Nr. 1. 3dje aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, DECEMBER 1920.

Vosselaget er en organisation af personer, som er fødte paa Voss, Norge, og saadannes efterkommere, Dets opgave er især at hjælpe til at vedligeholde forbindelsen med hverandre og fremme kjendskabet til alt, som er af særlig interesse med hensyn til historie, slægtskab og virke baade i Amerika og i Norge.

EMBEDSMÆND

Præsident—Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.
Vice-præsident—R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.
Sekretær—K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, Wis.
Kasserer—John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.

Som redaktør for "Vossingen" fungerer for nærværende lagets sekretær, K. A. Rene, og skrivelser angaaende skriftet sendes til ham.

Af mangel paa plads maatte flere gode indsendelser overlægges til næste numer, blandt dem en særdeles morsom vossastub af præs. Wm. Nelson og endel skrivelser, som vi sætter stor pris paa, om laget og skriftet.

At høre til laget og faa skriftet koster bare $1.00. Send denne strax til kassereren.

The Vosselag is an organization of people, some born at Voss, Norway and some of their descendants. Its objective is to especially help to maintain the connection with each other and promote acquaintance for everyone, who is interested in the history, relationships and activities both in America and in Norway.

OFFICERS

President—Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, WI.
Vice-president—R. A. Nestos, Minot, North Dakota.
Secretary—K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, WI
Treasurer—John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, IL

The present club secretary, K. A. Rene, is functioning as the editor of "Vossingen", and correspondence regarding the publication should be sent to him.

Because of limited space, several good contributions are postponed until the next issue among them an especially entertaining Vossing anecdote by Pres. Wm. Nelson and a number of writings about the lag and this pamphlet, about which we set great value.

To be a member of the lag and receive the pamphlet costs only $1.00. Send it to the treasurer soon.

Bladet

Som det vil sees et andet sted i dette skrift af referatet om Vosselagets møde i Madison, blev det besluttet, at bestyrelsen skulde ta under overveielse, om et blad for laget kunde udgives. Grunden til beslutningen var først og fremst, at man gjennem et saadarit blad bedre kunde gi meddelelser til medleminerne og ved beretninger om Voss og om vossingerne hjemme og ude at skabe større interesse for lagets formaal, hvorved en fastere forbindelse ogsia vilde komme istand. Dette blev da behandlet paa et møde af bestyrelsen den 31te oktober næst efter, hvor man blev enige om at faa ud ialfald et prøvenummer for at udfinde stemningen blandt vossingerne for et saadant foretagende.

Nærværende lille skrift skulde da være et forsøg paa at efterkomme dette. Men det maa være indlysende for nogen hver, at udgivelsen af et blad, som skal være fyldestgjørende nufortiden, vil være forbundet med saameget arbeide og andre omkostninger, at det nødvendige dertil ikke godt kan tilveiebringes i en snarvending. Man maa for nærværende derfor helst ta i betragtning ideen og Ønskeligheden af et saadant blad, og saa tænke sig til dets fremtidige muligheder.

Der er dog neppe tvil om, at tanken vil omfattes med den største interesse. Erindringen om det gamle fædrenehjem med sin tusindaarige historie og med sine sagn og minderige omgivelser, hvor der ogsaa den dag idag skabes historie, ligesaa interessant om ikke mere saa, som nogensinde, og hvor slægtninger og kjendinger endnu færdes, maa fremmane ønsket om at se og høre, hvad der ogsaa nu foregaar paa de kjendte steder. Og for dem, som er fødte og opdragne i Amerika, og muligens ikke har havt anledning til at beskue farfars og morfars gamle tomter, vil det kanske især ha sin tiltrækning og fornøielse at finde ud noget derom.

Og med tanken paa fædrenehjemmet følger ogsaa tanken paa dem, som derfra har draget ud for at bryde sig en bane paa Amerikas vidder. Disse har ogsaa skabt og fremdeles skaber historie, som vistnok kan maale sig med hvilkensomheist, og som man kan ha grund til at være stolt af. Men spredt som de her færdes, er det ikke saa let at følge deres spor, og dette bringer da nødvend

The Paper

As will be shown elsewhere in this publication in the minutes of the meeting of the Vosselag in Madison, it was decided that the board of directors should consider the publication of a paper for the club. The reason for this decision was first and foremost that through such a paper one could give the members announcements and reports about Voss so that Vossings both at home and away would get more interested in the objectives of the lag whereby a closer union would occur. This was enacted by the directors at a meeting the next October 31, at which time there was agreement to publish a trial number in order to get a feeling among the Vossings for such an undertaking.

This present little script should then be an attempt to carry this out. But it must be informative for everyone, that the production of a paper, which shall be complete nowadays, would be associated with so much work and other expenses that the necessary needs can't be fulfilled easily. One, for the present, must rather take into consideration the ideas and wishes of such a paper, and then think of its future possibilities.

It will therefore be of little doubt that thoughts will involve matters of greatest substance. Memories of the old parental home with its millennial history and with its traditions and lesser environment which daily creates history, just as interesting, if not more so, of matters and where relatives and acquaintances still journey, strangers would wish to see and hear what's going in those familiar places. Moreover, those that are born and raised in America, and who possibly haven't had the opportunity of visiting their grandparents' old home places, might find it an attraction and satisfaction to learn something about them.

Moreover, with the thoughts of our father's home ensue also thoughts about they, who have left there in order to break a trail on America's plains. These pioneers have also produced and continue to create, history which can be measured, and of which we can take pride. However, as widely as they roam, it is not easy to follow their tracks and this creates the necessity that they have the fortitude to produce a paper that can reach to the farthest

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

at udrette i dette et blad, som kan række den fjerneste krog og berette om, hvor sambygdinger findes, og store muligheders land, hvilket ikke alene skulde være en fornøielse, men tillige en kilde til historisk kundskab af uvurderligt værd.

Flere andre bygdelag har sit organ; og at tanken paa et saadant ogsaa slaar an blandt os viser sig af, at saa mange har efterkommet vor opfordring til at slutte sig til laget og indsende sin kontingent saa bladet kunde udgives.

Men denne henvendelse gjaldt dog kun nogle faa. Det gjælder da nu, at alle støtter foretagendet baade med hensyn til penge og literære bidrag. Heraf er bladets størrelse og indhold afhængig saavelsom hvor ofte det kommer ud. Der sendes ud et stort antal exemplarer af dette numer og de som faar det og ikke allerede har indsend sin dollar, maa strax gjøre det, saa at det næste numer kan forberedes og udsendes i betids. Det er meningen, at det skal udkomme kvartalsvis, men førend der er nok penge i kassen til betaung af trykningen, vil det ikke sendes ud. Vi haaber da at enhver, som har lidt interesse for sagen, vil gjøre sit bedste for at hjælpe den frem.

Det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika.

Dette er dog ikke det første forsøg paa at udgi et blad for vossinger her i landet. Vossingerne var de første, som bragte en saadan ide til udførelse. I december 1857 udkom der i Leland, Ill., det første numer af et bygdelagsorgan. Dets navn var “Wossingen”. I begyndelsen bestod dette bare af et enkelt ark 8x11 tommer i størrelse med hver af de to sider inddelt i tre spalter. Senere blev det paa fire sider og ellers adskillig større. Under navnet staar anmerket: “Udgivet af nogle Vosser”, og efter at endel numre var udkommet optog det som motto: “Enighed gjør sterk”. Bladets opgave skulde blandt andet være at gi oplysning om folk og forholde paa Voss saavelsom her i landet; og dette blev især gjort ved at opta i bladet en brevvexling mellem personer fra begge steder.

the farthest corners and report to their fellow Vossings quite possibly how their country was doing which not only would be of satisfaction but also a source of historical knowledge of inestimable value.

Several other bygdelags have their own publication and the thought of such gives us the impression that so many have followed our urgings and joined a lag and sent in their dues so that a newsletter could be published.

However, this appeal touched only a few. It all depends that everyone supports this undertaking both as regards money and literary contributions. The size of the paper and its content are dependent on how often it comes out. We are sending out many copies of this number and those that get it but haven't already sent in their dollar must soon do it so that the next issue can be prepared and sent out on time. It is the intent that it should come out quarterly but if there is not enough money in the treasury to finance the printing, it won't be sent out. We hope that each one, who has even a little interest in the matter, will do his best to help its progress.

The oldest bygdelag journal in America

This is nevertheless not the first time an effort to publish a paper for the Vossings here in this country. The Vossings were the first to bring such an idea to fruition. In December 1857 there was published in Leland, IL, the first issue of a bygdelags newsletter. Its name was "Wossingen". In the beginning it consisted of a single manuscript 8x11 inches in size with two sides divided into three columns. Later it reached four pages and was somewhat bigger. Under the title was the notation: "Published by some Vossings", and after a few numbers had come out, they adopted the motto: "There is strength in numbers". The objective of the paper was to be, among others, to give information about the people and circumstances, not only in Voss, but also in this country; and this was accomplished by an exchange of letters between people from both places.

Det gav ogsaa oplysning om dem, som kom til Amerika fra Voss i de aar bladet kom ud. Det skulde desuden gi oplysninger om det i samme aar stiftede "Vossiske Emigrationsselskab", som maa betragtes som den første bygdelags-organisation i Amerika, hvorom senere. Redaktørens navn er ikke angit i bladet, men det er forstaaet, at demie var Nils Torgerson Bakketun, som var typograf i et i Leland udgit kirkeblad. "Wossingen" udkom maanedlig i 2 aar. Det sidste numer, som skulde ha kommet ud ved nytaar 1860, kom ud først i mars samme aar i Milwaukee, Wis., hvortil det var flyttet i december 1859. Dette var nr. 12, anden aargang, og det vil sees, at vi har gjort vort blad til en fortsættelse af dette og begynder med nr. 1, 3dje aargang. Nils Bakketun reiste i 1869 tilbage til Voss, og begyndte i 1871 udgivelsen af "Vossingen" der. I første numer, som udkom lørdag den 30te september 1871, fortæller han, at "Vossingen" var udgit 2 aar i Amerika og begynder bladet med numer 13. Dette blad solgtes til O. Kindem, og Bakketun kom tilbage til Amerika. Den gamle "Wossingen" har adskillig historisk interesse, og vi har tænkt, hvis midler kan skaffes, at faa den trykt paa ny som et anhang til nærværende blad.

Stevnet i Madison.

Efter Vosselagets treaarige slumber fik man et møde istand igjen i Madison, Wis., den 24de og 25de Sept. 1920. Dette kom som en følge af endel korrespondance mellem hon. R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. D., rektor L. W. Boe at St. Olaf College og nedskriveren af disse linjer, der ogsaa en tid forud var opfuriret til at gjøre noget for at faa laget sammen af Knut Henderson Løne. Da man antog, at det vilde være forbundet med mindst bryderi at faa mødet istand i Madison, b!ev dette sted valgt. De derværende vossinger sammenkaldtes til konferance og kom herunder flere gange til at lægge beslag paa kontoret til sekretæren i statens skattekommission, hr. A. J. Myrland. Men denne, som tittrods for at være født i Nordland, Norge, og opdrat i Amerika, ikke havde glemt, at hans forfædre havde levet paa Voss, hvorfra han ogsaa havde sit navn, mente, at man ikke alene skulde ha brug af hans kontor i Kapitoliet, men tillige faa benytte lovgivernes forsamlingsaal, the assembly chamber,

It also gave information about those, who had come from Voss the year the paper came out. In addition, it described how, that same year, there was created "The Vossing Emigration Association", which must be regarded as the first bygdelag organization in America, more later. It doesn't name the editor, but it is thought to be Nils Torgerson Bakketun, who had been a printer at a church paper published in Leland. The "Wossingen" came out monthly for two years. The last issue, which should have been published at New Year's of 1860, was delayed until March of the same year in Milwaukee, WI. This was number 12, second year, and it will be shown that our paper is a continuation of this and begins with number 1, third year. In 1869, Nils Bakketun went back to Voss, and in 1871 started the publication of "Vossingen" there. In the first issue, which came out Saturday, September 17, 1871, he tells that "Wossingen" had been published for two years in America and he started the paper with number 13. This paper was sold to O. Kindem, and Bakketun went to America again. The old "Wossingen" is of certain historical interest, and we had planned, if circumstances permit, to print it anew as a supplement to the present paper.

The Convention in Madison.

After the Vosselag had slept for three years we again met in Madison, WI, the 24th and 25th of September, 1920. This was as a result of considerable correspondence between the honorable R. A. Nestos, Minot, ND, President L. W. Boe of St. Olaf College, the recorder of these lines, and for a further time the driving force that brought the club together by Knut Henderson Løne. Since it was presumed that it could be assembled with the least difficulty in Madison, this place was chosen. The local Vossings were summoned for a conference and thereafter requisitioned the office of the secretary of the state tax commission, Mr. A. J. Myrland. But this fellow, in spite of his birth in Nordland, Norway, and rearing in America, hadn't forgot that his forefathers had lived at Voss, from where he had got his name, insisted that we could not only use his office in the Capitol but also use the lawmakers assembly hall, the Assembly chamber,

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under mødet, og paa hans anmodning blev tilladelse dertil git.

Stevnet blev, som deltagerne ved, meget veltykket. Veiret var smuke, trods veirmandens spaa lom om det modsatte, og kapitoliet var en ideel møteplads. Ca. 250 vossinger var tilstede, de fleste fra Wisconsin. Dette var vel ikke fuldt saa mange som man havde ventet, men det var dog en anselig forsamling, der fyldte godt op i assembly chamberet. Jefferson Prairie, Koshkonong og Spring Prairie var meget godt repræsenteret. Fra Chicago var flere mødt frem, og nogle var komne fra Iowa, mens Minnesotas vossingger, saavidt vides, kun repræsenteredes af en, nemlig rektor L. W. Boe af St. Olaf College.

Vi hidsætter igjen følgende fra det i bladene tidligere bekjendtgjorte referat:

Man samledes i kapitoliet den 24de kl. 10 form. for at faa sig merke, programmer og billetter til banketten samt forøvrigt at se efter sine kjendinger. Kl, 2 eftermiddag blev mødet formelt aabnet. Velkomstale holdtes paa arrangementskomiteens vegne af hr. K. A. Rene af Madison, hvorpaa byens borgermester, hr. Milo Kittilson, der selv er af norsk herkomst, i en træffende velkomsttale indbød forsamlingen til at beskue byens herligheder og la besøget i Madison bli saa frugtbringende som mulig. En tale af rektor L. W. Boe fulgte derpaa, hvorefter dr. Alfred Olson (Davidhaug) af Stoughton fortalte om sin tur til Voss forrige aar, og sluttelig talte den gamle hædersmand, Knut Henderson (Løne) af Cambridge, Wis., om vossingerne før og nu. Hr. A. J. Myrland af the State Tax Commission præsiderede ved mødet. Kl. 6.30 om kvelden samledes man i Turner Hall til banketten. De forskjellige vosseretter, som der serveredes, syntes at smage fortræffeligt, hvilket bekræftedes af de ytringer, som udtaltes, og dette faar da skrives til kvindernes ære. Programmet, som fulgte efter bespisningen, bød paa taler, sang og musik. Hr. A. J. Myrland fungerede som kjøgemester, og at dette hverv røgtedes paa bedste maade ved da enhver, som har stiftet denne persons bekjendtskab. Efter kjøgemesterens aabningstale af programmet fik man

during the meeting and his request for permission was hereby given.

The Convention, as the participants know, was extremely well regarded. The weather was lovely, despite the weatherman's prediction for the opposite, and the capitol an ideal meeting place. About 250 Vossings attended, mostly from Wisconsin. It was, of course, not as many as expected but it was an impressive gathering that filled the Assembly chamber. Jefferson Prairie, Koshkonong and Spring Prairie were well represented. Several attended from Chicago, some from Iowa, but Minnesota's Vossings, as far as we know, were represented only by one, namely President L. W. Boe of St. Olaf College.

We quote again from the paper the earlier approved minutes:

People were gathering in the Capitol from 10 in the forenoon in order to get their lapel tags, programs and tickets for the banquet as well as to look for their acquaintances. The meeting was officially opened at 2 in the afternoon. The welcoming speech on behalf of the arrangement committee was given by Mr. K. A. Rene of Madison, whereupon the city's mayor, Mr. Milo Kittelson, himself of Norwegian origin, in an appropriate welcoming speech invited the gathering to view all the city sights and let the visit to Madison be as rewarding as possible. A talk by President L. W. Boe followed, and then Dr. Alfred Olson (Davidhaug) from Stoughton made a presentation about his visit to Voss the previous year and last of all the old gentleman, Knut Henderson (Løne) of Cambridge, WI spoke about Vossings, then and now. Mr. A. J. Myrland of the State Tax Commission presided at the meeting. At 6:30 in the evening, everyone gathered at the Turner Hall for the banquet. The various Voss dishes that were served tasted deliciously, which reinforced the feeling expressed that this could be accredited to the honor of the women. The program that followed the feast consisted of speeches, songs and music. Mr. A. J. Myrland was the master of ceremonies and this pleased everyone who has made this person's acquaintance.

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miss Lillie Henderson af Cambridge, Wis., og derpaa et par sange af Edward Swain fra Madison, Wis., akkompagneret af miss Anna Swain. Begge nummere blev vel modtat. Rektor L. W. Boe holdt saa den egentlige festtale. I danne nævnte han blandt andet, at folket i de forskjellige strøg i Norge havde sine særegrie karaktertræk, der kunde merkes paa befolkningen her, og nævnte herunder exempler paa hvorledes telemarkingen var forskjellig fra sogningen, valdresen fra hallingen osv. De trange, lukkede dalfører maatte være aarsagen til dette, og det typiske, som udviklede sig i hver af disse, lod sig ikke saa snart snelte sammen. Vi kan ogsaa merke os i vor tid, at pionerdagene er komne til en ende, og naar man ser tilbage over disse, maa man næsten forbauses over det store arbeide, som de norske pionerer har udført. De var med fortroppen, som gik foran i rydningsarbeidet udover Nordvesten, og man kan bare tænke sig, hvilken indvirkning de har gjort paa det fremtidige Amerika. Ikke længe efter at der var gjort nogen rydninger i skogene eller nogen hytter var sat op henover prairien, saa viste der sig ogsaa kirkespir og skolehuse, der staar som vidnesbyrd om, at den norske folkerace havde forstaaelsen af, hvad der krævedes for at bygge op fra grunden af et samfund, der var de gamle, norske traditioner og den nye tids synsmaader værdig.

Efter talen blev et par sange afsunget af forsamlingen, hvorpaa høiesteretsdommer A. J. Vinje af Madison, Wis., blev introduceret. Han havde ikke lovet at gjøre nogen lang tale, men efter indholdet at dømme, maatte den ikke være saa kort alligevel. Han begyndte med at si, at den forudgaaende taler havde udkastet saa mange tanker og berørt saa mange vigtige punkter, at der ikke syntes at være meget mere at si om de norske her i landet; men han vilde dog forsøge at gjøre et tillæg til, hvad der allerede var sagt om de norske pionerer, som havde gaaet foran i rydningsarbeidet. Mange af disse og andre med dem havde ogsaa, efter hvad han havde seet, gaaet foran i andre alvorsdyster, kanske især vossingerne. De havde ikke staaet tilbage, naar det gjaldt om at forsvare de amerikanske principer og demokratiske ideer, som de selv var indforlivet i fra hjemlandet. De havde svaret paa1 landets kald til fanerne og havde derunder vist en borgeraand, som det vilde være bra

After the master of ceremony's program opening remarks, we heard a piano solo by Miss Lillie Henderson from Cambridge, followed by a couple of songs by Edward Swain of Madison, WI accompanied by Anna Swain. Both numbers were well received. President L. W. Boe then presented the main speech. In it, he averred among other things, that people from the different areas of Norway had their distinctive characteristics, which could be detected on the people even here and he described examples of how the Telemarkings were different from the Sognings; the people from Valdres differed from the Hallings, etc. The narrow, closed valleys probably were the cause of this and typically, these developments didn't intertwine easily. We can also mark that the pioneer days have come to an end in our day and when one gazes back over these one must be amazed at the great work that the Norwegian pioneers carried out. They were with the vanguard in the clearing effort over the northwest and one can but imagine the influence they had on the future America. Shortly after they had cleared the forest or erected some huts on the prairie there appeared church spires and school houses, which stood as testimony that the Norwegian race had an understanding of what was required in building a foundation for a society; that was the old Norwegian traditions and the value of the new outlook.

When the speeches were over, the audience united in a couple songs and the Chief Justice A. J. Vinje of Madison was introduced. He hadn't promised much of a speech, but judging from its content, it wasn't very short after all. He started by saying that the previous speaker had thrown out so many thoughts and aroused so many important points that it seemed like nothing more could be said about the Norwegians here in America; but he wanted to try to make an addendum to what had already been said about the Norwegian pioneers who had led in the clearing work. Many of these and also others had gone ahead in other struggles, maybe particularly the Vossings. They were in the forefront when it required defense of the American principles and democratic ideas, which they had had instilled from their homeland. They responded to the call to carry banners and also showed a citizenship that many of the so-called

om mange af de saakaldte 100 procent amerikanere vilde lære noget af, og han troede at kunne udtale den forvisning, at i denne denorskes borgeraand laa den bedste garanti for Amerikas fremtid.

Den norske violinist Torfinn Litlere spillede derpaa et par stykker, der modtoges med stormende bifald. Saa fik man en tale af advokat William Nelson fra Deerfield. Han talte selvfølgelig det reneste vossemaal, aa da æ no da likaste lel pao eit vossamøte. Han gav flere gode vossastubbar. Derpaa spillede den kjendte og altid interessante vossing Hans Rygh fra Taylor, Wis., et par springdanse og vossaruller paa sin ottestrengede fele, og spillets magiske virkning saaes bedst af det livlige bifald.

Lørdag formiddag kl. 9 samledes man i assembly chamberet til forretningsmøde. Da ingen af Vosselagets gamle embedsmænd var tilstede, kaldtes mødet til orden af K. A. Rene, som derpaa valgtes til midlertidig formand. William Nelson fra Deerfield valgtes til midlertidig sekretær. En resolutionskomite blev ogsaa valgt, bestaaende af Andrew Amundson, Ro, Wis., Elan L Rygh og Wm. Nelson. Saa gik man igang med at reorganisere laget. Der blev foreslaat og vedtat, at Vosselaget skal holde sine aarlige møder som i tidligere aar. Vedtat at der betales $1.00 pr. aar i kontingent, som indsendes til kassereren.

Embedsmænd blev valgt som følger: Præsident, Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.; vicepræsident, R A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dak.; sekretær, K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., og kasserer Johannes R. Glimme, Chicago, Ill.

Foreslaat og vedtat, at ingen revisorer vælges, men at bestyrelsen gjennemgaar kassererens regnskaber.

Rapport om vossehistorien hvormed der har været syslet i flere aar, afgaves vei Knut Henderson og K. A. Rene. Det fremgik af samme, at der endnu var meget ugjort, før bogen kunde bli trykt. Grunden var, at man ikke sendte ind sine biografilister. Derpaa valgtes K. A. Rene som lagets historieskriver, men Knut Henderson og R. A. Nestos, som ligeledes havde nedlagt adskilligt arbeide paa vossehstorien, skulde fremdeles være behjælpelige med at faa den udgit.

100 per cent Americans could learn from, and he believed he could promise that this Norwegian national spirit was the best guaranty for America's future.

The Norwegian violinist, Torfinn Litlere played a couple pieces which were met with thundering applause. Then we had a talk by the Deerfield lawyer, William Nelson. He naturally spoke the purest Voss dialect, "and that was affectionately received at a meeting of Vossings". He told several good Voss anecdotes (in dialect). He was followed by the renowned and exciting Vossing, Hans Rygh of Taylor, WI; who played a couple of springdances and Voss-reels on his eight-stringed fiddle, and the playing worked its enchantment as shown by the lively applause.

On Saturday morning at 9 there was an get-together in the Assembly Chamber for a business meeting. Since none of the old officers were present, the meeting was called to order by K, A. Rene, who was elected interim chairman. William Nelson was elected temporary secretary. A resolution committee was chosen, consisting of Andrew Amundson, Rio, WI, Elan L. Rygh and William Nelson. Then the lag's reorganization was begun. It was moved and seconded that the Vosselag should have annual meetings as in previous years. It was moved to have a subscription of $1.00 per year, which should be sent to the treasurer.

Officers were chosen as follows: President, Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, WI; Vice President, R. A. Nestos, Minot ND; secretary, K. A. Rene, Madison, WI, and treasurer Johannes R. Glimme, Chicago, IL.

It was moved and seconded that no auditor need be chosen; that the officers should inspect the treasurer's accounts.

Knut Henderson and K. A. Rene reported that work on the Voss history had been underway for several years. It was progressing, but there was much that was to be completed before the book could be printed. The main problem was that people weren't submitting their biographies. Thereupon K. A. Rene was chosen the lag's historian, but Knut Henderson and R.A. Nestos, who had discontinued some of the preparation of the Voss history, should continue to be of help to get it published.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Foreslaat og vedtat, at bestyrelsen tar under overveielse om et blad for laget kan udgives.

Vedtat at det overlades til bestyrelsen at bestemme tid og sted for næste møde. – Decorah, Iowa, nævntes som et muligt mødested næste aar. Begyndeisen af juni eller af oktober omtaltes som den bedste tid for mødet.

Forslag fra resolutionskomiteen at forsamlingen udtataler sin takk til arrangementskomiteen, til byens borgermester, til dem som tog del i programmet og til alle andre, som hjalp til at faa istand dette hyggelige møde, vedtat!

Prof. R. B. Anierson besøgte mødet og holdt, efter at være paakaldt, en kort, men begeistret tale om norskhed.

Om ettermiddagen havdes en udflugt til Vilas Park, hvor et afslutningsprogram holdtes, under hvilke adskillige nye vossastubber blev fortalt, og hvor man fik anledning til at se et par danse, springedans efter alle vossekunstens regler, mens Hans Rygh spillede til forsamlingens store fornøielse.

Vossehistorien.

Der arbeides, som mange ved, paa at faa ud en historie om vossingerne i Amerika. Dette arbeide tar tid og opofringer tillige. Her er ingen kasse at ta af, og saa maa arbeidet gjøres ved leilighed af dem, som interesserer sig for det. Snart haaber vi dog at faa bogen i trykken, og det vil bli lagt an paa at faa en historie, som er værd at ha i enhver familiekreds. En hel del biografier er indkomne, men det var ønskeligt om flere kunde faaes af de ældste pionerer, af borgerkrigs-veteraner og af personer, som har beklædt offentlige bestillinger af en eller anden art. Billeder vil ogsaa bli tat ind, hvis nogen skulde ønske at ha et saadant ved siden af biografien. Man maa da indsende et portræt med $3.00, saa et cut kan bli gjort, hvis ikke et saadant allerede haves. Cut'et vil bli vedkom-mendes eie og kan bli ham tilsendt.

It was proposed and seconded that the board of directors take under consideration whether a newsletter for the lag could be published.

It was moved to leave the decision for the time and place of the next meeting to the board of directors. – Decorah, Iowa was suggested as a possible meeting place for next year. The beginnings of June or October were discussed as the best time for the meeting.

There was a proposal by the resolution committee to thank the arrangement committee, the mayor of the city, those who took part in the program and everyone who helped pull off this successful meeting. Passed unanimously!

Prof. R. B. Anderson visited the meeting and presented, after being called upon, a brief speech about Norwegianness.

In the afternoon there was an outing at Vilas Park where the closing program was held, a number of new anecdotes about Voss were told, and where we had the opportunity of viewing a couple dances, springdances following the Voss tradition, while Hans Rygh played to the great satisfaction of the audience.

The History of Voss.

Work is underway to prepare a history about the Vossings in America. This work takes time and also sacrifice. There is no coffer to draw upon and the work must be done occasionally by those who have the ambition for it. We hope to have the book to the press soon and there has been an effort to produce a history worth having in every family circle. A great number of biographies have arrived but it was hoped that more would come, especially from the oldest pioneers, from Grand Army veterans and from people who have clothed themselves in one public position or another. Pictures will also be accepted if there are those who want them beside their biography. One can send in a portrait along with $3.00 so an etching may be made, if one doesn't have one already. The "cut" is the property of the one concerned and will be returned.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Kirke i Raundalen.

Forleden sommer paabegyndtes opførelsen af en kirke i Raundalen. Den sattes paa Øyafloten. Søndag den 29de august nedlagdes grundstenen med stor høitidelighed. Voss herredstyre og bygningsudvalget og en stor forsamling ellers var tilstede. Provsterne Eisland og Barstad forrettede ved ceremonien.

Kirken opføres efter tegning af arketekt Børve i Porsgrund. Den gamle stavekirkestil er nærmest fulgt. Der var beregnet paa at bli plads til 200 mennesker. Der er ogsaa forsamlingsrum i kjelderen. Saameget som dette kjelderrum kostede er git af en raundøl i Amerika, nemlig kr. 6000.00. Ved private bidrag ellers er indkommet kr. 5000.00 Der skal holdes 12 almindelige gudstjenester i kirken for aaret.

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Det er sagt, at i 1850 kom der 800 vossinger til Amerika. Der var komne mange før og flere siden. Skulde der da ikke være 500 af vosseslægt, som vilde være med i laget og faa tidsskriftet?

The church in Raundalen

Last summer the construction of a church in Raundalen was begun. Its located at Øyafloten. The corner stone was laid on August 29 accompanied with considerable ceremony. høre en pianosolo af Present were the Voss County board and building committee together with a large crowd. Deans Eisland and Barstad officiated at the ceremony.

The church is being built according to drawings by architect Bøvre in Porsgrund. The old style of the stave churches will be closely followed. There will be a meeting room in the basement. Much of this meeting room was financed by a Raundøling in America, namely 6000.00 Nkr. Private donations have provided the other necessary 5000.00 Nkr. Twelve regular church services shall be held each year.

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Supposedly 800 Vossings came to America in 1850. Many more have come before and since. Shouldn't there be 500 of Voss heritage that would join the club and subscribe to the newsletter?

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Mit besøg paa Voss.

R. A. Nestos.

Det var i begyndelsen af mai 1893, at jeg som 16 aars gut først forlod mit barndomshjem ude paa dalene og kom til Buxton, North Dakota. Efter ti aars forløb gjorde jeg en tur hjem igjen til Norge og kom tilbage derfra netop i betids til atbegynde mit sidste aars forberedelse til juridisk examen ved North Dakotas statsuniversitet.

Det var saaledes den l4de august, da baaden "Venus", hvormed jeg fulgte, la ind til bryggen i Bergen, sytten aar, siden jeg sidst saa Norge. Om morgenen den 15de drog jeg da i straalende solskin langs de speilblanke fjorde og vande indover mod Voss. Da jeg steg af toget paa Bulken traf jeg tilfældigvis Halvard Dagestad, som er gift med min søster Anna, og med ham gjorde jeg saa turen over vandet til Dagestad til middag. Blandt mange andre kjendte, som jeg den dag traf paa Bulken, var ogsaa min høiagtede og elskede skolelærer, Anders Dagestad, samt min gode ven Styrk Lunde, i hvis hus jeg havde vanket meget som gut. Begge saa meget godt ud og syntes at bære de stigende aar med lethed og ungdomsfriskhed. Om eftermiddagen bar det saa udover mod Nestaas; men paa veien stanset jeg paa Saue for at hilse paa min morbror, Sjur Saue. Da jeg kom frem, var min søster Ingeborg og hendes mand, Ole E. Seim, allerede ankomne til Nestaas, hvor vi da isammen med min yngste bror Olaf, som driver gaarden, og som i juni var blit gift med Ingeborg Bystølen fra Vossestranden, tilbragte en meget hyggelig aften.

Om mandagen gik det saa udover mod stølen, Øiasæt ved Hamlegrøens-vandet, hvor min mor stelte med kjørene, og hvor jeg tilbragte størstedelen af tiden derhjemme. Det hæpder nok altfor ofte, mens man bor hjemme, at man ikke paaskjønner sin mor, som hun fortjener det; men en ting er sikkert, og det er, at man efter at have været borte fra hjemmet i sytten aar uden anledning til at se og besøge sin mor, da er der intet sted paa jorden saa kjært, som den plet, hvorpaa hun bor. Mor og jeg fisket, plukket multer sammen og snakket om de mange ting, som var af interesse baade paa Voss og i Amerika. Aldrig før havde vi lært hverandre saa vel at kjende, er jeg bange

My visit to Voss.

R. A. Nestos.

At the beginning of May 1893 I, as a 16 year-old first left my childhood home out in the valleys and came to Buxton, North Dakota. After the passage of ten years I made a trip home to Norway again and returned just in time to begin my final year of preparation for my degree in law at the University of North Dakota.

So it happened that the boat "Venus" neared the wharf in Bergen on the 14th of August this year, seventeen years after I had last seen Norway. In the morning of the 15th in beaming sunshine I rode along the mirror-like bright fjords in toward Voss. When I stepped off the train at Bulken, I met Halvard Dagestad by chance; he is married to my sister, Anna, and we crossed the water over to Dagestad for dinner. Among other acquaintances I met at Bulken, were my esteemed and dear schoolteacher, Anders Dagestad as well as my good friend, Styrk Lunde, whose house I had often frequented as a boy. Both looked very good and seemed to have borne the increasing years with ease and youthful vigor. In the afternoon, I went to Nestaas; but on the way I stopped at Saue in order to greet my uncle (mother's brother), Sjur Saue. When I got there, my sister and her husband, Ole E. Seim, had already arrived at Nestaas, where we, together with my youngest brother, Olaf, who runs the farm and married Ingeborg Bystølen from the Vossestrand in June, spent an extremely enjoyable evening.

Monday, I went out to the summer pasture up by Lake Hamlegro, where my mother cared for the animals, and where I had spent most of my youth at home. Too often it happens, that while we live at home, we don't appreciate our mother, as she deserves, but one thing is certain, and that is that having been away from home for seventeen years without opportunity to see or visit one's mother, there is no place on earth so dear as the spot where she lives. My mother and I went fishing and picked cloudberries together and talked about many things of interest from both Voss and America. Never before had we learned to know each other so well, I'm afraid, as we did this time.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

for, som vi gjorde det dennegang. Saa spiste vi af denne herlige Hamlegrøens ørreten, som vi netop havde fanget og havde bløde multer med sukker og fløde for desert. En konge kunde vel ha det ligesaa godt, men slet ikke bedre. Mens jeg var ude paa stølen, kom ogsaa Olaf Skjeldal, min bedste barndomsven, hjem paa besøg fra Stavanger med sin elskværdige hustru og to børn. En tid havde han praktiseret som sagfører, men er nu chef for ligningsvæsenet i Stavanger, en vigtig stilling, som han varetager med sjelden dygtighed, efter rygterne at dømme; og stilingen er da ogsaa heldigvis vel aflønnet. Vi tilbragte mange hyggelige timer sammen, og derunder fik jeg anledning til at sætte mig lidt mere ind i fremgangsmaaden og forholdene i det politiske og officielle liv i Norge. Det som Skjeldal har udrettet viser, at ogsaa i Norge kan den, som vil frem og som har evner og arbeidsvilje, sikre sig en ærefuld plads i samfundet, ornend han er opvoxet under trange kaar.

Jeg gjorde bare en tur udenom Voss, mens jeg var derhjemme. Det var over fjeldene ned til Kristiania og derfra til Moss, hvor jeg besøgte min farbror, Brynjulf Nestaas, som er lærer ved middelskolen der. Det var en rigtig hyggelig tur. I Kristiania traf jeg Sigurd Folkestad, Nordmandsforbundets dygtige og elskværdige sekretær, som gjorde alt i sin magt for at gjøre mit besøg der i byen saa fornøieligt og interessant som muligt.

Jeg gjorde flere ture paa Vangen. Saa forekommende og elskværdige var de ledende mænd paa Vossevangen, at det var vanskelig at slite sig derfra, og man ønsket uvilkaarlig, at det kunde ha været mulig at bosætte sig der iblandt dem for et aars tid eller saa ialfald. Ikke alene ordfører N. J. Finne, bankkasserer Skutle, klokker Opheim, Knut Eide og andre, i hvis gjestfrie hjem jeg havde det meget hyggelig; men handelsmand Andres Ullestad, lensmand Lillegraven, doktor Frost, Knut og Nils Nestaas og mange andre var saa venlige og viste en saadan forekommenhed, at jeg aldrig kan glemme de indtryk, som jeg fik af vossefolkene paa dette besøg. For at krone det hele arrarigerede de saa, den sidste aften jeg var paa Voss, en fest paa Bondeheimen, hvortil jeg og min bror Olaf blev indbudte og hvor jeg fik

Then we ate the grand Hamlegrø trout that we had just caught and had tender cloudberries, sugar and cream for dessert. A king might eat as well, but certainly not better. While I was staying up at the sæter, my best childhood friend, Olaf Skjeldal, came home from Stavanger with his charming wife and two children, for a visit. For a while he practiced as a lawyer, but now he is the director of the tax commission in Stavanger, a significant position, which he carries out with exceptional conscientiousness, to judge by rumors, and the position pays well. We had a lot of delightful hours spent talking, and as a result I was able to get acquainted with the conditions and change in the political and bureaucratic life in Norway. As what Skjeldal has accomplished shows, also in Norway, one can, who wants to get ahead and has the talent and desire for work, secure for himself an honorable place in society even if he were reared in tight circumstances.

I only made one trip outside of Voss while I was home. That was over the mountains down to Kristiania; and from there to Moss, where I visited my uncle (father's brother), Brynulf Nestaas, who is a teacher at the middle school there. It was a delightful trip. In Kristiania, I met Sigurd Folkestad, the capable and charming secretary of Nordmans-Forbundet, who did everything within his power to make my visit in the city as satisfactory and interesting as possible.

I went to Vangen several times. The leading men at Vangen were so courteous and charming that it was not easy to leave, and one wished without doubt that it would be possible to live among them for a year or more. Not just Mayor N. J. Finne, banker Skutle, sexton Opheim, Knut Eide and others, in whose homes I had was entertained lavishly but businessman Andres Ullestad, Sheriff Lillegraven, Doctor Frost, Knut and Nils Nestaas and many others were so friendly and showed such courtesy that I'll never forget the impression that I got of the Voss people on this visit. The crowning touch on the last evening I was at Voss was when they threw a party for me at Bondeheimen, to which I and my brother Olaf were invited and where I

anledning til at træffe og tilbringe en aften sammen med sexti af byrdens bedste mænd fra Vangen og de forskjellige dele af Voss, og hvor vi saa havde taler, sang og felespil til klokken i om natten.

Der er tegn paa fremgang, hvor man snur sig, enten man ser paa Vangens udvikling opover Rognsbakkerne eller indover mod elven med de nye skoler og alt, eller om man gaar udover til gaardene og finder, at man paa de fleste har elektrisk belysning ikke alene i huset, men i laden, stalden, fjøset og grisehuset ogsaa, og alt til en meget rimelig pris. Man planlægger udnyttelsen af Torfinselven, enten ved Valfossen eller ved at lede faldet i en anden retning. Naar det blir gjort, saa kommer vist hvereneste gaard paa Voss til at opnaa elektricitet for lys, kogning og varme til de billigste priser.

Ungdommen paa Voss har altid været vaagen og interesseret i alle livets gjøremaal; og ogsaa paa det omraade har der været fremgang. I de senere aar har Ungdoms-laget kjøbt og driver nu hotellerne Bondeheimen og Vossevangen samt Koffistova. Det siges, at de gjør det godt, og man kan let forstaa, hvis saa er, at man netop derved faar midler og anledning til at fremme alle andre gjøremaal og opgaver, som ungdommen sætter sig, og som i og for sig selv ikke er penge-indbringende.

Der er ogsaa en stigende interesse for historie og for opbevarelsen af de gjenstande, ideer og skikke, som vil hjælpe til at skaffe en nøiere forbindelse mellem fortiden og nutiden. Voss Sogelag, hvis sekretær, Ludv. Bru, “Hordaland”s redaktør nu er, har viet sig til dette historiske arbeide siden 1910 og har allerede udgit 10 meget interessante hefter. Blandt de vosseskikke, som nu er forsvundne, men som endnu mindes af mange, er det “Riande Vossabrydlaup”. Maler Bergsliens oprnerksomhed blev henledet derpaa, og han kom da til den beslutning, at han vilde tilveiebringe et billedhuggerverk af et “Riande Vossabrydlaup” som foræring til Voss og til minde, ikke alene om denne skik, men ogsaa om hans bror, den store billedhugger, som nylig var død. Resultatet er et sandt mesterverk, som skal sættes op i bronze paa Lindehaugen. For at faa dette ornstøbt i bronze og passende opsat, vil det koste ca. kr. 15,000.00; men det er vel værd det. Andres Ullestad, som er formand i

had the opportunity to meet and spend the evening with sixty of the community's best men from Vangen and the various parts of Voss, and where we had speeches, songs and fiddle playing until ten o'clock at night.

There are signs of progress where ever one turns; whether it is the development of Vangen up over Rognsbakkerne or inward toward the river with the new schools and all, or whether one walks out to the farms and finds that most of them have electric lighting, not only in the house, but in the lofts, stables, cowbarns and pighouses too, and all for reasonable rates. It is planned to utilize the Torfinn river, either at Valfossen or to direct it in another direction. When that is finished each farm will have electric power for lighting, cooking and heating for the cheapest rates.

The young people at Voss have always been eager and interested in life's obligations, and also among things that are progressive. In recent years the Youth Club has purchased and is operating the Bondeheimen Hotel, The Vossevang Hotel and the Kaffistova restau-rant. It is said that if they do well, and this one could easily think, it would be possible to get funds and other opportunities to further other objectives that the youth can aim at that don't provide income of themselves.

There is also an increasing interest in history and for the preparation of artifacts, ideas and customs that would help create a connection between the past and present. The Voss Historical Society, of which Lidv, Bru, "Hordaland"'s editor, is the present secretary, has coupled itself to this historical work since 1910 and has already published 10 very interesting pamphlets. Among the Voss customs that has disappeared, but many still recall is the "Riding Voss Wedding". The artist, Bergslien was attracted to the subject and he came to the decision that he would create a sculpture of the "Riding Voss Wedding" as an honor to Voss and as a memorial, not only for Voss, but also for his brother, the famous sculptor, who died recently. The result was a masterpiece that shall be cast in bronze and erected at Lindehaugen. To get this cast in bronze and properly erected will cost about 15,000 Nkr, but it is well worth that. Andres Ullestad, who is the committee's chairman, has already

komiteen, har allerede modtat pengebidrag fra interesserede vossinger baade derhjemme og i Amerika.

Forberedelser gjør es allerede derhjemme for en stor fest i 1923. Det er 900-aars mindet om den tid, da Hellig Olav kristnet vossingerne, som da skal feires. Jeg har sagt dem paa Voss, at den som mer kommer der til at bli flere amerikanske vossinger derhjemme paa besøg, end der har har været i de sidste ti aar lagt sammen. Jeg synes vi burde gjøre den til den store "Homecomming" paa Voss. Hvorfor ikke?

William Nelson, Vosselagets præsident, var født paa Skoponong, Walworth county, Wis., den 26de dec. 1852; søn af Nils Olsen Grotland og hustru Ingeborg Haldorsdatter, f. Kvilekval, gjennemgik almueskolen, Marshall Academy og Wisconsin universitet–tog juridisk examen og har siden praktiseret som sagfører i Deerfield, Wis. I 1873 blev han gift med Martha Sofia Gustavson og har to sønner Henry og Ivar. I 1915 var Mr. Nelson medlem af Wisconsins legislatur.

Rognald A. Nestos, Vosselagets vicegræsident, er født paa gaarden Nestaas paa Voss den 12te april 1877; søn af gaardbruger Anders R. Nestaas og hustru Herborg Pedersdatter, f. Saue; udvandrede til Amerika 1893: gjennemgik Buxton elementærskole, Mayville normalskole og Wisconsin universitet. Tog saa juridisk examen ved North Dakotas statsuniversitet og har siden praktiseret som sagfører i Minot, N. Dak. Han har været medlem af North Dakotas legislatur og tjent som county-advokat. Før sidste republikanske primærvalg var han meget paa tale som guvernørkandidat.

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Vossinger i verdenskrigen.

Et meget vigtigt og interessant afsnit i vorssingernes saga er deres deltagelse i de amerikanske krige. De har været repræsentere i dem alle fra og med den

accepted contributions from interested Vossings both here at home and in America.

Preparations are already underway back home for a big celebration in 1923. It is the 900th anniversary of the time, when St. Olav Christianized the vossings that will be celebrated. I have told them at Voss that the more who come, more American Vossings will visit than have done in the last ten years put together. I think we could create a gala "Homecoming" at Voss? Why not?

William Nelson, Vosselaget's president, was born at Skoponong, Walworth County, WI, December 26, 1852, the son of Nils Olson Grotland and his wife Ingeborg Haldorsdatter, b. Kvilekval, went through common school, Marshall Academy and University of Wisconsin—took the bar exam and has since practiced as an attorney in Deerfield, WI. In 1873 he married Martha Sofia Gustavson and has two sons, Henry and Ivar. In 1915 Mr. Nelson was a member of Wisconsin legislature.

Rognald A. Nestos, Vosselag's vicepresident, was born on the Nestås farm at Voss the 12th of April 1877, the son of farmer Anders R. Nestås and his wife Herborg Pedersdatter, b. Saue, emigrated to America in 1893: attended Buxton elementary school, Mayville normal school and the University of Wisconsin. He took the bar examination (law school) at the University of North Dakota and has since practiced law in Minot. ND. He has been a member of North Dakota's legislature and served as county district attorney. During the last Republican primary there was a lot of discussion about his being a candidate for governor.

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Vossings in the World War

An impressive important and interesting period of the saga of the Vossings is their participation in the American wars. They were represented in them all including the Mexican

mexikanske krig i 1848 til og med den sidste, i hvilken et stort antal personer af vosseslægt var blandt dem, som paa den anden side af Atlanterhavet hjalp til at bringe hæder til den amerikanske arme. Om de tidligere krige vil der bli nævnt en hel del i den før omtalte Vossehistorie. Men mens sidste krig er i friskt minde vil der, hvis nærværende lille skrift finder tilstrækkelig støtte, bli tat ind beretninger med billeder af dem, som deltog i denne, saalangt rummet tillader det. Imidlertid vil man faa en liden prøve deraf ved nedenstaaende interessante meddelelser, som vi har modtat.

En feltlæges oplevelser.

Efter opfordring af "Vossingen"s redaktør skal jeg herved i korte træk gi et omrids af mine oplevelser som feltlæge med den amerikanske hær under verdenskrigen.

Efter at ha bestaaet lægeundersøgelser og være fundet tjenestdygtig for armeen blev jeg i oktober 1917 udnævnt til officer i lægekorpset.

Tidlig i januar 1918 blev jeg beordret til Fort Riley, Kansas, og der melde mig til kommandanten af den derværende melitærlægers øvelsesleir. Samtidig med mig strømmede flere tusen tunge, tykmavede, anpustne læger ind til Fort Riley iffra hele landet, hvor vi gaves et almindeligt kekrutskole-kursus med legemsøvelser og udmarcher, beregnet paa at forberede os for de strabadser, som ventede os hinsides havet. Paa to maaneder af kjødets spægelse skakede jeg af 25 dyrt djøbte pund. Munderingen maatte tages ind baade her og der, og i livremmen havde jeg fire nye huller, et for hver to uger.

Saare beskikket, som jeg nu befandtes, blev jeg af obersten beordret til kururg-afdelingen ved Camp Funston Hospital. Her forbiev jeg indtil i mai, da ordre indløb fra Washington at indskibe for Frankrig.

Overreisen i de bevægede tider var interessant nok til at gi stof til et helt kapitel; men paagrund af min knappe plads maa den forbigaaes her.

En underskjøn sommerlys juninat steg jeg, som en af 30,000 af mit følge, iland i Liverpool. Min første forundring var, hvorledes folk i slige nætter, omgit af naturens herlighed, kunde formaa sig til at løfte vaaben mod sine medmennesker.

War in 1848 up to and including the last, in which a large number of people of Vossing origin were among those that helped bring praise to the American army on the other side of the Atlantic. There was considerable mention of the earlier wars in the fore mentioned Voss history. But since the last war is a still fresh memory the present little publication will be very supportive, will take descriptions with pictures as much as space permits. Meanwhile, we will give it a little test with the following interesting communication we received.

The experiences of a Field Surgeon

At the request of "Vossingen"s editor I shall hereby briefly give a synopsis of my experiences as a surgeon in the field with the American army during the World War.

After taking a physical examination and being found fit for service in the army in October 1917 I was commissioned as an officer in the medical corps.

I received orders in January 1918 to report to the commander of the Medical Corps training camp at Ft. Riley, KS. Simultaneously as I, several thousand heavy, thick-bellied breathless physicians streamed into Ft. Riley from all over the country, where we were given ordinary recruit basic training with Physical Training and close-order drill, calculated to prepare us for the hardships that awaited us on the other side of the ocean. Two months of asceticism of meat shook off 25 costly earned pounds. My uniform had to be altered here and there and my belt acquired four new holes, one for each two weeks.

Painfully appointed, as I now found myself the Major ordered me to the department of surgery of Camp Funston Hospital. I stayed there until May when orders came from Washington to embark for France.

The crossing in those disturbed times was interesting enough to give material for an entire chapter but on the basis of limited space it will be omitted here.

On a divinely beautiful light June evening I debarked as one of 30,000 of my fellows in Liverpool. My first wondering was, how people, on such nights, amid nature's glory, could lift weapons against their fellow man. Personally, I was seized

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Personlig blev jeg betaget at kamplyst og maatte vogte mig for ikke at føle mig forsonet med de fiender, jeg om nogle dage ventede at træffe.

Den følgende morgen opsøgte jeg en bænk i en af Liverpools parker. Jeg havde en avis i haanden; men istedetfor at læse blev mit sind ganske optat med funderingen over livets omskiftdser. Her paa den selvsamme bænk havde jeg som ung gut paa vei til Amerika for 22 aar tilbage siddet undrende paa, hvad tiden havde i sit skjød for mig.

Den næste aften var 200 amerikanske militærlæger samlede i Southhampton, hvor vi gik ombord i et engelsk troppeskib, som førte os over kanalen. Dette var ogsaa en af krigens mange uforglemmelige nætter. Beskyttet af krydsere og luftskibe paa overfarten landede vi i god behold ved solens opgang i Cherbourg. Fra Cherbourg bar det med jernbane til Blois i nærheden af Paris, hvor det amerikanske sanitet- og lægekorps havde sit hovedkvarter. Her blev jeg beordret til tjeneste i felt-hospitalerne bag fronten og forblev der den hele paa begivenheder saa rige sommer af 1918. I oktober blev jeg beskikket til hospitalet i Brest, og indtraf der netop som influenzaen rasede paa det værste. Camp Pontenezen i Brest var paa den tid verdens største og bedst organiserede militærleir. Fra 85,000 til 95,000 mand spiste middag daglig mellem tolv og et. Paa hospitalet var der 2700 senge, og ingen stod tomme.

En kold og regneur oktobernat vil altid staa levende i min erindring. Det var min tur som vagthavende officer. Den hele dag og paafølgende nat gik jeg ustanselig fra sygesal til sygesal, allesteds forfulgt af de døendes rallen. 44 døde paa min vagt.

Med undtagelse af etpar ugers permission, som jeg tilbragte paa Middelhavs-kysten, forblev jeg ved Camp Pontenezen hele vinteren 1919 og den følgende sommer op til den første august. Paa den tid modtog jeg underretning fra armeens hovedkvarter om, at min ansøgning om udmønstring i Frankrig var blet indvilget. Udrustet med min udmønstringstilladelse fra general Pershing drog jeg til Paris, hvor jeg opsøgte den amerikanske konsul og indviede

by the love of battle and had to guard against becoming as bad as the enemy that I was expecting to meet in a few days.

The following morning I sought out a bench in one of Liverpool's parks. I had a newspaper in my hand but instead of reading, my mind was occupied with speculation about life's vicissitudes. I had sat on this very same bench as a young boy 22 years ago and wondered about what fate had in its bosom for me.

The next evening 200 American doctors were gathered in Southhampton, where we got on an English troopship, which carried us across the Channel. This, also, was one of the unforgettable nights of the war. Guarded by cruisers and airships during the crossing, we landed safely at dawn in Cherbourg. From Cherbourg we went by train to Blois in the vicinity of Paris, where the American Sanitary and Medical Corps had its headquarters. Here I received orders to serve in a field hospital behind the lines and remained there the entire eventful summer of 1918. In October, I was transferred to the hospital in Brest and then was when the influenza raged its worst. Camp Pontenezen in Brest was at that time the world's largest and best organized military posts. From 85,000 to 95,000 men ate dinner between twelve and one every day. The hospital consisted of 2700 beds, and none were empty.

One cold and rainy night in October will always stand out in my memory. It was my turn as medical officer-of-the-day. That entire day and the following night I went from ward to ward without pause, followed by the death rattle; 44 died during my shift.

With the exception of a couple week's leave, which I spent on the Mediterranean Coast, I stayed at Camp Pontenezen the whole winter of 1919 and the following summer until August 1. At that time I got notification from the army headquarters that my request to be demobilized in France was granted. Supplied with my separation papers from Gen. Pershing, I went to Paris where I sought the American

amerikanske konsul og indviede ham i mine planer angaaende min tiltængte Norges-reise. Efter mange vedervædigheder korn jeg endelig i besiddelse af et reisepas. Efter at ha forevist mit pas paa Paris's politikammer og faaet det paategnet af den engelske og norske konsul, sa jeg, efter 14 rnaaneders ophold farvel til dette navnkundige og af krig herjede land. I London stansede jeg etpar dage; tog saa nordover til Newcastle, hvor jeg paa forhaand havde sikret mig dampskibsleilighed til Norge. Den 22de august steg jeg iland i Bergen og ankom samme dag til Voss. Her da i fars og mors stue hvilede jeg ud efter krigens kav(struggle) og strabadser(hardship). (Dr. Alfred Olson Davidhaug.)

En gravhaug fra folkevandringstiden.

Almehaugen paa gaarden Midttun, Voss, viser sig at være en gravhaug fra folkevandringstiden. Man holdt paa at pløie over den og rev da op endel sten, som laa dybere ned i jorden. Under disse laa store stenheller. Ved at ta op en af disse viste der sig et rum paa 1 m. bredt og 5 m. langt. Bergens museum blev varslet og konservator Haugen kom og undersøgte fundet. De fandt dog ikke noget af særlig betydning i graven. Endel levninger af menneskeben, en messingknap og nogle jernrester laa paa bunden. Graven maa ha været røvet engang, da slige gravsteder pleier at indeholde rige skatte. Det menes at være en dobbelt-grav fra det 6te aarhundrede.

****

Framnæs hotel, Vossestranden, skal nedlægges og bygningen indrettes til et sanatorium. Fru Emma Gjertson, Bergen, bestemte i sit testamente et større beløb til et saadant øiemed, og hendes dødsbo har i henhold dertil kjøbt nævnte eiendom af hoteleier Myhre.

consul and revealed to him my plans regarding my intended Norway trip. After many interruptions, I at last owned a travel pass. After I had exhibited my pass at the Paris police station and had it countersigned by the English and Norwegian consuls, I said farewell to this renowned and war torn land after 14 month's stay. In London I paused for a couple days, then went north to Newcastle where I had secured passage to Norway. I arrived in Bergen on the 22nd of August and arrived in Voss the same day. Here, in mother and father's house, I rested after war's struggles and hardships. (Dr, Alfred Olson Davidhaug.)

A grave from the Nomadic Period.

Almehaugen on the Midthun farm, Voss, demonstrates itself as a burial mound from the Nomadic Period. While plowing over it a number of stones which lay deeper were torn up. Below these were large slate plates. When these were taken up there was a space 1 meter wide and 5 meters long. The museum in Bergen was notified and conservator Haugen came and examined the find. Nothing of any particular significance was found in the grave. The remains of some human bones, a brass button and some pieces of iron lay at the bottom. The grave had undoubtedly been plundered at one time since such burial places usually contain rich treasures. It was regarded as a double grave from the 6th century,

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The Framnes hotel, Vossestranden, will be terminated and the building use as a sana-torium. Mrs. Emma Gjertson, Bergen left in her will a large sum to be used for such a purpose, and her estate has purchased the property from hotel-owner Myhre.

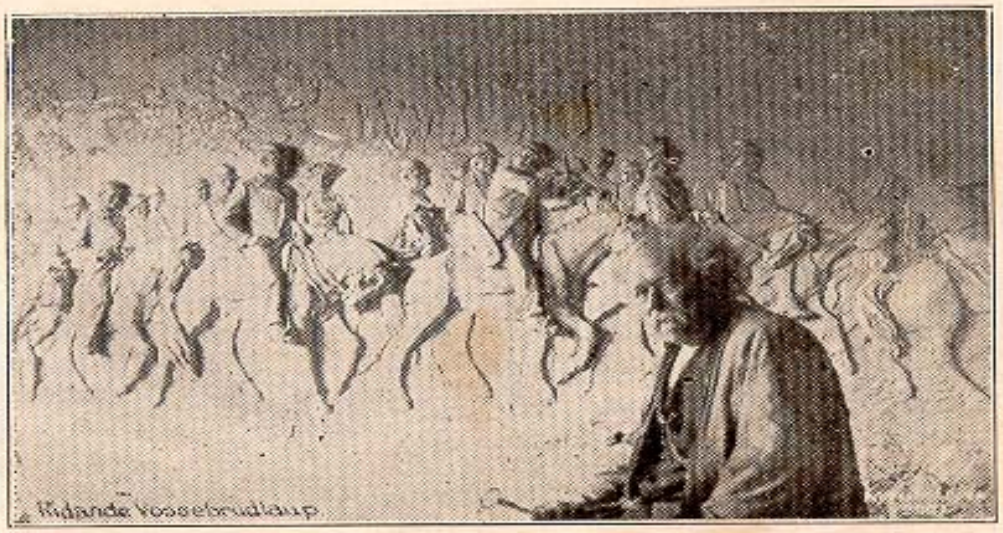
Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Nr. 2. 3dje aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.



Mens lierne blomstrer og vaarens pragt
udbreder sit rosenskjær,
et ridande brudlaup i vossadragt
paa kirkevei skridende er.
Der fæd·e bag forridderflokken kjæk
og kjømester mægtig og bred
og Mosefinnen ludlende væk
faar koglet brudfolket med.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, MARS 1921.

(Translation)

While the meadow's blossoms and spring's delight
spread their beautiful flowers,
a mounted wedding in Voss national costume
is wending its way to church.
Behind the handsome vanguard,
the master of ceremonies, grand and strong,
and Mosefinn playing away,
encourage the bridal party along.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Vosselaget er en organisation af personer, som er fødte paa Voss, Norge, og saadannes efterkommere, Dets opgave er især at hjælpe til at vedligeholde forbindelsen med hver andre og fremme kjendskabet til alt, som er af særlig in teresse med hensyn til historie, slægtskab og virke baade i Amerika og i Norge.

*

EMBEDSMÆND:

Præsident—Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.

Vice-præsident–R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.

Sekretær—K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, Wis.

Kasserer–John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.

*

Som redaktør for "Vossingen" fungerer for nærværende lagets sekretær, K. A. Rene, og skrivelser angaaende skriftet sendes til ham.

*

Knut Henderson Løne har sendt os endel interessant stof, som imidlertid maa lægges over til næste numer. Kanske dødsfaldene paa Voss i sidste aar ogsaa da, kan tages med.

*

Biografier til Vossehistorien modtages endnu. Send dem til sekretæren, vicepræsidenten eller Knut Henderson, som udgjør komiteen.

Rettelse: I følge meddelelse fra L. Kindem, Voss, blev "Vossingen" der udgit noget tidligere i aaret 1871 end af os oplyst i forrige numer.

*

"Cuts" for billede koster $3.00.

*

Subskription og medlemskab $1.00 aaret.

Møde no. 2 i Madison.

Foranlediget ved den heldige omstændighed, at vice-præsident Nestos havde anledning til at komme den lange vei fra Minot, N. Dakota, for at aflægge Madison et besøg i julen, og at præsident Nelson ligeledes kunde være tilstede, fandt Madisons vossinger,

The Vosselag is an organization of people; some are born at Voss, Norway, and some of their descendants. Its objective is to especially help to maintain the connection with each other and promote acquaintance for everyone, who is interested in the history, relationships and activities both in America and in Norway.

*

OFFICERS

President—Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, WI.

Vice-president—R. A... Nestos, Minot, ND.

Secretary—K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, WI

Treasurer—John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, IL

*

The present club secretary, K. A. Rene, is functioning as the editor of "Vossingen", and correspondence regarding the publication should be sent to him.

*

Knut Henderson Løne has sent us some interesting stuff, which we will have to postpone until the next number. Perhaps we can also include the obituaries from Voss then.

*

We are still accepting biographies for the Voss history. Send them to the secretary, the vice president or Knut Henderson, who are on the committee.

Correction: According to L. Kindem, Voss, the "Vossingen" was published there somewhat earlier than 1871 as we stated in the previous issue.

*

"Cuts" for pictures cost $3.00.

*

Subscriptions and memberships $1.00/year.

Meeting No. 2 in Madison.

On the occasion of the fortunate circumstances that vice president Nestos had the opportunity of coming the long way from Minot, ND, in order to pay a call to Madison at Christmas and that president Nelson could be present also, Madison's Vossings felt they should

at de burde faa istand en liden selskabelig sammenkomst i forbindelse med et paatænkt be styrelsesmøde, og flere, som boede i byens omegn, blev da ogsaa varslet om at møde frem. En forsamling paa henimod 70 personer indfandt sig, og følgen blev en meget hyggelig aften, som man vil ha grund til at erindre. Mødet holdtes i Bethel kirkes forsamlingsrum selve nytaarsaften den 31te dec. 1920. Kasserer Glimme var forhindret fra at møde, men gav besked om, at Knut Henderson Løne, som mødte frem, skulde ta hans plads.

"Vossingen's første numer var blit færdig fra trykkeriet samme dag og uddeltes paa mødet. Det syntes at vinde enstemmig anerkjendelse.

Præsident Nelson aabnede mødet, og hans fortræffelige ledelse af samme forhøiede betydelig den festlige stemning. Man optog først til behandling, hvor lagets næste aarsmøde skulde holdes. Man foreslog Albert Lea eller Minneapolis. Det besluttedes at undersøge, om man vilde arrangere for det i Albert Lea. Hr. Nestos anbefalede, at man gjorde hvad man kunde for at faa et storartet møde næste gang. Saa nævntes om laget skulde slutte sig til bygdelagenes fællesraad. Dette overlodes efter nogle udtalelser til bestyrelsen. Saa blev skriftet "Vossingen" omtalt. Det besluttedes enstemmig, at man skulde fortsætte med udgivelsen af skriftet. Det var adskillig paa tale at faa det udgit maanedlig, men med dette fik det gaa, eftersom man dertil havde midler. Hr. Nestos opfordrede alle til at subskribere ogsaa for slægtninger i Norge, hvad enkelte ogsaa gjorde. Vossehistorien blev saa i korthed omtalt, hvorpaa man fik sig nogen forfriskninger. Derpaa blev hr. Nestos opfordret til "aa gjera greia fyr sig, kva han gjore pao Voss isommar", som præsident Nelson udtrykte sig, og med megen interesse paahørtes saa hr. Nestos's livfulde skildring af sin færd til hjembygden. — Da man skiltes var det gamle aar ogsaa nærpaa gaaet.

Angaaende tid og sted for afholdelsen af aarsmødet er der intet sikkert bestemt endnu. Henvendelse er gjort til vossinger i Albert Lea, men ingen afgjørelse er truffet i sagen. For nogen af bestyrelsen at reise til andre byer for

arrange a little social gathering in connection with the planned board meeting, so several people who lived in the vicinity of the city were also asked to participate. A gathering of upwards of 70 people attended and the result was a very pleasant evening, which people will have reason to remember. The meeting was held in Bethel Church's Meeting room actually on New Year's Eve the 31st of Dec. 1920. Treasurer Glimme was unable to attend but sent a message that Knut Henderson Løne should take his place.

The first issue of "Vossingen" had been finished by the printer that day so it was distributed at the meeting. It seemed to win universal approval.

President Nelson opened the meeting and his excellent leadership of the same increased the festive atmosphere. The first order of business was to decide where to hold the lag's next meeting. Someone suggested either Albert Lea or Minneapolis. It was decided to investigate the possibility of arrangements for Albert Lea. Mr. Nestos recommended that everything should be done to make it a magnificent conference the next time. Then there was discussion about the lag joining the Bygdelagernes Fellesråd. After some debate, this was left to the directors. Then the publication "Vossingen" was mentioned. It was unanimous that one should continue with the paper. There were a few who wanted it published monthly, but it was decided to issue it as determined by our means. Mr. Nestos urged everyone to subscribe also for their relatives in Norway, which some did. The Voss History was briefly discussed, whereupon some refreshments were served. Then Mr. Nestos was urged to "spell it out for us, what he had been doing in Voss all summer", as President Nelson put it, and with great enthusiasm we listened to Mr. Nestos lively description of his journey to the old home district.—When we parted, the old year was almost gone.

Regarding the time and place for holding the annual meeting, nothing has been yet decided. Inquiries were directed to the Vossings in Albert Lea, but no decision in the matter has been made. For the board of directors to travel to other towns in order to make

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

at gjøre det nødvendige anordninger forud for et møde, synes at være forbundet med unødige udgifter. Lad os høre fra interesserede medlemmer om dette, og om nogen vil paata sig at ordne med mødet.

* * *

"Vossingen's første numer har nu været ude til bedømmelse saalænge, at man vil kunne danne sig en mening om, hvad man synes om det, og med hvilken interesse sagen omfattes. Ved at se paa de mange anerkjendende skrivelser, som er modtat, og hvoraf endel findes paa et andet sted i skriftet, vil man ikke være i vildrede herom. Det er en samstemmig tilslutning, som det er os en fornøielse at henvise til. Flere har udtalt ønsket om, at skriftet maa udkomme til hver maaned og er villige til at erlægge sin del af udgifterne. Dette bør ogsaao være vort maal. Men om det er klogt at gaa saa langt endnu, mens alt er saa dyrt, kan være et andet spørsmaal. Det mangler desuden adskilligt paa, at vi endnu kan udgi det kvartalsvis, men i betragtning af den interesse, som hidtil er vist, haaber vi dog, at dette vil la sig gjøre. Enhver af lagets medlemmer maa imidlertid betragte sig selv som dets agent og la det være sig magtpaaliggende at faa naboer og bekjendte af vosseslægt til strax at indsende sin dollar. Hvor flere vossinger findes i et naboskab, vilde det være bra, om man lik en, som var let at finde, til at modta og indsende pengene.

Lad os da ogsaa faa høre fra de mange penneføre medlemmer, om hvad vossingerne driver med i deres respektive strøg, og hvorledes de har kommet sig frem m. m.

*

Voss udgjorde engang i tiden et fylke for sig selv, og i historien er anvendt benævnelsen Vossavældet. Det var da noget af en sjømagt, der strakte sig udover fjordene paa begge sider af Osterøen. Vossenæsset paa øens nordspids og gaarden Tyssen der i nærheden og i Samnanger var visnok led i samme grænselinje. "Vossingen" her i Amerika kunde jo holde sig til de gamle grænser og gjenerobre de tabte provinser af Stamnæs, Exingedalen og Bergsdalen. Ellers er det jo bare øverste delen.

the necessary arrangements required for a meeting seems to be attended by unnecessary expense. Let's hear from the interested members about this; if anyone would take it upon themselves to work with a meeting.

* * *

"Vossingen"s first issue has now been out long enough to be evaluated so that people can decide what they think of it and how much interest there is in the subject. After seeing all the accepting letters that are received and are found elsewhere in this paper one needn't have any reservation about it. That is a universal assessment, which is of great satisfaction to us. Several have expressed the wish that the paper could be monthly and were willing to back part of the expense. This is also our aim. But whether it is prudent to go so far yet, when everything is so expensive, is another question. There isn't any doubt that we could publish it quarterly, and in view of the interest that has been shown so far, we hope, that this can be done. Each of the members of the lag should act as its agent and act as if it's essential to get their neighbors and acquaintances of Voss origin to send in their dollar soon. Where several Vossings are found in one neighborhood, it would be wonderful if they would collect the money and remit it.

Also, let's hear from the many knowledgeable members, about what the Vossings are doing in their respective locations and how they have progressed etc.

*

Once upon a time, Voss constituted a county (fylke) all by itself, and historically it was known as the "dominion of Voss". It was somewhat of a sea power, and extended out over the fjords on both sides of Ostrøen. Voss point on the northern point of the Tyssen farm and its vicinity and Samnanger evidently were links in the same borderline. "Vossingen" here in America could utilize the old boundaries and recapture the lost provinces of Stamnes, Exingedalen and Bergsdalen. Otherwise only the uppermost parts of these valleys are reckoned

af disse dale, som nu henregnes til Voss. —

Helsing frao Voss.

Kjære Vossingen! — Heil og sæl! Mæ denne gamal-norske helsing ve æg idag fao lov te aa ta deg i haandæ, ynskja deg velkomen, aa atto du mao fao leva baade lengje aa vel.

So vonar æg, atto adle Vøsse i Amerika aa mangje herheima ve be deg innom døræ te seg aa nøra deg pao beste maote, so du vetto ein gjeldo aa hugnasam ærindsvein, faor mykkje aa fortelja os adle om gamalt aa nyt om Vøssene sovel darborte so herheima.

Fysta nomre dit ha æg netop fengje mæ bilæte pao fysta sio tao den fagra heimbygdæ vaor pao den vene fanen te Vossalagje. Glædele æ da og aa sjao i programme dit, du ve gje so storo plass fy da so ha hendt i gomol ti og seinare i heimbygdæ. Hugnaleg og gjilt va da so viarea aa fao lesa um dei mangje Vøsse og menno tao Vossaæt, so dar æ nemde eldo ha skreve. Du kan tru me æ gjilde aa byrgje tao atto Vossabygdæ har so mangje dygtigje søne aa døtto darborte, og da røre mæ hjertastrengjene vaore, naor me ser dei koma si gamla mor og syskjin herheima ihog.

Vossehistorien, so du fortelo ve koma ut darborte, ve vetta te stor glea fy os, og me lengjast ette, atto ho snart mao koma. Her halda me no pao mæ aa samla tefang te "Voss bygdesoga" aa vona trykkjingjæ kan byrja um eit par aor eldo so. Vossehistorien i Amerika og Voss bygdesoga her ve dao ventelæ utfydla einanen.

For meg personleg hadde da desutan ei serleg interessa aa fao sjao Vossingen i dan ny bunaen. Da va nemlæ far min, O. Kindem, so kjøpte Vossingen tao N. Bakketun, aa æg so trykte da solengje han far hadde da. Tao Baakkatunen fek eg, som 16 aar gamal, lære dei siste maonane før han reiste, sopassa at æg kunde greia da. Far min hadde no so mykkje anna aa gjera, so han ette eit par aor yvelet da te Th. Skjerve, aa darme kom æg te aa slutta so fuskar i boktrykkjarfagje.

So vil æg be deg koma inom døræ te meg og aa vona da ettekvart vetto tiare, so æg of ta faor høyra deg fortelja um gamalt og nyt.

Voss den 14. februar 1921. L. Kindem

to belong with Voss.

Greetings from Voss.

Dear Vossings! – (in genuine old Voss dialect—vossamaul) Hail and happiness! With this Old Norse greeting, today I would like to shake your hands, wish you welcome and wish your life to be both long and healthy.

I expect that all the vossings in America and many here at home would invite you indoors with them and treat you in the best manner, for you know what a nice and pleasant errand boy would have a lot to tell us all about old and new about vossings over here and home here.

I have just received your first issue with a picture of our home on the beautiful banner of the Vosselag on the first page. It's delightful to see in your program that you have given so much room for events from old and late in the home district. It was with pride and amusement we read further about the vossings and men of Voss origin that are mentioned or have written. Believe me, it was nice to see that the Voss district has so many capable sons and daughters over there and it stirs my heart strings when we see them remembering their old mothers and relatives home here.

The Voss history, you say will be published over there, will be of great gladness for us, and we can hardly wait until it comes out. Here we are in the process of gathering the materials for a "Voss Bygdesoga" and expect the printing will begin in a couple years or so. The Voss history in America and the Voss bygdesoga will complement each other.

It has been of great interest to me personally to see Vossingen in its new attire. It was namely my father, O Kindem, who bought Vossingen from N. Bakketun, and I printed it as long as father owned it. I learned enough from Bakketun, in the last months before he left, so I could get by. My father had so much else to do that he sold it to Th. Skjerve and with that there was the end of dabbling in the printing trade.

So I want you to come in my door and I expect in a little while before you know I will listen to you tell both old and new.

Voss, February 14, 1921. L. Kindem

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Venlige udtalelser.

Indlagt find check for en dollar for at slutte mig til Vosselaget. Jeg fik netop et postkort fra K. A. Rene om at Vosselaget har besluttet at udgi et tidsskrift, som vil bli udsendt før jul. Nu er det 47 aar siden jeg forlod Voss.

En venlig hilsen. A. A. Raugstad, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

* * *

Behag at finde check paa en dollar vedlagt som kontingent til Vosselaget. Det glæder mig at se at Laget er kommet tillive igjen, og jeg haaber at alle gamle lemmer vil støtte det og faa nye til at slutte sig til. Vel er det nok sandt, at vosserne er spredte over det ganske land; Men de fleste er jo i Nordveststaterne, og naar møderne blir holdt nogenlunde centrale, tror jeg sikkert noksaa mange vil møde frem, og fornye gammelt kjendskab, og kan de ikke møde frem, burde alle vosser støtte laget ved at indsende kontingent, og da ikke mindst nu ved den gode nyhed, at laget skal faa udgivet et tidsskrift, som jeg er sikker paa vil bli Vosselaget til ære. Lat vossarne og visa, at dei hev ikkje gløymt den gode, gamle, vene vossebygd; men at dei ve slutta seg mansterkje til lagje, so da vil trivast og veksa jamsides med andre bygdalag, Paa von om fremgong. — Med helsing fraa ein Guldfjordingvoss.

Bjarne K. Brekke, Letcher, S. Dak.

* * *

Wishing you success in your praiseworthy work and also thanking you for the interest you take in perpetuating the memory of the pioneer-vossinger. — Yours truly

Henry Nelson, Whitewater, Wis.

* * *

I have just received a copy of Vossingen, and was glad to hear that the Vosselag will be continued. Enclosed you will find $3.00 subscription money for 3 good Vossings, two

Friendly comments.

Enclosed find a check for a dollar in order for me to join Vosselaget. I recently got a card from K. A. Rene that Vosselaget has decided to publish a periodical that will be issued before Christmas. Now it is 47 years since I left Voss.

A friendly greeting. A. A. Raugstad, Sioux Falls, SD.

* * *

Please find the enclosed check for a dollar as subscription to Vosselaget. I am happy that the club is coming to life again, and I hope that all the old lambs will support it and get new ones to join. Of course it is a fact that the vossings are spread over the whole country, but most of them are in the northwest states, and if the meetings were held in a central location, I'm sure quite a few would come to the meeting and renew old acquaintances and if they can't attend, all the vossings should support the lag by sending in their dues and at least now know that the club is going to publish a journal which certainly will be of credit to the organization. Let the vossings also show that they haven't forgotten the good, old Voss district; but that they will strongly join the lodge, so it will thrive and grow the same as other bygdelags. With the expectation of progress.—with greetings from a voss Gullfjordinger!

Bjarne K. Brekke, Letcher, SD.

* * *

Wishing you success in your praiseworthy work and also thanking you for the interest you take in perpetuating the memory of the pioneer-vossinger. — Yours truly

Henry Nelson, Whitewater, Wis.

* * *

I have just received a copy of Vossingen, and was glad to hear that the Vosselag will be continued. Enclosed you will find $3.00 subscription money for 3 good Vossings, two

of American birth and one from Nordheim, Voss. I attended the first meeting at Albert Lea some years ago, and joined as member of the Vosselag, which started there, and enjoyed the few trips, once to Madison, Wis., and one time to Decorah, very much. The last one was not a success on account of flood; trains did not arrive.

Emma. C. Sampson, Decorah, Ia.

* * *

Just got the enclosed card forwarded to me from Roseau yesterday. I have been a member of Vosselaget for many years, but have heard nothing of it for some time, so it was rather a surprise to me. I am glad indeed, that it is to be brought back to life again, and I hope we will succeed in keeping it alive also. Am enclosing my "kontingent" $1.00.

Rev. O. L. Bolstad, Redtop, Minn.

* * *

Gode vossing! — Indlagt finder du en dollar for bladet samt medlemsrettighed til laget. Haaber at laget og Vossingen har lykke og fremskridt. — Deres

John B. Westerheim, Kenyon, Minn.

* * *

Dit brev modtaget. Kan lade dig vide, at jeg ogsaa allerede har modtaget en kopi af "Vossingen", som jeg er vel tilfreds med, og det gleder mig, at vi vossinger tar fat og faar istand dette Vosselag; og bladet vil være af stor interesse for alle baade gamle og unge vossinger; og Vossehistorien vil bli en dyrebar skat i ethvert hjem af denne byrd.

Deres forbudne K. K. Fenney, jr., Taylor, Wis.

* * *

Vossingen modtat, og det var en god ting. Tror jeg skal faa flere til at sende ind en dollar. Hoslagte bankanvisning paa to dollar er fra Ole B. Hylle og mig selv. Med bedste ønsker for laget og bladet.

Venligst J. O. Lidsheim, Kenyon, Minn.

* * *

of American birth and one from Nordheim, Voss. I attended the first meeting at Albert Lea some years ago, and joined as member of the Vosselag, which started there, and enjoyed the few trips, once to Madison, Wis., and one time to Decorah, very much. The last one was not a success on account of flood; trains did not arrive.

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Rev. O. L. Bolstad, Redtop, Minn.

* * *

Good vossing! – Enclosed you will find a dollar for the paper and membership to the club. Hope that the club and Vossingen have good fortune and growth. – Yours

John B. Westerheim, Kenyon, MN.

* * *

Received your letter. Can let you know that I also already have received a copy of "Vossingen", with which I am very satisfied and it makes me happy that we vossings have got going and got the Vosselag together again; and the paper will be of great interest to both old and young vossings and the Voss history will be a valuable treasure in each home of this group.

Yours harbinger K. K. Fenney, Jr., Taylor, WI.

* * *

Vossingen received, and that is a good thing. Believe I can get several others to send in a dollar. Enclosed bank draft for two dollars is from Ole B. Hylle and myself. With best wishes for the paper and club.

If you please O. Lidstrom, Kenyon, MN.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Vossingen modtat idag og indlagt find ck. $1.00. Haaber at jeg i fremtiden kan være med paa møderne, da jeg kommende vaar agter at flytte til Minneapolis. — Any help or information to the good of the order will be gladly given.

D. Rivenes, Glendive, Montana.

* * *

Please send "Vossingen" to the following: Knut Opheim, Ole Opheim and M. G. Petersen, Fertile, Minn.

Enclosed find check for $3.00 to cover same. If you have a few copies of "Vossingen" to spare, I could use some and try to get subscribers among the vossings here.

Please let me hear from you, how I can help you in making your splendid undertaking a success.

Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn.

* * *

Jeg fik mig tilsendt prøvenummer af "Vossingen", og jeg er heldt begeistret over bladet. Jeg synes det er gjævt, at vi vossinger skal faa vort eget blad, og det er aldeles i sin orden; thi Voss har fostret mange gjæve mænd, og vi er saaledes en gjæv folkeslægt. Jeg synes meget godt om indholdet i bladet, særlig om hr. Nestos's beretning om sit besøg paa Voss. Jeg har mødt hr. Nestos og kjender ham personlig, og det er en meget bra mand, som vi vossinger kan være stolte af.

Her er ganske mange vossinger, som lever rundt Granville, og jeg vil forsøge at faa endel af dem til at subskribere paa "Vossingen". Jeg haaber at den vil faa god støtte, saa at vi med tiden kan faa det til hver maaaned.

O. P. Stalheim, Granville, N. Dak.

* * *

I have just received a copy of "Vossingen".

Received Vossingen today and enclosed find ck. $1.00. I hope in the future to be at the meetings, when I move to Minneapolis this coming spring. – Any help or information to the good of the order will be gladly given.

D. Rivenes, Glendive, Montana.

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Please let me hear from you, how I can help you in making your splendid undertaking a success.

Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn.

* * *

I got my test number of "Vossingen", and I am very satisfied with the paper. I think it is moral, that we vossings should have our own organ and it is completely appropriate because Voss has produced many moral men, and we are, as follows, a moral group of people. I feel quite good about the content of the paper, especially Mr. Nestos' description of his visit to Voss. I have met Mr. Nestos and know him personally and he is a very fine man, of whom we vossings can be proud.

There are rather many vossings that live around Granville, and I will try to get a number of them to subscribe to "Vossingen". I hope it will be well supported so that in time we can get it every month.

O. P. Stahlheim, Granville, ND.

* * *

I have just received a copy of "Vossingen".

I am much interested in this as my mother was from Himle, Voss, and I was over there a few years ago on a visit. As I consider myself a vossing, thanks to mother, I ask to be listed with the rest of the good vossings, and you will herewith find enclosed my check for $1.00 as membership fee. With best wishes for the future of Vosselaget and its paper.

E. O. Giere, M. D., Watertown, S. Dak.

* * *

Kjære Vossinger! — Ja, nu har jeg skrabet sammen en dollar og vil sende den strax til kassereren, saa vilde jeg med det samme sende en liden skrivelse til bladet, for jeg er vossing baade i sind og hjertelag, og bladet vil jeg ha, saa jeg kan følge med tiden her ude paa prærien. Numer l var rigtig hyggeligt; det var akkurat som om nogle vossinger kom og besøgte mig. Ja, nu er det 16 aar, siden jeg forlod min hjembygd. Vi var 11 stykker, som reiste paa en gang, og mange taarer faldt, da vi sa farvel til vore kjære paa Bulken station. Vi var 18 dage paa reisen hid under noksaa megen storm og sjøgang; men jeg var heldig alligevel som ikke blev sjøsyg, for der var nok af dem som maatte kaste op. — Vel, nu har jeg prøvet tolv aar af nybyggerlivet ogsaa, og havde jeg ikke havt saameget vosse-blod i mig, som jeg har, saa havde jeg ikke været her nu; thi de, som var her, da jeg kom, har reist herfra, og nye folk har flyttet ind.

Nils E. Roe, Morristown, S. Dak.

* * *

Gode Vossing! — Tak for du sendte mig "Vossingen" i hvilken jeg har velbehag. — Et værk har nu atter sat sig i forbindelse med slægtninger og kjendinger blandt vossingerne baade derhjemme paa Voss og her i Amerika, ja, i alle lande hvorsomhelst "Vossingen" færdes. Dette lille skrift, som Vosselaget har faaet istand og gang, er værdt mange gange l dollar ved sit virke og sine oplysninger. Ja, hele vossehistorien faå rede paa, hvis alle

I am much interested in this as my mother was from Himle, Voss, and I was over there a few years ago on a visit. As I consider myself a vossing, thanks to mother, I ask to be listed with the rest of the good vossings, and you will herewith find enclosed my check for $1.00 as membership fee. With best wishes for the future of Vosselaget and its paper.

E. O. Giere, M. D., Watertown, SD.

* * *

Dear vossings! – Yes, now I have scratched up a dollar and will soon send it to the treasurer and I want to send a little writing to the treasurer because I am vossing both in mind and heart, and I want the paper so I can keep up with the times out here on the prairie. Number 1 was so outright delightful it was just like some vossings came to visit me. Yes, it is sixteen years since I left my home district. There were eleven of us who left at one time, and many tears fell when we said farewell to our loved ones at Bulken station. We spent 18 days during the trip here with rather rough seas and storm, but I was lucky that I didn't get seasick, though there were many who had to throw up. – Well, now I have tried twelve years of the pioneer life too, and if I didn't have as much voss-blood in me as I have I wouldn't be here now because some people that were here when I came have moved away and new people have moved in.

Nils E. Roe, Morristown, SD.

* * *

Good vossing! – Thanks for sending "Vossingen" with which I am well pleased. – You have created another project in connection with the relatives and acquaintances among the vossings both home in Voss and here in America, yes, in all countries wherever 'Vossingen" goes. This little paper that the Vosselag has started again, is worth many times 1 dollar with its influence and account. Yes, all of the history of Voss will be prepared

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

nulevende vossinger sender ind sit levnedsløb o. s. v.

Da jeg nu har været i Amerika i 20 aar, saa skal jeg fortælle lidt om mit eget. Jeg er født paa Voss af forældrene Knut Bjørneson Brække og Britha N. Brække i aaret 1883 og reiste til Amerika om vaaren 1901. De 2 første aarene var jeg bosat i Jackson, Minn. Siden drog jeg til Nord Dakota for snart at faa mig et hjem. Jeg vandrede omkring et aars tid, intil jeg blev gammel nok, saa tog jeg homestead 7 mil ud fra Stanly, N. Dak. Da jeg havde boet der i 14 maaneder, fik jeg "Title" paa landet, og saa drog jeg derfra til Landa, N. Dak., hvor jeg siden har opholdt mig med undtagelse af et par aar, jeg var paa Grand Forks College. I flere aar indtil 1914 var jeg butikbetjent, indgik dette aar i ægteskab med en valdrespige miss Stella Larson. Siden har jeg været i forretning sammen med Hagen & Co. Vi har 2 børn en pige og en gut, og jeg tror bestemt, at den lille gutten og den lille pigen er "ægta" vossinger, selv om moren er Valdres.

Nels K. Brekke, Landa, N. Dak.

* * *

Som medlem af Vosselaget sender jeg herved min dollar. Har modtat Vossingen. Skulde ønske at den kunde komme engang om maaneden. Er villig til at bestride min del af udgifterne.

Th. S. Ringheim, Blue Earth, Minn.

* * *

Har netop modtat nogle linjer fra Vosselagets sekretær, hvori han underretter om, at laget tænker paa at udgiet lidet tidsskrift, hvis penge kan skaffes dertil, og haaber da, at jeg vil slutte mig til laget. Derfor finder du indlagt $1.00.

Venligst Lars O. Aarhus, Norma, N. Dak.

Teleskopet.

Wm. Nelson.

Han Viking Grjotland fortel:

—Eg trefte han Vossa-Eirik her om dagen, aa eg helste o spure: kor leve du dau?

if all the vossings, still alive, send in their life story, etc.

In view of the fact that I have been in America for 20 years, I shall tell a little bit about myself. I was born at Voss of the parents Knut Bjørneson Brække and Britha N. Brække in the year 1883 and went to America in the spring of 1901. The 2 first years I was settled in Jackson; MN. Since, I have been in North Dakota to quickly get myself a home. I roamed around for a year until I got old enough then I took a homestead 7 miles outside Stanly, ND. When I had lived there 14 months, I got the title for the land, and then I moved from there to Landa, ND, where I have lived since except for two years when I was at Grand Forks College. For several years, until 1914, I was a store clerk, when I married a girl from Valdres. Miss Stella Larson. I have been in business since with Hagen & Co. We have 2 children, a girl and a boy and I definitely believe that the little boy and little girl are "genuine" vossings, even though their mother is from Valdres.

Nels K. Brekke, Landa, Nd.

* * *

As a member of Vosselaget I am sending herewith my dollar. Have received Vossingen. Should wish that it could arrive once a month. Am eager to contribute my share of expenses.

Th. S. Ringheim, Blue Earth, MN.

* * *

Have just received some lines from the secretary of Vosselaget, in which he talks about that the club is thinking of publishing a little periodical if money can be raised and hoping that I would join the club. Therefore you will find $1.00 enclosed.

With friendliness, Lars O. Aarhus, Norma, ND.

The Telescope.

Wm. Nelson.

Viking Grjotland tells:

—I met Vossa-Eirik here one day, and I greeted him and asked: "How's it goin'?"

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

—Aa jau tak.so spyr, sa han; eg leve ganske bra.

—Veit du nokku nyt heldu løie no dau? spure eg.

—Aa eg veit inkje da, sa han. Da va nokku rart eg trefte te aa høyra aa sjaa her ein dagen, sa han.

—Kva va no da dau? sa eg.

—Jau, sa han; han Yankee-Per kom slarkande her forbi, aa han bar pau nokku so saug ut te ha vaa eit par utbeinka bukkahodn aa so hadde vaa saga jamlange.

—Kva æ detta du her bær pau? spure eg.

—Aa, sa han, detta æ eit teleskop.

—Ja so, sa eg. Ja, da æ no inkje nokku vossaskaup, da har er no greia pau.

—Da æ ikkje noko skaap, sa han, men det er what you call him . . . Aa jau, now I know, ein kjikart.

—Ja so, sa eg, kva æ dan vertu brukt te? spure eg.

—Aa te aa look tru, naar det er far borte, sa han.

—En kan no vel sjau henne mor og dau, sa eg, um ho skulle væ borte, likaso vel som han far.

—Nei, det var inkje slik eg meinte det, sa han, men det er ti sjaa vel hott det er, um det er aldri so langt unda.

—Ja so, sa eg, du faur lata oss prøva da dau, sa eg.

Aa so tok han te aa skrua aa stelte nokku pau detta aa so sette da fyrr augna aa te aa skaa igjøno detta.

—Ser du nokku? spure eg.

—Aa jau, sa han. I see very far.

—Ja so, sa eg, kvar æ væren, og kvar æ han far din?

—Aa, det va inkje so meint, sa han, eg meinte berre, at eg kunde sjau svært langt med dittane; men eg heve røt so mykje engelsk, at eg hev næsten gløymt burt det norske.

—Da va for idla, sa eg, at du skulde da ha gjort aa inkje lært nokku likle istan.

—Ja, sa han, sjaa no i denne kjekkerten, so fær du sjaa daa um du inkje ser langt. Sjaa no over to plassen hans Hadling-Herbrand og sjaa, um du inkje ser nokku.

—"Aw you bet. So ask", he said "I'm fine."

—"D'ya know anything new or unusual now then?" I asked.

—"I don't know for sure" he said. "There was something strange I heard and saw here one day", he said.

—"What was that then?", I said.

—Jau", he said, "Yankee-Peter came strolling by here and he was carrying something that looked like a pair of straightened out ram's horns that had been sawn to equal lengths."

—"What 'cha carrying?", I asked.

—"Aw", he said, "This is a teleskop."

—"Ja, so", I said. "Ja, it isn't a vosseshelf, that I know about."

—"It's not a shelf", he said, "but it's what you call him . . .aw, well, you know, a binoculars."

—"Ja, so", I said, "what's it used for?", I asked.

—"Aw, to look tru, when you are far (father) away", he said.

—"One would, of course, be able to see mother too," I said, "whether she's home, just as well as father."

—"No, I didn't mean it that way," he said, "but, it's to see what it is no matter how far away it is."

—"Ja, so," I said, "you'll hafta let us try it then", I said.

—Then he started turning and fixing on it and put it up in front of his eyes and started to look through it.

—"D'ya see anything?", I asked.

—"Oh, yes", he said, "I see very far."

—"Ja, so", I said, "How's the weather, and where's your father?"

—"I didn't mean that," he said, "I meant only that I could see quite a distance with this, but I have messed with English so much, I have almost forgot my Norwegian."

—"That's too bad," I said, "that you should have done this and not learned anything instead."

—"Yes, "he said, "now look through these binoculars and see if you don't see far. Look over to Hadling-Herbrand's place and see if you don't see something".

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Det er no over two miles to over der, sa han.

Jau, eg tok kjikarten hans aa te aa skodde igjøno hono aa burt ti han Herbrand, aa forsyne meg saug eg inkje dau so nauande vel hono Herbrand kom net kjøyrande inn i tune te seg. Han hadde vist vaa te bydn, og so saag eg, at ho Guri, kjerringi hans, kom ut ti hono aa te aa snakke mæ han. Eg kunde høyra so væl, attu ho skjende pau hono litevetta aa sa mæ, han va drukjen. Aa ja minsanten, mæ da sama ho sa da, kunne eg kjenna so vel brennevinsluktæ tau hono dau, dar eg sto.

So snudde me dau detta teleskaupe, so han kadla da, aa skodde burt igjøno vegjen, vel eit par mil noritte, aa forsyne meg saug eg inkje stauande attante husvegjen hans Ola Heglandsmyrne hono Sigrid Per Oppigaræ aa godsnakka mæ henno Aadling-Ausa aa tok aa slengde baue armane sine um henna aa læpast mæ henne, so eg haure smedlen dar eg sto, aa saug so vel, at ho Ausa kvok tau da sjøi.

Men so sa han Yankee-Per:

—Sjaa burtover der to Haukaushaugen aa sjaa hot du ser der.

Da va no mesto tre mil burt dar. Han skodde fyst. Aa so sa han:

—Eg tykjer eg ser ein kat fær aa spring der. Sjaa no du, sa han.

Eg so gjore, aa dar saug eg so tydeleg, so om da kje ha vaa berre ei nokre skredt ifrau meg eit dyr, so for dar aa sprang itte noko kjuklinga. Dyret va so stort so ein almindeleg vaksen kat, men hadde hundasnut aa røvaroa og kvite rendu itti rygjæ. So haure eg so tydeleg, at da va inkvan so blystra, aa so saug eg ein stor hund kom springande aa gjøyande, aa snart so bar da i basketak mæ hunden og hit vetla dyre, men dau vart da snart so styg og idl ein snik, at eg inkje kunde taala da lengur, men flidde detta teleskaupe ifrau meg te hono Per attu, og sa, at æ inkje detta trolskap, so ha no visdommen aa alt framtøkje hat meir heldu almindeleg framgang sian dan tid eg gjek aa las.

Ja so sa eg. aa han Yankee-Per reiste sin veg. Men om han kan trodla heldu inkje, kan eg inkje so visst seia.

—Da æ fine være. Ska du reisa at alt? Ja ja, du faur leva so vel, Viking, aa helso heim.

Eg ba farvel aa gjekk min veg.

"Now it is over two miles to over there," he said.

Ja, I took his binoculars in order to peer through them and over to Herbrand's, and bless me if I didn't see Herbrand come driving into his yard. He must have been to town and I could see Guri, his wife, come out to him and start in talking. I could hear her so clearly, that she was bawling him out because he was drunk. And yessiree, instantly she said it, I could smell whiskey on his breath right from where I was standing.

Then I turned the teleskaupe, as he called it, and looked down the road, probably a couple miles northward and bless me again if I didn't see standing by Ola Heglandsmyrne's house wall, Sigrid Per Oppigaræ sweet-talking Aadling Ausa and he put his arms around her and kissed her; I could hear the smacks where I was and I could clearly see that Ausa was stimulated 'til she shook.

But then Yankee-Per said:

—Look over to Haushaugen's and see what you see there.

It was almost three miles over there. He looked first. Then he said:

—I think I see a cat running over there. "You look", he said.

I did, and there I saw apparently, as if it were only some steps from me, an animal, that was chasing some chickens. The animal was the size if an ordinary grown cat, but it had a dog's muzzle and red and white stripes on his back. Then I distinctly heard someone whistle, and I saw a big dog come running and barking and soon a scuffle broke out between the dog and the little creature, but it soon turned into such an ugly combat, that I couldn't watch anymore so I turned the binoculars back to Per and said, "Isn't this some witchcraft that in the future would be more reasonable wisdom to avoid and to read, instead?"

"Ja, so," I said, and Yankee-Per went his way. But whether he fooled with more or not, I can't say.

—"Well, it'll have to be that way. Are you going already?" "Yes, live well, Viking, and greet the folks at home."

I said good luck, and went my way.

Vossings in the World War.

Lars og Knut Nelson (Arhelleren)

Disse to brødre var begge over til Frankrig, hvor Lars var med i fremstødet ved Elsass-fronten, mens Knut deltog i det andet Marne slag, i kampene ved St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne og i forsvaret af sektoret ved Meuse. De er sønner efter afdøde Nils Helgeson Arhelleren og efterladte hustru, Thorbjør, f. Aarhus, som nu bor i Madison, Wis.

*

Lars Nelson var født paa gaarden Arhelleren, Voss, den 2den dec. 1888, kom til Amerika i 1899, var en tid i Deerfield, Wis., indkaldtes til krigstjeneste den 22de sept. 1917, var da i arbeide med et brobyggermandskab paa Soo banen og opholdt sig i North Dakota, mødte der frem i Wapheton, Richland county, blev beordret til Camp Dodge, Ia. og at tjenestgjøre ved Komp. D., 339de Machinegun bataljon, 88de Div., som mekaniker. Var i Camp Dodge til den 8de aug. 1918, reiste saa til Camp Mills, Long Island, og 3 dage efter til Philadelphia, hvor divisionen samme dag indskibede og seilede til New York. Den samlede transportflaade, hvormed han fulgte, forlod New York havn den 18de aug. for at gaa

Lars og Knut Nelson (Arhelleren)

These two brothers both were over in France where Lars helped on the Alsace front while Knut participated in the second battle of the Marne, in fights at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and the defense of the sector at Meuse. They are sons of the late Nils Helgeson Arhelleren and his lasting wife; Thorbjør, b. Århus, who lives in Madison, WI.

*

Lars Nelson was born on the Arhelleren farm, Voss, December 2, 1888, came to America in 1899, stayed a while in Deerfield, WI, was drafted to military service September 22, 1917, was working on a bridge construction crew for the Soo Line and worked in North Dakota, lived in Wapheton, Richland County, was ordered to Camp Dodge, Iowa to serve with Comp. D, 339th Machine gun Battalion, 88th Div., as a mechanic. He was at Camp Dodge until August 8, 1918, went then to Camp Mills, Long Island and 3 days later, to Philadelphia where the same day the division embarked on ships and sailed to New York. The united convoy that he went with left New York harbor

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

til Liverpool, England. Ankomne did gik det videre til Southhampton og saa til La Havre, Frankrig, hvor de gik iland. Drog derfra overland til Elsass-fronten. Ved byen Monthureux gik de til skyttergravene, hvor de for blev i 14 dage; drog saa over La Chapelle til Belford for at delta i det store fremstød mod Metz. Dette begyndte den 12te okotober og fortsatte indtil vaabenhvilen erklæredes den 11te nov. 1918. De var da ikke langt fra Metz.

Efter en tids ophold i Trondes og Beincourt fik de begi sig paa hjemveien. Denne gik til St. Nazaire, hvorfra de seilede den 20de mai 1919 og landede i Brooklyn den 29de. Derfra drog de først til Camp Mills og saa til Camp Grant, hvor de udmønstredes den 12te juni 1919.

*

Knut Nelson var født paa gaarden Arhelleren den 17de juli 1891, kom til Amerika i 1904, og efter et aars ophold i Deerfield, Wis., reiste han til Madison og begyndte med malerhaandverket. Han indkaldtes til krigstjeneste den 18de sept. 1917 og beordredes til Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., forflyttedes derfra, først til Camp Pike, og saa til Camp Greene, N. Carolina, hvor han blev indlemmet i Co. L., 47de Reg. 4de Div. og reiste om vaaren 1918 med denne til Frankrig. De landede i Brest og reiste derfra til egnen ved Samer, hvor de havde øvelse den sidste del af mai. Da tyskerne i juni maaned gjorde sit fremstød fra Aisne til Marne og truede Paris, sendtes hans division som reserve bag de franske linjer. De drog forbi Meaux og langs med Marne til i nærheden af Lizy-Sur-Ourcq.

Den 18de juli blev endel af divisionen sendt frem til angreb, mens hans regiment holdtes i reserve, men saa blev dette sendt frem for at rense Bois du Chatelet. Den 29de juli blev to af regimentets bataljoner, hvoraf hans eget var den ene, sendt frem for at gaa over Ourcq og ta Serge. Dette sted havde tidligere været tat og mistet flere gange, men de to bataljoner tog og beholdt det tilslut. Men deres tab var meget store. I Nelsons halvtrop var der bare tre mand igjen. Hans division blev saa sendt frem over dalen ved elven Visle. Der kjæmpede den en hel uge og trængte sig frem 17 km. Før den

August 18, to go to Liverpool, England. When they arrived there they continued on to Southampton and then to LeHavre, France where they disembarked. They traveled overland to the Alsace front. At the town of Monthureux, they entered the trenches and stayed 14 days, then went across La Chapelle to Belford to participate in the big push toward Metz. This began October 12th and continued until the Armistice November 11, 1918. They were not far from Metz.

After a while in Trondes and Beincourt they started moving on the way home. This went by way of St. Nazaire, from where they sailed May 20, 1919 and landed in Brooklyn the 29th. Then they first went to Camp Mills, then to Camp Grant where they were demobilized June 12, 1919.

*

Knut Nelson was born July 17, 1891 on the Arhelleren farm, came to America in 1904 and after spending a year in Deerfield, WI, he went to Madison and started as a painter. He was drafted to the military September 18, 1917 and was ordered to Camp Grant, Rockford, IL and transferred from there first to Camp Pike, then Camp Greene, NC, where he became a member of Co. L, 47th Reg., 4th Div. and in the spring of 1918 went to France. They landed in Brest and went to the fields at Samer where they trained the last part of May. When, in June, the Germans counter-attacked from Aisne toward Marne and threatened Paris, his division was sent as a reserve behind the French lines. They traveled past Meaux and along the Marne to the vicinity of Lizy-Sur-Ourcq.

On July 18, part of his division was sent forward to attack, but his regiment was held in reserve, but then was sent to clear Bois du Chatelet. On July 29 two of the regiment's battalions, of which his was one, were sent forward to go over Ourcq and take Serge. This place had earlier been taken and lost many times but these two battalions took and held it, finally. But their losses were big. In Nelson's squadron there were only three men left. His division was sent forth through the valley of the Visle River. There they fought an entire week and advanced 17 km. before it was over.

blev afløst. Den led store tab, men tog ogsaa mange fanger og meget materiel Efter udfyldningen af rækkerne og en tids øvelse ved Reynel, sendtes de til St. Mihiel fronten for at delta i fremstødet der. De blev først stationeret i egnen ved Vavincourt, og efter en tids øvelse ogsaa der, sendtes de den 12te sept. frem for at overta endel af ildlinjen. De slap dog let fra det der, da andre afdelinger tog hovedstødet. Efter en uges tid blev de forflyttet til skogen i nærheden af Lemmes paa Argonne fronten. Den 26de sept. sendtes de frem til angreb ved Rau de Forges i nordvest for Verdun. Hans regiment, det 47de, og det 39te gik i spidsen side om side. De afløstes tre dage efter; men den 4de oktober maatte hans regiment atter frem for at afløse et andet, som havde stillingen ved Bois de Brieulles. Divisionens andre afdelinger afløstes den 13de; men hans regiment maatte vedbli at holde sektoret fra nordre delen af Bois de Frey til elven Meuse indtil de den 19de oktober afløstes og trak sig tilbage til Foret de Hesse for at hvile. De havde da været fremme i kamplinjen i 24 dage og havde mistet mange folk, men havde ogsaa taget en hel del fanger og materiel.

Efter at vaabenhvilen var kommen istand, blev de den 20de nov. sendt afsted til Tyskland for at udgjøre en del af okkupationshæren. I 26 dage paagik marschen. En uges hvil havdes i nærheden af Loraine. Saa gik det til Luxemburg, over den tyske linje ved Moselle og indover Moselledalen til Adenau i Rhinprovinsen, senere til Coblence, hvor de forblev til den 10de juli 1919, da de sendtes hjem. De afmønstredes i Camp Grant den 4de aug. 1919.

Som et under. siger Nelson, gik han gjennem det hele uden nogen alvorlig skade. Han var engang nærpaa overkommen af gas, og en anden gang traf en granatsplint staalhjelmen, men prellede af paa denne.

Vossingers virke.

Indherred kirkes menighed, Starbuck, Minn., feirede i 1920 sit 50 aars jubilæum, og af dens lille pent uistyrede jubilæumsskrft sees det, at menigheden var dannet i 1870 af pastor Peter S. Rekve, som derpaa i 3 aar ogsaa

There were great losses, but they also captured many prisoners and much materiel. After renewing the ranks and training awhile at Reynel, they were sent to the St. Mihiel front to participate in the offensive there. First they were stationed at the fields of Vavincourt and after training awhile there also, on September 12, they were sent forward to take over part of the firing line. They escaped some there inasmuch as the remaining units carried on the offensive. After a week they were moved to the forest near Lemmes on the Argonne Front. On September 26, they were sent to attack at Rau de Forges, northwest of Verdun. His regiment, the 47th and the 39th were side by side in the point. They were replaced after three days, but on October 4 they moved forward to relieve another, that had the position at Bois de Brielles. The other parts of the division were relieved the 13th, but his regiment had to stay and hold the sector of the northern part of Bois de Frey to the Meuse River until October 19 when they were relieved and withdrew to the Foret de Hesse in order to recuperate. They had been on the battleline for 24 days, had lost many men and taken a great number of prisoners and materiel.

After the Armistice had come, they were sent to Germany on November 20 to serve in the Army of Occupation. They marched for 26 days. They had a week's rest in the vicinity of Loraine. Then they went to Luxemburg, over the German lines at Moselle and in the Moselle valley to Adenau in the province of Rhine, later to Koblenz, where they stayed until July 10, 1919, when they were sent home. They were demobilized at Camp Grant August 4, 1919.

"It was a wonder," says Nelson, "that I went through it all without serious wounding". He was almost overcome by gas one time and another time a grenade fragment struck his helmet but bounced off.

The vocations of vossings

The congregation of Starbuck, MN celebrated their 50 year jubilee in 1920, and from its pretty little jubilee booklet we see that the congregation was created in 1870 by Pastor Peter S. Rekve, who thereafter served 3 years

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

betjente denne ved siden af det kald han allerede havde ved Gilchrist i countiets sydlige del.

I 1892 blev en anden vossing kaldt til menighedens prest, nemlig pastor Nils A. Førde, der saa i 25 aar, lige til sin død i 1917, røgtede kaldet med sjelden dygtighed. Sønnen pastor G. O. Førde blev faderens efterfølger i kaldet.

Paa Voss.

I et brev fra en god ven paa Voss heder det: "Om du nu tog dig en tur til Voss, saa vilde du nok mærke, at bygden har hat en rask ud vikling. Selve Vangen er blit en liden by. Biler og motorkjøretøier frem og tilbage i gaderne. Om vinteren flere hundrede skolebesøgende ungdom. Træffer det sig saa, at et par bataljoner ligger inde paa vinterøvelse, dels paa Tvildemoen, dels paa Bømoen, saa vil du nok forståa, at det iblandt kan være livligt."

*

Ja, Vossevangen holder paa at bli en by, det et snart en kjendsgjerning. I forløbne aar blev bygrænserne fastslaaet, og ifølge disse har Vangen faaet en udstrækning, som gaar fra mærket med Finne til et sted under Bryn i en retning, og fra Ringheims-mærket ved Lundarosen til et sted nær Gjernesmoen i den anden. Gaardene Ullestad, Lekve, Mølster, Rogne og Prestegaarden kommer saaledes til omtrent helt at tilhøre Vangen og tillige dele af Bryn, Hauge og Nyre. Vangens bygningsrepræsentantskab, som længe har været i virksomhed, sendte ogsaa ansøgning forledent aar til regjeringen om at faa Vangen udskilt fra Voss herred, og bli et eget. Naar dette er indvilget, kan den ta sin plads som en af Norges blomstrende byer.

*

Voss er centralpunktet for vestlandsbygderne. Der mødes veiene fra alle kanter. Der bindes Hardanger til Sogn og Vestlandet til Østlandet. Kulturelt har processen paagaaet i længere tid. Vi mærker os de høiere skoler. Der er Folkehøiskolen, som i forrige aar feirede sit 25 aars jubilæum Dar er

in addition served the call to Gilchrist in the southern part of the county.

In 1892, another vossing was called as the congregation's minister, namely Nils A. Førde, who stayed 25 years until his death in 1917, rumored to have been described as with unusual diligence. His son, G. O. Førde, became his father's follower in the call.

At Voss

In a letter from a good friend at Voss we learn this. "If you took a trip to Voss now, you would notice that the district has had a rapid development. Vangen itself has become a little town. Cars and motor vehicles go back and forth in the streets. During the winters several hundred young people go to school. If it happens, that a couple of battalions, partly at Tvildemoen, partly at Bømoen, you should understand that it can get quite lively.

*

Yes, Vossevangen is getting to be a small city, soon to be recognized. In the recent years the city boundaries have been established, and as a consequence of this there has been enlargement of Vangen, that goes from a bordermark at Finne to a place under Bryn in one direction, and from the border of Ringheim at Lunderose to a place near Gjernesmoen in the other. The Ullestad, Mølster, Rogne and Prestegaard farms almost completely come to belong to Vangen and parts of Bryn, Hauge and Nyre besides. Vangen's Chamber of Commerce, which has been in existence for years, has applied to the government for division of Vangen as its own county. When this is accomplished, it can take its place among Norway's blossoming cities.

*

Voss is the mid-point of the west districts. Roads cross here from all directions. It unites Hardanger with Sogn and the west country to the east country. Culturally it has been progressive for a long time. We note the higher schools. There is the People's High School which celebrated its 25 year jubilee last year. There is the

middelskolen, Lindgymnasiet, og i 1920 oprettedes den Norske Industriskole paa Voss. Disse er ikke alene for Vosse-bygderne. Eleverne kommer ofte langveis fra. Og saa er det de militære øvelsespladse, hvor størstedelen af den bergenhuske militæretat har sine samlinger.

*

Der stilles adskillige fordringer til et sted, som skal være et oplysningscentrum. Der maa være noget tiltrækkende ved dets natur saavel som ved dets historie. Voss eier betingelserne. Det er priset som Vestlandets perle. Det har en historie som faa andre steder, og det viser sig, at man der kjender sin plads og har øie for kravene. Den ældgamle kirke minder om en storhed, som har trodset alle gjenvordigheder. Finneloftet, som skal være ældre end kirken, betegner stedet for et gammelt herresæde, der engang var et af landets største. Lidt længere borte er Lødveloftet, der ogsaa hvisker om adelskab og stortid. Ovenover disse med en udsigt vidt omkring ligger den gamle gaard Mølster—typisk og ærværdig. Man søger nu at hente frem af glemselen alt, som kan kaste noget lys over det liv, som her har rørt sig ned gjennem tiderne blandt vore forfædre. Voss sogelag og Voss folkemuseum har dette til opgave, og i spidsen staar mange af Voss's mest fremskudte mænd. Folkemuseet har nu kjøbt husene med tilhørende tomter paa gaarden Mølster, og skal det der samle oldsager til forevisning. Til dette gav staten kr. 15,000 forrige aar, men man vil samle kr. 50,000, hvoraf ca. 35,000 er tegnet. Vossingerne i Amerika indbydes til at være med; kr. 25.00 eller ca. $5.00 gjør enhver til livsvarigt medlem af museet. Ja, lad os være med og saa kanske faa dem til at oprette en amerikansk-vossisk afdeling ved museet i et af de gamle husene paa Mølster.

* * *

Mandag den 10de jan. iaar holdtes et møde paa Vossevangen til drøftelse af tanken om at reise et mindermærke paa Voss om Hellig Olavs kristening af vosserne i 1023. Mødet bestod

Middle school, Lind Gymnasium and in 1920 the Norwegian Industrial Arts School was started at Voss. These aren't just for the Voss districts. Students come often from a long ways away. Then there are the military training camps, where the greatest part of the Bergen Military District has its gatherings.

*

There are various requirements for a place that is supposed to be an education center. It has to be somewhat attractive in its very nature as well as in its history. Voss has the conditions. It is regarded as the pearl of the West Country. It has a history like few other places and has eyes for these requirements. The age-old church is indicative of greatness that has answered all tribulations. The Finneloft, which is thought to be even older than the church, marks a place for an old noble-seat, which at one time was one of the biggest in Norway. A little farther over is the Lødveloft, which also whispers of nobility and great times. Above these with its superb view lies the old Mølster farm—typical and venerable. One tries to evoke forth from oblivion everything that casts any light over that life that has settled down here through the ages of our forefathers. The Voss Historical Association and the Voss Folkemusem have this as a goal and in the vanguard are many of Voss's most progressive men. The Folk Museum has already bought the buildings and adjoining property on the Mølster farm and shall collect antiques for exhibition. The state allocated 15,000 NKR last year, but they want to collect 50,000 of which 3500 is pledged. The vossings in Amerika are invited to join along with 25.00 NKR or about $5.00 gives a lifetime membership to the museum. Yes, let's co-operate and maybe we can get them to build an American-Vossing section of the museum in one of the old buildings at Mølster.

* * *

On Monday, January 10 this year (1920) a meeting was held at Vossevangen with the thought of raising a monument at Voss about St. Olav's Christianization of the vossings in 1023.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

af repræsentanter valgte af de forskjellige lag: Voss missionsselskab, Voss afholdslag, Voss maallag, Voss ungdoms-forening, Voss ungdomslag, Bordalens ung-domslag, Bjørgums ungdomslag og Voss sogelag.

Fem medlemmer blev valgte til at forberede sagen, nemlig sogneprest Olafsen, L. Kindem, Lars Eskeland, Styrk Fjose og provst Barstad. De skulde ogsaa forhandle med dem paa Evanger og Vossestranden om tilslutning.*

Ansøgning fra Exingedalen til regjeringen om veibygning fra Gulbraa til Nesheim er indsendt med enstemmig anbefaling af herredstyret.

*

Fem og tyve aars-jubilæem feiredes paa Voss af Kvittens skytterlag med en præmieskydning og fest den 27de nov. 1920. Laget var stiftet den 23de juli 1895. Som en af grundlæggerne og som lagets første formand sender redaktøren sin bedste lykønskning til laget.

The meeting consisted of representatives chosen by the various lags: The Voss Missionary Society, the Voss Language Club, the Voss Youth League, Bordal's Youth Club, Bjørgum's Youth Club and the Voss Historical Society.

Five members were chosen in the preceding matter, namely minister Olafsen, L. Kindem, Lars Eskeland, Styrk Fjose and Dean Barstad. They are also to deal with Evanger and Vossestrand and reach final decision.

Application from Exingedalen to the government concerning building a road from Gulbraa to Nesheim was referred with a unanimous recommendation by the County Board.

*

The Twenty-five year jubilee at Voss of the Kvitten's Shooting Club will be celebrated November 27, 1920 by prize-shooting and a party. The club was founded on July 23, 1895. As one of the founders and the club's first president, the editor sends his best wishes to the club.

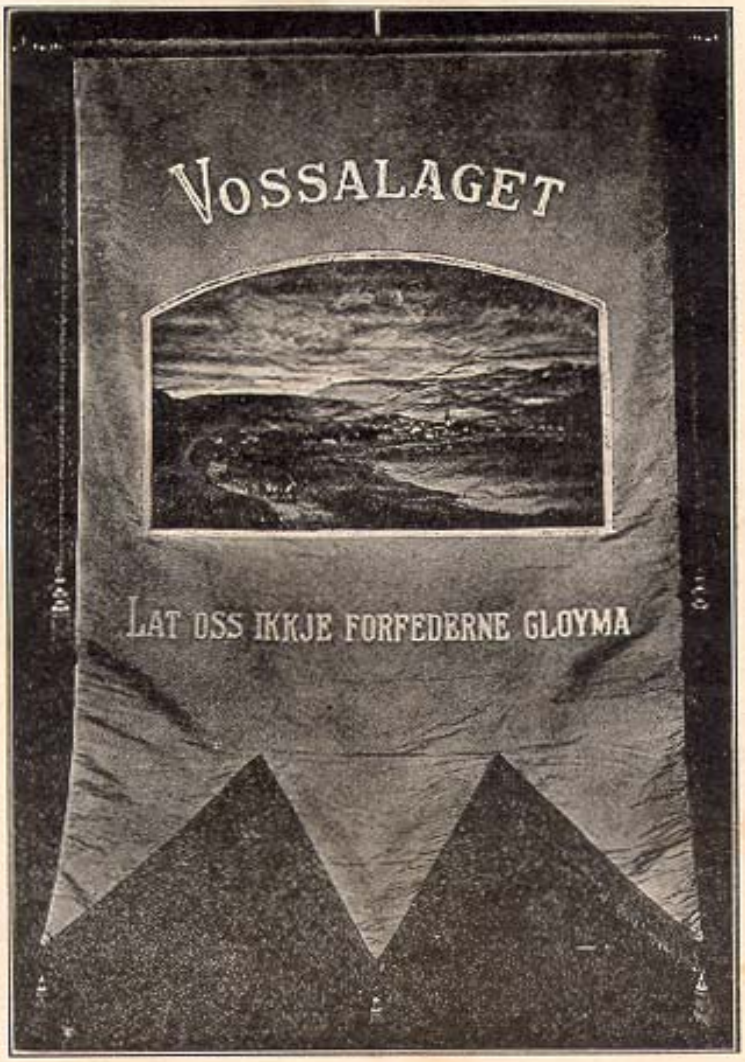
Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Nr. 3. 3dje aarg.

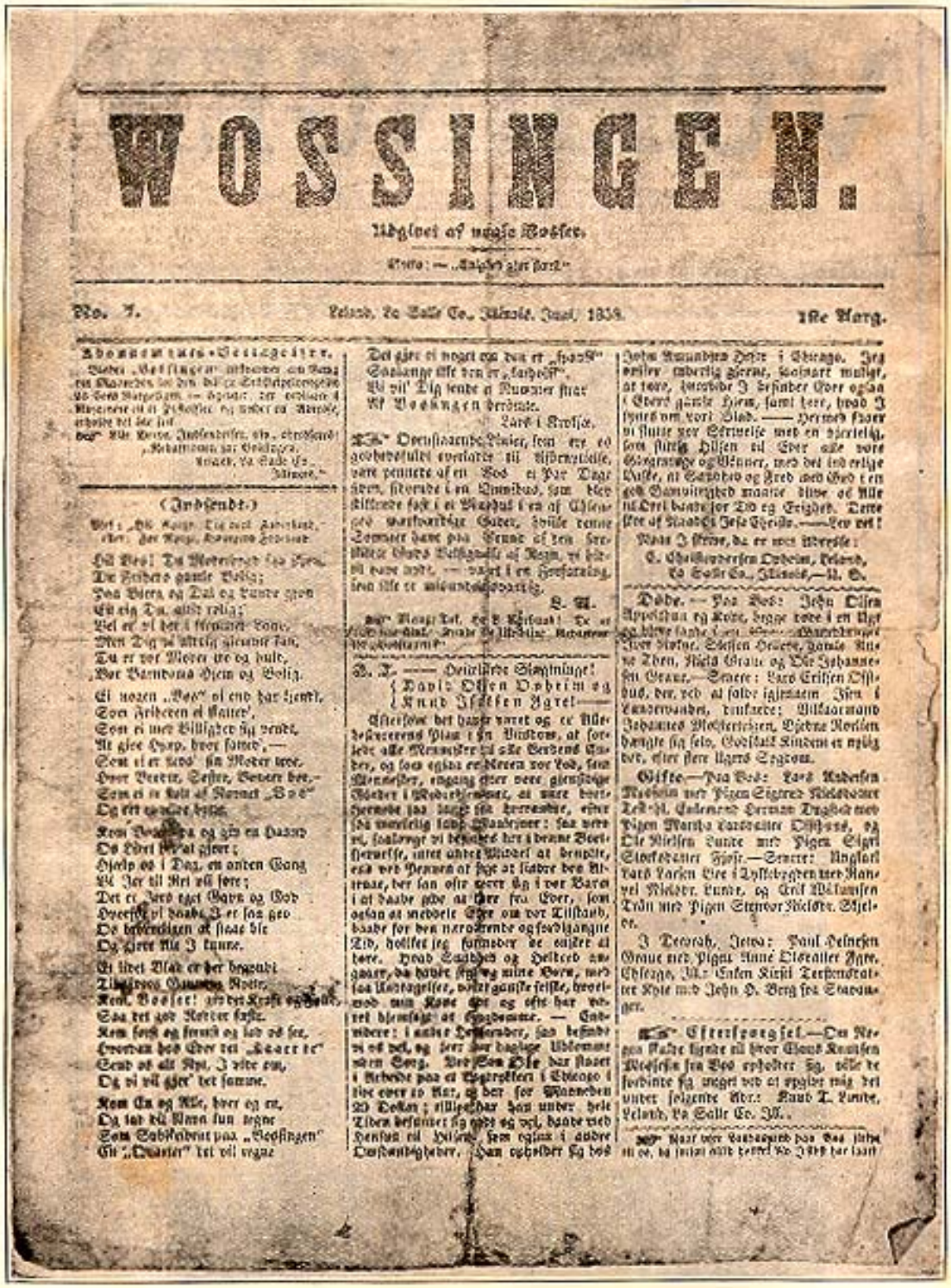
VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857–1860.



MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1921.



WOSSINGEN.

Udgivet af mange Vossere.

No. 7. Leland, La Salle Co., Illinois, Juni, 1859. 1Ne Aarg.

(Indsendt.)

Det gjør ei noget om den er „fransk" Saalange Ilt den er „kaldelig",
Vi vil' Dig sende a Nummer friar
Af Vossingen hvertaa.

Lars i Krosse.

Ved Nytaarstiden i Chicago. Jeg erinder indbydelig gjerne, saalænge mulige, at tænke, hvorledes I besøger Gover og paa i Eders gamle Hjem, samt tænke, hvad I hjælp om vort Blad. —— Hermed skaber vi slutte vor Skrivelse med en hjertelig, men stærk Hilsen til Eder alle vore Gjengangere og Venner, med det indelige Ønske, at Gudsfred og Fred med Gud i en god Samvittighed maatte blive ved Alle til Ære blande for Dig og Evigheds. Dette Ønske af Redaktørs Jeste Hjertelig.——Lev vel!

Naar I skriver, da er min Adresse:
C. Christiansen Ophelm, Leland,
La Salle Co., Illinois,—U. S.

Døde. — Paa Vossingen: John Olsen Apelskog og Kone, begge døde i en Ugt og blive begravede i en Grav. —— Mandsmand Ivar Nielsen, Skiftsen Hovede, gamle Ole Ove Then, Niels Grave og Ole Johannesen Grave.—Sverige: Lars Erikson Oslaud, der, ved at falde igjennem Isen i Landsvanden, druknede; Vilhelmsmand Johannes Mostertsson, Sjøbne Nordsen hængte sig selv, Godskalk Kindem er nylig død, efter flere Ugers Sygdom.

Gifte.—Paa Vossingen: Lars Andersen Mæhlum med Pigen Sigrid Nielsdatter Ted-Il. Gulsmed Herman Dagbø med Pigen Martha Karstenter Oslaud, og Ole Nielsen Lunde med Pigen Sigri Stockdatter Fjøs.—Sverige: Ungkarl Lars Larsen Lie i Dyssebygden med Ranvel Nielsdr. Lunde, og Erik Wilhelmsen Trøn med Pigen Stenvor Nielsdr. Skjelder.

I Deborah, Iowa: Paul Helmsen Grave med Pigen Anne Olsdatter Fjøs. Chicago, Ill.: Enkemand Kirsti Torstensdatter Kjøe med John H. Berg fra Stavanger.

Efterspørgsel.—Om Nogen maatte kjende til hvor Ebens Knutsen Mæhlum fra Voss opholder sig, vilde de forbinde sig meget ved at opgive mig det under følgende Adr.: Knud T. Lunde, Leland, La Salle Co., Ill.

At høre til laget og faa skriftet koster bare $1.00.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

EMBEDSMÆND:

Præsident—Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis. Vice-præsident—R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota. Sekretær—K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, Wis. Kasserer—John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.

Som redaktør for "Vossingen" fungerer for nærværende lagets sekretær, K. A. Rene, og skrivelser angaaende skriftet sendes til ham.

Aarsmødet.

Lagets aarlige stevne skal i aar holdes i Minneapolis, Minn., fredag den 9de og lørdag den 10de september førstk. Mødesalen er "the Arch Auditorium" paa hjørnet af 31st St. og 2nd Ave. S. Mpls. Man tar the Nicollet cars fra "down-town" eller the Selby Lake cars fra St. Paul.

Da Minnesotas statsudstilling skal holdes paa samme tid, saa er det sandsynligt, at der blir reduktion paa jernbane billetter til denne.

En arrangementskomite er dannet med hon. S. A. Nelson som formand, A. A. Kindem og Arthur Markve, vice-formænd og N. L. Mykkeltvedt, 3122 Clinton Ave. sekretær.

Et udmerket program bebudes med en banket til af-slutning lørdags aften.

Det er iaar mere end nogensinde af vigtighed at faa et godt møde istand. Det gjælder ikke bare den behagelige sammenkomst, som alle glæder sig til, flere interessante og betydelige sager vedrørende vore sambygdinger og Voss vil komme frem paa mødet, først og fremst angaaende "Vossingen", der maa sikres den nødvendige støtte. Saa er det historien om vossingerne i Amerika, som der nu maa findes en udvei til at faa udgit. Ni hundred aars festlighederne paa Voss i 1923 i anledning af kristendommens indførelse der, maa ha vor opmerksomhed, og en tur herfra til disse vil planlægges.

Vi vil da opfordre ethvert medlem til at møde frem, og tillige gjøre, hvad de kan, for at faa andre med. Et møde paa et saadant sted og med en saadan komite i spidsen er da ogsaa en garanti for, at dette vil bli et møde, som man vil ha grund til at erindre.

OFFICERS:

President—Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis. Vice-president—R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota. Secretary—K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, Wis. Treasurer—John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill

The present secretary of the lag, K. A. Rene is functioning as editor for "Vossingen" and correspondence regarding this publication should be addressed to him.

Annual meeting

The annual meeting of the lag this year will be held in Minneapolis, MN, Friday the 9th and Saturday the 10th of the next September. The meeting hall is "the Arch Auditorium" on the corner of 31st Street and 2nd Ave, S Mpls. One can take the Nicolet cars from "down-town" or the Selby Lake cars from St, Paul.

Since the Minnesota State Exhibition is to be held at the same time, it is quite probable that there will be a reduction of the railroad fares.

An arrangement committee has been created with the honorable S. A. Nelson as chairman, A. A. Kindem and Arthur Markve, vice-chairmen and N. L. Mykkeltvedt, 3122 Clinton Ave., secretary.

An outstanding program is announced with a banquet at the end Saturday evening

This year it is more important to arrange a good meeting than any other time. This includes not only the pleasant gathering that people enjoy; but several interesting and significant matters regarding our fellow Voss immigrants will arise at the meeting; first and most important relating to "Vossingen", which must have the adequate support. Then there is the history about the vossings in America, which we must find a means to publish. The nine hundred year celebration of the introduction of Christianity there will be observed, and a trip from here to this is planned.

We urge each member to meet and earlier to do what they can to get others to come also. A meeting in such a place and lead by such a committee will be guaranteed to be a meeting that people will have a basis to remember.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

St Olavs merke paa Voss.

Det var i 1023 at Olav Haraldsen, kaldet den hellige, med sine folk for omkring paa gjestning i Hordaland og fik høre, at folket paa Voss var lidet kristent. Han reiste da med sine mænd derop. Folket blev kaldt til tingstevne paa Vossevangen, siger sagaen, men det forandrede kongens tingbud til krigsbud, og almuen mødte frem med vaaben mod kongen. Saadant havde de gjort før engang og vundet. Nu var en ny tid rundet. Den gjaldt andet end gods og magt, som tidligere var i det væsentligste det afgjørende. Det gjaldt folkets aandelige velvære, hvorom det da vistnok blev grundigt undervist. Det havde tilfølge at vaabnene sænkedes og man gik kongen tilhaande. Kristendommen seirede der, som andre steder. Almuen blev døbt, og til minde herom staar det gamle stenkors et stykke bortenfor kirken mod Prestegaardsmoen ved Vangen.

Det er nu 900 aar siden, og man vil paa Voss mindes tildragelsen ved et nyt merke af et eller andet slags. Der spørges, om vi i Amerika skal yde noget til dette. Vi vil ikke ha dette merke for vore øine, som de paa Voss, men vi vil ha om det i vor historie, som vi kan læse om her ligesaa godt som der, og den har et krav paa os til at vise vor er-kjentlighed for dette, som bragte høiere syner til vore forfædre. Lad os da betale noget paa dette. For en dollar faar man nu syv kroner, og dette kan mange afse.

Hyldning te Vossingen.

Kjære Vossingen: —

Nei no trur eg det spikka seg! Her om dagen, daa eg fekk heim posten, laag der ein trind liten rull aa sprela seg ilag med resten av brev aa blad. Tok eg so rullen upp aa glatte ut inmaten. Men var det ‘kje reint som det stokk i meg! VOSSINGEN, med store bokstaver, var det fyrste augo mine raaka; aa jammen var det ‘kje frit fyr att eg kvokk. “No tek det til aa spøkje”, tænkte eg, la meg bakyver i stolen aa knepte augo ihop.

Men det tok meg daa ikkje længje fyr eg fekk att so omtrent mit normale vet, og so tok eg Vossingen aa omfavna han aa kjælte med han, so eg er mest flau næmna det. Me vossingar har det ‘kje med aa fara med kjæling aa slikt, so dei amerikanske, veit de. Me er likso so adstadige taa oss,

St. Olav's marker at Voss

In 1023 Olav Haraldsen, later called St. Olav, came on a banqueting (free-loading) tour in Hordaland and he learned that there was little Christianity among the people in Voss. He went there with his band. He held court with the people at Vossevangen, say the sagas, but it changed from the king's court to tidings of war and the common people appeared with weapons against the king. They had done this previously and been victorious. But this was the beginning of a new era. It involved other than simply supplies and power, which were the deciding factors earlier. This involved the spiritual welfare of the people, which was fundamentally explained to the people. This had the result that the weapons were laid down and there was acclamation of the king. Christianity won here, as it did elsewhere. The people were baptized and in memory of this event there stands an old stone cross across from the church towards Prestegaardsmoen at Vangen.

That was 900 years ago, and they want to commemorate the event with a new memorial of one or the other type. There is a question whether those of us in America shall give something for this. We won't have this monument before us, as they at Voss will, but will want it recorded in our history so we can read about it just as well here as there, and there is a requirement that we acknowledge our gratitude for this which showed high regard for our forefathers. Let's give something for this. At present, we get seven crowns for a dollar, and many can afford this.

Congratulations to the Vossingen

Dear Vossingen:—

No, can this be a practical joke! Today, when I brought in the mail, there lay a small folder tucked among the rest of the letters and papers. I picked it up and peeked at its contents. But it was absolutely astonishing! The first thing I saw was VOSSINGEN, in large letters and yessir it really surprised me. "now <u>this</u> <u>is</u> monkey business", I thought and sat back in my chair and glued my eyes to it.

It didn't take long for me to recover and then I held it and fondled it so that I almost was uncomfortable. We vossings don't hug, cuddle, and such, like the Americans, you know. We are more dignified to each other.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

maata. Men stundom kan det endaa sleppa seg fyr oss, aa daa kan me klemma til nokso saftig, me au. Aa slik var det det gjekk fyr meg daa Vossingen kom. Det sydlandske fekk yvertaket i mit nordiske blod, aa eg kryste til som ein egta spanjol.

Kvenn skulde no ha hat den minste anelse om att Vossingen kunde finna vegen hitupp til dessa fjell-beitorne her ute paa Canada prærien? Aa att han ikkje var skrokkjen ihop som ei gamal bjørke-never fyr han rokk fram! Men so mykje meir har eg grunn til aa væra takksam. Sætte eg meg so paa fljugande farten til aa læsa i han. Jammen var det gjildt, ja. Der var eit svepande stykkje paa egta vossa-maal fraa han Lars Kindem paa Voss. Aa jeie meg kor det smakte aa læsa det! Det var ei retteleg høgtid der eg sat aa læste. Men daa eg komm til stykjet hans Nils Brekke, daa maatte eg mest hujeskratta. Fleire taa brekkingane ha vore meir enn ei gong paa vitjing hjaa folkjet mitt daa me budde i Nord Dakota. Eg minnest no best han Bjedne, bror hans Nils, fyr han var no slik ein særlaga spissbur daa han var umaja. Ja, mange var dei puss han fann paa te moro fyr os bodn. Fyr eg aa de yngre sykje mine var no berre smaatatlane daa, maa vita. Fleire taa dei ældre syskje mine tente paa same garen so Brekke-gutane i fleire aar, om eg huksa ret. Aa so kan de vita dei adle ihop kom paa vitjing til os iblandt. Men daa maa de tru det var høgtid. Aa daa især fyr oss smaafantene; fyr daa fekk me rjumagraut aa flatbrø aa mangt anna gott. Aa det hadde me 'kje raa ha til kverdags, maa vita. Fyr han far var litt uheppen med aa faa tak i noko skrint land, so det var ofta det ikkje var noko for feit fyr os. Men naar me so fekk svymja i rjumagraut-feita kvar gong me fekk vitjing—det hjelpte paa fyr oss smaatapparne.

Ja det var gjildt att Vossingen kom. Ein læs eit stykkje her aa eit der, ser eit navn her aa eit der, aa so renn min-nerne frao barna-aari fram aa ein kan ha seg ei rein høg-tidsstund. Vener ein kanskje ikkje har hat i minne paa ei heil stund, stiga upp i minnet med sine ljose blikk aa be-kjymringslause smil aa kan gjera det let aa hugnadsamt mitt i kvardagens prosaiske stræv.

Kom du Vossingen, so veit eg daa at eg i det minste ei nokra gongor fyr aaret skal ha ei hugnadsam stund.

John Flatekval,
Sask, Can.

But occasionally we are overcome; then we hug rather delightfully, we too. That's what passed before my eyes when Vossingen came. The southern influence conquered my northern blood and I clasped it like a genuine Spaniard.

Who would have had the slightest idea that Vossingen would find its way up to these mountain ranges out here on the Canadian prairie? And that it wasn't all wrinkled like an old birch knot before it got here? But I have a lot of reasons to be grateful. I sat down and started to read with quickness. Oh boy, it was great. There was a captivating piece in genuine vossamaul by Lars Kindem at Voss. Oh, goodness me, reading it gave a delicious taste. It really was grand as I sat there and read. But when I got to the piece by Nils Brekke I almost laughed my head off. Many of the Brekke bunch visited me when we lived in North Dakota. I remember Bjarne the best, Nil's brother, because he was such a practical joker when he felt like it. Yes, he contrived many activities to entertain us children. Because my siblings I and were only little toddlers, you know. Some of my older siblings worked on the same farm as the Brekke boys for several years, if memory serves me right. The whole family came and visited us occasionally. Then you can believe it had high old times, especially for us little "tramps"; because we got rømmegraut and flatbrød and other good stuff. We couldn't afford those things every day, you know. Our father was a little unsuccessful because he had chosen some poor land so we didn't get "cream" very often. But we swam in rømmegraut butterfat each time we had visitors—and that made life easier for us little ragamuffins.

Yes, it was wonderful when Vossingen came. One read a piece here and a piece there, saw a name here and a name there, then the memories of childhood years came pouring forth so that one could say it was a real event. Friends we hadn't thought of for a long while appeared in our heads with their bright faces and worry-free smiles and that eased my humor from the humdrum struggle of the daily grind.

Come you Vossingen, then, I will be assured of an hour of pleasure a few times a year.

John Flatekval,
Sask, Can.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Lidt vossehistorie fra Madison og omegn.

Wisconsins trivelige hovedstad, Madison, kan iaar feire 85 aaret for sin tilblivelse. Det var i 1836, at kongressen besluttede, at Wisconsin skulde være eget territorium, og at den territoriale legislatur, der samledes for første gang om høsten samme aar, valgte Madisom, som da bare var en by paa papiret, til hovedstad. Samtidig besluttede den ogsaa, at man skulde paabegynde opførelsen af kapitoliet der. Paa stedet, hvor byen ligger, fandtes der paa den tid ikke et hus at nævne. Omgivelserne var vildnis, hvor indianerne tildels enda streifede om paa sine jagt- og fisketogter, og færdselsveiene var de, som var anlagte af vilddyr og tildels udbedret af indianere. Fra denne begyndelse har da byen voxet sig frem til sin nuværende stilling, med en befolkning paa ca. 40,000 og eiende pragtbygninger og institutioner, som er vidt bekjendte.

Det er ogsaa 85 aar siden udvandringen fra Voss til Amerika begyndte for alvor, og man kunde næsten tro, at der var et bevidst, indre sammenhæng mellem denne og de ovenanførte beslutninger i Wisconsin, hvor saa mange vossinger har slaaet sig til. Baade paa Voss og i Wisconsin var der i 1836 samtidig noget i gjære, som skulde ha sine følger for begge steder om end i forskjellig betydning. Vistnok paa samme tid, som kongressen fattede sin ovennævnte beslutning om Wisconsin, var det, at underretningen om de lovende udsigter i Amerika kom til Voss, og tanken paa dette land begyndte at gribe on sig. Inden den territoriale legislatur samledes var det første vossepar paa veien om ikke ankomne til Amerika, og flere personer var bestemte paa at følge efter.

Om vaaren 1837 paabegyndtes arbeidet med kapitoliet i Madison, og mens forberedelserne dermed paagik, var der mange vossinger, som nærmede sig Amerikas kyst. Fem af disse kom til at bosætte sig i Wisconsin og blev grundlæggere af store vosse-settlementer, to i Dane County i Madisons nærhed, og et i La Fayette county. Disse fem vossinger var Odd Johannesen Himle og Anders K. Himle af Vangens sogn, Nils Larsen Bolstad og John Haldorsen Bjørgo fra Evanger og Peder Davidsen Skjervheim fra Vossestranden.

Odd Himle blev i 1845 en af grundlægger af

Some of the Voss history of Madison and area

Wisconsin's thriving capitol city, Madison can celebrate 85 years since its founding, this year. It was in 1836 that congress decided that Wisconsin should be its own territory, and the territorial legislature, which met for the first time in the fall of that year, chose Madison, which existed only on paper, as its capital. Simultaneously, they also decided to begin construction of a capitol there. At that time there wasn't a single house worth talking about on the spot where the city now lies. The surrounding area was wilderness where the Indians still roamed, fishing and hunting, and the trails were those created by the animals, partially improved by the Indians. From this beginning, the city has grown to its present population of 40,000 and consists of magnificent buildings and institutions that are widely known.

It is also 85 years since the immigration from Voss to America began seriously and one could almost believe that there was a deliberate, inner connection between this and the above decisions in Wisconsin, where so many vossings settled. In both Voss and Wisconsin in 1836 something occurred which had its consequences in both places. Evidently, at the same time that congress made up its mind about Wisconsin, the information of the promising prospects in America came to Voss, and thoughts of this country began in dead earnest. Concurrently with the assembly of the territorial legislature the first couple of vossings was on the way, if not yet arrived in America, and several others had decided to follow.

In the spring of 1837, work on the capitol in Madison was started, and while preparations were ongoing, many vossings neared the coast of America. Five of these settled in Wisconsin and became the founders of big vossing settlements, two in Dane County in the vicinity of Madison and one in Lafayette County. These five vossings were Odd Johannesen Himle and Anders Himle from Vangen precinct, Nils Larsen Bolstad and John Haldorsen Bjørgo from Evanger and Peder Davidsen Skjervheim from the Vossestrand.

Odd Himle in 1845 was one of the founders

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

det store settlement paa Spring Prairie i nord for Madison. Men i 1839 havde han vist veien til det bekjendte store Koshkonong-settlement, hvor Nils Bolstad var en af de tre første bosiddere og hvor Anders Himle og John Bjørgo ogsaa senere satte bo. Koshkonong ligger i øst for Madison og strækker sig nær ind til byen.

Peder Skjervheim blev i 1841 grundlæggeren af det store norske settlement ved Wiota, La Fayette county i sydvest fra Madison, og vossingerne var en tid talrigt repræsenteret der. — Vossinger, som ankom lidt senere end disse første, dannede andre settlementer om Madison. Nærmere byen i sydvest end Wiota er Primrose. Her var Lars L. Kolve den første vossing i 1852. Paa Jefferson Prairie i sydøst havde Ole Lie, Ole Skiple og Svend Larson slaaet sig til før 1844. Paa Skoponong i Walworth county, ogsaa i sydøst, fandt Nils E. Lødve, Tollef Graue og Knut K. Duckstad sig hjemsteder i 1843-44.

Vossingerne har da, som man vil merke sig, slaaet en halvkreds om Madison og kapitoliet, og at de har stiftet bekjendtskab med begge dele er da noget, som siger sig selv. Som opsiddere i byen har de dog ikke udmerket sig ved noget stort antal men derimod har de ikke saa sjelden fundet veien derhen som repræsentanter for sine distrikter, eller for til tider at melde sig til krigstjeneste.

Disse, som saaledes midlertidig har stiftet bekjendtskab med Madison, bærer kanske i største udstrækning vidnes-byrd om kvaliteten af den folketype, de tilhører, og vi skal da først gjøre dem til gjenstand for vore betragtninger. Siden skal vi kanske nævne dem, som paa anden maade har sat sine spor i byen.

I statens legislatur.

Det varede nogen tid inden vossingerne vovede sig til at søge politisk berømmelse. De første indvandrere havde andet at tænke paa, og de indfødte forstod i længstelaget at holde dem borte fra slige tillidshverv som en plads i legislaturen. Men dette kunde ikke gaa i længden. Den yngre generation kunde hamle op med hvilkensomhelst, og interessen for dagens spørsmaal manglede heller ikke.

Den første vossing, som sendtes til statens legislatur i Wisconsin, var den, som fremdeles staar fremst paa listen af norsk-amerikanske statsmænd, nemlig Knute Nelson, senere kongresmand, guvernør og mangeaarig U. S. Senator af Minne-

of the big settlement at Spring Prairie north of Madison. But in 1839 he had lead the way to the well-known Koshkonong settlement, where Nils Bolstad was one of the first three settlers and where Anders Himle and John Bjørgo made homes a little later. Koshkonong lies east of Madison and almost reaches the city.

Peder Skjervheim in 1841 started the Norwegian colony at Wiota, southwest of Madison, and for a time the vossing were well represented there.—Vossings, that arrived a little later than these first, established other settlements around Madison. On the southwest nearer to the city than Wiota, was Primrose. Lars L. Kolve was the first vossing here in 1852. On Jefferson Prairie in the southeast, Ole Lie, Ole Skiple and Svend Larson had settled prior to 1844. At Skoponong in Walworth County, also in the southeast, we find Nils E. Lødve, Tollef Graue and Knut K. Duckstad's homesteads in 1843-44.

The vossings had then, as you notice, established a semicircle around Madison and the capitol, and that they had established relationships with both is something that speaks for itself. As citizens of the city it isn't unexpected that it wouldn't be unusual that a reasonable number of them should become representatives for their districts or volunteer for military service.

These, who have thusly created an acquaintance with Madison, maybe will bear in the greatest measure testimony of the quality of the type of people to which they belong, and we shall make them the objects of our contemplation. Later we will probably name those who in a different manner have left their mark on the city.

In the State Legislature

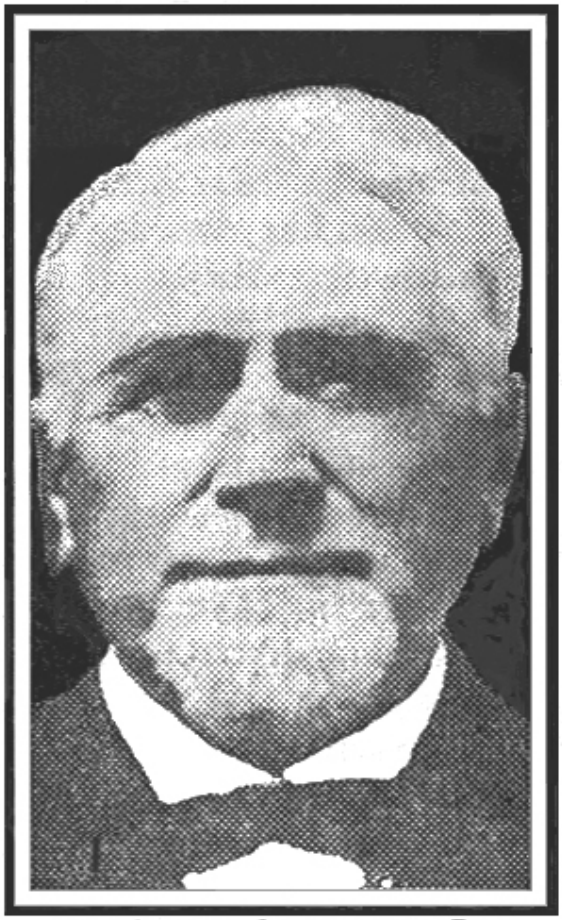
There once was a time when vossings didn't involve themselves in the political arena. The first generation born here understood they should be reluctant to enter such distinguished positions as a seat in the legislature. But this didn't last long. The younger generation could be equal to whatever came up, and interest in the questions of the day wasn't lacking either

The first vossing to be sent to the State Legislature in Wisconsin was he, who continued to be first on the list of Norwegian-American statesmen, namely Knute Nelson, later congressman, a governor and for many

sota, og som endnu beklæder sidstnævnte stilling. Han gjorde sin første debut i 1868-69 som medlem af Wisconsins legislatur. Tidligere havde han dog stiftet bekjendtskab med Madison, idet han der havde faaet noget af sin juridiske og muligens politiske visdom. Og som en god vosserepræsentant havde han vist sig ved i 1861 at melde sig til krigstjeneste i borgerkrigen, i hvilken han tjente som avalleri korporal i 4de regiment.

Knute Nelson var født paa gaarden Kvilekval i Evanger den 2den februar 1843, kom med sin mor til Amerika i 1849; efter et aars ophold i Chicago blev Wisconsin hans hjemstat; i 2 aar havde han sit ophold paa Skoponong, Walworth county; saa kom han til Deerfield, Koshkonong, hvor han tilbragte barnealderen. Her gjennemgik han almueskolen og ligeledes Albion Academy, hvorpaa han begav sig til Madison og studerede der lovkyndighed paa et sagførerkontor. Som nævnt var han med i borger-krigen, hvor han blev saaret. Efter sin deltagelse i legislaturen var han en tid bosat i Cambridge, hvorpaa han i 1871 flytt-ede til Minnesota, hvortil hans senere berømmelige saga maa henlægges og beskrives.

Den næste, som fandt veien til kapitoliet, var Berge H. Hæve (Howe) som sendtes til legislaturen i 1881. Han var født paa Voss den 13de september 1833; kom med forældrene Henrik Olsen Hæve og hustru til Amerika i 1844; opholdt sig hos dem paa farmen i Pleasant Springs, Dane county, til 1856, da han blev gift og flyttede til Deerfield, hvor han drev som jordbruger. Han var en tid i townembede og indehavde flere smaa bestillinger før han indvalgtes i legislaturen.years,



KNUTE NELSON

a U. S. Senator from Minnesota and still occupies that position. He made his debut in 1868-69 as a member of Wisconsin's legislature. Earlier he became known in Madison, in that he there is where he learned some of his juridicial and political wisdom. and as a good representative of Voss he had volunteered for military service in the Civil War where he served as a cavalry corporal in the 4th Regiment

Knute Nelson was born on the Kvilekval farm in Evanger February 2, 1843 and came to America with his mother in 1849. After stopping in Chicago for the first year, Wisconsin became his home state. For two years he lived at Skoponong in Walworth County, and then he came to Deerfield and Koshkonong, where he spent his formative years. There is where he went to common school and likewise, Albion Academy, after which he proceeded to Madison and the reading of law at a lawyer's office. As stated, he was in the Civil War, where he was wounded. He lived in Cambridge for a while after being in the legislature, whereupon he moved to Minnesota in 1871, and from where his later noted saga occurred and is written.

The next who found the road to the Capitol was Berge H. Hæve (Howe) who was sent to the legislature in 1881. He was born at Voss September 13, 1833 and emigrated to America with his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Henrik Olsen Hæve. He stayed on a farm in the Town of Pleasant Springs, Dane County, until 1856 when he married and moved to Deerfield to start farming. For a while he was on the town council and had other minor positions before being elected to the legislature.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Den tredie vossing i Wisconsins legislatur var Eiel Pedersen Myrland (Eli Pedersen), der tog sæde der i 1883. Han var født paa Vossestranden den 26de juli 1837; kom med forældrene Peder Olsen Myrland og hustru Synneva Eielsdatter, f. Sunve, til Amerika i 1851; var først to aar i Racine county; flyttede saa til Primrose, Dane county, hvor forældrene kjøbte det regjeringsland, som Eiel efter deres død overtog og drev. Han var meget benyttet i offentlige gjøremaal; var townets supervisor og i 24 aar dets lignings-mand. I otte aar var han den republikanske countykomites formand, og havde flere ondre bestillinger. En tid var han bosat i Madison og havde en bestilling i statens finansevæ-sen, altsaa i kapitoliet.

Saa har vi Ole Christoffersen Lee, som var i legislaturen i 1895. Hans far var fra Farastad, mens hans mor var fra Lie i Kvitlen. Familien kom til Amerika i 1850 og bosatte sig paa Koshkonong, Dane county. Ole flyttede senere til Stougston, Wis., og var der en betydelig forret-nings-mand. Drev især tobakshandel. Han døde i 1919.

TORGER THOMPSON.

En, som ikke mindst har krav paa en rummelig plads i vossingernes erindring, er Torger Thompson, der repræsenterede sit distrikt i statens legislatur i 1903. Han var født paa Koshkonong den 19de mars 1853 i et loghus, som endnu staar paa farmen, paa hvilken han bor, men i mere moderne huse. Det kan ogsaa her siges, at nævnte farm var den som Nils Gjelderhus med assi-stance af Odd Himle valgte sig i 1839, men solgte senere.

Torger Thompson er søn efter Gulleik Thorstensen Saue, som med hustru og forældre kom til Amerika i 1840, og omkring 1850 bosatte sig paa ovennævnte TORGER THOMPSON. farm ved Cambridge, Dane county. Efter at ha gjennemgaaet almueskolen, var han i tre vintre paa Albion Academy, hvilket blev hans hele skolegang.

The third vossing in the Wisconsin Legislature was Eiel Pederson Myrland (Eli Pedersen) who took a seat there in 1883. He was born in the Vossestrand July 26, 1837; came to America in 1851 with his parents Peder Olsen Myrland and Synneva Eielsdatter, b. Sunve. He stayed in Racine County for 2 years, and then moved to Primrose, Dane County, where his parents bought government land which Eiel farmed after their death. He was greatly used in public duties; was a town supervisor and its assessor for 24 years. For eight years he was the Republican chairman and had several other positions. For a time he lived in Madison and had a job at the state financial service, therefore at the Capitol.

Then we have Ole Christoffersen Lee who was in the legislature in 1895. His father came from Farastad, but his mother came from Lie in Kvitlen. The family immigrated to America in 1850 and settled in Koshkonong, Dane County. Ole moved to Stoughton, WI, later, and became an important businessman, particularly in the tobacco trade. He died in 1919.

One, who not least deserves a significant place in the reminiscence of the vossings, is Torger Thompson, who represented his district in the State Legislature in 1903. He was born in Koshkonong March 19, 1853 in a log house that still stands on the farm where he lives, but there are more modern buildings. It should also be said that this farm is the one that Nils Gilderhus, with the help of Odd Himle, staked out in 1839, but later sold.

Torger Thompson is the son of Gulleik Thorstensen Saue, who came to America in 1840 and settled on the above described TORGER THOMPSON farm near Cambridge in Dane County. After attending common school, he spent three winters at Albion Academy, which became his entire education.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Han har været beskjæftiget som jordbruger, men har havt flere offentlige tillidshverv ved siden af. Var i tre aar formand i townboardet, supervisor etpar aar, og i lang tid skoleklerk m. m. Sin fædrenebygd Voss har mr. Thompson vist stor interesse. Ikke mindre end fem gange har han aflagt den besøg. Han har ogsaa betænkt den med betydelige gaver. Skole- og ungdoms-biblioteket i Viken og Dyrvedalen oprettedes ved gave fra ham. Sidste vinter gav han det kr. 1000 til dannelse af et fast fund. Paa samme tid sendte han ogsaa over kr. 8000 til Voss barnehjem, hvilket han ogsaa tidligere havde skjænket store beløb. Dette skulde da ogsaa danne et fast fund, som skulde bære hans forældres navn. Hans hustru, hvis pigenavn var Askjer Andersdatter Grimestad, har ogsaa vist sin rundhaandethed ved at gi ca. $1500.oo til kjøb af orgel i Liberty Prairie kirken i Deerfield.

Den næste repræsentant maa vossingerne dele æren for med sogningerne, idet bare hans mor, hvis pigenavn var Anna Christoffersdatter Graue, var fra Voss. Det er Edvard C. Meland af De Forest, der var medlem af legislatu-ren i 1913. Han var født i townet Leeds, Columbia county, den 30te jan. 1866 og havde sit hjem der med forældrene paaet jordbrug til 1890. Gjennemgik almueskolen i Leeds og Northwestern Business College i Madison. Han har især viet skolegjerningen sit arbeide. Var lærer ved Northvestern Business College, bestyrer af skolerne i Deerfield, og siden 1895 bestyrer af høiskolen i De Forest, hvad han fremdeles er. Har ogsaa indehavt flere lokale bestillinger, saasom landsbyklerk, townklerk, skoledirektør, bankdirektør m. m. Sammen med faderen grundlagde han og udgav en tid "De Forest Times", som han fremdeles eier.

Saa kommer vi til den sidste nu kjendte af disse vore vosserepræsentanter, og det merkeligste er, at denne er en bror af den første, og den 3die i rækken af dem, som er fra townet Deerfield. Om ham er det nok at si, at han repræ-senterede sit distrikt i legislaturen i 1915, og saa henvise til første numer af Vossingen, hvor mere foruden hans billede vil sees. Det er vor ærede Vosselags præsident Wm. Nelson, alias Viking Nelson Grotland.

Alle de her nævnte har repræsenteret Dane county, i hvis midte byen Madison ligger, og om de ikke netop har været faste bosiddere i byen, saa har de været der til ære og berømmelse for vossingerne og gavn for Wisconsin.

He worked as a farmer, but he had several public positions of trust in addition. He was chairman of the town board for three years, a supervisor for a couple years and school clerk for a long time. Mr. Thompson has shown great interest in his father district. He has visited no less than five times. He has also remembered it with considerable bequests. School and youth libraries in Viken and Dyrvedal were established by gifts from him. Last winter he gave 100 NKR for the creation of a trust. At the same time he sent over 8000 NKR to the Voss Children's Home, to which he had also made large gifts before. This should also create a trust that would bear his parent's names. His wife, whose maiden name was Askjer Andersdatter Grimestad, has also revealed her generosity by giving $15,000 for the purchase of an organ by the Liberty Prairie Church in Deerfield.

The next the vossings must honor with the sognings because only his mother, whose maiden name was Anna Christoffersdatter Graue, was from Voss. That is Edvard C. Meland from DeForest, who was a member of the legislature in 1913. He was born in Leeds Township, Columbia County, January 30, 1866 and had his home with his parents on a farm until 1890. He attended common school in Leeds and Northwestern Business College in Madison. He was especially involved with education. He taught at Northwestern Business College and was principal of schools in Deerfield, and since 1895 has been and still is principal of the high school in DeForest. He has also held several local positions such as village clerk, town clerk, school director, and bank director among others, Together with his father they founded and published for a while the "DeForest Times", which they still own.

Then we come to the last well-known of our vossing representatives, and the strangest thing is that he is a brother of the first and the third in the row from Deerfield. About him it is enough to say that he represented his district in the legislature in 1915, and refer you to the first issue of Vossingen, where more than his picture will be seen. That is our honorable Vosselag's president Wm. Nelson, alias Viking Nelson Grotland.

All that we listed represented Dane County, in which the city of Madison lies in the middle, and if they haven't exactly been residents they give honor to it.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Vossinger i verdenskrigen.

Nedenstaaende er meddelt av kasserer i Voss Sparebank, L. J. Skutle, som skriver:

"Som du nok kjender til var der adskillige vossinger, som deltog i krigen som soldater i den amerikanske hær. Af disse kom nok ikke alle fra det med livet. Jeg har ordnet med krigsforsikringen for de efterladte herhjemme, og det kunde vel være af interesse for Vosselaget at faa opgit navnene paa de soldater, som faldt.

1. Lars E. Prestegaard, født den 5te jan. 1887, søn af afdøde pakter Erik Prestegaard og gjenlevende hustru Inger Prestegaard. nu bosat paa Fitje. Afdøde var farmer og boet i Wagner, Montana. Han tilhørte Co. M. 127 Inf. Og var forfremmet til Corporal, da han faldt den 5te okt 1918 ved Gesnes, Meuse, Frankrig.

2. John Olson Fenne, søn af Ole I. Fenne og hustru Ragnhild. Afdøde var farmer og bosat i Midway, N. Dak. Han tilhørte Co. K. 357 Inf. og faldt 1ste nov. 1918 ved Meuse, Frankrig.

3. Ole Littleton, (Lilletun) søn af U. Hamre. Hans mor døde, da han var ca. 4 aar gammel og Ole Lilletun voxte op i sin onkel, Lars Lilletuns, hus. Afdøde boet sidst i Anaconda, Montana. Han tilhørte C. D. 109 Inf. og faldt den 1ste okt. 1918 ved Cheppy-sur, Meuse, Frankrig.

4. Nelson Regner, hvis mor Gjertrud Rogne eller Rødland bor paa Vossevangen. Afdøde var barbersvend og tilhørte Motor Co. 1. Han faldt ikke i krigen, men paadrog sig en alvorlig sygdom, blev hjemsendt til Amerika og døde paa hospital der.

Vossinger døde i Amerika.

Michael J. Berge, som boede to mil syd for Deerfield, døde ivaar 54 aar gammel. Han efterlod sig hustru og syv børn: Joseph, Arthur, Mabel, Lydia, Agnes, John og Mirgaret.

Mrs. Synneva Rekve, enken efter Lars Davidson Rekve, Deerfield, døde den 17de mars 1921. Hun var født paa gaarden Arhelleren, Voss, den 13de april 1844, datter af Helge Arhelleren, var Lars Rekves anden hustru, men havde ingen børn. I sit testamente bestemte hun, a skulde

Vossings in the World War

The following is shared by the treasurer of the Voss Sparebank, L. J. Skutle, who writes:

"As you probably know there were a goodly number of vossings who fought in the war as soldiers in the America n Army. Not all returned with their lives. I have worked with the war insurance for the surviving families at home and it might be of interest to the Vosselag to know the names of those who fell.

1. Lars E. Prestegaard, born January 5, 1887, son the deceased tenant Erik Prestegaard and the widow Inger Prestegaard, now living at Fitje. The deceased was a farmer and lived in Wagner, MT. He belonged to Co. M, 127th Inf. and had been promoted to corporal when he fell October 5, 1918 at Gesnes, Meuse, France.

2. John Olson Fenne, son of Ole I. Fenne and his wife Ragnhild. The deceased was a farmer and lived in Midway, ND. He belonged to Co. K, 357th Inf. and fell November 1, 1918 at Meuse, France,

3. Ole Littleton (Lilletun) son of U. Hamre. His mother died when he was only 4 so he grew up in his Uncle Lars Lilletun's house. The deceased last had his home in Anaconda, MT. He belonged to Co. D, 109th Inf. and fell October 1, 1918 at Cheppy-sur, Meuse, France,

4. Nelson Regner, whose mother Gjertrud Rogne or Rødland lived at Vossevangen. The deceased was a journeyman barber, and belonged to Motor Co. 1. He didn't fall in battle, but acquired a serious illness, was sent home to America and died in a hospital here,

Vossing deaths in America

Michael J. Berge, who lived two miles south of Deerfield, died this spring at age 54. He left his wife and seven children: Joseph, Arthur, Mabel, Lydia, Agnes, John and Margaret.

Mrs. Synneva Rekve, the widow surviving Lars Davidson Rekve, Deerfield, died March 17, 1921. She was born on the Arhelleren farm, Voss, April 13, 1844, the daughter of Helge Arhelleren, and was Lars Rekve's second wife, but had no children. In her will she bequeathed the money to go to

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

tilfalde Voss Barnehjem.

Mrs. Ragnhilda Rekve, oven-nævntes søster og hustru efter Erik Davidson Rekve, døde i Madison hos sin datter Johanna (mrs. Ole Vinje) den 4de juli. Hun var født paa gaarden Arhelleren den 1ste juni 1835. Poruden ovennævnte datter efterlod hun sig en anden datter, Britha, (mrs. Anfin Rekve), og en søn Anders, alle i Madison.

*

Mrs. K. O. Rod døde den 15de mai i sit hjem nær Silvana. Wash. Hun var født af forældrene Eilif og Anna Thøn paa Voss den 6te jan. 1869. Hun kom til Seattle 1893 og blev ægteviet til Knut O. Rod den 19de oktober 1895. I omtrent tre aar havde de sit hjem nær Granite Fall, Minn., og omtrent saa længe boede de ogsaa i Silvana. I 1901 flyttede de til sit nuværende hjem, hvor de har opholdt sig indtil nu. Hun efterlader sig ægtefælle samt fire børn: Mrs. Anna Wangsmo, Olga, Myrtle og Clifford Rod. Hun har to brødre her i landet: Nels Thoen, Seattle, Iver Thoen, Deadwood, S. Dak., samt en bror Torkel og en søster Kristi Seim i Norge.

Mrs. Andrew Gavle døde den 19de mai i staten Iowas hospital i Independence. Afdøde blev 42 aar gammel. Hun efterlader sig mand og fire børn: Martha, Alma, Walter og Edna. Af flere søskende bor broderen Joseph Bidne og søsteren mrs. Jacob Gulbraa i Winneshiek county.

*

Fra West Valley Minn., meddeles, at Andrew Michaelson døde i sit hjem dersteds den 8ie mai d. a., efterat ha lidt i længere tid af gigt. Afdøde var født den 29de okt. 1844 i Ygresteigen, Voss. I 1847 udvandrede han til Amerika. Han boede i flere aar i Minneapolis, hvor han i 1884 blev gift med Anna Marie Wigen. I 1903 flyttede de til Argyle, Minn., hvor de boede indtil 1915. De flyttede saa til West Valley, hvor de siden har havt sit hjem.

*

Torbjør Langeland Jetley, en af de gamle pionerkvinde i Clay county, S. Dak., døde den 29de april hos sin datter, mrs. Bertha Bottolfson efter nogen tids sygelighed, 93 aar gammel. Afdøde var født paa Voss i 1828 og kom til Amerika i 1858. Hun kom til Wisconsin, hvor hun strax efter

Voss Children's Home.

Mrs. Ragnhilda Rekve, The above named's sister and widow of Erik Davidson Rekve, died in Madison at her daughter's (Mrs. Ole Vinje) July 4th. She was born on the Arhelleren farm June 1, 1835. Beside the above-named daughter she left another daughter, Britha (Mrs. Anfin Rekve), and a son Anders, all of Madison.

*

Mrs. K. O. Rod died May 15 in her home near Silvana, WA. She was born of the parents Eilif and Anna Thøn at Voss January 6, 1869. She came to Seattle in 1893 and was married to Knut O. Rod October 19, 1895. For about three years, they had their home near Granite Fall, MN, and about as long they lived also in Silvana. In 1901 they moved to their present home, where they stayed until now. She is survived by four children: Mrs. Anna Wangsmo, Olga, Myrtle and Clifford Rod. She has two brothers in this country. Nels Thoen, Seattle, Iver Thoen, Deadwood, SD as well as a brother Torkel and a sister Kristi Seim in Norway.

Mrs. Andrew Gavle died May 19 in Iowa State Hospital in Independence. The deceased was 42 years old. She is survived by her husband and four children: Martha, Alma, Walter and Edna. Of several siblings, her brother Joseph Bidne and sister Mrs. Jacob Gulbraa live in Winneshiek County.

*

From West Valley, MN comes the news that Andrew Michaelson died at his home there May 8 this year, after having suffered from arthritis a long time. The deceased was born Oct. 29, 1844 at Ygresteigen, Voss. In 1847 he emigrated to America. He lived in Minneapolis for several years, where he married Anna Marie Wigen in 1884. They moved to Argyle, MN in 1903, where they lived until 1915 when they moved to West Valley, where they subsequently had their home.

*

Torbjør Langeland Jetley, one of the old pioneer women in Clay County, SD, died April 29 at her daughter's, Mrs. Bertha Bottolfson after a sickness of some time, 93 years old. The deceased was born at Voss in 1828 and came to America in 1858. She came to Wisconsin where she soon married Ole Jetley. This brave couple

hun blev gift med Ole Jetley. I 1859 drog det tapre par vestover til Dakota territory, hvor de bosatte sig paa en farm. Her maatte de udholde mange savn og gjennemgaa mange trængsler. Under indianer-opstanden i 1862 og mens hun var alene hjemme med 3 smaa børn, kom der ilbud om at hun maatte flygte, indianerne var i anmarsch. Hun lagde klave paa en oxe og en kvige, spændte for vognen, satte børnene op i og drog afsted i retning af Vermillion, 9 mil fra deres hjem. Komne halvveis faldt kvigen ud af klaven og oxen rendte sig fast i en myr. Soldater som kom til hjalp dem paa vei igjen. Mr. Jetley døde i 1902. Af deres 7 børn lever kun to, nemlig ovennævnte datter og en søn, Ole Jetley, (Gjeitle) Narrows, Oregon.

Dr. Alfred Nils Boe, 946 Wellington Ave., Chicago døde ivaar i en alder af næsten 61 aar. Han efterlader sig hustru, født Larsen, og to sønner, Russell og Chester, samt en datter, Ethel. Dr. Boe var født paa Voss den 2den juli 1860, og kom som 9 aars gammel gut til Amerika med sine forældre. Familien boede først i Norway, men slog sig senere ned i Sheridan, Ill., og her fik gutten gaa paa offentlig skole. Som ung mand kom Boe til Chicago og var i sex aar ansat hos John Anderson Publishing Co., og var derefter i sex aar ved Chicago postkontor. I disse aar benyttede han sine aftener og ledige timer til at studere, og i 1887 blev han gradueret fra Chicago College of Pharmacy som registreret farmacøit og begyndte et apotek ved Sheffield Avenue og Wellington St. Derefter tog han et treaa-rigt medicinsk kursus ved Harvey Medical College og et aars kursus ved National Medical University, og graduerte i 1895 med graden M. D. - I 1894 blev dr. Boe gift med Minnie O. Larson, en datter af Martin Larson fra Chicago.

Besøg fra og til Voss.

Et interessant besøg fra Voss havdes forrige høst, da fru Anna Skaar, stortingsmand N. Skaars hustru, som er født Glimme, afla slegtninger her i landet et besøg. Hun er en søster af jeweler Odd K. Glimme i Madison og ligeledes af Knut Hendersons hustru Margretha og en tante af vor ærede Vosselags kasserer John Glimme. Først i mai i vaar reiste hun tilbage

moved westward to Dakota Territory in 1859 and settled on a farm. Here they tolerated much privation and survived many times of trouble. During the Indian uprising in 1862, while she was home alone with three small children, there came the warning that she had to flee, the Indians were on the warpath. She put the yoke on an ox and a heifer, hitched them to a wagon, loaded the children and departed for Vermillion, nine miles from their home. When they were but half-way, the heifer collapsed and the ox was mired in a bog. Some soldiers helped them and they got going again. Mr. Jetley died in 1902. Of their 7 children only two remain, namely the above-named daughter and a son, Ole Jetley, (Gjeitle), Narrows, Oregon.

Dr. Alfred Nils Boe, 946 Wellington Ave., Chicago died this spring at an age of almost 61 years. He is survived by his wife, born Larsen, and two sons, Russell and Chester, as well as a daughter, Ethel. Dr. Boe was born at Voss July 2, 1860 and came to America as a 9 year old boy with his parents. The family lived first in Norway, then Sheridan, IL and here the boy attended public school. As a young man Boe came to Chicago and worked for six years at John Anderson Publishing Co. and was at the Chicago Post Office for six more years. During this time, he used his evenings and free time to study and in 1887 he was graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy as a registered pharmacist and started a drug store at Sheffield Avenue and Wellington Street. After that he took a three-year medical curriculum at Harvey Medical College and one year at National Medical University being graduated in 1895 as an M. D. He married Minnie O. Larson, a daughter of Martin Larson of Chicago, in 1894.

Visits to and from Voss.

We had an interesting visit from Voss last fall when Mrs. Anna Skaar, Parliament representative N. Skaar's wife, who was born Glimme, paid a visit to relatives in this country. She is a sister of the jeweler Odd K. Glimme in Madison and likewise of Knut Henderson's wife Margaretha and an aunt of our distinguished treasurer, John Glimme. She went back in May this spring.

Besøget havde tilfølge, at broderen Odd Glimme og hustru tog sig en tur til Voss. Det var 40 aar siden han kom hid til landet og havde ikke besøgt fødebygden siden, mens hans hustru er født her. De er netop kommen tilbage og kan fortælle om lidt af hvert fra turen. Det regnede næsten uafladelig, mens de var der hjemme, og der var oversvømmelser, som man ikke havde seet paa lange tider, alligevel kjørte de i automobil til Hardanger; men veiene var saa smale, at to biler ikke kunde gaa forbi hinanden uden paa visse steder, hvorfor de alle maatte gaa den samme vei, men man kom dog frem der ogsaa.

Paa Voss.

Voss herredstyre har efter ansøgning fra Voss Sogelag bevilget kr. 1000. oo, som skal anvendes til at faa udgit en bygdebog for Voss.

* * *

Indsamling af penge til mindesmærket om kristendommens indførelse paa Voss af Hellig Olav for 900 aar siden er begyndt. Indsamlerne skal besøge hver gaard. Provst Barstad, høiskolebestyrer Lars Eskeland, L. Kindem og Styrk Fjose gav kr. 100.oo hver til at begynde med. Kassereren i Voss Sparebank Lars J. Skutle er ogsaa kasserer for mindesmærkefundet.

* * *

Ifølge sidste folketælling den 1ste dec. 1920 har Vangens sogn et folkeantal af 8,337 fastboende personer. Dette er en forøgelse i de sidste 10 aar paa 357 mennesker.

* * *

Selskabet Voss Afholdskaffe havde i 1920 et overskud paa kr. 2,650.oo, som altsammen er git til veldælige øiemed i bygden.

* * *

Søndag den 12te mai holdt afholdslogen Framsteg paa Vossevangen 25 aars fest. Logen har noget over 100 medlemmer, eier sammen med Loge Vossingen egen mødesal, som blev bygget i 1902.

Bygning af jernbane fra Voss til Eide i Hardanger er besluttet af stortinget. Regjeringen har opført paa sit budget kr. 100,000. oo til det forberedende arbeide. Den store arbeidsleilighed

The visit had the following result that brother Odd Glimme and his wife took a trip to Voss. It had been 40 years since he had come to this country and he hadn't visited the place of his birth since, whilst his wife was born here. They have just come back and can tell this and that about the trip. It rained without cease while they were there at home and there were floods which hadn't been seen for a long time, but nevertheless they drove by car to Hardanger, though the roads were so narrow that two cars could not pass each other except certain places in which they could go the same direction, but they got there anyway.

At Voss

The County Board has, according to the Voss Historical Association appropriated 1000 NKR which shall be used to publish a bygdebok for Voss.

* * *

The collection of monies for a monument about the arrival of Christianity 900 years ago has begun. The collectors shall visit each farm. Dean Barstad, high school principal Lars Eskeland, L. Kindem and Styrk Fjose gave 100.00 each to start it. The treasurer in Voss Sparebank Lars J. Skutle is also the treasurer for the monument fund.

* * *

According to the last census Dec. 1, 1929 , Vangen's precinct has a population of 8,337 residential people. This is an increase of 357 persons in the last decade.

* * *

The Voss Temperance Café had a profit of 2,650.00 NKR which was entirely given to benevolent causes in the district.

* * *

Sunday, May 12 the temperance lodge Framsteg at Vossevangen will hold its 25 years celebration. The lodge has over 100 members; owns together with the Vossingen lodge, its own meeting hall, which was built in 1902.

* * *

The Parliament has decided to build a railroad from Voss to Eide in Hardanger. The government allocated 100,000 NKR in its budget towards the planned work. The unemployment

i bygderne har gjort, at man har henvendt sig til regjeringen baade paa Voss og i Hardanger om at paabegynde arbeidet i terrænet strax. Ifølge de sidste meldinger er finstikningen og de nøiagtige beregninger allerede begyndt og arbeidet skal med det første sættes igang mellem Vangen og Skjærvet, hvor der ikke er nogen me-ningsforskjel om hvor linjen skal gaa, hvilket er tilfældet i Granvin, Hardanger.

Istadmyrena, som ulgjør omkring 1200 maal jord, der nu atter tale om at faa op-dyrket er bygdevei fra Rongo til Øvstedal skal efter Evanger herredstyres beslutning paabegyndes saasnart planen er godkjendt af fylkestyret.

* * *

Det ridende Vossebrullup.

Søndag den 19de juni var monumentet "Et ridende Vossebryllup" af sløret paa Voss. En større folkemængde var tilstede ved høitideligheden end man nogensinde havde seet der samlet paa en gang, blev der sagt. Man anslog forsamlingen til 5000.

Det var Anders Ullestad, som for fire aar siden i Voss Maallag først udtalte tanken om at reise et mindesmerke paa Ole Missefins grav. Magnus Dagestad udkastede saa ideen om et ridende brullup og fik Nils Bergslien, som ud-førte kunstverket, interesseret i sagen.

Monumentet sattes ved Lindehaugen.

Dødsfald paa Voss i 1920.

Vangens sogn.

Britha Glimme, 92 aar, Ole Styrksen Høiland, 91, Gunvor Helland, 82, Gjertrud Rykke, f. Bø, 88, Ragna Knutsdatter Skiple, f. Hegg, 80, Maria P. Maland, 72, Martha Olsen, f. Raugstad, 42, Thorbjør K. Dukstad, 63, Olav Alve-stad, 19, Britha J. Hylle, 60, Askel Bare, 48, Bryngel B. Osgjerd, 88, Carl J. Simonson, 46, Erik B. Bø, 83, Ole K. Dukstad, d. y., 74, Martha A. Bryn, f. Bære, 65, Sigrid Aure, 32, Anna H. Træn, f. Svanga, 61, kirkesanger Johs. Skjerven, 65, Lars Johnson Skiple, 90,

ment urges the government that construction both in Voss and Hardanger be begun soon. According to the latest reports the financing and specific calculations have already begun and the construction shall be started between Vangen and Skjærvet where there is no significant difference the line shall go, which is the case in Granvin, Hardanger.

Istad marshes, which consist of about 1200 mal of land are planned to be worked up as the building roadway between Rongo and Øvstedal, according to Evanger precinct officials may be begun as soon as the plan are approved by the County Board

* * *

The mounted Voss Wedding Procession.

On Sunday. June 19, the monument "A Mounted Voss Wedding Procession" was unveiled at Voss. A larger crowd was present for the ceremonies than had ever been gathered there at one time, it was said. The crowd was estimated at 5000.

It was Anders Ullestad, who four years ago, expressed the thought of a monument at Ole Mossafin's grave. Magnus Dagestad presented the idea of the mounted procession and got Nils Bergslien, who completed the piece, interested in the subject.

The monument is set on Lindehaugen.

Deaths at Voss in 1920.

Vangens Precinct

Britha Glimme, 92 years, Ole Styrkson Høiland, 91, Gunvor Helland, 82, Gjertrud Rykke, b. Bø, 88, Ragna Knutsdatter Skiple, b. Hegg, 80, Maria P. Maland, 72, Martha Olsen, f. Raugstad, 42, Thorbjør K. Dukstad, 63, Olav Alve-stad, 19, Britha J. Hylle, 60, Askel Bare, 48, Bryngel B. Osgjerd, 88, Carl J. Simonson, 46, Erik B. Bø, 83, Ole K. Dukstad, d. y., 74, Martha A. Bryn, f. Bære, 65, Sigrid Aure, 32, Anna H. Træn, f. Svanga, 61, precentor Johs. Skjerven, 65, Lars Johnson Skiple, 90, Peter Th. Leidal, 17, Sjur A. Grevle, 44

Peter Th Mithun, 87, Barthol N. Tofte, 74, Anna V. Leidal, 17, Sjur A. Grevle, 44, Knut T. Ringheim, 69, Ingeborg Larsdatter Haug, 67, Mathias J. Dukstad, 64, Thorbjør N. Kleivene, 86, Josef Pedersen Flage, Britha B. Vinje, Ringheim, 70, Martha Sørenson, f. Honve, 66, Lars Th. Haugen, 37, apoteker Th. A. Tangen, 75, Knut Andersen Graue, 96, Lars Th. Boe, 83, Knut O. Hæve, 46, Anfin Matsen Haga, 63, Ragnhild I. Kindem, f. Nyre, 82, Britha A. Fenne, 84, Klaus O. Væle, 88, Nikolai L. Kindem, 71, Britha Himle, 30, Anna B. Dumbe. 83, Kari A. Ringheim, f. Gjuke-stein, 72, Anna B. Sæve, 79, Askel K. Tveite, 52, Karoline I. Endeve, 21, Knut K. Rokne, 70, Kolbein Tillung, Ragnhild O. Skjeldal, 64, Torsten Leidal, 80.

Vossestranden.

Ole Pedersen Stalheim, f. Gilderhus, 64, Lars S. Skjervheim, 81, Martha J. Skjervheim, 55. Halstein Høen, Sjur S. Teigen, 84, Kari O. Hirt, f. Bidne. 62, Nils O. Berge, 64, Ingerid H. Ure, f. Opheim, 87, Ingeborg Peders-datter Stalheim, 80, Ingerid Amundsdatter Stalheim 78, Brytva Brathole, 48, Svein E. Bygd, 95, Halsten J. Kvamme, 81.

Evanger.

Helge Bjørgo, 39, Ingeborg Smaabrekke, f. Seim, 36, Kirsti J. Kvilekval, f. Grævle, 84, Lars L. Gjeitle, 21, Helena M. Mæstad, 24, Britha L. Fadnes, 89, Ingeborg O. Fadnes, 35, Lars B. Brakestad, 70, Martha Horveid, f. Lien, 52, Nils N. Styve, 22, Kari K. Gjeitle, 72.

Dr. E. O. Giere, tidligere af Watertown, S. Dak., er ansat som hovedlæge ved det store norske hospital i St. Paul, Minn.

* * *

Høiesteretsdommer Aad J. Vinje blev iaar uden opposition gjenvalgt for en termin af 10 aar.

Vosselagets vicepræsident, R. A. Nestos, blev uden opposition udkaaret til guvernørkandidat for recall-valget i Nord Dakota.

Mithun, 87, Barthol N. Tofte, 74, Anna V., Knut T. Ringheim, 69, Ingeborg Larsdatter Haug, 67, Mathias J. Dukstad, 64, Thorbjør N. Kleivene, 86, Josef Pedersen Flage, Britha B. Vinje, Ringheim, 70, Martha Sørenson, f. Honve, 66, Lars Th. Haugen, 37, pharmacist Th. A. Tangen, 75, Knut Andersen Graue, 96, Lars Th. Boe, 83, Knut O. Hæve, 46, Anfin Mat-sen Haga, 63, Ragnhild I. Kindem, f. Nyre, 82, Britha A. Fenne, 84, Klaus O. Væle, 88, Nikolai L. Kindem, 71, Britha Himle, 30, Anna B. Dumbe. 83, Kari A. Ringheim, f. Gjuke-stein, 72, Anna B. Sæve, 79, Askel K. Tveite, 52, Karoline I. Endeve, 21, Knut K. Rokne, 70, Kolbein Tillung, Ragnhild O. Skjeldal, 64, Torsten Leidal, 80.

The Vossestrand

Ole Pedersen Stalheim, f. Gilderhus, 64, Lars S. Skjervheim, 81, Martha J. Skjervheim, 55. Halstein Høen, Sjur S. Teigen, 84, Kari O. Hirt, f. Bidne. 62, Nils O. Berge, 64, Ingerid H. Ure, f. Opheim, 87, Ingeborg Peders-datter Stalheim, 80, Ingerid Amundsdatter Stalheim 78, Brytva Brathole, 48, Svein E. Bygd, 95, Halsten J. Kvamme, 81.

Evanger.

Helge Bjørgo, 39, Ingeborg Smaabrekke, f. Seim, 36, Kirsti J. Kvilekval, f. Grævle, 84, Lars L. Gjeitle, 21, Helena M. Mæstad, 24, Britha L. Fadnes, 89, Ingeborg O. Fadnes, 35, Lars B. Brakestad, 70, Martha Horveid, f. Lien, 52, Nils N. Styve, 22, Kari K. Gjeitle, 72.

Dr. E. O. Giere, previously of Watertown, SD, is hired as chief physician at the Norwegian Hospital in St. Paul, Minn.

* * *

Supreme Court Justice Aad J. Vinje was reelected without opposition for a term of ten years

Vosselaget's vice president, R. A. Nestos, was chosen without opposition as the candidate for governor in the recall election in North Dakota.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

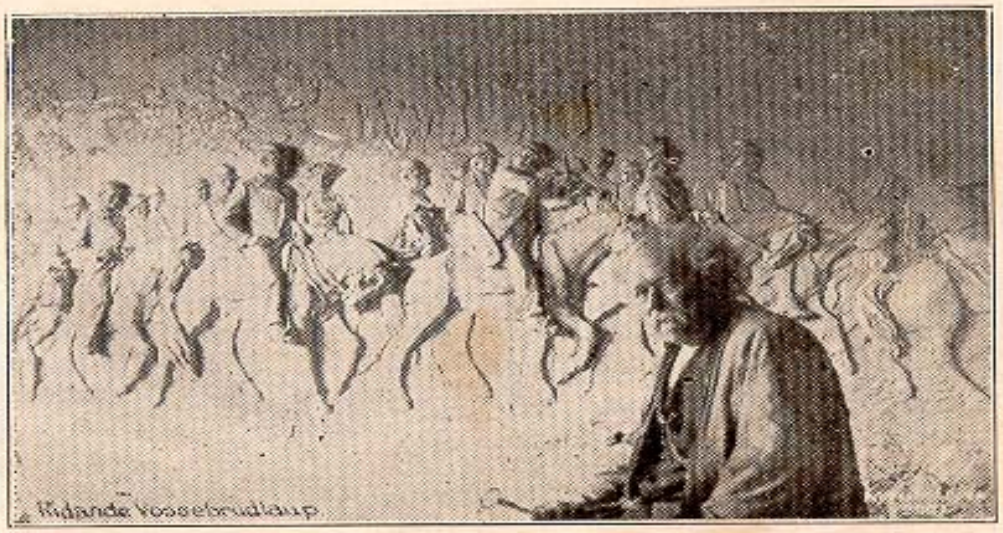
Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Nr. 2. 3dje aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.



Mens lierne blomstrer og vaarens pragt
udbreder sit rosenskjær,
et ridande brudlaup i vossadragt
paa kirkevei skridende er.
Der fæd·e bag forridderflokken kjæk
og kjømester mægtig og bred
og Mosefinnen ludlende væk
faar koglet brudfolket med.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, MARS 1921.

(Translation)

While the meadow's blossoms and spring's delight
spread their beautiful flowers,
a mounted wedding in Voss national costume
is wending its way to church.
Behind the handsome vanguard,
the master of ceremonies, grand and strong,
and Mosefinn playing away,
encourage the bridal party along.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Vosselaget er en organisation af personer, som er fødte paa Voss, Norge, og saadannes efterkommere, Dets opgave er især at hjælpe til at vedligeholde forbindelsen med hver andre og fremme kjendskabet til alt, som er af særlig in teresse med hensyn til historie, slægtskab og virke baade i Amerika og i Norge.

*

EMBEDSMÆND:

Præsident—Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.

Vice-præsident–R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.

Sekretær—K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, Wis.

Kasserer–John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.

*

Som redaktør for "Vossingen" fungerer for nærværende lagets sekretær, K. A. Rene, og skrivelser angaaende skriftet sendes til ham.

*

Knut Henderson Løne har sendt os endel interessant stof, som imidlertid maa lægges over til næste numer. Kanske dødsfaldene paa Voss i sidste aar ogsaa da, kan tages med.

*

Biografier til Vossehistorien modtages endnu. Send dem til sekretæren, vicepræsidenten eller Knut Henderson, som udgjør komiteen.

Rettelse: I følge meddelelse fra L. Kindem, Voss, blev "Vossingen" der udgit noget tidligere i aaret 1871 end af os oplyst i forrige numer.

*

"Cuts" for billede koster $3.00.

*

Subskription og medlemskab $1.00 aaret.

Møde no. 2 i Madison.

Foranlediget ved den heldige omstændighed, at vice-præsident Nestos havde anledning til at komme den lange vei fra Minot, N. Dakota, for at aflægge Madison et besøg i julen, og at præsident Nelson ligeledes kunde være tilstede, fandt Madisons vossinger,

The Vosselag is an organization of people; some are born at Voss, Norway, and some of their descendants. Its objective is to especially help to maintain the connection with each other and promote acquaintance for everyone, who is interested in the history, relationships and activities both in America and in Norway.

*

OFFICERS

President—Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, WI.

Vice-president—R. A... Nestos, Minot, ND.

Secretary—K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, WI

Treasurer—John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, IL

*

The present club secretary, K. A. Rene, is functioning as the editor of "Vossingen", and correspondence regarding the publication should be sent to him.

*

Knut Henderson Løne has sent us some interesting stuff, which we will have to postpone until the next number. Perhaps we can also include the obituaries from Voss then.

*

We are still accepting biographies for the Voss history. Send them to the secretary, the vice president or Knut Henderson, who are on the committee.

Correction: According to L. Kindem, Voss, the "Vossingen" was published there somewhat earlier than 1871 as we stated in the previous issue.

*

"Cuts" for pictures cost $3.00.

*

Subscriptions and memberships $1.00/year.

Meeting No. 2 in Madison.

On the occasion of the fortunate circumstances that vice president Nestos had the opportunity of coming the long way from Minot, ND, in order to pay a call to Madison at Christmas and that president Nelson could be present also, Madison's Vossings felt they should

at de burde faa istand en liden selskabelig sammenkomst i forbindelse med et paatænkt be styrelsesmøde, og flere, som boede i byens omegn, blev da ogsaa varslet om at møde frem. En forsamling paa henimod 70 personer indfandt sig, og følgen blev en meget hyggelig aften, som man vil ha grund til at erindre. Mødet holdtes i Bethel kirkes forsamlingsrum selve nytaarsaften den 31te dec. 1920. Kasserer Glimme var forhindret fra at møde, men gav besked om, at Knut Henderson Løne, som mødte frem, skulde ta hans plads.

"Vossingen's første numer var blit færdig fra trykkeriet samme dag og uddeltes paa mødet. Det syntes at vinde enstemmig anerkjendelse.

Præsident Nelson aabnede mødet, og hans fortræffelige ledelse af samme forhøiede betydelig den festlige stemning. Man optog først til behandling, hvor lagets næste aarsmøde skulde holdes. Man foreslog Albert Lea eller Minneapolis. Det besluttedes at undersøge, om man vilde arrangere for det i Albert Lea. Hr. Nestos anbefalede, at man gjorde hvad man kunde for at faa et storartet møde næste gang. Saa nævntes om laget skulde slutte sig til bygdelagenes fællesraad. Dette overlodes efter nogle udtalelser til bestyrelsen. Saa blev skriftet "Vossingen" omtalt. Det besluttedes enstemmig, at man skulde fortsætte med udgivelsen af skriftet. Det var adskillig paa tale at faa det udgit maanedlig, men med dette fik det gaa, eftersom man dertil havde midler. Hr. Nestos opfordrede alle til at subskribere ogsaa for slægtninger i Norge, hvad enkelte ogsaa gjorde. Vossehistorien blev saa i korthed omtalt, hvorpaa man fik sig nogen forfriskninger. Derpaa blev hr. Nestos opfordret til "aa gjera greia fyr sig, kva han gjore pao Voss isommar", som præsident Nelson udtrykte sig, og med megen interesse paahørtes saa hr. Nestos's livfulde skildring af sin færd til hjembygden. — Da man skiltes var det gamle aar ogsaa nærpaa gaaet.

Angaaende tid og sted for afholdelsen af aarsmødet er der intet sikkert bestemt endnu. Henvendelse er gjort til vossinger i Albert Lea, men ingen afgjørelse er truffet i sagen. For nogen af bestyrelsen at reise til andre byer for

arrange a little social gathering in connection with the planned board meeting, so several people who lived in the vicinity of the city were also asked to participate. A gathering of upwards of 70 people attended and the result was a very pleasant evening, which people will have reason to remember. The meeting was held in Bethel Church's Meeting room actually on New Year's Eve the 31st of Dec. 1920. Treasurer Glimme was unable to attend but sent a message that Knut Henderson Løne should take his place.

The first issue of "Vossingen" had been finished by the printer that day so it was distributed at the meeting. It seemed to win universal approval.

President Nelson opened the meeting and his excellent leadership of the same increased the festive atmosphere. The first order of business was to decide where to hold the lag's next meeting. Someone suggested either Albert Lea or Minneapolis. It was decided to investigate the possibility of arrangements for Albert Lea. Mr. Nestos recommended that everything should be done to make it a magnificent conference the next time. Then there was discussion about the lag joining the Bygdelagernes Fellesråd. After some debate, this was left to the directors. Then the publication "Vossingen" was mentioned. It was unanimous that one should continue with the paper. There were a few who wanted it published monthly, but it was decided to issue it as determined by our means. Mr. Nestos urged everyone to subscribe also for their relatives in Norway, which some did. The Voss History was briefly discussed, whereupon some refreshments were served. Then Mr. Nestos was urged to "spell it out for us, what he had been doing in Voss all summer", as President Nelson put it, and with great enthusiasm we listened to Mr. Nestos lively description of his journey to the old home district.—When we parted, the old year was almost gone.

Regarding the time and place for holding the annual meeting, nothing has been yet decided. Inquiries were directed to the Vossings in Albert Lea, but no decision in the matter has been made. For the board of directors to travel to other towns in order to make

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

at gjøre det nødvendige anordninger forud for et møde, synes at være forbundet med unødige udgifter. Lad os høre fra interesserede medlemmer om dette, og om nogen vil paata sig at ordne med mødet.

* * *

"Vossingen's første numer har nu været ude til bedømmelse saalænge, at man vil kunne danne sig en mening om, hvad man synes om det, og med hvilken interesse sagen omfattes. Ved at se paa de mange anerkjendende skrivelser, som er modtat, og hvoraf endel findes paa et andet sted i skriftet, vil man ikke være i vildrede herom. Det er en samstemmig tilslutning, som det er os en fornøielse at henvise til. Flere har udtalt ønsket om, at skriftet maa udkomme til hver maaned og er villige til at erlægge sin del af udgifterne. Dette bør ogsaao være vort maal. Men om det er klogt at gaa saa langt endnu, mens alt er saa dyrt, kan være et andet spørsmaal. Det mangler desuden adskilligt paa, at vi endnu kan udgi det kvartalsvis, men i betragtning af den interesse, som hidtil er vist, haaber vi dog, at dette vil la sig gjøre. Enhver af lagets medlemmer maa imidlertid betragte sig selv som dets agent og la det være sig magtpaaliggende at faa naboer og bekjendte af vosseslægt til strax at indsende sin dollar. Hvor flere vossinger findes i et naboskab, vilde det være bra, om man lik en, som var let at finde, til at modta og indsende pengene.

Lad os da ogsaa faa høre fra de mange penneføre medlemmer, om hvad vossingerne driver med i deres respektive strøg, og hvorledes de har kommet sig frem m. m.

*

Voss udgjorde engang i tiden et fylke for sig selv, og i historien er anvendt benævnelsen Vossavældet. Det var da noget af en sjømagt, der strakte sig udover fjordene paa begge sider af Osterøen. Vossenæsset paa øens nordspids og gaarden Tyssen der i nærheden og i Samnanger var visnok led i samme grænselinje. "Vossingen" her i Amerika kunde jo holde sig til de gamle grænser og gjenerobre de tabte provinser af Stamnæs, Exingedalen og Bergsdalen. Ellers er det jo bare øverste delen.

the necessary arrangements required for a meeting seems to be attended by unnecessary expense. Let's hear from the interested members about this; if anyone would take it upon themselves to work with a meeting.

* * *

"Vossingen"s first issue has now been out long enough to be evaluated so that people can decide what they think of it and how much interest there is in the subject. After seeing all the accepting letters that are received and are found elsewhere in this paper one needn't have any reservation about it. That is a universal assessment, which is of great satisfaction to us. Several have expressed the wish that the paper could be monthly and were willing to back part of the expense. This is also our aim. But whether it is prudent to go so far yet, when everything is so expensive, is another question. There isn't any doubt that we could publish it quarterly, and in view of the interest that has been shown so far, we hope, that this can be done. Each of the members of the lag should act as its agent and act as if it's essential to get their neighbors and acquaintances of Voss origin to send in their dollar soon. Where several Vossings are found in one neighborhood, it would be wonderful if they would collect the money and remit it.

Also, let's hear from the many knowledgeable members, about what the Vossings are doing in their respective locations and how they have progressed etc.

*

Once upon a time, Voss constituted a county (fylke) all by itself, and historically it was known as the "dominion of Voss". It was somewhat of a sea power, and extended out over the fjords on both sides of Ostrøen. Voss point on the northern point of the Tyssen farm and its vicinity and Samnanger evidently were links in the same borderline. "Vossingen" here in America could utilize the old boundaries and recapture the lost provinces of Stamnes, Exingedalen and Bergsdalen. Otherwise only the uppermost parts of these valleys are reckoned

af disse dale, som nu henregnes til Voss. —

Helsing frao Voss.

Kjære Vossingen! — Heil og sæl! Mæ denne gamal-norske helsing ve æg idag fao lov te aa ta deg i haandæ, ynskja deg velkomen, aa atto du mao fao leva baade lengje aa vel.

So vonar æg, atto adle Vøsse i Amerika aa mangje herheima ve be deg innom døræ te seg aa nøra deg pao beste maote, so du vetto ein gjeldo aa hugnasam ærindsvein, faor mykkje aa fortelja os adle om gamalt aa nyt om Vøssene sovel darborte so herheima.

Fysta nomre dit ha æg netop fengje mæ bilæte pao fysta sio tao den fagra heimbygdæ vaor pao den vene fanen te Vossalagje. Glædele æ da og aa sjao i programme dit, du ve gje so storo plass fy da so ha hendt i gomol ti og seinare i heimbygdæ. Hugnaleg og gjilt va da so viarea aa fao lesa um dei mangje Vøsse og menno tao Vossaæt, so dar æ nemde eldo ha skreve. Du kan tru me æ gjilde aa byrgje tao atto Vossabygdæ har so mangje dygtigje søne aa døtto darborte, og da røre mæ hjertastrengjene vaore, naor me ser dei koma si gamla mor og syskjin herheima ihog.

Vossehistorien, so du fortelo ve koma ut darborte, ve vetta te stor glea fy os, og me lengjast ette, atto ho snart mao koma. Her halda me no pao mæ aa samla tefang te "Voss bygdesoga" aa vona trykkjingjæ kan byrja um eit par aor eldo so. Vossehistorien i Amerika og Voss bygdesoga her ve dao ventelæ utfydla einanen.

For meg personleg hadde da desutan ei serleg interessa aa fao sjao Vossingen i dan ny bunaen. Da va nemlæ far min, O. Kindem, so kjøpte Vossingen tao N. Bakketun, aa æg so trykte da solengje han far hadde da. Tao Baakkatunen fek eg, som 16 aar gamal, lære dei siste maonane før han reiste, sopassa at æg kunde greia da. Far min hadde no so mykkje anna aa gjera, so han ette eit par aor yvelet da te Th. Skjerve, aa darme kom æg te aa slutta so fuskar i boktrykkjarfagje.

So vil æg be deg koma inom døræ te meg og aa vona da ettekvart vetto tiare, so æg of ta faor høyra deg fortelja um gamalt og nyt.

Voss den 14. februar 1921. L. Kindem

to belong with Voss.

Greetings from Voss.

Dear Vossings! – (in genuine old Voss dialect—vossamaul) Hail and happiness! With this Old Norse greeting, today I would like to shake your hands, wish you welcome and wish your life to be both long and healthy.

I expect that all the vossings in America and many here at home would invite you indoors with them and treat you in the best manner, for you know what a nice and pleasant errand boy would have a lot to tell us all about old and new about vossings over here and home here.

I have just received your first issue with a picture of our home on the beautiful banner of the Vosselag on the first page. It's delightful to see in your program that you have given so much room for events from old and late in the home district. It was with pride and amusement we read further about the vossings and men of Voss origin that are mentioned or have written. Believe me, it was nice to see that the Voss district has so many capable sons and daughters over there and it stirs my heart strings when we see them remembering their old mothers and relatives home here.

The Voss history, you say will be published over there, will be of great gladness for us, and we can hardly wait until it comes out. Here we are in the process of gathering the materials for a "Voss Bygdesoga" and expect the printing will begin in a couple years or so. The Voss history in America and the Voss bygdesoga will complement each other.

It has been of great interest to me personally to see Vossingen in its new attire. It was namely my father, O Kindem, who bought Vossingen from N. Bakketun, and I printed it as long as father owned it. I learned enough from Bakketun, in the last months before he left, so I could get by. My father had so much else to do that he sold it to Th. Skjerve and with that there was the end of dabbling in the printing trade.

So I want you to come in my door and I expect in a little while before you know I will listen to you tell both old and new.

Voss, February 14, 1921. L. Kindem

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Venlige udtalelser.

Indlagt find check for en dollar for at slutte mig til Vosselaget. Jeg fik netop et postkort fra K. A. Rene om at Vosselaget har besluttet at udgi et tidsskrift, som vil bli udsendt før jul. Nu er det 47 aar siden jeg forlod Voss.

En venlig hilsen. A. A. Raugstad, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

* * *

Behag at finde check paa en dollar vedlagt som kontingent til Vosselaget. Det glæder mig at se at Laget er kommet tillive igjen, og jeg haaber at alle gamle lemmer vil støtte det og faa nye til at slutte sig til. Vel er det nok sandt, at vosserne er spredte over det ganske land; Men de fleste er jo i Nordveststaterne, og naar møderne blir holdt nogenlunde centrale, tror jeg sikkert noksaa mange vil møde frem, og fornye gammelt kjendskab, og kan de ikke møde frem, burde alle vosser støtte laget ved at indsende kontingent, og da ikke mindst nu ved den gode nyhed, at laget skal faa udgivet et tidsskrift, som jeg er sikker paa vil bli Vosselaget til ære. Lat vossarne og visa, at dei hev ikkje gløymt den gode, gamle, vene vossebygd; men at dei ve slutta seg mansterkje til lagje, so da vil trivast og veksa jamsides med andre bygdalag, Paa von om fremgong. — Med helsing fraa ein Guldfjordingvoss.

Bjarne K. Brekke, Letcher, S. Dak.

* * *

Wishing you success in your praiseworthy work and also thanking you for the interest you take in perpetuating the memory of the pioneer-vossinger. — Yours truly

Henry Nelson, Whitewater, Wis.

* * *

I have just received a copy of Vossingen, and was glad to hear that the Vosselag will be continued. Enclosed you will find $3.00 subscription money for 3 good Vossings, two

Friendly comments.

Enclosed find a check for a dollar in order for me to join Vosselaget. I recently got a card from K. A. Rene that Vosselaget has decided to publish a periodical that will be issued before Christmas. Now it is 47 years since I left Voss.

A friendly greeting. A. A. Raugstad, Sioux Falls, SD.

* * *

Please find the enclosed check for a dollar as subscription to Vosselaget. I am happy that the club is coming to life again, and I hope that all the old lambs will support it and get new ones to join. Of course it is a fact that the vossings are spread over the whole country, but most of them are in the northwest states, and if the meetings were held in a central location, I'm sure quite a few would come to the meeting and renew old acquaintances and if they can't attend, all the vossings should support the lag by sending in their dues and at least now know that the club is going to publish a journal which certainly will be of credit to the organization. Let the vossings also show that they haven't forgotten the good, old Voss district; but that they will strongly join the lodge, so it will thrive and grow the same as other bygdelags. With the expectation of progress.—with greetings from a voss Gullfjordinger!

Bjarne K. Brekke, Letcher, SD.

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of American birth and one from Nordheim, Voss. I attended the first meeting at Albert Lea some years ago, and joined as member of the Vosselag, which started there, and enjoyed the few trips, once to Madison, Wis., and one time to Decorah, very much. The last one was not a success on account of flood; trains did not arrive.

Emma. C. Sampson, Decorah, Ia.

* * *

Just got the enclosed card forwarded to me from Roseau yesterday. I have been a member of Vosselaget for many years, but have heard nothing of it for some time, so it was rather a surprise to me. I am glad indeed, that it is to be brought back to life again, and I hope we will succeed in keeping it alive also. Am enclosing my "kontingent" $1.00.

Rev. O. L. Bolstad, Redtop, Minn.

* * *

Gode vossing! — Indlagt finder du en dollar for bladet samt medlemsrettighed til laget. Haaber at laget og Vossingen har lykke og fremskridt. — Deres

John B. Westerheim, Kenyon, Minn.

* * *

Dit brev modtaget. Kan lade dig vide, at jeg ogsaa allerede har modtaget en kopi af "Vossingen", som jeg er vel tilfreds med, og det gleder mig, at vi vossinger tar fat og faar istand dette Vosselag; og bladet vil være af stor interesse for alle baade gamle og unge vossinger; og Vossehistorien vil bli en dyrebar skat i ethvert hjem af denne byrd.

Deres forbudne K. K. Fenney, jr., Taylor, Wis.

* * *

Vossingen modtat, og det var en god ting. Tror jeg skal faa flere til at sende ind en dollar. Hoslagte bankanvisning paa to dollar er fra Ole B. Hylle og mig selv. Med bedste ønsker for laget og bladet.

Venligst J. O. Lidsheim, Kenyon, Minn.

* * *

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Rev. O. L. Bolstad, Redtop, Minn.

* * *

Good vossing! – Enclosed you will find a dollar for the paper and membership to the club. Hope that the club and Vossingen have good fortune and growth. – Yours

John B. Westerheim, Kenyon, MN.

* * *

Received your letter. Can let you know that I also already have received a copy of "Vossingen", with which I am very satisfied and it makes me happy that we vossings have got going and got the Vosselag together again; and the paper will be of great interest to both old and young vossings and the Voss history will be a valuable treasure in each home of this group.

Yours harbinger K. K. Fenney, Jr., Taylor, WI.

* * *

Vossingen received, and that is a good thing. Believe I can get several others to send in a dollar. Enclosed bank draft for two dollars is from Ole B. Hylle and myself. With best wishes for the paper and club.

If you please O. Lidstrom, Kenyon, MN.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Vossingen modtat idag og indlagt find ck. $1.00. Haaber at jeg i fremtiden kan være med paa møderne, da jeg kommende vaar agter at flytte til Minneapolis. — Any help or information to the good of the order will be gladly given.

D. Rivenes, Glendive, Montana.

* * *

Please send "Vossingen" to the following: Knut Opheim, Ole Opheim and M. G. Petersen, Fertile, Minn.

Enclosed find check for $3.00 to cover same. If you have a few copies of "Vossingen" to spare, I could use some and try to get subscribers among the vossings here.

Please let me hear from you, how I can help you in making your splendid undertaking a success.

Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn.

* * *

Jeg fik mig tilsendt prøvenummer af "Vossingen", og jeg er heldt begeistret over bladet. Jeg synes det er gjævt, at vi vossinger skal faa vort eget blad, og det er aldeles i sin orden; thi Voss har fostret mange gjæve mænd, og vi er saaledes en gjæv folkeslægt. Jeg synes meget godt om indholdet i bladet, særlig om hr. Nestos's beretning om sit besøg paa Voss. Jeg har mødt hr. Nestos og kjender ham personlig, og det er en meget bra mand, som vi vossinger kan være stolte af.

Her er ganske mange vossinger, som lever rundt Granville, og jeg vil forsøge at faa endel af dem til at subskribere paa "Vossingen". Jeg haaber at den vil faa god støtte, saa at vi med tiden kan faa det til hver maaaned.

O. P. Stalheim, Granville, N. Dak.

* * *

I have just received a copy of "Vossingen".

Received Vossingen today and enclosed find ck. $1.00. I hope in the future to be at the meetings, when I move to Minneapolis this coming spring. – Any help or information to the good of the order will be gladly given.

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Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn.

* * *

I got my test number of "Vossingen", and I am very satisfied with the paper. I think it is moral, that we vossings should have our own organ and it is completely appropriate because Voss has produced many moral men, and we are, as follows, a moral group of people. I feel quite good about the content of the paper, especially Mr. Nestos' description of his visit to Voss. I have met Mr. Nestos and know him personally and he is a very fine man, of whom we vossings can be proud.

There are rather many vossings that live around Granville, and I will try to get a number of them to subscribe to "Vossingen". I hope it will be well supported so that in time we can get it every month.

O. P. Stahlheim, Granville, ND.

* * *

I have just received a copy of "Vossingen".

I am much interested in this as my mother was from Himle, Voss, and I was over there a few years ago on a visit. As I consider myself a vossing, thanks to mother, I ask to be listed with the rest of the good vossings, and you will herewith find enclosed my check for $1.00 as membership fee. With best wishes for the future of Vosselaget and its paper.

E. O. Giere, M. D., Watertown, S. Dak.

* * *

Kjære Vossinger! — Ja, nu har jeg skrabet sammen en dollar og vil sende den strax til kassereren, saa vilde jeg med det samme sende en liden skrivelse til bladet, for jeg er vossing baade i sind og hjertelag, og bladet vil jeg ha, saa jeg kan følge med tiden her ude paa prærien. Numer l var rigtig hyggeligt; det var akkurat som om nogle vossinger kom og besøgte mig. Ja, nu er det 16 aar, siden jeg forlod min hjembygd. Vi var 11 stykker, som reiste paa en gang, og mange taarer faldt, da vi sa farvel til vore kjære paa Bulken station. Vi var 18 dage paa reisen hid under noksaa megen storm og sjøgang; men jeg var heldig alligevel som ikke blev sjøsyg, for der var nok af dem som maatte kaste op. — Vel, nu har jeg prøvet tolv aar af nybyggerlivet ogsaa, og havde jeg ikke havt saameget vosse-blod i mig, som jeg har, saa havde jeg ikke været her nu; thi de, som var her, da jeg kom, har reist herfra, og nye folk har flyttet ind.

Nils E. Roe, Morristown, S. Dak.

* * *

Gode Vossing! — Tak for du sendte mig "Vossingen" i hvilken jeg har velbehag. — Et værk har nu atter sat sig i forbindelse med slægtninger og kjendinger blandt vossingerne baade derhjemme paa Voss og her i Amerika, ja, i alle lande hvorsomhelst "Vossingen" færdes. Dette lille skrift, som Vosselaget har faaet istand og gang, er værdt mange gange l dollar ved sit virke og sine oplysninger. Ja, hele vossehistorien faå rede paa, hvis alle

I am much interested in this as my mother was from Himle, Voss, and I was over there a few years ago on a visit. As I consider myself a vossing, thanks to mother, I ask to be listed with the rest of the good vossings, and you will herewith find enclosed my check for $1.00 as membership fee. With best wishes for the future of Vosselaget and its paper.

E. O. Giere, M. D., Watertown, SD.

* * *

Dear vossings! – Yes, now I have scratched up a dollar and will soon send it to the treasurer and I want to send a little writing to the treasurer because I am vossing both in mind and heart, and I want the paper so I can keep up with the times out here on the prairie. Number 1 was so outright delightful it was just like some vossings came to visit me. Yes, it is sixteen years since I left my home district. There were eleven of us who left at one time, and many tears fell when we said farewell to our loved ones at Bulken station. We spent 18 days during the trip here with rather rough seas and storm, but I was lucky that I didn't get seasick, though there were many who had to throw up. – Well, now I have tried twelve years of the pioneer life too, and if I didn't have as much voss-blood in me as I have I wouldn't be here now because some people that were here when I came have moved away and new people have moved in.

Nils E. Roe, Morristown, SD.

* * *

Good vossing! – Thanks for sending "Vossingen" with which I am well pleased. – You have created another project in connection with the relatives and acquaintances among the vossings both home in Voss and here in America, yes, in all countries wherever 'Vossingen" goes. This little paper that the Vosselag has started again, is worth many times 1 dollar with its influence and account. Yes, all of the history of Voss will be prepared

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

nulevende vossinger sender ind sit levnedsløb o. s. v.

Da jeg nu har været i Amerika i 20 aar, saa skal jeg fortælle lidt om mit eget. Jeg er født paa Voss af forældrene Knut Bjørneson Brække og Britha N. Brække i aaret 1883 og reiste til Amerika om vaaren 1901. De 2 første aarene var jeg bosat i Jackson, Minn. Siden drog jeg til Nord Dakota for snart at faa mig et hjem. Jeg vandrede omkring et aars tid, intil jeg blev gammel nok, saa tog jeg homestead 7 mil ud fra Stanly, N. Dak. Da jeg havde boet der i 14 maaneder, fik jeg "Title" paa landet, og saa drog jeg derfra til Landa, N. Dak., hvor jeg siden har opholdt mig med undtagelse af et par aar, jeg var paa Grand Forks College. I flere aar indtil 1914 var jeg butikbetjent, indgik dette aar i ægteskab med en valdrespige miss Stella Larson. Siden har jeg været i forretning sammen med Hagen & Co. Vi har 2 børn en pige og en gut, og jeg tror bestemt, at den lille gutten og den lille pigen er "ægta" vossinger, selv om moren er Valdres.

Nels K. Brekke, Landa, N. Dak.

* * *

Som medlem af Vosselaget sender jeg herved min dollar. Har modtat Vossingen. Skulde ønske at den kunde komme engang om maaneden. Er villig til at bestride min del af udgifterne.

Th. S. Ringheim, Blue Earth, Minn.

* * *

Har netop modtat nogle linjer fra Vosselagets sekretær, hvori han underretter om, at laget tænker paa at udgiet lidet tidsskrift, hvis penge kan skaffes dertil, og haaber da, at jeg vil slutte mig til laget. Derfor finder du indlagt $1.00.

Venligst Lars O. Aarhus, Norma, N. Dak.

Teleskopet.

Wm. Nelson.

Han Viking Grjotland fortel:

—Eg trefte han Vossa-Eirik her om dagen, aa eg helste o spure: kor leve du dau?

if all the vossings, still alive, send in their life story, etc.

In view of the fact that I have been in America for 20 years, I shall tell a little bit about myself. I was born at Voss of the parents Knut Bjørneson Brække and Britha N. Brække in the year 1883 and went to America in the spring of 1901. The 2 first years I was settled in Jackson; MN. Since, I have been in North Dakota to quickly get myself a home. I roamed around for a year until I got old enough then I took a homestead 7 miles outside Stanly, ND. When I had lived there 14 months, I got the title for the land, and then I moved from there to Landa, ND, where I have lived since except for two years when I was at Grand Forks College. For several years, until 1914, I was a store clerk, when I married a girl from Valdres. Miss Stella Larson. I have been in business since with Hagen & Co. We have 2 children, a girl and a boy and I definitely believe that the little boy and little girl are "genuine" vossings, even though their mother is from Valdres.

Nels K. Brekke, Landa, Nd.

* * *

As a member of Vosselaget I am sending herewith my dollar. Have received Vossingen. Should wish that it could arrive once a month. Am eager to contribute my share of expenses.

Th. S. Ringheim, Blue Earth, MN.

* * *

Have just received some lines from the secretary of Vosselaget, in which he talks about that the club is thinking of publishing a little periodical if money can be raised and hoping that I would join the club. Therefore you will find $1.00 enclosed.

With friendliness, Lars O. Aarhus, Norma, ND.

The Telescope.

Wm. Nelson.

Viking Grjotland tells:

—I met Vossa-Eirik here one day, and I greeted him and asked: "How's it goin'?"

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—Aa jau tak.so spyr, sa han; eg leve ganske bra.

—Veit du nokku nyt heldu løie no dau? spure eg.

—Aa eg veit inkje da, sa han. Da va nokku rart eg trefte te aa høyra aa sjaa her ein dagen, sa han.

—Kva va no da dau? sa eg.

—Jau, sa han; han Yankee-Per kom slarkande her forbi, aa han bar pau nokku so saug ut te ha vaa eit par utbeinka bukkahodn aa so hadde vaa saga jamlange.

—Kva æ detta du her bær pau? spure eg.

—Aa, sa han, detta æ eit teleskop.

—Ja so, sa eg. Ja, da æ no inkje nokku vossaskaup, da har er no greia pau.

—Da æ ikkje noko skaap, sa han, men det er what you call him . . . Aa jau, now I know, ein kjikart.

—Ja so, sa eg, kva æ dan vertu brukt te? spure eg.

—Aa te aa look tru, naar det er far borte, sa han.

—En kan no vel sjau henne mor og dau, sa eg, um ho skulle væ borte, likaso vel som han far.

—Nei, det var inkje slik eg meinte det, sa han, men det er ti sjaa vel hott det er, um det er aldri so langt unda.

—Ja so, sa eg, du faur lata oss prøva da dau, sa eg.

Aa so tok han te aa skrua aa stelte nokku pau detta aa so sette da fyrr augna aa te aa skaa igjøno detta.

—Ser du nokku? spure eg.

—Aa jau, sa han. I see very far.

—Ja so, sa eg, kvar æ væren, og kvar æ han far din?

—Aa, det va inkje so meint, sa han, eg meinte berre, at eg kunde sjau svært langt med dittane; men eg heve røt so mykje engelsk, at eg hev næsten gløymt burt det norske.

—Da va for idla, sa eg, at du skulde da ha gjort aa inkje lært nokku likle istan.

—Ja, sa han, sjaa no i denne kjekkerten, so fær du sjaa daa um du inkje ser langt. Sjaa no over to plassen hans Hadling-Herbrand og sjaa, um du inkje ser nokku.

—"Aw you bet. So ask", he said "I'm fine."

—"D'ya know anything new or unusual now then?" I asked.

—"I don't know for sure" he said. "There was something strange I heard and saw here one day", he said.

—"What was that then?", I said.

—Jau", he said, "Yankee-Peter came strolling by here and he was carrying something that looked like a pair of straightened out ram's horns that had been sawn to equal lengths."

—"What 'cha carrying?", I asked.

—"Aw", he said, "This is a teleskop."

—"Ja, so", I said. "Ja, it isn't a vosseshelf, that I know about."

—"It's not a shelf", he said, "but it's what you call him . . .aw, well, you know, a binoculars."

—"Ja, so", I said, "what's it used for?", I asked.

—"Aw, to look tru, when you are far (father) away", he said.

—"One would, of course, be able to see mother too," I said, "whether she's home, just as well as father."

—"No, I didn't mean it that way," he said, "but, it's to see what it is no matter how far away it is."

—"Ja, so," I said, "you'll hafta let us try it then", I said.

—Then he started turning and fixing on it and put it up in front of his eyes and started to look through it.

—"D'ya see anything?", I asked.

—"Oh, yes", he said, "I see very far."

—"Ja, so", I said, "How's the weather, and where's your father?"

—"I didn't mean that," he said, "I meant only that I could see quite a distance with this, but I have messed with English so much, I have almost forgot my Norwegian."

—"That's too bad," I said, "that you should have done this and not learned anything instead."

—"Yes, "he said, "now look through these binoculars and see if you don't see far. Look over to Hadling-Herbrand's place and see if you don't see something".

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Det er no over two miles to over der, sa han.

Jau, eg tok kjikarten hans aa te aa skodde igjøno hono aa burt ti han Herbrand, aa forsyne meg saug eg inkje dau so nauande vel hono Herbrand kom net kjøyrande inn i tune te seg. Han hadde vist vaa te bydn, og so saag eg, at ho Guri, kjerringi hans, kom ut ti hono aa te aa snakke mæ han. Eg kunde høyra so væl, attu ho skjende pau hono litevetta aa sa mæ, han va drukjen. Aa ja minsanten, mæ da sama ho sa da, kunne eg kjenna so vel brennevinsluktæ tau hono dau, dar eg sto.

So snudde me dau detta teleskaupe, so han kadla da, aa skodde burt igjøno vegjen, vel eit par mil noritte, aa forsyne meg saug eg inkje stauande attante husvegjen hans Ola Heglandsmyrne hono Sigrid Per Oppigaræ aa godsnakka mæ henno Aadling-Ausa aa tok aa slengde baue armane sine um henna aa læpast mæ henne, so eg haure smedlen dar eg sto, aa saug so vel, at ho Ausa kvok tau da sjøi.

Men so sa han Yankee-Per:

—Sjaa burtover der to Haukaushaugen aa sjaa hot du ser der.

Da va no mesto tre mil burt dar. Han skodde fyst. Aa so sa han:

—Eg tykjer eg ser ein kat fær aa spring der. Sjaa no du, sa han.

Eg so gjore, aa dar saug eg so tydeleg, so om da kje ha vaa berre ei nokre skredt ifrau meg eit dyr, so for dar aa sprang itte noko kjuklinga. Dyret va so stort so ein almindeleg vaksen kat, men hadde hundasnut aa røvaroa og kvite rendu itti rygjæ. So haure eg so tydeleg, at da va inkvan so blystra, aa so saug eg ein stor hund kom springande aa gjøyande, aa snart so bar da i basketak mæ hunden og hit vetla dyre, men dau vart da snart so styg og idl ein snik, at eg inkje kunde taala da lengur, men flidde detta teleskaupe ifrau meg te hono Per attu, og sa, at æ inkje detta trolskap, so ha no visdommen aa alt framtøkje hat meir heldu almindeleg framgang sian dan tid eg gjek aa las.

Ja so sa eg. aa han Yankee-Per reiste sin veg. Men om han kan trodla heldu inkje, kan eg inkje so visst seia.

—Da æ fine være. Ska du reisa at alt? Ja ja, du faur leva so vel, Viking, aa helso heim.

Eg ba farvel aa gjekk min veg.

"Now it is over two miles to over there," he said.

Ja, I took his binoculars in order to peer through them and over to Herbrand's, and bless me if I didn't see Herbrand come driving into his yard. He must have been to town and I could see Guri, his wife, come out to him and start in talking. I could hear her so clearly, that she was bawling him out because he was drunk. And yessiree, instantly she said it, I could smell whiskey on his breath right from where I was standing.

Then I turned the teleskaupe, as he called it, and looked down the road, probably a couple miles northward and bless me again if I didn't see standing by Ola Heglandsmyrne's house wall, Sigrid Per Oppigaræ sweet-talking Aadling Ausa and he put his arms around her and kissed her; I could hear the smacks where I was and I could clearly see that Ausa was stimulated 'til she shook.

But then Yankee-Per said:

—Look over to Haushaugen's and see what you see there.

It was almost three miles over there. He looked first. Then he said:

—I think I see a cat running over there. "You look", he said.

I did, and there I saw apparently, as if it were only some steps from me, an animal, that was chasing some chickens. The animal was the size if an ordinary grown cat, but it had a dog's muzzle and red and white stripes on his back. Then I distinctly heard someone whistle, and I saw a big dog come running and barking and soon a scuffle broke out between the dog and the little creature, but it soon turned into such an ugly combat, that I couldn't watch anymore so I turned the binoculars back to Per and said, "Isn't this some witchcraft that in the future would be more reasonable wisdom to avoid and to read, instead?"

"Ja, so," I said, and Yankee-Per went his way. But whether he fooled with more or not, I can't say.

—"Well, it'll have to be that way. Are you going already?" "Yes, live well, Viking, and greet the folks at home."

I said good luck, and went my way.

Vossings in the World War.

Lars og Knut Nelson (Arhelleren)

Disse to brødre var begge over til Frankrig, hvor Lars var med i fremstødet ved Elsass-fronten, mens Knut deltog i det andet Marne slag, i kampene ved St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne og i forsvaret af sektoret ved Meuse. De er sønner efter afdøde Nils Helgeson Arhelleren og efterladte hustru, Thorbjør, f. Aarhus, som nu bor i Madison, Wis.

*

Lars Nelson var født paa gaarden Arhelleren, Voss, den 2den dec. 1888, kom til Amerika i 1899, var en tid i Deerfield, Wis., indkaldtes til krigstjeneste den 22de sept. 1917, var da i arbeide med et brobyggermandskab paa Soo banen og opholdt sig i North Dakota, mødte der frem i Wapheton, Richland county, blev beordret til Camp Dodge, Ia. og at tjenestgjøre ved Komp. D., 339de Machinegun bataljon, 88de Div., som mekaniker. Var i Camp Dodge til den 8de aug. 1918, reiste saa til Camp Mills, Long Island, og 3 dage efter til Philadelphia, hvor divisionen samme dag indskibede og seilede til New York. Den samlede transportflaade, hvormed han fulgte, forlod New York havn den 18de aug. for at gaa

Lars og Knut Nelson (Arhelleren)

These two brothers both were over in France where Lars helped on the Alsace front while Knut participated in the second battle of the Marne, in fights at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and the defense of the sector at Meuse. They are sons of the late Nils Helgeson Arhelleren and his lasting wife; Thorbjør, b. Århus, who lives in Madison, WI.

*

Lars Nelson was born on the Arhelleren farm, Voss, December 2, 1888, came to America in 1899, stayed a while in Deerfield, WI, was drafted to military service September 22, 1917, was working on a bridge construction crew for the Soo Line and worked in North Dakota, lived in Wapheton, Richland County, was ordered to Camp Dodge, Iowa to serve with Comp. D, 339th Machine gun Battalion, 88th Div., as a mechanic. He was at Camp Dodge until August 8, 1918, went then to Camp Mills, Long Island and 3 days later, to Philadelphia where the same day the division embarked on ships and sailed to New York. The united convoy that he went with left New York harbor

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

til Liverpool, England. Ankomne did gik det videre til Southhampton og saa til La Havre, Frankrig, hvor de gik iland. Drog derfra overland til Elsass-fronten. Ved byen Monthureux gik de til skyttergravene, hvor de for blev i 14 dage; drog saa over La Chapelle til Belford for at delta i det store fremstød mod Metz. Dette begyndte den 12te okotober og fortsatte indtil vaabenhvilen erklæredes den 11te nov. 1918. De var da ikke langt fra Metz.

Efter en tids ophold i Trondes og Beincourt fik de begi sig paa hjemveien. Denne gik til St. Nazaire, hvorfra de seilede den 20de mai 1919 og landede i Brooklyn den 29de. Derfra drog de først til Camp Mills og saa til Camp Grant, hvor de udmønstredes den 12te juni 1919.

*

Knut Nelson var født paa gaarden Arhelleren den 17de juli 1891, kom til Amerika i 1904, og efter et aars ophold i Deerfield, Wis., reiste han til Madison og begyndte med malerhaandverket. Han indkaldtes til krigstjeneste den 18de sept. 1917 og beordredes til Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., forflyttedes derfra, først til Camp Pike, og saa til Camp Greene, N. Carolina, hvor han blev indlemmet i Co. L., 47de Reg. 4de Div. og reiste om vaaren 1918 med denne til Frankrig. De landede i Brest og reiste derfra til egnen ved Samer, hvor de havde øvelse den sidste del af mai. Da tyskerne i juni maaned gjorde sit fremstød fra Aisne til Marne og truede Paris, sendtes hans division som reserve bag de franske linjer. De drog forbi Meaux og langs med Marne til i nærheden af Lizy-Sur-Ourcq.

Den 18de juli blev endel af divisionen sendt frem til angreb, mens hans regiment holdtes i reserve, men saa blev dette sendt frem for at rense Bois du Chatelet. Den 29de juli blev to af regimentets bataljoner, hvoraf hans eget var den ene, sendt frem for at gaa over Ourcq og ta Serge. Dette sted havde tidligere været tat og mistet flere gange, men de to bataljoner tog og beholdt det tilslut. Men deres tab var meget store. I Nelsons halvtrop var der bare tre mand igjen. Hans division blev saa sendt frem over dalen ved elven Visle. Der kjæmpede den en hel uge og trængte sig frem 17 km. Før den

August 18, to go to Liverpool, England. When they arrived there they continued on to Southampton and then to LeHavre, France where they disembarked. They traveled overland to the Alsace front. At the town of Monthureux, they entered the trenches and stayed 14 days, then went across La Chapelle to Belford to participate in the big push toward Metz. This began October 12th and continued until the Armistice November 11, 1918. They were not far from Metz.

After a while in Trondes and Beincourt they started moving on the way home. This went by way of St. Nazaire, from where they sailed May 20, 1919 and landed in Brooklyn the 29th. Then they first went to Camp Mills, then to Camp Grant where they were demobilized June 12, 1919.

*

Knut Nelson was born July 17, 1891 on the Arhelleren farm, came to America in 1904 and after spending a year in Deerfield, WI, he went to Madison and started as a painter. He was drafted to the military September 18, 1917 and was ordered to Camp Grant, Rockford, IL and transferred from there first to Camp Pike, then Camp Greene, NC, where he became a member of Co. L, 47th Reg., 4th Div. and in the spring of 1918 went to France. They landed in Brest and went to the fields at Samer where they trained the last part of May. When, in June, the Germans counter-attacked from Aisne toward Marne and threatened Paris, his division was sent as a reserve behind the French lines. They traveled past Meaux and along the Marne to the vicinity of Lizy-Sur-Ourcq.

On July 18, part of his division was sent forward to attack, but his regiment was held in reserve, but then was sent to clear Bois du Chatelet. On July 29 two of the regiment's battalions, of which his was one, were sent forward to go over Ourcq and take Serge. This place had earlier been taken and lost many times but these two battalions took and held it, finally. But their losses were big. In Nelson's squadron there were only three men left. His division was sent forth through the valley of the Visle River. There they fought an entire week and advanced 17 km. before it was over.

blev afløst. Den led store tab, men tog ogsaa mange fanger og meget materiel Efter udfyldningen af rækkerne og en tids øvelse ved Reynel, sendtes de til St. Mihiel fronten for at delta i fremstødet der. De blev først stationeret i egnen ved Vavincourt, og efter en tids øvelse ogsaa der, sendtes de den 12te sept. frem for at overta endel af ildlinjen. De slap dog let fra det der, da andre afdelinger tog hovedstødet. Efter en uges tid blev de forflyttet til skogen i nærheden af Lemmes paa Argonne fronten. Den 26de sept. sendtes de frem til angreb ved Rau de Forges i nordvest for Verdun. Hans regiment, det 47de, og det 39te gik i spidsen side om side. De afløstes tre dage efter; men den 4de oktober maatte hans regiment atter frem for at afløse et andet, som havde stillingen ved Bois de Brieulles. Divisionens andre afdelinger afløstes den 13de; men hans regiment maatte vedbli at holde sektoret fra nordre delen af Bois de Frey til elven Meuse indtil de den 19de oktober afløstes og trak sig tilbage til Foret de Hesse for at hvile. De havde da været fremme i kamplinjen i 24 dage og havde mistet mange folk, men havde ogsaa taget en hel del fanger og materiel.

Efter at vaabenhvilen var kommen istand, blev de den 20de nov. sendt afsted til Tyskland for at udgjøre en del af okkupationshæren. I 26 dage paagik marschen. En uges hvil havdes i nærheden af Loraine. Saa gik det til Luxemburg, over den tyske linje ved Moselle og indover Moselledalen til Adenau i Rhinprovinsen, senere til Coblence, hvor de forblev til den 10de juli 1919, da de sendtes hjem. De afmønstredes i Camp Grant den 4de aug. 1919.

Som et under. siger Nelson, gik han gjennem det hele uden nogen alvorlig skade. Han var engang nærpaa overkommen af gas, og en anden gang traf en granatsplint staalhjelmen, men prellede af paa denne.

Vossingers virke.

Indherred kirkes menighed, Starbuck, Minn., feirede i 1920 sit 50 aars jubilæum, og af dens lille pent uistyrede jubilæumsskrft sees det, at menigheden var dannet i 1870 af pastor Peter S. Rekve, som derpaa i 3 aar ogsaa

There were great losses, but they also captured many prisoners and much materiel. After renewing the ranks and training awhile at Reynel, they were sent to the St. Mihiel front to participate in the offensive there. First they were stationed at the fields of Vavincourt and after training awhile there also, on September 12, they were sent forward to take over part of the firing line. They escaped some there inasmuch as the remaining units carried on the offensive. After a week they were moved to the forest near Lemmes on the Argonne Front. On September 26, they were sent to attack at Rau de Forges, northwest of Verdun. His regiment, the 47th and the 39th were side by side in the point. They were replaced after three days, but on October 4 they moved forward to relieve another, that had the position at Bois de Brielles. The other parts of the division were relieved the 13th, but his regiment had to stay and hold the sector of the northern part of Bois de Frey to the Meuse River until October 19 when they were relieved and withdrew to the Foret de Hesse in order to recuperate. They had been on the battleline for 24 days, had lost many men and taken a great number of prisoners and materiel.

After the Armistice had come, they were sent to Germany on November 20 to serve in the Army of Occupation. They marched for 26 days. They had a week's rest in the vicinity of Loraine. Then they went to Luxemburg, over the German lines at Moselle and in the Moselle valley to Adenau in the province of Rhine, later to Koblenz, where they stayed until July 10, 1919, when they were sent home. They were demobilized at Camp Grant August 4, 1919.

"It was a wonder," says Nelson, "that I went through it all without serious wounding". He was almost overcome by gas one time and another time a grenade fragment struck his helmet but bounced off.

The vocations of vossings

The congregation of Starbuck, MN celebrated their 50 year jubilee in 1920, and from its pretty little jubilee booklet we see that the congregation was created in 1870 by Pastor Peter S. Rekve, who thereafter served 3 years

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

betjente denne ved siden af det kald han allerede havde ved Gilchrist i countiets sydlige del.

I 1892 blev en anden vossing kaldt til menighedens prest, nemlig pastor Nils A. Førde, der saa i 25 aar, lige til sin død i 1917, røgtede kaldet med sjelden dygtighed. Sønnen pastor G. O. Førde blev faderens efterfølger i kaldet.

Paa Voss.

I et brev fra en god ven paa Voss heder det: "Om du nu tog dig en tur til Voss, saa vilde du nok mærke, at bygden har hat en rask ud vikling. Selve Vangen er blit en liden by. Biler og motorkjøretøier frem og tilbage i gaderne. Om vinteren flere hundrede skolebesøgende ungdom. Træffer det sig saa, at et par bataljoner ligger inde paa vinterøvelse, dels paa Tvildemoen, dels paa Bømoen, saa vil du nok forståa, at det iblandt kan være livligt."

*

Ja, Vossevangen holder paa at bli en by, det et snart en kjendsgjerning. I forløbne aar blev bygrænserne fastslaaet, og ifølge disse har Vangen faaet en udstrækning, som gaar fra mærket med Finne til et sted under Bryn i en retning, og fra Ringheims-mærket ved Lundarosen til et sted nær Gjernesmoen i den anden. Gaardene Ullestad, Lekve, Mølster, Rogne og Prestegaarden kommer saaledes til omtrent helt at tilhøre Vangen og tillige dele af Bryn, Hauge og Nyre. Vangens bygningsrepræsentantskab, som længe har været i virksomhed, sendte ogsaa ansøgning forledent aar til regjeringen om at faa Vangen udskilt fra Voss herred, og bli et eget. Naar dette er indvilget, kan den ta sin plads som en af Norges blomstrende byer.

*

Voss er centralpunktet for vestlandsbygderne. Der mødes veiene fra alle kanter. Der bindes Hardanger til Sogn og Vestlandet til Østlandet. Kulturelt har processen paagaaet i længere tid. Vi mærker os de høiere skoler. Der er Folkehøiskolen, som i forrige aar feirede sit 25 aars jubilæum Dar er

in addition served the call to Gilchrist in the southern part of the county.

In 1892, another vossing was called as the congregation's minister, namely Nils A. Førde, who stayed 25 years until his death in 1917, rumored to have been described as with unusual diligence. His son, G. O. Førde, became his father's follower in the call.

At Voss

In a letter from a good friend at Voss we learn this. "If you took a trip to Voss now, you would notice that the district has had a rapid development. Vangen itself has become a little town. Cars and motor vehicles go back and forth in the streets. During the winters several hundred young people go to school. If it happens, that a couple of battalions, partly at Tvildemoen, partly at Bømoen, you should understand that it can get quite lively.

*

Yes, Vossevangen is getting to be a small city, soon to be recognized. In the recent years the city boundaries have been established, and as a consequence of this there has been enlargement of Vangen, that goes from a bordermark at Finne to a place under Bryn in one direction, and from the border of Ringheim at Lunderose to a place near Gjernesmoen in the other. The Ullestad, Mølster, Rogne and Prestegaard farms almost completely come to belong to Vangen and parts of Bryn, Hauge and Nyre besides. Vangen's Chamber of Commerce, which has been in existence for years, has applied to the government for division of Vangen as its own county. When this is accomplished, it can take its place among Norway's blossoming cities.

*

Voss is the mid-point of the west districts. Roads cross here from all directions. It unites Hardanger with Sogn and the west country to the east country. Culturally it has been progressive for a long time. We note the higher schools. There is the People's High School which celebrated its 25 year jubilee last year. There is the

middelskolen, Lindgymnasiet, og i 1920 oprettedes den Norske Industriskole paa Voss. Disse er ikke alene for Vosse-bygderne. Eleverne kommer ofte langveis fra. Og saa er det de militære øvelsespladse, hvor størstedelen af den bergenhuske militæretat har sine samlinger.

*

Der stilles adskillige fordringer til et sted, som skal være et oplysningscentrum. Der maa være noget tiltrækkende ved dets natur saavel som ved dets historie. Voss eier betingelserne. Det er priset som Vestlandets perle. Det har en historie som faa andre steder, og det viser sig, at man der kjender sin plads og har øie for kravene. Den ældgamle kirke minder om en storhed, som har trodset alle gjenvordigheder. Finneloftet, som skal være ældre end kirken, betegner stedet for et gammelt herresæde, der engang var et af landets største. Lidt længere borte er Lødveloftet, der ogsaa hvisker om adelskab og stortid. Ovenover disse med en udsigt vidt omkring ligger den gamle gaard Mølster—typisk og ærværdig. Man søger nu at hente frem af glemselen alt, som kan kaste noget lys over det liv, som her har rørt sig ned gjennem tiderne blandt vore forfædre. Voss sogelag og Voss folkemuseum har dette til opgave, og i spidsen staar mange af Voss's mest fremskudte mænd. Folkemuseet har nu kjøbt husene med tilhørende tomter paa gaarden Mølster, og skal det der samle oldsager til forevisning. Til dette gav staten kr. 15,000 forrige aar, men man vil samle kr. 50,000, hvoraf ca. 35,000 er tegnet. Vossingerne i Amerika indbydes til at være med; kr. 25.00 eller ca. $5.00 gjør enhver til livsvarigt medlem af museet. Ja, lad os være med og saa kanske faa dem til at oprette en amerikansk-vossisk afdeling ved museet i et af de gamle husene paa Mølster.

* * *

Mandag den 10de jan. iaar holdtes et møde paa Vossevangen til drøftelse af tanken om at reise et mindermærke paa Voss om Hellig Olavs kristening af vosserne i 1023. Mødet bestod

Middle school, Lind Gymnasium and in 1920 the Norwegian Industrial Arts School was started at Voss. These aren't just for the Voss districts. Students come often from a long ways away. Then there are the military training camps, where the greatest part of the Bergen Military District has its gatherings.

*

There are various requirements for a place that is supposed to be an education center. It has to be somewhat attractive in its very nature as well as in its history. Voss has the conditions. It is regarded as the pearl of the West Country. It has a history like few other places and has eyes for these requirements. The age-old church is indicative of greatness that has answered all tribulations. The Finneloft, which is thought to be even older than the church, marks a place for an old noble-seat, which at one time was one of the biggest in Norway. A little farther over is the Lødveloft, which also whispers of nobility and great times. Above these with its superb view lies the old Mølster farm—typical and venerable. One tries to evoke forth from oblivion everything that casts any light over that life that has settled down here through the ages of our forefathers. The Voss Historical Association and the Voss Folkemusem have this as a goal and in the vanguard are many of Voss's most progressive men. The Folk Museum has already bought the buildings and adjoining property on the Mølster farm and shall collect antiques for exhibition. The state allocated 15,000 NKR last year, but they want to collect 50,000 of which 3500 is pledged. The vossings in Amerika are invited to join along with 25.00 NKR or about $5.00 gives a lifetime membership to the museum. Yes, let's co-operate and maybe we can get them to build an American-Vossing section of the museum in one of the old buildings at Mølster.

* * *

On Monday, January 10 this year (1920) a meeting was held at Vossevangen with the thought of raising a monument at Voss about St. Olav's Christianization of the vossings in 1023.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

af repræsentanter valgte af de forskjellige lag: Voss missionsselskab, Voss afholdslag, Voss maallag, Voss ungdoms-forening, Voss ungdomslag, Bordalens ung-domslag, Bjørgums ungdomslag og Voss sogelag.

Fem medlemmer blev valgte til at forberede sagen, nemlig sogneprest Olafsen, L. Kindem, Lars Eskeland, Styrk Fjose og provst Barstad. De skulde ogsaa forhandle med dem paa Evanger og Vossestranden om tilslutning.*

Ansøgning fra Exingedalen til regjeringen om veibygning fra Gulbraa til Nesheim er indsendt med enstemmig anbefaling af herredstyret.

*

Fem og tyve aars-jubilæem feiredes paa Voss af Kvittens skytterlag med en præmieskydning og fest den 27de nov. 1920. Laget var stiftet den 23de juli 1895. Som en af grundlæggerne og som lagets første formand sender redaktøren sin bedste lykønskning til laget.

The meeting consisted of representatives chosen by the various lags: The Voss Missionary Society, the Voss Language Club, the Voss Youth League, Bordal's Youth Club, Bjørgum's Youth Club and the Voss Historical Society.

Five members were chosen in the preceding matter, namely minister Olafsen, L. Kindem, Lars Eskeland, Styrk Fjose and Dean Barstad. They are also to deal with Evanger and Vossestrand and reach final decision.

Application from Exingedalen to the government concerning building a road from Gulbraa to Nesheim was referred with a unanimous recommendation by the County Board.

*

The Twenty-five year jubilee at Voss of the Kvitten's Shooting Club will be celebrated November 27, 1920 by prize-shooting and a party. The club was founded on July 23, 1895. As one of the founders and the club's first president, the editor sends his best wishes to the club.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Nr. 4. 3dje aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1921.

Vosselagets nye embedsmænd.

WM. NELSON — Præsident.

R. A. NESTOS — Vicepræsident.

K. A. RENE — Sekretær.

JOHN R GLIMME — Kasserer

EMBEDSMÆND:
Præsident—Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.
Vice-præsident—R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.
Sekretær—K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, Wis.
Kasserer—John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.
Redaktør — K. A. Rene.

Stevnet i Minneapolis.

Vosselagets stevne afholdtes, som berammet, i Minneapolis, Minn., fredag den 9de og lørdag den 10de september. Man samledes i The Ark Auditorium, hvis rummelige sal var prydet med norske og amerikanske nationalfarver og med lagets prægtige fane. Udover første dags formiddag samlede der sig henimod 100 personer, og ved kvelds-mødet saa det ud, som om dette antal var fordoblet De fleste var selvfølgelig fra Minnesota, hvor Tvillingbyerne ydede en betragtelig kontingent, og mange andre steder i staten var repræsenteret. En hel del mødte frem fra Wisconsin og adskillige fra Illinois, Iowa og Syd og Nord Dakota. Desuden var der besøgende saa langveis fra som Atchison, Kansas, Seattle, Wash., og Ontario, Canada.

Formiddagen tilbragtes med at registere, faa sig merker, programmer og billetter samt faa sig indskrevne som faste medlemmer af laget, forsaavidt dette ikke før, var besørget, og forøvrigt at søge bekjendtskaber og hilses paa god gammel vossemaner, noget som rigtignok ikke var begrænset til en vis tid.

Mødets formelle aabning med et paafølgende program var planlagt til kl. 2 om eftermiddagen, men blev udsat til senere, paagrund af, at enkelte af dem, som skulde deltage i dette, ikke kunde være tilstede, og fordi man ønskede at bese statsudstillingen og byen, hvortil veiret ogsaa var heldigt.

Om kvelden kom man saa igjen sammen, og en underholdning med taler, sang og musik paafulgte. Vi tillader os at gjengi "Minneapolis Tidende's" udmarkede referat af denne:

"Aftenmødet blev ledet af lagets formand, advokat Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis. Velkomsttale blev holdt af advokat Arthur Markve, medlem af arrangementskomiteen, der — skjønt født i Amerika — paa klingende, ægte vossemaal forklarede de forgjæves

OFFICERS
President—Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, WI.
Vice-president—R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.
Secretary—K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, WI.
Treasurer—John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, IL.
Editor — K. A. Rene

Convention in Minneapolis.

The Vosselag's Annual convention was held, as planned, in Minneapolis, MN, Friday the 9th and Saturday, the 10th of September. People gathered in the Ark Auditorium, whose spacious meeting room was decorated with Norwegian and American national colors and with the lag's magnificent banner. During the first day's forenoon, about 100 people gathered and by the evening meeting, this number was doubled. Most were, of course, from Minnesota, where the Twin Cities contributed a considerable contingent, and many other places in the state were represented. A good number came to the meeting from Wisconsin and a good deal from Illinois, Iowa and South and North Dakota. Beside, there were visitors from such long distances as from Atchison, Kansas, Seattle, WA and Ontario, Canada.

The forenoon was spent with registration, getting ribbons, programs and tickets as well as becoming members of the lag if they weren't before, and besides looking for friends and greeting them in a good old Voss manner, something that wasn't done for a while.

The convention was officially opened, according to the program, planned for 2 o'clock but was delayed because some of the participants couldn't be present and because people wanted to look at the state exhibitions and the city while the weather was fine.

In the evening we again assembled and a presentation with speeches, songs and music followed. We permit ourselves to quote the "Minneapolis Tidende"'s outstanding account about it.

"The evening meeting was led by the lag's president, Attorney Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, WI. The welcome was given by Attorney Arthur Markve, a member of the arrangement committee, in—in spite of his American birth—a resounding genuine Voss dialect,

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

anstrængelser, man havde gjort for at faa nogle af statens og byens notabiliteter til at holde taler, og derpaa i en lun, underholdende form, snart spøgefuld, snart alvorlig, talte om formaalet for stevnet, at træffe sammen med sambygdinger, gjenopfriske barndomsminder og hævde og holde i ære de fædrene traditioner, den fædrene arv, og endte med at ønske alle vilkommen. En skulde ikke bede andre gjøre, hvad en kan gjøre bedst selv, sa den paafølgende taler, advokat Wm. Nelson, idet han refererede til advokat Markves tale og hans forsøg paa at faa andre talere. Lunt og humørfyldt talte Mr. Nelson om Voss og vossingernes indsats og om bygdelagenes opgave, at vedligeholde broen over havet, de fædrene traditioner, samkjendslen og norskheden. Han talte indtrængende for ikke at glemme fædrene, men holde dem i agt og ære og bevare den arv, de havde git os, at hædre vort morsmaal, bevare det og bruge det i vore hjem. Han oplæste tilslut sin morsomme historie "Teleskopet" trykt i lagets tidsskrift "Vossingen".

Efter nogle musiknumre af lagets populære felespiller Hans Rygh talte statsadvokat R. A. Nestos. Idet han refererede til de foregaaende taleres ypperlige brug af vossemaalet, sa han, at han havde fundet bedre vosser i Deerfield, Wis., og i Minneapolis end paa selve Voss. Han bragte en hilsen fra Voss, som han besøgte ifjor, til laget, omtalte den interesse, der næres for de udvandrede derhjemme, og om, hvad der var udrettet. Vossingerne var ættet af gjæve folk, sa taleren, men de havde ogsaa et ansvar som værdige ætlinger, ansvar for fædrenearvens bevarelse og overførelse til sine ætlinger, saa disse kunde ha anledning til at være stolte af sine fædre og sin fædrene-arv. Han omtalte dernæst det norske folks anledning i dette land og hvad der ventedes af dem, deres idealer, deres kjærlighed, agtelse og ærefrygt for fædre, hjem, land og øvrighed, nævnte skolernes store betydning i Norge og folkets religiøse alvor, og fremholdt, at vi maatte arbeide paa at virkeliggjøre fædrenes og vore idealer hos vore børn og i det amerikanske aands og samfundsliv. Han omtalte nordmændenes loyalitet og indsats i den sidste krig og gav dernæst en interessant beretning om Voss og den store fremgang der, specielt i ungdomsarbeidet, nævnte opsættelsen af Bergsliens statue "Det ridende Vossebryllup",

explaining the fruitless efforts one had gone to to get some of the state's and cities' notables to speak, and thereupon in a pleasant, entertaining manner, sometimes joking, sometimes serious, spoke about the object of the convention; to meet with people from Voss, refresh childhood recollections, and have and hold in respect the forefather's traditions, the forefather's legacy, and ended by wishing everyone welcome. One shouldn't ask other people to do what one can do best by himself, said the following speaker, Attorney Wm. Nelson, when he referred to Markve's speech and his attempt to get other speakers. Mr. Nelson spoke pleasantly and humorously about Voss and the vossings effect and about the aim of the bygdelags to maintain the bridge across the Atlantic, their forefather's traditions, sympathy and Norwegianness. He urged never to forget our forefathers, but hold them in respect and honor and preserve that legacy they have left us, honor our mother tongue, guard it and use it in our homes. To finish, he read a amusing story, "Telescope" printed in "Vossingen".

After some music by the lag's popular violinist, Hans Rygh, R. A. Nestos spoke. In it he referred to the preceding speakers' terrific use of the Voss dialect, he said he found better vossings in Deerfield, Wis., and in Minneapolis than even in Voss itself. He brought greetings from Voss, where he had visited last year, to the lag, and discussed the interest that they take in the emigrants there at home and what they have carried out. The vossings are descended from splendid people, said the speaker, but they also have a responsibility as worthy descendants, a responsibility to preserve our forefathers' legacy and transmit it to their descendants, so they could have the opportunity to take pride in their forefathers' birthright. He next talked of the prospects the Norwegians had in this country and what was expected of them, their ideals, their love, respect and awe, he mentioned the schools import in Norway and the peoples' religious gravity, and suggested that we should work on instilling our forefathers' and our ideals in our children and in the American spirit and community life. He talked of the Norwegians' loyalty and involvement in the last war and gave an interesting description of Voss and the progress there, especially among the youth, mentioned the erection of Bergslien's statue, "Det ridende Vossebryllup" and concluded by

og opfordrede tilslut vossingerne til at indfinde sig mandsterke paa Voss i 1923, til 900-aarsfesten for kristendommens ind-førelse paa Voss, da alle vossinger blev dukket i Vangs-vatne og kom op igjen som kristne.

Efterat A. Halmrast havde foredraget to sange og advokat Nelson havde fortalt en munter historie, talte Hallinglagets formand K. Løkensgaard om bygdelagsbevægelsen og fædrenearvens bevarelse og arbeidet for at sætte denne og pionererne et varigt minde i form af Hotel Normandie. Den gamle pioner Knut Henderson, der har været tilstede ved hverteneste møde, siden laget blev stiftet, gav underholdende ungdomsminder i versificeret form. Den vellykkede af tenunderholdning af sluttedes med musiknumre af Hans Rygh."

Lørdags formiddag afholdtes forretnings-møde. Referaterne fra forrige aars møder i Madison oplæstes ved sekretæren og godkjendtes. Derpaa oplæste kassereren sin rapport, der ligeledes blev godkjendt. Det fremgaar af samme, at 212 medlemmer havde sluttet sig til laget i aarets løb og betalt sin kontingent. Af de $212.00, som var indkommet i kassen, var $180.00 gaaet med til trykning af "Vossingen", resten til postporto, cuts, brevpapir og cirkulærer. — Saa gik man til valg paa ny bestyrelse, der resulterede i, at den gamle bestyrelse gjenvalgtes, nemlig: Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis., præsident; Rognald A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dak., vicepræsident; K. A. Rene, Madison,Wis., sekretær og John Glimme, Chicago, Ill., kasserer.

Efter en del udtalelser om, hvorvidt historieskriveren skulde ansees som valgt for et aar eller længere tid, blev K. A. Rene gjenvalgt som historieskriver for næste aar. Angaaende udgivelsen af Vossehistorien blev det foreslaaet og vedtat, at det skulde overlades til bestyrelsen at bestemme naar og hvorledes bogen skulde udgives.

Knut Henderson rapporterede om, hvad han havde gjort for Voss Barnehjem, at der ved ham var sendt ca. 3,000 dollars til dette. — O. S. Olstad af Hallinglaget fik derpaa ordet og talte for Hotel Normandie sagen. Paa forslag vedtoges, at laget gir sagen sin tilslutning. Præsident Nelson udtalte dog, at et mere utvetydigt norsk navn paa hotellet vilde være at foretrække.

Saa optoges til behandling sagen om lagets tidsskrift "Vossingen". Sekretæren oplyste, at skriftet omfattedes med megen interesse af mange og havde god udsigt til at

proposing the vossings make the attendance at Voss in 1923 for the 900 year jubilee for the anniversary of the introduction of Christianity at Voss, when all the vossings were ducked in Lake Vang and came up baptized.

After A. Halmrast had presented two songs and attorney Nelson had told a humorous story, Hallinglaget's President K. Løkensgaard spoke about the bygdelag movement and the preservation of our fatherland's heritage and the work to place this and the pioneers in an enduring memory like the Hotel Normandie. The old pioneer, Knut Henderson, who has been present at every annual meeting since the lag was founded, gave entertaining childhood memories in versified form. The pleasant program was concluded by a music number by Hans Rygh".

Business meetings were held Saturday forenoon. The minutes of the previous year's meeting were read by the secretary and approved. Thereupon, the treasurer did the same and likewise it was approved. It stated that 212 members have joined and, in the course of the year, paid their dues. Of the $212.00, which had come into the treasury, $180.00 was spent on printing of "Vossingen", the rest for postage, cutting, stationery and circulars. — Then they elected officers and the result was the old board was re-elected, namely: Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, WI, president; Rognald A. Nestos, Minot, ND, vice president; K. A. Rene, Madison, WI, secretary and John Glimme, Chicago, IL, treasurer.

After considerable discussion about whether the history writer should continue as elected for a year or more, K. A. Rene was re-elected history writer for another year. Regarding the publication of the Voss history, it was moved and passed that the executive board of directors should decide when and how the book should be published.

Knut Henderson reported about what he had done for the Voss Orphanage, and that via him had been sent $3000.00 for this. —. O. S. Olstad of the Hallinglag got the floor and talked about the Hotel Normandie matter. It was suggested and approved that the club give its endorsement. President Nelson then stated that a more unambiguous Norwegian name would be preferred.

Then we took up the matter of the club's newsletter "Vossingen". The secretary explained that the paper was associated with a great deal of interest and there was a good possibility of enduring

holde sig, hvis man, som hidtil, sendte sin kontingent punktlig og ellers hjalp til med literære bidrag. Efter en del udtalelser til gunst for skriftet, hvorunder det ogsaa oplystes at et andet lag spenderede saa meget som 1,600 dollars paa sit blad, blev det foreslaaet og vedtat, at der fortsættes med udgivelsen af skriften, og at der, hvis mid-lerne ikke strækker til, skal lægges paa aarskontingenten.

R. A. Nestos talte derpaa for at laget arrangerer en tur til festlighederne paa Voss i 1923 og foreslog at en komite paa 5 mand udnævnes til at ta sig af sagen. Forslaget vedtaget. Som komite udnævntes senere af præsidenten R. A. Nestos, (formand), K. A. Rene, Arthur Markve, S. A. Nelson og Hans Rygh.

Nestos frembragte en hilsen til laget fra senator Knute Nelson og blev paalagt at besørge svarhilsen sendt tilbage.

Foreslaaet og vedtat, at sekretæren affatter og sender en passende takke resolution til Voss for den derfra tidligere modtagne fane.

Derpaa blev det foreslaaet og vedtat, at laget ud taler sin tak til arrangements-komiteen for dens dygtige arbeide og til alle andre, som havde hjulpet til at faa mødet istand og medvirket til det hyggelige samvær. Mødet hævet.

Om ettermiddagen havde man fornøielsen af en tur til byens seværdigheder — dens parker, bugtende indsjøer, fossefald, dyrehave osv. Saa kom glansnumeret, da man om kvelden til afslutning paa det hyggelige møde samledes til gjestebudsbord. Arrangements-komiteens kvindelige del med Mrs. K. Hanson (Kirsti J. Kindem) i spidsen havde om dagen været beskjæftigede med kogning og ordning af dette, og det viste sig, at de forstod sig paa tingen. Ægte vosseretter serveredes med rømmegrød af bedste slaget. Og for yderligere at fremhæve det norsk nationale præg havde endel af de opvartende damer sine nationaldragter paa.

Præs. Wm. Nelson forrettede som kjøgemester og ledede efter bespisningen den programmæssige underholdning. Denne begyndte med violinmusik af Hans Rygh, der efter-fulgtes af et par sange af Miss Hjørdes Halmrast. En hilsen fra Valderslaget, som samtidig var samlet til møde og gjestebud i Citizen Club, oplæstes med svarhilsen, som sendtes.

Saa kom talernes række. Den første af disse var af præsident L. W. Boe af St. Olavs College,

if people, as they had so far, sent in the subscription punctually and otherwise helped with literary contributions. After consider-able favorable discussion about the paper, during which it came to light that another lag spent as much as $1600 on their publication, it was moved and passed that there be a continuation of the publication and that if the funds are insufficient there be an increase in the subscription.

Then R. A. Nestos spoke, explaining that the lag was arranging a tour to the festivities at Voss in 1923 and proposed that a five-man committee be appointed for the matter. It was passed. The committee named later included President R. A. Nestos, (chairman), K. A. Rene, Arthur Markve, S. A. Nelson and Hans Rygh.

Nestos carried greetings to the lag from Senator Knute Nelson and was instructed to take care of answering back.

It was moved and passed that the secretary write and send an appropriate thank you resolution to Voss for the earlier received banner.

Thereupon it was moved and passed that the lag express its thanks to the arrangement committee for its capable work and to all the others who helped plan the meeting and contributed to this nice gathering. The meeting was adjourned.

During the afternoon we had the satisfaction of a tour of the cities sights — its parks, curving lakes, waterfalls, zoos etc. Then came the featured attraction, we people met in the evening to conclude this pleasant meeting with a banquet. The arrangement committee's female section with Mrs. K. Hanson (Kirsti J. Kindem) at its head had, during the day, been occupied with cooking and preparing this, which showed they knew what they were doing. Genuine vossing food was served including rømmegrøt of the finest quality. Still more, to promote the Norwegian national theme, the serving women had their national costumes on.

President Wm. Nelson functioned as master-of-ceremonies and, after the dining, the scheduled entertainment. This began with vilin music by Hans Rygh, who was followed by a couple songs by Miss Hjørdes Halmrast. A greeting from the Valdreslag, which was meeting and having their banquet at the Citizen Club, was read with a response, which was sent.

Then came the slate of speakers. First was President L. W. Boe of St. Olav's College, who

der sterkt fremhævede betydningen af at holde fædrene og den arv, vi har faaet fra dem i agt og ære. Ved at se, hvad de har gjort, sa han, kan vi ogsaa fremme noget selv. Han omtalte vigtigheden af at lære sig selv at kjende og give det bedste vi har i os til det land vi lever i. Det norske folk har noget at give, som det er en opgave for os at faa indforlivet i det amerikanske samfund, sa han. Lagets sekretær, K. A. Rene, omtalte vossingernes indsats i Amerika, hvorledes de havde trukket sig udover Nordvesten og gruppevis slaaet sig ned; nævnte betydningen af at faa historien om deres færden samlet og nedskrevet. Fortalte saa endel af vossingernes historie fra de ældste tider fremover, og mente, at de havde godt at slegte paa. Naar alt kommer til alt, saa var nok Geo. Washington ogsaa vossing, bemerkede præs. Nelson efterpaa. Hans navn skulde jo hede Vossingetun engang i tiden. — Hon S. A. Nelson, Mpls., var næste taler, og derpaa fortalte advokat Markve endel udmerket gode "Vossastubbar". Nels Mykkelsvedt forklarede noget om arrangementskomiteens arbeide. Ole K. Takle, Albert Lea, fortalte først en morsom historie, og deklamerede derpaa det skjønne eventyrdigt i bogen Vildenvei. Sluttelig talte advokat Nestos, der ogsaa gav tilbedste nogle træffende smaahistorier; kom saa ind paa loyalitets- og sprogspørs-maalet, hvorunder han udtalte, at man skal lære saa godt man kan det engelske sprog, men paa samme tid kan man saa godt ogsaa lære to andre sprog, og der er ingensomhelst grund til at slaa vrag paa det norske, fordi man maa lære engelsk. Efter at Claus Anderson havde spillet etpar slaatter, som han havde lært af Ole Mossefin, afsluttedes det særdeles vellykkede stevne".

Det var et udmerket arbeide arrangementskomiteen gjorde med hensyn til stevnet i Minneapolis,—store bestræbelses forud og utrættelig under mødet. Kun skade at der ikke kom 500 deltagere istedetfor 200. Lad dette bli anderedes næste gang.

*

Det ventes at de, som nu har faaet de 4 numre af "Vossingen" strax vil sende ind kontingenten $1.00 for næste aar, hvis dette ikke allerede er gjort.

strongly emphasized the meaning of holding our forefathers, and the legacy we received from them with respect and honor. When we look at what they did, he said, we should do something ourselves. He talked about the importance of learning to know yourself; to know and give the best we have in ourselves to this country we live in. The Norwegian people have something to bestow that is a obligation for us to integrate into the American society, he said. The club secretary, K. A. Rene, talked of the effect vossings had had in America; how they had pressed toward the northwest and settled in clusters, bringing up the need to collect the history of their travels and writing them down. He told a portion of vossing's history from earliest times, forward, and was adamant that they were good inhabitants to take after. When all is considered then George Washington was also a vossing, remarked Pres. Nelson later. Once upon a time, his name supposedly was Vossingtun. — Hon S. A. Nelson, Mpls. Was the next speaker, then Lawyer Markve told a number of exceptionally good "vossastubbar" (Voss anecdotes). Nels Mykkelsvedt explained a little about the arrangement committee's work. Ole K. Takle, Albert Lea, first told a humorous story then declaimed about the beautiful fairytale poem in the book Vildenvei (Ways of the Wild). Concluding, Attorney Nestos, who also provided some appropriate yarns and then moved to the loyalty and language question in which he expressed an opinion that people can learn the English language well but at the same time learn two other languages and there is no basis whatever to spoil Norwegian, because one has to learn English. After Claus Anderson had played a couple of folk dance numbers he had learned from Ole Mossefin, the especially enjoyable stevne concluded".

The arrangement committee did an outstanding job with regard to the convention in Minneapolis,— big efforts outside and tirelessly in the meetings. It was only too bad that there weren't 500 participants instead of 200. let's make it different next time.

*

It is expected that you who have received the 4 issues of "Vossingen" will promptly send in your subscription for next year, if you haven't already done so.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Rognald A. Nestos, Guvernør.

Ved recall-valget i Nord Dakota den 28de oktober blev Vosselagets vise-præsident, R. A. Nestos, valgt til statens guvernør og tiltraatte stillingen den 23de november.

Vosselaget har grund til at glæde sig, naar nogen af dets medlemmer har magtet at arbeide sig frem til slige hædrede stillinger. Vi ønsker hr. Nestos held og lykke i sin høie stilling.

Det kan ved denne anledning være passende at erindre den deilige sang, som blev digtet til hans ære paa Voss, da han ifjor besøgte sin fødebygd, hvor hans alderstegne mor endnu lever. Digtet er af H. B. og synges med melodien: "Saa maa du daa."

So tung ei stund for far og mor daa
hjarteguten heiman for. I verk og
otte hugen brann
og taaror rann: Tru
korleis vil det ganga han?

Dei milde varme avskilsord deg heilt te
hjartabotnen for, og viljen vaks seg
sterk og stor
for alt paa jord, — eg ska 'kje bli te
skam for mor.

Til nye verdi du for ut
og smidde lukka lut for lut.
Med staalset vilje heil og sterk,
i armen nerk, du budde
deg til fagna verk.

I arbeid tru du vegen gjekk
og kunnskap, frægd og æra fekk.
Men sjølv paa samfunds høgste tind
sveiv tankar inn um
barneheimen i ditt sinn.

Naar lengten heim vart deg so sterk
du maatte setja han i verk,
me ynskjer deg paa gamall gjerd:
Fraa lange ferd velkomen
heim, velkomen her!

Ja, heile bygdi som ei mor, i
byrgskap kjenner gleda stor for kvar
ein vossaguten kjær
som kvar han fer til æra for si
heimbygd er.

Rognald A. Nestos, Governor.

At the recall-election in North Dakota the 28th of October, Vosselaget's Vice President, R. A. Nestos was elected state governor and he assumed the position the 23rd of November.

Vosselaget has reason to be happy when one of its members has endeavored to work forward to such a prominent position. We wish Mr. Nestos good fortune and happiness in his high position.

This would be a good opportunity to recall that delightful song that was written in his honor in Voss when he last visited his birth district, where his aged mother still lives. The verse is by H. B. and is sung to the melody: "Saa maa du daa" ("You'll have to then").

With heavy hearts, father and mother
when their dear boy left home. It
scarred their memory
and tears ran. Wonder
how it will go with him?

The kind warm parting words,
they kept in the bottom of their hearts.
Strong and big, his desire grew
for the entire world, — I'll be no
embarrassment for mother.

You went out for new values
and forged your fate step by step.
With an iron will big and strong
In your arms vitality, you lived
for a promising job.

Working, you found your way
and got ability, renown and praise.
But, even on society's highest pinnacle,
Your thoughts revisited
your childhood home.

When homesickness grew so strong
you had to start home.
We wish you in an old manner,
from a long trip, welcome
home, welcome home!

Yes, the whole district, like
a mother, in pride, knows happiness
for each dear Voss boy, dear,
who, no matter where he goes, has
respect for his home at Voss.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Guldbryllup.

Elling P. Sime og hustru Guri, Madison, Wis., havde den 26de september iaar værat gifte i 50 aar. En forsamling paa omkring 60 personer indfandt sig i deres hjem om kvelden for at lykønske det gamle par. De tilstedeværende kvinder serverede for-friskninger. Tidligere paa dagen havde de bragt blomster, hvormed huset var prægtigt dekoreret. Pastor O. G. U. Siljan lykønskede brudefolket paa deres menigheds vegne og efterpaa læste et brev fra pastor Maakestad, en af studenter he fra Luther Seminar, af hvilke hr. Sime og hustru var husholdere, da det var i Madison. Der blev tilslut overrakt parret $25.00 i guld. Elling Sime var født paa gaarden Ljosno,

Mr. og Mrs. E. P. Sime.

Golden wedding.

Elling P. Sime and his wife Guri, Madison, WI have been married 50 years September 26 this year, a gathering of about 60 people took place in their home in the evening to congratulate the old couple. The women present served refreshments. Earlier in the day, the had brought flowers, wth which the house was gorgeously decorated. Pastor O. G. U. Siljan congratulated the bridal couple on behalf of the congregation and afterward read a letter from Pastor Maakestad, one of the students at Luther Seminary for whom Mr. Sime and his wife were house-keepers for, when they were in Madison. They were presented with $25.00 in gold. Elling Sime was born on the Ljosno

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Vossestranden den 9de oktober 1840 og kom med forældrene til Amerika 1846. De bosatte sig paa Koshkonong, Dane county.. Efter moderens død blev Elling opdragen i familien hos Ivar Seim og hustru Anna, f, Mølster. Da borgerkrigen udbrød, var det Ivars søn, Knut Seim, som fik komp. H, 15de Wis. regiment samlet og blev dets første chef med kapteins rang. Elling hvervede sig da ogsaa i dette og blev givet navnet Sime (Seim), hvorunder han senere er kjendt. I slaget ved Stone River blev han haardt saaret, idet han fik en kugle i brystet, som gik gjennem hans ene lunge. I mange timer blev han liggende paa valpladsen. Som et under blev han dog ganske frisk igjen. I 1868 kom han til Madison, hvor han i 1871 blev gift og har siden boet der.

Hans hustru Guri er født paa Voss prestegaard den 29de september 1840, datter af Haldor Larsen Kjønegaard og hustru Sigrid Arnesdatter, f. Grytestølen. Sigrid tjente hos provst Mynster, da hun blev gift og var i sin tid kjendt som Sigrid i Prestegaarden. En tid havde de en stue lidt i sydøst for kirken. I 1853 reiste familien til Amerika og bosatte sig paa Koshkonong, nær det senere Deerfield, Wis. Guri (Julia) havde tjent nogle aar i Madison, da hun blev gift. De har ingen børn. Fra 1879 til 1884 tog de vare paa husholdningen ved Luther Seminar i Madison, og de vil vistnok erindres af mange af studenterne fra dette.

Vossinger døde i Amerika.

Torger Larson Røthe døde i sit hjem ved Hayfield, Minn., i førstningen af september og blev begraven den 8de. Han var søn efter Lars Torgerson Røthe og hustru Ingeborg, f. Mølster, som strax efter deres giftermaal kom til Amerika 1844 og bosatte sig paa Koshkonong, Dane co., hvor de forblev til sin død. Af deres mange børn var Torger den ældste. Han havde sit hjem paa Koshkonong til 1861, da han hvervede sig i det bekjendte 15de Wisconsin regiment og deltog med dette i borgerkrigen. Efter hjemkomsten blev han gift med Martha, datter af Steffa Songve, og flyttede til Minnesota, hvor han drev som jordbruger. Han efterlader sig hustru og flere børn.

* * *

Torsten O. Lund, Northwood, Iowa, døde i august maaned ihøst. Kom til Amerika i 1884. Han var søn af Ole N. Ygre og hustru Sigrid, f. Fjose. Afdøde var handelsmand i Northwood. Han har flere søskende her i landet with their parents to America in 1846. They settled at Koshkonong, Dane County.

farm, Vossestranden October 9, 1840 and came with their parents to America in 1846. They settled on Koshkonong, Dane County. After the mother's death, Elling was raised with the family of Ivar Seim and his wife Anna, neé Mølster. When the Civil War broke out, it was Ivar's son, Knut Seim who assembled Company H, 15th Wisconsin Regiment and became its first commander with the rank of captain. Elling volunteered in this also and was assigned the name Sime (Seim), which he was known as later. In the battle of Stone River, he was badly wounded when he got a ball through his chest, piercing one lung. He lay on the battlefield for many hours. It was a wonder that he recovered. He came to Madison in 1868, where he married in 1871 and lived there since.

His wife Guri was born at Voss prestegaard (clergy's farm) September 29, 1840, daughter of Haldor Larsen Kjønegaard and his wife Sigrid Arnesdatter, neé Grytestølen. Sigrid was in service with Dean Mynster, when she got married and for a while was known as Sigrid in Prestegaarden. At one time, she had a little house south-east of the church. The family went to America in 1853 and settled on Koshkonong, near the later Deerfield, WI. Guri (Julia) had been in service in Madison for some years when she married. They are childless. From 1879 until 1884, they performed housekeeping at Luther Seminary in Madison, and are remembered by many students from this.

Vossing deaths in America.

Torger Larson Røthe died in his home at Hayfield, MN, early in September and was buried the 8th. He was a son of Lars Torgerson Røthe and his wife Ingeborg, neé Mølster, who came to America soon after their marriage and settled on Koshkonong, Dane Co., where they stayed the rest of their lives. Torger was the oldest of many children. He lived at Koshkonong until he volunteered in the famous 15th Wisconsin Regiment and fought with it in the Civil War. On his return home, he married Martha, daughter of Steffa Songve, and moved to Minnesota, where they farmed. He is survived by his wife and several children

* * *

Torsten O. Lund, Northwood, Iowa, died in August this fall. He came to America in 1884. He was the son of Ole N. Ygre and his wife Sigrid, neé Fjose. The deceased was a merchant in Northwood. He has several siblings in this country, coming in 1845 with their parents to America. They settled at Koshkonong, Dane Co.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Paa Voss.

Meget regn og ruskeveir har der været paa Voss iaar, skrives der til os. Avlingen i Vangens sogn blev henimod middels.

Fra Vossestranden berettes, at der af hø og korn blev baade meget og godt. Kornet kom særdeles fint ihus, mens høtørken ikke var af den bedste. Poteterne gav ingen rig avling, vistnok paa grund af at potetesløvet frøs flere gange ivaar.

Istadmyrene er af Voss jordstyre opdelt i 7 gaardsbrug paa 100—120 maal. Der har meldt sig 21 ansøgere, som er villige til at overtage disse paa de af jordstyret opsatte betingelser. — Jordstyret arbeider med at finde ud, om det er mulig at faa jord andre steder i bygden til kolonisation.

*

Nils Johannessen Finne, ordfører paa Voss, er nu stortingsmand. Valgt som supleant tog han pladsen efter Mjelde, som blev statsraad.

Ved valgene ihøst blev Olav Bjørgum valgt til stortingsmand for næste termin.

*

Basar til indtægt for orgel i Vinje kirke, Vossestranden, holdtes den 26de juni. Ca. kr. 1500.00 er nu ialt samlet.

*

Et Vosselag blev ivaar dannet i Bergen, Norge, med 70 medlemmer.

*

I sine kirkehistoriske smaastubber nævner biskop Bang en vis Ole Voss, som i 1860—70 aarene var en bekjendt læg-prædikant i Trømsø amt. Voss Historielag ønsker at vide lidt mere om denne Ole Voss, da han utvilsomt var vossing.

*

Et stort idrætsstevne afholdtes paa Voss søndag den 31te juli iaar. Ca. 400 personer mødte frem. Af disse deltog 40 i de planlagde idrætter. Mange var landskjendte idrætsmænd. Vossingerne stod ikke langt tilbage for de bedste i den kappestrid, som paafulgte. Paafølgende lørdag og søndag holdtes idrætsstevne om kredsmesterskabet i Hordaland. Et medlem af Voss idrætslag vandt prisen.

At Voss.

A lot of rain and cold, wet weather has plagued Voss this year, they report to us. The harvest has been about average.

It is reported from Vossestrand that their hay and grain was abundant and good. The grain was harvested nicely, but the hay drying wasn't the best. There was no rich harvest of potatoes evidently because the potato leaves froze several times in the spring.

Istadmyrene has been divided into 7 working parcels of 100-120 mål (25—30 acres) by the Voss Soils Association. 21 applicants have shown themselves willing to take over these pieces of property at the conditions required by the committee. — The Soils Association is working to find out if it's possible to get other places in the township for colonization.

*

Nils Johannessen Finne, lawyer at Voss, is now a Stortingsman. Elected as a substitute, he took the place of Mjelde, who became a cabinet member.

In this fall's election. Olav Bjørgum was elected Stortingsman (Parliament member) for the next term.

*

A bazaar for the organ in Vinje Church, Vossestranden, was held June 26. About NKR 1500.00 were collected in all.

*

This spring in Bergen, they started a Vosselag with 70 members.

*

In his Church History small items ("stumps), Bishop Bang mentions a certain Ole Voss, who in the 1860—70 years was a well-known lay preacher in Tromsø County. The Voss Historical Society would like to more about this Ole Voss, since he certainly was vossing.

*

A big track meet was held at Voss on Sunday, July 31, this year. Ca. 1400 people attended. Of these, 40 took part in the scheduled events. Many were county-wide popular athletes. The vossings weren't far back from the best in the races that ensued. On the following Saturday and Sunday there were track meets for the area championships for Hordaland. A member of Voss Sports Club won the prize.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Et ætteminde.

En mindesten ora lensmand Mads Thorbjørnsen Sæve er reist af efterkommerne paa gaarden Sæve. Afsløringen fandt sted den 14de aug. 1921. En anselig forsamling var fremmødt til denne høitidelighed. Taler holdtes af stationsmester Ragnvald Sæve, Lars Kindem, Mads Haga, ordfører N. J. Finne og kirkesanger Raugstad.

Det er en vidt forgrenet slegt efter lensmand Mads Sæve. Mange af dem er i Amerika. Det var Ragnvald T. Sæve, som satte sig i spidsen for at faa slegten samlet om dette minde.

* * *

Kirkeindvielse paa Voss.

Den 25de august blev kirken i Raundalen indviet. Den høitidelige handling udførtes af biskop Hognestad med assistance af 9 andre prester. Den begyndte med at biskopen og presterne kom i prosession ind gjennem hovedind-gangen og gik til koret medhavende altersølvet og døbe-fadet. Saa gik biskopen ind for alteret, mens 8 prester knælede om alterringen i messeklæder. Pastor Strømme læste saa aabningsbønnen, hvorpaa provst Anker holdt en kort tale, omtalende Guds veie og gode raad til kulturens fremme blandt folkene. Biskopen holdt saa en gribende tale fra prædikestolen om kirken og det, som hører denne til, og sluttede med for alteret at lyse kirken indviet i den treenige Guds navn. Mens presterne igjen knælte om alterringen, læste pastor Mansaaker slutningsbønnen. Det hele var en stemningsfuld høitid.

Efter indvielsen havdes et festmaaltid i kirkens forsamlingsrum i kjelderen. Der vankede rømmegrød og dravle med andet godt. Ved bordet holdtes taler. Provst Barstad takkede biskopen og presterne for deres nærværelse ved høitideligheden. Biskopen ønskede folket i dalen tillykke med kirken. Ordfører Finne fortalte om kirkens historie. Lars Gjerde talte for bygningsmændene. Ole Davidhaug takkede paa raundølernes vegne for den herlige kirke de havde faaet. Lærer Skjerve læste et for anledningen forfattet digt. Provst Anker læste et andet af Provst Eies hand, og tilslut talte pastor Asbj. Olavson. Kirken har 125 siddepladse og kostede kr. 100,000.

A Family Memorial.

A memorial monument for Sheriff lensmand Mads Thorbjørnsen Sæve was erected by the descendants on the Sæve farm. The unveiling took place August 14, 1921. A sizable gathering attended this ceremony. Speeches were made by stationmaster Ragnvald Sæve, Lars Kindem, Mads Haga, lawyer N. J. Finne and Precentor Raugstad.

There is a widely branched family from Mads Sæve. Many of them are in America. It was Ragnvald T. Sæve, who led the effort of gathering the family around this monument.

* * *

Consecration of a church at Voss.

The church in Raundal was consecrated August 25. The solemnities were carried out by Bishop Hognestad with the help of 9 other ministers. It began with a procession of the Bishop and the ministers from the main entrance up to the choir containing the altar silver and baptismal font. Then the Bishop went to the altar while eight ministers knelt at the altar rail in their service gowns. Pastor Strømme read the opening prayer, whereupon Dean Anker gave a short talk discussing God's way and advice for the future of our culture among people. Then the Bishop gave a gripping sermon from the pulpit about the church and what belongs with it, and concluded before the altar to bless the church in the name of the triune God. While the ministers knelt again at the altar rail, Pastor Mansaaker read the closing prayer. All of it was an emotional ceremony.

After the consecration, a banquet was served in the meeting room in the church basement. Rømmegrøt and dravle were served along with other good things. Dean Barstad thanked the bishop and ministers for their presence for the consecration. The bishop wished all the people of the valley good fortune with the church. Attorney Finne told of the history of the church. Lars Gjerde spoke for the builders. Ole Davidhaug expressed gratitude on behalf of the Raundal residents for the magnificent church they had gotten. Teacher Skjerve read a poem written for the occasion. Dean Anker read another written by Dean Eies, and in conclusion Pastor Asbj. Olavson spoke. The church has a seating capacity of 125 and cost NKR 100,000.

Lensmann Mads Sæve.

Tale av Lars Kindem ved avdukingi den 14. august.

Lensmann Mads Torbjørnson Sæve var fødd i Sogn 1645. Far hans var Torbjørn Gauteson til Hove i Fresvik, der Mads Hæve altso hev vore fødd. Fresvig ligg, som de veit, paa syndre sida av Sognefjorden litt utanfor Frøningen, der fjorden til Gudvangen og Flom greiner seg fraa Sognefjorden. Torbjørn, far aat Mads, var gift 2 gonger: 1. m. Gjertrud Schacksdtr. Lystrup? død 1683 og 2 m. Sophie Jensd. Han hadde med fyrste kona 4 born: Morten, Vederik, Schak og Hans. Med andre kona hadde han 3 born: Anna, Gaute og Mads. Av desse born vart sume buande i Fresvik, nokre paa Fimreite, og den yngste av dei 2 systkinlagi, Mads, vart buande og død her paa Voss. Halvbroren Vidrik vart i 1664 buande paa garden Finne i Voss og bruka daa heile garden. Kor mange aar han budde paa Finne hev eg til dessa ikkje fenge greida paa.

Mads Sæve stamma paa farssida fraa ei stor og gjæv slekt: Dalsslekti. Denne ætti høyrde til den gamle norske adel og hadde ei lilja i vaapenet sitt. Ivar Dal livde i siste halvti av 15 hundradaaret og vert skriven til Malkenes i Tyssnes og Saudnes i Kvinnherad og aatte dessutan mykje jordegods i Sogn. Ivar Dal var gift med Herborg Torbjørnsdtr. Kva slekt ho var av, veit ein inkje, men at ho var av adel er visst. Ei syster av henne var gift med Einvid Sveinson Rustung, raadmann i Bjørgvin. Han var altso av den namngjetne Rustungslekti. Ivar Dal var fødd(døyde) fyrr 1512, for i det aaret er Herborg enkja.

Ivar og Herborg hadde ein son, Gaute. Han vart gift, men ein veit ikkje namnet paa kona. Dei hadde mange born og 6 av dei veit ein um. Den yngste var Torbjørn Gauteson Dal til Fimreite, fødd ikring 1520, vart gift med Gyrid Olavsdtr. Slinda. Torbjørn livde 1550 og 1567, men døydde fyrr borni vart fullmynduge. Gyrid livde som enkja til 1587 eller 1588. Dei hadde 7 born. Millom desse var Gaute Torbjørnson Dal til Fimreite. Han er nemnd i 1601, og i eit gaavebrev av 1594 fraa sin svoger Jørgen Krockow fær han eit stykke jord i Fimreite, som var av Krockows arvegods. For dette skal Gaute setja upp ei stova for at han eller ein annan god mann kann hava "læger," der for ei nott, um so skulde høva dei kom dit. Denne stova stod til 1870.

Sheriff Mads Sæve.

Speech by Lars Kindem at unveiling August 14.

Sheriff Mads Torbjørnson Sæve was born in Sogn in 1645. His father was Torbjørn Gauteson of Hove in Fresvik, where Mads Hæve also was born. Fresvik lies, as you know, on the southern side of Sognefjorden, a little outside Frøningen, where the fjords to Gudvangen and Flåm branch away from Sognefjorden. Torbjørn, Mads' father, was married two times: 1 m. Gjertrud Schacksdtr. Lystrup (?) who died in 1683 and 2 m. Sophie Jensd. He had with the first wife, 4 children: Morten, Vederik, Schak and Hans. With the second wife he had 3 children: Anna, Gaute and Mads. Of all these children, some lived in Fresvik, some at Fimreite, and the youngest of the second sibling group, Mads, lived and died at Voss. His half-brother Vidrik, in 1664, was living on the Finne farm and running the whole farm. I haven't yet learned how many years he lived at Finne.

Mads Sæve stemmed on his father's side from a big, fine family: the Dal lineage. This lineage belonged to old Norwegian nobility and had a lily on their coat-of-arms. Ivar Dal lived inthe second half of the 15th century and was recorded at Malkenes in Tyssnes and Saudnes in Kvinnherad and owned, besides, a lot of real estate in Sogn. Ivar Dal was married to Herborg Torbjørnsdtr. It's not known to what family she belongs but it is known thatshe was of nobility. One of her sisters was married to Einvid Sveinson Rustung, cabinetman in Bergen. He was also from the famous Rustungs lineage. Ivar Dal, evidently, died before 1512 because that year she was recorded as a widow.

Ivar og Herborg had one son, Gaute. He married, but we don't know his wife's name. They had many children and one knows about 6 of them. The first was Torbjørn Gauteson Dal of Fimreite, born about 1520, who married Gyrid Olavsdtr. Slinda. Torbjørn was alive in 1550 and 1567 but died before his chidren reached majority. Gyrid lived as a widow until 1587 or 1588. they had 7 children. Among these was Gaute Torbjørnson Dal of Fimreite. He is recorded in 1601, and in a deed of conveyance of 1594 from his brother-in-law Jørgen Krockow, he received a parcel of real estate in Fimreite, which was part of Krockow's inheritance. For this, Gaute was to have built a house so that he or my good man would have "lodging" for a night, should that be needed. This house stood until 1870.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Av Gaute sine born veit ein um 2. Den eldste var Torbjørn Gauteson Dal til Hove i Fresvik, som er den 5te i rekkja etter Ivar Dal og var far til Mads Sæve. Adelsmannen Ivar Dal var altso tip-tip-oldefar til lensmannen, eller med andre ord: far til godfar aat godfar til lensmannen.

No hev me i korte trek set paa slektsrekkja fraa Mads Sæve attende til adelsmannen Ivar Dal, som livde i siste halvpart af 1400 talet. Det vilde daa vera forvitneleg aa faa vita um ætti længer attende, men derum er meir uvissa. At Ivar Dal sin far heitte Gaute, kann me vera nokso sikre um. Fleire granskarar meiner, at det var Gaute Jonson Smør til Semb, som er nevnd i 1439 og 1442. Dersom det og den ættlina, dei hev sett op er rett, so skulde den fyrste ættefar ein veit namnet paa, vera Jon Hallkelson. Han er umtala i Norigssoga som ein av dei lendermenn, som var tru imot kong Magnus og fylgde han i 1184. Jon hadde to søner: Ragnvald og Halkjell. Halkjell var ein av hovudførarane paa kong Magnus si sida i slaget mot kong Sverre ved Fimreite 1184 og raadde kong Magnus til aa taka kampen upp med Sverre. Baae brørne Ragnvald og Halkjell fall i slaget.

Son etter Ragnvald: Jon Ragnvaldson Smør er umtala som riksbaron 1295—1300, og son hans att var Halvor Jonson Smør, raadmann i Bjørgvin hjaa kongen. Halvor sin son att var Jon Halvorson Smør, umtala 1375, og hans son var Gaute Jonson Smør, som altso var far til adelsmannen Ivar Dal. Han var altso den 6te ætte-rekkja etter Jon Halkjellson, og lensmann Mads Sæve vert den 11te.

Kva aar Mads Sæve kom til Voss veit eg ikkje, men trur sikkert det er i 1660 aari. Lensmann var han fraa 1686 til 1707, og eg er sikker um, han hadde vore paa Voss fleire aar fyrr han vart lensmann. Det var no og berre bygdarfolk, som var lensmenn daa, baade fyre og etter han.

Han kom til garden Sæve ved at han vart gift med enkja etter Johannes Sæve, som er uppført som brukar av heile garden baade i 1645, 1653, 1661 og 1670. Garden høyrde daa til Finnegodset og likeso i 1680. I 1695 er Mads vorten brukar av heile garden og eigar av 4 laupar i han. Apostelgodset aatte daa eit laup. Det er altso i millom aari 1670 og 1695 at Mads er komen til Sæve og er vorten gift med enkja etter Johannes. Ho hadde 3 born med

We only know of two of Gaute's children. The oldest was Torbjørn Gauteson Dal of Hove in Fresvik, who was 5th of Ivar Dal's and was the father of Mads Sæve. The nobleman Ivar Dal, therefore, was the great-great great grandfather of the sheriff, in other words father of the great-grandfather of the great-grandfather of the sheriff.

Now, in short, we have had a quick trip from Mads Sæve back to nobleman Ivar Dal, who lived in the last half of the 1400's. It would be interesting to know if the line extended back farther, but nothing more is known. We are fairly certain that Ivar Dal's father was named Gaute. Several researchers are of the opinion that it was Gaute Jonson Smør of Semb, who is recorded in 1439 and 1442. If it is the right lineage, then the first progenitor, of which we know the name, is Jon Hallkelson. He is talked about in the Norwegian sagas as one of the feudal lords for King Magnus and was a follower of his in 1184. Jon had two sons, Ragnvald and Halkjell. Halkjell was one of the generals on King Magnus' side in the 1184 battle against King Sverre at Fimreite, advising King Magnus to undertake a battle with King Sverre. Both brothers, Ragnvald and Halkjell fell in that conflict.

The son of Jon Ragnvaldson Smør is refered to as a lord of the realm 1295-1300, and his son was Halvor Jonson Smør, cabinet-member in Bergen with the king. Halvor\s son again was Jon Halvorson Smør, discussed in 1375, and his son was Gaute Jonson Smør, who also was the father of nobleman Ivar Dal. He was the 6th generation after Jon Hallkjellson, and sheriff Mads Sæve was the 11th.

I don't know what year Mads Sæve came to Voss, but certainly in the 1660 years. He was sheriff from 1686 until 1707, and I am certain that he'd been at Voss several years before becoming sheriff. It was only local people who had been sheriff then, both before and after him.

He came to the Sæve farm at his marriage to the widow of Johannes Sæve, who is recorded as the operator of the entire farm in 1645, 1653, 1661 and 1670. the farm belonged to the Finne estate at that time and likewise in 1680. In 1695, Mads became the farmer of the whole farm and owner of 4 laup of it. The Apostle goods owned 1 laup at that time. Between 1670 and 1695, Mads came to Sæve and married the widow of Johannes. She had 3 children by Johannes, who were grown and married, but none with Mads.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Johannes som vart vaksne og gifte, men ikkje nokon med Mads. Mads vart so gift andre gongen med gjenta Ingeborg Larsdotter Uppheim. Ho var dotter til Lars Gulleikson Uppheim i Vestbygdi. Dermed kjem alle me, som stammar ned fraa Mads Saeve og i slegt med alle etterkomarar etter Lars Uppheim, og stor slegt er der etter han, og spreidd yver heile bygdi. Lars Uppheim var i 1650 gift med Sigri Olsdotter. Dei aatte ein part i garden Uppheim og bruka heile garden (nemnde 1657, 1659, 1664). Lars aatte i 1659 og (jordegods) i Gjerstad.

Det var umkring 1703 at Mads vart gift med Ingeborg og med henne hadde han 1 son og 5 døtrer: Sofia, Kirsti, Brita, Margreta, Torbjørn og Gjertru. Ingebjørg (andra kona) døydde i 1713 og i 1715 vart Mads gift 3. gong med gjenta Torbjørg Nilsdtr. Midttun. Med henne livde han saman berre vel 5 vikor (5 vikor og 2 dagar) daa han døydde i aaret 1715. Torbjørg hadde ikkje born med Mads, men var 2 gonger attgift og hadde daa born.

Borni til Mads Sæve var alle umynduge daa han døydde. Den yngste, Gjertru, døydde som barn, men dei andre vart alle vaksne og gifte. Sofia f. 1704 var gift 1. gong med enkjemann Steffen Nilsson Skjerve, 2. gongen med ungkar Anve Jonson Vestrheim. Dei hadde gard paa Skjerve og budde der. Med 1. mannen hadde Sofia 4 og med 2. mannen 3 døtrer, som alle vart gifte. — 2. dotteri til Mads Sæve, Kirsti, f. 1705 var gift med Arve Arveson Store Røte og budde der. Dei hadde 4 born. — 3. dotteri, Brita, f. 1708 var 1. gong gift med Klaus Knutson Finne og 2. gongen med korporal Isak Hermundson Gjermo. Dei hadde gard paa Mosafinn og der er no og av slekti paa garden. Brita hadde 10 born og 6 av dei vart gifte. — 4. dotteri til Mads Sæve, Margreta, f. 1707 var gift 1. gong med ungkar Anders Eirikson Lydve. 2. gongen med ungkar Nils Nilsson Mugaas. Dei hadde gard paa Lydve som endaa er i slekti. Margreta hadde 7 born. — Mads Sæve sin son, Torbjørn, f. 1712 vart gift med Gudve Knutsdtr. Raugstad. Dei fekk garden Sæve, hadde 9 born, som mest alle vart gifte. Etterkomarar av dei sit no og paa garden.

Det er ikkje tid til idag aa koma nærmare inn paa dei einskilde slektsgreiner etter Mads Sæve, men av det eg hev fortalt um, kormange borneborn lensmannen hadde, vil de forstaa, der er stor slekt etter han. Serleg er det daa mange i den vestre parten av bygdi, men der er og mange i dei andre strok.

Mads was married the second time with the girl Ingeborg Larsdotter Uppheim. She was the daughter of Lars Gulleikson Uppheim in Vestbygdi. Thereby it follows that all the descendants of Mads Saeve are related to all the descendants of Lars Uppheim and a big family there was after him, spread out over the whole county. Lars Uppheim was married in 1650 to Sigri Olsdotter. They owned a parcel in the Uppheim farm and farmed the entire farm (mentioned in 1657, 1659, and 1664). Lars owned property (real estate) at Gjerstad in 1659, also.

It was about 1703 that Mads married Ingeborg and had with her 1 son and 5 daughters: Sofia, Kirsti, Brita, Margreta, Torbjørn and Gjertru. Ingebjørg (second wife) died in 1713 and in 1715, Mads married the third time. He married the maid Torbjørg Nilsdtr. Midttun. He lived with her but 5 weeks (5 weeks and 2 days) since he died in 1715. Torbjørg didn't have any children by Mads, but she married two more times and then she had children.

Mads Sæve's children were all minors when he died. The youngest, Gjertru, died as a child, but the others grew up and married. Sofia b. 1704 married the first time with widower Steffen Nilsson Skjerve, 2nd time with bachelor Anve Jonson Vestrheim. They had a farm at Skjerve and lived there. With her first husband Sofia had four and with her second husband, three daughters, all of whom married. — 2nd daughter of Mads Sæve, Kirsti b. 1705 married Arve Arveson Store Røte and lived there. They had 4 children. — 3rd daughter, Brita, b. 1708 was married the first time to Klaus Knutson Finne and the 2nd time time to Corporal Isak Hermundson Gjermo. They had a farm at Mosafinn and there is presently some of their family on the farm. Brita had 10 children and 6 married. — The 4th daughter of Mads Sæve, Margreta, b. 1707 married 1st bachelor Anders Eirikson Lydve. 2nd time bachelor Nils Nilsson Mugaas. They had a farm at Lydve which is still in the family. Margreta had 7 children. — Mads Sæve's son, Torbjørn, b. 1712 married Gudve Knutsdtr. Raugstad. They got the Sæve farm, had 9 children, most all of whom married. Their descendants now farm the farm.

There's not enough time to examine more closely, the various branches after Mads Sæve, but since I have told you about the number of grandchildren the sheriff had, you will comprehend that there is a big family descended from him. There are especially many in the western part of our district, but there are many in other areas too.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Som døme paa kormange ættled der er i dei ymse slektgreiner etter Mads Sæve skal eg nemna, at naar me set nr. l for han, so vert Ragnvald, Torbjør og Ivar Sæve, Arnfinn Haga, Arnfinn Finne, Godskalk Lydvo, Arnfinn Lydvo, og Ola Mosafinn nr. 6 i deira greiner, Halle Mosafinn, lærar A. Dagestad nr. 7 i deira grein, borni til lærar Arnfinn Seim og eg nr. 8 i vaare greiner osv.

Av det eg hev fortalt gjeng det fram, at Mads Sæve stammar fraa ei stor og gjev ætt med mange dygtige og framstaaande menn og mange av dei hev havt høge stillingar i landet.(Meir).

Orgel for Drøgsvold kirke.

Jeg havde forleden et brev fra Vossestranden, Norge. De, som er vossinger, ved, hvor det er — det prægtige dalføre, som stikker sig opover fra Vossevangen med furu-lier, raun og heg, og med birk, som staar og speiler sine lange, hvide "leggens" i "Storelva", der bryder sig vei nedigjennem dalen. Med hensyn til naturskjønhed er der ingenting som mangler; men der mangler en ting, og det er et kirkeorgel. Nu har de holdt paa at samle ind penge til samme, havt bazarer og fester; men da et orgel koster mange penge, og da de norske har saa liden værdi, har de langt fra ikke nok. Nu bad en af bestyrelsen mig om at invitere alle vossinger, som er interesseret, at yde noget til dette formaal, og selvsagt vi, som er fra Drøgsvolds kirkesogn. Lad os vise dem derhjemme, at vi ikke har glemt vor hjembygd og lægge til alt, vi formaar, saa naar vossingerne reiser til Norge i 1923 for at feire 900 aars jubilæet siden Voss var kristnet af Olav den Hellige, blir de maaske inviteret til Drøgsvold kirke for at høre musik paa det orglet, som de hjalp til at faa istand. Vossinger, som bor i Madison og omegn, finder det maaske lettere at sende deres gave til Vosselagets sekretær hr. K. A. Rene, som har lovet at expedere dem videre eller sende dem til mig. Vær saa snild at sende deres navn med gaven. Skandinaven har lovet at kvittere for samme.

Bertha Herheim,
5956 Kenmore Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Husk paa Vosseturen i 1923. Lad komiteen høre fra dem, som tænker paa at reise.

To demonstrate how many generations there are in the various family lines descending from Mads Sæve, I will say that if we place him as No. 1, then Ragnvald, Torbjør and Ivar Sæve, Arnfinn Haga, Arnfinn Finne, Godskalk Lydvo, Arnfinn Lydvo, and Ola Mosafinn No. 6 in their branches, Halle Mosafinn, teacher A. Dagestad No. 7 in their branch, children of teacher Arnfinn Seim and I No. 8 in our branches etc.

From what I have told you, you realize that Mads Sæve was the progenitor of a big and splendid family with many clever and outstanding men and many of them have achieved high positions in the country. (Meir).

Organ for the Drøgsvold Church.

Recently, I received a letter from Vossestranden, Norway. You, who are vossings, know where it is — the glorious valleys, that extend up from Vossevangen with fir-covered mountainsides, Rowan trees and European cherry trees, and with birch, that stand and reflect their long white "legs" in the river that wends its way down through the valley. With regard to natural beauty, there's nothing lacking; but there is one thing missing, and that's a church organ. They have been collecting money for this; had bazaars and parties, but since an organ costs so much and Norwegians have so few assets, they don't have near enough. One of the executive committee members asked me to invite all vossings who are interested to endorse thisproject, of course we, who are from Drøgsvold parish. Let's show them there at home that we haven't forgotten our home district and lay out what we are able, that when the vossings go to Norway in 1923 in order to celebrate the 900 year jubilee since Voss was christianized by St, Olav, they will naturally be invited to Drøgsvol Church in order to hear music from that organ that they helped obtain. Vossings, who live in Madison or the area will find it easier to send their contribution to Vosselag's secretary Mr. K. A. Rene, who has promised to expedite them further or send them to me. Be so kind as to send your name with your gift. Skandinaven has promised receipts for them.

Bertha Herheim,
5956 Kenmore Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Remember the tour to Voss in 1923. Let the committee hear from you, if you're thinking of going.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Nr. 1. 4de aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857–1860.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1922.

VOSSELAGETS EMBEDSMÆND:

Præsident — Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.
Vice-præsident — R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.
Sekretær —K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, Wis.
Kasserer —John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.
Redaktør — K. A. Rene.

Medlemskontingent $1.00 for aaret. Enkle numre 25 c.

De, som har biografilister, bedes om strax at indsende disse i udfyldt stand. De, som ingen lister har og ingen har indsendt, skal faa en til udfyldning. Lad os faa biografier af alle lagets medlemmer.

Lad os ogsaa faa nyheder, som foregaar blandt vossinger ne—gifter maal, flytninger, valg til offentlige bestillinger, dødsfald o. 1. En linje eller to imellem om ikke mere vil bli skattet. Lad os faa dette vort skrift til at bli et rigtigt bindeled iblandt os.

Og hvem tænker paa at reise til Voss næste aar. Et stort møde paa Vossevangen af Amerika-vosser vilde jo være storartet. Det vilde bli en ny daab ved Vangsvandets bredder. Komiteen, som snart vil lade høre fra sig, bestaar af guv. R. A. Nestos, advokat Arthur Murkve, hon. S. A. Nelson, Hans L. Rygh og lagets sekretær K. A. Rene.

*

Vosselaget har et stort virkefelt, tvers over det amerikanske fastland. Mange af medlemmerne bo ved Stillehavskysten, andre østenfor de store indsøer i Kanada. Naar interessen er sterk nok til at bringe saa spredte folk sammen, er det indlysende, at laget har en opgave, som det er værdt at arbeide for.

*

Tid og sted for næste aarsmøde vil inden kort tid bli bestemt.

Subskriber paa Vossingen for slegtninger. paa Voss. De har lige stor moro af at læse den, som I selv. Derhjem koster den $1.10 for aaret.

*

Et lidet vossemøde tænkes holdt i Madison i nærmeste fremtid.

VOSSELAGETS OFFICERS:

President — Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.
Vice-president — R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.
Secretary —K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, Wis.
Treasurer —John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.
Editor — K. A. Rene.

Membership subscription $1.00 per year. Single numbers 25 ¢.

You, who have the biography forms, are requested to return them in competed condition. You, who don't have any forms nor have sent in any, shall get one for completion. Let us have biographies of all the lag members.

Let us also have news about what's going on among the vossing—weddings, moves, election to public office, deaths and such. One line or two between us would be appreciated. Let's get our paper to be the connecting link between us.

Who is planning to travel to Voss next year? It would be wonderful for American-vossings to have a big meeting at Vossevangen. It would be a new baptism on the shores of Lake Vang. The committe that wants to hear from you soon, consists of Gov. R. A. Nestos, attorney Arthur Murkve, Hon. S. A. Nelson, Hans L. Rygh and the lag's secretary K. A. Rene.

*

The Vosselag has a big field of action, across the American mainland. Many of our members live along the Pacific coast, others east of the Great Lakes in Canada. When the interest is strong enough to bring such widely spread people together, it is obvious that the lag has a job that it's worth working for.

*

The time and place for next years annual meeting will soon be fixed.

*

Subscribe Vossingen for relatives in Voss. They have just as much enjoyment reading it as you, yourself. At home, it costs $1.10 per year.

*

A small Vosselag meeting is planned in Madison in the near future.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Vossinger i Kansas.

En af de stater, hvortil vossingerne tidlig fandt veien og var de første norske bosiddere, var Kansas. Denne stat var i 1854 organiseret som eget territorium og blev i 1861 optat som stat i unionen. I mellemtiden blev den bekjendt som et godt sted for landsøgere og andre, og i 1857 drog saa nogle vossinger derhen. Disse fandt sig vel tilfreds med landet og trivedes godt, hvilket bragte andre til at komme efter i 1858 og '60.

Men omstændighederne vilde dog, at det der ikke skulde bli noget større vossesetlement. Tvistighederne, som førte til borgerkrigen dreiede sig, som bekjendt, især om denne stat, og forholdene blev derfor, især efter krigens udbrud, snart saadanne, at flere af vossingerne fandt det bedst atter at drage bort. Dertil bidrog ogsaa en svær storm, som ødelagde alle bygninger paa det sted, hvor den lille gruppe af vossinger befandt sig, og et uventet dødsfald bragte yderligere forstyrrelse blandt dem. Foreløbig blev da enhver tanke om nye bosteder i Kansas opgit; men nogle af selskabet blev dog igjen, og beretningen om disse saavel som om dem, der drog bort, er alligevel et af de mange interessante kapitler om forløberskaren blandt vossingerne i Amerika.

Ifølge de foreliggende oplysninger, hvilke delvis er hentet fra første haand, sees det, at Thormod Fletre og hans bror Knut reiste til Kansas tidlig om vaaren 1857. Thormod var da enkemand, mens Knut var ugift. De drog ud fra Leland, Ill., hvortil de var flyttet fra Wisconsin nogle aar tidligere. Thormod Fletre var kommen til Amerika med familie 1844, og havde slaaet sig til som jordbruger i Norway, Racine county, Wisconsin. En datter havde han dog igjen paa Voss. Hun var gift og boede paa Fletre, hvor en af hendes sønner for nærværende bor. Thormod forblev i Wisconsin til 1853. Hans bror Knut, som reiste til Amerika i 1845, kom til ham der og blev boende sammen med ham indtil begge reiste derfra. Interessant er det at finde, at "Skandinaven"s senere grundlægger Knut (John) Andersen Een med andre sambygdinger kom paa samme skib hertillands som Knut Fletre.

Thormods hustru, hvis pigenavn var Ingeborg Leidal, døde i Wisconsin, og snart efter flyttede han til Leland, Ill. Hans søn, Thorsten, f. 7de sept. 1832, om hvem adskilligt

Vossings in Kansas.

One of the states, to where the vossings found their way early and were the first settlers, was Kansas. This state was organized as its own territory in 1854 and became a state of the Union in 1861. Meanwhile, it became known as a good place for people seeking land, and in 1857, some vossings went there. They were quite satisfied with the soil and they thrived bringing others to follow in 1858 and '60.

Circumstances became such, that there never was a big settlement. The conflicts that led to the Civil War were issues, as known, particularly about this state and conditions became, especially after the outbreak of war, such that several of the vossings found it best to leave. In addition, there also came a terrible storm that destroyed all the buildings at the place where the vossings were, and an unexpected death brought extreme agitation among them. For the time being, all ideas of new settlements were abandoned, but some of the parties stayed and descriptions of these and about those who left are one of the many interesting chapters of the forerunners among the vossings in America.

According to the preceding information, this partly was received first hand, it is known that Thormod Fletre and his brother Knut went to Kansas early in the spring of 1857. At that time, Thormod was a widower, while Knut was unmarried. They left from Leland, IL, to where they had moved from Wisconsin some years earlier. Thormod Fletre came to America in 1844 and had settled as a farmer in Norway, Racine County, Wisconsin. He still had a daughter in Voss. She was married and lived at Fletre, where one of her sons presently lives. Thormod stayed in Wisconsin until 1853. His brother, Knute, who had gone to America in 1845, came to him there and lived together with him until they both left. It is interesting to learn that "Skandinaven"'s later founder, Knut (John) Andersen Een and other vossings came to this country on the same ship as Knut Fletre.

Thormod's wife, whose maiden name was Ingeborg Leidal, died in Wisconsin, and he moved to Leland, IL. His son, Thorsten, b. September 7, 1832, about whom a lot will be said,

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

vil bli sagt, var hos faderen i Wisconsin til 1851, da han reiste til Chicago, og efter et toaarigt ophold der kom i 1854 ogsaa han til Leland. I selskab med Anders A. Kløve, en anden fra Wisconsin i samme aar ankommen vossing, var han et par aar i handelsvirksomhed dersteds. I førstningen af 1858 reiste han til sin far, som da var i Kansas.

Omtrent samtidig med Thormod og Knut Fletre reiste ogsaa John Nelson Opkvitne derhen. Det er sandsynligt at flere vossinger var i følge med ham, men ingen flere navne er nævnt. Han tog ud fra Chicago, hvor der i det aar var svært daarlige tider, mens Kansas var blit kjendt som et nyt land med god fortjeneste og store muligheder. Reisen derhen gik med jernbane til St. Louis, Mo., og derfra med baad til Atchison, Kas. Hertil var ogsaa Fletre-brødrene ankomne, og John traf da sammen med dem.

John Opkvitne var født den 14de aug. 1824 og kom som ugift til Amerika i 1847. Han var søn af Nils Olsen Opkvitne og hustru Gjertrud, f. Dagestad, der som enke blev gift anden gang med Rognald Madson Opkvitne, og med ham og familie kom til Amerika i 1841. Rognalds søn var den bekjendte Chicago-politiker og sherif Knut Matson. John slog sig til i Chicago. I 1849 gjorde han en tur til New York for at møde sin mor og andre slægtninger, med hvem han kom tilbage til Chicago. I 1854 indgik han der i ægteskab med Gudve Davidsdatter Rekve, som var kommen til Amerika i 1850. Hun var født den 13de februar 1827. Hendes første opholdssted her var hos broderen Lars D. Rekve i Deerfield, Wis. Broderen kjørte med sit oxeteam fra Deerfield til Milwaukee for at hente hende, da hun kom dertil fra Voss. Hun forblev hos broderen et aars tid, saa var hun et aar i Madison, Wis., kanske den første af vosse-blod der, reiste saa i 1852 til Chicago, hvor hun og John Opkvitne altsaa i 1854 blev gift. Hun fulgte ikke med ham, da han nævnte aar reiste til Kansas, men da hans bror Ole, som med hustru var ankommen til Amerika sammen med moderen og stedfaderen i 1849, reiste med familie til Kansas i 1858, fulgte ogsaa hun med. De havde da et barn, sønnen David, som var noget over et aar gammel, mens Ole havde tre børn, der var med. I følge med dem var vistnok ogsaa Gudves søster, Guri Davidsdatter Rekve, som sees at ha været i Kansas samtidig med dem.

Der var tidlig paa aaret 1858 ogsaa nogle, som reiste fra Leland, Ill. Thormod Fletres søn Thorsten

was at his father's in Wisconsin until 1851, when he went to Chicago, and after a two-year stay came also to Leland. In the company of Anders A. Kløve, another vossing who had come to Wisconsin the same year was at a store operation for a couple years. In early 1858, he went to his father who was in Kansas.

At the same time as Thormod and Knut Fletre, John Nelson Opkvitne, went there. It is likely that several vossings were in his party but no more are named. He left Chicago, where it was quite poor times that year, while Kansas had become known as a new country with good earnings and big possibilities. The trip there went by way of the railroad to St. Louis, MO, then by boat to Atchison, KS. Several Fletre brothers had arrived there too, and John joined them.

John Opkvitne was born August 14, 1824 and he came to America, unmarried, in 1847. He was the son of Nils Olsen Opkvitne and his wife Gjertrud, neé Dagestad, who as a widow married the second time to Rognald Madson Opkvitne and came to America with him and his family in 1841. Rognald's son was the noted Chicago politician and sheriff, Knut Matson. John settled in Chicago. In 1849, he made a trip to New York to meet his mother and other relatives, with whom he came back to Chicago. In 1854, he entered into matrimony with Gudve Davidsdatter Rekve, who had come to America in 1850. She was born February 13, 1827. She first stayed with her brother, Lars D. Rekve in Deerfield, WI. Her brother drove to Milwaukee with his team of oxen to fetch her when she came from Voss. She stayed with her brother for a year, then was in Madison, WI for a year, maybe the first there of vossing blood, then moved in 1852 to Chicago, where she and John Opkvitne married. She didn't go along with him when he went to Kansas for the above-named year, but when his brother, Ole, who had come to America with his wife, mother and step-father in 1849, went to Kansas with his family in 1858, she went along. They had one child at that time, son David, who was a little over a year old, while Ole had three children, who were along. Gudve's sister, Guri Davidsdatter Rekve evidently traveled with them, as she appears to have been in Kansas at the same time they were.

Early in the year of 1858 there were some who left Leland IL. Thormod Fletres son Thorsten

Leland, Ill. Thormod Fletres søn Thorsten er allerede nævnt. Med ham fulgte ogsaa Nils Sylfestson Fanestøl. I et numer af "Wossingen", som udkom i Leland paa den tid, nævnes Lars Nilson Gjernes som en af vossingerne i Kansas og maa ha fulgt med nogen af de før nævnte. Han erindres dog ikke af de gjenlevende, og enhver oplysning om ham forøvrigt mangler. Kun sees det, at han paa den tid havde en søster i Chicago.

Alle de her nævnte slog sig til i Atchison county, Kas., hvor brødrene Fletre og John Opkvitne det første aar fandt beskjæftigelse i hvad der kunde træffe sig; men efter de andres ankomst næste aar, slog Thormod og Thorsten Fletre og brødrene Opkvitne sig sammen og opførte et sagbrug, som de drev ved Missouri-elven tre mil syd for Atchison. Paa stedet var en liden landsby, kaldet Sumner, den tid en fristats town, hvis tilværelse rigtignok ikke blev svært lang.

Med sagbrugsdriften gik det i førstningen ganske bra. En hel del tømmer blev skaaret op; men det var værre med at faa ind betalingen. Med denne maatte der som oftest bli henstand, som ikke sjelden blev til tab. Fællesskabet varede til 1861, da Thormod og Thorsten Fletre reiste til-bage til Leland. Aaret efter blev et ulykkesaar for de gjenværende i Sumner. En svær storm hærjede strøget og alle bygninger i Sumner ødelagdes. De derværende vossinger mistede alt. Ovenpaa dette skulde endda en tung lod tilfalde dem, idet John Opkvitne samme vaar afgik ved døden i den forholdsvis unge alder af 38 aar.

Byen Sumners skjæbne var paa samme tid ogsaa beseglet. Flere end vossingerne kom til at flytte derfra, og for nærværende findes der ikke spor tilbage af den.

Ole Opkvitne drog derfra til California, hvor han i et par aar var med paa guldgravning. Han gjorde det ganske bra der og kom tilbage til Chicago, hvortil hans familie var reist fra Sumner. Han blev siden bosiddende i Chicago, hvor han for adskillige aar tilbage afgik ved døden i en alder af omkring 91 aar. Af hans 6 børn er 2 ilive, et i Canada og et i New York.

Hans broder Johns hustru med børn (en datter Lena var født i Sumner 1860) forlod Sumner om høsten i sept. 1862, og reiste til Leland, Ill., hvor hendes søster Johanna, mrs. Amund Teigen, boede. Hos hende forblev hun saa om vinteren,

has already been named. Nils Sylfestson Fanestøl went with him, too. In a number of "Wossingen", that was published in Leland at that time, Lars Nilson Gjernes is named as one of the vossings in Kansas and must have gone with somebody mentioned before. He isn't remembered by any of the people still living and any information about him remaining is lacking. We only know that he had a sister in Chicago at that time.

All so far named settled in Atchison County, KS, where the Fletre brothers and John Opkvitne had worked at whatever jobs they could find, but after the others arrived the next year Thormod and Thorsten Fletre and the Opkvitne brothers went together and built a sawmill that they operated three miles south of Atchison on the Missouri River. Here there was a little village called Sumner, at that time a free-state village whose existence wasn't destined to last long.

The sawmill business went just fine at the beginning. A great deal of timber was cut up but it was worse when it came to getting any pay. There was most commonly credit and not uncommonly a loss. The partnership lasted until 1861, when Thormod and Thorsten Fletre went back to Leland. The next year was an unfortunate year for those remaining in Sumner. A huge storm ravaged the area and all the buildings in Sumner were destroyed. The vossings who had stayed lost everything. And an additional heavy fate befell them, in that John Opkvitne died that spring at the young age of 38 years.

At the same time, the fate of the village of Sumner was sealed. More than the vossings moved away from there and now there isn't any sign of them any more.

Ole Opkvitne went from there to California he pospected for a couple of years. He did rather well there and returned to Chicago, where his family had gone from Sumner. He subsequently stayed in Chicago, where a number of years ago, he died at an age of 91 years. Of his 6 children, 2 are alive, one in Canada and one in New York.

His brother John's wife and children (a daughter, Lena, was born in Sumner in 1860) left Sumner in the fall of 1862 and went to Leland, IL where her sister Johanna, Mrs. Amund Teigen, lived. She stayed there that winter, but the next spring in 1863, she

men næste vaar 1863 kom hun tilbage til Chicago. Hun havde da ikke en dollar i lommen, og hun skyldte penge for reisen til Chicago. Hende havde turen til Kansas kostet mest; men hun var ikke af dem, som gav sig over. Det vil man forstaa, naar man ved, at hun endnu lever i den høie alder af 95 aar, som hun fylder nu den 13de feb., og er den eneste gjenlevende af de vossinger, som før 1860 reiste til Kansas. Hun er kanske bedst kjendt under navnet mrs. Gudve Rekve Nelson. Det blir til vaaren 72 aar siden hun kom her til landet, og med undtagelse af de aar hun var i Kansas, har hun været de 70 aar i Chicago. Endnu har hun god hukommelse og kan fortælle baade om turen til Kansas og om Chicagos tidlige dage. Hun bor sammen med sønnen og datteren i deres hyggelige hjem 2334 Armetage Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sønnen David W. Nelson, f. 26de mai 1856, blev gift med Martha Larsdatter Røthe, f. 1864 paa Koshkonong, Wis. Om ham kan det siges, at han har udmerket sig ved lang og tro tjeneste. I tolvaars alderen begyndte han at arbeide for The Evening Journal, Chicago, og holdt paa der i 20 aar. Saa var han i 10 aar ved "Skandinaven" hos John Anderson. Nu har han i 21 aar været beskjæftiged, ved The Chicago Examiner. — Altsaa bare et par gange skiftet plads i de mange aar. Han er da ogsaa et interesseret medlem af Vosselaget. Hans hustru er død for flere aar siden. De har et barn, en datter, som bor hos faderen.

Guri Davidsdatter Rekve, f. 1820, kom ogsaa tilbage fra Kansas til Chicago, og blev senere gift med Steffen Bryn, en enkemand, som var jordbruger ved Woodstock, Ill. De havde ingen børn. Hun døde i Chicago 1908.

Mrs. Gudve Rekve Nelson.

came back to Chicago. She didn't have a dollar in her pocket and she owed money for the trip to Chicago. The trip to Kansas cost her the most; but she wasn't one to give up. One would understand that when you know that she's still alive at the advanced age of 95, which she will reach now February 13, and is the only vossings still alive, who went to Kansas before 1860. She probably is best known under the name of Mrs. Gudve Rekve Nelson. This spring it will be 72 tears since she came to this country and with the exception of the years spent in Kansas she has been in Chicago for 70 years. She has a good memory and can tell stories about the trip to Kansas and about the early days in Chicago. She lives with her son and daughter in their pleasant home at 2334 Armitage Avenue, Chicago, IL.

Her son, David W. Nelson, b. May 26, 1856 married Martha Lars-datter Røthe, b. 1864 at Koshkonong, WI. It can be said about him that he distinguished himself by long and faithful service, At age twelve, he began to work for The Evening Journal, Chicago, and continued for 20 years. Then he was with "Skandinaven" with John Anderson. Now he has been employed by The Chicago Examiner. — thus he has only moved a couple times in the many years. He is also an interested member of the Vosselag. His wife died several years ago. They had one child, a daughter, who lives with her father.

Guri Davidsdatter Rekve, b. 1820, also came back from Kansas to Chicago, and was later married to Steffen Bryn, a widower who farmed at Woodstock, IL. They had no children. She died in Chicago in 1908

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Som antydet reiste ikke alle de før nævnte bort igjen fra Kansas. Knut Fletre havde, vistnok sammen med Thormod, forskaffet sig land, der laa nogle mil fra Atchison. Her blev han boende til sin død. Thormod kom ogsaa tilbage, da det sees, at hans dattersøn, som kom til Amerika i 1866, reiste til ham der. Sønnen Thorsten, eller T. F. Thompson, som han skrev sig for, forblev dog i Leland, hvor han blev en af de ledende mænd baade i forretningslivet og i offentlige gjøremaal.

En anden vossefamilie, som skulde sætte sine merker i Kansas, var dog ankommen, inden de første drog bort. Til denne hørte før nævnte Nils Fanestøl. Han arbeidede en tid paa sagbruget i Sumner, og forøvrigt drev med lidt af hvert, indtil han fik sig en jordeiendom, hvorpaa han satte sig til. I 1860 kom dennes far Sylfest Nilson Fanestøl med hustru og 4 af børnene derhen. Han reiste ligeledes fra Leland, hvortil han var kommen fra Voss om vaaren 1857 med sin hele familie, hustru og 7 børn. Sylfest Fanestøl var født 1808. Hans fader, Nils, var født etsteds i Fletre-grænden, Voss, og boede en tid paa Eggjareir, hvor sønnen antagelig var født. Foruden denne havde han datteren Gudve, som blev gift med Askel Skiple, Raundalen, Voss.

Sylfest havde i sine unge dage været kramkar, og som saadan havde han vistnok besøgt Valders og der fundet sig en valdrisjente til hustru. Hendes navn var Britha Pedersdatter Urland. Nogle af deres børn var voxne, da de kom her tillands. Nils, den ældste, havde tjent paa Mølster og Flatekval. Ragnhild, den næste, havde ligeledes tjent paa Mølster. Om reisen hid og sit første ophold i Leland fortæller Sylfest i et brev, som findes i første numer af Wossingen 1857, hvilket her maa udelades af mangel paa plads. To af hans døtre, Ragnhild og Guro, blev gifte i Leland og blev boende der. Den første blev Mrs. C. Anderson, den anden Mrs. T. Iverson. Den sidste kom dog ogsaa senere til Kansas. Sylfest med familie blev boende hos sønnen Nils, som var ugift, saalænge han og hans hustru levede. Først var de 4 aar i Doniphan Co. saa flyttede de til Atchison Co. hvor de senere forblev og drev jordbrug. I 1879 døde Sylfests hustru, og aaret efter tog han en tur til Voss, hvorfra han vendte tilbage i 1881. Han døde i Kansas 1882.

Om deres børn er det at fortælle, at sønnen Nils, f. 1834, døde ved Atchison, Kan., 1907. Ragnhild (mrs. Anderson) f. 1836, boede en tid

They didn't all leave Kansas, as intimated. Knut Fletre had, evidently together with Thormod, procured some land that lay a few miles from Atchison. He lived here the rest of his life. Thormod also came back, since we see that his grandson (daughter's), who came to America in 1866, went to him there. His son, Thorsten, or T. F. Thompson, as he signed himself, remained in Leland, where he became one of the leading men, both in business and in public duties.

Another family from Voss who set their mark in Kansas, had arrived before the others left. The previously named Nils Fanestøl was one of these. He worked at the sawmill in Sumner for a while, besides working at odd jobs, until he got some real estate, where upon he settled in. In 1860, his father Sylfest Nilson Fanestøl, his wife and four of their children arrived. He had just come from Leland, to where he had come from Voss in the spring of 1857 with his entire family of a wife and 7 children. Sylfest Fanestøl was born in 1808. His father. Nils, was born somewhere in the Fletre neighborhood, Voss, and lived a while at Eggjareir, which was his son's probable birthplace. Beside him, he had the daughter Gudve, who married Askel Skiple, Raundalen, Voss.

Sylfest was a peddler in his younger days and as such had evidently visited Valdres and found a valdrismaid for a wife. Her name was Britha Pedersdatter Urland. Some of their children were grown when they came to this country.Nils, the oldest, had worked at Mølster and Flatekval. Ragnhild, the next, had likewise served at Mølster. Sylfest tells about the trip over and the first stay in Leland in a letter that can be found in the number of the Wossingen in 1857, which has to be omitted here because of space. Two of his daughters, Ragnhild and Guro, married in Leland and stayed living there. The first became Mrs. C. Anderson, the second Mrs. T. Iverson. The latter came to Kansas, later. Sylfest and his family stayed at their son Nils, who was unmarried as long as he and his wife lived. They were in Doniphan County for 4 years, then they moved to Atchison County, where they stayed and farmed. Sylfest's wife died in 1879, and the next year, he took a trip to Voss, from where he returned in 1881. He died in Kansas in 1882.

We can say this about their children; son Nils, b. 1834, died in Atchison, KS, in 1907. Ragnhild (Mrs. Anderson) b. 1836, lived in

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i Sheldon, Iowa, men kom tilbage til Leland, hvor hun døde 1910, efterladende sig en søn, Claud Anderson, som bor i Minnesota. Guri (Julia T. Iverson) f. 1838, døde i Kansas 1896. Hendes søn Edward Iverson, som har været county clerk i Atchison county, nu kasserer i State Bank Exchange, Atchison, bor der i byen og to søstre med ham. Peter, f. 1840, døde i Doniphan county 1861. Saa er det Lars, som er den eneste gjenlevende af dem, der i de tidlige dage kom fra Voss og er bosat i Kansas.

Han skriver sig L. S. Nielson og tilhører Vosselaget, i hvilket han tager stor interesse. Han var paa sidste Vosselags-møde 1921 i Minneapolis, og flere havde da fornøielsen af at hilse paa ham. *)

Lars Sylfestson Fanestøl er født paa gaarden Fanestøl, Raundalen, Voss, den 18de november 1844, og var altsaa 13 aar ved ankomsten til Amerika. Under de urolige forhold i borgerkrigens dage meldte han sig ind i statsmilitsen i Kansas og tjente i 1864 3 uger i felten mod general Price i Missouri. Han har drevet som jordbruger og eier nu sammen med sine 4 sønner 500 acres land nogle mil fra Atchison. Hans hustru, med hvem han blev gift i 1886, og hvis pigenavn var Annie Andersen, er af dansk herkomst. Sønnerne James S. og Morris M. Nielson er gifte og bor paa sine jordbrug. Lawrence og Ernest samt datteren Bertha bor hos forældrene. Elsie er mrs. H. Emerick og bor i North Platt, Nebraska. Sylfest Fanestøls datter Anna. f. 1847, gift med Georg Olson, døde i Atchison, Kansas, 1871. Dennes datter Mary, g. m. R. Hyde, bor i Atchison. Martha Sylfestdatter, g. m. P. Henrickson, boede en tid i South Dakota, senere i St. Joseph, Mo. Sønnen

L. S. Nielson.

*) Efterat dette blev opsat, er underretning indløbet om, at L. S. Nielson døde pludseiig af hjertefeil den 11te sept. i Minneapolis.

Sheldon, Iowa, but came back to Leland, where she died in 1910, leaving a son, Claud Anderson, who lives in Minnesota. Guri (Julia T. Iverson) b. 1838, died in Kansas in 1896. Her son, Edward Iverson, who had been the county clerk in Atchison County, now the treasurer of State Bank Exchange, Atchison, lives there in town with two sisters. Peter, b. 1840, died in Doniphan County in 1861. Then there is Lars, who is the only of them still living, who came fom Voss in the early days and settled in Kansas. He signs himself L. S. Nielson and belongs to the Vosselag, in which he takes a big interest. He attended the last convention in 1921 in Minneapolis and many had the satisfaction of greeting him.*)

Lars Sylfestson Fanestøl was born on the Fanestøl farm, Raundalen, Voss, November 18, 1844, and was therefore 13 years old when he came to America. During the stormy days existing in the Civil War he volunteered in the state militia in Kansas and served 3 weeks in 1864 in the field against General Price in Missouri. He has carried on as a farmer and now, together with his four sons, owns 500 acres some miles from Atchison. His wife, whom hw married in 1886, and whose maidebn name was Annie Anderson, is of Danish extraction. Sons James and Morris M. Nielson are married and live on their farms. Lawrence and Ernest as well as daughter Bertha, live with their parents. Elsie is Mrs H. Emerick and lives in North Platte, Nebraska. Sylfest's daughter Anna, b. 1847, married George Olson died in Atchison, KS in 1871. Their daughter Mary, m. R. Hyde and lives in Atchison. Martha Sylfestdatter, m. P. Hendrickson, lived in South Dakota a while, later in St. Joseph, MO. His son, Milford

*) After this was set up, the information arrived that L. S. Nielson died suddenly of heart failure September 11,(1921) in Minneapolis

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Milford Henrickson er jordbruger ved Atchison, og hans eiendom ligger lige ind til onkelens land. Af senere til Kansas ankomne vossinger skal i korthed omtales Thorsten T. Fletre, Thormod Fletres før nævnte dattersøn, der kom til ham fra Voss i 1866. Efter en tids ophold hos bedstefaderen reiste denne til St. Joseph, Mo., og arbeidede der i mange aar paa en sagmølle, og var i lang tid formand paa denne. Saa kjøbte han et stykke land en 10—12 mil fra Atchison, Kan., blev gift med en svensk dame og blev bosiddende paa sit land. Tilliggende land kjøbtes senere og over dette blev jernbanen anlagt. Byen Landcaster voxte saa frem paa hans land. Thorsten afgik ved døden den 10de april 1885. efterladende hustru og fire børn i gode formuesomstændigheder.

Sjur Brække, en velkjendt skomager paa Voss, hvis hustru var i slægt med Fanestøl-familien, kom til denne for noget over 20 aar siden. Han blev bosiddende ca. 40 mil vest for Atchison, hvor han døde for en 5-6 aar siden. Han efterlod sig hustru og 5 børn, der staar sig godt. Børnene er alle gifte. Moderen bor hos sønnen Nuton Brack, Wetmore, Nemeha county, Kansas.

Hendrickson is a farmer near Atchison and his property lies adjacent to his uncle's land. Of the newcomers who came to Kansas later, i shall briefly discuss Thorsten T. Fletre, Thormod Fletre's daughter's son, who came from Voss in 1866. After staying with his grandfather a while, he went to St. Joseph, MO, and worked for many years at a sawmill, and was a foreman for many years. Then he bought a piece of land 10-12 miles from Atchison, KS. Married a Swedish girl and settled on his land. He bought som adjacent land on which the railroad was built later. The town of Landcaster grew up on his property. Thorsten died April 10, 1885, leaving his wife and four children with a sizable fortune.

Sjur Brække, a well-known shoemaker at Voss, whose wife was related to the Fanestøl family, came here over 20 years ago. He wound up living about 40 miles west of Atchison, where he died about 5-6 years ago. He left a wife and five children, who are in good straits. The children are all married. The mother lives with her son Nuton Brack, Wetmore, Nemeha county, Kansas.

Vossafolket i Amerika.

Vossafolk, ja du det samme
Her som høit i nord,
Sagaættens ædle stamme,
Freidig, mandig, stor!
Fødtes du til friked kaaret,
Til en fredens tolk,
Og til liv af høisind baaret,
du, mit elskte folk!

Sagahelten først opdager
Landet, hvor du bor;
Tænker du vist, arvetager:
"Her er hellig jord"! Hvor det
dyre minde maner
Frem din hjertens trang
Til en saga ny—jeg aner
Alt din høie rang.

Ja, jeg skuer dig blandt ætter
Ædel modig, stor.
Ved jeg, høit dit værd man aætter
du, mit folk fra nord.
Hædret i de lærdes sæde,
Hørt paa tingets sal,
Er du biet vor stolthed, glæde,
midt blandt slægters tal.

Hviler du paa fortids minder?
Nei, du henter frem
Arven, Nordens kraft, og vinder,
Jævnt du stiger frem.
Bygger hus og bygger kirke,
Skjøtter landets tarv,
lægger ind velsignet virke,
Øker saa din arv.

Vossafolk, vær da det samme
Her som det mod nord,
Sagaættens værdig stamme—
"Net lik far og mor"!
Aldrig vil du ætten glemme
Og de tusind hjem.
Minderne du varsomt gjemme
som en helligdom!

En Vossing.

The Vossings in America

Vossings, yes, you the same
here as in the far north.
The saga lines noble lineage,
bold, masculine, big!
You are fed by
a spokesman for peace,
to a life of noble birth,
You, my dearest people!

The saga hero first discovered,
the land where you live;
do you think, heir:
"Here is blessed earth", where the
valuable memories charm,
forth your heart's need,
to a new saga—I sense
all your high status.

Yes, I survey you among families,
nobly courageous, huge.
I know you value one's family
you, my northern people.
Honored in the seat of learning,
heard in the lawmaker's chamber,
Are you keeping pride, joy,
among all the relatives.

Do you rest on memories past?
No, you call forth your
legacy, Scandinavian power,
triumph, walk forth
building homes and churches,
conveying your country's need
through your blessed effort,
increasing your heritage.

Vossings, be then the same
here as it was up north,
saga-family's worthy —
"just like father and mother"!
Never will you forget your ancestors
and the thousand homes.
Memories you carefully cherish,
Like a blessed paradise!

A Vossing.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Lidt vossehistorie fra Madison og omegn. *)

Det er en interessant virkelighed, at der blandt de vossinger, som ved et længere ophold har stiftet bekjendt-skab med Madison, er en forbundssenator, en guvernør og en høiesteretsdommer, — altsaa repræsenterende høide-punktet af de tre statsmagter, — den lovgivende, udøvende og dømmende, og paa det nærmeste nok til at forsyne en stor amerikansk stat med dens høieste befal og styrelse. Erob-ringsevnen ligger da endnu vossingerne i blodet, og lig sagahelten Olav Trygvason, hvis morfader sagdes at ha været fra Voss, magter de at finde sig kongeriger, hvor de kommer hen.

Senator Knute Nelson tilbragte, som nævt i forrige artikel, en tid under sin opvæxt og ungdom i Madisons nærhed og studerede i byen. Guvernør Nestos var et par aar ved Wisconsins universitet, som er i Madison, og har siden aflagt byen besøg. Men disse har dog høstet sine største laurbær udenfor Wisconsins grænser, hvorimod den, som det her er hensigten at omtale lidt nærmere, begyndte sin bane udenfor, men har fundet sit virkefelt og sat kronen paa sit værk indenfor grænserne af denne stat, og resultatet er da, at han for længe siden er havnet i Madison og udøver sin magt og myndighed fra statskapitoliet. Det er høiesteretsdommer Aad J. Vinje.

Som repræsentant for hele staten indtager dommer Vinje en særstilling blandt vossingerne der, og ved hans livsløb er der ligesom ved senator Nelsons noget, der sætter som et traditionelt vossestempel derpaa. I mangt og meget har vossingerne været de første blandt norskerne her i landet. Lig forfædrene paa Voss, der under landets krige krævede som en gammel ret at gaa foran i en alvorsdyst, hvorom deres sagabog fortæller, har de her paa mange omraader gaaet foran i den kamp, som har bragt nord-veststaterne til at blomstre, som de gjør. De har som rydningsmænd, prester lovgivere og jurister brudt baner til etterfølgelse, som det lyser af, og enkelte er da, som nævnt, komme til at indtage stillinger som de første paa samfundets høieste tinder.

*) Paa side 7, 3die hefte, staar Nils istedetfor Styrk E. Lødve.

A little history of the vossings in the Madison area.*)

It is an interesting fact that among the vossings who in a longer relationship with Madison, we find a National senator, a governor and a supreme court justice, — therefore representing the high point of the three state authorities,—the law giver, the executive and the judge, and at nearest enough to satisfy a big America n state with its highest authority and administration. The desire to win still lies in the blood of a vossing. And like the saga hero, Olav Trygvason, whose mother is said to be from Voss, they manage to find kindoms wherever they go.

Senator Knute Nelson spent, as described in previous article, most of his growing up and youth in the vicinity of Madison and went to school here in town. Governor Nestos attended the University of Wisconsin, located in Madison subsequently has paid visits to town. But these have gotten their most laurels outside of the Wisconsin's borders, as compared to he, whom we are going to talk about closer, who started his course outside of, but found his arena and crowned his work inside the borders of this state, resulting in his landing in Madison and executed his power and authority from the state capitol. That is Supreme Court Justice Aad J. Vinje.

As a representative of the entire state, Judge Vinje occupies a special position, and with his career being somewhat similar to Senator Nelson's, something that puts a traditional vossing stamp on it. In mny and much. The vossings have been the first among the Norwegians here in the country. Like their forefathers in Voss, who during that country's wars insisted, as an old prerogative, to go ahead in battle, as the saga books tell, they have led in that effort that has brought the northwest states into flowering, as they do. As pioneers, clergy, lawmakers and judges have broken the trail for their followers, who brighten the way, and who, occasionally, as mentioned, come to occupy positions, as society's highest peaks.

*) On page 7, 3rd issue, it should be Styrk E. Lødve instead of Nils.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Med hensyn til jurister saa kan vossingerne merke sig, at den første nordmand, som praktiserede lovkyndighed i Amerika, var Lars Anderson Flage (Lewis Anderson), er det sagt, der boede i Chicago, og pladsen som den første kredsretsdomtner holdes af Aad Vinje, der tillige, som nævnt, nu er høiesteretsdomrner. I sidstnaevnte værdighed blev han vel ikke netop den første, da en sagfører i North Dakota rykkede op i en saadan stilling nogle aar før ham, men denne holdt dog stillingen bare nogle aar, mens Vinje den 1ste januar iaar begyndte paa sin anden lange termin paa 10 aar, foruden de par aar han unfyldte resten af en andens termin.

Dommer Aad J. Vinje er født paa gaarde Vinje, Tykkebygden, Voss, den 10de nov. 1857, søn af gaardbruger Johannes Vinje (f. 1823) og hustru Ingeborg (f. 1884) datter af David Aadsen Kløve. I 1859 mistede han sin far, der døde ved et ulykkestilfælde under høkjø-ring. Moderen blev i 1864 gjengift, og i 1869 udvan-drede familien, der bestod af hans mor, stedfar of 5 børn, til Amerika. David, den næstældste, var reist aaret forud. De bosatte sig her i landet i Marshall county, Iowa, hvor forael-drene siden forblev. Hans skolegang var begyndt paa Voss, og efter ankomsten til Iowa gjennemgik han "common" skolen der. I 1873 paabegyndte han sin college uddannelse ved Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. Efter en termin der, var han terminen 1874-75 ved Northwestern universitetet, Des Moines, Ia. Saa var han i flere aar skolelærer, da han selv maatte skaffe sig midler til sin videre skolegang. Men om høsten 1878 tog han ind paa Wisconsins universitet i Madison og graduerede fra den literære af deling der i 1884 og fra lovafdelingen i 1887. Imidlertid var han

Høiesteretsdommer Aad J. Vinje.

With regard to jurists, vossings can also be proud that the first Norwegian who practiced law in the United States, was Lars Anderson Flage (Lewis Anderson), it is said, who lived in Chicago, and the place of the first Circuit Court judge is held by Aad Vinje who is, in addition, now Supreme Court Justice. In the last named esteem he wasn't the first, since an attorney in North Dakota advanced to a similar position some years before he, but this held the position only a few years, while Vinje on the 1st of January this year begins his second 10-year term in addition to the two years he completed of another's term.

Judge Aad J. Vinje was born on the Vinje farm, Tykkebygden, Voss, November 10, 1857, son of farmer Johannes Vinje (b. 1823) and wife Ingeborg (b. 1884) daugh-ter of David Aadsen Kløve. In 1859, he lost his father, who was killed in hay wagon accident. His mother remarried in 1864, and the family emigrated, consisting of his mother, step-mother of 5 children, to America. David, the next oldest, had gone the year before. They settled in Marshall county, Iowa, where the parents remained. His education had been begun at Voss, but after arrival in Iowa, he went to common school there. He began his college education in 1873 at Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. After one semester there, he spent 1874-75 at Northwestern Univer-sitetet, Des Moines, IA. He taught school for several years, in order to earn money for further schooling. In the fall of 1878 i matriculated in the University of Wisconsin in Madison and was graduated from the School of Arts and Sciences in 1884 and from their Law School in 1887. In the meantime, since 1884, he had begun as an assist-

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i 1884 begyndt som assistent ved statsbiblioteket og havde denne bestilling til 1888. Saa var han assistent hos høiesteretsreferenten fra 1888 til 1891. I dette aar flyttede han til Superior, Wis., og begyndte at praktisere lovkyndighed. Med dette drev han saa til den 10de aug. 1895, da han ud-nævntes til kredsdommer i 11te retskreds, Wisconsin, og holdt denne stilling til den 10de sept. 1910, da han udnævn-tes til høiesteretsdommer i pladsen efter Joshoa E. Dodge, som søgte afsked. Den 4de april 1911 blev han uden oppo-sition valgt til en fuld termin paa 10 aar, og ved dennes udløb blev han ved valget ifjor ligeledes uden opposition gjenvalgt for 10 aar, og begyndte denne termin i jan. 1922.

I 1886 blev han gift med Alice Idell Miller fra Oregon, Wis. Hun er af en gammel Ny England familie og fik sin skolegang ved Cambridge, Massachusetts. De har havt 5 børn, af hvilke 3 lever, sønnen Arthur M., som bor i Madison, og døtrene Janet (mrs. A. R. Taylor) og Ethel.

Af hans søskende lever bare to. Hans søster Julia, f. den 12te jan. 1855, blev gift med A. H. Dahl fra Flekkefjord og boede flere aar i Madison, mens mr. Dahl var statskasserer i Wisconsin. Før boede de i Westby, Wis., nu i Kenosha, Wis. Søsteren Ellen bor i Dunbar, Iowa.

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—Aarsmøde blev holdt i Voss Barnehjem bededag nov. 10de. Af det oplæste regnskab sees det, at Thorger Thompson, Cambridge, Wis. har givet kr. 11,958 til legatet, som bærer hans forældres navn, og at der ved Knut Henderson, som forvalter af boet efter mrs. Synva Rekve, Deerfield, Wis., var modtaget kr. 6,891, der ved tillagte renter nu skal udgjøre et fond paa kr. 7,000, som bærer hendes navn. 12 børn underholdes i hjemmet nu, men der er rum for det dobbelte. Der mangler dog midler til at underholde saa mange. Bidrag til støtte af hjemmet er kjærkomne og modtages med tak.

—Nydyrkning af 850 maal jord er gjort i forløbne sommer. Det er 250 maal mere end noget andet herred i fylket.

—Ny jernbanelinje Voss—Vik—Vangsnes blev antagen af Hordaland fylkes ting den 11te dec. Denne linje tænkes lagt gjennem Myrkdalen, Vossestranden og over Viksfjeldet til Sogn.

tant at the State Library and had this position until 1888. Then he was assistant Supreme Court Reporter from 188 to 1891. in this year he moved to Superior, WI and started a law practice. He continued this until August 10, 1895 when he was appointed Circuit Court Judge for the 11th District in Wisconsin, and he held this position until September 10, 1910 when he was named Supreme Court justice to replace Joshua E. Dodge, who wanted to retire. He was elected, without opposition, in the April 4, 1911 election to a full term of 10 years and when this was completed he again was re-elected, without opposition, for another ten years and started this in January 1922.

He married Alice Idell Miller from Oregon, WI in 1886. She is from an old New England family and was educated at Cambridge, Massachusetts. They have five children, of whom 3 are alive, son Arthur M., who lives in Madison, and daughters Janet (Mrs. A. R. Taylor) and Ethel.

Only two of his siblings still live. His sister Julia, b. January 12, 1855, married A. H. Dahl from Flekkefjord and lived several years in Madison, while Mr. Dahl was State Treasurer in Wisconsin. Before, they lived in Westby, Wis., now in Kenosha, Wis. The sister Ellen lives in Dunbar, Iowa.

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—The annual meeting of the Voss Children's Home took place November 10. From the treasurer's report we see that Thorger Thompson, Cambridge, WI has given NKR 11,958 to an endowment that is named for his parents, and that Knut Henderson, as executor of the estate of Mrs. Synva Rekve, Deerfield, WI, has received NKR 6891, including interest which will constitute an amount of NKR 7000, which carries her name. There are twelve children in orphanage now, but there is room for twice that. There is only a lack of funds to support that many. Contributions for the support of the home are welcome and received with gratitude.

—Cultivation of 850 mål of new ground was done this past summer. That's 250 mål more than any other township in the county.

—A new railroad track from Voss—Vik—Vangsnes was approved by the Hordaland County Board on December 11. This line is planned through Myrkdalen, Vossestranden and over Viksfjell to Sogn.

Paa Voss.

—Vossekirken skal i forbindelse med 900 aars festlighederne for kristendommens indførelse paa Voss restaureres. Dens gamle indventar med prægtige udskjæringer, som toges ud i 1870 aarene, skal indsættes igjen. Fjerde juledag afholdtes en stor programmæssig underholdning i kirken til indtægt for samme.

—Bjørgum ungdomslag, som blev stiftet i 1910, har i forløbne aar bygget sig et prægtigt forsamlingshus, som med en stor fest blev indviet den 18de dec. Huset staar ved Hardangerveien paa Veiseteigen. Det er bygget i den gamle stavkirkestil. Magnus Dagestad, som er bestyrer af Den norske industriskole paa Voss, var arkitekten. Inden i er der meget fint træskjærerarbeide, udført af Lars Hæve og træskjærer Lægland. Bygmestrene var Anders Fenne og Lars Møn med murarbeide af Knut Fenne. Huset er værdsat til 38,000 kr.

—I november havde to velkjendte skolelærere sit 50 aars jubilæum, nemlig Ivar Litlere og Olav Bjørgaas. Voss lærerlag havde fest for dem den 19de november. — Litlere var først lærer paa Herløen ude ved havkysten, saa havde han Saue-, Leidal-, Nedkvitne kredserne paa Voss. Nu har han i lang tid havt Gjeralds-kredsen, Bordalen. Bjørgaas begyndte med Kyte—Nedkvitne kredsen, saa Bakketun og Skjerve, Bjørgum og Finne kredserne. Har nu i 25 aar været lærer i Vestbygden.

—Jordemor Margretha Gjerstad feirede i sept. sit 50 aars jubilæum som jordemor og i okt. sin 80 aarige fødselsdag. Mange Amerika-vosser har faaet en god modtagelse i verden af hende.

At Voss.

—In connection with the 900 year festivities for Christianity's introduction to Voss, the Voss church shall be restored. Its old fixtures with splendid carvings, which were removed in the 1870's, shall be re-installed. On the fourth day of Christmas a big entertainment in the church is scheduled for income for it.

—Bjørgum Youth Association, which was formed in 1910, in the recent year has built a splendid meeting building, which was dedicated December 18, with a big party. The building is located on Hardanger Road at Veiseteigen. It is built in the old stave church style. Magnus Dagestad, who is the manager of the Norwegian Industry School at Voss, was the architect. The fixtures consist of very nice wood carving work, completed by Lars Hæve and woodcarver Lægland. The builders were Anders Fenne and Lars Møn with masonry by Knut Finne. The building is valued at NKR. 38,000.

—Two familiar schoolteachers had their 50th anniversaries in November, namely Ivar Litlere and Olav Bjørgaas. Voss Teacher's Association had a party for them November 19. — Litlere was the first teacher at Herløen out by the seacoast, then at Saue-, Leidal and Nedkvitne Circuits at Voss. Now he has had the Gjeralds-Circuit and Bordalen for a long time. Bjørgaas started at Kyte—Nedkvitne Circuit, then Bakketun and Skjerve, Bjørgum and Finne Circuits. Now he has been a teacher in Vestbygden for 25 years.

—Midwife Margretha Gjerstad celebrated her 50th year as a midwife in September and her birthday in October reaching 80 years. Many America-vossings got a good reception into the world from her.

Lensmann Mads Sæve.

Tale av Lars Kindem ved avdukingi den 14. august.

(Resten)

Um lensmannen si verksemd og dugleik hev eg ikkje til dessa funne noko vidare i arkivi, men held det trulegt, der kann finnast noko i dei partar av arkivi, eg endaa ikkje hev gjenge igjenom fraa den tid.

Som fyrr nemnt var han lensmann paa Voss fraa 1686— 1707. Han er paa tingi og elles i offentlege dokument titulera for bondelensmann,

Sheriff Mads Sæve.

Speech at the unveiling by Lars Kindem On August 14.

(Remainder)

About the sheriff's activity or ability, I haven't found anything further in the archives, but it is probable that something can be found in those parts of the archives from that time that I haven't looked through.

As I said before, he was sheriff at Voss from 1686—1707. In the public documents or at court, he he was addressed as farmersheriff

likesom dei andre lensmenn baade fyre og etter han. Eg hev sett igjenom ymse brevskap, protokollar og dokument fraa den tid, men hev ikkje treft paa noko, som er skrive av han — anna enn at han fleire gonger hev skrive namnet sitt under kvitteringar for løni. Baade han og lensmannen i Vasvøri hadde same løn, nemleg 4 rd. for aaret, som dei fekk utbetalt paa tingi af futen. Etter deira underskrift aa døma, hev dei ikkje vore mykje skriveføre. Eg hev ikkje set noko klage yver Mads Sæve eller merknad paa nokon maate. (Der hev nemleg vore klage yver sume av lensmennerne). Eg trur han var ein grei og dugande mann for si tid og som folki hadde vyrdnad for. Han var ein av bygdi sine mest velstaaande menn. Det syner skifti sovel etter Ingebjørg kona hans, som etter han sjølv.

Ved skiftet i 1733 etter Ingebjørg aatte dei jordegods og anna for ialt 1212 rd. 2 mrk. 4 skl. etter vurderingi. Derav var jordegodset 4 laupar i Sæve vurdert for 240 rd. og 2 laupar 2 pd. i Hæve for 160 rd. So var der utlaante pengar 416 rd. kontantar 90 rd., sylv for 48 rd., koparkjedlar for 61 rd., sengklæde for 56 rd., krøter. for 103 rd. o. s. b. Som arv der kona til skiftes vart der 1183 rd. Derav fekk Mads halvparten og borni til skiftes den andre soleis, at sonen fekk dubbelt mot kvar av gjentorne.

Ved skifte 1715-16 etter lensmannen sjølv vart der til skiftes millom enkja og barni etter Ingebjørg 812 rd. Jordegodset var umlag det same som ved fyrenemnde skifte. Av andre eigneluter skal eg nemna: l blaa silkepung og 2 andre pungar, alle med ikkje so lite pengar i, ei skaal med pengar, 5 biletaaklæde, 14 aaklæde, 30 kvitlar, 7 undersengjar, 8 hovuddynor, 21 kyr, 9 gjeldnaut, 3 hestar, 6 kalvar, 56 sauer, 9 geiter, 7 koparkjelar, 4 kornbyror og 4 saaer med korn i, ialt 22½ tunna korn.

Pengarne hadde i dei tider mykje større verd enn no. For at ein skal kunna gjera seg nokolunde rett meining um pengeverdet daa og um Mads Sæve sin midel skal eg nemna, at i skifter var ei kyr sett til 2-3½ rd., l smale til en halv rd., l hest 2 og en halv—fire rd., l tunna korn en og en halv rd., koparkjelar 14 skil. morki osv.

Mads Sæve aatte ei tid 2 laupar jordgods i Sogn. Dat selde han fyrr 1713.

Han vart umlag 70 aar gamall og vart gravlagd under kyrkjegolvet i kyrkja paa Vangen. Han hadde fyreaat syrgt for det og betalt

similar to the other sheriffs both before and after him. I have looked through the various files, protocols and documents from that time, but haven't run into anything written by him—other than that he several times signed his name on receipts for his salary. Both he and the sheriff in Vasvøri had the same pay, namely 4 rd. (Riksdalars) per year, which was dispensed at court by the bailiff. Judging by their signatures, they weren't very literate. I haven't seen any complaints about Mads Sæve or comments of any kind. (There have often been complaints about some of the sheriffs). I believe him to have been a pleasant, capable man of his time and in whom people had respect. He was one of the wealthiest men in the district. This is demonstrated in the estate settlement of his wife, Ingebjørg, as well as after himself.

The estate settlement for Ingebjørg showed that she owned in real estate and other property 1212 riksdalars, 2 mark, 4 shillings of value. Of this the real estate in Sæve was assessed value of 4 laup and 2 laup, 2 pounds in Hæve. Then there was additionally money lent of a value of 416 riksdalars. cash 90 riksdalars, silver 48 rd., copper kettles 61 rd., bedclothes 56 rd., animals 103 rd., etc. From this Mads inherited half and the children half such that the son got double what each girl received.

At the estate settlement for the sheriff, himself, the children received 812 rd. The real estate was about the same as in the previous estate. Of other belongings I will list: 1 blue silk bags and 2 other bags, all containing considerable money, a bowl with money, 5 pictured tapestries, 14 tapestries, 30 woolen blankets, 7 trundlebeds, 8 headquilts, 21 cows, 9 steers, 3 horses, 6 calves, 56 sheep, 9 goats, 7 copper kettles, 4 grain bins and 4 tubs with barley, in all 22½ barrels of grain.

Money had a much greater value in those days than now. To get an idea of the correct value then and about Mads Sæve's circumstances I can say in the settlement a cow was worth 2-31/2 rd., 1 sheep a half rd., 1 horse 2 and a calf—four rd. 1 barrel of grain 1½ rd., copper kettles 14 shillings, etc.

Mads Sæve, at one time, owned 2 laup real estate in Sogn. He sold this before 1713.

He became about 70 years old and was buried beneath the floor in the church at Vangen. He had planned for this in advance and

6 rd. for gravplassen. Det var nemleg dei tider høve til aa faa kjøpa seg gravplass under kyrkjegolvet og der var visse prisar fastsette ved klg, anordning for dei ymse plassar i kyrkjorne.

Det er ein sømeleg og god gamal skikk aa minnast sine fedrar, og det er vigtugt at dette heldt ved. Det hjelper til at ættar- og slektskjennsla heldt seg livande hjaa oss. Vore fedrar hev fram gjenom tiderne bana vegen for dei som kjem etter, og einkvar av dei hev gjort sitt til at tilværet for etterkomarane paa so mange maatar hev vorte betre. Paa dei tider Mads Sæve livde var det ofte tunga og myrke tider for landet vaart og dermed og for bygdi vaar. Landet var ufritt, der var ofte krig, so bygdi sine kraftigsta og beste søner maatte ut og forsvara fedralandet. Krigarne førde med seg svære utlogor, og for aa stetta dei, vart der paalagt baade mange og tunge skattar. Sjukdomar herja, og der var fleire gonger uaar. Under alt dette maatte einkvar syta for seg og sine. Der var ikkje nokor statsstudnad aa faa for den einskilde paa nok on maate. Naar me tenkjer yver alt dette, vil me forstaa at det var ikkje greidt for fedrane vore aa halda seg uppe. Me som no liver stend difor i stor takkeskuld til dei og daa fyrst og fremst til dei me ættar fraa. Ein maate aa syna si takksemd paa er aa setja upp eit varigt minnesmerkje. Det var difor svært gildt at Ragnvald Sæve fekk reist eit minnesmarkje, at andre av ætti vart med og heile arbeidet er gjort av folk av ætti til og med innskrifti, som er utførd av Knut Røte og Lars Hæve.

Me vil no gjerne faa sjaa denne steinen, som er reist til minne um vaar gamle gjæve ættarfar Mads Sæve.

Lat difor duken falla. Eit tre gange tre hurra.

Paa denne steinen vil standa, naar innskrifti vert heilt ferdug:

Lensmann Mads Torbjørnson Sæve
f. 1645 d. 1715.
Reist, av ætti.

Bumerket hans er sett paa.

Lat det no verta ei kjær plikt for ætti no og sainare aa verna um dette minnesmerkje, og lat det med si innskrift minna oss og vaare etterkomarar um kva han hev vore for ætti og bygdi og ei maning til oss um at me—einkvar paa den maate ein hev givnad til—gjer det beste me evnar som gode lemer av ætti, bygdi og fedralandet.

paid 6 rd. for the burial plot. At that time, it was the custom to buy a burial plot under the church floor and there were established prices for these various places according to royal ordinance.

It is a good old custom to remember you forefathers, and it is important that this continue. It helps that family and relative knowledge is alive with us. Our forefathers, through the tears, have blazed the trail for those who came later, and each of them have done their share so that conditions are better, in so many ways. There were difficult and dark times for our country at the time Mads Sæve lived and thereby for our district. The country didn't have its freedom, there often was war, so the district had to help and the finest sons had to go and defend their country. The wars carried great expense and in order to support them, there were many and heavy taxes. Sickness raged, and there were many famines. During all this, one had to look after oneself and his own. There wasn't any government assistance to be had. When we think about all this, we can understand that it wasn't easy for our forefathers to stay alive. Those of us living now owe them a debt and first and foremost those we descend from. One method of showing this gratitude is to erect a lasting monument. Therefore, it was extremely nice of Ragnvald Sæve to raise this marker, that others of the family helped and the entire work was performed by descendants up to and including the inscription carried out by Knut Røte and Lars Hæve.

We would now like to see this stone, erected in memory of our old, fine progenitor Mads Sæve.

So let the veil fall. A three times three hurrah.

This stone will read when the inscription is complete:

Sheriff Mads Torbjørnson Sæve
b. 1645 d. 1715.
Erected by his family.

His brand is put on the stone.

Let it now be a loving duty for the family now and in the future to preserve this monument, and may its inscription remind us and our descendants what he meant to the family and district and be a message to us that we—each of us according to our talents—do as well as we can as good branches of the family, district and fatherland.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Dødsfald paa Voss i 1921.

Vangens sogn:

— Torgels K. Hegg, 21 aar; Torstein Leidal, 80; Einar Ingvolstad, 30; Kari K. Norekval 34; Viking N. Urland, 83; Jorund T. Dagestad, 85; fru Janna Tangen, 64; Martha K. Dymbe, f. Rio, 60; Martha T. Tøn, 31; Eirik G. Klyve, 44; Martha Lunde, f. Saue, 61; Martha A. Trænslien, 61; Elling A. Hegg, 89; Kristian Skutle, 27; Anders B. Kyte, 63; Martha Th. Traa. 49; Kristi J. Rekve, 15; Endre Nilsen Græe, 74; Brynjel Veisene, f. Styve, 55; Anna K. Ullestad, 72; Johannes S. Skiple, 82; Ole Vesstr-heim, 61; Britha Larsdatter Rongve, f. Vike, 67; handels-mand Johannes Vangen, 63; Sigrid G. Gilderhus, 84; Svend M. Een, f. Gjerskval. 93; Martha Bryngelsdatter Kyte, 55; Ingeborg Brække, (Raundalen), 80; Guro Steffensdatter Tesdal, f. Rokne, 88; Steffen Almeland, 61; Hermand Istad, 36; Størk A. Leidal, 87; Ole K. Opkvitue, 65; Britha D. Vivaas, 61; Ole Knutsen Gjerald, f. Rokne, 70; Inger B. Vold; Ingeleif Ekros; lærer Hans Hirth (Lirhushagen.)

Vossestranden:

— Marjo K. Myrlandshaug, f. Tveito, 78; Anna Ivarsdatter Nesheim, 93; Styrkaar Larson Ulvund, 77; Lars Hemre, 76; handelsmand Lars Vinje, 60; Sjur Nelsen Haga; Kristina Draugsvold, 46; Anders Anfinsen Jordalen, 85; Anders L. Hemre, 57; Aagot K. Drøgsvold, 55.

Evanger:

—Ingeborg A. Bolstad, 69; Albert Hernes, 21; Nils O. Styve, 22.

—Martinius Bjøndal, en af grundlæggerne af Duckstad-fossens mølle og senere i 25 aar maskinist ved Voss elektriske værk, døde den 17de aug., 66 aar gammel.

—Redaktør Ludvig Bru døde den 22de juni, 46 aar. Han var født i Strandebarm, Hardanger, men nedlagde sit betydeligste arbeide paa Voss, som lærer, redaktør for "Hordaland" og som en af lederne i mange gjøremaal i bygden.

—Stationsmester ved Notoddens jernbane-station Johannes Wæhle afgik ved døden den 24de juli 1921. Han var født paa Voss 1860—søn af forhv. lensmand Hovda i Evanger. Begyndte i jernbanetjenesten ved anlægget af Vossebanen.

—Knut K. Næsheim, som var kjøbmand i Haugesund, er død der, 83 aar gammel. Han reiste i ung alder fra Voss.

— Sorenskriver L. Abrahamson, som en tid var paa Voss, døde den 21de juli i Kristiania.

Deaths at Voss in 1921.

Vang Parish:

—Torgels K. Hegg, 21 years; Torstein Leidal, 80; Einar Ingvolstad, 30; Kari K. Norekval 34; Viking N. Urland, 83; Jorund T. Dagestad, 85; Miss Janna Tangen, 64; Martha K. Dymbe, b. Rio, 60; Martha T. Tøn, 31; Eirik G. Klyve, 44; Martha Lunde, b. Saue, 61; Martha A. Trænslien, 61; Elling A. Hegg, 89; Kristian Skutle, 27; Anders B. Kyte, 63; Martha Th. Traa. 49; Kristi J. Rekve, 15; Endre Nilsen Græe, 74; Brynjel Veisene, b. Styve, 55; Anna K. Ullestad, 72; Johannes S. Skiple, 82; Ole Vesstrheim, 61; Britha Larsdatter Rongve, b. Vike, 67; Storekeeper Johannes Vangen, 63; Sigrid G. Gilderhus, 84; Svend M. Een, b. Gjerskval. 93; Martha Bryngelsdatter Kyte, 55; Ingeborg Brække, (Raundalen), 80; Guro Steffensdatter Tesdal, b. Rokne, 88; Steffen Almeland, 61; Hermand Istad, 36; Størk A. Leidal, 87; Ole K. Opkvitne, 65; Britha D. Vivaas, 61; Ole Knutsen Gjerald, b. Rokne, 70; Inger B. Vold; Ingeleif Ekros; Teacher Hans Hirth (Lirhushagen.)

Vossestranden:

— Marjo K. Myrlandshaug, b. Tveito, 78; Anna Ivarsdatter Nesheim, 93; Styrkaar Larson Ulvund, 77; Lars Hemre, 76; Storekeeper Lars Vinje, 60; Sjur Nelsen Haga; Kristina Draugsvold, 46; Anders Anfinsen Jordalen, 85; Anders L. Hemre, 57; Aagot K. Drøgsvold, 55.

Evanger:

—Ingeborg A. Bolstad, 69; Albert Hernes, 21; Nils O. Styve, 22.

—Martinius Bjøndal, one of the founders of Duckstad Falls Mill and later a machinist for 25 years with Voss Electrical Company, died August 17, 66 years old.

—Editor Ludvig Bru died June 22m 46 years old. He was born at Strandebarm, Hardanger, but did most of his most meaningful work at Voss, as a teacher, editor for "Hordaland" and as a leader in many public duties in the district.

—Station Master at Notoddens Railroad Station Johannes Wæhle died July 24, 1921. He was born at Voss in 1860—the son of former Sheriff Hovda in Evanger. He started his railroad service with the construction of the Vossebanen.

—Knut K. Næsheim, who was a merchant in Haugesund, died there, 83 years old. He left Voss at a young age.

—Judge L. Abrahamson, who was at Voss for a time, died July 21 in Kristiania.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Nr. 2. 4de aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857 - 1860.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1922.

VOSSELAGETS EMBEDSMÆND:

Præsident — Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.
Vice-præsident — R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.
Sekretær —K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, Wis.
Kasserer — John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.
Redaktør — K. A. Rene.

Medlemskontingent $1.00 for aaret. Enkle numre 25 c.

Vossemøder.

Den 25de februar holdtes et vossemøde i Bethel kirkes forsamlingsrum, Madison, Wis. I dette deltog ca. 100 personer—alle fra Dane county, hvori byen ligger. En hel del om lagets anliggender blev drøftet paa mødet, saasom Norges-turen, bladsagen og lagets aarsmøde. Ifølge en skrivelse fra formanden i komiteen for vossereisen, guv. Nestos, blev enhver anmodet om at gjøre vosseturen bekjendt for slægt og venner. Der vistes adskillig interesse for skriftet "Vossingen", som man ønskede, om mulig, at faa i en større udgave. Som passende steder for aarsmødet omtaltes Decorah, Lake Mills, Ia., eller Albert Lea, Minn., hvortil man kunde komme uden altfor store udgifter. Saa organiserede forsamlingen sig til etslags county-lag, der skulde ha møder to gange aarlig, et ved St. Hans tid paa landet og et ved juletider i en by. Da ho vedlagets tilstedeværende embedsmænd helst vilde at andre skulde stelle med dette, saa valgtes John Pederson (Hosaas) fra Morrisonville til formand, Odd K. Glimme, viceformand, Ole S. Vinje, sekretær og Th. Lofthus, kasserer—alle fra Madison, samt en femmandskomite til at hjælpe til med møderne. Efterpaa havdes bevertning.

—I Minneapolis og Chicago er der ogsaa dannet smaa Vosselag. Paa førstnævnte sted blev det dannet efter aarsmødet ifjorhøst. Anfin Seim skal være lagets sekretær.

I Chicago har man havt en saadan forening før, men den har slumret en tid, indtil man den 4de mars iaar fik den paa føde igjen, saa at der nu skal holdes 3-4 møder om aaret. Dets formand er Anders Høiland, sekretær Bertha Herheim, finanssekretær John Glimme og kasserer P. A. Tveito. Alle gode Vosselagsmedlemmer.

VOSSELAGETS OFFICERS:

President — Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.
Vice-President — R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.
Secretary —K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, Wis.
Treasurer — John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.
Editor — K. A. Rene

Membership $1.00 per year. Single numbers 25¢.

Vosselag meetings.

On February 25, a Vosselag meeting (Madison) was held in the assembly room of Bethel Church, Madison, WI. About 100 people attended—all from Dane County, wherein the city is located. A great deal of the lag's business was discussed at the meeting, like the Norway trip, the newsletter and the organization's annual convention. In accordance to a letter from the chairman of the committee for the trip, each and every attendee is urged to make the trip known to friends and relatives. A great deal of interest was shown for the publication "Vossingen", in which people wished, if possible, to get a larger edition. Decorah, Lake Mills, IA or Albert Lea, MN where people could attend without too much expense, were talked about. Then the gathering organized itself into a sort of county club, which would have meetings twice a year, one at St. Hans time in the country and another at Christmas in a town. Since the current lag's officers preferred that others should deal with this, John Pederson (Hosaas) from Morrisonville president, Odd K. Glimme, vice-president, Ole S. Vinje, secretary and Th. Lofthus, treasurer—all from Madison, were elected officers, as well as a five-man committee to help with the meetings. Afterward, we had refreshments.

—Small Vosselags have also been formed in Minneapolis and Chicago. The former was created at a meeting last fall. Anfin Seim is to be the lag's secretary.

They have had a similar organization in Chicago before, but it has been quiescent for a while until it was put on its feet again March 4, so they will have meetings 3-4 times a year. Anders Høiland is the president, Bertha Herheim, secretary, John Glimme, financial secretary and P. A. Tveito, treasurer. All are good members of Vosselaget.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Knut Henderson (Løne)

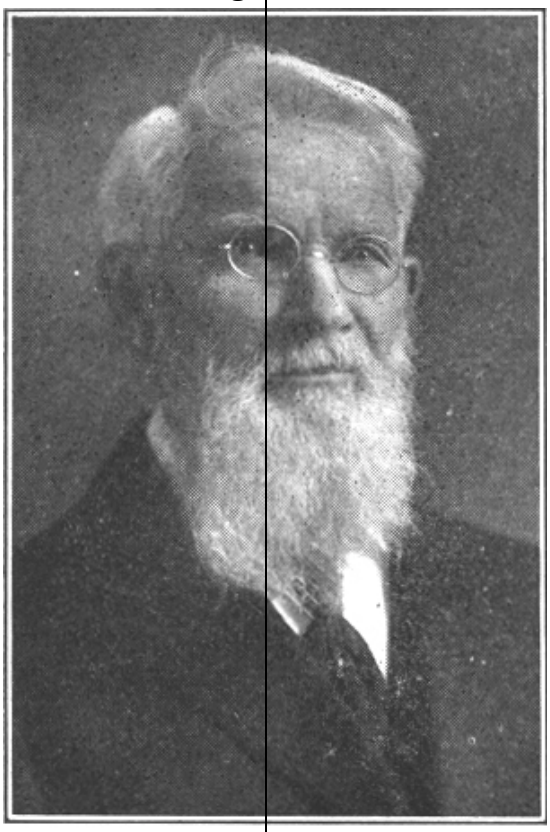
Der er neppe mange vossinger i Amerika, som ikke kjender dette navn, og paa Voss har man ogsaa, som det ser ud til, god grund til at erindre det. Nylig stod følgende at læse i et vosseblad:

Knut Henderson (Løne) har nu atter vist sin kjærlighed til sin fødebygd derved, at der i julen kom som gave fra ham til Voss Folkemuseum en stor sending af norske bøger, udgivne i Amerika. Deriblandt er flere større værdifulde bøger. Nogle andre ting er ogsaa med. For denne gilde gave vil vist mange her i bygden, som har interesse for museet, være med i styrets varmeste tak til den høiagtede giver, som baade i ord og gjerning har gjort saa meget for Vosse-bygden. — Styret for Voss Folkemuseum den 31te jan. 1922.

L. Kindem.

Der har allerede tidligere været nævnt lidt i dette skrift om, hvad Henderson har gjort især for Voss Barnehjem, men han har været med i saa meget og interesseret sig i den grad for de norske bevægelser her i landet, om hvilke han kan fortælle mangt et interessant træk, at vi tåger leilighed til at nævne lidt mere om ham ved denne anledning.

Knut Henderson var født paa gaarden Løne, Voss, den 16de nov. 1835 og er altsaa nu over 86 aar. Hans hustru Margretha Rognalsdatter, f. Glimme. Med dem og søskende kom han I 1849 til Amerika, hvor faderen fik kjøbt den jordeiendom ved Cambridge, Wis., hvorpaa Knut nu bor. Hans ældste bror Bryngel var kommen til Amerika allerede i 1844 og var bosat i Chicago. Der slog ogsaa Knut sig til og lærte malerhaandverket. Han drev



Knut Henderson (Løne)

Knut Henderson (Løne)

There are hardly any vossings in America who don't know this name and at Voss people have a good reason, it appears, to remember it. Recently, the following was to be read in a Voss newspaper:

Knut Henderson (Løne) has again shown his love for his birth district by at Christmas sending a gift from him to the Voss Folk museum; a large donation of Norwegian books, published in America. There are several valuable volumes among them. For this kind gift, many here at Voss, who have an interest in the museum, join the board of directors in the warmest thanks to this highly esteemed donor who in both word and deed has done so much for the district of Voss. — Board of the Voss Folk museum, January 31, 1922.

L. Kindem.

Earlier in this paper, there has been mention of what Henderson has done, especially for the Voss Children's Home; but he has been involved so much and interested himself in the Norwegian movement here in this country, about which he can tell many an interesting feature, that we take this opportunity to tell some more about him on this occasion.

Knut Henderson was born on the Løne farm, November 16, 1835 and therefore he is now over 86 years. His parents were Haldor Bryngelsen Løne and his wife Margretha Rognalsdatter, neé Glimme. He came to America with his siblings and parents in 1849 and his father bought some property at Cambridge, WI where Knut now lives. His oldest brother, Bryngel had preceded them in 1844 and lived in Chicago. Knut also went there to learn painting. Later he operated his own

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

senere egen forretning der i mange aar. Han var da i sin unge alder med i mangt og meget, som foregik blandt de norske i Chicago i disse tidlige dage. Var saaledes med i den bekjendte Paul Andersons kirke, som igrunden først var organiseret af vossinger, sang i koret der, og da han havde en ualmindelig god sangstemme blev han bevæget til at studere musik, hvilket han gik grundigt ivei med under kyndige lærere. Sang studerede han under prof. Geo. T. Root, harmoni og komposition under prof. Wimmerstad og lærte at spille paa orgel af organist og orgelbygger Chant. Saa begyndte han som den første norske til at holde sangskole i Chicago og havde i længere tid 3 klasser. Samtidig spillede han nogle aar et større pibeorgel. Senere holdt han sangskole i forskjellige norske setlementer.

I 1865 udgav han Hendersons Koralbog, den første musikbog trykt paa norsk i America og senere Nationale Selskabssange med musik og praktisk musiklære m. f. I 1869 overtog han faderens jordbrug ved Cambridge, Wis., og har siden boet der. Han har været medlem af flere foreninger, var Vosselagets første formand, og i flere aar formand i den norske pionerforening, og har altid været et aktivt medlem i disse og andre foreninger. Som Vosselagets historieskriver har han samlet en hel del materiale, og er endnu svært interesseret i samme. Voss har han besøgt flere gange, først i 1868, siden i 1891 og 1914. Han er gift med Margretha Knutsdatter Glimme og har 6 børn.

→←

Guldbryllup feiredes den 12te mars af Sivert Egtveit og hustru, som nu bor i Seattle, Wash. En tilstelling var holdt for dem i Ballard menigheds kirke, under hvilke de overraktes en guldbeslaaet "loving cup", og ærestaler holdtes. Sønnen Arthur takkede paa forældrenes vegne for den tildelte ære og overrakte fra dem en gave paa $50 til missionen. Datteren Louise Bently oplæste modtagne lykønskninger, af hvilke et var fra sønnen Clairmont, som er i Østen, og et fra formand Stub.

Sivert Egtveit er født paa Vossestranden den 18de dec. 1839 og kom i 6 aarsalderen med sine forældre til Amerika, hvor de bosatte sig paa Koshkonong i nærheden af Stoughton, Wis. Han blev konfirmeret af pastor A. C. Preus, mens hans hustru var konfirmeret af past. J. A. Ottesen, af hvem parret blev viet i 1872. I 1911 flyttede de fra Koshkonong til Seattle.

business for many years. As a young man, he was involved in many activities taking place among the Norwegians in Chicago in those early days. He was a member of the famous Paul Anderson's church which was basically organized by vossings, singing in the choir there. Since he has an unusually good voice he was stimulated to study music which he accomplished by means of knowledgeable teachers. He studied voice under Prof, Geo T. Root, harmony and composition from Prof. Wimmerstad and he learned to play the organ from organist and organbuilder Chant. He then was the first Norwegian to have a school for singing in Chicago and for a long time he had three classes. He played a big pipeorgan for several years. Later, he had voice schools in various Norwegian settlements.

He first published Henderson's Choir Book in 1865, the first music book printed in Norwegian in America and later the National Association's Songs with music and practical instruction, among more. In 1860, he took over his father's farm at Cambridge, WI and has lived there since. He has belonged to many organizations, was the first president of Vosselaget, and for several years he was president of the Norwegian Pioneer Association and has always been an active member in these and other clubs. As the historian of Vosselaget, he has collected a great deal of material and is still very interested in the same. He has visited Voss several times, first in 1868, then in 1891 and 1914. He's married to Margretha Knutsdatter Glimme and they have six children.

→←

Sivert Egtveit and his wife, who live in Seattle, WA, celebrated their Golden Anniversary March 12. An entertainment was held for them in the Ballard congregation's church during which they were presented with a "loving cup", and honoring talks were made. Their son, Arthur, thanked on behalf of his parents for the consideration and presented a gift of $50.00 for the mission, from them. Their daughter read good wishes that had been received, of which one was from son Clairmont, who is in the Orient, and one from President Stub.

Sivert Egtveit was born at Vossestranden December 18, 1839 and came with his parents to America at age 6. They settled at Koshkonong near Stoughton, WI. He was confirmed by Pastor A. C. Preus while his wife was confirmed by Pastor J. A. Otteson, by whom the couple was married in 1872. In 1911, they moved from Koshkonong to Seattle.

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Vossinger i verdenskrigen.

Major John R. Duckstad.

Som man kan tænke sig, er det endnu svært lidet, som er kommet frem for offentligheden om de enkelte befalingsmænds og mandskabers evner og forhold under sidste krig. De hjemvendte soldater har lært at tie med, hvad de hørte og saa, og de offentlige dokumenter er, forsaavidt de er tilgjængelige, meget knappe i sine udtryksmaader. Men nu og da dukker der dog op beretninger om en og anden af dem, som maatte lægge sig igjen hinsides havet—beretninger med glimt af bedrifter, som levende maa fremstille for tanken begrebet om virkelige helteskikkelser — om mænd med alle de egenskaber, som under stillingens alvor præger den helstøbte person.

Man vil finde et glimt i den retning i beretningen om major John Benjamin Duckstad, hvis lod det skulde bli at ofre livet for sit land, men som dog vil leve i erindringen hos sine landsmænd til sildigste tider og især bli hædret af sit eget frændefolk. Hans saga er i korthed følgende:

John Benjamin Duckstad var født i Fertile, Polk co., Minn., den 30te aug. 1899. Søn af Brown (Bryngel) Johnson Duckstad og hustru Britha. Han gjennemgik høiuniversitet, tog saa i 1911 ind paa West Point militære akademi, N. Y.; var i 1913 som premier løitnant med ved den mexikanske grænse; tog i 1915 afgangsexamen fra West Point. I 1917 blev han forfremmet til kaptein, og to maaneder efter kongressens beslutning samme aar om at delta i krigen, blev han i juni maaned med det 58de infanteri regiments maskingevær kompani under sin kommando beordret sammen

Major John B. Duckstad.

Vossings in the World War.

Major John R. Duckstad.

As we suspected, we have learned very little publicly, of the individual military officers and troops abilities and circumstances in the last war. The returning soldiers have learned to be close-mouthed about what they heard or said and the public media are, as far as we have had access, quite terse in their expression. Now and then, there arises a description of one or another of them that had been kept on the other side of the ocean—a description with a glimpse of the noble deeds which in real life must have been presented to the minds of actual heroism — about men with all the qualities which in the situation really marked a sterling person.

One will get a hint in that direction from the story about Major John Benjamin Duckstad, whose lot was to offer his life for his country, but who will live in the memory of his countrymen to the latest time and especially be honored by his own kindred. His saga is briefly as follows:

John Benjamin Duckstad was born in Fertile, Polk co., MN, August 30, 1899. Son of Brown (Bryngel) Johnson Duckstad and his wife Britha. He attended high school in Fertile, was at Minnesota University, entered West Point Military Academy, NY; was as a first lieutenant at the Mexican border in 1913, was graduated from West Point in 1915. He was promoted to captain in 1917, and two months following congress' decision that same year to enter the war, he was ordered to command the 58th Infantry Company's Machinegun Regiment in action in France together with his regiment.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

med regimentet til tjeneste i Frankrig. Om hans virke der vil bedst sees af følgende i oversættelse gjengivne brev, som er skrevet af en officer ved regimentets hovedkvarter til chefen for 4de division, generalmajor Mark L. Hersey, og dateret Tyskland den 2den juni 1919.

Min kjære general:—

Ved assistance af officererne ved dette regiment, som kjender kaptein John B. Duckstad, har jeg erholdt følgende underretning om hans liv og virke ved Amerikas oversøiske stridskræfter:

Kaptein Duckstad seilede over havet med det 58de infanteri regiments maskingevær kompani under sin kommando. Regimentet kommanderedes af oberst Carol P. Arninstead. Under øvelsestiden vedblev kaptein Duckstad at føre kommandoen over regimantets maskingevær kompani og var betragtet som en udmerket soldat af alle offi-cerer, som kjendte ham.

Kaptein Duckstad deltog i angrebet ved Aisne—Marne med sit kompani tildelt 2den bataljon, der komanderedes af major Gilbert R. Cook. Maskingeværkompaniet var godt ledet og gjorde udmæket arbeide under kampen. Duckstad ledede kompaniet personlig og holdt det i frontlinjen indtil afløst og udviste en overordentlig stor del af mod og koldblodighed. Han var virkelig en tapper mand.

Efter at have gjennemgaaet den første kamp uden legemlig skade fulgte han regimentet fra elven Vesle til Liffol le Grand.*) Kaptein Duckstad gik tilfods ved siden af løitnant Cooper. Han kom fra det uden en skramme. Han fortalte mig om kvelden samme dag, at nogen bag i Staterne sikkerlig havde bedt alvorlig for ham; thi han havde mange gange med nød og neppe undgaaet at miste livet under de første faa dages kampe.

Han fulgte "the Boelee" derfra til nogle kilometer fra elven Vesle, hvor kapteinen gik over forskansningerne igjen med sit kompani. Vi skjøv dem over elven, og kaptein Duckstad og major Cook satte op sit P. C. (feltvagt) i Villasaroqe ved Vesle elven nær Fismes.

Vi var afløste omkring den 8de august, og mens vi var i Foret de Fere paa vor vei tilbage for at hvile, erholdt kapteinen sin udnævnelse til major og fik kommandoen

———

*) Noget af beretningen synes mangle. — Red.

In the following reproduced letter, written by an officer in the regiment's headquarters to the commander of the 4th Division, Major General Mark L. Hersey, and dated Germany, June 2, 1919.

My dear general:—

With the assistance of officers in this regiment that knew Captain John B. Duckstad, I have obtained the following information about his life and work with America's overseas forces.

Captain Duckstad sailed across the ocean with the 58th Infantry Company's Machinegun Regiment's Company under his command. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Canol P. Arninstead. During training exercises Captain Duckstad continued to be the commanding officer of the machine gun company and was regarded as an exemplary soldier by all officers who knew him.

Captain Duckstad took part in the assault at Aisne—Marne with his company on loan to the 2nd Battalion, commanded by Major Gilbert R. Cook. The machinegun company was led well and performed well during the battle. Duckstad personally led the company and stayed on the front line until relieved and demonstrated an inordinate amount of courage and cood-headedness; he was really a brave man.

After making it through the first battle without wounds, he followed the regiment from the Vesle River to Liffol le Grand.*) Captain Duckstad walked alongside Lieutenant Cooper. He came away without a scratch. He told in the evening of that same day, that someone back in the States surely had been seriously praying for him because many times he had been in danger and narrowly escaped losing his life during the first day's fighting.

He followed "the Boelee" from there to a few kilometers from the Vesle River, where the captain went over the entrenchment with his company again. We pushed them back across the river, and Captain Duckstad and Major Cook set up their CP (command post) in Villasaroqe by the Vesle River near Fismes.

We were relieved about the 8th of August, and while we were in Foret de Fere on our way back to rest, the captain got his promotion to major and was assigned command

———

*) Some of the report seems to be missing. — Ed.

over den 12te maskingevær bataljon. Jeg saa ham en gang efterpaa i Liffol le Grand. Han var da brigade maskingevær officer.

Den 1ste september paabegyndte vi reisen mod St. Mihiel sectoret, og mens dette kompani passerede gjennem Soiully, hørte vi om majorens død. Jeg ved ikke, hvor ulykken hændte, som resulterede i hans død. Han var tat til et hospital ved Soiully og jeg forstaar, at han døde kort tid efter ankomsten til hospitalet. Han blev begravet i Soiully.

Thomas E. Roderick,
Kaptein, 58de Inf.

Om major Duckstads virke efter at ha overtat kommandoen over den 12te maskingevær bataljon, som ogsaa hørte til 58de Inf., 4de division, hidsættes følgende fra et skrift om bataljonens bevægelser da:

Bataljonen var afløst fra Aisne—Marne fremstødet om kvelden den 14de august og marcherede gjennem Gargovne til en skog i nærheden af Courbain. Med major Duckstad som kommandør, efterfølgende major Max B. Garber, som var forfremmet til oberst, tog de med jernbanen til St. Blin og ankom der den 20de august. Efter en marsch til Chalvraines havde kompanierne hvil og øvelse indtil den 1ste sept. Om natten den 31te aug. blev bataljonen forflyttet paa motorvogne til Rembercourt, vest fra Verdun sectoret. Mens den var der blev major Duckstad haardt saaret under et motorcycle-uheld, med døden tilfølge. Major Duckstad var agtet i høieste grad saavel af officerer som af mandskab under hans kommando, og tabet af ham var bitterligt følt.

I tillæg til foregaaende storartede vidnesbyrd om major Duckstads fortjenester i krigen, skal nævnes, at uheldet, som bragte ham døden, fandt sted om kvelden den 5te sept. 1918 og han døde om morgenen efter.

* * *

Norman Kvale, Baraboo, Wis , født i Cambridge, Dane county, Wis., den 18de sept. 1891; søn af Nils Anderson Kvale (Guldfjerdingen) og hustru Martha, (datter efter Knut Hylle) uddannet som advokat; blev ved krigens udbrud med i drafsbordet; i juli 1917 blev han dog indkaldt til krigstjeneste, men fik plads ved ordonans af delingen og tilsat kontoret i Washington, D. C. Praktiserer for tiden som sagfører i Baraboo.

of the 12th Machine Gun Battalion. I saw him one time later in Liffol le Grand. He then had become the brigade machine gun officer.

We started the move to the St. Mihiel sector on the 1st of September, and while our company passed through Soiully, we heard about the major's death. I don't know where the accident happened that killed him. He was taken to a hospital at Soiully and I understand that he died a short time after his arrival at the hospital. He was buried at Soiully.

Thomas E. Roderick,
Captain, 58de Inf.

We include here the following from a report of the battalion's movements at that time about Major Duckstad's activity after having taken command of the 12th Machine Gun Battalion, which belonged to the 58th Inf. Reg., 4de Division

The battalion was relieved from the Aisne—Marne front in the evening of the 14th of August and were marching through Gargovne to a woods in the vicinity of Courbain. With Major Duckstad as commander, following Major Max B. Garber, who had been promoted to colonel, they took the railroad to St. Blin and arrived there August 20. The company rested after a march to Chalvraines and had training until September 1. During the night of August 31, the battalion was transported by truck to Rembercourt, west of the Verdun Sector. While there, Major Duckstad was severely injured in a motorcycle accident and death followed. Major Duckstad was respected in the highest degree as an officer and by the soldiers under his command, and his loss is bitterly felt.

As an epilogue to the splendid testimonial about Major Duckstad's service in the war, we shall add that the accident that killed him, took place on the evening of September 5, 1918 and he died the following morning.

* * *

Norman Kvale, Baraboo, WI, born in Cambridge, Dane County, WI, September 18, 1891; son of Nils Anderson Kvale (Gullfjordingen) and his wife Martha, (daughter of Knut Hylle), educated as a lawyer, was with the draft board at the beginning of the war. In July 1917, he was drafted but was assigned to the Ordinance Corps and sent to Washington, DC. He is now a practicing attorney in Baraboo.

Brødrene Ullestad. Nils L. Ullestad (Bakkene) og hustru Ellen Marie f. Hodnafjeld, Radcliffe, Iowa, har 4 sønner, som var indførte i armeens ruller under krigen. De to, Albert af 1te klasse og Nelius af 2den kasse, slap dog at bli indkaldt, da krigen blev slut forinden; men de andre to, Jakob og Elmer, var blandt de amerikanske soldater i Frankrig.

Jakob Ullestad var født i Radcliffe, Ia., den 24de juli 1893; arbeidede med jordbrug før indtrædelsen i armeen; blev indrulleret som soldat i Webster City, Ia. den 16de juli 1918 og beordredes til Camp Gordon, Georgia; indsattes i komp. G 316de Inf. Reg. 79de Div. tog af sted med regimentet til Frankrig 1te sept. 1918. Efter en tids øvelse ved St. Georges, sendtes de til fronten den 28de oktober; deltog i slagene ved Verdun, hvor han blev saaret; blev forfremmet til første kl. pvt. afmønstrededes i Camp Dodge 10de juni 1919; er nu jordbruger i Iowa.

Elmer Ullestad, født i Radcliffe, Ia. den 6te nov. 1895; var ligesom broderen jordbruger, før han den 18de sept. 1917 indkaldtes til krigstjeneste. Han blev beordret til camp Cody, New Mexico og tjedstgjorde i komp. C, 133te reg. 34te div. Den 29de juni 1918 drog han med sin afdeling til Frankrig, og inden en maaned var han den 26de juli ved fronten ved Chateau Thierry. Den 12te sept. rykkede de frem i slaget ved St. Mehiel; var saa med i slaget ved Verdun den 8de til 12te nov. slap dog uskadt fra det; udmønstredes ved Camp Dodge den 12te juni 1919; har siden drevet som jordbruger.

* * *

Brødrene Tillung. — Tre sønner af Ole Larson Tillung og hustru Britha Andersdr. f. Kvale, Rice Lake, Wis. indkaldtes til krigstjeneste, og de to, Martin og Benjamin, var over til Frankrig; Ole var i en leirplads i syden.

Martin Tillung var født i townet Christiana Dane Co. Wis. den 4de febr. 1888; blev indkaldt til krigstjeneste i juli 1917; var i marinen, men med ilandsatte marinesoldater blev han indlemmet i 9de Div. Sendtes til fronten den 1te dec. Tog del i slagene ved Argonne og var i 11 dage fremme i kamplinjen. En kugle gik gjennem hans hjelm og streifede hovedet, saa han fik en skramme. Hjelmen tog han med hjem til Amerika. Han blev afmønstret i slutningen af aug. 1919. Bor nu ved Rice Lake, Wis.

Benjamin Tillung var født i Dane county, Wis. den 20de oktober 1894; indkaldtes til krigs

Ullestad Brothers. Nils L. Ullestad (Bakkene) and his wife Ellen Marie b. Hodnafjeld, Radcliffe, Iowa, have 4 sons, who were registered for the draft during the war. Two of them, Albert in Class 1 and Nelius in the 2nd Class avoided being drafted beacause the war ended; but the other two, Jacob and Elmer, were among the American soldiers in France.

Jakob Ullestad was born in Radcliffe, IA, July 24, 1893; worked as a farmer before being drafted in the army; he was enrolled as a soldier in Webster City, IA, July 16, 1918 and was ordered to Camp Gordon, Georgia, assigned to Company G, 316th Infantry Regiment, 79th Division. He went with his regiment to France September 1, 1918. After a period of training at St. Georges, they were sent to the front on October 28, to participate in the battles at Verdun, where he was wounded; he was promoted to private, first class and demobilised at Camp Dodge June 10, 1919. he is now a farmer in Iowa.

Elmer Ullestad, born in Radcliffe, IA November 6, 1895, like his brother was a farmer before he was drafted September 18, 1917. He was ordered to Camp Cody, New Mexico and served with Company C, 133rd. Regiment, 34th. Division. On June 29, 1918, he left with his Division for France, and in less than a month, he was at the front at Chateau Thierry, the 26th of July. By September 12, they had reached the battle at St. Mehiel; were in the battle of Verdun the 8th to the 12th of November, but escaped from it without casualty; was demobilised at Camp Dodge June 12, 1919 and has since been a farmer.

* * *

Tillung brothers. —. Three sons of Ole Larson Tillung and his wife Britha Andersdatter b. Kvale, Rice Lake, WI, were drafted for military service and two of them, Martin and Benjamin, were over in France. Ole was stationed in the south.

Martin Tillung was born in the Town of Christiana, Dane County, WI, February 4, 1888; was drafted for military service in July 1917; was in the navy, but was combined with some marines to form the 9th Division. They left for the front the first of December. They took part in the battles at Argonne and were on the front lines for 11 days. A bullet went through his helmet and grazed his head so he got a scratch. He took the helmet home with him to America. He was demobilised at the end of August 1919. Now he lives in Rice Lake, WI.

Benjamin Tillung was born in Dane County,

-tjeneste den 17de sept. 1917 og beordredes til camp Grant, Wis. Var der til i febr. 1918. Efter en uges ophold i camp Mills tog han med afdelingen afsted til Frankrig, hvor de landede ved Bordeoux den 1te april; reiste derfra over Blois, hvor de stansede nogle dage, til Verdun. Han stod i komp. E 13de Jernbane ingeniør reg. der var under Fransk ledelse. De oppererede bag linjerne ved St. Mihiel, Verdun, Argonne og Meuse sectoret. Han forlod Verdun for hjemreise den 10de mars 1919 og efter 21 dages ophold i Marseilles, seilede afsted til Amerika. Han blev afmønstret i camp Grant den 15de mai. Driver nu med snedkerarbeide i Chicago, Ill.

Ole B. Tillung, født den 21de april 1892, indkaldtes til krigstjeneste i april 1918 og beordret til Camp Hencock, Georgia; var der intil afmøstret i mai 1919; er for nærværende ved Rice Lake, Wis.

*

Willard Berge.

Willard Berge, Cambridge, Wis,. faldt i slag i Frankrig. Han blev begraven ved Cambridge, Wis., den 20de aug. 1921.

Ved Gettysburg er din farfars grav.
Viking Berge fra Voss
Som bedstefar din du ogsaa gav
dit liv for dit land og os.
Vi hædrer dit minde, du kjække gut,
for alt, hvad du var og gav
Igjen Amerika gir salut
ved en normanna-ætlings grav.

Din morfar hjemme i Norge var stor
en ærlig og hædret mand
Din adel du fik nok fra din mor
som arv ifra fædres land.
Naar du nu sover i viet jord
et offer for krigens bud
da sender du glans over "gamle Nord",
hvorfra din stamme gik ud.

L. C. Grundeland.

→←

Høiesteretsdommer A. J. Vinje tog sæde som justitiarius (Chief justice) i Wisconsins høiesteret den 13de febr. 1922.

WI, October, 1894; drafted for military service, September 17, 1917 and ordered to Camp Grant. He remained there until February 1918. after spending a week in Camp Mills, he went with his division to France, where they landed at Bordeaux April 1, then went to Blois, stayed a few days, then to Verdun. He served in Company E, 13th Railroad Engineers Regiment under French leadership. They operated behind the lines at the St. Mihiel, Verdun, Argonne and Meuse sectors. He left Verdun on the trip home March 10, 1919 and after spending 21 days at Marseilles, sailed for America. He was demobilized at Camp Grant May 15. He now works as a carpenter in Chicago, IL.

Ole B. Tillung, born April 21, 1892, was drafted for military service in April 1918 and sent to Camp Hencock, Georgia; he was there until demobilized in May 1919; presently he is at Rice Lake, WI.

*

Willard Berge.

Willard Berge, Cambridge, WI, fell in battle in France. He was buried at Cambridge, WI, August 20, 1921.

Your father's father's grave is at Gettysburg.
Viking Berge from Voss.
Like your grandfather, you also gave
your life for your country and us.
We honor your memory, you brave youth,
for all that you gave.
Again America salutes you
With a Norwegian-offspring's grave.

Your mother's father, home in Norway, was a big,
honored and respected man.
Your nobility you got from your mother
as a legacy from your forefather's land.
When you sleep in consecrated earth,
an offering for war's demand
Then you give a luster to "old Norway"
from where your stock appeared.

L. C. Grundeland.

→←

Supreme Court Justice A. J. Vinje took his seat as judge (Chief justice) in Wisconsin's Supreme Court, February 13, 1922.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Vossinger døde i Amerika.

Thomas K. Tone, hvis vossenavn var Thorbjørn Knutsen Tøn, afgik ved døden i sit hjem i Gilman, Iowa, den 29de jan. 1922 i en alder af lidt over 82 aar. Han var født paa Voss den 15de nov. 1839; gjennemgik almueskolen der, indgik den 9de juni 1862 i ægteskab med Guro Kløve; udvandrede den 17de april 1865 med hustru og to børn til Amerika; ankom efter 5½ ugers reise ombord i skibet "Norge" til Quebec, Can., hvor de landet i slutningen af mai. Kom den 4de juli til Decorah, Iowa, i hvis nærhed han forblev det første aar. Reiste saa til Emmit county, Ia., og tog homestead nær Estherville. Forblev der til 1874, da han flyttede til Marshall county, og i 1874 til en jordeiendom vest for Gilman, hvor han boede i 42 aar, indtil han om vaaren 1921 flyttede ind til byen. Han overleves af hustru og 10 børn; tre børn er døde før, nemlig: Knut, død i Seattle, Wash., Bertha og Martha i Gilman, Ia. De som lever er: Andrew, Grinnell, Ia., Inger (mrs. Skeie), Radcliffe, Ia., David og E. J. Tone, Chicago, Ill., Aad A. og Benjamin, Northome, Minn, Thomas, Minneapolis, Minn., Albert, Mesa, Arizona, Emma, Gilman, Ia., Robert, L., Newberg, Iowa. Alle børnene untagen Albert var tilstede ved begravelsen. Sex sønner var pallbearers. — En broder Ivar Tone lever ved Bolan, Ia. En søster Inger døde i Illinois og søskenderne Knut og Anna Tøn døde paa Voss.

Ole E. Severson, Deerfield, Wis., afgik ved døden i begyndelsen af februar. Han var søn af Erick Sjurson Fliseram og hustru Brytva, der kom til Amerika i 1844 og bosatte sig paa et homestead i sydøst for Deerfield. Her blev Ole født den 24de mars 1855 og tilbragte hele sit liv der. Han gik til skole i McCombs skoledistrikt, hvor skolehuset paa den tid var et meget simpelt loghus med et dusin stole, jordgulv, to vinduer og en 4 fod dør. Som jordbruger lagde han sig helst efter meieristel (dairyman). Han blev den 26de aug. 1877 gift med Sarah Njøs, som døde i 1916. De fik 7 børn: Emma, Lena, Ida, Sivert, Eimer, James og Eda.

Mr. Severson havde ogsaa 4 søskende, af hvilke de to ældste, Synva (mrs. Gjerde) og Sivert er døde. Anna bor i Stoughton, Michael i Madison, Wis.

Mrs. Ragnhild Skjeie, Williamsburg, Va. datter efter Erik Fenne, døde i begyndelsen af februar iaar. Hendes tre gjenlevende brødre er her i landet, Tollef i Williamsburg, Va. Ole i Madison, Wis. og Lars i Wis.

Vossing deaths in America.

Thomas K. Tone, whose name in Voss was Thorbjørn Knutsen Tøn, died at his home in Gilman, Iowa, January 29, 1922 at just a little over 82 years. He was born at Voss November 15, 1839; attended common school there, entered matrimony with Guro Kløve; emigrated April 17, 1865 to America with his wife and two children, arriving in Quebec, Canada after a 5½ week sail aboard the ship "Norge", where they landed towards the end of May. They got to Decorah, Iowa by July 4th, where he stayed the first year. Then he went to Emmit County, IA and took a homestead near Estherville. He stayed there until 1874, when he moved to Marshall County, to a property west of Gilman, where he lived for 42 years until the spring of 1921, when he moved in to town. He is survived by his wife and 10 children, three children have died earlier, namely: Knut, dead in Seattle, WA, Bertha and Martha in Gilman, IA. Those alive are: Andrew, Grinnell, IA, Inger (Mrs. Skeie), Radcliffe, IA, David and E. J. Tone, Chicago, IL, Aad A. and Benjamin, Northome, MN, Thomas, Minneapolis, MN, Albert, Mesa, Arizona, Emma, Gilman, IA., Robert L., Newberg, Iowa. All the children except Albert were present at the funeral. Six sons were pallbearers. —. One brother lives at Bolan, IA. A sister Inger died in Illinois and the siblings Knut and Anna Tøn died at Voss.

Ole E. Severson, Deerfield, WI, died in the beginning of February. He was a son of Erick Sjurson Fliseram and his wife Brytva, who came to America in 1844 and settled on a homestead southeast of Deerfield. Here Ole was born March 24, 1855 and spent his entire life there. He went to school in McComb's School District where the school house was a very primitive log building with a dozen stools, earthen floor, two windows and a 4 foot door. As a farmer he was mostly a dairyman. On August 26, 1877, he married Sarah Njøs, who died in 1916. they had 7 children: Emma, Lena, Ida, Sivert, Eimer, James and Eda.

Mr. Severson had also 4 siblings, of which the two oldest, Synva (Mrs. Gjerde) and Sivert are dead. Anna lives in Stoughton, Michael in Madison, WI.

Mrs. Ragnild Skjeie., Williamsburg, VA, daughter of Erik Fenne, died early in February this year. Her three surviving brothers are in this country, Tollef in Williamsburg, VA Ole in Madison, WI and Lars in WI.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Christen L. Jordalen, en af Syd Dakotas første norske setlere, afgik ved døden i sit hjem nær Vermilion den 3die mars 1922 i en alder af 87 aar. Han var født i Jordalen, Vossestranden, den 8de september 1834; kom til Amerika sammen med sin far og 8 søskender i 1848. Opholdt sig de første aar paa Koshkonong, Wis., hvor hans ældste bror, Bottolf Lunde, havde sat bo efter sin ankomst i 1844. I 1860 drog Christen til Dakota Territorium, som da ikke endda var udskilt fra Minnesota, men blev det aaret efter. I 1861 indgik han i ægteskab med Anna Ivarsdatter Tveito. De blev viet af rev. A. Jacobsen og var det første par viet af prest i Dakota Territorium. I 1863 tog han homestead 7 mil vest for Vermilion og havde nu boet paa dette i 59 aar. Andre jordeiendomme erhvervedes i tidernes løb. Han tog interesse i de offentlige anliggender og har indehavt skole og town-stillinger. Han efterlader sig sig 5 børn, som bor i eller ved Vermilion: Bertina, gift med Hans Hanson. Deres søn tjente i verdenskrigen og var med i slaget ved Argonne-skogen, men kom dog uskadt hjem Ole C. (Larson) som er real estate mand i Vermilion, og har tjent som fredsdommer og town clerk i mange aar. Anna og Sarah, som bor paa det gamle hjemsted, Emil bor i Vermilion.

Af afdødes 9 søskende lever nu bare en, nemlig Olina, gift med fhv. statssekretær F. Brown, Blue Earth, Minn. De øvrige var ovennævnte Bottolf, død i S. Dakota, samt Kolbein, død paa Koshkonong, desuden Styrk, Ole, Britha, Ingeborg, Martha og Kari.

Paul Edward Sampson døde den 17de mars i sit hjem i Northwood Park, Chicago, Ill., og blev begraven den 20de paa Union Ridge kirkegaard. Han efterlader sig hustru Nellie og sønnen Neville samt sin mor Barbro Nordheim Sampson og en søster Nora. Afdøde var i 23 aar ansat i hovedpostkontoret i Chicago. Han var et søskendebarn af Louis M. Anderson, William B. Nordheim og Erick N. Nordheim, som var blandt pållbearerne.

Anna Edahl døde i Chicago den 16de mars, 46 aar gl. og blev begraven paa Mount Olive den 20de mars. Hun var en datter efter afdøde John Edahl og gjenlevende hustru Anna, der foruden hende har havt børnene Ole, Knut, Severin, Marie (mrs. Gabrielson), Lars, Albert og før afdøde Bertha (mrs. Wigdahl) i Amerika, samt Ragnhild Lidsheim og Inge Folgerø i Norge.

Christen L. Jordalen, one of South Dakota's first Norwegian settlers died at his home near Vermilion March 3, 1922 at 87 years. He was born at Jordalen, Vossestranden September 8, 1834 and came to America with his father and 8 siblings in1848, He was at Koshkonong, WI the first year with his brother, Bottolf Lunde, who had come in 1844. Christen left for the Dakota Territory in 1860, which hadn't been divided from the Minnesota Territory yet, but was, a year later. He entered matrimony with Anna Ivarsdatter Tveito in 1861. They were married by Rev. A. Jacobsen and were the first married by a minister in the Dakota Territory. He homesteaded 7 miles west of Vermilion in 1863 and has now lived on this for 59 years. He acquired more property in the course of time. He was interested in public concerns and had school and township positions. He leaves children who live in or near Vermilion: Bertina, married to Hans Hanson. Their son served in the World War and fought in the battle of Argonne Forest, but came home unscathed. Ole C. (Larson) who is a real estate man in Vermilion, and has served as justice-of-the-peace and town clerk for many years. Anna and Sarah, who live on the old homestead, Emil lives in Vermilion.

Only one of the deceased's nine siblings is still alive, namely Olina, married to the former State Secretary F. Brown, Blue Earth, MN. The others are: the above named Bottolf, and Kolbein, dead at Koshkonong, besides Styrk, Ole, Britha, Ingeborg, Martha og Kari.

Paul Edward Sampson died March 17, (1922) at his home in Northwood Park, Chicago, IL, and was buried at the Union Ridge Cemetery. He leaves his wife, Nellie and a son, Neville as well as his mother Barbro Nordheim Sampson, and a sister, Nora. The deceased was a cousin to Louis M. Anderson, William B. Nordheim and Erick N. Nordheim, who were among the pallbearers.

Anna Edahl died in Chicago March 16, (1922), 46 years old, and was buried at Mount Olive March 20. She was a daughter of the deceased John Edahl and his surviving wife, Anna, who beside her has the children Ole, Knut, Severin, Marie (Mrs. Gabrielson), Lars, Albert and the deceased Bertha (Mrs. Wigdahl) in America, together with Ragnhild Lidsheim and Inge Folgerø in Norway.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Paa Voss.

Med tilladelse hidsættes et uddrag af et fra kasserer i Voss Sparebank L. J. Skutle modtaget brev:

Vor hjerteligste tak for de modtagne penge. "Ridande Vossebrudlaup"er bragt ihavn, forsaavidt at Bergsliens udkast er støbt i bronse og indfeldt i muren paa Lindehaugen. Foran er der et lidet stakit af jern, hvis sprosser danner noter til de første strofer i Ole Mossefins brudeslaat. Det er orriginalt og tar sig godt ud. Kan det for nulevende og kommende slægter gi lidt skjønhedsglæde og bevare mindet om gammel "brudlaupsskik" paa Voss, er hensigten naaet. Mit betingede "forsaavidt" sigter til, at endnu har vi lidt gjeld i anledning reisningen, men det skal vi forhaabentlig greie i løbet af vaaren.

"Olavsminnesmerkje" vartænkt til 900 aars dagen for Olav den helliges kristning af bønderne paa Voss. Der har været tænkt paa forskillige ting og maater at gjøre det paa. Det sidste og det, som kanske har fenget mest, er, at man skal koste et nyt orgel i kirken. Kirken er reist efter Olavs paabud, og i orgelets frontstykke skulde der saa indfeldes nogen glasmalerier med motiver fra Olavs møde med Vossebønderne. Ideen forekommer mig at være god, men det blir spørsmaal om penge. Som frivillige bidrag er der til dato indkommet ca. kr. 5000. Kommunen har bevilget kr. 10,000 — altsaa tilsamme kr. 15,000. Det hele er imidlertid beregnet paa at koste kr. 40,000. Og skjønt indsamlingen fortsætter forekommer det mig, at chanserne for at faa penge nok er smaa. For tiderne er daarlige og blir kanske værre. Det eneste kunde da være, at en eller anden rigmand tar dypt i portemonæen. Faar man ikke penger nok ind blir tanken om nyt orgel ikke opgit, men bare udsat. Et nyt orgel maa kirken ha, for det gamle er mindre godt.

Som du nok har set er man nu begyndt med bygningen af jernbane til Eide. Dette baneprojekt har jo været paa tapetet i mange aar. Nu blev det igangsat for at afhjælpe arbeidsløshed. Men det er meningen, at det allerede fra høsten skal gaa over til ordinær anlægsdrift. Blir det, skulde det ikke ta saa mange aar, før stykket til Eide er færdigbygget. Det er imidlertid meningen, at man skal bruke elektrisk kraft til driften, og skal anlægget ogsaa bygge egen kraftstation, kan det jo ta tid, før de første tog ruller til Eide.

At Voss.

With permission, we include an excerpt of a letter from Treasurer of the Voss Sparebank L. J. Skutle:

Our heartiest thanks for the money we received. The "Ridande Vossebrudlaup" project has reached home. So far, Bergslien's design is cast in bronze and inlaid in a wall at Lindehaugen. In front there is a small iron picket fence whose crossbars form notes of the first stanzas of Ole Mossefin's bridal melody. It is unique and stands out. If it gives a little beauty pleasure and conserves the knowledge about an old "bridal custom" at Voss, then it has achieved its intention. My qualified purpose is, though we are behind on money-raising, we shall hopefully reach our goal in the course of the spring.

The "Olavsminnesmerkje" ("St. Olav monument") had been intended for the 900 year anniversary of St. Olav's Christianizing the farmers at Voss. Many ideas of how to do this have been talked about. The last, and perhaps that most appealing, would be to finance a new organ for the church. The church was built according to Olav's decree, and there could be some stained glass with some motifs of Olav's meeting with the Voss farmers. The idea seems very good to me, but there is the question of money. Voluntary contributions to date amount to NKR 5,000. The local government has promised NKR 10,000 — altogether NKR 15,000. Meanwhile, the whole project is estimated to cost NKR 40,000. Even though nice collections continue to come in, it seems to me that the chances of getting the required money are small. The times are bad and could get worse. The only thing would be if one or another rich man were to reach deeply into his purse. If we don't get enough money, the thoughts of a new organ won't be abandoned, only deferred. The church must have a new organ, because the old is very poor.

As you have seen, they have started building the railroad track to Eide. This track project has been scheduled for many years. It was started now to try to alleviate the unemployment situation. However, it is the intent to go over to regular construction by fall. If that occurs, it won't be many years before the part to Eide would be completed.. Currently it is intended to use electric power for the operation, but if the project requires building its own power station, then it may be some time before the first train rolls to Eide.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Banen bygges saaledes, at Bergensbanens godsvogne kan trafikere linjen. Den største stigning er 48,6 pr. 1000 m. og mindste kurveradius er 180 meter. Ved Palmefossen og i Mønshaugen samt paa Flatlands moen blir der station —muligvis ogsaa en ved Istad. Svarer banen til de forventninger, man lokalt har stillet til den, skulde den i mægtig grad bidra til at ophjelpe jordbrug, skiferdrift og skogdrift etc. og lette distriktets livsvilkaar i det hele. Den, som tror, faar se.

—Ifølge "Hordaland" og andre kilder:

—Vangens udskilling som eget herred har nogle gange været under behandling i Voss herredstyre. To komiteer har været udnævnt efter hinanden til at udrede sagen. Den første, som bestod af 5 mand, blev enig om hoved-spørsmaalet, at Vangen burde udskilles, men havde forskjellige meninger om det nærmere grundlag for samme, nemlig hvad der skulde høre bygden eller vangen til af de nu fælles sager som kirken, prestagaarden, gravpladsen osv. Paa forslag af denne komite blev saa en ny udnævnt, 3 af herredstyret og 3 af Vangens bygnings-repræsentantskab. Denne har nu i opdrag at udarbeide et grundlag for udskilling. Ifølge den diskussion om sagen, som foregaar i aviserne paa Voss, er det dog ikke saa ganske sikkert, at det blir udskilling endnu paa en tid.

—Der drives paa med et omfattende veiarbeide paa Voss, især nu for arbeidsnødens skyld. Herredstyret i Vangens sogn har saaledes bevilget til veien nedover Viken og Bordalsveien kr. 20,000 hver, og Rognsbakkeveien kr. 10,000.

—I Evanger har man ogsaa adskilligt veiarbeide paa sit program. Opmerksomheden gjælder nu Exingedalen. Herredet har besluttet for flere aar siden at anlægge vei fra Nesheim til Gulbraa, men lidet har hidtil været gjort. Nu er sagen tat op igjen, og det ventes, at større fart vil sættes paa den. I 1920 blev der ogsaa besluttet at anlægge vei fra Brækkus i Teidalen til Nesheim i Exingedalen, men det ser ud til, at arbeidet endnu ikke er paabegyndt.

—Ved det Vestlandske skistevne iaar vandt Voss turn og idrætslag til odel og eie en vandrepokal, hvorom der har været kjæmpet i et par aar.

—Nyt skolehus for Guldfjerdingen skal bygges. Man er ikke ganske enige om stedet, hvor det skal sættes, men antagelig blir det paa Grovateigen mellem Finne og Lydvo.

The tracks will be built in such a way as to carry Bergensbanen's freight cars. The greatest grade is 48.6 m/km and the smallest curve radius is 180 meters. Palmefossen, Mønshaugen and Flatlandsmoen will have stops — possibly also Istad. If the track comes up to the expectations that one has placed on it, to a great degree, should contribute to the promotion of agriculture, slate quarrying and forestry etc. and improve living conditions in the district generally. He, who believes, will see.

—The partition of Vangen as its own township has been considered for many years in Voss Town Council. Two committees have been appointed, successively, to deal with the matter. The first, consisting of 5 men, were agreed on the main question, that Vangen should be separated but were at variance about the particulars, namely, what should be part of Vangen and what should be part of the district, as far as the common entities such as the church, parsonage farm, cemetery etc. at the proposal of this committee a new one was appointed, three from the town board and three from Vangen's Building Association. They now have the assignment to work out a basis for partition. According to the discussion going on in the newspaper, its absolutely certain that there will separation in time.

—There is generally a lot of road work in Voss now, especially because of the need for jobs. The Town Council in Vangen's Parish has allocated for roads down to Viken and Bordalen NKR 20,000 each, and NKR 10,000 for the Rognsbakk road.

—In Evanger, they have considerable roadwork on their agenda, too. Attention is currently directed to Eksingedalen. The town decided several years ago to construct a road from Nesheim to Gulbrå, but little has been done. In 1920, it was decided to make a road from Brækhus in Teigdal to Nesheim in Eksingedalen, but it doesn't look like the work has been started yet.

—At the Vestlandske Ski Meet this year Voss Gymnastics and Sports Club took the traveling trophy, which makes them champions for two consecutive years.

—A new schoolhouse shall be build for Gullfjerdingen. There isn't agreement about the location but probably it will be at Grovateigen between Finne and Lydvo.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

—Paa Lavik i Exingedalen var der ivinter et 2 maaneders kursus i skomagerarbeide, hvori 10 læregutter deltog. Jacob Fosse var læreren. Det afsluttedes med fest, under hvilken der var taler og sang paa bedste maade.

—To vel kjendte og fortjenstfulde mænd har sluttet i Voss Sparebank, nemlig Joseph N. Lie, som har været bankdirektør i 50 aar, og Thormod Vinsand i 35 aar. Den første er nu 81 aar, den sidste 77.

—Paa Vossestranden planlægges der adskillig nydyrkning af jord. Statstilskud for dyrkning har sat fart deri, og jordstyret har derfor havt det travlt med at opmaale og beregne dyrkningsfelterne.

—L. Kindem holdt i januar et foredrag i Voss lærerlag om Voss bygdesaga. Af referatet sees det, at sogneprest O. Olafsen, som nu bor paa Voss, skal staa i spidsen for arbeidet med sagaen. Bogen skal bli stor og gild. Der har gaaet med kr. 5,000 til afskrivningsarbeidet, hvortil der har været ydet bidrag af herredet, Voss sparebank, Voss vexel-og landmandsbank, Voss skiferbrud, Norheims handelslag og af en privatmand, som gav kr. 1000 dertil, men endda trænges meget mere. Han anmodede alle til at støtte baade med penge og med at fortælle om hændelser og sagn om alle gaarde, man ved noget om.

—Det gjælder nu ogsaa om at kjøbe det andet gaardsbrug paa Mølster for folkemuseet. Staten har bevilget kr. 15,000 dertil paa betingelse af at begge brug kjøbes, og dette kan man ikke lade gaa fra sig. Hvis husene ikke blir kjøbt, maa de nedrives, da man snart er færdig med udskiftningen.

—Efter en usædvanlig sterk kulde, 33 grader, blev veiret i slutningen af februar svært mildt. En sneskred foraar-saget af det milde veir havde nær taget husene paa Skjervo i Evanger. Et tomt hus strøg dog med.

—Et kommunalt slagterhus tænkes opført paa Draugsvold for Vinje og Opheims sogne, Vossestranden. Dets kostende anslaaes til kr. 4,800.

—Voss Sparebanks aarsregnskab viser, at banken havde paa almindelig inskudskonto nærpaa 8½ million kroner og havt et overskud of noget over kr. 93,000. Ca. kr. 4,000 er gi vet til veldædige øiemed og andre kr. 7,000 er afsat til byggefond og kr. 3,000 til pensionsfondet.

—At Lavik in Eksingedalen, there was a two-month course in shoemaking this winter participated in by 10 apprentices. Jacob Fosse was the teacher. It ended with a party during which there were speeches and songs of the best quality.

—Two well-known and meritorious men have retired from the Voss Sparebank, namely Joseph N. Lie, who has been a bank director for 50 years, and Thormod Vinsand for 35 years. The former is now 81 years, the latter 77.

—Cultivation of considerable new land is planned at Vossestranden. Government support for cultivation has speeded this up and the Agriculture Department is having difficulty surveying and calculating the arable fields.

—In January, L. Kindem made a presentation to the Voss Teacher's Association about the Voss bydgebook. From the minutes it is seen the Parish Pastor O. Olafsen, who now lives at Voss, is in the vanguard doing work for this matter. The book will be big and nice. NKR 5000 has already been spent on the transcription work to which contributions have been made by the Town Board, Voss Sparebank, Voss vexel-and landmandsbank, Voss skiferbrud, Norheims handelslag and from a private individual, who gave NKR. 1000 to it, but much more is needed. He appealed to everyone to support both with money and by telling about occurrences and history of all the farms that anyone knows anything about.

—It is now possible to buy the second working at Mølster for the Folk Museum. The state has allocated NKR 15,000 for it on the proviso that both workings are purchased, and this opportunity can't be ignored. If the buildings aren't bought, they have to be torn down, since they're soon finished with the reapportionment.

—After an unusually strong cold spell, 33 degrees, the weather at the end of February became quite mild. An avalanche caused by the mild weather nearly took the buildings at Skjervo in Evanger. An empty building was taken.

—They plan on building a communal slaughterhouse at Drøgsvold to serve Vinje and Opheim Parishes, Vossestranden. It will cost NKR 4,800.

—Voss Sparebank's Annual Report shows that the bank had deposits of nearly 8½ million crowns and has a surplus of NKR 93,000. Ca. NKR 4,000 was given to worthy causes and another NKR 7,000 is reserved for the building fund and NKR 3,000 to the pension fund.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

—Korte kursus af forskjellige slags er afholdt. Et 3 dages jordbrugskursus afholdtes paa Vangen i februar med 5 taler hver dag. Et lærerkursus holdtes ogsaa ved Voss folkehøiskole.

— Massemøder har været holdt paa Vossestrand og Voss for at fatte anmodninger til rigastyret om at Voss—Vik—Vangsness banen maa tages med paa jernbanebudgettet snarest mulig, saa Vestlandet kan ligestilles med Østlandet

—Hordalands Meieri, som er en fællesorganisation at fylkets mange meierier, har besluttet at bygge et ysteri paa Voss. I dette øiemed er Voss Trævarefabriks bygninger, den bygning, hvori postkontoret nu er og Kronstadgarden, en stor værkstedsbygning, kjøbt for meieriets regning og overtoges den 5te mai. Kjøbesummen er 162,000 kroner.

*

Dødsfald paa Voss.

Vangens sogn 1921: — Gjertrud K. Børkje, 74: Hermund H. Bøe, 61; Ranvei Ringheim, 62; Ivar Afdal, 69; David Tverberg, 97; Sunneva K. Opheim, 62; Nils Olsen Balken, f. Grønlien, 72; Berge Godskalksen Berge, 56; Margrethe L. Skjerve, 59; Udd Knutsen Bøe, 64; Kjel L. Gjer-moe f. Brathole, 59. (1922) Britha L. Skutle, 83; Sunneva A. Hylle f. Kyte, 64; Thorjørg L. Nyre, 72; Britha O. Til-lung f. Edal, 63; Anna O. Lassehaug, 79; Anders N. Tveite f. Saue, 81; Peter K. Gjerald, 54; Johannes M. Nedkvitne, 84; Nils K. Duckstad, 74; Inga I. Kolve f. Farestveit, 81; Ingerid A. Kvarekval, 85; Olina Leidal f. Tryte, 64; Elsebø Takle f. Ullestad, 67; Kari A. Reime f. Sygnabære, 75; Nils A. Duckstad, 32. Herlaug T. Vivaas, 59; Odd S. Tøen, 85; Nils H. Mosefin, 20; Thorbjørg H. Raugstad f. Kvarme, 47; Anna P. Rykke, 24, Olav O. Tveito, 73; Ole B. Rogne, 70-Britha T. Lødveteig f. Træn, 74;

Vossestranden 1921: — Martha K. Skjervheim, 39; Rognald Selje, 56; Lars Høen, 86; (1922) Lars M. Grinde-land d. y. 20; Øiel E. Lunde, 82; Ingeborg Ulvund, 41; Ingrid H. Ulvund, 66; Magne Ødegaard, 72; Anna J. Uvund, f. Kvarme, Lars J. Kvarmestøl, 75.

Evanger 1921: - Lars B. Horveid, 70; Gulleik Sjursen Styve, 83; (1922) Johannes J. Øie, 19. og Bertine J. Fadnes, 15; hun døde ved en cycleulykke, idet hun maa ha kjørt paa Evangervandet, i hvilket hun fandtes.

—Short courses of various subjects have been held. A 3-day course in agronomy was held in February at Vangen with 5 speakers each day. A teacher's course also was held at Voss High School.

—Mass meetings have been organized at Vossestrand and Voss in order to get people to request the state cabinet that the Voss—Vik—Vangsness track must be included in the railroad budget as soon as possible, so the west Norway can be put on an equal footing with east Norway.

—Hordaland Dairy, which is a cooperative of all the many dairies in the township, has decided to build a cheese factory at Voss. With this in mind, the Voss Lumberyard building, the building now occupied by the Post Office and the Kronstad Court, a big factory building were purchased for the plans of the dairy and will be assumed May 5. The purchase price was NKR 162,000.

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Deaths at Voss.

Vangens sogn 1921: — Gjertrud K. Børkje, 74: Hermund H. Bøe, 61; Ranvei Ringheim, 62; Ivar Afdal, 69; David Tverberg, 97; Sunneva K. Opheim, 62; Nils Olsen Balken, neé Grønlien, 72; Berge Godskalksen Berge, 56; Margrethe L. Skjerve, 59; Udd Knutsen Bøe, 64; Kjel L. Gjermoe neé Brathole, 59. (1922) Britha L. Skutle, 83; Sunneva A. Hylle f. Kyte, 64; Thorjørg L. Nyre, 72; Britha O. Tillung neé Edal, 63; Anna O. Lassehaug, 79; Anders N. Tveite neé Saue, 81; Peter K. Gjerald, 54; Johannes M. Nedkvitne, 84; Nils K. Duckstad, 74; Inga I. Kolve neé Farestveit, 81; Ingerid A. Kvarekval, 85; Olina Leidal neé Tryte, 64; Elsebø Takle f. Ullestad, 67; Kari A. Reime neé Sygnabære, 75; Nils A. Duckstad, 32. Herlaug T. Vivaas, 59; Odd S. Tøen, 85; Nils H. Mosefin, 20; Thorbjørg H. Raugstad neé Kvarme, 47; Anna P. Rykke, 24, Olav O. Tveito, 73; Ole B. Rogne, 70-Britha T. Lødveteig neé Træn, 74;

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Evanger 1921: - Lars B. Horveid, 70; Gulleik Sjursen Styve, 83; (1922) Johannes J. Øie, 19 and Bertine J. Fadnes, 15; she died in a bicycle accident, in which she must have ridden into Lake Evanger, where she was found.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Fanejunker Rognald K. Glimme afgik ved døden den 6te jan. 1922. Han var født den 19de aug. 1840. Begyndte sin militære bane som tambur ved Sogns bataljon. Efter 3 aars forløb tog han ind paa underofficersskolen, og efter at være udexamineret derfra gjennemgik han graderne som underofficer, indtil den høieste var naaet, da han i 1892 blev fanejunker. Han var særdeles godt anseet baade af undergivne og overordnede, hvis fulde tillid og agtelse han besad. Ved siden af sin militærstilling var han gaardbruger og tog forøvrigt adskillig interesse i bygdens gjøremaal. I 1900 fik han kongens fortjenstmedalje i sølv med diplom. Han var gift med Margrethe Styrksdr. Hillestvedt og efterlader sig 4 børn: Rognald og Olina i Norge, Johannes (Vosselagets kasserer) Chicago, og Knut i Walla Walla, Wash. Her i landet har han ogsaa havt søskende, af hvilke bare to nu lever, nemlig mrs. Knut Henderson, Cambridge, Wis., og Odd K. Glimme, Madison, Wis.

— Kirkesanger og lærer P. A. Mugaas døde i februar maaned 1922. Han var født 1829; blev udexamineret fra Stord Seminar 1848; var en tid huslærer i Sogn, saa lærer i folkeskolen i Bergen til 1852, da han blev lærer og kirkesanger i sin hjembygd Evanger, sluttet med dette i 1903. Var postaabner fra 1868 til 1912; i 1904 fik han kongens fortjenstmedalje i sølv. Hans søn Br. Mugaas er lærer i Ekersund.

* * *

Det lokale Vosselag for Madison og omegn vil holde et stevne den 25de juni paa formand John Pedersons farm ved Keyser, Spring Prairie, Wis. Det blir i form af en picnic, men der er lovet rømmegrød og dravle paa stedet. Da der ingen jernbane er derhen, vil der muligens bli sørget for anden befordring fra Madison.

* * *

Fra kasseren

De, som ikke har betalt sin kontingent til laget for 1922, maa strax gjøre det; thi det afhænger deraf, hvor snart Vossingen's næst numer kan sendes ud. Og det er af største vigtighed for lagets trivsel i det hele. Vent derfor ikke, men send en dollar strax. Dette angaar først og fremst dem, som sluttede sig til laget ifjor og som fik de 4 numre af skriftet.

John R. Glimme, kasserer.

Master Sergeant Rognald K. Glimme died January 6, 1922. He was born August 19, 1840. He started his military career as a drummer with the Sogn Battalion. After 3 years had passed, he entered the Non-commissioned Officer's School and after he was graduated, he was promoted through the ranks of non-commissioned officers until he reached the highest rank when he attained the rank of Master Sergeant in 1892. He was regarded highly both by those above him and below him, and he possessed their full trust and respect. Besides his military position, he was a farmer and took great interest in the affairs of the township. He was awarded the Royal Service Medal in silver with diploma. He married Margrethe Styrksdatter Hildestveit and leaves four children: Rognald and Olina in Norway, Johannes (Vosselaget's treasurer) Chicago, and Knut in Walla Walla, WA. He also had siblings in this country, of which but two are alive, namely: Mrs. Knut Henderson, Cambridge, WI, and Odd K. Glimme, Madison, WI.

—Precentor and teacher P. A. Mugaas died in February, 1922. He was born in 1829; was graduated from Stord Seminary in 1848; was for a while a home teacher in Sogn, then a teacher in the high school in Bergen until 1852, then became the precentor and a teacher in his hometown of Evanger, retiring from this in 1903. He was the postmaster from 1868 until 1912 and was awarded the Royal Service Medal in silver in 1912. His son, Br. Mugaas, is a teacher in Egersund.

* * *

The local Vosselag for Madison and area will have a meeting June 25 at President John Pederson's farm at Keyser, Spring Prairie, WI. it will be in the form of a picnic. We are promised rømmegrøt and dravle. Since there is no rail track to there, possibly people will have to arrange other transport from Madison.

* * *

From the Treasurer.

You, who haven't paid your membership/subscription to the lag for 1922, should soon do it, because it depends on this, how soon the next issue of Vossingen is sent out. It is of the greatest importance for the lag's continued existence in the whole picture. Don't delay; send your dollar soon. This, first and foremost, means those who joined the lag last year and who got all four issues of the paper.

John R. Glimme, Treasurer.

Nr. 3. 4de aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1922.

VOSSELAGETS EMBEDSMÆND:

Præsident – Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.

Vice-præsident – R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.

Sekretær – K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, Wis.

Kasserer – John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.

Redaktør – K. A. Rene.

Medlemskontingent $1.00 for aaret. Enkle numre 25 cent.

AARS-STEVNET.

Lagets aarsstevne skal holdes i Albert Lea, Minn., torsdag den 14de og fredag den 15de september førstkommende. Man møder i The Auditory hvor programmer, mærker og billetter vil være at faa. Banketten holdes torsdags aften og begynder kl. 5:30.

Der vil bli sørget for det bedst mulige program. Guvernør Nestos har allerede givet tilkjende, at han vil være med, og flere andre bekjendte mænd og dygtige talere ventes at ville deltage. Dette maa da bli det største møde, som laget nogensinde har havt.

Det trænges vistnok ikke, at anmode medlemmerne om at komme til stevnet, da det maa antages, at de har saapas interesse for sagen alligevel; men der maa komme flere, og vi maa derfor opfordre ethvert medlem til at gjøre sit bedste for at mødet blir bekjendt, og at hver og en faar sine naboer og bekjendte til at indfinde sig, enten det blir solskin eller ruskeveir.

Af sager, som skal behandles, vil vi kun nævne Vosseturen næste aar, hvorom planer vil blive nærmere udredet. Og saa er det lagets skrifter, som maa faaes paa en mere betryggende fod.

Lad os da alle møde frem, og vel mødt i Albert Lea.

STEVNET PAA SPRING PRAIRIE.

Noget af det heldigste i retning af et vossestevne fandt sted søndag den 25de juni, da vossingerne i Dane og Columbia countier

THE VOSSELAG'S OFFICERS.

President – Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.

Vice-president – R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.

Secretary – K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, Wis.

Treasurer – John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.

Editor – K. A. Rene.

Members subscription $1.00 per year. Single issues 25 cents.

ANNUAL MEETING

The club's annual meeting will be held in Albert Lea, MN, Thursday the 14th and Friday the 15th in the coming September (1922 sic). People will meet in The Auditory where one can get insignias and tickets. The banquet will be held Thursday evening and starts at 5:30.

Efforts will be made for the best possible program. Governor Nestos has already acknowledged that he will be there, and several other well known men and gifted speakers are expected to participate. This will be the biggest meeting the lag has ever had.

It isn't necessary to urge the members to come to the meeting since one should realize that they have appropriate interest in the subject anyway, but we would like more to come, and we encourage each member to do his best to advertise the meeting so that all get their neighbors and acquaintances to attend whether it is sunshine or inclement weather.

Of the matters that will be dealt with, we will only mention the Voss trip that is planned for next year, about which more plans will have been prepared. Then there is the club newsletter which must be put on a more solid basis.

Let's all gather and have a good time in Albert Lea.

THE MEETING AT SPRING PRAIRIE.

One of the happiest events involving the stevner of the Vosselag occurred Sunday the 25th of June when the vossings in Dane and Columbia Counties met on the John G.

kom (sammen paa John G. Pedersons farm, en halv mil vest for Keyser, Spring Prairie, Wis. Den ene automobil efter den andre drog op og stillede sig i række, indtil der sluttelig var mindst 200 af dem paa grunden. Folk kom ogsaa tilfods eller med hesteskyds, ligesom, naar noget gik for sig paa Voss i gamle dage. Man anslog forsamlingen til omkring 1500. Nogle besøgende kom fra Chicago og enkelte andre steder fra.

Det lokale lags formand, John G. Pederson, bød forsamlingen velkommen og ledede det efterfølgende program af taler, sang og musik. Talerne var formand Pederson, nationallagets formand Wm. Nelson, Thorsten D. Larson, Stoughton, advokaterne Clarence Knutson (Rekve) og Robert N. Nelson (Pedersons svigersøn) samt nationallagets sekretær K. A Rene. Der var sang af et lokalt sangkor og af sangkoret “Dovre” af Madison. Der var ogsaa violinspil med piano akkompagnement. Rømmegrød serveredes frit af stedets folk, forøvrigt havdes madkurve med.

Her kan ikke tages rum til at gjengive alt det gode, som blev sagt paa stevnet. Kun skal her nævnes lidt af, hvad John Pederson fortalte om vosse-settlementet paa Spring Prairie. For 67 aar siden blev der paa en anden farm i nærheden, hvor de nu var, holdt et vosseselskab af de første settlere fra Voss, fortalte han. Det var som en “grautaleik”. Man aad og drak og var glade. Da man ikke havde nok melk til “grauten”, gik en kone bare hen paa marken og melkede en flok kuer, som gik der. Man dansede til langt paa nat. Steffa Rokne og

Pederson farm, a half mile west of Keyser, Spring Prairie, WI. One automobile after the other pulled up and parked in rows until there were at least 200 of them on the grounds. People also arrived walking or by horse carriage, similarly as people traveled in the old days at Voss. The crowd was estimated at about 1500. Some visitors came from Chicago and some from elsewhere.

The president of the local lag, John G. Pederson, welcomed the gathering and led the following program of speeches, songs and music. The speakers were President Pederson, the national president Wm. Nelson, Thorsten D. Larson, Stoughton, lawyer Clarence Knutson (Rekve) and Robert N. Nelson (Pederson's brother-in-law) as well as the secretary of the national lag, K. A. Rene. There were songs by a local chorus and by the chorus "Dovre" of Madison. There was a violin solo and piano accompaniment. Rømmegrøt was served gratis by the hosts, otherwise people had picnic baskets.

We won't take room here to repeat all the good that was said at this meeting. We'll just include a little of what John Pederson told of the voss-settlement at Spring Prairie. 67 years ago on a farm not far from where you are now sitting there was a gathering of vossings who were among the first settlers from Voss, he told. It was like a "grautaleik" (literally "pudding-play"). People ate, drank and were happy. When they ran short of milk for the "graut" a woman went over in the pasture and milked a number of cows that were there. People danced far into the night. Among those, Steffa Rockne and

GodskalkHosaas var spillemænd. Blandt dem, som var tilstede, foruden nævnte spillemænd, var Johannes Lien, Aad og Arnund Graue, Anders og Knut Vestrheim, Isak og Bryngel Rokne, Lars J. Møn, Johannes Ludvo, Knut Padnes med fire sønner, alle 6 fod og godt voksne, Arne Amundson Bøe, Jakob Horveid, Nils Lie og en fra Vasenden, hvis søn var det første norske barn født der. Odd J. Himle var vistnok ogsaa med og flere andre. Paa den tid var der skog næsten overalt hvor man nu saa grønne marker, og der man nu var samlet.

Følgende af nationallagets sekretær fra B. K. Rokne, Wailingford, Ia., modtagne brev oplæstes:

Jeg ser i bladene, at vosserne skal have et møde paa Spring Prairie den 25de Juni. Jeg skulde ønske at være med, men min alder holder mig tilbage; thi jeg er nu i mit 90de aar; men, Gud ske tak, ved god helbred.

I mai 1866 forlod vi gamle Møns farmen paa Spring Prairie. Følget bestod af Lars J. Møn med familie og hans tre svogre, Amund Grove, Bryngel K. Rokne og Johannes Lødve med familier. Desuden var der et par ungkarle med. Vi havde 5 dækkede vogneendel dragne af hester, andre af okser. Elleve af følget var over 20 aars alderen og ni under.

I disse 56 aar, som nu er hengaaet, er 10 af de ældre afgaaet ved døden, og 4 af de yngre; men slægten har formeret sig i andet og tredie led. Her er mange vosser heromkring, men blot fire er komne fra Voss. Disse er B. K. Rokne, N. I. Lødve, H. P. Ronve og K. A. Træfald.

Med ønsket om en fornøielig sammenkomst, og med en venlig hilsen til alle.

FRA NOGLE AF DE FØRSTE UDVANDRERE FRA VOSS.

Efterat den norske presse i Amerika begyndte sin virksomhed, afspeiles folk og forholde fra pionertiden paa trykte blade; men i fortid ligger der et betydningfuldt tidsrum. Fra Ole Rynnings bog kom ud i 1838 til "Nordlyset" viste sig i 1847, forefindes ingen samtidige beretninger trykte paa norsk her i landet. Paa Voss var der ingen avis før længe

Godskalk Hosaas were the players who were present. In addition to the above fiddlers were Johannes Lien, Aad and Arnund Graue, Anders and Knut Vestrheim, Isak and Bryngel Rokne, Lars J. Møn, Johannes Ludvo, Knut Padnes and his four big six foot sons, Arne Amundson Bøe, Jakob Horveid, Nils Lie and one from Vasenden, whose son was the first Norwegian child born there. Odd J. Himle evidently was also there with several others. At that time, there was almost forest everywhere, where people now sat in the green fields, where people had gathered.

The following letter from the national secretary, B. K. Rokne, Wallingford, IA was read.

"I see by the paper that the vossings are going to have a meeting at Spring Prairie, June 25th. I would like to attend but my age holds me back because I am now ninety years old; but, thank God, in good health.

In May 1866, we departed from the old Møns farm at Spring Prairie. The procession consisted of Lars J. Møn, his family and his three brothers-in-law, Amund Grove, Bryngel K. Rokne and Johannes Lødve with their families. In addition, there were a couple of bachelors along. We had five covered wagons pulled by horses and others drawn by oxen. Eleven of the group were more than 20 years old and nine under.

In the 56 years which are now gone, 10 of the old have died, and four of the young, but the clan has formed the second and third generation. There are many vossings around here, but only four have actually come from Voss. They are B. K. Rokne, N. I. Lødve, H. P. Ronve and K. A. Træfald

We wish all of you to have a rewarding gathering and send a friendly greeting to everyone."

ABOUT SOME OF THE FIRST EMIGRANTS FROM VOSS.'

After the Norwegian press had begun its activities in America, the people and conditions from the pioneer times were reflected in the printed page; but there is a considerable space in pre-history. From when Ole Rynnings book came out in 1838 until "Nordlyset" appeared in 1847, we don't find any contemporary descriptions printed in Norwegian in this country. In Voss

efter. Vossingerne i Amerika fik jo sin først, og de viste sig ogsaa at være ivrigere til at skrive. Ogsaa i 1840 aarene var de flinke, hvad efterfølgende breve vil vise, og takket være dem, for derigjennem kan ogsaa dette tidsrum afspeile sig for os i sit sande lys, og vigtige historiske oplysninger komme os tilgode. Endel gamle skrivelser fra disse første udvandrere er blit opbevaret, dels orriginale dels i afskrifter, og nogen af disse er det, man nedenfor vil blive bekjendte med. Det kostede ikke saa lidet i de dage at faa et brev til Norge, hvorfor flere slog sig sammen og bestred udgifterne i fællesskab. I 1848 dannede vossingerne i Chicago formelig et korresponderingsselskab, med det formaal at sende en skrivelse til Voss hver maaned. Disse, som vi har nogle afskrifter af, var artikler, som behandlede borgerlige og kirkelige spørgsmaal i vid udstrækning, ved siden af andre sager, og de er af saapas interesse at de bør trykkes.

De her indtagne breve er komne fra Ivar Davidson Hustvedt, Cannon Falls, Minn; der velvilligt har sendt os nogle breve direkte, og har lovet os flere. Et par af dem sendte han for endel aar siden til Skandinaven. I et brev med dem udtaler han følgende:

“Jeg er tilfældigvis kommen i besiddelse af nogle gamle breve, som er skrevne af nogle af de første her til landet indvandrede vosser. De er skrevne enten til fædre, søskender eller venner, som de efterlod sig paa Voss i Norge. Brevene er samlet og kopieret af Lars N. Nesheim, en mand, som gjorde det til sin specialitet at faa fat i alle Amerika-breve, han kunde og afskrive dem. Han brugte frakturskrift, og naar han havde afskrevet dem, fik han dem indbundet i bøger. En saadan bog er det, jeg fik fat paa; men den var desværre mishandlet, og meget af dens indhold udrevet. Der er dog nogle breve i behold, og jeg synes, der er meget i dem, som kunde have interesse og tillige historisk værd, hvorfor jeg har afskrevet et par af dem og sender dem vedlagt.”

there was no paper until long after the American vossings got their first, and they showed a greater inclination to write. They were also diligent in the 1840's as shown in subsequent letters and thanks to them the period was reflected in the true light and important explanations properly came to us. A number of these old writings by the first emigrants have been preserved, some as copies, and some of these are those that we'll become acquainted with below. It cost quite a bit to mail a letter to Norway in those days so several were wrapped together and thus defrayed the expenses jointly. The vossings in Chicago formed a correspondence society with the objective of sending a monthly report to Voss. These, of which we have some copies, were articles that dealt with civil matters and religious questions of a wide range and additionally with other matters of sufficient interest worth printing.

We include here some letters that we received from Ivar Davidson Hustvedt, Cannon Falls, MN, who has willingly sent these letters directly and promised us more. He sent a couple of them to the Skandinaven a few years ago. In one of the letters he states the following.

"Fortunately I have come in possession of some old letters that were written by some of the first immigrating vossings. They are written either to their fathers, cousins or friends whom they left behind in Voss in Norway. The letters were collected and copied by Lars N. Nesheim, a man who made it his specialty to get hold of these Amerika letters in order to copy them. He used fraktur print, and when he had reproduced them, he bound them in books. I got a hold of one of those books, but unfortunately it has been maltreated and much of its content torn out. Yet there are some letters in condition to read and they seem to contain a lot that is interesting and in addition is of historical value, so I have copied them and include them here."

BREV FRA CHICAGO.

Til vedlagtede mænd Anders Størksen Flage og Knud Olsen Reque i Voss prestegjæld, Bergens stift, Norge. – Da ingen leilighed var at faa sende breve herfra til Norge sidstleden sommer, saa har alle vi norske mænd, som er her i Chicago, talt os imellem om at sende et lidet brev i posten her fra. Amerika til Norge, og det skulde være os en fornøielse om Gud vilde styre det saa, at det kom Eder ihænde. Lars Nilsen Næsheim meddeler os i et brev dateret 12te april d. a., at der skal være døde 14 a 15 af de Vosser, som kom over her i 1839, hvilket er en aabenbar løgn. Jeg Anders Larsen Flage vil nævne her alle de Vosser, som er døde siden jeg kom her, og tillige nogle fra Hardanger, nemlig: Min stedsøn Johannes Olson, min lille søn Anders og Line Christine Bjørnson fra Bergen. Disse tre døde i august maaned forrige aar. En liden gut, Lars Kjelsen Gjøsten, og Ole Larsen Svælgene og kone døde i september f. a. En liden pige, Bryteva Monsdatter Skutle, døde f. a., men hvad tid ved jeg ikke, thi Mons Skutle reiste 50 a 60 engelske mil længere vest til Fox River. Fra Hardanger er det Lars Spilde og kone, samt et barn, som er døde. En mand fra Eidfjord i Hardanger ved navn Gunder med kone og søn, deres gaardsnavn ved jeg ikke, er døde. Nils Vambheim, Sivert Vasenden og to af hans sønner døde nogenlunde paa samme tid. Alle disse døde her i Chicago, men det var ingen pest, ei heller nogen smitsom sygdom. Det er næsten alle som kommer hertil fra Europa, som maa tage et sygdomsleie. Somme kan bli syge strax de kommer her, og somme kan gaa det forbi 1 a 2 aar. Her er to slags sygdommer, som angriber folket, dog mest om sommeren i juli, august og september maane der. Den første kalder man feveraguern og den begynder med værk i hovedet og næsten i hele kroppen, og saa har de paa visse tider af døgnet en skjælven og bæven, saa hele legemet ryster ligesom en gammel skjælv mand, og efter denne skjælven blir de saa magtesløse, at de neppe kan røre sig. Hos endel kan denne sygdom vare i 5 a 6 maaneder, hos andre i 8 a 9 maaneder og stundom endnu længere. De kunne af og til arbeide lidt, men når denne

LETTERS FROM CHICAGO

To the enclosed men Anders Størkson Flage and Knud Olsen Reque in Voss Parish, Bergen's Diocese, Norway. - Since there was no opportunity to send a letter from here to Norway last summer, all the Norwegian men here in Chicago talked among ourselves about sending a little letter in the mail from America to Norway, and it would be of immense satisfaction for us if God should condescend to place it in thy hands. Lars Nilsen Nesheim declared to us in a letter dated April 12, this year, that 14-15 of the vossings that came here in 1839 are dead. This is an open-faced lie. I, Anders Larsen Flage will list all the vossings who have died since I came here and some from Hardanger too, namely: My stepson Johannes Olson my little son Anders and Line Christine Bjørnson from Bergen. These three died during the month of August last year. One little boy, Lars Kjelsen Gjøsten, and Ole Larsen Svælgene and his wife died in September last year. A little girl, Bryteva Monsdatter Skutle died last year but I don't know when, since Mons Skutle moved 50 to 60 English miles farther west to Fox River. From Hardanger, Lars Spilde and his wife, as well as a son, are dead. A man from Eidfjord in Hardanger by the name of Gunder with his wife and a son, I don't know their farm name, are dead. Nils Vambheim, Sivert Vasenden and two of his sons died at about the same time. All these died here in Chicago, but it wasn't smallpox, but another rather contagious illness. Almost everyone from Europe who comes here gets sick for a while. Some get sick as soon as they arrive and some after 1 or 2 years. Here there are two types of illness that attack the people mostly during the summer in the months of July, August and September. We call the first the feverague and it begins with headache, then in almost the whole body, and at various times of the day there is shaking and trembling so that the entire body shakes like an old shaky man and after this trembling they become so weak that they could hardly move. It lasts 5 to 6 months in some, but the sickness lasts 8-9 mo. in others and occasionally even longer. Occasionally they can work some, but when the "shakes" overcomes them they have to quit work

skjælven kommer over dem, maa de forlade arbeidet. Det er dog sjelden folk dør af denne sygdom. Den anden slags sygdom kaldes Biliousfever. Faar man den haardt, saa bliver det ofte til død; thi den tager baade i hovedet og indvortes i kroppen, men den varer ikke saa længe som førstnævnte sygdom. Baade jeg og min kone blev sterkt angrebne af Biliousfever i oktober maaned f. a., og det næsten paa en gang, og der gik fem uger forbi, som vi ikke kunde arbeide, men siden har vi været nogenlunde friske hele tiden. Mine døtre Brithe og Marthe har været borte og arbeidet for mænd her i byen for kost og klæder samt skole lige siden vi kom her. Brithe var syg en 2 a 3 uger af Biliousfever i september, men er nu frisk igjen. Marthe og Nils har ingen sygdom havt endnu.

Jeg skulde vel fortælle Eder noget om landets beskaffenhed, men jeg kan ikke faa indført hvad jeg vilde skrive herom paa dette lille stykke papir; men om Gud vil forunde mig liv og helse til næstkommende vaar, og der reiser nogen mand herfra til Norge, saa skal jeg sende Eder brev og fortælle herom, da jeg har færdigskrevet to ark papir desangaaende. Jeg kan ikke sende et saa stort brev i posten; thi det vilde blive en uhyre porto at betale derfor. Jeg vil derfor kun forsøge at fortælle om mine og andres omstændigheder.

Jeg kom her til Chicago den 25de juli 1839 og fik komme ind i hus i hos Baar Rogne. Jeg var ikke frisk den første tid jeg var her, og saa var jeg kommet 50 dollars i gjæld, og dette gjorde mig mismodig. Jeg sagde da ofte til min kone: Gud give jeg havde saa mange penge, at jeg kunde koste os tilbage til Norge, saa vilde jeg gaa did og fraraade andre at de ikke skulde begive sig paa denne reise! Men kort derefter forbedredes min helbred, saa jeg blev istand til at arbeide, og da jeg fik mig arbeide og lidt fortjenest, saa svandt den tanke om at reise til Norge bort. Men saa var her en stor vanskelighed med sproget, men Sjur S. Ulven var saa tjenstvillig, at han

[malaria?]. People seldom die of this disease. The other sickness is called bilious fever [cholera?]. If one gets a hard case it may be fatal since it affects both mind and body but doesn't last as long as the first illness. Both my wife and I were severely attacked by bilious fever in October, last year, almost at the same time. Five weeks went by that we couldn't work, but since then we have been healthy the entire time. My daughters Brithe and Martha have been away working for men in the city for clothing and board as well as attending school since we got here. Brithe was sick 2-3 weeks from cholera in September but is well again now. Martha and Nils haven't been sick yet,

I would have liked to tell thee something more about the quality of the country but I can't complete what I want to write about on this small piece of paper; but if God will grant me life and health until next spring, and there are any men going from here to Norway, then I shall send thee a letter and tell all, since I have finished two sheets regarding this already. I can't send such a big letter in the mail because it would amount to an extreme amount of postage. I'll only tell about my situation and that of a few others.

I arrived here in Chicago July 25, 1839 and got housing at Baar Rogne. I didn't feel good when I first was here and thus I got in debt for 50 dollars and this depressed me. I told my wife frequently. "God grant that I had enough money to pay for the passage back to Norway, then I would go there and advise others that they shouldn't take this trip!" But shortly thereafter, my health improved and I was in condition to work; I got a job and earned a little, then the thoughts of going back to Norway disappeared. There was considerable difficulty with the language, but Sjur S. Ulven was helpful for me and he arranged for me to get a job. Since I was very industrious I earned from 50 cents to 1 dollar

akkorderede ofte for mig, saa jeg kunde faa arbeide. Siden har jeg arbeidet ganske flittig. Jeg har fortjent mig fra 50 cent op til en dollar daglig, det sidste er dog hændelsesvis. I december maaned f. a. havde jeg fortjent saa meget, at jeg kund. betale Nils Lødve og Lars Ygre de 50 dollars, jeg laante af dem paa overreisen. Jeg har forud sagt, at jeg fik komme ind til Baar Rogne; men jeg var hos ham kun en og en halv uge, saa flyttede vi til Peder Unde, da han havde kjøbt sig et lidet hus. Der fik vi være frit for husrente paa den maade, at min kone skulde hjælpe til at passe et sygt barn, endskjønt husrenten var fra en til en og en halv dollar maaneden. Men lidt før Jul kjøbte jeg huset af ham for $62.50. Den var indgjerdet omtrent to norske maal, som hører til kanallandet. Hvad tid det skal sælges, er ingen som ved, der er heller ikke noget at betale for aaret for brugen af dette landstykke. Jeg plantet i dette stykke land i sommer poteter, ærter og noget kaal. Jeg har kjøbt mig for syv dollars i sagbord for at istandsætte mit hus og gjerde. Jeg har kjøbt mig en kogeovn for 17 dollars, samt en ko med kalv for 17 dollars. Nu, Gud være lovet, har jeg fortient mig saa meget, at jeg er ingen mand skyldig; men penge har jeg ikke.

Madpriserne.

Jeg vil nu fortælle lidt om priserne paa madvarer. En tønde hvede er at faa ude i landet for en dollar, og en tønde havre 50 cent. Der er fortalt mig der er store stakker af utræsket hvede fra 1839, og da man har faaet temmelig godt aar i sommer, saa tror jeg ikke hveden blir dyrere dette aar. Poteter sendes ude fra landet her til byen og sælges for 12 cent skjæppen. Her kjøres daglig farmprodukter fra landet ind til byen. Jeg har set vogne, som har været trukket af tre til fem heste, og jeg har set vogne trukket af to til sex kjøreoxer. Jeg har ofte set optil 12 vogne paa engang, somme gaar, andre kommer. De sælger gulerøder, næper, kaal og kaalrabi for meget billige priser. Smør sælges her om sommeren for 12 cent pundet, men høst og vinter fra 18 til 25 cent pr. pund. Her er tre huse, hvor de har ferskt kjød og flesk at sælge for 4 a 6 cent pundet. Røget og saltet flesk kan kjøbes for 8 a 10 cent pundet. Det menes her skaalepund. Umalen hvede kjøber vi aldrig, men her er to huse, hvor vi kan faa kjøbe

a day, though the last was only occasionally. By December last year, I had earned enough that I was able to repay Nils Lødve and Lars Ygre the 50 dollars I had borrowed from them on the journey. I also said that I moved in with Baar Rogne, but I stayed just a week and a half; until we moved in with Peder Unde, who had bought a little house. There we didn't have to pay any rent for this reason. My wife was to tend to a sick child, even though house rent was from 1 to 1 ½ dollars a month. A little before Christmas, I bought the house from him for $62.50. It was fenced in with about two Norwegian mal which belonged to the canal land. No one knows when this land is going to be sold and there is no charge to use the land. This summer, I planted potatoes, peas, and some cabbage. I bought enough sawn lumber to fence in my house and yard for seven dollars. I bought a cook stove for 17 dollars and a cow and calf for 17 dollars. Now, God be praised, I have earned enough that I am indebted to no man; but I don't have any cash.

Food prices

Now I'll tell you something about food prices. Out in the country on can buy a whole barrel of wheat for a dollar and a barrel of oats for 50 cents. They say there are big stacks of un-threshed wheat from 1839 and it looks like a good year this summer, I don't think wheat will become any more expensive this year. Potatoes are shipped in from the country to town and are sold for 12 cents a half bushel. Farm produce is hauled in to the city every day. I have seen wagons drawn from three to five horses, and wagons pulled by two to six oxen. Often I've seen as many as twelve wagons at one time, some going, others coming. They sell carrots, turnips, cabbage and kohlrabi for very cheap prices. In the summer, butter sells for 12 cents a pound but goes up to 18 to 25 cents a pound in the fall and winter. There are three stores that sell fresh meat and pork for 4 to 6 cents a pound. Smoked and salted pork can be purchased for 8 to 10 cents a pound. Here that means skålpound [slightly larger than our pound]. We never buy un-ground wheat, but

hvedemel. Vi kjøber mest af det ringeste hvedemel, og det koster i cent pundet. Det er næsten ligesaagodt som det bedste bygkorn mel i Norge. De har tre sorter hvedemel, det bedste sælges for tre cent pundet. Indians korn har jeg aldrig kjøbt af, men det sælges for en og en halv cent pundet.

Anders Knudsen Himle har faaet underretning i et brev fra sin broder Stephen Sonve, at en valdres ved navn Sjur Jørgensen Lokreim har sendt et brev herfra til Norge, hvori han skriver meget foragtelig om forholdene her i Amerika. Angaaende dette vil jeg sige, at jeg ikke kan billige hans skrivelse; thi den indeholder meget, som er løgn. Han har kun fremholdt alt som har gaaet imod og alle ubehageligheder, men intet nævnt om de goder og fordelagtigheder, som findes her i landet. Den som læser hans brev, vil faa en feilagtig opfatning af hvad dette land er. Jeg vil nu ogsaa sige min mening til dem som tænker paa at komme til Amerika. En gaardbruger i Norge, som eier en god gaard og er i god forfatning vil jeg fraraade at komme hid. Kommer der paa en saadan sygdom, dødsfald og andre ubehageligheder, saa vil han strax komme ihu hvor godt han havde det i Norge og saaledes komme til at angre, at han reiste derfra. Den derimod, som ingen gaard har at reise fra, og som har stor lyst til at komme hid, og som har mod nok til at være fornøiet med, hvad Gud os tilskikker og er ung, sterk og arbeidsfør, en saadan kan komme. Han behøver ikke at frygte for, at han bliver underkastet nogen tvang eller byrde her i landet, ei heller bliver han tiltalt af nogen Amerikaner, at her kommer for mange folk. Nei, her er baade rum nok og arbeide nok. Vel er det sandt, at her i Illinois er nu alt det bedste land næsten opkjøbt, men de, som ønsker sig land, reiser nu for det meste til en stat kaldet Wisconsin, der ligger nordvestlig fra Illinois. Det siges, at der er bedre land der end i Illinois og billigere pris paa det. Landet der kan kjøbes for 1 dollar og 25 cent pr. acre. Det vil bli det samme som 5 ort paa norsk.

Ingen maa tænke, at det er lettere med arbeidet her end i Norge. Arbeid skikken hos Amerikanerne er den, at naar du arbeider for dagløn, saa maa du begynde kl. 6 a 7 om

there are two stores where we buy wheat flour. Usually we buy the cheapest quality flour and it costs only 1 cent a pound. It is almost as good as the best barleycorn flour in Norway. They have three varieties of wheat flour, the best sells at three cents a pound. I have never bought Indian corn, which sells for one and a half cents a pound.

Anders Knudsen Himle received information in a letter from his brother Stephen Sonve that a man from Valdres named Sjur Jørgensen Lokreim had sent a letter from here to Norway, in which he writes very despicably about the conditions here in America. I must say that I cannot approve of his description since it contains many lies. He only presents everything that has gone contrary to him and all the travail that is found in this country. Anyone who reads his letter will get a false impression of what this country is. Now I'll give my opinion to those who are thinking of coming to America. I would definitely discourage a Norwegian farmer, who owns a good farm and is well-off from coming to America. If he were to encounter sickness, death or other misfortunes, he would soon remember how good he had it in Norway and then regret that he left there. But contrariwise, he who has no farm to abandon, and who has a strong incentive to come here, and who has enough spirit to be satisfied with what God provides, and is young, strong and eager to work, such a person should well come. He wouldn't have to be afraid he would be subjected to any coercion or onus, or told by some Americans that too many people are coming. No, here is plenty room and plenty work. It may be true that most of the best land has already been purchased, but those who want land need only go to the state called Wisconsin which lies northwest of Illinois. They say there is better land there than in Illinois and it is cheaper. Land costs only 1 dollar and 25 cents per acre. That's the same as 5 ort in Norway.

People don't need to think that work is any easier here than in Norway. The work customs are that one works for a daily wage. Work starts at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning and gets dinner as fast as one can,

morgenen og arbeide uden at hvile til kl. 12, da maa du faa dig middagsmad saa fort du kan og derefter arbeide uafbrudt til kl. 7 om aftenen. Da faar du en dollar dagen paa egen kost. Jeg synes dog det er lettere at opholde sig her, end det var i Norge, da næringsmidlerne er billigere og arbeidslønnen høiere. Unge, arbeidsføre mennesker kunde her lægge sig lidt tilgode for sin alderdom, dersom de vilde leve sparsommelig. En voxen mandsperson kan tjene fra 8 til 12 dollars maaneden de yngre og uvante fra 4 til 6 dollars og frikost. En tjenestepige kan faa, en dollar ugen i løn og fri kost. Liker hun sig ikke paa et sted, kan hun næste uge flytte paa et andet. Tjenestepigerne har ikke andet at bestille end at vaske og koge hele dagen. En kone, som vasker for folk i byen, fortjener inindst en halv dollar for dagen og fri kost. Jeg vil fortælle eder, at det er unødvendig for dem, som kommer hid, at have meget husgeraad, saasom kobberkjedler. hagsteheller o. l. Ligeledes er det unødvendig at komme her med forskjellige slags arbeids-redskaber, saasom smidjestæer, Skruestær. øxer, navrer, høvler m. m. Men allerværst er dog, at man har kommet med kvernestene. Man burde forstaa, at det vil blive for kostbart at transportere saadanne ting med sig, da alt maa betales efter vægt fra New York til Chicago. Jeg talte med Tosten Olsen Saue om dette, og han syntes, det kostede ham meget, da han maatte lægge ud 39 dollars for at faa sit tøi fra New York til Chicago. Her er ganske rimelige priser paa arbeidsverktøi. En god hugøx kan faaes til en og en halv dollar, en mindre øx for 75 cent, et godt sagblad 45 cents. Forrige vinter traf jeg en mand, som kom bærende med en jernstang, og jeg spurgte ham, hvad et pund jern kostet. Syv cent, sagde han. Vadmelsklæder er det godt at have med sig, især for mandspersoner, ligesaa uldsenge-klæder, for her er overmaade koldt om vinteren. Skindklæder er vel gode for kuldeen, men de er ikke meget i brug her. Desuden kommer der undertiden saa hastig regn, at om man gaar ud i godt veir, kan man komme igjen silende vaad, og derfor er heller ikke skindklæder at anbefale. For kvindfolkene er vadmelsklæder mindre nyttige undtagen det skulde være til underklæder. Piger der skal ud og arbeide maa, dersom de vil blive agtede, strax koste sig kjoler ligesom Bergens damer.

goes without pause until 12 noon when one then continues work without interruption until 7 P.M. Then you will receive a dollar a day if you provide your own meals. I think it is easier to care for oneself here than in Norway because rations are cheaper and the daily wage higher. Young, energetic people, if they are prudent, could save some according to their age. A grown man can earn from 8 to 12 dollars a month, the younger and inexperienced from 4 to 6 dollars with meals. A servant girl can get a dollar a week with meals. If she doesn't like her job, the next week she can move. Servant girl's jobs consist of cooking and washing all day long. A woman, who washes clothes for people in town, earns at least a half dollar a day plus meals. I will advise thee, that it is unnecessary for them that come here to bring household goods, like copper kettles, pitchers, and such. Likewise it is unnecessary to bring various tools like anvils, vises, axes, picks or planes among many. But worst of all, some have come with grindstones. One has to realize that it is very expensive to transport such with themselves since everything is paid for according to its weight from New York to Chicago. I talked with Tosten Olson Saue about this, and he thought it cost him a lot: he paid 39 dollars to get his gear from New York to Chicago. Here, tools are quite reasonably priced. One can buy a good timberax for a half dollar, a smaller ax for 75 cents; a good sawblade for 45 cents. Last winter, I met a man carrying an iron bar, and I asked him how much iron cost by the pound. "Seven cents", he said. Homespun clothes are good to have, especially for men, similarly wool bed clothing, because it really gets cold in the winter. Leather goods may be good against the cold, but they aren't used much here. Also, we occasionally have sudden rains, and if a person goes out in fair weather he may suddenly get soaking wet, and therefore leather clothes aren't recommended. Homespun clothes are little used by women, except for underclothing. Girls that are going out to work must, if they want to be noticed, soon buy clothes like the women of Bergen

Lidt om andre Vossinger.

Nu maa jeg ogsaa fortælle lidt om de andre mænd fra Voss. Kjel Vikingsen Gjøsten, Ole Knudsen Gilderhus og Anders Nilsen Væthe har kjøbt sig hvert sit hus her i Chicago, og de har ogsaa betalt dem og det er vel ikke frit for, at de har lidt penge tilovers. Det var ikke noget godt for dem i førstningen de var her. De reiste ganske strax de kom her paa kanalarbeide og var der i to uger. Lars Davidsen Reque og min stefsøn Johannes Olsen var ogsaa med, men naar de kom derfra, blev de liggende syge alle sammen af Feveraguern, og meget strengt syge, fornemmelig Ole Gilderhhus. Han var syg næsten hele vinteren og min stefsøn Johannes døde, som før fortalt, men de andre har siden været friske og gaaet paa arbeide i hele sommer. Peder Iversen Unde fra Vigs prestegjæld og Knud Larsen Brække har ogsaa kjøbt sig hus her i Chicago, og staar sig godt. Baar Johnson Rogne og hans familie staar sig meget vel, undtagen hans yngste datter Søgni, der har været meget syg i sommer, men er nu ganske bra igjen. Hans datter Britha var gift sidstleden mai maaned med en tysker ved navn Frank, som ogsaa skal være meget formuende. Jeg var nær ved at glemme at fortælle, at Endre Endresen Veisen har bygget sig hus her i Chicago, og har kjøbt sig to kjør med kalve. Hvor meget han betalte for dem, husker jeg ikke igjen. Baade han og hans familie var i høst syge af Feveraguern, undtagen hans to sønner Aslak og Erik, men de er nu alle friske igjen. Sjur Sjursen Ulven har bygget sig to huse her i Chicago, og solgt det første til Knud Brække. Han staar sig udmerket godt. Alle de huse, som her er nævnt om, er byggede paa kanalgrund, og det er ingen her, som ved naar det skal sælges. Nils Eriksen Lødve, Lars Monsen Ygre og Erik Larsen Sættre reiste til Iowa forrige høst 1839. Jeg har hørt at de var syge en tid og Lars Eriksen Lødve og hans familie var syge paa samme tid, men saavidt jeg nu ved, er alle friske igjen. Lars Kjelsen Bøe og Stephen Knudsen Gilderhus har jeg hørt skulde være i Mississippi, og Knud og Ole Eriksønner Lødve er i Missouri,

A little about other vossings.

Now I must also tell a little about the other men from Voss. Kjel Vikingsen Gjøsten, Ole Knudsen Gilderhus and Anders Nilsen Væthe have each bought houses here in Chicago and they have them paid for and it's not surprising that they have money besides. They didn't have it very good when they were first here. Right after they got here they started work on the canals. They were there two weeks. Lars Davidsen Reque and my step-son, Johannes Olsen were there too, and when they quit, they were all lying sick of the feverague and very seriously ill, especially Ole Gilderhus. He was sick almost the entire winter and my stepson died, as I said before, but the others have since got well and have worked all summer. Peder Iversen Unde from Vik parish bought a house here n Chicago, and is well-off. Baar Johnson Rogne is also quite successful, except his youngest daughter, Søgni, has been quite sick this summer but has recovered. His daughter, Britha, was married last May to a German named Frank, who is also quite wealthy. I almost forgot to tell you that Endre Endresen Veisen has built a house in Chicago and has bought two cows with calves. I don't recall what he paid for them. Both he and his family were sick with the feverague this fall, except his two sons, Aslak and Erik, but all have recovered. Sjur Sjursen Ulven has built two houses in Chicago and sold one to Knud Brekke. He is quite well situated. All of the houses thus far mentioned are built on canal property and no one knows when they will be sold. Nils Eriksen Lødve, Lars Monsen Ygre and Erik Larsen Sættre left for Iowa last fall in 1839. I've heard that they were sick for a while and Lars Eriksen Lødve and his family were sick at the same time but as far as I know, all are well again. Lars Kjelsen Bøe and Stephen Knudsen Gilderhus are in Mississippi, I've heard, and Knud and Ole Eriksons Lødve are in Missouri and as far as I know are in good health

og saa godt som jeg ved er de med helse og staar sig godt. Mons Larsen Skutle, Anfin Størksen Leidal og Anders Andersen Fenne har opholdt sig i Fox River, og er saavidt jeg ved, friske og staar sig vel. Colben Olsen Saue er gift med Anna Gunnersdatter Grimestad, og hans bror Størk er gift med Eli Knudsdatter Væthe, og er reist til Indiana stat. Magne Bottolfsen Bystølen, Nils Larsen Bolstad og Nils Sjursen Gilderhus har kjøbt sig land i nærheden af hverandre i Wisconsin stat. De to førstnævnte har kjøbt sig 80 acres land tilsammen, og sidstnævnte 89 acres alene. De har været der for det meste i Sommer og slaaet hø for nogle kjør og to store kjøreoxer, samt bygget sig hus og pløiet op nogle acres land og saaet det ind med vinterhvede. Ole Sjursen Gilderhus og Lars Davidsen Reque er ogsaa reiste did. De reiste den 5te november d. a. Ogsaa deres mening var at kjøbe sig land der, og Knud Larsen Brække sendte penge med dem i den tanke at de skulde kjøbe land for ham i nærheden af hvor de kjøbte land for sig selv. Nils Sjursen Gilderhus var her i Chicago først i november d. a., og han bad mig om, naar jeg skrev brev til Norge, at hilse hans søstermand Anders Nilsen Lie fra ham og sige, at hvis han havde lyst til at reise hid til Amerika, saa var det bedst han gjorde det jo før jo heller, om det saa var til næste sommer, 1841. Ligeledes hilse fra Knud L. Brække til Nils Andersen Ygte, som har spurgt Knud L. Brække i et brev, om det er raadelig for hans søn Anders at reise til Amerika. Knud Brække siger, at dersom Gud vil forunde ham helse og han vil være ordentlig, saa er det lettere at fortjene noget her, og at komme frem til at eie noget, end det er i det gamle land. John Haldorsen Bjørgo, Halvor Nilsen Dalseide og Ole Andersen Dyvig er i Fox River, er friske og lever vel. Nils Knudsen Røthe var i tanke at flytte til sit land i sommer, og han var did og satte op et hus, men saa blev baade han og hans familie syge, saa han maatte stanse i Chicago. Nu er de alle friske igjen. Peder Skjervheim tjener her i Chicago. Anna Knudsdatter Bakkethun blev gift med en mand fra Trondhjem ved navn Nils og skal være meget rig. Tosten Olsen Lille-Saue, Lars Baarsen Lille-Saue og Claus Isaksen Grimestad og flere personer fra Voss kom her til Chicago sidstleden 30te august d. a.,

Mons Larsen Skutle, Anfin Størkson Leidal and Anders Anderson Fenne have stayed in Fox River and are healthy and thriving as far as I know. Colben Olsen Saue is married to Anna Gunnersdatter Grimestad, and his brother Størk is married to Eli Knudsdatter Væthe, and went to the state of Indiana. Magne Bottlofson Bystølen, Nils Larsen Bolstad and Nils Sjursen Gilderhus have bought land near each other in the state of Wisconsin. The two first named have bought 80 acres of land jointly, and the last named 89 acres alone. They have spent most of the summer cutting hay for some cows and two large draft oxen as well as building themselves a house and plowing up some acres of land and sowing it in with winter wheat. Ole Sjursen Gilderhus and Lars Davidsen Reque have also gone there. They left November 5th this year. Also they meant to buy land there, and Knud Larsen Brekke sent money with them with the idea that they should buy him land near theirs. Nils Sjursen Gilderhus was here in Chicago the first of November this year and he asked me, when I wrote a letter to Norway, to greet his sister's husband from him and say that if he had intentions to go to America then it would be better to wait until next summer. 1841. Similarly to give greetings from Knud L.Brekke to Nils Andersen Ygte who has asked Knud L.Brekke in a letter, if it would be advisable for his son Anders to go to America. Knud Brekke says that if God grants him the privilege of good health and he is well-organized, then it would be easier to earn something here and proceed to own something than in the old land. John Haldorsen Bjørgo, Halvor Nilsen Dalseide and Ole Andersen Dyvig are in Fox River, are spry and live well. Nils Knudsen Røthe had planned to move to his land this summer and he went there and built a house but then his family got sick so he had to stay in Chicago. Now they have all recovered. Peder Skjervheim works here in Chicago. Anna Knudssatter Bakkethun married a man from Trondheim named Nils who is said to be quite rich. Tosten Olsen Lille-Saue, Lars Baarsen Lille-Saue and Claus Isaksen Grimestad and several people from Voss came here to Chicago last August 30th this year and they stayed for a week, then went to Wisconsin with the intention

og de var her en uge, da reiste de til Wisconsin i den tanke, at de vilde kjøbe sig land, men siden har jeg intet hørt om dem. Arne Andersen Urland har kjøbt sig et lidet hus her i Chicago, men blev syg og er ikke rigtig frisk endnu. Lars Davidsen Reque, Lars Torgersen Røthe og Elling Hallesen Væthe har været i hus hos mig. Ole Sjursen Gilderhus og Knud Johnsen Hylle har været i hus hos Knud Brække. Mads Nilsen Sondve og Knud Eriksen Rokne er i hus hos Baar Rogne. Baar Larsen Nyre og Bryngel Guleiksen Rondve er i hus hos Ole Knudsen Gilderhus. Bjarne Nilsen Himle er hos Kjel V. Gjøsten. Anders Knudsen Himle er hos Endre Veisen. Alle disse ungkare er friske og gaar stadig paa arbeide. Somme af dem paa veiarbeide, andre paa kanalarbeide, og nogen paa steambaad eller dampbaad. Der gaar saadanne ud herfra den ene dagen og kommer igjen den andre dagen, men nu bliver nok deres meste arbeidstid i vinter at sage ved. De synes de har mere frihed da, end naar de tjener paa maaneden, og fortjenesten bliver omtrent den samme.

Tjeneste pigers Løn.

Martha Torstensdatter Lille-Saue reiste nogle mil op i landet og fik sig arbeide. Hun skulde have to dollars ugen i løn. Martha Larsdatter Lille-Saue, Eli Nilsdatter Bergslien og Martha Tormodsdatter Ringheim tjener her i staten for en dollar ugen. De fem yngste barn efter Halle Væthe er i en liden by kaldet Rock- quers i staten Indiana og faar der en god opdragelse. Ole Knudsen Grove og Lars Godskalksen Hægle er i Fox River. Elling Eielsen Sundve har kjøbt et stykke land i Fox River, hvorpaa han har bygget sig hus. Han har været her i Chicago flere gange i sommer og holdt opbyggelsestaler. Han fortæller, at ingen Vosser er døde i Fox River settlementet. Af de Norske, som er her i Chicago, er det kun 4 barn, som har dødt her i sommer, nemlig: et barn for Ole K. Gilderhus, et barn for Sjur S. Ulven og saa et par tvillinger for en mand, som hørte hjemme syd for Bergen, og hvis navn er Halsten Torissen Medhuus. Lars Olsen Dugstad opholder sig i Fox River. Han var her i Chicago i sommer og da fortalte han, at han

that they would purchase land, but I haven't heard about them since. Arne Anderson Urland has bought a little house here in Chicago, but he got sick and isn't really well yet. Lars Davidson Reque, Lars Torgerson Røthe and Elling Hallesen Væthe have been staying with me. Ole Sjursen Gilderhus and Knud Johnson Hylle have stayed with Knud Brække. Mads Nilsen Sondve and Knud Eriksen Rokne are living with Baar Rogne. Baar Larsen Nure and Bryngel Guleiksen Rondve are in the house with Ole Knudsen Gilderhus. Bjarne Nilsen Himle is with Kjel V. Gjøsten. Anders Knudsen Himle is with Endre Veisen. All these bachelors are healthy and have steady work. Some work on the roads and some on the canals, and some on steamboats or dampbaad. So it goes day in and day out but now their commonest work in the winter is sawing wood. They seem to have more time off now than when they work by the month. And the salary is about the same.

Working girl's salary.

Martha Torstensdatter Lille-Saue went some miles up country and found a job. She earns two dollars a week. Martha Larsdatter Lille-Saue, Eli Nilsdatter Bergslien and Martha Tormodsdatter Ringheim work here in the state for one dollar a week. The five youngest children of Halle Væthe are in a little town called Rock-right across in the state of Indiana and make a good living. Ole Knudsen Grove and Lars Guskalksen Hægle are in Fox River. Elling Eielsen Sundve has bought a piece of land in Fox River, on which he has built a house. He has been to Chicago several times this summer and made revival sermons. He says that no vossings have died in Fox River settlement. Of the Norwegians that live here in Chicago, only four have died this summer, namely one child of Ole K. Gilderhus, one child of Sjur S. Ulven and a pair of twins of a man named Halsten Torissen Medhuus, who comes from south of Bergen. Lars Olsen Dugstad lives in Fox River. He was here in Chicago this summer and told us that he had been recently to Wisconsin

nylig havde været til Wisconsin og kjøbt 80 acres land. Han fortalte ogsaa, at han ventet sin broder Ole hid, og at Ole havde lovet at hjælpe ham med penge.

Da rummet paa papiret nu begynder at formindskes, saa maa jeg snart afbryde. Jeg vil da sende en flittig hilsen ikke alene fra mig, men fra alle Vosser, som her i dette brev er opregnet, til vore slægtninge, bekjendte og venner paa Voss, at ingen af Os Vosser, som er her i Chicago, nu ønsker os tilbage til Norge, men vi alle befinde Os velfornøiede. Ingen maa tænke, eller indbilde sig, at her er indsat løgn i dette brev. Det, som her er skrevet er sandhed. Jeg vil ikke rose Amerika saa overmaade, som Svend Knudsen Aga gjorde, da han skrev disse ord: “Jeg lever her som i et gjæstebud og vilde ikke reise til Norge igjen og æde den hunderet, de æder der!“ Nei, vi vil ikke vanære vort fædreland for nogen ting, vi havde ogsaa der til nødtørft baade føde og klæder. Vi vil heller ikke laste øvrigheden i Norge; thi vi fik af den god undervisning og lærdom saavel i religion som i borgerlig og militær henseende. Jeg vil heller ikke laste Amerika saaledes, som John Aga og Sjur J. Lokrem har gjort i de breve, de har skrevet til Norge. Vi har seet deres breve, som har været trykte i blade, udgivne i Norge, og som af velvillige venner er os tilsendte. Dette brev er helst skrevet af den grund, at vi ønsker at imødegaa disse skrivelser. Vi Vosser her i Chicago skulde like, at det vi siger om disse deres skrivelser, ogsaa blev trykt i Norge. Dette brev, som er skrevet af mig Anders Larsen Flage, er dog ment at være ligesom et brev fra alle os Vosser i Chicago, og derfor vil jeg bede de mænd, til hvem brevet er adresseret, at de maa lade alle de folk paa Voss, som har slægtninge blandt dem, som er nævnte i brevet, faa høre hvad der er skrevet om dem. Aad Johannesen Himle var bestemt til at reise til Norge forleden vaar, men saa blev han syg, saa han maatte opsætte det. Han er dog nu frisk igjen og opholder sig i Fox River. Det er fortalt, at han har fortjent to dollars dagen, og her skal ikke være nogen Vosser, som har lagt sig saa meget tilgode, som han. Kjel Vikingsen Gjøsten har bedt mig at hilse sine brødre Lars og Ole og sige dem, at han ønsker at se dem her i Amerika. Peder

and bought 80 acres of land. He said too, that he expected his brother, Ole, and that Ole would help him with money.

Since the space on this paper is starting to run short, I must soon finish. I wish to send many greetings, not only from me, but from all the vossings who have been mentioned in this letter, to our relatives, acquaintances and friends at Voss, that none of us vossings that are here in Chicago wish ourselves back in Norway but that we all are very satisfied. No one should think, or convince themselves that this letter contains lies. That which is written here is the truth. I don't want to praise America overly much, as Svend Knudsen did when he wrote these words: "I live here as a guest and never want to go to Norway again and eat the dog food they eat there!" No, we don't want to disparage our fatherland in any manner; we received the necessaries both in food and clothing. We also don't want to blame the government in Norway since we got good education and instruction in religion as well as in civil matters and military matters. I would rather not ascribe them to America as John Aga and Sjur J. Lokrem do in the letters that they have written to Norway. We have seen their letters, which have been printed in the paper, published in Norway and which well-meaning friends also have sent us. This letter is mostly written on the stand that we wish to decry. We vossings here in Chicago would like that what we say about their writings also gets printed in Norway. This letter, which is written for me by Anders Larsen Flage, is meant to be like a letter from all of us vossings in Chicago, and therefore I ask those men to whom the letter is addressed that they have all the people at Voss who have relatives among them, that are mentioned in this letter, hear what is written about them. Aad Johannesen Himle had decided to go to Norway last spring but he became sick and had to cancel it. He is healthy again and is living in Fox River. They say that he earns two dollars a day; there are no vossings here that have earned as much as he. Kjel Vikingsen Gjøsten has asked me to greet his brothers Lars and Ole and tell them that he wants to see them here in America. Peder Iversen Unde, from Vik I Sogn, sends his heartfelt wish to greet his brother Ole and tell

Iversen Unde, heder mig hilse til hans broder Ole, at der er hans hjertelige ønske at se ham her, hvis Ole har lyst at komme. Han ønsker gjerne at faa brev fra sine forældre og søskende, dersom der er leilighed til at faa sende det. Naar leilighed gives, vil han sende et brev til dem. Jeg vil atter bede de mænd, dette brev er adresseret til, godhedsfuldt at gjøre det bekjendt for vedkommende, baade paa Vossestranden og i Vadsværen, samt sende ord til Peder Undes familie i Vik. Lad mig ogsaa faa vide hvad tid brevet kom Eder ihænde, og hvor meget I maatte betale i porto for samme.

Det er ikke godt at tage med hid norske sølvpenge, som er mindre end ortestykker. At kjøbe tobakspiber i Bergen og tage med sig hid duer ikke; thi her bruger man ikke andet end lerpi ber, eller ogsaa røger man cigarer.

Saa hilses I da hjerteligst allesammen, med ønsket om at vi engang maa mødes i himmerigets glæder og herlighed.

Chicago den 23de november 1840.

Anders Larsen Flage,
Sjur Sjursen Ulven,
Elling Hallesen Væthe,
Peder Davidsen Skjærv-heim.

Dette brev er afkopieret paa Lemme i 1841, af mig Lars Nielsen Nesheim.

BREV FRA FOX RIVER SETTLEMENTET.

Lasalle County den 22de Juni 1841.

Til velagtede mand, Anve Knudsen Skutle i Qvitler Otting paa Voss i Bergens stift.

him he wishes to see him here. He really would like to get a letter from his parents and siblings, whenever they have opportunity to send it. When he gets a chance, he will send them a letter. Again I request those men to whom this letter is addressed, kindly make it known to the concerned people both at Vossestrand and Vadsæren as well as Peder Unde's family in Vik. Let me know when thee receives this letter and how much postage you had to pay for it.

It's no good taking along Norwegian silver coins which are smaller than ort pieces. To buy tobacco pipes in Bergen to take along makes no sense since they don't smoke anything but clay pipes or occasional cigars.

Then greet thee everyone, with the wish that someday we will meet in heaven's happiness and beauty.

Chicago November 23, 1840.

Anders Larsen Flage
Sjur Sjursen Ulven
Elling Hallesen Væthe,
Peder Davidsen Skjærv-heim

This letter is copied at Lemme in 1841 by me Lars Nielsen Nesheim.

LETTER FROM THE FOX RIVER SETTLEMENT

LaSalle County, June 22, 1841.

To the esteemed man, Anve Knudsen Skutle in Qvitler Otting at Voss in the diocese of Bergen.

venner! I er alle paa det kjærligste hilsede fra mig, og vil jeg lade Eder vide, for saavidt jeg til denne tid har havt anledning til at kjende hvad udkomme her paa en ordentlig maade er til at forskaffe det nødvendige til livets ophold og nødtørft. Jeg tror, at jeg i den henseende ikke vil angre paa at jeg forlod Norge. Jeg vil nu først lade Eder vide, at jeg kom vel og ubeskadiget her til Illinois i slutningen af juli maaned. (1839). Her er et stort norsk settlement, da her er 50 norske mænd, som har bosat sig her og kun en Engelskmand. 12 mile i nord herfra er der 10 norske mænd bosatte. Dette settlement er beliggende omtrent 60 engelske mile op i landet fra Chicago. Vi har opholdt os hos en mand i det største settlement, eller nabolag et aar. Da jeg hørte, at her var et stykke land, som en spekulant havde kjøbt af regjeringen for *5* aar siden. Man kalder saadanne mænd for spekulanter, som kjøber en mængde land med skog og prairie for senere at sælge det ud igjen. Den spekulant, som havde kjøbt nævnte stykke land, var langt borte, og ikke saa til sin eiendom, hverken paa det ene sted eller det andet, og her er frihed til at bygge og rydde paa saadant land, hvis man betaler skat til regjeringen, naar eiermanden selv forsømmer det. Jeg byggede en stue og et fjøs paa dette landstykke. Hvorledes det gaar, enten eiermanden kommer eller ei, ved vi ikke, da herer ingen, som ved, hvor han er, men om han skulde komme igjen, da er han forpligtet til at betale mig for mit arbeide, og skatten maa han tilbagebetale mig en halv dollar for hver dollar jeg har udlagt i skat. Regjeringen maa have det, som er paalagt. Det er ifra 4 til 6 dollars for hver 80 acres. Der er en del med bare skov og tømmer.

Prisen paa varer er meget billig her. En tønde hvedemel koster fra 1½ til 2 dollars. 1 tønde indianerkorn 1 til 1½ dollars. En tønde poteter en dollar, en skaalpund maismel en cent, hvilket er en norsk skilling. En skaalpund færskt flæsk 3 a 4 cent, smør sex cent og sommetider 10 a 12 cent skaalpundet. Arbeidslønnen er nu billigere. En halv dollar til en dollar om dagen. En ko koster fra 15 til 20 dollars, en sau koster to dollars. Vi har nu sex smaler, to sauer og fire lam og fire stykker fæ og et par kjøreoxer, som er to aar gamle. Man maa brække dem paa den alder og naar de er 3

friends! Thee are all greeted from me in the dearest manner and I wish to let thee know, as far as I have the opportunity in the usual manner to learn, what is necessary for the maintenance and preservation of life here. I believe that in that regard I don't regret that I left Norway. First, I want to let you know that I got here to Illinois well and unharmed in the end of July. (1839). There is a big Norwegian settlement here since there are 50 nordmen who have settled here but only one Englishman. 12 miles north of here 10 Norwegian men have settled. This settlement is located about 60 English miles up country from Chicago. We have been staying with a man for a year in the biggest settlement or neighborhood. I heard that there was a portion of land here that a speculator had bought from the government 5 years ago. We call such men speculators, who buy some land with forest and prairie, in order to sell it again later. This speculator, who had bought this land, was long gone and didn't look after his property, either on one place or another and here one is permitted to build on or clear such land if only one pays the tax to the government when the owner himself doesn't do it properly. I built a house and a barn on this piece of land. How it will go, whether the owner comes or not, I don't know, since no one hears anything about his whereabouts. But if he comes back, then he is required by law to pay me for my work and reimburse me for the tax at the rate of one-half dollar for each dollar that I have paid. The government has to have what is imposed. That is from 4 to 6 dollars for each 80 acres. It is mostly woods and timber.

The prices on goods are rather cheap here. A barrel of wheat flour costs from 1½ to 2 dollars. A barrel of Indian corn 1 to 1½ dollars. A barrel of potatoes a dollar, a bowl of cornmeal one cent, which is a Norwegian shilling. A pound of fresh pork 3 to 4 cents, butter 6 cents, occasionally 10 to 12 cents a pound. Daily wages are cheap. A half dollar or one dollar per day. A cow costs from 15 to 20 dollars, a sheep two dollars. We now have six lambs, two sheep and four lambs and four cattle and a pair of driving oxen, two years old. On has to break them at that age and when they are 3 or 4 years and well broken, so that they can be driven then they cost 50 to 60

a 4 aar og og vel brækte, saa man kan kjøre med dem, da koster de fra 50 til 60 dollars. Vi har to svin, gjæser og over 100 stykker høns. Det er det letteste og snareste at fortjene med af alle kreaturer. Vi er nu i tanke om at kjøbe et føl som koster henimod 20 dollars. En middelmaadig hest koster ifra 60 til 70 dollars.

Saa vil jeg melde om, hvorledes vi finder os fornøiet her i Amerika. Jeg vil sige for min del, at jeg finder mig vel fornøiet, og at jeg aldrig har havt slige dage, og min kone siger det samme. Dette gjælder for den tid, vi alle fik være ilive, men siden vor datter døde, har min kone længtet til Norge, og ifald her ikke kommer nogen af vore slægtninger og længselen ikke skulde skride af hende, saa vil jeg holde mit løfte, som jeg gav hende i Norge, nemlig: Dersom hun ikke fandt sig fornøiet i Amerika, da skulde vi gaa tilbage til Norge igjen. Der er farligere reise fra Bergen til Voss, end det er fra Amerika til Bergen. Saavidt jeg har hørt, har alle kommet vel over havet til Amerika, og paa meget kortere tid kan man gaa ifra Amerika til Norge, for vinden er altid vestlig.

Sygdom er her noget af paa sine steder. Vi var syge strax vi kom til Illinois. Jeg var hos en mand i fem dage for en dollar dagen, men saa blev jeg syg i syv uger, dog ikke værre, end at jeg kunde hjælpe mig selv. Den tid var min kone hos en norsk mand for en dollar ugen i syv uger, men saa blev hun ogsaa *syg* af samme sygdom, og det varede i fem uger. Siden har vi været friske, men her er sygeligt her omkring, og i Beaver Creek døde der nogle. Det er et sygeligt sted, vaadt og sumpagtigt. Her har ikke været saa megen sygdom, som det aar, vi kom her, som nogen kan sige. Det er ikke sandt, at det er saa ondt i Amerika, som den Sjur ifra Valdris har skrevet til Norge. Han kom fra Valdres til Ulvik og tog der en kvinde til ægte, men han havde ligget med hende i Valders og reist fra to børn der, og saa kom han til Amerika og til Illinois. Han havde ingen rolighed, og nu reiste han tilbage til Norge. Den, som har en længsel tilbage, ham hjælper det ikke, om han har, gode dage. Her er mad og klæder nok. Naar man arbeider i to dage, da fortjener man saa meget, at man kan leve deraf en maaned. Her er hvedestakker, som ikke er træsket henimod to aar gamle

dollars. We have two sows, geese and over 100 chickens. They are the quickest and easiest to earn with of all the animals. We are thinking of buying a foal which costs about 20 dollars. A middling horse costs from 60 to 70 dollars.

Then I wish to state how we find ourselves so satisfied here in America. I want to say for my part I am well satisfied, and I have never had such days, and my wife says the same. This counts for the time we were all alive, but since our daughter died, my wife yearns for Norway, and in any case, if none of our relatives come, and the homesickness won't leave her, then I will keep my promise that I gave her in Norway, namely: if she isn't satisfied in America, then we'll go back to Norway. It is more hazardous to travel from Bergen to Voss than from America to Bergen. As far as I have heard everyone has crossed the ocean to America and one can go from America to Norway in even less time because the winds are always westerly.

There is sickness here and there. We became sick as soon as we got to Illinois. I was working for a man for a dollar a day, but then I got sick for seven weeks and even worse, I couldn't help myself. That period my wife worked for a man for a dollar a week for seven weeks, but the then she got *sick* of the same sickness, and that lasted five weeks. She has been healthy since but there is sickness around us, and in Beaver Creek there were some deaths. It is a sickly place, wet and swampy. There hasn't been as much sickness as the year we came, as some say. It isn't true, that it is so bad in America, as Sjur from Valdres has written to Norway. He came from Valdres to Ulvik and married a girl there, but he had slept with her before in Valdres and left two children there, then he came to America and to Illinois. He couldn't settle down so he went back to Norway. He, who longs to return to Norway, doesn't it help to have good days. Here we have sufficient food and clothes. If one works for two days, one earns enough to live for a month. We have wheat stacks here that aren't threshed, even though they are two years old.

Translated by Stanley J Nuland

Det var en ting, jeg glemte i førstningen af mit brev, nemlig, at her var ingen kirker eller gudshuse at holde sig til, førend Elling Fenne eller Synve kom hertil og kostede op et bedehus, hvor der er opbyggelse hver søndag. Der er nogle mænd, som prædiker, en hver søndag. Det er meget bedre opmuntring, end jeg fik ved at høre paa den gamle provsten hjemme, som de ikke kan høre eller forstaa, hvad han taler. Forgjæves de til kirke gaar. Paa Herrens ord at høre, og hjem, igjen de samme er og ny lydighed paaføre. Der har dem alle det ordsprog: Jeg maa til kirke om søndag, jeg har noget at udrette. Dette maatte ikke være saa. Vi maa tro, at der er en Gud til, som er over alle ting og allestedsnærværende, og naar døden kommer over os vilde vi gjerne komme til ham. Da var det godt, at vi havde opført os ret her i denne verden.

Her sluttes med den kjærligste hilsen til alle beslægtede og gode venner. Vi har erfaret, at det ikke er løgn eller usandhed det, som staar i Rynnings bogen andet end om sygdommen, som her ikke var den tid. Her er forskjelligt med sygdom paa sine steder. I Wisconsin er ikke saa sygeligt. Det ligner mere Norge, der er smaa berghamre, sten, og høier og bakker. Der voxer birker- og furutrær. Der er ikke saa fladt og sumpagtig land, som mange andre steds. Nu er her bedre oplysning at faa om Amerika, thi nu er her norske folk allesteds omkring.

Mons Larssen Skutle.

BREV FRA RACINE, WIS.

Racine County, Wisconsin, den 22de December 1843.

Kjære Moder! Du maa ikke fortryde paa, kjære uforglemmelige moder, at jeg saalænge har udsat med at give dig og mine beslægtede efterretning om hvorledes det har gaaet mig og familie, siden jeg kom over her til Amerika. Den 29de juli sidstleden tilsendte jeg, fra New York, vor svoger David Lemme et brev, der viser hvorledes det har gaaet os over havet, samt under vort ophold i New York, som jeg haaber han har modtaget, men jeg vil dog her gjentage følgende. Da vi havde været en tre ugers tid paa sjøen og var komne

There was one thing I forgot in the opening of my letter, namely, that there are no churches or houses of God here to belong to, before Elling Fenne or Synve came here and paid for a prayer house where there are revivals every Sunday. There are some men who preach, one each Sunday. They are much more encouraging than what we heard from the old Dean at home, whom they neither could hear nor understand, what he preached. They go to church in vain. To listen to the Lord's word, and home, the same creates new dutifulness. Here everyone has the old saying: I must go to church Sunday, I have something to do. It shouldn't be like that. We have to believe, that there is a God who rules over everything and is omniscient, and when death comes we will happily go to Him. Then it would be best if we had conducted ourselves right in this world.

Here I finish these dearest greetings to all the relatives and good friends. We have learned that they are neither lies nor untruths that Are in Rynnings book except for the illnesses, that weren't here at that time. Here it varies with illnesses depending on the place. In Wisconsin, there isn't as much sickness. It looks more like Norway. There are small cliffs, stone, and heights and hills. Birches and fir trees grow there. It isn't such flat and swampy land, like many other places. Now you will get more information about America, because now there are Norwegian people around everywhere.

Mons Larsen Skutle.

A LETTER FROM RACINE, WI.

Racine County, Wisconsin, December 22, 1843.

Dear Mother! You must not get upset because it has been such a long time since I have given you or my relatives enlightenment about how it has gone with me and my family since coming to America. On the last 29th of July, I sent from New York, our in-law, David Lemme, a letter that showed how we had fared over the ocean and our circumstances in New York, which I hope you have received, but I will repeat the following. When we had been at sea for three weeks and had passed the Shetland Islands, a certain

langt forbi Shetlandsøerne opkom der paa vort skib en slags sygdom, jeg antog for nervefeber. Denne greb om sig og to af mine barn døde af den nemlig: Ingebrigt og Kari. Den 13de juli ankom vi til New York, hvor 20 af vort følge blev bragt paa sygehuset, deriblandt fem af mine barn. I New York opholdt vi os indtil den 29de juli, og i den tid døde vor datter Ingeborg og Nils Drøgsvold. Fra New York reiste vi kl. 7 om aftenen paa dampbaad og ankom til Albany den 30te. Den 31te reiste vi derfra paa en kanalbaad trukket af to heste, og ankom til Buffalo den 7th of august. Den 10de gik vi ombord paa en dampbaad over Erie-sjøen og kom til Milwaukee den 14de og den 15de kom vi op her til Moskego i Racine county. Her har jeg nu kjøbt mig et stykke land. Her har i sommer og høst hersket en svær Fiveraguer (Koldefeber), som ikke alene har angrebet de Norske, men ogsaa de indfødte Amerkanere, og mange er døde. Den 5te September døde vor lille datter Brita. Heraf kan du erfare hvor megen modgang der har modt os, siden vi reiste fra Voss. Hvor tungt det end har været for os, faar vi dog skikke os deri med taalmodighed og minde os om Jobs rn d: “Herren gav, Herren tog, Herrens navn være lovet!" Men ikke dette alene har været tungt at tage imod, men samme dag som min datter døde, blev min kone syg af Fiveraguern, og paa samme tid vor datter Christence og omtrent fem uger derefter vor søn Anders, og de har været syge næsten til denne tid, undtagen min kone, hun har nu været frisk i en 4–5 uger. De var saa syge, at jeg tenkte mere paa død end paa liv med dem. Den tid saa det ganske mørkt ud for mig; men da de nu er friske igjen, saa begynder det at lysne. Naar jeg fraregner det store tab, som jeg har lidt paa mine me barn, saa finder saavel jeg som familien os vel fornøiet med at være kommet over til Amerika. Saafremt Herren vil forunde os helsen, saa tror jeg vist vi vil faa lettere og blidere kaar her end vi havde i Norge.

illness attacked our ship. I thought it was typhoid. It struck two of my children and they died, namely Ingebrigt and Kari. July 13 we arrived in New York and twenty of the passengers were immediately hospitalized. Among them five of my children. We stayed in New York until July 29 and during that time my daughter Ingeborg and Nils Drøgsvold died. We left New York at 7 in the evening on a steamboat and arrived in Albany the 30th. On the 31st we left there on a canal boat drawn by two horses and arrived in Buffalo August 7. We embarked the 10th on a steamboat for a journey over Lake Erie (and Lake Huron. SJN) and arrived in Milwaukee the 14th and were in Moskego (sp.) in Racine County the 15th. Here I have bought a piece of land now. In the summer and fall we have been afflicted by a severe "feverague" (Coldfever), which not only attacks the Norwegians but also native-born Americans, and many have died. Our little daughter Brita died September 5th. From this you can learn the adversities we have experienced since leaving Voss. How difficult it has been for us we can only accept with tolerance and remind ourselves of Job's quote "the Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away, let His name be praised!" But this isn't the only thing that has been necessary to tolerate but the same day my daughter died, my wife became sick with the feverague and at the same time our daughter Christence and about five weeks later our son Anders and they have been sick almost to the present, except my wife who has been well these last 4-5 weeks. They were so sick, I thought more of death than life for them. That time looked very dark to me, but when they recovered things started to brighten. When I discount the great loss we have suffered with our children I find the family rather pleased to have come over to America. Provided that the Lord will surprise us with good health I believe we will have it easier and have better conditions than we had in Norway.

Translated by Stanley J Nuland

En billig handel.

Nu maa jeg fortælle om min handel, som jeg har gjort her i Racine county. Den dag jeg reiste fra Milwaukee, kom jeg om aftenen til at logere hos en mand, ved navn Even Hæg, fra Drammen i Norge. Denne mand kjendte mig allerede af navn og ønskede at jeg skulde nedsætte mig her i settlementet. Han viste mig derfor til en mand fra Hedemarken, der ønskede at sælge sin land-eiendom. Denne eiendom var beliggende en og en halv engelsk mil fra Even Hæg og 20 mil fra Milwaukee, og omtrent ligesaa langt fra Racine og 1450 engelske mil fra New York. Jeg reiste da hen for at bese denne eiendom, og fandt den nogenlunde efter min smag, og inden faa dage var handelen sluttet. Eiendommen var af størrelse, 100 acres, hvoraf 60 var indfencet eller indgjærdet. Paa samme er opbrækket en 8 a 9 acres. Jeg tilsaaede i høst 6 acres vinterhvede. Huse kan jeg ikke regne her er mere end en stue. Her er nok ogsaa et fjøs, men det er ikke efter min smag. Da der paa denne eiendom var lagt meget arbeide, blev den ogsaa meget kostbar. Jeg betalte nemlig 425 dollars for den. Siden har jeg kjøbt 40 acres, til for hvilke jeg betalte 152 dollars. Paa dette landstykke er ogsaa et lidet hus og lidt indfencet og opbrækket. Jeg har tilstrækkelig skog til husbehov, og lidt til salg. Jeg har tidligere kjøbt mig etpar kjørestude for 48 dollars, to melkekuer, 24 dollars, fem faar, 6 dollars, 12 svin for 19 dollars. Jeg har slagtet fire svin, hvoraf jeg veiede et, som veiede 204 pund Jeg kjøbte samme for fire dollars. Tillige kjøbte jeg halvedelen i en oxe for 8 dollars. Denne var sex stolper over to alen høi, og tre alen og tre stolper om bulen, som vi maalte kreaturer i Norge. Den veiede 650 pund og huden 96 pund. Det menes skaalepund. Prisen paa fødemidler er nu lidt høiere end de var i høst. En tønd hvede koster nu 2 dollars, en tønde poteter 1 dollar, et pund smør fra 12 til 18 cent, et pund flesk 3 a 5 cent. Uld koster 36 cent pundet.

Jeg kan og fortælle at vi har faaet os en norsk prest, nemlig Claus Clausen, som er en særdeles duelig og snil mand. Han opholder sig hos Johannes og Even Hæg, i hvis stue han ogsaa forretter gudstjenester. Guds-tjenes-terne foregaar akkurat paa samme

A reasonable bargain

Now I have to tell about my deal which I have done here in Racine County. I happened to sleep the evening the day I left Milwaukee at the home of a man by the name of Even Heg, from Drammen in Norway. This man already knew me by name and he wished I would settle in his settlement. He introduced me to a man from Hedmark who wanted to sell his land-property. This property lay one and one-half miles from Even Heg and 20 miles from Milwaukee, and about the same from Racine and 1450 English miles from New York. I went and looked at this property and found it to my liking, and within a few days the bargain was completed. The property is about 100 acres, of which 60 acres are inside fence. 8-9 of it are broken or plowed. I sowed 6 acres of winter wheat. I can't reckon the house as more than a cabin. There is a barn, but not to my liking. Since a lot of work had been done on this property, it also became somewhat expensive. I paid 425 dollars for it. Since, I have bought 40 acres, for which I paid 152 dollars. There is a little house on this piece of land and it is fenced and broken. I have plenty woods for supplying the household and a little to sell. Earlier, I bought a pair of oxen for 48 dollars, two milk cows, 24 dollars, five sheep, 6 dollars, 12 pigs for 19 dollars. I have butchered four pigs, of which one weighed 204 pounds. I bought it for four dollars. In addition, I bought half interest in a steer for 8 dollars. This was six stolps (poles) over two alen high and measured three alens and three stolps in circumference, as we measured animals in Norway. It weighed 650 pounds and the hide 96 pounds. That would be Skål pounds. The cost of foodstuff is a little higher than last fall. A barrel of wheat now costs two dollars, a barrel of potatoes 1 dollar, a pound of butter from 12 to 18 cents, a pound of side pork. Wool costs 36 cents a pound.

I can tell you that we have got a Norwegian minister, namely, Claus Clausen, who is an especially capable and good man. He is lodging with Johannes and Even Hæg, in whose house he also conducts services. The order of service is exactly in the same manner

maade som i Norge. Han er nu ogsaa begyndt at læse med konfirmanterne, men mine barn er endnu ikke begyndt at gaa til ham, da han sagde at de ikke maatte tage sig for tidlig ud efter sygdommen. Præsten har flere gange været i mit hus. Hans land beliggende indtil mit, saa han kommer til at blive min nærmeste nabo. Jeg faar da omtrent samme længde til nærmeste nabo, som jeg havde paa Kløve.

Idag 8 dage siden blev der af de norske her i dette settlement afholdt et møde hos Even Hæg for at forsøge paa at faa istand en menighed. Der tegnede sig ogsaa 100 mand, som havde land-eiendom. Der blev udvalgt fire mand af Racine county og fire af Milwaukee county, der snart skal træde sammen for at sætte en bestemmelse angaaende prestens løn, samt om opbyggelse af en kirke. Jeg nød ogsaa den Ære at blive medlem til denne forretning. Kirken skal bygges ved den gravplads, vi allerede har, og jeg kommer til at bo tæt ved kirken.

Vær herved Gud befalet, kjære moder, og søskende tillige beslægtede og venner og kjærlig hilset, samt held og velgaaende i anstundende nye aar.

Din hengivne søn.
Anders Kløve.

VOSSING I DEN MEXIKANSKE KRIG 1847

Jørgen Pederson (Nesthus) hvervede sig i 1846 i Chicago som soldat i den Mexikanske krig og gik under navnet Georg Pilson. Han faldt i slaget ved Buena Vista i februar 1847. Nedenstaaende artikel om ham er taget fra “Nordlysets” første nummer, der udkom den 29de juli 1847. Som bekjendt var “Nordlyset” det første blad udgivet paa Norsk i Amerika.

as in Norway. He has also started to read with confirmands, but my children haven’t started yet because he said they shouldn’t go out too early after their sickness. The minister has been to my house several times. His land is adjacent to mine, so he will be my nearest neighbor. I'm about the same distance from my nearest neighbor here as I was on Kløve.

Eight days ago, the Norwegians in this settlement held a meeting at Even Hæg's to try to form a congregation. 100 men, who were landowners, signed up,. Four men were elected from Racine County and four from Milwaukee County and they soon meet together in order to make a decision regarding the minister's salary as well as the building of a church. I was honored to be elected a member of this committee. The church will be built near the cemetery that we already have and I will live right next to the church.

Herewith be as God commands, dear mother, and siblings as well as relatives and friends also the dearest greetings, as well as good luck and good health in the forthcoming year.

Your devoted son
Anders Kløve

VOSSINGS IN THE MEXICAN WAR

Jørgen Pederson (Nesthus) in Chicago in 1846 enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican War and went under the name of George Pilson. He fell in the Battle of Buena Vista in February 1847. The following article about him is taken from "Nordlysets" (Northern light's) first issue, which came out July 29, 1847. As is common knowledge, 'Nordlyset" was the first paper published in Norwegian in America.

“Chicago Daily Democrat” indeholder følgende hæderlige beretning om en af vore landsmænd, som af iver for vort nyvalgte hjemlands sag, ofrede livet. Det er smukt at se en saadan erkjendtlighed fra vore medborgere. Vi have her et exempel paa, at nordens hjerter slaar ligesaa varmt for frihed her i Amerika som paa fædrenejord. Medens vi beklagende maa savne Jørgen Pederson (Georg Pilson) blandt de seirrige hjemkommende, ville vi dog fryde os ved hans minde, som har aflagt et saa kraftigt bevis paa nordisk tapperhed og kjærlighed til Amerika.

Hæder til den tapre Nordmand!

– Blandt voluntørerne fra denne by et aar siden for krigen i Mexico var nordmanden Georg Pilson (Jørgen Pederson). Indtagen med iver for en nations institutioner, som giver lige rettigheder og ære. Og omendskjønt han havde arbeide nok i aldermand Grangers jernstøberi, saa kunde dog intet afholde ham fra kampen. Han var med general Wools divisjon af armeen paa den lange marsj gjennem San Antonio de Boxar til Manclova i Aouhuila og derfra til Saltillo, hvor general Wools division blev forenet med general Taylors. I slaget ved Buena Vista, som snart fulgte derpaa, udmærkede han sig ved mod og tapperhed og faldt midt i kampens hede, kjæmpende for sit adopterede land.

Det var under det frygtelige angreb af de mexikanske lanse førere paa det første Illinois regiment at Pederson faldt. Han skjød først en lanseführer med sin rifle og havde dræbt en rytter og hest med riflekolben, da han blev omringet og gjennemboret af tre lanseführere.

Ingen viste sig taprere paa hin blodige valplads end nordmanden Pederson, og medens aviserne er fulde af ros for officererne, som krigede og faldt i den frygtelige kamp den 22de og 23de februar, saa føle vi en sørgende tilfredshed ved at skjænke den høie privater sin fortjente løn; thi mere patriotisk blod beriger ikke mere valpladsen ved Buena Vista end det af Chicagos norske volunteer. Hans landsmænd kunde henvise til ham med stolthed som et bevis paa den kjærlighed, de havde for deres land; og den usle trangsjælede aand, som leder det amerikanske (native) parti, maa for

The "Chicago Daily Democrat" contains the following laudatory description about one of our countrymen who because of zeal for our newly chosen country, offered his life. It is nice to see such a noteworthy from among our fellow citizens. Here we have an example of that, the northman's heart beats just as warmly for freedom here in America as in his fatherland. Hereby we sorrowfully miss Jørgen Pederson (George Pilson) from among the victorious returning veterans, but we delight in his memory which has created such a powerful demonstration of Norwegian heroism and love of America.

Praise for the heroic Norwegian!

—Among the volunteers from this city for the war in Mexico a year ago was the Norwegian Georg Pilson (Jørgen Pederson). He was captivated by the country's institutions that gave justice and honor. And although he had work enough in Granger's foundry, nothing could hold him back from battle. He joined General Wood's division of the Army on its long march through San Antonio de Boxar to Manclova in Aouhila and from there to Saltillo, where General Wool's division joined General Taylor's. In the battle at Buena Vista, which happened next, he distinguished himself with valor and bravery and fell in the midst of battle, fighting for his adopted land.

It was during the terrible attack carried out by the Mexican lancers against the First Illinois Regiment that he fell. First he shot a lancer with his rifle, and then killed a horse and rider with his rifle butt before he was surrounded and stabbed through by three lancers.

No one showed himself braver at that bloody battlefield than that Norwegian Pederson, and while the newspapers are full of praise for the officers who fought and died in that dreadful battle of February 22 and 23, we feel a sorrowful satisfaction to present to this supreme private his deserved praise for no more patriotic blood enriched the battlefield than that of Chicago's Norwegian volunteer. His countrymen can point to him with pride as an example of the adulation they had for their native land and the miserable narrow-minded spirit that leads the American

stedse blive stum efter et sadant ædelt exempel paa patriotisme af en af vore adopterde medborgere, som denne, og mange andre omstændigheder i krigen, har fremvist.

Pederson har en søster og en bror i Chicago. [Broderen Ole P. Nesthus gm. Anna R. Glimme boede i Chicago. Deres søn Peder bor i Kansas City, Kansas.]

BLANDT VORE EGNE.

Brødrene Ole og Knut Opheim, Fertile, Minn. var paa Synodemødet i Madison, Wis., i slutningen af juli. Sammen med John G. Pederson, Morrisonville, Wis., som ogsaa var paa mødet, saa de indom til sekretæren, og det var en fornøielse at faa høre fra det store Vossesettlement ved Fertile. Brødrene Opheim har nu været i Amerika i 50 aar. De kom nemlig hid med forældre og søskende i 1872. I omkring 40 aar har de været ved Fertile. Før hjemreisen skulde de følge med John Pederson for at besøge sambygdinger paa Spring Prairie.

– Odd K. Glimme, Madison, var i juli maaned paa besøg til sin svoger Elmer W. Anderson, Willow Lake, Syd Dakota. Han kjørte i sin automobil frem og tilbage–en anselig veilængde.

– Wm. Nelson, Vosselagets præsident, er iaar kandidat igjen til legislaturen. Som Vossing er der nok fare for, at han blir valgt.

– Guvernør Nestos blev ved prøvevalget den 28de juni gjennomineret med omkring 11,000 stemmers flertal.

– Miss Dikka Reque har erholdt den bedste karakter i en examen for viderekomne i Fransk ved Victoria Royal College i Montreal, Canada, hvor hun nu har været en af 80 deltagere i McGill Sommerkursus

(native) party, must eternally be quieted after such a noble example of patriotism by one of our citizens of an adopted country as this and many other situations in the war have demonstrated.

Pederson has a sister and a brother in Chicago. [His brother, Ole P. Nesthus is married to Anna R. Glimme and lives in Chicago. Their son, Peder lives in Kansas City, Kansas.]

AMONG OUR OWN.

The brothers Ole and Knut Opheim, Fertile, MN attended the Synod Meeting in Madison, WI. at the end of July. Together with John G. Pederson, Morrisonville, WI, who also was at the meeting, they stopped in to the secretary and it was a satisfaction to hear from the big Voss settlement at Fertile. The Opheim brothers have now been in America for 50 years. They came here with their parents and siblings in 1872. They have been at Fertile for about 40 years. Before their return home they were to accompany John Pederson in order to visit friends from Voss at Spring Prairie.

—Odd K. Glimme, Madison, visited in July his brother-in-law Elmer W. Anderson, Willow Lake, South Dakota. He drove back and forth—a considerable distance.

—Wm. Nelson, Vosselaget's president, is a candidate for the legislature again this year. As a vossing there is some question whether he will be elected.

—Governor Nestos was nominated again in the primary June 28th with a 11,000 vote majority.

—Miss Dikka Reque has received top grades in French at the Victoria Royal College in Montreal, Canada where she now has been one of eighty participants in the summer

i Fransk. Af de 80 gik kun 50 op til examen, og af disse bestod 29 den med hæderlig omtale. Miss Reque, der er datter af afdøde professor ved Luther College i Decorah L. S. Reque, er lærerinde i Fransk ved Central-Høiskolen i Minneapolis. Hun tog sin afgangsexamen fra Minnesota Universitet i 1910, underviste i Norsk og Fransk ved Nord-Høiskolen der, erholdt permission for at overtage en post som translatør ved det militære oplysningskontor i Washington, som hun beklædte i to aar, og studerede dernæst franske sprog og literatur et halvt aar ved Sorbonne Universitet, Paris. – "Sk."

– Senator Knute Nelson gav 100 dollars til udgivelsen af Peer Strømmes skrifter.

–Victor Lawson, udgiveren af "Chicago Daily News" har givet 100 dollars til oberst Hans Hegs monumentet.

– O. K. Takle, jr., Albert Lea, Minn., vandt iaar prisen for veltalenhed i kappestriden mellem universiteterne og fik i den anledning en lykønskningsskrivelse fra forhv. president Woodrow Wilson. Themaet var "Before They Knew". Skal følgelig tale ved Vossestevnet.

– Mrs. Kristi Tillerson, enken efter Ole Thorbjørnson Rong, Clinton, Wis., har ved sønnen Andrew Tillerson, som er kasserer i en bank i Clinton, sendt $1000.00 til Voss barnehjem. Det skal være et legat, hvoraf kun renterne skal bruges. Tidligere har hun ogsaa givet $100.00 til barnehjemmet.

– Dr. P. A. Reque, New York, kjøbte ivaar den bekjendte Langley eiendom paa Montauk highway i landsbyen Bellport, N. Y. Det bestaar af 45 acres bølgeformigt land, der har en 1000 fods strandlinje mod Great South Bay. Paa eiendommen er et stort hus med 25 værelser, hus for tjenere og flere udhuse. Den forrige eier kostede i sin tid $125,000 paa eiendommen. Dr. Reque er søn af pastor Styrk Sjurson Rekve, hvis far var nybygger ved Deerfield, Wisconsin.

DØDE I AMERIKA.

Mrs John G. Sime, Albert Lea, Minn., døde den 21de marts 1922. Hendes pigenavn var Martha Thorstensdatter Seim født paa

course in French at McGill University. Of the eighty, only fifty took the final examination, and of these fifty, twenty nine received honorable mention. Miss Reque, who is the daughter of deceased professor at Luther College L. S. Reque, is a teacher of French at Central High School in Minneapolis. She was graduated from Minnesota University in 1910, instructed Norwegian and French at North High School but was released from there to assume a position as translator with the military information office in Washington, which occupied her for two years and then she studied French language and literature a half year at the Sorbonne University, Paris. – "Sk."

—Senator Knute Nelson gave 100 dollars toward the publication of Peer Strømmes writings.

—Victor Lawson, the publisher of "Chicago Daily News" has given 100 dollars toward Hans Heg's monument.

—O. K. Takle,jr. Albert Lea, MN, won this year's prize for oratory in the competition between the universities and had an opportunity to receive congratulations from former Pres. Woodrow Wilson. The theme was "Before They Knew". He shall, of course, speak at the Voss meeting.

—Mrs. Kristi Tillerson, the widow of Ole Thorbjørnson Rong, Clinton, WI has with her son Andrew Tillerson, who is the treasurer in a bank in Clinton, sent $1000.00 to Voss Children's Home. It is to be a trust from which only the interest may be used. Earlier she had also given $100.00 to the orphanage.

—Dr, P.A. Reque, New York, this spring purchased the well-known Langley property on Montauk highway in the community of Bellport, NY. It consists of 45 acres of rolling land which has a 1000 foot waterfront on Great South Bay. On the property is a big house with 25 rooms, buildings for servants and several outbuildings. The previous owner spent $125,000 on the property in his time. Dr. Reque is a son of Pastor Styrk Sjurson Rekve, whose father was a pioneer at Deerfield, Wisconsin

DEATHS IN AMERICA.

Mrs. John G. Sime, Albert Lea, MN died March 21, 1922. Her maiden name was Martha Thorstensdatter Seim (Guldgjerdingen). She was

Seim, Voss, den 6te mai 1856; blev i 1881 gift med Johannes Godskalksen Duckstad (antaget faderens navn Seim,–her Sime) og kom til Amerika i 1882. Efter et kort ophold i Iowa flyttede de til Freeborn county, Minn. Foruden af sin mann overleves hun af 3 sønner og 3 døtre. Af hendes mange søskende bor søsteren Ranvei (Mrs. Ole Eimstad) i Albert Lea, Minn.

– En velkjendt mand i den norsk-amerikanske kirke, pastor Thorbjørn A. Sattre, Evansville, Minn., døde af slag den 11te juli 1922. Han var født i townet Salem, Ohmstead Co., Minn., 1856. Søn af Ole Sjurson Sætre, der med forældrene Sjur Magneson Sætre og hustru kom fra Voss til Amerika 1844. Pastor Sattre antog kaldet i Evansville i 1885 og betjente det til sin død. Hans to sønner, Orlando, i Turner, Mont., og Ingeman i Evansville, Minn., er begge i bankforretning. Datteren Margretha bor i Evansville. Han overleves ogsaa af fire brødre og to søstre, Ole, Andrew og Mattie, som bor i Minneapolis, Louis er i Rochester og Adolph i Kasson, Minn., Inger (Mrs. D. Rivenes) Glendive, Mont.

– Mrs Kari Sivertson, Poynette, Wis., døde den 6te juni 1922, hos datteren Betsy (Mrs. G. N. Knutson, Fadness) Hun var født paa Kvale, (Tykkebygden) Voss, den 4de desember 1840, datter af Lars Olson Kvale, som med sin familie kom til Amerika 1848 og bosatte sig paa Koshkonong, Wis. Hun blev i 1860 gift med Knut Sjurson Ygre og var derpaa bosat paa en farm ved Krogville, Wis., til 1883, da de flyttede til Poynette. Knut Ygre døde 1913. De fik 11 børn hvoraf 9 lever.

– Mrs. Anna Erdahl, Madison, Wis., døde den 11te aug. 1922. Hun var født paa Voss den 18de nov. 1839; ældste datter af Ivar Torgerson Gjelle og hustru Kari Larsdatter Liland, der en tid boede i Kappelansgaarden, Voss, men udvandrede med

born st Seim, Voss, May 6, 1856, and was married to Johannes Godskalkson Duckstad (they took her father's name,–here Sime) and came to America in 1882. After a short stay in Iowa, they moved to Freeborn County, MN. Besides her husband, still living are 3 sons and 3 daughters. Her sister Ranvei (Mrs. Ole Eimstad), one of her many siblings, lives in Albert Lea, MN.

—A well-known man in the Norwegian-American church, Pastor Thorbjørn A. Sattre, Evansville, MN, died of a stroke July 11, 1922. He was born in the town of Salem, Ohmstead Co., MN, 1856. Son of Ole Sjurson Sætre, who with his parents Sjur Magneson Sætre and his wife came from Voss to America in 1844. Pastor Sattre was called to Evansville in 1885 and served there until his death. His two sons, Orlando in Turner, MT, and Ingeman in Evansville, MN, are both in the banking business. He is survived by four brothers and two sisters, Ole, Andrew and Mattie, who live in Minneapolis, Louis is in Rochester and Adolph in Kasson MN, Inger (Mrs D. Rivenes), Glendive, MT.

—Mrs. Kari Sivertson, Poynette, WI, died June 6, 1922, at her daughter Betsy's (Mrs. G. N. Knutson, Fadness). She was born at Kvale (Tykkebygden), Voss, December 4, 1840, daughter of Lars Olson Kvale, who came to America with his family in 1848 and settled on Koshkonong, WI. She was married to Knut Sjurson Ygre and afterward lived on a farm at Krogville, WI. until 1883, when they moved to Poynette. Knut Ygre died 1913. They had 11 children of which 9 survive

—Mrs. Anna Erdahl, Madison WI, died August 11, 1922. She was born at Voss November 18, 1839, the oldest daughter of Ivar Torgerson Gjell and his wife Kari Larsdatter Liland, who at that time lived at Kappelansgaarden, Voss, but emigrated to America

Translated by Stanley J Nuland

familie til Amerika i 1855 og bosatte sig i Dane county, Wis. Hun var en af de første fra Voss i Madison, idet hun tog tjeneste der i 1856. I 1861 blev hun gift med Lars J. Erdahl fra Hardanger, som døde for nogle aar siden. Af deres tre børn døde to i ung alder. Sønnen John Erdahl var en tid assisterende statsadvokat i Wisconsin. Er nu i jernbanetjeneste og bosat i Minneapolis.

I SYD DAKOTA.

Vossingerne i Clay og Yankton countier, South Dakota, dannede en kirkemenighed, som blev kaldt Vangen Menighed. Paa forespørgsel om denne fortæller Mr. Hans I. Hanson, Vermilion, at der i Vangen Menighed nu er bare et par vossinger igjen, nemlig Lars Fanestøl og en af de Sampsons, som er apotheker i Yankton: Men ved Gayville er der et stort Vossesettlement, som før hørte til Vangen, men er nu egen menighed. Vossingerne i disse countier hørte til den Norske Synode indtil foreningen i 1917, og siden til Den Norske Lutherske Kirke i Amerika. Ingen af dem har ladet sig forlede til at forkaste Pontoppidans Forklaring eller sandhed til gudsfrygt, som falsk eller vildledende. Alle har været og er strævsomme og dygtige folk baade i stat og kirke. Ikke mindre end otte af dem har været i statens legislatur, syv af dem var med i indianerkrigene i 1860 aarene, medens 4–5 var i syden under borgerkrigen.

Mr. Hanson, som har givet os en hel del oplysninger om vore sambygdinger i Syd Dakota, er ikke engang vossing af fødsel; men hans bedre halvdel er fra Voss–af Lunde-Jordalsslegt–og hans søster var Mrs. Lars H. Takle (nu enke), derfor er han mere Vossing end Haring; og saa siger han: “Jau eg lika ’Vossingjin’ knakande godt”. – Aa eg seie tak!

PAA VOSS.

Hordalands Idrætslag, som er en fællesorganisation for de forsjellige idrætslag i fylket, havde fylketing paa Voss den 2den juli. Blandt andet blev det meddelt, at Norges landsforbund for idræt havde besluttet at faa

in 1855 and settled in Dane County, WI. She is one of the first from Voss in Madison, in that she took service there in 1856. In 1861, she married Lars J. Erdahl from Hardanger, who died some years ago. Two of their children died at a young age. The son John Erdahl was for a time the assistant state attorney in Wisconsin. Now he works for the railroad and lives in Minneapolis.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA

The vossings in Clay and Yankton Counties, South Dakota, established a congregation that was named Vangen Congregation. At inquiry about this Mr. Hans I. Hanson relates that there are only a couple vossings left in the Vangen Congregation, namely Lars Fanestøl and one of the Sampsons, who is a druggist in Yankton. But there is a large vossing settlement at Gayville, which belonged to Vangen previously, but is now its own congregation. The vossings in these counties belonged to The Norwegian Synod until the union in 1917, and since have belonged to The Norwegian Lutheran Church in America. None have let themselves discard Pontippidans Explanations or truth in the fear of God, along false pathways. All have been tireless and hard-working people both for the church and state. No less than eight of them have been in the state legislature. Seven were in the Indian wars, while 4-5 were in the south during the Civil War.

Mr. Hanson who provided a lot of news of our fellow vossings in South Dakota is not vossing by birth, but his better half is from Voss—of Lunde-Jordals lineage—and his sister was Mrs. Lars H. Takle (widowed), therefore he's more vossing than haring, he says. "Jau, I like the vossing cracking good". – And I say thanks!

AT VOSS

Hordalands Sports Club, which is a joint association for the various sports clubs in the district, had a meet at Voss July 2. Among other things it was announced that Norway's National Sport Association had decided to establish a course club for

istand et idrætskursus paa Tvildemoen eller Bømoen, Voss, i slutningen af juli.

Paa forespørgsel om, hvilken bygd, i Hordaland stod fremst i dræt, blev det svaret, at Voss havde de tapreste idrætsfolk paa hele Vestland.– Martin Mølster, som deltog i Norgesmesterskabet i 5-kamp, blev en fin nummer 2. – Folkehøiskolelæren Mads Haga, Voss, blev gjenvalgt som fylkesformand.

– Evanger Bondelag havde fest i skolehuset paa Brakhus 2den pinsedag. Der var stor bordsætning og nationale retter. Taler holdtes af Sjur Brækhus og lagets formand Sjur Brunborg. Den sidste talte blandt andet om bygdens trang for veie og lignende, hvilket frembragte en livlig diskussion efterpaa. Saa tog mange sig en tur hen for at se paa arbeidet med at bygge elektrisitetsværket, som man paa gaardene Aarhus og Brækhus opfører i fællesskab.

– Holbergsfuruen paa Vangen er omtrent tør, og der har paagaaet en diskussion i bladene om, hvad der skal gjøres med den, og derom raader der den skjønneste menighed.

– Dette aar har Voss Sogelag udgivet et skrift, som kaldes Skotterne i Hordaland og Rogaland. Vi ved endnu ikke, om der har kunnet komme nogen Skotter til Voss.

– Hardanger Skyttersamlag holdt skytterstevne paa Voss den 16de og 17de juni. Fire af de fem skyttere, som vandt guldmedalje tilhørte Voss Skytterlag. Dette lag vandt ogsaa vandrepokalen dette aar.

– Voss Sparebank besluttede paa et møde den 21de juni at give kr. 5,500 til almennyttige formaal i bygden. Mest fik Voss

sport at Tvildemoen or Bømoen, Voss, towards the end of July.

In answer to the question, of which district was leading in sports. It was answered that Voss had the most enthusiastic sports of the entire west country. Martin Mølster, who participated in the Norwegian championship in pentathlon, came in nice second. The folk high school teacher Mads Haga, Voss, was re-elected president.

—The Evanger Farmers Club had their party in the schoolhouse at Brakhus the second day of Pentecost. There was a large banquet with many national dishes. Speeches were made by Sjur Brækhus and the organizations president Sjur Brunborg. The latter spoke, among other things, about the district's need for roads and such which led to a lively discussion afterwards. Then several went over to look at the ongoing work building the power plant, which the Aarhus and Brækhus farms are building jointly.

—The Holberg fir at Vangen is almost completely dry, and there has been discussion in the paper about what should be done with it, and about it would be welcomed the best advice.

—This year Voss Heritage Society has published a pamphlet called "The Scots in Hordaland and Rogaland". We don't yet know if any Scots have come to Voss.

—Hardanger Shooting Club had their meet at Voss the 16th and 17th of June. Four of the five shooters that won gold medals belonged to the Voss Shooting Club. This club also won the traveling trophy this year.

—The Voss Sparebank at a meeting June 15th decided to give NKR 5,500 to various projects in

herredsgaard og kirkelaanet kr. 1,400; arbeidsskolerne kr. 1,000; jordstyret kr. 700; Olavs Mindesmærket (kirkeorgel) kr. 500; Voss Folkemusæum kr. 200. Forøvrigt blev der givet til 15 andre foretagender mindre beløb.

KIRKEKJELDEREN PAA VANGEN

Undersøgelse af gravkamrene under koret i Vangens gamle kirke blev foretaget i mai sidstleden. Man vidste, at mange bekjendte personer var bisat der, men paalidelige oplysninger manglede. Det er Voss Sogelag og Voss Folkemusæum, som nu tog sagen op, og undersøgelsen blev ledet af L. Kindem.

Man fandt rede paa 3 rum–et foran alterringen, fuldt med ligkister stablet 3-4 i høiden, et under ringen med et par kister og et paa nordsiden, som stod tomt. Ved bagerste væg af det sidste var der en aare, og en stentrappe førte op til gulvet, hvor der før har været en luge. I dette rum var det, siger sagnet, at biskop Olav Thorkjelsen holdt sig skjult en tid under reformationens indførelse. I de andre rum har man fundet kisterne til kanseliraad og sorenskriver Johan Fleischer, som døde 1789, og hans hustru, Catrina, død 1774. De var de første af den slægt paa Voss. Desuden fandtes kisterne til presten Morten Ruus, død 1770, og af oberstløitnant Jens Nordahl og hans hustru, som var datter til presten Gjert Miltzow. Paa de sidstes kister var der fine navneplader af messing. Endvidere fandtes i rummet under alterringen kisterne til Maria Harboe, presten Harboes hustru, som døde 1741, og til sogneprest Johan Haar, som døde 1751. Hans lig var svært godt bevaret. Sagnet siger, at han døde af gift, og man har gjettet paa, at dette kunde være aarsag til at liget bar holdt sig saa godt.

Ogsaa presten Henrik Miltzow og hans hustru Kristense blev bisat under koret, samt presten A. A. Buck, men deres kister har man ikke kunnet paavise. En mængde ligkister er nedsat under skibet i kirken, men disse er nedgravet i jorden, saa nogen greie paa hvem eller hvor mange, kan der ikke faaes. Resultatet af undersøgelsen var af stor interesse, er det sagt.

the district. Most received Voss Master Farm and the church poor box with NKR 1400, working school NKR 1000, Earth committee NKR 700, Olavs Memorial Cross (church organ) NKR 500, Voss Folkemuseum NKR 200. In addition, 15 other organizations were given smaller amounts.

CHURCH BASEMENT AT VANGEN

Investigation of the burial chambers under the choir in Vangen's old church was undertaken last May. It was known that many well-known people were placed there but exact details were missing. It was the Voss Heritage Society and Voss Folk Museum that took up the matter under the leadership of L. Kindem.

Three rooms were found—one before the ring of the altar, full of coffins 3-4 in height, one under the altar-ring with a pair of coffins and one on the north side which was empty. On the rear wall of the latter was a conduit and a stone stairway led up to the floor, where previously there had been a trap-door. According to the sagas, it was in this room that Bishop Olav Thorkjelsen kept himself hidden during the advance of the reformation. In the other rooms they found coffins of Cabinet-member and magistrate Johan Fleischer, who died 1789, and his wife, Catrina, dead 1774. They were the first of that lineage at Voss. In addition they found the coffins of Pastor Morten Ruus, dead 1770, and of Major Jens Nordahl and his wife, who was the daughter of Pastor Gjert Miltzow. On the last named coffins there were fine brass nameplates. Still farther in the room under the altar-ring they found the coffins of Maria Harboe, Pastor Harboe's wife, who died 1741, and to parish minister Johan Haar, who died 1751. His corpse was very well preserved. The sagas say that he died of poison, and people have conjectured that this could be the reason the corpse has survived so well.

Also Pastor Henrik Miltzow and his wife were placed under the choir, together with Pastor A. A. Buck, but their coffins could not be identified. A number of coffins are buried under the nave of the church, but these are deep in the earth, so it was unable to establish how many there were or who they were. The findings of the investigation were of great interest, it is said.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

GIFTE PAA VOSS DETTE AAR

Vangens Sogn: Knut Graue med Othelia Seim, Lars. L. Himle med Helina K. Tveito, Erik Løne med Britha Skutle, Olaus M. Utkvitne med Gudve K. Eimstad, Anders K. Løne med Jørgina A. Humlebrække, Bankbogh. Nils Berge med Sigrid Solheim, Jernbanearb. Henrik T. Tøn med Britha P. Rykke, Gaardbr. Olav Hondve med Martha O. Dolve, Politikonst. Lars K. Seim med Guri S. Brækhus, Ev. Bryngel A. B. Lemme med Inga L. Kvarekval, Anders Å. Lemme med Hildeborg L. Kvarekval, Agbr. Knut L. Lidsheim med Svanhild L. Erdahl, Bergen, gbr. Anders K. Tøn med Gudrid L. Bjørke, Ivar K. Opkvitne med Sigrid Halvorson, Margretha Seim med Theodor Hanson, Styrk K. Haug med Olina T. Tesdal, David V. Mølster med Eli H. Horvei, Gbr. Nils G. Flage med Martha J. Opheim, Gbr. Ole A. Skjelde med Britha O. Boge, Bruvik; David Gjerme med Bergot Hanson, Florø; Telegrafarb Nils O. Gjøsten med Amalie Evenson, telegrafarb. Ole P. Ringheim m. Thora Lundblad; Smed Iver P. Røthe m. Anna Skjervheim; Vossestr. Kolbein L. Opkvitne med Sigrid Opkvitne; Anfin Veka med Amanda K. Hetland; Olav K. Kyte med Sella K. Vikeør, Kvam, Knut Hefte med Elsa Vinje; lærer Thormod Vinsand med Kristi Ringheim holdt bryllup 27de juni.

Evanger: Grb. Lars H. Hjørnevik med Kristi Rosseland, Evje; Britha Bjørndal med Fyrb. Thorkel L. Braaten, Aal; Politiin, Samuel Bragestad med Erma Strand; Grb. Knut O. Horvei med Nella A. Skjold; Gjert D. Øvstedal med Anna J. Mæland; Ragnhild J Nesheim med farmer G. Simonson,

MARRIED AT VOSS THIS YEAR

Vangens Parish. Knut Graue with Othelia Seim, Lars L. Himle with Helina K. Tveito, Erik Løne with Britha Skutle, Olaus M Utkvitne with Gudve K. Eimstad, Anders K. Løne with Jørgina A. Humlebrække, bookkeeper Nils Berge with Sigrid Solheim, railroad worker Henrik T. Tøn with Britha P. Rykke, farmer Olav Hondve with Martha O. Dolve, constable Lars K. Seim with Guri T. Brækkhus, Ev(angelist?) Bryngel A. B. Lemme with Inga L. Kvarekval, Anders Å Lemme with Hildeborg L. Kvarekval, farmer Knut L Lidsheim with Svanhild L. Erdahl, Bergen, farmer Anders K. Tøn with Gudrid L. Bjørke, Ivar K. Opkvitne with Sigrid Halvorson, Margaretha Seim with Theodor Hanson, Styrk K. Haug with Olina T. Tesdal, David V. Mølster with Eli H. Horvei, farmer Nils G. Flafe with Martha J. Opheim, farmer Ole A. Skjelde with Britha O. Boge, Bruvik; David Gjerme with Bergot Hanson, Florø; telegraphworker Nils O. Gjøsten with Amalie Evenson, telgraphworker Ole Ringheim with Thora Lundblad, smith Ivar P. Røthe with Anna Skjervheim, Vossestrand, Kolbein L. Opkitne with Sigrid Opkvitne, Anfin Veka with Amanda K. Hetland, Olav K. Kyte with Sella K Vikeør, Kvam, Knut Hefte with Elsa Vinje; teacher Thormod Vinsand with Kristi Ringeim had wedding June 27.

Evanger: Farmer Lars H. Hjørnevik with Kristi Rosseland, Evje; Britha Bjørndal with fireman Thorkel L. Braaten, Aal, police inspector Samuel Bragestad with Erma Strand, farmer Knut O. Horvei with Nella A. Skjold, Gjert Øvstedal with Anna J. Mæland, Ragnild J.Nesheim with farmer G. Simonson,

Sargeant, Minn. Henrik Mykkeltvedt med Sofia Monson, Bergen; Lilli G. Aarhus med R. A. Thomason; Henrik Rasdal med Maria Haugen.

Vossestranden: Britha K. Hauge med Thorsten J. Høidal, Aurland; Lars Haga med Anna Anfinsdr. Løn; Knut Egdetveit m, Trina Nesheim; Bryngel A. Kvarme med Jørgina K. Kvarme; Sjur Bystøl med Dordei Revsdal.

DØDE PAA VOSS.

Vangens Sogn: Ingeborg Olsdr. Rykke, f. Helleve, 64: Ingeborg D. Prestegaard, 45; Ingeborg E. Himle, f. Olde, 29; Britha K. Graude, f. Lirhus, 68; Hans Hanson, 82; Odd K. Gjerstad, 77; Asle B. Eggjareid, 36; Svend P. Berge 64; Anders T. Rødde, 65; Britha Græe 75; Ola H. Bø, 61; Godskalk Eide, 66; Arnbjørn N. Hauge, 78; Gudve P. Vethe, 66; Ole L. Dolve, 72.

Evanger: Lars Hjørnevik, 68; Ragnhild O. Rasdal, (død i Selbu.)

Vossestranden: Lærer Bryngel Seim, 64; Britha K. Løkje, f. Exe, 46.

OR MINNET.

Og ei Vossasoga.
(Anders Lavik i “Bondebladet”.)

Stykket um Hans Nilsen Hauge som stod nyss i “Bondebladet” kalla atter fram i minnet mangt som mor mi visste um fraa Haugianarar etter Hauge si tid, frametter fraa 30 til 50–60 aari. Aaja, sumt vart nemnt, ogso fraa sjølve Hauges tid.

Ho tala helst um truande folk i baade gamle og nye tider, som ho antan hadde lese um elder høyrt um, men um slike som ho sjølv hadde kjent, baade fraa ungdomen og seinare. I slike høve gjekk ho mest altid ut ifraa det gamle haugianske verset:

“Gud kaldte os som borte vare
en fremmed og vanarted skare,
vildfarende paa denne jord.
Lad os da skatte dette gode,
og at han mangen sjæl betrode
lyst til at tale om hans ord.”

Sargeant, MN, Henrik Mykkeltvedt with Sofia Monson, Bergen, Lilli G. Aarhus with R. A. Thomason, Henrik Rasdal with Maria Haugen.

Vossestranden: Britha K. Hauge with Thorsten J. Hoidal, Aurland, Lars Haga with Anna Anfinsdatter Løn, Knut Egdetveit with Trina Nesheim, Bryngel A. Kvarme with Jørgina K. Kvarme, Sjur Bystøl with Dordei Revsdal.

DEATHS AT VOSS

Vangens Sogn.: Ingeborg Olsdatter Rykke, b. Helleve, 64: Ingeborg D. Prestegaard, 45; Ingeborg E. Himle, b. Olde, 29; Britha K. Graude, b. Lirhus, 68; Hans Hanson 82; Odd K. Gjerstad 77; Asle B. Eggjareid, 36; Svend P. Berge 64; Anders T. Rødde, 65; Britha Græe 75; Ola H. Bø 61; Godskalk Eide 66; Arnbjørn N. Hauge, 78; Gudve P. Vethe, 66; Ole L. Dolve, 72.

Evanger: Lars Hjørnevik, 68; Ragnild O. Rasdal, (died in Selbu).

Vossestranden: Teacher Bryngel Seim 64; Britha K. Løkje, b Exe, 46.

IN MEMORIAM.

And a "Voss tale".
(Anders Lavik in "The Farmers News).

The article about Hans Nilsen Hauge that was in "Bondebladet" recently brings to mind much that my mother knew from the Haugians or Hauge's time, from the 30 to 50—60 years. Well…some were mentioned from Hauge's own time.

She liked to talk of devout people of both the old and new times, some about whom she had read or heard elsewhere, but some of those she herself had known both from her youth and later. Then she almost always referred to the old haugian verse.

"God called to us who were lost
an alien and delinquent host,
gone astray on this earth.
Let us value this treasure,
that he entrusted to many souls
the desire to talk about His word.

Ho elska slike som tala Guds ord, einfaldugt og av hjartans trong, meir enn nokon annan. Naar det høvde til uppbyggjing kom ho fram med eitt og anna som den eider hin hadde sagt, ut or sine aandelege røynslor, baade om synd og naade. Elder ho kunde fortelja um den fortred dei hadde lide, fyr Guds ord og Jesu vitnemaal si skuld. Ho kjende alle vosser som i hennar ungdom hadde tala, elder halde bøn i samlingarne ovantil Vangen. Dei som oftaste vart nemde var Eirik og ein heitte Sjur paa Saue. Eirik er allment umtala men Sjur hugsar eg ikkje um af andre enn henne. Tru eg misminnest, at han ikkje var fraa Saue. Han var vist eldre enn Eirik. Ola var ein yngre mann, yngre enn mor. [Ola Saueshaugen, død 1885.]. So var det Andres Ure og Ola Skiple, Raundøler, trur eg. Eider liggja ikkje desse gardarne i Raundalen? [Ure, Opheim, Sogn, Vossestranden.] Lars Kvarakvaal budde ikkje paa Voss i hennar tid. Men han var dertil og heldt samlingar, han og raundølen Ola. [Maa ha været Ola Voss, som biskop Bang skrev om.] Heimstaden deira var daa i Nordland.

She loved those who spoke God's word, simply of the heart's need, more than anyone else. When it was appropriate for inspiration she came forth with one or the other the speaker had said, out of her own spiritual experiences, both about sin and mercy. Or she could tell of the troubles they had suffered for the sake of God's word and Jesus' testimony. She knew all the vossings who had spoken when she was young, or who had prayed in gatherings at Vangen. Those most often mentioned were Eirik and one called "Sjur paa Saue". Eirik is generally known but Sjur I never heard of except from her. If I remember right, he was from Saue. He evidently was older than Eirik. Ola was a younger man, younger than mother. [Ola Saueshaugen, died 1885]. Then there were Andres Ure and Ola Skiple, from Raundal, I believe. But these farms aren't in Raundal? [Ure, Opheim, Sogn,Vossestranden.] Lars Kvarekval didn't live at Voss in her times. But he came there and had meetings, he and Raundalen Ola. [Must have been Ola Voss, as Bishop Bang wrote about. There home base was then in Nordland.]

Translated by Stanley J Nuland

Mor var og velkjend i heimen paa Sundve, Vossastrondi. Der var daa vakse upp ein heil lyd av bønafolk. Alle stader laut dei lida fortred. Drykk, dans og raaskap var verdsens vis kvar dei kom i vaare bygder paa dan tid. Gamle mor paa Sundve hadde ein bønastad ute i skogen, der ho kunde sjaa ut yver grendi. Der gjekk ho ut baade vetter og sumar og bad “al naades Gud” skapa ljos i bygdemyrkret. Sønerne hennar vart og snilde folk. Der ifraa kom den vesle songen eg her nedanfyr hev skrive af, soleis som mor kom med honom til os. Det er meir handling enn læra, og med den gamle tonen vart han ofta songen med stor verknad:

Jesus tilraabte en sjæl fra det høye:
“Har du ei lyst til at fare herfra ?“
Sjælen blev bange og monne tilføye,
Jo, men jeg er ei saa ren og saa klar!
Jesus tilraabte da atter den bange:
"Vil du da pryde og smykke dig selv ?“
Nei, men jeg kan dog slet ikke forlange
at du skal elske saa utro en sjæl.”

“Jeg har ei andet at bringe end pjalter!“
“Intet, nei intet af dig, jeg begjer’;
Jeg er din eier og du er forvalter,
intet du har som ei givet dig er.
Verden vel bryster sig av sine dyder,
som ei sin blindhed og fattigdom ser –
tag kun i tro mod den klædning jeg byder,
uforskyldt naade for intet jeg gir.”

Mother was also well-acquainted in the home at Sundve, Vossastrondi. At that time there grew up a whole flock of prayerful people. Everywhere they suffered distress. Drinking, dancing and vulgarity were the ways of the world in our district at that time. The old mother at Sundve had a prayer nook out in the woods, where she could look out over the territory. There she went out both in winter and summer and prayed "all God's mercy" to enlighten the dark district. Her sons were fine people too. From there came the little song I have reproduced below which mother passed on to us. There is more practice than learning, and the old melody has been sung with great effect.

Jesus called to a soul from on high:
"Do you want to get thee hence?"
The soul was afraid and answered
Yes, but I am so clean and so pure!
Jesus called again to the frightened one:
"Do you wish to adorn yourself so?"
No, but I certainly can't demand
that you should love such a disbeliever.

"I bring otherwise than rags!"
"Nothing, no nothing from you I desire;
I am your owner and you are guardian,
Nothing you have is else than I give you.
The world bursts of your deeds,
This in its blindness and poverty sees—
which only in faith in that clothing I offer,
Unconditional mercy I give for nothing.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Lovet og prises, nu er jeg forvisset,
at jeg til himlen har arvedels
frikjendt af ham som er dommeren hisset;
ordet og aanden vidner paa det!
Verden og Satan kan spotte og hviske
at jeg i vegtskaalen findes for let,
større er han som kan sjælen tilhviske:
“Blodet og vandet har renset hver plet!

Eia tillykke du arme fortrykte,
“frikjendt fra synden”, o salige dag.
Du har ei mere for dommen at frygte,
talsmanden taler i himlen din sag.
Hold dig kun tapper og munter i striden,
lad ingen vellyst beherske din sjæl,
kort er din trængsel hernede og siden
faar du den evige arvelod hel.

Troende sjæle, Guds venner tilsammen,
alle jeg hjertelig siger farvel.
Gud være lovet, halleluja amen,
takket for alt han har gjort ved vor sjæl.
Nu skal jeg eder og alting forlade,
vandre til en uforkrænkelig del:
Troende venner,der mødes vi glade.
Til dette herlige møde, lev vel.

Laud and praise, now I am certain,
That I to heaven have inherited
Acquitted by He the judge up yonder;
The word and spirit give witness of this!
The world and Satan ridicule and whisper
That I too am found too light for the scales
Bigger than he who whispers to the soul
"The blood and the water have washed every blot!"

Good luck you poor suppressed
"Released from sin", O blessed day.
You don't have much to fear at judgment,
The advocate pleads your case in heaven.
Keep up your courage and spirits in the strife,
Let no sensuality rule your soul.
Short is your distress down here and later
You will receive your whole eternal inheritance.

Believing souls, all God's friends,
To all I say a hearty farewell.
God be praised, hallelujah amen,
Thanks for everything he has done for our souls.
Now I shall leave you and all,
And roam to an immortal place.
Believing friends, there we will meet happily.
Until that grand meeting, live well.

Translated by Stanley J Nuland

Kormange dei var borni der paa Sundve hev eg gløymt no. Eg hugsar berre Sjur, Edlend og Styrk. (En søster gift med pionerpresten Lars O. Myrland kom til Amerika 1846. Deres søn Ole L. Myrland, Verona, Wis., er medlem af Vosselaget. En anden søster, Syrineva gift med Peder O. Myrland kom til Amerika 1851. Af flere børn leve: endnu Lars Myrland, Mt. Horeb, Wis. Edling var den norskamerikanske kirkes fader, Elling Eielsen. Hans datter Ellen Mrs. Ronden, lever ved North Cape, Racine County, Wis.) Sjur døydde heima trur eg, og det var han som skulde vera forfattar av songen. Alle var dei forkynnarar av Guds ord og tolde forfylgjing paa mange maatar. Styrk skulde vera livlegaste og den som letteste kunde røra folkje til taaror. Han var oftare heima enn Edlend i mor si tid, men han vart austlending trur eg. Av andre truande deruppe trur eg ho nemde oftaste nokre fraa Løn elder Løno. Millom desse ei Anna, som eg sjølv saag i 1869.

SEKRETÆREN PAA REISER.

Syttende mai stod for døren, og ifølge aviserne skulde der paa denne dag være store tilstelninger i Chicago som i tidligere aar. Vosselagets Vice-president, guv. R. A. Nestos, skulde endog være en af talerne ved den store fest, og for et paatænkt besøg i Chicago var da alt dette noget særligt fremifra heldigt, og saa bar det afsted om morgenen den 16de med godt haab om at træffe mange sambygdinger.

Kommen til Chicago gjaldt det om at finde kasserer John Glimme–ikke netop for penges skyld men for at bli anvist byens fire hjørner og endel gader, hvor der var Vossinger at finde. Efter nogen søgen fandtes han blandt skyskraberne “down town” i et af de øvre etager af The Garland Bldg. færdende mellem guldsager, ure, briller og andet rart, hørende til faget. Efter at have erholdt de fornødne oplysninger og sat ham stevne om kvelden gik turen til Lincoln Avenue 2465, hvor Nils Anderson Kvale (Raundalen) i en liden menneskealder har boet. Hans 4 etages hus,

I don't remember how many children there were on Sundve. I only remember Sjur, Edlend and Styrk. (A sister was married to pioneer minister Lars O. Myrland and came to America in 1846. Their son Ole L. Myrland, Verona, WI, is a member of the Vosselag. Another sister, Syrineva married Peder O. Myrland and came to America in 1851. Of several children there still live Lars Myrland, Mt. Horeb, WI Edling was the father of the church in North America, Elling Eielsen. His daughter, Ellen, Mrs. Ronden, lives at North Cape, Racine County, WI. Sjur died at home, I believe, and he is supposed to be the writer of the song. All of them were preachers of God's word and spread the word in many ways. Styrk was said to be the liveliest and most easily could bring people to tears. He was home more often than Edlend in mother's time, but he lived in east Norway, I believe. Among other believers up there I believe she mentioned most often someone from Løn or Løno. Among these was an Anna, whom I saw myself in 1869.

SECRETARY OUT TRAVELING (K. A. Rene sic.)

The Seventeenth of May had arrived, and according to the papers on this day there were to be big entertainments in Chicago as in earlier years. Vosselaget's vice-president, Gov. R. A. Nestos was to be one of the speakers at the big celebration and for an intended visit to Chicago there were to be some outstanding events, and so I left on the morning of the 16th with good hope of encountering many fellow vossings.

After I'd arrived in Chicago it was important to find treasurer John Glimme—not exactly for the sake of money but to be directed to the four corners and several streets where one could find vossings. After some searching he was found among the skyscrapers "downtown" in one of the upper stories of the Garland dealing in gold items, watches, spectacles and other unusual items that belonged to his trade. After I got the necessary information and attended the convention I went to 2465 Lincoln Avenue, where Nils Anderson Kvale (Raundalen) has lived for nearly a generation. His four-story building, which he built which is still standing,

som han satte op i 1883–samme aar han var gift–staar der endnu, og det viste sig at han og konen, hvis pigenavn var Eli Andersdr. Kvale (Guldfjerdingen) , fremdeles har sit tilhold der, og var i bedste velgaaende. Han har drevet som bygmester, men har nu trukket sig tilbage fra forretninger.

Nils Kvale er en af dem, som kan fortælle lidt af hvert om de gamle Vossinger i Chicago og deres færd. Men hans beretning om de gamle numre af Wossingen var kanske det mest interessante. Disse numre synes nu at være et legat til os fra den gamle Wossings udgiver, Nils T. Bakketun.

Ifølge Kvales beretning efterlod Nils Bakketun sig ved sin død endel norske blade og skrifter, som de, der tog sig af hans efterladenskaber, bragte over til hans gamle ven Lars Pederson Rogne (Lars med Broen) et søskendebarn af min mor. Blandt dette var de to aargange af den gamle Wossingen. Lars var gift med Kvales søster, Britta, og da han for mange aar siden døde, og børnene ikke havde nogen interesse af at beholde Wossingen, fik Kvale den hjem til sig. Der fik Knut Henderson fat paa den og bragte den til Cambridge, Wis. Om dens senere skjæbne er der fængslende fortalt i et nummer af Wisconsin Magazine of History af Mr. Albert O. Barton, der fik Knut Henderson overtalt til at lade ham tage bladet over til Det Historiske Selskabs samlinger i Madison, og der er det altsaa nu at finde, og selv har jeg havt den i hænderne.

Fra Kvales hjem gik det til Harding Street 1409, hvor en af mine mange trimenninger har sit hjem, nemlig Ivar Arneson Kolv. Der maatte da hovedkvarteret for det meste bli under Chicago besøget. Kolve kom til Amerika i 1900; er nu formand paa et

in 1883—the same year he was married—and it developed that he and his wife, whose maiden name was Eli Andersdatter Kvale (Gullfjerdingen, continue to live there and are in the best of health. He has been a builder but now has retired from business.

Nils Kvale is one of those who can tell a little about the old vossings in Chicago and what they did. But his information about the old issues of the Wossingen was the most interesting. These issues now seem to be a legacy to us from the old Wossingen's publisher, Nils T. Bakketun.

According to Kvale's account, at his death, Nils Bakketun left a number of papers and writings, which they, who saw to his estate, delivered to his old friend Lars Pederson Rogne (Lars by the bridge), a cousin of my mother. Among these were two years of the old Wossingen. Lars was married to Kvale's sister, Britta, and since he had died many years before, and the descendants had no interest in keeping Wossingen, Kvale (Mrs. Rogne) got them home with her. There Knut Henderson obtained them and brought them to Cambridge, WI. A description of their subsequent fate is described in an issue of Wisconsin Magazine of History by Albert O. Barton, who got Knut Henderson's permission to take the paper over to The Historical Society's archives in Madison, and there they can be found yet, and even I have had them in my hands.

From Kvale's home, I went to 1409 Harding Street where one of my many second cousins had his home, namely Ivar Arneson Kolve. This became the headquarters for most of my Chicago visit. Kolve came to America in 1900, and is now the foreman of a tailor

skrædderværksted hos et af Chicagos største forretningshuse, er gift og har flere børn. Hans hustru er fra Kragerø kanten.

17de mai tilbragtes for det meste i parkerne, hvor festlighederne holdtes. Om kvelden talte Guvernør Nestos i Brands Park, efterpaa talte han i Chicagos norske klub paa klingende vossemaal, blev det sagt. Med Glimme og Kolve som ledere gik det i Kolves automobil til parken. Der var mange Vossinger at hilse paa. Blandt dem var Vosseforeningens formand Anders Høiland og hustru, John Knutson Saude, Odd Fletre, Kolbein H. Skutle, Britha og Lina Herheim, Ingeborg Lekve, Anders K. Leidal og hustru med flere.

Næste dag saaes ind til Skandinaven, hvor vi fik hilse pa dens grundlæggers søn, Louis Anderson, og tillige paa redaktør Benson og bestyrer Arneson med andre. De to sidste er dog uheldigvis ikke Vossinger af andet end sympathier, selv om de er i Skandinaven.

For at faa underretning om flere gamle Vossinger, hvoriblandt Bjørne Amundson Hefte, –pioner paa Skoponong og veteran fra Borgerkrigen, opsøgtes Mrs. G. B. Nordheim, Logan Blvd., datter efter Bjørnes broder John Amundson (Hefte), den ene af de to første norske typografer i Amerika. Opvoxet i Chicago, kan hun give besked om mange af de første Vossinger der. Onkelen er død for mange aar siden, men hans børn som gaar under navnet Emerson, lever i nærheden af Vermilion, S. D. Hendes mand Gjetle B. Norheim døde for noget over et aar siden.

Fra hendes hjem toges veien til Viking B. Nordheim, som bo paa Kimball Ave. 2243. Næst til ham bor ogsaa Anders Høiland. De to driver isammen et lidet værksted, hvor der fabrikeres et slags postkasser og gjør taalelig god forretning, som det synes Mr. Nordheims hustru er fra Fletre. De mistede forrige høst en søn, Alfred, som var gift og efterlod sig hustru og en søn, Alvin.

Før dagens vandring var endt, kom jeg ogsaa til Whipple St. hvor Peder Pederson Vinje har sin bopæl i no. 1751. Som jeg skulde til at se efter stedet, traf det sig saa heldigt, at kassere Glimme ogsaa kom gaaende og vi vendte da begge vort skridt mo huset. Mr. Vinje og hans hustru, som er datter efter Odd D. Kløve, var hjemme, og en livlig passiar om Voss og dets slægter varede langt paa kveld.

department in one of Chicago's largest department stores is married and has several children. His wife is from near Kragerø.

We spent most of the 17th of May in the parks where the celebrations were held. Gov. Nestos spoke in Brands Park in the evening; later he spoke at Chicago's Norske Club in resounding Voss dialect, it was said. With Glimme and Kolve as leaders we rode Kolve's car to the park. There there were many vossings to greet. Among them was the (Chicago) Voss association's president Anders Høiland and his wife, John Knutson Saude, Odd Fletre, Kolbein H. Skutle, Britha and Lina Herheim, Ingeborg Lekve, Anders K. Leidal and wife with several more.

The next day we stopped in at Skandinaven, where we met the son of the founder, Louis Anderson, and also editor Benson and manager Arneson and others. The two latter are not vossings in anything other than sympathy, even if they do work for Skandinaven.

In order to be informed about several old vossings, among them Bjørne Amundson Hefte,—pioneer at Skoponong and veteran of the Civil War, we paid a visit to Mrs. G. B. Nordheim, Logan Blvd., daughter of Bjørne's brother John Amundson (Hefte), one of the two first Norwegian typographers in America. Having grown up in Chicago, she was able to tell us about many of the first vossings there. Her uncle died many years ago, but his children who go by the name of Emerson, live in vicinity of Vermillion, SD. Her husband Gjetle B. Norheim died a few years ago.

From her home, we found our way tp Viking B. Nordheim, who lives at 2243 Kimball Ave. Next door lives Anders Høiland. The two of them operate a little factory where they make a type of mailbox and do a reasonably good business, as it appears Mr. Nordheim's wife is from Fletre. Last fall they lost a son, Alfred, who was married and left a son, Alvin.

Before the day's wanderings were over, I arrived at Whipple St. where Peder Pederson Vinje has his residence at 1751. As I would see there, i was lucky enough to meet treasurer Glimme who came walking and we both turned our steps to the house. Mr. Vinje and his wife, who is Odd D. Kløve's daughter, were home, and a lively chat about Voss and its families lasted far

Mr. Vinje er snedker og bygmester. En af hans sønner var hjemme, en anden er uddannet som prest og havde vistnok faaet kald. Mr. Vinje er en sønnesøn af stortingsmand og lensmand Anders Vinje, som var paa tinget i 1827. Han var ogsaa med i Svenskekrigene i 1814, hvor han blev bekjendt som en rask og sterk kar. Den bekjendte nybygger i Wiota, Wis., Arne A. Vinje eller Urland, var Peter Vinjes farbroder.

En af mine erinder i Chicago var at se gjennem endel bøger og skrifter, som havde været i Sjur Knutsen Hylles eie og nu var hos børne-børnene. En af disse var Edward Williams, en søn af Knut Erikson Rjodo, (Williams) –den bekjendte løitnant i borgerkrigen og hustru–Sjur Hylles datter Britha–hos hvem bøgerne var. Det var interessant at se, at det var et exemplar af Peter Clausens Norges Krønike og et exemplar af Ludvig Holbergs Kirkehistorie–begge omkring 150 aar gamle. De vil vistnok bli sendt til en historisk samling eller museum. Desuden fandtes den haandskrevne beretning om det korrespondance selskab, som Vossingerne dannede i Chicago i 1848 og som omtales andetsteds her i skriftet.

En anden vossefamilie, som besøgtes, var Anders A. Kvale (Guldfjerdingen) der i mangfoldige aar har boet i 1211 Halstead St., men nu holdt paa at pakke for at flytte, da jernbanen trængte hans eiendom, som den havde kjøbt. Hans 82 aarige hustru, hvis pigenavn var Martha Berge, var noget sygelig; men hun kunde dog huske et og andet om fortiden. Hun nævnte saaledes om tre jenter, som kom til Madison omkring 1856 for at faa sig tjeneste. Disse var foruden hun selv Guri H. Prestegaarden, (Mrs. E. P. Sime) og Anna Ivarsdr. Liland (Mrs. L. J. Erdahl), som begge har boet i Madison Der var da ikke andre Vossinger der end Nils Thompson (Flæskhaugen), som i mange aar var i klædevarehandel og døde i Madison. Mrs. Kvale har en søn efter et tidligere ægteskab; ellers har de ingen børn.

into the night. Mr. Vinje is a carpenter and builder. One of his sons was home; another is educated as a minister and has received a call. Mr. Vinje is a grandson of stortingsman and magistrate Anders Vinje, who was in the parliament in 1827. He was also in the Swedish War in 1814, where he was recognized as an agile and strong fellow. The well-known pioneer in Wiota, WI, Arne A. Vinje or Urland, was Peter Vinje's paternal uncle.

One of my errands in Chicago was to look through several books and writings which had been in the ownership of Sjur Knutson Hylle's, and now were with his grandsons. One of these was Edward Williams, son of Knut Erikson Rjodo, (Williams)—the renowned lieutenant of the Civil War and his wife—Sjur Hylle's daughter Britha—where the books were. It was interesting to see, that they were a copy of Peter Clausen's Chronicle of Norway and an example of Ludwig Holberg's Church History—both about 150 years old. They will evidently be sent to an historical collection or museum. In addition, I found a hand-written account of the correspondence society, which the vossings had started in Chicago in 1848 and that is discussed elsewhere in this writing.

Another Voss family, who we looked for, was Anders A. Kvale (Gulfjerdingen) who for countless years has lived at 1211 Halstead St., but now is busy packing to move, since the railroad needs his property, and have bought it. His 82 year-old wife, whose maiden name was Martha Berge, was somewhat sickly, but was able to recall one or the other from the past. She mentioned then three girls who came to Madison about 1856 in order to find work in service. These were beside herself Guri H. Prestegaarden (Mrs. E. P. Sime) and Anna Ivarsdatter Liland (Mrs. L. J. Erdahl), who both lived in Madison. There weren't any other vossings there than Nils Thompson (Flæskhaugen), who was in the clothing business for many years and died in Madison. Mrs. Kvale has a son from an earlier marriage otherwise they are childless.

Translated by Stanley J Nuland

Før vi forlod Chicago maatte vi selvfølgelig tage The Johnson Chair Company i øiesyn, og et kvarters gang fra Kolves hjem bragte os derhen. Det er anlagt paa North Avenue, omtrent hvor Grand Ave. støder til denne. Af North Avenue optager hovedbygningen et helt kvartal, og det halve kvartal af sidegaden. Materiallagrene haves andetsteds. Hertil flyttede kompagniet for endel aar siden fra Green St., hvor det i 1868 først var grundlagt af A. P. Johnson (Gjerager) og hans kompagnoner. Mr. A. P. Johnson er død, men vi havde fornøielsen af en samtale med hans søn, der ønskede at faa “Vossingen” tilsendt sin mor, som endnu lever. Vi havde ventet at træffe onkelen Nils Johnson, som havde lovet os fabrikens historie; men han havde netop reist paa landet for nogle dage, saa den fornøielse haves tilgode til senere.

VOSSINGERNE I IOWA.

I.

Førdebrødrene i Winneshiek Co.

At skrive om Førdebrødrene eller disse mangfoldige “Fords”, som de senere er blit kaldt, er et vanskeligt stykke arbeide. Det blir omtrent som en slags selvbiografi, og det hader jeg. De blev startet paa Voss disse Forderne, som her i Amerika er blit saa talrige, at folk i almindelighed helst maa gaa af veien for dem. Da de konstitutionelt er lig andre Vossinger liker de ogsaa smør, lefse, lutefisk og mere saadant.

Hvis jeg skal regne op fædrene, som først vinglede sig til Winneshiek Co., Ia., mens her endnu var baade indianere, hjort og bjørn, saa har vi Per, Erik Anders, Amund, Lars, John og Halvor, og endda var der en tilbage i Norge, som maatte være med at anlægge veien gjennem Stalheimsberget (Kleiven), og det gjorde han saa godt, at den staar der den dag idag. Dette var den for sin fenomenale hukommelse berømte, selvlærde ingeniør og veibygger Ole Førde, som brugte en haslekvist at tygge paa istedetfor tobak.

De er typiske disse smørblide, suppeglade Forderne. Deres individualitet bestaar for det meste i det, som en britisk officer sa til en

Before we left Chicago, we, of course had to take a look at The Johnson Chair Company, and one block walk from Kolve's brought us there. It is located on North Avenue, about where it meets Grand Ave. The main building occupies a whole block of North Avenue and a half block of the side street. The material warehouse is located elsewhere. The company moved here from Green St. a number of years ago, from where it had been founded by A. P. Johnson (Gjerager) and hid associates. Mr. A. P. Johnson is dead, but we had the satisfaction of a conversation with his son, who wished to have "Vossingen" sent to his mother, who is still alive. We had expected to meet uncle Nils Johnson, who had promised us the history of the company; but he had just gone to the country for some days, so that pleasure will have to wait until later.

VOSSINGS IN IOWA

I.

The Førde brothers in Winneshiek Co.

To write about the Førde brothers or about the numerous "Fords", as they were called later, is a difficult piece of work. It is almost a kind of self-biography, and that I abhor. They started in Voss, these Førds, that have become countless in America that people commonly have to step aside for them. They are constitutionally like other vossings, they like butter, lefse, lutefisk and such-like.

If I were to name the first forefathers who first inveigled themselves to Winneshiek Co., IA, while there were only Indians, deer and bear, then we had Per, Erik, Anders, Amund, Lars, John, and Halvor, and still there was one back in Norway, who had to help build the road through Stalheimsberget (Kleven), and that he did so well that it is still there today. This was the self-educated engineer and road-builder with the phenomenal memory, Ole Førde, who chewed on a twig of hazelnut rather than tobacco.

They are typical butter and soup-loving Førdes. Their individuality consists mostly in this, which a British officer said to an American officer over in France: "You chaps are charmingly modest. We quarrel with everybody!"

amerikansk officer derborte i Frankrig: “You chaps are charmingly modest. We quarrel with everybody”. Deres efterkommere–gutter som jenter–har faaet en rivende afsætning. Hvis en gut tænker paa at starte familie, saa kan han udenvidere ta med sig noget husgeraad–stoler og sengeklæder–og sit “licence” straks, saa sikker er han paa at faa “ja”.

Jeg ser i P. Strømmes bog: “Hvorledes Halvor blev Prest”, et sitat som han ulovlig fra min side har “hermet” efter en af mine farbrødre, men som alligevel er sandt, da jeg selv var tilstede ved det mindeværdige optrin hin jul hos min farbror, for over sexti aar siden. Der var i selskabet hos farbror et par college studenter. Saa gaar min farbror bort til en af dem, ser ham hvast ind i øinene og siger: “Er du methodist? eller er du katolik? eller hører du med til det rene lutherske alfabet!" – (meget eftertrykkeligt). Studenten følte sig ned stemt, kan hende mest over det, at der blev en nok. saa munter stemning i laget. Ja, vi maa noget finde paa som Askepotten sa, da han skulde til at brygge øl, saa at karret skal bli fuldt. Disse bygdebøgerne vore, er blit vel stive af sig i formen og altfor ensformige i indholdet. Skal de læses af vore efterkommere, helst af ungdommen, maa der komme mere af varieret læsning i dem og mere “pep”. De er blit for tørre og plastiske, og stive, prosaiske, hvad formen angaar.

Min ene farbror, Per F. nedsatte sig nær Upper Iowa River og paa den vildeste trakt land, jeg har set i Winneshiek Co. Han “beata” endog irlænderen i det stykke. Det var ligesom at gaa op paa toppen af Pikes’ Peak eller Førdes nipen hjemme paa Voss hver gang han skulde op og “kreedle” kveite. Han havde det med hjemlængsel og melankoli i aarevis, og høit oppe var frisk sommervind at puste i og yrende fuldt af “rattlesnakes”, og mellem øikterne kunde han rette ryg, ta sig en ny skraa og se bortover landet, hvor hans seks brødre sad paa hver sin kvart section land. Aa hvor hveden var fin, som guld var den. Og se!

Their descendants—boys as well as girls—have gotten a terrific sequestration. If a boy thinks about starting a family, then he can, without doubt, take along some household goods—chairs and bedclothes—and his "license" already, that positive is he of getting "yes".

I see in P. Strømmes book: "How Halvor became a minister", a quote which in my opinion he illegally has quoted from one of my uncles, but nevertheless is true, yes inasmuch as I myself was present at that minor incident at Christmas at my uncle's, over sixty years ago. There were a couple of college students staying with my uncle. Then my uncle went over to one of them, looked hin right in the eye and said "Are you Methodist? or are you Catholic? Or do you adhere to the pure Lutheran alphabet!" — (much emphasized). The student felt himself put down, mostly from this that there came a cheerful feeling in the group. Yes, we had to find something that Ashpot said, when he was starting to brew beer; that the container had to be full. These bygdebooks of ours have become somewhat stiff in style, and very simple in content. If they are to be read by our descendants, preferably the youth, there must be greater variety in the reading and more "pep".

My one uncle, Per F., settled near the Upper Iowa River and on the wildest tract of land, I have ever seen in Winneshiek Co. He even "beat" an Irishman for one parcel. It was like going up to the top of Pike's Peak or Førde's mountaintop home in Voss each time he was going up to "cradle" wheat. He was bothered by homesickness and melancholy for years, and high up there was fresh summer breeze to breath and it was full of "rattlesnakes", and between the horses he could stretch his back, take a new viewpoint and look out over the land where six brothers occupied each a quarter section of land. And the wheat was great, like gold it was.

Translated by Stanley J Nuland

mellem aspeskogen der borte kommer hun smettende, hans endnu unge kone, bærende med kaffen! Sandelig ser hun ikke ud som en ung jente endnu, trods de fire, fem børn–jo, Amerika, Amerika! det er herligt at leve i, alligevel! og den melankolske mund forsvinder i et lunt smil, – "Gud velsigne hende, Gud velsigne hende!"–det er ligesom ungdoms kjærligheden har vaagnet paany.

En søndag om vaaren havde vi moro, helst vi børn, de ældre med. Veiret var vakkert og mildt, og vi skulde gaa ned til riveren, og se paa landet, bottomen og alt. Med os fulgte en svær Vossing, Iver Sivle hed han. Ved mundingen af Big Canoe Creek opdagede vi en Indianer canoe, som laa der, enten efterladt der af en Indianer, eller ræket hid af sig selv. Jo! det skulde være more at prøve ro med en canoe, sa Iver Sivle; det havde han da aldrig prøvd, sa han. Den lidt mere erfarne Per Førde drog paa smilet, men sa ingenting. Nu var Iver en svær kar, høi og bred som et fjeld. Det tog en hel manøvre for at faa klemt sig ned i den smale canoe, og saa naar han var kommet ned i bunden paa den og gav signalet til de andre til at støde fra land, saa vi ingen Iver Sivle mere, men bunden paa hans canoe som flød paa vandet. At den ihærdige diletant af en canoe* "paddler", og nykommer endnu sad fastklemt i den, saa man deraf, at canoen begyndte at gaa rundt i vandet, og som i svære dønninger under sig. Til al lykke var han kar for at krabbe sig til land igjen, men rigtignok med den skarve Canoen over sig. Vi hjalp og trak ham up. "Tvi!" Per tørrede sine øine. Han lo saa han graat.

Det var en stor park, min farbror havde sat sig ned paa, et stort, romantisk parkkompleks, med skog og bottom, en række af bluffs og bjerge, hvor der endnu vistes spor af en Indianer trail, eller en buck deer trail*, som gik ned til springen*. Naar du en sommerdag stod paa et af disse fremspringende bjerg og saa riveren* langt nede slynge sig fra bluf* til bluf, hadde du et sceneri, du aldrig kunde glemme eller vilde glemme. Og det er besynderlig, hvor det kan gaa i verden. Mange gange har jeg tænkt, hvordan det vilde ha gaat, hvis far havde sat sig ned paa denne 1/4 sektion land. Thi i virkeligheden havde landet været udset til ham.

And see! Between the aspen woods she squeezed, his still youthful-appearing wife, bringing coffee! Truthfully she still looks like a young girl, in spite of the four, five children—yes, America, America, it's grand to live here, nonetheless! And the melancholy mouth changes to a slow smile. "God bless her, God bless her!"—it was as if the romance of youth has ventured anew.

One Sunday in the spring we had great fun, mostly we children, but the grown-ups too. The weather was beautiful and mild, so we went down by the river, to look around, at the marsh and everything. A big vossing went with us. His name was Iver Sivle. At the mouth of Big Canoe Creek, we discovered an Indian canoe, which lay there either left behind by some Indians or it had drifted there of its own. Boy! It would be fun to try rowing a canoe, said Iver Sivle; he'd never tried that, he said. The somewhat more knowledgeable Per Førde started to smile, but said nothing. Now Iver was a big fellow, tall and broad as a mountain. It took quite a maneuver for him to squeeze down into that narrow canoe, and when he had got down in the bottom he gave the signal to the others to help it from land, we didn't see any more of Iver Sivle, only the bottom of his canoe was floating on the water. The persistent dilettante of a canoe "paddler", and the newcomer was still clamped in it, and then one started to see that the canoe began to turn in the water, as if he had a big groundswell under himself. Luckily he was able to crawl to the shore again, but still with the wretched canoe over himself. We helped to pull him up. "Tvi!" Per dried his eyes. He had laughed until he cried.

It was a big park, that my uncle had settled; a big, romantic park complex, with forest and bottom land, a row of bluffs and mounds, where there was still evidence of Indian trails, or buck deer trails, that went down to the spring. If you stood on one of these prominent cliffs on a summer's day and looked down far below at the river swinging from bluff to bluff, you would have a scene you never would or could forget. It is curious, what can happen in this world. Many times I have thought, how would it have gone if father had settled this quarter section of land. Then in reality, the land had been exposed to him.

* *Rene occasionally lapses to Amerikanorsk with uses like "canoe", "riveren", "bluff" and "springen' instead of kano, elve, klitt and kjelde.*

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Min far, Amund, fungerede som klokker i nybyggertiden og holdt lidt religionsskole. Hertil kan tilføies en noksaa pudsig anekdote. O. F. Clausen, senere prest i Spring Grove, Minn., betjente af og til Big Canoe og anexer i det nordlige Iowa. Min far var ofte sammen med ham og fik skyds. Der var ikke stort prat med Clausen. Bet som det var, kjørte han over en gris, som laa og veltede sig i sølen paa veien. “Der kjørte vi over en gris”, sa far. Pastoren lod som ingenting og kjørte kun videre. En halv mils vei længere frem stansede pastor Clausen pludselig og begyndte at snu hesten om. Min far undrede sig paa hvad sligt skulde betyde og spurgte om grunden. Jo, det var den stakkels gris, han tænkte paa. Maaske laa han der endnu i sølen og var skamkjørt. Det maatte undersøges, og det gjorde de, men fandt grisen den samme gris som før og i bedste velgaaende.

John A. Førde.

II

Erik Ellefson (Slæn.)

Min erindring om Erik Ellefson (Slæhn) begynder med de første Vosser, som nedsatte sig i Winneshiek og Allamakee countier, Ia. Min far kom her i 1857, og Erik Slæhn havde allerede da været paa guldgraving i California, saa han var en bereist mand. Jeg husker ham som en prominent udseende–noget før og velbygget mand. I strengeste forstand bereist, som han var, var han ingen grønskolling heller. Engelsk talte han flydende allerede da– efter den tids maalestok. Tilbageturen fra California gjorde han via Panama-eidet.

Med den erfaring han havde i sprog, og den lærdom han havde fra Norge, var det naturligt, at Erik Ellefson blev en meget populær og meget raadspurgt mand i settlementet, og en som nød stor agtelse blandt nybyggerne. I det skriftlige eller klerikale. f. ex., var han til stor hjelp. De gik til “Slæhn” med sligt. Han blev settlementets raadgiver baade med hensyn til borgerbreve, homestead og alt andet, som bar U. S. stemplet paa papiret. Han var i

My father, Amund, functioned as a sexton in the pioneer times and ran a small religious school. Here I shall present an amusing anecdote. O. F. Clausen, later a minister in Spring Grove, MN, served occasionally for Big Canoe and its neighbors in northern Iowa. My father was often in his company and got rides. Clausen talked very little. Unfortunately, he drove over a pig, which turned over in the sun on the road. "There we drove over a pig", said father. The pastor acted like nothing had happened and on continued driving. A half mile further forward suddenly Pastor Clausen stopped and turned the horses around. My father wondered what this meant and asked the reason. Yes, he was concerned about that poor pig. It probably was still lying there in the sun and was injured. It had to be investigated, and that they did but they found the pig the same as before and in the best of health.

John A. Førde.

II.

Erik Ellefson (Slæn).

My recollection about Erik Ellefson (Slæhn) starts with the first vossings who settled in Winneshiek and Allamakee counties in Iowa. My father came here in 1857, and Erik Slæhn had already been gold-mining in California, so he was a well-traveled man. I recall as being imposing—somewhat of a prominent and well-built man. In the relative traveled experience, as he was, he was no greenhorn either. He spoke English fluently already—according to the standards of the time. He had made his return via the Isthmus of Panama.

With the experience he had in language, and the education he had had in Norway it was only natural that Erik Ellefson became a popular and consulted man in the settlement, and when needed drew great attention among the newcomers. They, for example, went to often to him for help for writing and with clerical matters. He became the settlement's advisor in citizen papers,

førstningen farmer, tillidsmand, klokker og skolelærer; var ogsaa en streng republikaner og beundrer af Abraham Lincoln. Han blev indsat som censusmand i sit county, netop da krigen rasede paa det værste og stod i fare for at bli skudt af en eller anden “Copperhead” ;–det var farlige tider.

Saa blev det elendige slaveri-spørgsmaal kastet ind blandt kirkefolket. Erik Slæhn blev da en navngjeten mand ved at bryde lanse med mænd som pastor Clausen, Koren, Preus og andre. Han var da ogsaa en slagfærdig og veltalende mand.

Jeg tænker nu paa det gamle nybyggerhus, som endnu staar der, hvor han levede–nedsunket i møningen, faldefærdigt, gissent og ensomt. Hvormange gange disse vægge har gjenlydt af kraftige, patriotiske røster under disputer om slaveri, om Lincoln og Douglas, om syden og norden og Jefferson Davis!

Ellefson var en gjestfri mand og likte omgang med folk af lærdom og rang; men hvor vidt han drev det som farmer, ved jeg ikke. Den tids farming bestod hovedsagelig i at faa brække op eller pløiet. op et stykke, og saa efter saaningen at tage "hunden i rumpa” og dra den her og der over ageren, saa fik man en ypperlig avling.

Det var Lansings blomstrings periode. Hveden i vesten lige fra Worth county, Ja., solgtes der af farmeren. Store floddampere pustede under byrden med at transportere den videre.

Dit drog vor bekjendte Vossing Erik Slæhn. Han prøvede det med hotelforretning. Reaktionen kom for byens vedkommende i almindelighed og for forretningen i særdeleshed. Som en slagen ørn, men ikke med knækket mod, ser han atter en dag mod det fjerne vesten, og nybyggerlivet stod atter tillokkende for ham–nu en aldrende mand. Han nedsatte sig med hustru, datter og sønner ved Garretson, Syd Dakota, hvor han blandt andet syslede med religionsskole til sit endeigt.

Dette er i korthed Erik Ellefson Slæns (eller Slæhns) livsløb, saa godt jeg husker det.

John A. Førde.

homestead matters and anything else that had U. S. stamped on the papers. He was mainly a farmer, but also a community representative, sexton and teacher; he was also a strong Republican and admirer of Abraham Lincoln. H was appointed census-taker in his county, exactly when the war raged at its worst and was in danger of being shot by one or the other of the "copperheads"—they were dangerous times.

Then the miserable slavery question inserted itself among the church people. Erik Slæhn then became a famous man by crossing swords with men like Pastor Clausen, Koren, Preus and others. He was controversial and eloquent man.

I still think about the old pioneer cabin that still stands there, where they lived—depressed in condition, ram-shackle, leaky, and alone. How many times have these walls echoed with strong, patriotic voices during debates about slavery, about Lincoln and Douglas, about the south and north and Jefferson Davis.

Ellefson was an hospitable man and lied to associate with people learning and rank, but how much farming he did, I don't know. The farming at that time consisted mainly of "breaking-up" or plowing a plot, then after sowing, taking the "dog by the tail" and dragging it back and forth over the field, then one would get an excellent crop.

It was Lansing's blooming period. The wheat in the west lay from Worth County, yes, sold there by the farmers. Big steamboats puffed under the load of transporting it further.

Our well-known vossing Erik Slæhn went there. He tried the hotel business. There was a reaction from the community especially from the businesses. Like a beaten eagle, but without broken spirit, he looked again to the far west, and the pioneer life attracted him—now an elderly man. He settled with his wife, daughter and sons at Garretson, SD, where he among else puttered with religion school and his own property.

This is a brief description of Erik Ellefson Slæn's (or Slæhn's) biography, as well as I remember it.

John A. Førde

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

III

Erik Eriksen Salland.

En stor kar er han, og en ægte Bourboner-næse har han, lig den som marshalk Duc de Corve, som senere blev Norges konge havde paa sig. Han syntes at bære paa et lunt smil allesteds hvor han gik, denne høie, spenstige Vossing. Naar han stod i en forsamling ragede hans hode op over alle. Du tror det knapt naar jeg fortæller dig, at han staaende med sine fødder paa gulvet, kunde bøie sig bagover som en bue lige til gulvet foruden støtte af hænderne–bøie nakken ind til hans mund berørte bægeret, som var sat for ham paa gulvet, saa at rette sig op igjen med glasset i munden, tømme det, og saa at bøie sig bagover igjen og sætte glasset ned igjen, pent paa samme flækken, hvor det før stod. Han var altsaa ingen stiv Vossing, Erik Erikson Salland. Men han gjorde et endnu større mesterstykke, næsten endnu utroligere end det netop omtalte karsstykke. Og det var ikke netop hans seighed vi skal feste os ved, naar der skrives historie om denne originale person. Han gjorde sig berømt ved at bygge det mest enestaaende pionerhus paa denne side af Mississippifloden, tror jeg–iallefald blandt Vossinger, sikkert. Og det gjorde han paa den maaden, at han gik og hug ned den største furu (pine) som har vokset i Iowa, maaske i Amerika! Og loggerne af denne furu var saa store og tykke, at de maatte splittes i fire dele for at kunne transporteres frem. Og endnu var de saa tykke ifra marven (kalven) til barken, at kun tre eller fire “omfar” af disse stokker trængtes opunder loftet i den første etage. Har man hørt slig furu? Jeg har selv sovet i denne furustue, opført af Erik Salland, og tømmeret er endnu saa godt og vedligeholdt idag, som da det var bygget til hus for næsten sytti aar siden. Træet forslog sig dog i sit enorme fald, saa at det knækkedes ved den lavest gren–en firti–femti fod fra roden. Men til hus blev det alt sammen, et godt og koseligt hjem.

Dette originale tømmerhus er nedrevet nu, men hver log og flis af det, er systematisk

III.

Erik Eriksen Salland.

He was a big man, and he had a genuine "Bourbon" nose, like the Marshall Duc de Corve, who later became king of Norway, had (King Karl Johann). He seemed to wear a good-natured smile where-ever he went, this tall, supple vossing. When he stood in crowd, his head protruded up over all others. You would hardly believe it if I told you that when he was standing with his feet on the floor, he could bend backwards, like a bow, all the way to the floor without supporting with his hands—bend his neck until his mouth reached a container, which was placed in front of him on the floor, then straighten up again with the glass in his mouth, empty it, then bend backwards again and set the glass down exactly on the same spot as it stood before. He was no stiff vossing, this Erik Erikson Salland. But he performed an even greater masterpiece, even more unbelievable than the just described feat. And this is exactly the victory we shall celebrate when it comes time to write the history of this peculiar person. He made himself famous by building the most singular log cabin this side of the Mississippi river, I believe—in any case, among vossings. He did it in the following manner that he went and chopped down the largest fir tree that had grown in Iowa, perhaps in America! The logs from this mighty fir were so big and thick that they had to be split in four sections before they could be moved. But still they were so thick from the "marrow" to the bark that only three or four of these beams had to be raised for the loft in the first story. Has anyone heard of such a fir? I, myself, have slept in this fir building, built by Erik Salland, and the beams are still as good and maintained today as when it was built nearly seventy years ago. The tree demonstrated in its enormous fall that it crashed only by its lowest branch—some forty—fifty feet from the root. But nevertheless it all became a house, a good and cozy home.

This original house has been taken down now

oplagret under tag–saadant er værdt at se for børn og børnebørn, og jeg er sikker paa at dersom Erik Erikson Sallands hus, som blev opført paa Iowas prairie, blev reist igjen ved musæet paa Voss, vilde det bli den største raritet i sit slags i hele Norge, baade i materiel, historisk og kulturel henseende.

John A. Førde.

IV

En Erindring fra Pioneertiden.

Penge har fulgt med Vossingerne ogsaa. En som vi vil kalde for "O" laante penger ud til trængende indflyttere. Han drev saaledes en privat bankforretning. Jeg kan huske ham godt fra pionerdagene. Af profession havde han tidligere drevet med skomagerarbeide, syd støvler og sko. En liden formue havde han sammenskrabet, altsaa, og at ha en som gav laan paa penger i settlementet var en hændig ting. Men hutti-tu! hvor det sved for den stakkar som maatte gaa til en pengelaaner i de dage! Min farbror blev nødsagen at gaa til "O" og anholde om et laan paa kort hen-stand. Jo, han trodde kanske at han kunde hjælpe ham. Men – renter, de lovlige renter var op til tyve procent og det som var over voveligt at indkassere, sa han. Men – lad mig se! sa han, jeg skal hjælpe dig med et laan, hvis du vil kjøbe et rigtig godt støvlepar, sa han. Ja, jeg faar vel det, da, sa farbror, der var vel ingen anden udvei. Hvor meget koster de? Seks dollars, i guld, var svaret. Jeg husker ikke nøie, enten de seks dollars for støvlerne betaltes kontant, eller at summen vedføiedes eller adderedes sammen til laanet. Rimeligvis det sidste. Men det viser Aagersystemet praktiseret paa et par støvler som et "bonus" paa et laan, endog i pionertiden, og Voss mod Voss.

John A. Førde.

but every log and sliver has been warehoused under roof—so that it can be viewed by children and grandchildren, and I am certain that if Erik Salland's cabin, which was built on Iowa's prairie, were raised again in a museum at Voss, it would be of the greatest rarity of its kind in all Norway, both in material and in cultural and historical perspective.

John A. Førde.

IV.

A recollection from the pioneer times.

Money has followed the vossings also. One who we will call "O" lent money to the needy immigrants. Thus, he operated a private bank business. I remember him well from the pioneer days. By profession earlier he had been a shoemaker, sewed boots and shoes. He had accumulated a little fortune; therefore to have someone in the settlement who lent money was a convenient thing. But hutti tu! How a poor borrower had to sweat to go to a moneylender in those days! My uncle became needy enough to go to "O" and obtain a loan for a short time. Yes, he thought maybe he could help him. But—interest, the legal interest was up to twenty per cent and that one dared to collect, he said. But—let me see! he said, I shall help you with a loan, if you will buy a really good pair of boots, he said. Ja, it will have to be that, it can't be avoided. How much do they cost? Six dollars in gold, was the answer. I don't recall exactly whether the six dollars for the boots were paid cash or the sum was added to the loan. Possibly the latter. It shows the system of usury; a pair of boots as "bonus" for a loan, even in pioneer times, and Voss against Voss.

John A. Førde.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Nr. 4. 8de aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1922.

VOSSELAGETS EMBEDSMÆND:

Præsident — Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis. Vice-præsident — E. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.
Sekretær — K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, Wis.
Kasserer — John E. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.
Redaktør — K. A. Rene.

Medlemskontingent $1.00 for aaret. Enkle numre 25 cent.

AARSSTEVNET.

Lagets aarstævne afholdtes som berammet i Albert Lea den 14de og 15de september; og begunstiget af herligt veir mødte der frem en anseelig forsamling. Denne hørte for det meste hjemme i det sydlige Minnesota og nordlige Iowa; men der var ogsaa repræsentanter fra de andre omliggende stater, hvoriblandt en flok fra Chicago, Ill.

Stævnet begyndte paa sædvanlig maade med anskaffelse af mærker, programmer og billetter, medens samtalende grupper dannede sig her og der baade udenfor og indenfor salen. Dermed tilbragtes da tiden til udover første dags middag.

Byens borgere viste fra begyndelsen af stor interesse for laget og hjalp til paa bedste maade. En komite, som stod til tjeneste med raad og daad, var udnævnt af formanden for forretningsmændenes forening, og denne lodes ikke ubenyttet. Guvernør Nestos ankom til byen ved middagstiden, og et lidet middagsselskab blev af byens borgere arrangeret til hans ære i et af byens hoteller. Til dette var ogsaa lagets præsident og sekretær indbudt.

Kl. 2.30 blev mødet formelt aabnet. Velkomsttaler holdtes af Borgermester Wm. Wohlhuter der i anerkjendende ord omtalte de norskes indsats her i landet og havde. som han sagde, ingen betænkeligheder ved at aabne byens porto for Vossingerne. Han introduceredes af Mr. S. B. Hopperstad, medlem af borgerkomiteen, der først gjorde nogle bemærkninger paa sognemaal og endte såa op med engelsk. Lunt bemærkede borgermesteren dertil, at han skulde like at vide betydningen af de første ord, såa han kunde svare paa dem ogsaa, men som det var maatte han først finde ud meningen.

Lagets formand, Advokat Wm. Nelson, holdt en kort svartale og udtrykte herunder sin glæde over, at laget kunde møde i denne heldig beliggende og vel ordnede by.

Derpaa talte Guvernør B. A. Nestos. Paa ægte vossemaal gav han udtryk for de stemninger, som bragte bygdefolket sammen, og om betydningen deraf. Man vilde mindes de høie idealer, som ytrede sig i det gamle

VOSSELAGET'S OFFICERS:

President — Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.
Vice- president — E. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.
Secretary — K. A. Rene, 1248 Jennifer Str., Madison, Wis.
Treasurer — John E. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.
Editor— K. A. Rene.

Membership subscription $1.00 per year. Single numbers 25 cents.

THIS YEARS CONVENTION

The lag's annual convention which was set for Sept. 14 and 15 in Albert Lea, and which was favored with great weather, met, with considerable attendance. This consisted mostly of people with homes in southern Minnesota or northern Iowa but there were also representatives from the other surrounding states including a group from Chicago.

The meeting began in the usual fashion by obtaining ribbons, programs and tickets, while conversational groups formed both outside and inside the hall. This was how the time was spent until the first day's dinner.

The town's citizens, from the beginning, showed great interest in the organization and assisted in the best manner. A committee, which was of service in advice and performance, had been appointed for the meeting by the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and it was well-used. Governor Nestos arrived in town at lunch-time and a little luncheon was arranged in his honor in one of the town's hotels. The lag president and secretary were also invited to this.

The convention was formally opened at 2:30 in the afternoon. In a welcome address by Mayor Wm. Wohlhuter, using acknowledging words, talked about Norwegian contributions here in this country and he had no hesitation to opening the city gates to the vossings. He was introduced by Mr. S. B. Hopperstad, a member of the citizens committee, who first made some remarks in Sogning dialect and ended up with English. The mayor said that he would like to find out the meaning of the first words, because he would like to respond to them also, but first he had to learn what they meant.

The lag president, Advocate Wm. Nelson responded with a short speech and expressed his happiness that the club fortunately could meet in such a convenient and organized city.

Then Governor B. A. Nestos spoke. In genuine Voss dialect, he gave thanks for those summons that had brought the Voss district people together, and its meaning. One should recall the high ideals which

Fædrenehjem, hvilket det vilde være godt at huske ogsaa nu. Det var ikke nødvendigt at glemme fedrenes sprog og sæder fordi vi var komne her. Vossingen Per Sivle skrev : "Vi vil os et Land, som er frelst og frit", og som man i Norge trolig har arbeidet for dette, saa har de norske gjort mere end sin del i den retning her, og har derfor ret til alt det, som indbefattes i Sivles ord. Han vilde bare nævne det arbeide, som blev gjort for at faa istand kirkesamfund, faa præster, oprette skoler o. l. Kvinderne tog del i arbeidet saavel som Mændene. De tænkte mere paa dette end paa fine klæder, som kvinderne tidt har hang til her nu. Et større alvor prægede de norske i alt deres færd. Deres ansvarsfølelse og samvittigheds-fuldhed holdt dem i længste laget fra at søge offentlige bestillinger, men da de saa, at der var mangel paa dette i styrelsen, paa forskjellige omraader, greb de ind og virkningen har været følt. De norske maa da huske og holde af det, som far og mor holdt af, og ikke mindre end de har gjort, maa de selv tænke paa at gjøre.

Lagets specielle opgaver blev derpaa i en tale fremholdt af Sekretær K. A. Rene, — dets virke for at mindet om forfædrene, som har levet og virket paa Voss i mere end tusind aar, holdes vedlige saavel ved skrifter som ved sammenkomster; dets arbeide for at samle beretningerne om de Vosseslægter, som har bosat sig her, og faa dem i forbindelse med slægtshistorierne paa Voss, som de tidligere hørte til; samt at holde forbindelsen med hinanden, saa at man kunde faa greie paa, hvad slægtninger og venner magtede at gjøre her i landet. Han omtalte saa visse træk af den gamle Vossehistorie, specielt om kristendommens indførelse, hvis 900 aars minde skal feires paa Voss næste aar, og derpaa et og andet om Vossingernes virke og færd her i landet, deriblandt om Vossingerne i South Dakota, der i 1860-aarene under borgerkrigen i forholdsvis stort antal lod sig hverve, og medens en flok bekjæmpede Indianerne og en anden reiste til syden, sad otte af dem i den territoriale legislatur for faa den nye stats love færdige.

Efter nogle bemærkninger af Guvernør Nestos angaaende Vosseturen, foreslog han at en hjælpekomite paa 5 udnævntes til at virke for denne sag, hvilket vedtoges. Komiteen blev I. O. Lidsheim, Kenyon, Minn.; O. O. Skutle, Lake Mills, Ia.; O. K. Takle, Albert Lea, Minn.; L. L. Torgersen, Keister, Minn., og John Glimme, Chicago.

Kl. 5.30 samledes man til festmaaltid i forretningsmændenes foreningslokale. Efter bespisningen mødte man kl. 8 aften i auditoriet igjen for at høre paa programmet. Henimod 700 personer var tilstede. Dette begyndtes med sang af Albert Leas norske mandskor "Nordkap" under ledelse af Dr. J. Nannestad. "Norges bedste", "Kjærringa med Staven", og "Ole Glomstulen" lød prægtigt. Derpaa talte formand Nelson, som ogsaa ledede programmet. Mellem skjæmtende smaahistorier, af hvilke han altid synes at have et fond ved haanden, fremhold han

expressed themselves in the old fatherland, which would be good to remember now. It was not necessary to forget the language or the origin of our forefathers because we had come here. The vossing, Per Sivle, wrote "We want a country that's redeemed and free" and as people in Norway have faithfully worked for this, then the Norwegians have done more than their share in that direction here, and have therefore a right to everything included in Sivle's words. He only wanted to refer to the work done to arrange a church society, obtain ministers, build schools and such. Women took part in this work as well as the men. They thought more of this than of fine clothing like women value much here now. The Norwegians were serious in all their behavior. Their responsibility and conscience in the greatest degree kept them from seeking public office, but when they saw that there was deficiency of this in management, in various areas, they stepped right in and their effect was felt. The Norwegians had to remember and hold to the traits, similar to what their mother and father had held to, and not less than they had done, they must they think of doing.

The lag's particular duty was addressed in a speech presented by secretary K. A. Rene,—it's work for the memory of our forefathers, who have lived and worked at Voss for more than a thousand years, is held equally with writings about our gatherings; its work in gathering information about the Voss families, who have settled here, and connecting them with the family histories at Voss, with which they were earlier associated, as well as maintaining that connection with each other so that we could learn what relatives and friends were able to do in this country. He spoke of various features of old Voss history, especially of the introduction of Christianity, whose 900 year anniversary will be next year, and then this and that about the vossing activity here in this country, including the vossings in South Dakota, who in the 1860 years during the Civil War volunteered in relatively large numbers and while a group fought the Indians and others went to the south, eight of them sat in the territorial legislature to finish the new state's laws.

After some remarks by Governor Nestos regarding the tour to Voss, he moved that a committee of five be appointed for to organize this, which was done. The committee was I. O. Lidsheim, Kenyon MN, O. O. Skutle, Lake Mills, IA, O. K. Takle, Albert Lea, MN, L. L. Torgerson, Keister, MN and John Glimme, Chicago.

At 5:30 people gathered for a banquet in the Businessman's Meeting Rooms. After dining they met in the auditorium again at 8:00 PM for the program. Approximately 700 people were present. It began with songs by the Albert Lea's Norwegian men's chorus "North Cape" under the leadership of Dr. J. Nannestad. "Norges bedste", "Kjærringa med staven" and "Ole Glomstulen" sounded grand. Then President Nelson, who also presided over the program, spoke. Between the humorous small stories, of which he always has a good supply, he stated how pleasant it was to gather together using the language of

det hyggelige ved at komme sammen og paa fædrenes sprog samtale om fælles minder og traditioner og hædre sin far og mor ved saaledes at vise agtelse for sin herkomst. Omtalte Vossingernes udvandring og indsats, og sluttede med en opfordring om at virke for fædrearvens bevarelse.

Efterat Olav Smedal velvilligst havde givet tilbedste etpar nationale numre paa sin telemarksviolin, gav T. O. Litsheim, Kenyon, Minn., en skildring af naturens indvirkning paa folkelivet. Han eiterte uddrag af flere poetiske naturskildringer og frembar tanken om, at Voss's herlige natur med alle dens variationer og fænomener i høi grad havde sat sit præg paa befolkningen.

Derpaa fulgte etpar sange igjen af koret "Nordkap", hvoriblandt "Han Mass aa han Lasse" havde en mærkelig virkning paa forsamlingen. Saa talte Rektor L. W. Boe af St. Olaf college. Han havde ikke været paa Voss, og heller ikke var han mere end halv Vossing, sagde han, men han havde havt anledning til at lære Vossingerne at kjende, og var det noget, han kunde være stolt af, var det sin herkomst. Han var interesseret i bygdelagsbevægelsen, fordi den var af en opdragende natur. Den frembragte kulturværdier, som trængtes. Han omtalte derpaa indvandringen fra Norge. Det var ikke alene til indvandrernes fordel, de norske kom her. Det var ligemeget til Amerikas fordel. De fleste kom her tomhændet, men de havde alligevel noget at give, som Amerika trængte. De havde lært noget at gjøre, havde en kraftig arm og et hjerte fuldt af virkelyst. Og man trængte ikke at aflægge noget af det norske for at blive gode Amerikanere. De norske havde vist, at de fra første færd var saa gode Amerikanere som nogen, og dette var mere som føjge af sit norske grundsyn end noget andet. Videre omtalte han de forskjellige karaktertræk hos den norske befolkning. Man behøvede ikke at reise til Norge for at studere dem, mente han. Efter at have givet nogle exempler paa disse og nævnt den samvittigheds-fuldhed og ofte mørke alvor, som særprægede de norske pionerer, udtalte han sluttelig, at, er det noget Amerika trænger, saa er det noget af den aand, som besjælede pionererne, og det har meget at sige at have viljen til at ligne forfædrene i deres fremadstræbende virke.

Næst gav O. T. Takle, Albert Lea, nogle deklamationer tilbedste der modtoges med megen fornøielse, især om den "hellige Inkonsekvense" der vistnok lever og trives, som aldrig tilforn. Der-paa fik man en kort men særdeles anslaaende tale af Olaf K. Takle Jr., der blandt andet udtalte, at det arbeide, som laa foran, var at lære de unge, hvad disse som ældre skulde ønske at lære. Blandt dette var fædrenesproget. Aar vil komme, da de unge, som ikke lærte sproget af forældrene, vil ønske at lære det. Det er da ikke saa let. Medens de, som af de ældre fik lære det i sin ungdom, vil senere være taknemmelige derfor.

our forefathers to converse about common memories and traditions and thereby honoring our parents by paying attention to their coming here. He discussed the Vossing's emigration and finished with an appeal to preserve our heritage.

After Olav Smedal kindly had favored us with a couple patriotic numbers on his Telemark violin, T.O. Litsheim, Kenyon, MN gave a portrait of the environment's effect on daily life. He cited excerpts of several nature poems and brought our attention to the fact that Voss's grand natural world with all its variety and phenomena have set their mark on the populace.

Thereupon followed a pair of songs again by the chorus "Nordkapp", of which "Han Mass aa han Lasse" had a significant effect on the audience. Then President L. W. Boe of St, Olaf College spoke. He had not been in Voss, and he was only half vossing, he said, but he had had the opportunity to get to know vossings and if there was anything of which he was proud, it was his ancestry. He was interested in the bygdelag movement, because it was of an educational nature. It produced cultural values, which were needed. He discussed the immigration from Norway. It wasn't only of advantage to the immigrants that the Norwegians came here. It was just as much to America's benefit. Most of them came empty-handed, but nevertheless they had something to contribute that America needed. Most of them had learned to do something, had strong arms and hearts full of energy. One didn't have to take anything away from the Norwegians in order to be good Americans. The Norwegians had shown from the first that they were as good Americans as anyone and this was based more on their basic Norwegian viewpoint than anything else. Further, he spoke of the various characteristics of the Norwegian people. One didn't have to travel to study them, he said. After he had given some examples of these and mentioned the conscientious and often extreme seriousness that characterized the Norwegian pioneers, he stated finally that, something America needed, was some of the spirit which inspired the pioneers to have the will like their forebears in their forward motivated work.

Next O. T. Takle, Albert Lea, favored us with some declamations that were received with great approval, especially the one "holy Inconsequence" which evidently lives and thrives as never before. Then we had a short but especially striking talk by Olaf K. Takle, Jr., which among else, stated that that labor which lay in the future, was to teach the young that which the elderly wished them to learn. This included the language of their parents. Years will come when the young who didn't learn their parent's language, wished they had learned it. It isn't so easy to learn it then. Those of the elderly who learned it in their youth are very appreciative of it.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Saa fulgte en tale af Guvernør Nestos, der denne gang brugte det engelske, da flere ikke-norske var tilstede. Han udtalte blandt andet. at det er det inspirerende, som skinner frem af ens gjerning og viser sig i historiens aand. Fædrenes tanker og bedrifter tænder begeistring og bidrager til undfangelse af nye ideer og større bestræbelser. Derfor samles vi ogsaa til disse stevner — samles i tanken paa far og mor og for at mindes de herlige træk, som var fremherskende hos vore fædre, og som vi har arvet fra dem. Han nævnte saa et og andet, hvori de norske syntes at have udmærket sig — deres pligtfølelse, villighed til at arbeide aabent og ærligt, tjenstvillighed, respekt for lov og ret, forældre og lærere o. s. v. Disse træk bar ogsaa vist sig hos etterkommerne her i landet. Man kan mærke sig deres tjeneste i sidste krig. De var med i stort antal, og den mest dekorerede soldat var en nordmand. De stiller sig redebont til tjeneste — netop et træk, de har arvet. De er ikke rædde for anstrængelse eller noget andet. De er inspireret af høiere idealer end mammon. De kjender noget til kunst, til literatur og andret, som forskjønner tilværelsen, som ogsaa er et tidslag af fædrenearven. For at være af størst tjeneste maa vi da holde paa vore fædres idealer og sætte vor stolthed i at være deres sønner og døtre.

Efterat et par numre igjen var spillet af Olav Smedal, foreviste O. K. Takle og Valdresen Olav Hellie en stevleik, der var særdeles fornølelig. Det vellykkede program afsluttedes med et par sange af "Nordkap".

Fredag formiddag havdes forretningsmøde paa samme sted. Efterat rapporterne var gjennemgaaet og godkjendte, besluttedes at sende hilsningsskrivelser til følgende, som selv havde sendt hilsning til laget, nemlig til Justitiarius: Aad Vinje, Madison: Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn.: Knut Henderson, Cambridge. Wis.; Prof. R. B. Anderson, Madison. Wis.: Advokat Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., og B. K. Brekke. Letcher, S. Dak.

Skrivelse fra bygdelagenes fællesraad om 100-aarsfesten for den norske indvandring oplæstes, og det besluttedes, at præsidenten eller et af barn udnævnt medlem, der boede paa stedet, bemyndiges til at overvære fælleskomiteens møder med tanke paa, at laget deltager i festen.

Saa optoges lagets skrift til behandling. Det oplystes af sekretæren, at udgifterne ved trykningen nu ville dækkes af kontingenten, hvis man ikke ventede med at indsende denne, saasnart den forfaldt. Efter nogle udtalelser til gunst for skriftet, foreslog J. O. Litsheim, at sekretæren støttes bedst mulig med udgivelsen deraf. Tilstemt. Derpaa foresloges, at en komite paa 3 i hver stat, udnævnes til at hjælpe til med ordningen af møder og indkrævning af kontingent. Følgende blev senere udnævnt: Minnesota: Odd Eide, Fertile; L. L. Thorgerson, Keister: J. O. Litsheim, Kenyon, Iowa: K. G. Monson, Skarville; E. L.

There followed a speech by Governor Nestos who this time used English, since there were several non-norwegians present. Among other things, he talked of that there are inspiring things which shine forth from one's work and shows itself in the spirit of history. Our ancestor's thoughts and achievements give enthusiasm and led to the concept of new ideas and greater endeavors. Therefore we meet at these gatherings—meet with thoughts of our father and mother and to remember the grand pathways that dominated our ancestor's lives and which we have inherited from them. He mentioned various things in which the Norwegians seemed to have distinguished themselves—their sense of duty, respect for law and justice, parents and teachers, etc. These traits also continued in their descendants here in this country. One notices this in their service in the last war. They were a large majority and the most decorated soldier was a Norwegian. They presented themselves willing for service—exactly that characteristic they had inherited. They weren't afraid of hard work or such. They were inspired by high ideals more than material wealth. They knew something about art, about literature and other things that beautify our presence but are also a mere bit of our inheritance. Our greatest duty is to preserve our parents' ideals and set our pride in being their sons and daughters.

After Olav Smedal played a couple songs, O. K. Takle and the Valders person Olav Hellie presented a contest in improvisation of short musical stanzas, which was particularly pleasing. The successful program ended with a pair of songs by "Nordkapp".

The business meeting on Friday forenoon was at the same place. After the minutes had been moved and accepted, it was decided to send greeting letters to the following, who themselves had sent greetings to the lag, namely to Supreme Court Justice Aad Vinje, Madison, WI: Odd Eide, Fertile, MN: Knut Henderson, Cambridge, WI: Prof. R. B. Anderson, Madison, WI: Advocate Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, MN, and B. K. Brekke, Letcher, SD.

A letter from the Bygdelagenes Fællesraad about the 100 year celebration of the Norwegian immigration was read, and it was decided that the president or one of children of the appointed members be authorized to attend the Fællesråd committee meetings with the intention that the lag participate in the celebration.

Then the lag publication was dealt with. It was explained by the secretary that the cost of printing would be covered by the subscription if one didn't expect the remittances as soon as they were due. After some discussion concerning of the newsletter, J. O. Litsheim moved that the secretary be supported as best possible in the publication of it. Motion passed. Thereupon, it was moved that a committee of three in each state be appointed to help with the arrangement of meetings and collection of subscriptions. The following were later appointed: Minnesota: Odd Eide, Fertile; L. L. Thorgerson, Keister: J. O. Litsheim, Kenyon. Iowa: K. G. Monson, Skarville;

Skjervhjem, Locust; O. N. Styve, Lake Mills. Illinois: John Glimme, Andrew Høiland og Isak Vinsand, alle af Chicago. South Dakota: Bjarne K. Brekke, Letcher; Knut Rygh, Verillion; A. A. Raugstad, Sioux Falls. North Dakota: O. P. Stalheim, Granville; L. O. Aarhus, Norma; O. E. Nestos, Hatton. Wisconsin: John G. Pedersen, Morrisonville; Henry Nelson, Whitewater; Oscar B. Durstad, Clinton.

Angaaende næste aarsmøde var der flere udtalelser for, at dette holdes om vaaren i juni, men det overlodes til komiteerne og bestyrelsen at fatte endelig beslutning derom.

Sekretæren rapporterede om Vossehistorien, som det nu gjaldt at skaffe midler til at faa trykt, og at der var forfærdiget lister til tegning af større beløb. Guvernør Nestos talte for, at alle maatte tegne sig, og foreslog at den dagen i forveien udnævnte komite for Vossereisen ser til, at alle tegner sig. Selv vilde han give mindst $50 til dette. Det oplystes, at et par stykker til havde tegnet sig for lignende beløb.

Vosseturen optoges derpaa til behandling. Guvernør Nestos, som er formand paa komiteen for denne, gav en udredning af sagen, der gik ud paa, at komiteen maatte søge at faa alle, som tænkte paa at reise til Norge i en nær fremtid alligevel, til at reise næste aar, og sende ind navnene; at man maatte tænke paa at reise saa tidlig, at en 4de julifest kunde feires paa Voss af et anseeligt antal. Han foreslog, at sekretæren skriver en artikel for "Hordaland" om, at de der hjemme paa Voss, som har slægtninger her, skriver til disse og beder dem om at komme hjem til festlighederne. Han foreslog ogsaa paa spørgsmaal om, hvilken linje man bør tage, at Den norske Amerikalinje foretrekkes, og næst den skandinaviske, men at det overlades til bestyrelsen at bestemme linjen.

Derpaa foretoges valg paa ny bestyrelse, der resulterede i, at den gamle blev gjenvalgt, nemlig Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis., Formand ; Guvernør E. A. Nestos, Bismarck, N. Dak., Viceformand; K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær; John Glimme, Chicago, Ill., kasserer. Valgene var enstemmige.

Et forslag om, at en komite paa tre, hvoraf den ene er sekretæren, udnævnes til at fatte takkeresolutioner til borgermesteren for byen og til den kommercielle forening, blev vedtaget. Komite blev John Glimme og J. O. Lidsheim.

Forslag af Nestos, at bestemmelsen, fattet i Red Wing 1917, om at Vossehistorien skulde koste $1.00, ophæves. Vedtaget. Derpaa foreslog han, at de penge, som kom ind ved denne dollar-subskription, anvendes om nødvendigt paa "Vossingen". Vedtaget, Derpaa blev mødet hævet.

Om eftermiddagen fik man sig en automobiltur omkring i byen og omegn.

E. L. Skjervhjem, Locust; O. N. Styve, Lake Mills. Illinois: John Glimme, Andrew Høiland and Isak Vinsand, all of Chicago. South Dakota: Bjarne K. Brekke, Letcher; Knut Rygh, Verillion; A. A. Raugstad, Sioux Falls. North Dakota: O. P. Stalheim, Granville; L. O. Aarhus, Norma; O. E. Nestos, Hatton. Wisconsin: John G. Pedersen, Morrisonville; Henry Nelson, Whitewater; Oscar B. Durstad, Clinton.

There were several suggestions for next year's meeting to hold it in the spring, in June, but it was left to a committee and the officers to make the final decision

The secretary reported about the Voss History, which now requires funds to be printed, and that there were prepared lists for signing of generous amounts. Governor Nestos spoke for, that all should countersign and moved that on the day the previously appointed committee is looking forward to, all should sign up. He himself gave at least $50 to the cause. It was explained that a couple more have signed up for a similar amount.

Next the Voss tour was brought up for discussion. Governor Nestos, who is the chairman of this committee, gave an explanation of the matter, that presumed the committee would try to get all who were thinking of going to Norway in the near future anyway, to travel next year, and send in their names, to plan on going early so that a 4th of July celebration could be celebrated at Voss by a reasonable number. He moved that the secretary write an article for "Hordaland" for those home at Voss, who have relatives here, to write to them and invite them to come home for the festivities. He moved also the question about which ship company one should take, and that The Norwegian American is preferred and next the Scandinavian, but it would be left to the board of directors to decide which.

Then there followed an election of a new board of directors, which resulted in re-election of the old, namely Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis., President; Governor E. A. Nestos, Bismarck, N. Dak., Vice-president; K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., secretary; John Glimme, Chicago, Ill., treasurer. The vote was unanimous.

A motion that a committee of three, one to be the secretary, be appointed to create a resolution of thanks to the mayor of the city and its chamber of commerce was passed. Committee members were John Glimme and J. O. Lidsheim.

It was moved by Nestos that the decision, adopted in Red Wing in 1917, that the History of Voss should cost $1.00 be annulled. Passed. Then he moved that the monies that came in as a result of this subscription be used as needed for "Vossingen". Then the meeting was closed.

During the afternoon people got tours of the city and its environs.

.TIL VOSSINGERNE PAA STEVNE
I ALBERT LEA 1922.

Fra en nabo, en Haring.

Det er vel ikke sikkert, at Vossingerne ønsker at uvedkommende skal sige noget til dem, naar de har det travelt som under sit bygdelagsstevne. Som forsøg maa det dog siges om dem, at de stadig har vist sig som en forunderlig slægt. Dette ved de nok vel selv; thi de ynder — og med flid søger — at være saadan. Sin hjembygd paa Voss har da folket der og dens kommune opbygd og fremmet alle næringsgrene i alle sine provinser, såa de er fuldt jevnbyrdige med hvemsomhelst anden kommune i gamle Norge. Det er helt eventyrligt hvad der er frembragt i sidst afledne menneskealder. Voss havde ogsaa den ære, at have en repræsentant med i Eidsvolds-forsamlingen i 1814, da gamle moder Norge var stedt i haard trængsel og havde alle Europas nationer imod sig. Spørgsmaalet var om hun skulde være værdig at eie, raade og styre i sit eget hus. Eidsvoldsværket. som heder Norges grundlov, er nu til dato gjennemført i sin helhed, og er — Norges virkelige konstitution. Et elsket, berømt og fortjenstfuldt værk. Bonden Odd Davidson Klyve af Voss var med og undertegnet samarbeidet paa Eidsvold*).

Den velagtede og bekjendte jurist og dommer Odd Johanneson Vinje, født i "Tjukkebygden" paa Voss, nu i Wisconsin, er en "grand-grand" søn af Odd Klyve, og mange velagtede af denne slægt lever ogsaa herover i Amerika. Gamle vossingen — senator Knute Nelson har blandt sine gode fortjenester ogsaa den, at han har oversat den norske grundlov paa vort amerikanske nationale sprog. Et godt gjort arbeide. En anden elsket og betydningsfullt vossing mellem mange flere bør nævnes, nemlig prof. Lars S. Reque. Som lærer ved Decorah college indplantet han megen god aandsfrugt — ikke alene som theolog men ogsaa ved at han kjendte og havde en såa grundig opfatning af den amerikanske historie og konstitution, som faa nordmænd er i besiddelse af, og som lærer bidrog han med al sin evne til at danne de unge norske til gode nyttige, amerikanske borgere. Professorens dygtige og begavede datter, som gjennem aviserne har været særlig fremhævet, bør ogsaa være en stolthed eller ære for vossingerne — som for os andre norske af begge kjøn, og med det frisind vossingerne besidder — tilkommer det kvinden med finde ret at kunne gaa til valglokalet og afgive sin stemme.

Vossingerne har gjennem en langtrækkende tidsperiode vist sig som et aands og legemskraftigt

*) Det var Bryngel Gjerager, som var med paa Eidsvold i 1814. Odd D. Kløve var paa det overordentlige storthing i Kristiania om høsten samme aar. — Red.

TO THE VOSSINGS CONVENING
IN ALBERT LEA 1922

From a neighbor, a Hardanger man.

It isn't certain that vossings like that an outsider should say anything to them while they are occupied with their bygdelag convention. As a trial I must say about them that they have demonstrated themselves to be curious. This they know themselves since they desire it—and seek with diligence—to be such. The people in their home district at Voss have built up and modernized all the branches of industry in each of their provinces, so they are completely competitive with any other community in Norway. It's fabulous what they have accomplished in the last generation. Voss also has the honor of having had a representative at the Eidsvoll convention in 1814, when old mother Norway was in difficulty and all the European countries were against her. The question was if she was capable of owning, advising and controlling her own house. The Eidsvoll constitution, as the action is known as now completed in its entirety, is now—Norway's actual constitution. A precious famous and meritorious work. The farmer Odd Davidson Klyve was along and signed this cooperative effort at Eidsvoll*).

The prominent and well-known jurist and judge Odd Johanneson Vinje, born in "Tykkebyden" in Voss, now living in Wisconsin, is a "grand-grand" son of Odd Klyve; many esteemed members of this family live here in America. The old vossing—Senator Knute Nelson has, among his many good services, also translated the Norwegian constitution to our American national language. A good job. Another loved and important vossing, among many, must be mentioned, namely Lars S. Reque. As a teacher at Decorah College, he planted a lot of seeds in good minds—not only as a theologian; also, because he knew and had such a fundamental education in American history and the constitution, which few Norwegians possessed; as a teacher he tried, with all his effort, to create good useful American citizens. The professor's clever and gifted daughter, who has been prominent in the newspapers, ought also to be a pride and an honor to the vossings—as to us other Norwegians of both sexes and with the open mind vossings possess—for helping women to find the right to go to the polling places and cast their ballot.

The vossings, through a long history, have shown themselves as a spiritually and bodily strong

*) It was Bryngel Gjerager who was at Eidsvoll in 1814. Odd D. Kløve was at the extraordinary meeting of the Storting in the fall of the same year. — Ed.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

folk, og med god indsigt har de gjennomført sine formaal. Som en god type paa vossingerne kan anføres nu forlængst afdøde (men som vel kan erindres) i mange aar ordfører til Voss og valgt i flere terminer som storthingsmand fra Søndre Bergenshus amt, hr. Gotskalk Dugstad. Der var altid noget af indhold i hans fremsatte forslag, som var værd at lægge sig paa hjerte. Derfor nød han ogsaa stor agtelse og tillid. Dugstads søn, Mathias, har siddet i storthinget og skal være en godt kvalificeret man d, såa vosseblodet maa være standard. Den gamle folkeskolelærer i Voss, seminarist Th. Sæve var en almindelig anerkjendt. og sjelden begavet mand, som med dygtighed og troskab ydet sit allerbedste for de unges opdragelse og udvikling, der vist har sat gode merker paa ungdommen der hjemme paa Voss.

Fra Voss kom ogsaa to brødre frem i verden, opvoksede i en skoglund tæt ved Vossevangen, Brynjulf og Knut Bergslien. Hvem vil vedkjende sig at være en vossing og ikke at erindre disse verdenskjendte kunstnere som billedhugger og kunstmaler. Disse store kunstnere udførte arbeider, som er udødelige såa Lenge Voss lever.

"Verden skal være stor", sagde en gammel vosse-kjærring: men Voss i sin helhed maa nu være større alligevel. Dog med alle sine provinser, såa er næsten alle og enhver opfulte med muntre og aandsvækkende eventyr og fabler, dels såa forunderlige at lytte til, at det tar til et alvorligt væsen, naar du hører dem godt fortalte — ikke at læja sig fordervad.

Paa Voss er en stor del af folket poeter. Det er eller var ikke blot. Per Sivle ude ved Stalheim, der som skjald havde en overordentlig gave. Nei, der er mange der paa Voss, som kan gjøre noget for at ens lattermuskler sættes i bevægelse. — Tænk, endog paa det meget alvorlige thingsted Vossevangen kunde ved visse paakrævede leiliglieder under forhør af gamle sorenskriver Skagen (med sterkt stammende udtale) under de sørgeligste omstændigheder. udvikle sig de mest fornøielige og latterlige optrin, som nogen kunde ønske sig at overvære. Angaaende om ethvert ord udtalt under visse prosseser blev indført i den tilforordnede og autoriserede protekol — vides ikke med sikkerhed at kunne berettes.

Staten Nord Dakota, der siges at være den norskeste stat i hele den amerikanske union, skal ogsaa nu have en vossing til guvernør, nemlig mr. R. A. Nestos. Vi har hørt, at han personlig skal være tilstede under dette stevne og tør derfor af beskedenhed ikke at sige noget ondt om ham. og skulle man have hørt noget godt eller berømmeligt om ham, bør det nok ikke ropes ud høit; thi da vilde han formodentlig faa et helt korps af forfølgere efter sig, af dem, som ikke hylder den politik som han fremholder; men for en vossing kunde det dog maaske ikke være såa livsfarligt alligevel.

Alle fornuftige og sande borgere ønsker oprigtigt guvernøren held og lykke under sit vigtige og høie embedes forvaltning.

Vosserne som er et oplandsfolk har alletlider været et flittigt og hændigt folk i sin hjemme- eller husflidsindustri.

people, and with good insight, they have carried out their goal. As a good example of vossings long dead, (but not forgotten) for many years, mayor of Voss and elected for several terms Stortingsman from South Bergenhus Amt, Mr Gotskalk Dugstad. In each of his proposals, there was always something worth heart warming. Therefore he deserved great respect and trust. Dugstad's son, Mathias, has sat in the Storting and is a well qualified man, so Voss blood must be standard. The old folk school teacher in Voss, seminarian Th. Sæve was an ordinary recognized and unusually gifted man,, who with proficiency and diligence contributed his best to the education and development of the youth, who has left his mark on the young people at home there in Voss.

Two brothers also broke forth in the world, reared in a little forest near Vossevangen: Brynjulf and Knut Bergslien. Who could declare himself a vossing and not recall these world-renowned artists, a sculptor and painter? These artists created works that are immortal as long as Voss survives.

"The world is big", said an old woman from Voss; but Voss in its entirety must be bigger nevertheless. Yet with all its provinces, then nearly each and every one filled with amusing and mentally stimulating fairy tales and fables, some so amazing to listen to, that it takes a serious nature, when you hear them told well—not to allow yourself to be crushed.

At Voss a great number of people were poets. They simply were or weren't. Per Sivle, out at Stalheim, as a skald, had an inordinate talent. No, there were many at Voss who could do something toward setting one's laugh muscles in motion.—Think, even at the very serious courthouse at Vossevangen, in certain circumstances during hearings, the old magistrate Skagen (with strongly descending expressions) in the most sorrowful circumstances, would develop the most satisfying and ludicrous incidents which one could hope to experience. Regarding the expressions enunciated during these processes there was established the selected and authorized protocol—not the wittiest that could be justified with certainty

The state of North Dakota, which is said to be the most Norwegian state in all of the American union, is now to have a vossing as governor, namely Mr. R, A, Nestos. We have heard that he shall be present at this convention in person and we therefore don't dare to take this opportunity to say anything negative about him, and if one has heard anything good or famous about him, we shouldn't be too loud about it or he might get a entire corps of followers, those who have similar politics as he promotes; but I don't think it would be too dangerous for a vossing nevertheless.

All reasonable and honest citizens genuinely wish the governor good fortune and luck during his important and high administrative position.

The vossings, who are an upper land people, have always been a clever and industrious group in their home

Hvem husker vel ikke det solide vossevadmel, som lavedes og klingende kobjelder sammen med meget andt rart som forarbeidedes. Følgelig var vossingerne i det hele et handelsfolk og der var et stort antal af hestehandlere og en del noget lidt lovløse kramkarer, hvorom af begge klasser der lever de snodigste historier.

Vossingerne var og er særdeles gjæstfrie, saasom den gamle norske skik har foreholdt. Ved udstillinger ved bryllupper og ved sine fester overalt var de muntre og hyggelige. Vossingenres ungdom var livsfyrig og kraftig og naar originalen af en spillemand, Ole Mosefin, med sin Hardangerfiolin lod sine klingende toner bruse ud iblandt forsamlingen, da kan dere tro, at dansen gik til sit fulde maal. Der var glæde, munterhed overalt.

Som ethvert skrøbeligt folk har vel vossingerne ogsaa sine byrder at overvinde og betvinge; men det tilønskes oprigtigt, at alle gode egenskaber vossingerne besidder ikke maa visne bort eller dø men blive forfremmede og beplantede over paa den kommende unge slægt til fælles lykke og velsignelse.

Ærbødigst.
O. L. A.

FRA NOGLE AF DE FØRSTE UDVANDRERE FRA VOSS. BREV FRA MUSKEGO, RACINE CO., WIS.

velagtede Anders Torgersen Grane, Voss Præstegjæld,
Bergens Stift, Vossevangens Postaabneri Norge.
Til kjære forældre, samt søskende og gode venner!

Efter løfte tager jeg mig den frihed at skrive eder til nogle linier om hvorledes vi lever og hvor vi opholder os nu. Da vi kom til Boston, da skrev jeg et brev i fallig med de andre ifra Graue og sendte til Norge, om hvorledes det gik os paa søen. Det var dateret den 25de oktober sidstleden. Colbein Vestreim og Niels Vike sendte hver sit brev ogsaa paa samme tid. Alle blev sendte i posten. Samme dag reiste vi fra Boston og over land, nogle mile paa en dampvogn og til Providence. Man fortæller, at vi reiste henimot 30 engelske mile i timen. Siden reiste vi paa en stor dampbaad derifra og til New York og op igjennem Hudson floden til Albany. Der blev alt vort tøi veiet, og vi blev da bragt ind paa en kanalbaad og ginge opover kanalen igjennem mange sluser og kom til Buffalo. Kanalbaaden blev trækket af *2* heste. Da vi kom til Buffalo var allerede farten for dampbaadene over indsøerne stoppet. Da det led saa langt ud paa høsten maatte vi hyre os ud paa en stor brig, som laa færdig og skulde gaa til Milwaukee og Racine i Wisconsin stat med last. Paa samme brig gik vi over Erie sø. Huron sø, Michigan sø og kom til Racine den 28de november. Der standset vi nogle dage og talte med 3 brødre ifra Danmark, som bor der. De gav os underretning om, hvor vi skulde komme til de nærmeste forhen indvandrede nordmænd. Det var omtrent 3 norske mile landevei ifra

or craft industry. Who doesn't recall their solid homespun, which laundered so well and their cow-bells as well as a lot else they manufactured. It follows that vossings in general were merchants and there was a large number of horse traders and a number of illegal peddlers whereof from both groups there survive the most whimsical stories.

The vossings were and are especially hospitable, just like old Norwegian custom dictated. At exhibitions at their weddings and their celebrations everywhere they were cheerful and pleasant. The vossing youth were robust and strong and when the distinctive musician, Ole Mosefin, with his Hardanger violin let forth his resounding tones among the gathering, you can believe the dancing broke out at full speed. There was happiness and joy everywhere.

As any fragile people the vossings probably have their burdens to overcome and subdue, but it is sincerely wished, that all the good qualities that the vossings possess will not fade away or die but remain outstanding and be planted in the young coming generations for our common happiness and blessing.

Respectfully
O. L. A.

FROM SOME OF THE FIRST IMMIGRANTS FROM VOSS. LETTERS FROM MUSKEGO, RACINE CO., WI.

Esteemed Anders Torgerson Graue, Voss Parish,
Bergens Diocese, Vossevangen's Post Office, Norway
To my dear parents, and siblings and good friends!

As I promised I take this occasion to write thee some lines about how we are and what we are doing now. When we got to Boston I wrote you a letter mutually with the others from Graue and sent it to Norway about how we got along at sea. It was dated last October 25. Colbein Vestreim and Niels Vike each sent a letter at the same time. All were put in the mail. That same day, we went overland from Boston, some miles on a steam wagon to Providence. We were told that we went upwards of thirty miles an hour. Then we traveled on a big steamboat from there to New York and up via the Hudson River to Albany. There they weighed all our gear, and we were brought onto a canal boat and we went up over the canal through many sluices and arrived at Buffalo. The canal boat was pulled by two horses. When we arrived in Buffalo, all steam travel over the Great Lakes had stopped (for the winter-Ed.) Since it was so far out in the fall, we had to hire us out on a big sailing brig which lay ready and was going to Milwaukee and Racine in Wisconsin with freight. The same brig crossed Lake Erie, Lake Huron, and Lake Michigan and arrived at Racine November 28. We stopped there a few days and talked to three brothers from Denmark, who lived there. They gave us directions how we could reach the previously immigrated Norwegians. It

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Racine til Muskego, hvor vi nu er og fik komme ind i gode hus hos norske mænd. Jeg og Ole Graue og Colbein Vestreim vi kom ind i hus til en mand ifra Drammen, som hedder Søren Bakke. Rasmus Graue kom ind til en mand ifra Jardals Prestegjeld og Sjur Graue kom ind til en mand, som var fra samme præstegjeld. Disse var ifra Christian-sands stift i Norge. Vi kom alle ind til gode folk. Knud Bøe og Niels Vike reiste ifra Racine og til Chicago i Illinois stat. Der blev Knud Bøe igjen og Niels Vike reiste tilbage hertil igjen og har siden været i hus med os hos Søren Bakke. Steinvor Graue satte sig i tjeneste til en amerikaner i Racine. Anna Selheim og Guri Graue reiste nogle engelske mile op i landet ifra staden Racine og satte sig i tjeneste til amerikanere. Alle have levet vel med helse til denne tid, som jeg ikke andet har hørt, og leve vel. Anders Lie reiste længere vest til sin verbroder Niels Gilderhus.

Denne Søren Bakke, som vi er hos, og en som hedder Johannes og en som hedder Even, bor i samme hus og er ifra Drammen og have kjøbt isammen 900 acres land, og har lovet mange andre af sine landsmænd penge til at kjøbe sig land for. For 2 1/2 aar siden var her ingen ifra Norge i Muskego, men nu har her allerede nedsat sig over 200 mand, største delen er fra Vestlandet og Tinds præstegjeld og nogle ifra Stavanger. Her er nu det største settlement af nordmænd, som nogensteds findes i Amerika.

De forhen indvandrede nordmænd fra Voss er en del i Chicago, andre i Missouri og Iowa og ved Fox River og endel er her i Wisconsin stat. Omtrent 60 engelske mile i vest fra os; der hvor Niels Gilderhus bor og nogle ifra Nummedal.

Her i Wisconsin skal være et sundt og godt land, og de ved ikke af saadan sygdom her, som der er i Illinois stat. Naar man kommer længere i nord skal jordbunden være noget ringere end her. Her er en mængde skov i Wisconsin paa sine steder, mere end der i Illinois. Skoven bestaar for det meste af eg, ask, alm, lind, sukkertræer og mange andre sorter. Naar man kommer lidt længere i nord skal der være en mængde furu og granskov. Ellers er her af alle sorter træ, som var i Norge. I New York stat og ved de store indsøer, som vi gik over var en mængde skov. Landet ligger ganske lavt her i Wisconsin, og ved de store indsøer, med smaa forhøininger, men i New York stat var landet høiere, ligesom smaa aaser og steile bakker. Paa sine steder her er jordbunden tung og leiragtig og bærer frugt uden gjødsel. Her er mange smaa vande, som er en mængde fisk i, og her gaar mange floder i Wisconsin, som tar op våndet som falder af de smaa fiskevande. Fox River er en flod, som gaar her igjennem Muskego og ned igjennem Illinois og falder ud i Mississippifloden. Den er den nærmeste flod vi har. Milwaukee er den største by og vigtigste handelsstad for den østlige del af Wisconsin. Den ligger omtrent 24 engelske mile længere i nord ved Michigan søen end Racine. Ellers er her mange smaa landsbyer, som er nylig anlagte.

was about 3 Norwegian miles overland from Racine to Muskego, where we now are and were given housing by a Norwegian man. Ole Graue, Colbein Vestreim and I got in a cabin with a man from Drammen, whose name is Søren Bakke. Rasmus Graue moved in with a man from Jardal parish and Sjur Graue with a man from the same parish. They were from Kristiansand's Diocese in Norway. We all got in with good people. Knud Bøe and Niels Vike went from Racine to Chicago in the state of Illinois. Knud Bøe stayed there but Niels Vike came back here again and has since stayed in a cabin with Søren Bakke. Steinvor Graue signed up for service with an American in Racine. Anna Selheim and Guri Graue went some English miles up from the town of Racine and started service for Americans. They have all been in good health until now, as I have not heard otherwise, and live well. Anders Lie went farther west to his brother-in-law Niels Gilderhus.

This Søren Bakke, where we are staying, and one named Johannes and another named Even are from Drammen, live in the same cabin and have purchased 900 acres of land and have promised many other of their countrymen money to buy land. Two and a half years ago there was nobody from Norway in Muskego, but now already 200 men have settled here, the majority from the West Country and Tinds Parish and some from Stavanger. Here, now, is the biggest settlement of Norwegians that is found anywhere in America.

The previously immigrated Norwegians from Voss are some in Chicago, others in Missouri and Iowa and at Fox River and a number are here in the state of Wisconsin; about 60 English miles west of here, where Niels Gilderhus and some people from Nummedal live.

There is supposed to be healthy and good country here in Wisconsin, and no illness is known here, like in the state of Illinois. When one gets a little farther north the soil is somewhat poorer than here. There is a lot of forest in Wisconsin, in certain places, more than in Illinois. The woods consist mainly of oak, ash, elm, linden maple and many other varieties. When one gets a little farther north there is supposed to be amounts of fir and pine. Otherwise there are all types of tree, just like Norway. In the state of New York and along the big lakes we traveled over, were many forests. The terrain in Wisconsin is quite low by the big lakes and with small hills, but in the state of New York the land was higher, with small ridges and steep hills. At certain places the soil is heavy and contains clay and bears a good yield without manure. There are many small lakes which contain many fish, and there are rivers in Wisconsin, which collect the water from the small lakes. Fox River is a river that goes through Muskego, down through Illinois and falls into the Mississippi River. It is our nearest river. Milwaukee is the most important business city in eastern Wisconsin. It is located about 24 English miles farther north on Lake Michigan than Racine. Besides there are many small villages that have been recently established.

Efter at vi var komne her til Muskego i vinter og havde talt med de andre nordmænd, som bor her og vi hørte at landet skulde være fmgtbart og godt saa har vi seet os ud et stykke land her i Muskego en del af os, som vi har kjøbt, og vi finder os vel tilfredse med det. Jeg har kjøbt til mig 120 Acres land, Rasmus har kjøbt 120 acres, Ole har kjøbt 100 acres og Colbein har kjøbt 40 acres. Det ligger saaledes, at vi eie til mærket med hverandre og det ligger såa godt som indringet mellem 3 fiskevande. Vi har en mængde skov paa vor eiendom. Meste skoven, som vi har, er eg, alm, ask, lind og ellers har vi mange andre sorter træer; men ikke såa meget af disse, nemlig: asp, sukkertræer, kirsebærtræer, hassel, æbletræer, hickory og plommetræer. Amerikanerne forteller, at det skal være udmærket godt land det vi har kjøbt. l acre skal være lidt over 3 maal i Norge. l acre kan man pløie op i en dag med 6 studer. Det koster fra 2 til 2½ dollars. Det er ikke vanskeligt at pløie i skoven, man kan pløie lige ind til stammen, naar træerne er afhuggede fordi rødderne er saa smaa. De mænd ifra Norge, som bor her, fortæller, at de saa ud i l acre noget over 2 skjæpper med vinterhvede, og det har hændt sig at de har faaet igjen 20 tønder. Af indianskorn planter man ud lidt over 2 kander i en acre, og kan faa igjen 11 a 12 tønder. Af poteter kan man faa igjen fra 20 til 30 fold efter udsæden.

Maden hvoraf man bruger almindelig til daglig føde her for folk er brød af hvedemel og indianskornmel, og af suel spises flæsk et par gange paa dagen og poteter og smør spises ikke såa ofte af, som af flæsk, fordi det er noget dyrere end flæsket efter anparten. Man bruger thevand og kaffe næsten til hvert maaltid. Madvarerne er meget billig pris paa her. l skaalepund hvedemel sigtet og bydlet, af det bedste, koster 2 cent og l skaalepund indianskorn l cent. Et skaalepund flæsk koster 2 cent og kjød 21/2 cent. Smør koster om vinteren 14 cent og om sommeren 8 cent pundet. Dette kommer sig af at kreaturene gaar ude om vinteren og fryser, saa at melken tager ganske godt som af. Men om sommeren melker de meget mere her end i Norge og kreaturene bliver meget fede om sommeren. Svinene føder sig selv om sommeren og lever af nødder og de bliver meget federe her om sommeren end gjødselsvinene nogensinde i Norge.

Her er sagmølle og møllebrug omtrent 1/2 norsk mil i vest for vor eiendom i Fox Elver. Floderne kalder man her for river, og vandene for lakes. *2* kjørestuter koster fra 30 til 50 dollar, l ko koster fra 13 til 16 dollars, l hest fra 40 til 80 dollars efter som de er store til. En arbeidsvogn fra 50 til 60 dollars, en jernkile, som de bruger til at kløve rails med til gjerdefang koster l dollar. En høgaffel, som man bruger til at samle hø isammen med, naar det er nedslaaet, koster l dollar. Høgaffelen er af jern og af facon akkurat som en spisegaffel med 2 steeg, hver steeg er 8 tommer langt. Den er fæstet i enden paa et langt skaft, som et riveskaft.

After we had arrived here in Muskego this winter and had talked with the other Norwegians that live here and we learned that the land was productive and good, we sought out a piece of land here in Muskego, a number of us who have purchased are very satisfied with it. I have bought 120 acres; Rasmus has bought 120 acres, Ole has bought 100 acres and Colbein 40 acres. It lies in such a manner, that we join each other and we enclose 3 fishing lakes. We have a good deal of woods on our property. Most of the forest we own is oak, elm, ash, linden an else wise many other types, but not so many aspen, maple, cherry, hazelnut, apple trees, hickory and plum trees. The Americans tell us that we have purchased extraordinarily good land. 1 acre is a little more than 3 mål in Norway. One acre can be plowed up in one day with six oxen. It costs from 2 to 2½ dollars. It is not difficult to plow in the woods; one can plow right up to the stumps when the trees are cut down because the roots are so small. The men from Norway that live here tell us they sow in one acre about a little over 2 skjæpper (=2 pecks?) of winter wheat and it has happened that they have harvested 20 barrels from it. They plant about 2 kander (2 bushels?) of Indian corn per acre and harvest about 11 to 12 barrels. One can get 20-30 times in harvest of potatoes more than one plants.

The food used ordinarily for daily fare here is bread made of wheat flour or Indian corn meal and regularly we eat sidepork a couple times a day, not so often butter and potatoes because they are somewhat more expensive than meat. It is usual to use tea or coffee each meal. Food products are quite reasonable here. One pound of wheat flour, sifted and measured, of the best, costs 2 cents and one pound of Indian cornmeal 1 cent. A pound of sidepork cost 2 cents and meat 2½ cents. In the winter, butter costs 14 cents and in the summer 8 cents a pound. This comes from the cattle being out in the winter and they are cold so that the milk is harder to get. But in the summer they produce much more than in Norway and the cattle become quite fat. The pigs just feed themselves in the summer and live off nuts and they become quite fatter here in the summer than the dung pigs ever do in Norway.

We have a sawmill and grain mill, on the Fox River, about ½ Norwegian miles west of our property. Rivers here are called "rivers" and lakes "lakes". 2 driving oxen cost from 30 to 50 dollars, 1 cow costs from 13 to 16 dollars, 1 horse from 40 to 80 dollars according to their quality. A work wagon from 50 to 60 dollars. An iron wedge, which we use to split rails for a rail fence costs 1 dollar. A hay fork, such as one uses to gather hay, when it has been cut, costs 1 dollar. The hay fork is of iron and is made exactly like an eating fork with two tines, each 8 inches long. They are fastened to the end of a long shaft, like a rake.

Svensk jern koster i Mihvaukee 7 cent for l skaalepund, amerikansk jern 5 cent, east staal (støbestaal) koster 25 cent pundet og en ringere sort staal koster 12 cent pundet. Det indføres ifra Sverige, men det bedste staal fabrikeres i sydstaterne her i Amerika. Dette slags staal er det de bruger til bidtjern og bliver lige saa gode bidtjern af dette slags staal, som de høveljern, der er i Bergen i Norge, som indføres ifra England. En smediestæd koster i Buffalo 13 dollars og veier 3 bismerpund. De er af facon, som de smediestæer eller ambolter der indføres fra England og til Bergen i Norge, Mindre smediestæer er ikke at faa her men meget større. En dobbelt høveltand koster i Milwaukee 75 cent. Det er samme pris enten de er store eller smaa. En hugøxe koster l dollar og 35 cent og samme pris enten de er store eller smaa. Disse øxer er langt bedre til at hugge med end de norske hugøxer. Øxen er 7 tommer lang 4½ tomme bred i æggen og 3½ tomme bred i hammeren og ikke fuldt l tomme tykke. Slibestene koster fra 1½ til 2 cent pundet. En bindøxe koster fra 3½ til 4½ dollars. Et sagblad paa 5 kvart længde og 2 tommers bredde, som man bruger til at sage ved med, koster 75 cent, men disse er langt ifra saa gode som de engelske sagblade man kan faa i Bergen i Norge. Store sagblade til at skjære af store tykke tømmerstokke med, koster fra 4½ til 5 dollars. De er 4 alen lange og 7 tommer brede paa midten og i endene 3½ tomme. Tænderne er skarpe paa begge sider og afhugget l tand imellem hver, som skjærer. Brynestener koster fra 12 til 25 cent pr. stykke og er gode. Her er mange af de norske, som beklager sig over at de ikke havde med sig brynestene ifra Norge og ligedan gode engelske sagblade, samt gode slaguhr. Et simpelt døgn stueslaguhr koster her fra 10 til 15 dollars.

Jeg og Ole, og Rasmus har kjøbt hver sin kogeovn for 19 dollars og der fulgte med hver ovn 2 gryder og l stegepande af malm, l kaffekjedel og 2 stegepander til at stege brød i. Disse ovne er isammensatte og aldeles færdige og med malmfødder, naar man kjøber dem. Jeg vilde ønske at der skulde være saadanne ovne at faa i Norge, saa tror jeg at største delen af norske ovne snart skulde blive reduserede. Her er malmstrøberi i Milwaukee, der kan man faa støbt hvad man vil, naar man skaffer dem model af træ. Det koster 7 cent pundet. Prisen paa jern, staal, malm, og bidtjern er meget billigere i Boston og New York end det er her oppe i landet. En tønde salt koster her 2½ dollars. Det føres hertil ifra en by, som ligger ved kanalen imellem Albany og Buffalo. Der er en liden indsø, som der er salt vand i og som det samles ud af. Det er overmaade godt salt, hvidt, og det bliver malet og ført i tønder op i landet.

Jeg vil ikke raade nogen til at føre qverne med sig fra Norge og hertil, fordi her er langt bedre qverne end der er i Norge. Her er en mølle i Fox River her i nærheden, som kan male imellem 40 og 50 tønder mel af hvede i et døgn, endda kan man faa det såa fint sigtet

Swedish iron, in Milwaukee, costs 7 cents a pound, American iron 5 cents, east steel (cast steel) costs 25 cents a pound and a better type of steel costs 12 cents a pound. It is imported from Sweden, but the best steel is manufactured in the southern states here in America. This kind of steel is used for tool steel and makes just as good tools from this kind of steel as the plane blades that are in Bergen in Norway that are imported from England. A forge costs 13 dollars in Buffalo and weighs 3 bismerpounds (bismerpound=12 pounds). They are made like the forges and anvils that are imported from England to Bergen in Norway. We can't get smaller forges but much bigger ones. A double tongs costs 75 cents in Milwaukee. It's the same price whether they are big or small. A chopping ax costs 1 dollar and 35 cents and same whether big or small. These axes are far better to chop with than the Norwegian axes. The axes are 7 inches long, 4½ broad at the edge, and 3½ broad at the hammer and not quite an inch thick. Grindstones cost from 1½ to 2 cents a pound. A trimming ax costs from 3½ to 4½ dollars. A saw blade 5 hands long and 2 inches wide, that you can use to saw wood, costs 75 cents, but they aren't near as good as the English saw blades you can get in Bergen. Big saw blades, to saw off big timber logs with, cost 4½ to 5 dollars. They are 4 cubits long and 7 inches broad in the middle and 3½ at the ends. The teeth are sharpened on both sides and every other tooth is removed from those remaining, which cut. Whetstones cost 12 to 25 cents each and are good. There are many Norwegians that complain they don't have whetstones from Norway and likewise English saw blades and good striking clocks. A simple daily living room striking clock cost from 10 to 15 dollars here.

Ole, Rasmus and I have each bought a cooking stove including 2 kettles and 1 frying pan of cast iron, 1 coffee pot and 2 pans for baking bread. These stoves are all assembled and completely finished with cast iron feet, when one buys them. I would wish on could get such stoves in Norway, then I believe the number of the Norwegian stoves would be reduced. There is a foundry in Milwaukee where one can have cast what one wants, if only you provide them with a wood model. It costs 7 cents a pound. The prices of tool steel, steel, cast iron and iron are lots cheaper in Boston and New York than here up in the country. A barrel of salt costs 2½ dollars here. It is imported from a small town between Albany and Buffalo, where there is a small lake, with salt water, from which it is collected. It is exceptionally good salt, white, and it is ground and hauled up in the country in barrels.

I wouldn't advise anyone to bring mills along from Norway because they have much better mills here than in Norway. There is a mill near here on the Fox River that can grind between 40 and 59 barrels of wheat a day, yet one can find as finely sifted and bagged

og bydlet, som man vil have det, endog det gaar ikke paa qvernen mere end en gang og det males uden at bliver tørret, lige-som de gjør i Norge. — Prisen paa landet her i Wisconsin er l dollar og 25 cent for hver acre. Den pris er fastsat af regjeringen. Land officen for Wisconsin, som man maa gaa til, naar man vil kjøbe land, er i Milwaukee. I Land-officen tar de ikke andre mynter end spanske Piastre, 5-franker og amerikanske sølvdollars. Guldpenge ved jeg ikke vist enten de tar eller ikke, papir penge tar de ikke. Ellers er her baade papirpenge og sølvpenge; men her er ikke mindre sedler end en dollar. Af sølvpenge bruges her l dollar, 1/2 dollar, 1/8 dollar, 1/16 dollar. Mindre mynter er her ikke. 1 dollar er 100 cent. l cent er saameget som l skilling i Norge, l spansk piaster gjælder lige med en amerikansk dollar her. l fem-frank gjælder 5 cent mindre.

Jeg maa fortælle, hvorledes amerikanerne bygger sig huse, naar de kjøber sig land og sætter sig ned som nybyggere. Da faar de naboerne til at hjælpe sig og de hugger tømmer og bygger op et lidet hus samme dag. Dagen efter kløver de shingle til taget paa huset og dækker det og siden hugger de fliser og driver ind i de største aabninger imellem væggene og kliner det siden fuldt med lere, hvor der findes aabninger imellem væggene. Saa er huset færdigt paa et par dage. Men det er saa usselt bygget, at der findes næppe en Udlade paa Voss, som er saa usselt bygget, som disse huse. Da begynder de til at dyrke paa jorden. De bor i disse Hytter i nogle aar indtil de har faaet jorden opdyrket og kommet sig lidt til formue, saa bygger de sig op gode og pene huse, lig dem man har i byerne her i de vestlige fristater. De faar tømmeret skaaret paa sagmøller, akkurat af tykkelse og længde, som det skal være. Derpaa sætter de op stolper saa stort som huset skal være og klædor det med bord udvendig og indvendig, saa kløver de tynde bord i smale strimler, som er en tomme brede og slaar fast til stolpene, saaledes at man sætter igjen et aabent rum 1/4 tomme bred mellem hver af strimleme. Siden bedækker man alt indvendig af væggene med en deig blandet af kalk og sand. Da ser det ut indvendig som det skulde være opført af mursten. Taget belægges først med bord og siden tækker man med shingles. Til et hus som er 7 alen (14 fod) langt og 8 alen (16 fod) bredt gaar der lidt over 1200 fod shingle. Shinglet er enten af eg eller furu. Det er 3/4 alen langt og 1/4 alen bredt, 1/2 tomme tykt i den ene ende og i den anden ende er det skavet ganske tvndt, som en egg. Shinglet spigrer de til, naar den er nedlagt og den lægges omtrent som man lægger bæller naar der tækkes med hæller paa Voss i Norge. En mand kan kløve op en 400 a 500 shingle for dagen, ellers er her en maskine i nærheden af os ved Fox Eiver, hvor de kløver saadan shingle.

Jeg skulde have lyst til at skrive til Eder om mange ting, men jeg faar sætte det ud til sommeren. Da vil Søren Bakke, som er hos oss, gjøre en snartur

as one would want it even after only one trip to the mill and it is ground without being dried as they do in Norway. — The price of land here in Wisconsin is 1 dollar 25 cents for each acre. The price is established by the government. The Land Office for Wisconsin, which we have to go to when we want to buy land, is in Milwaukee. They don't accept any coin except Spanish Piasters, 5 Francs and American silver dollars. I don't know if they accept gold money or not; paper they don't accept. Otherwise here we have both silver and paper money but no smaller bills than one dollar. In silver money, we use here 1 dollar, 1/2 dollar, 1/8 dollar and 1/16 dollar. There are no smaller coins 1 dollar is 100 cents. 1 cent is about the same as a shilling in Norway, 1 Spanish Piaster is similar to an American dollar here, 1 five Franc is worth 5 cents less.

I must tell how the Americans build houses, when they buy land and settle as pioneers. Then they get their neighbors to help them and they chop timbers and build a small cabin in one day. The next day they split shingles for the roof and cover the roof, then they cut splinters and drive into the largest openings in the walls and caulk it full of clay wherever they find openings. Thus the house is ready in a couple days. But it is built so miserably that there isn't an outbuilding or loft at Voss built as poorly as these. Then they start to cultivate the soil. They live in these cabins a few years until the land is all cultivated and they have progressed financially, when they build good, pretty houses, just like they have in the towns here in the western free states. They're sawed in a sawmill to proper thickness and length, as it should be. They erect posts appropriate to the size of the house and nail on boards both inside and out, then they split thin boards into narrow lath that are an inch wide and nail them to the posts so that there is a 1/4 inch opening between each of the lath. Then all of the interior walls are covered with a plaster made of lime and sand. Then it looks on the surface as if it were made of stone blocks. The roof is first covered with boards and then with shingles. A house that is 7 alen (14 feet) long and 8 alen (16 feet) wide needs 1200 feet of shingles. The shingles are of oak or pine. They are 3/4 alen long and 1/4 alen wide, 1/2 inch thick at one end and narrow to the thickness if egg shell on the other. The shingles are nailed in place when they are laid, and they are laid similarly to slates when they make roofs of slate in Norway. One man can split up to 400 to 500 shingles a day, otherwise here they have a machine near us by Fox River that splits such shingles.

I would really like to write to Thee about many things, but I guess I'll have to put it off until summer. Then Søren Bakke, who is with us, will make a short

til Norge, saa skal jeg sende brev med ham til eder. Rygtet siger, at Ellend Synve skal have bestemt sig til at gjøre en snartur til Norge ogsaa til sommeren; men om det bliver ved jeg ikke vist, fordi han har været i Illinois i vinter, saa jeg har ikke talt med ham endnu.

Vinteren til denne tid har været ganske mild. Det koldeste del var i vinter det var 14 graders kulde en dag; men siden har det ikke kommet længere ned end til 5 a 6 grader. Marken har været bedækket af sne siden lidt før jul og det høieste den har været er 12 tommer. Dagen er længere her om vinteren og kortere om sommeren end dagene er i Norge. Før jul da dagene er paa det korteste gaar solen op klokken 7 og 28 minutter og gaar ned klokken 4 og 32 minutter. Den 21de juni gaar solen op klokken 4 og 32 minutter og ned kl. 7 og 28 minutter. Det sted hvor vi bor, ligger under den 43de breddegrad. Jeg har et kart over hele Nordamerikas Fristater og jeg tænker paa at sende et saadant til Norge til Sommeren, naar Bakke reiser. Han tåger det med sig til Drammen og det vil muligens tåge en tid førend han kan finde leilighed til at sende det til Voss. Finder han ikke sikker leilighed, såa sender han det i posten.

Dette brev sender jeg i posten, saa I kan faa vide hvor vi er, om ville sende os brev, om nogen skulde komme hertil til sommeren og lade os faa vide hvorledes I lever.

Rasmus Graue has sat Anna og Ingeri i tjeneste til amerikanere og de staar sig godt. De faar gaa i skole og lære sig til at læse engelsk sprog. Omtrent en norsk mil fra os er der en kirke i en liden by, hvor der læres engelsk sprog.

Nordmændene taler om at de, om nogle aar ville sætte op en kirke og faa en præst som kan tale norsk.

Hvem jeg taler med af de norske siger at de er lykkelige, som var istand til at koste sig hertil. De som ikke har noget vist ophold i Norge, især unge og friske folk, som maa slæbe under andre. Tjenestelønnen er her for en dreng, som tjener hele aaret i det mindste 120 dollars og for en pige over 50 dollars. Tøserne kommer ikke ud til noget arbeide udenfor huset. De koger, vasker og holder rent i huset. Jeg vil ikke raade nogen til at tage andre mynter med sig end spanske Piastre, femfrankere og guldpenge. En dansk ducat gaar her for 2 dollars og 23 cent; men disse gaar ikke i landofficen. Souvereign af guld derimod gaar i landsofficerne for 4 dollars og 84 cent. En norsk speciedaler gaar for l dollar. Andre norske mynter gaar ikke her.

Endnu maa jeg melde lidt om hvorledes man sætter staalet i hugøxer, man bruger her. Man kløver lidt ned i Bladet paa øxen og lægger staalet der ind i, saaledes at staalet gaar noget over en tomme længere frem af bladet end jernet, saa at det ligger ganske bart, fordi da er det ikke saa meget udsat for at faa herslebræster som naar jernet gaar lige langt frem som staalet.

trip to Norway. Then I'll send you a letter with him. Rumors have it that Ellend Synve has trip trip to Norway next summer, but if that's for sure I don't know, because he has been in Illinois this winter so I haven't talked with him yet.

The weather this winter has been rather mild. The coldest spell was when it was 14 cold degrees (6 below F.) one day, but since it hasn't got worse than 5 or 6 degrees. The fields have been covered with snow since a little before Christmas and the deepest it has been is 12 inches. The days are longer here in the winter and the days shorter in the summer than the days in Norway. Before Christmas when the days are the shortest the sun rises at 28 minutes after 7 and goes down at 4:32 PM. The 21st of June the sun rises at 4:32 AM and sets at 7:28 PM. The place where we live lies under the 43rd latitude. I have a map over all the Free States and I think I will send such to Norway this summer when Bakke travels. He will take it with him to Drammen and there will probably be some time before he finds an opportunity to send it to Voss. If he doesn't find an opportunity he will send it in the mail.

I'm sending this letter to you in the mail so that Thee can learn how we fare, if you would send us a letter if anyone should come here this summer and let us know how Thee live.

Rasmus Graue has put Anna and Ingeri in service for some Americans and they are doing well. They are able to go to school and learn to read English. About a Norwegian mile from us there is a church in a little town where English is taught.

The Norwegians are talking about that they, in a few years, will build a church and get a minister who can talk Norwegian.

Those Norwegians that I talk to say that they are happy, those that are making a living. Those that don't have a escure livelihood in Norway especially the young and healthy, have to depend on another. The salary for a young hired man who works the whole year is 120 dollars a year and for a young woman is over 50 dollars. Girls don't get a salary outside the home. They cook, wash and clean house at home. I wouldn't advise anyone to take other coinage than Spanish Piasters, Five-franc pieces or gold. A Danish ducat is worth 2 dollars and 23 cents here, but they are not accepted in the Land Office. Sovereigns of gold, however, are accepted at 4 dollars and 84 cents. A Norwegian Speciedaler is worth 1 dollar. Other Norwegian coins are not accepted.

I still must tell more about how one inserts the steel that one uses in the wood axes used here. First one splits a little into the blade of an ax, and then welds in some steel so that it projects about an inch further than the iron so that it is bare, then one is less likely to get nicks in it as when the iron sticks out even with the steel.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Den vei, som vi gik op igjennem fra New York og hertil er den almindelige vei, som man gaar op igjennem landet, naar man vil gaa hertil Wisconsin, eller Illinois. Det er baade den billigste og korteste vei, som man kan komme frem igjennem. Reisen kan gjøres paa 15 dage naar man gaar paa dampbaadene over indsøerne. Vi betalte 13 dollars for hver voxen person fra Boston og hertil. Da havde vi frit til hver person 100 skaalepund, ellers er det alnrindeligt at man maa betale for hvert 100 pund over indsøerne, saa man har frit 1 1/4 dollars paa kanalen.

Da jeg har været her kun en kort tid og ikke ved af egen erfaring saa meget om forholdene, men maa rette mig efter hvad, som jeg har hørt andre fornuftige mænd, som er komne hertil før siger.

Jeg kan ikke raade nogen hverken til eller fra at komme hertil. Enhver maa have sin egen frie vilje. Man fortæller her, at et •10 acres landstykke skal være letter at ernære en familie paa end nogen af de bedste gaarde paa Voss.

Jeg skal bede Eder hilse fra Rasmus Graue, Ole Graue, Niels Vike og Colben Vestreim, at de lever vel og finder sig vel tilfredse med at de er komne hertil, og til sommeren skal de faa brev fra dem. Jeg beder Eder hilse til Bryngel Møen og fortælle at Lars Godskalksen Hægle har kjøbt sig land i Fox River i Illinois og er gift og staar sig godt. Dette har jeg da hørt fortelling om.

Jeg vil nu afbryde min skrivelse med kjærlig hilsen til Eder at jeg lever vel, og er vel tilfreds med at jeg er kommet hertil. Naar De sender os brev, da maa De skrive udskriften paa brevet saaledes. Til Lars Johannessen Møen i Muskego i Wisconsin i de Nordamerikanske Fristater i Nordamerika.

Muskego den 1ste februar 1842.

Lars Johannessen Møen.

RACINE COUNTY, WISCONSIN TERRITORY, 1842

Til Lars Kjelson Takle, Voss Prestegjæld, Bergens Stift, Norge.

Da her gives leilighed, vil jeg skrive nogle ord angaaende mit her befindende; og saa vil jeg bekjeudtgjøre for Eder en enfoldig etterretning om Amerika. Jeg er nu med kone og børn vel med helsen og er fornøiet. Jeg flyttede fra Illinois til Wisconsin, hvor de fleste norske har bosat sig, og jeg kjøbte der 81 acres med land for regjeringens pris, og dette landstykke holder jeg bedre end en laup jordegods i Norge. Min formue bestaar af 15 kreaturer med smaat og stort, og 6 sauer, da vi her kan føde og avle kreaturer meget let. I forledne aar havde jeg 11 stykker og samlede hø for dem i en tid af 3 uger alene, undtagen min kone hjalp mig imellem stunder. At Dere faar såa mange forskjellige beretninger om Amerika kommer tildels af uerfarenhed, dels af menneskers skjæbne her, saavelsom i andre dele af verden. Sandt er at de, som vil reise hertil, maa udstaa forskjellige prøver for det første. Men især, hvad

The route we took up through New York to here is the usual way that people go cross-country when they want to reach Wisconsin or Illinois. It's both the cheapest and shortest way to get here. The trip can be made in 15 days when one takes the steamboats over the Great Lakes. We paid 13 dollars for each grown-up from Boston to here. Then we had 100 skaalpounds free for each person, otherwise it is usual to pay for each 100 pounds over the lakes, so we had 1 1/4 dollars free on the canal.

Since I have only been here a short time and don't know much about the conditions from my own experience, I have to rely on other men of good judgment, who have come here before me.

I cannot advise anyone either away from or toward coming over here. Each must have his own free will. It is said here that a 10-acre piece of land would provide a family with a better living than the best farm at Voss.

I am to greet you from Rasmus Graue. Ole Graue, Niels Vike and Colben Vestrheim, and that they live well and find themselves satisfied that they came here and you shall get a letter from them this summer. I ask Thee to greet Bryngel Moen and tell him that Lars Godskalkson Hægle has bought land at Fox River in Illinois, is married and is thriving well. I have heard talk of this.

I now want to end my letter with a dear greeting to Thee that you I live well and am satisfied that I came here. When you send us letters you must put the address on the outside thus. To Lars Johannessen Møen in Muskego in Wisconsin in the Northamerican Free States in North America.

Muskego, February 1, 1842.

Lars Johannessen Møen

RACINE COUNTY, WISCONSIN TERRITORY, 1842

To Lars Kjelson Takle, Voss Parish, Bergens Diocese Norway

Now that I have the opportunity. I want to write a few words regarding my situation here; and then I want to give you a comprehensive description about America. My wife, children and I are in good health and satisfied, I moved from Illinois to Wisconsin, where most of the Norwegians have settled, and I bought 81 acres at the government price, and this piece of land is better than one laup of property in Norway. My assets include of 15 cattle, large and small, and 6 sheep, since we can provide and harvest from the animals quite easily. Last year I had 11 animals and gathered hay for them in 3 weeks alone, except my wife helped occasionally. You get various descriptions about America partly because of inexperience, partly because of people's destiny here, as in other parts of the world. It is true that they, who travel here, must withstand certain trials first. But

opholdet angaar, er forskjellen mellem Amerika og Norge meget stor. Daglønnen er høi og levnedsmidlerne billige. En arbeider her har 10 til 14 dollar maaneden, en pige 6 dollar maaneden. En tønde poteter er l dollar, en tønde hvede 2 dollar, en tønde Indian korn 1 dollar, flesk fra 2 til 4 skilling marken ; smør fra 4 til 12 skilling marken ; en ko fra 8 til 16 dollar; en sau fra 1[1]/!» til 3 dollar; en tønde salt 2 dollar. Her er i næringsveien lettere at opholde sig. Wisconsin er det bedste og sundeste sted for norske folk. Om nogen af mine slegtninger faar i sinde at reise hertil, saa tror jeg det vilde være gavnligst. Især unge folk og de, som har mange børn, vil i fremtiden fin de bedre udsigter her. Vi har 3 norske mil til byen Milwaukee, 1/2 mil til møllen, saa vi har det beleiligt baade for kjøb og salg. Herom bedes, at De vil uddrage et kopi til Lars Nielson Nesheim. Min kone ønsker at hendes søstre skulde komme hertil, saa ombedes dig Lars Takle, at Du vil hilse dem. Hermed slutter jeg min skrivelse med en flittig hilsen til min moder og alle beslægtede og venner. Befordres med Knut Aslagson fra Vinje Prestegjeld i Telemarken, der gjor en snarreise til Norge.

Mons Larson Skutle

BREV FRA KOSHKONONG 1843.

Til velagtede Knut Nielson Nedre Himle, Voss Prestegjeld,

Bergens Stift, Norge!

Da der gives god leilighed med Elling Eielson Sundve til staden New York, maa jeg ikke forbigaa samme: thi jeg har den fortrolighed, at hertil fra Norge eller Sverige kunde vel seilfartens uinskrænkelige tilbagereise medføre en liden etterretning angaaende min levemaade og befindende. Jeg lever da vel, er karsk og sund men velbefindende, og det samme ønsker jeg at høre fra Eder. mine kjære og ihukommende forældre, søskende, slegt og venner. Tvende skrivelser har jeg modtaget fra dem mine kjære forældre og søskender, og gjennemlæst dem med største glæde og fornøielse, hvorfor jeg skylder dem min tak. Og det er nu min fjerde skrivelse, jeg sender, siden jeg landede lykkelig .og vel i Boston*). Forrige aar erholdt jeg ogsaa en skrivelse fra hr. skoleholder Claus Sjurson Mosefin, som jeg skylder samme min yderste tak for. Det gjennemlæstes med stor glæde og fornøielse, og ønsker jeg Eder lykke og velgaaende i Eders vigtige indtrædelse. Som jeg efter evne og erfaring (nævnte) i min forrige skrivelse, maa jeg her ogsaa anbetegne til dig, min kjære ven, Claus med kone, at den, som kan nyde hilsen, saa kan han ogsaa opholde sig lettere her end i mit fedreland. Men jeg kan ingen raade til, ei heller ifra (at komme hertil); enhver maa overveie hos dem selv; men om samme

*) 1837.

especially, when it involves the conditions, the difference between America and Norway are mighty big. The daily wage is high and the cost of living is low. A laborer here gets 10 to 14 dollars a month, a girl 6 dollars a month. A barrel of potatoes is 1 dollar, a barrel of wheat 2 dollars, a barrel of Indian corn 1 dollar, meat from 2 to 4 shillings a mark, butter from 4 to 12 shillings a mark, a cow from 8 to 16 dollars, a sheep from 1 1/2 to 3 dollars, a barrel of salt 2 dollars. Here the cost of living makes it easier to support oneself. Wisconsin is the best and healthiest place for Norwegian people. If any of my relatives get it in their mind to come here, then I believe it would be beneficial. Especially young people and those who have many children would find better prospects in the future here. We are 3 Norwegian miles from the city of Milwaukee. 1/2 mile to the mill, so we have it convenient both for shopping and sale. Now I ask you to make an excerpt of this for Lars Nielson Nesheim. My wife would like her sister to come here and is requested by Lars Takle that you greet them. Herewith I conclude my letter with many greetings to my mother and all relatives and friends. Carried by Knut Aslagson from Vinje Parish, who is making a visit to Norway.

Mons Larson Skutle

LETTERS FROM KOSHKONONG-1843.

To esteemed Knut Nielson Nedre Himle, Voss, Parish,

Bergens Diocese, Norway!

Since it is given a good opportunity with Elling Eielson going to New York state I shouldn't miss it: since I believe that from here to Norway or Sweden could sail travel, in its unlimited return trips, carry a little message regarding my life conditions and situation. I am living well, am hale and hearty and in good condition, and the same I wish to hear from you, my dear and unforgettable parents, siblings, relatives and friends. I have received two letters from you my dear parents, brothers and sisters, and I've read them through with great joy and satisfaction, for which I owe you my gratitude. This is now my fourth letter, that I send, since fortunately and healthily landing in Boston.*) Last year I also got a letter from teacher Claus Sjurson Mosefin, to whom I also owe my thanks. I read it with great joy and pleasure, and I wish Thee happiness and good fortune in Thy important venture. As I did according to my ability and experience (mentioned) in my previous letter, I must here, advise to you, my dear friend, Claus and wife, that he who can use the greetings, can also provide for himself easier here than in my fatherland. But I can't give advice, either for or against (coming here); each must consider it themselves, but if it happens that you

*) 1837.

sker, at dem kommer, da nytter det ikke at medføre nogen arbeidsredskaber, men klæder af vadmel var nyttigt for mandspersonerne; men hvis dem ikke lyster dertil, saa forglem ikke at skrive til mig formedelst Eders videnskab og vores bekjendtskab. Jeg er begjærende, men aller ærbødigst beder jeg om samme, hvis leilighed gives.

Jeg har for dennegang ikke noget betydeligt at melde om, derfor vil jeg lade Eder vide om en troesbekjendelse, kaldet Mormon, som af altfor mange personer er sat i stedet for den christelige religion; thi de sige at have fundet den ene og den rette hellige skrift, som de kalder Mormonbogen eller gyldne bibel, hvilken var funden i jorden, og en engel aabenbarede samme bog for dem.

Da denne bog har vakt megen opmærksomhed, og af en vis sekt sat istedenfor den hellige skrift, anser jeg det for en pligt, jeg skylder det offentlige, at anføre, hvad jeg ved om dens oprindelse, — At dens paastand om en gudommelig oprindelse er aldeles ugrundet, behøves intet-bevis (for den), der ikke ved det skjændigste bedrageri er forvendt. — At nogen fornuftig person skulde sætte den høiere end noget andet blot menneskeligt opspind, medfører den største forundring. Dog er den vedtagen som guddommelig af nogle, som bo i det oplyste New England, og endog af saadanne. som hengivent har baaret en kristelig karakter. Da jeg nylig har erfaret, at oversten har fundet dens vei ind i en af Massachusetts Miagfader? (mange steder), og har indtaget nogle af dens medlemmer ved sin største fornøielse, saa at endog udelukkelse for kirken er bleven nødvendig, er jeg bestemt ikke at opsætte længere end at gjøre, hvad jeg kan for at drage masken af dette syndige uhyre og lægge denne vederstyggelsens hule aaben.

I byen New Salem boede en mand ved navn Spaulding, som var med kundskaber og var lidenskabeligt hengiven til historie; og i samme by, som han opholdt sig, var der adskillige høie og forskansninger, som af mange formodes at være forfaldne boliger og forsvarsværker efter en nu uddød slegt. — Hr. Spaulding fandt derfor levende interesse i disse opdagelser fra oldtiden. For at beskjæftige sine ledige timer og give sine levende tanker noget at bestille, holdt han paa den ide at give en historisk skildring af denne for længe siden tabte folkeslægt. Dens fjerne oldtid leded ham følgelig til at skrive i den mest ældgamle stil, og da det gamle testamente er den ældste bog i verden, efterlignede han dens stil såa meget som mulig. Hans eneste hensigt til at forfatte denne historiske roman, var først for at more sig selv og sine naboer. Dette var omtrent aaret 1812. Eftersom han havde opskrevet en leks pleiede naboerne at indfmde sig tid efter anden for at høre den. Hans kjendskab med de ældste forfattere og den gamle historie satte ham istand til at anføre mange særegne navne, som folk fornemmelig lagde mærke til og lettelig kunde erindre.

come, you needn't bring any tools, only clothes of homespun are very useful for men, but if you don't decide to, don't forget to write to me sharing your knowledge and our friendship. I want it strongly, but respectfully ask you about the same, if you have the opportunity.

For this time I don't have much important to report, therefore I will tell Thee about a creed called Mormon, which a lot of people have adopted instead of the Christian religion; for they say they have found the one and right holy writ, which they call the Book of Mormon or golden bible because it was found in the soil, and an angel revealed this book for them.

Since this book has created great interest, and for some, it is placed in place of the Holy Scripture, I consider it my duty that I owe the public to command to you what I know about its origin, — that its claim as divine origin is completely without foundation, needing no proof (for it), who doesn't know it is to be anticipated to be a disgraceful fraud, — that any reasonable person would value it more than any other sacrifice of human fabrication, brings the greatest wonder. Yet it is regarded as divine by some, who live in enlightened New England, and even by some who have thus far been of a Christian nature. Since I recently learned that the above had inveigled its way into one of Massachusetts Miagfader? (many places), and had consumed some of its members with its greatest success so that it still was for the church to be necessary, I decided not to make a greater turmoil than to do what I can to unmask this sinful monster and expose this abomination.

In the city of New Salem there lived a man by the name of Spaulding, who was learned and had a passion for history, and in the same town as he lived were various hills and entrenchments which many people believed were deteriorated buildings and defense works from a now died out race. — Mr. Spaulding found a great curiosity in these discoveries from the past. In order to employ his free time and give his active mind something to do, he got the idea of giving an historical perspective to this long lost people. Its distant history subsequently led him to write in an ancient style, and since the Old Testament was the oldest book in the world, he tried to emulate it as much as possible. His objective of writing this historical novel was mainly to entertain himself and his neighbors. This was about the year 1812. After he had written a portion, his neighbors eventually had time to listen to it. His familiarity with the oldest authors and the ancient history put him in position to introduce many especial names which people particularly paid attention to and easily remembered.

Sidney Begdon, en af sektens ledere og ophavsmand, der har spillet en saa betydelig rolle*). Denne historie, som de kalde "Manschript", stod i denne tid i forbindelse med Hr. Spauldings Manschript, men efter nogen tids forløb blev manschriptet tilbagebringet med Hr. Petersons officie. Her havde han god anledning til at gjøre sig bekjendt med Hr. Spauldings Manschript, men efter nogen tids forløb blev Manschript tilbagebringet til forfatteren, og Spaulding flyttede straks efter til Anty, Washington county, hvor Hr. Spaulding døde i 1816. Siden faldt Manschriptet i en af hans brødres hænder. Det er nok noget af deres eget tillige; og Mormons religion er, at de tro, naar en lader sig døbe engang, saa er han tidløst fra synden, og siden kan han døbe sig for andre af sine slegtninger, som er bortdøde og have her ført et ugudeligt liv. Og for hver gang de siden lade sig døbe, udløser de en af deres fordømte slegtninger fra Helvede.

Intet videre dennegang end at jeg lever vel med hilsen og sundhed; og dersom det ønskes at vide en eller anden ting, maa de skrive samme tilbage, da vil jeg give underretning derom hvis mulig. Hvis ikke beder jeg Dem have mig undskyldt.

Hermed vær paa det venligste og kjærligste hilset mine kjære forældre, som under sorg og møie have opdraget mig og siden forlod jeg Eder i Eders alderdom; men frygt Gud, som er mægtig til at hjelpe og altid hjelper sine troende børn. Ligeledes hilser jeg til dem mine kjære søskender. Sky hvad De kan undvære, saa vil Gud ogsaa lade sin fred hvile over dem. Jeg hilser de andre af mine slægtninger, venner og bekjendte naboer at jeg lever vel og fornøiet og ønsker dem alle lykke og helbred og evig glæde hos Gud "in Heaven". Det ønskes af mig. Adiø, lev vel; min kjære fader Knut Nielson Himle. I wish, I was in Norway today.

Anders Knutson Himle.

AMERIKAS OPDAGELSE.

For et aars tid siden blev dei offentliggjort en interessant beretning om en expedition til Amerika 10 aar før Columbus. Som fører for denne expedition omtaltes den historisk bekjendte Didrik Pining. Ved at se navnet Pining nævnt i gamle diplomer fra Voss er vor opmærksomhed atter henledet paa denne sag.

I 1293 blev gaarden Byrkjo paa Voss udløst ved Odel af brødrene Odd paa Rogne og Halrod paa Ringheim fra dens midlertidige eier, Einar Pining. Samme Einar kjøbte i 1303 gaarden Tøn. Hans enke, Solveig og søn Haakon søgte senere at trætté igjen Byrkjo, men tabte. "Denne Pining har, saavidt man kan se, været af norsk adel og familien har hørt hjemme paa Vestlandet, rimeligvis paa Voss", skriver

*) Noget antagelig udelagt.

Sidney Begdon, one of the sects leaders and instigators, who has played a meaningful role*). This history, which they called "Manschript", was at that time associated with Mr. Spauldings Manschript, but after the passage of time the manuscript was returned to Mr. Peterson's possession. Here he had a good opportunity to familiarize himself with Mr. Spaulding's Manschript, but again after some time the manuscript was returned to the author, and Spaulding soon moved to Anty, Washington County where he died in 1816. Later, the Manschript fell into the hands of one of his brothers. That is enough of them and Mormons religion is that they believe that once they have been baptized subsequently they are free from sin and then they can be baptized for other of their relatives, who are dead and have led an ungodly life. And each time they subsequently are baptized, they release one of their condemned relatives from hell.

Nothing further this time except that I live well with good health and wellbeing; and if you want to know one thing or another, you must write back, then I'll give you information if possible. If not, I beg your forgiveness.

Herewith be most friendly and most dearly greet my dear parents who in sorrow and travail raised me and later I left them in their old age, but fear God, who is almighty and helps his believing children. Likewise I greet my dear brothers and sisters. Avoid what you can do without, then God will let His peace rest over you. I greet the rest of my relatives, friends and well-known neighbors and say that I'm healthy, live well and am satisfied and wish them all good fortune, health and eternal joy "in heaven" with God. That is wished from me. Adios, live well, my dear father Knut Nielson Himle. I wish, I was in Norway today.

Anders Knutson Himle

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

A year ago I ran into an interesting description about an expedition to America 10 years before Columbus was published. Didrik Pining expedition was discussed as the historical figure leading this expedition. To see the name Pining from the old diploms from Voss mentioned here drew our attention to this matter.

The Byrkjo farm at Voss was redeemed by Odel by the brothers Odd on Rogne and Halrod on Ringheim from its interim owner, Einar Pining. That same Einar in 1303 bought the Tøn farm. His widow, Solveig and son Håkon tried to dispute again the Byrkjo farm but lost. "This Pining, as far as one can see, was of Norwegian nobility and his family had its home in West Norway, possibly Voss", writes Amund

*) Something was most likely omitted.

Amund Helland. "Til samme familie hørte ogsaa den Didrik Pining, som spillede en rolle i Christian den 1st's og Kong Hans's regjeringstid, og som af historikere fra hin tidsperiode omtales som en ypperlig sjømand og vældig fribytter."

Det er altsaa nu blit oplyst, at denne Didrik Pining var fører for expeditionen til Amerikas kyst, og at denne expedition satte af sted i 1476. Den reiste først til Island og derfra videre. Det er vel ikke oplyst, enten expeditionen korn tilbage samme aar eller næste aar; men det sidste er vel ligesaa sandsynligt. I 1478 var Pining lensherre paa Island, udnævnt af Christian den 1ste.

Det er ogsaa bekjendt, at Christoffer Columbus var paa Island i 1477, ifølge sønnens beretning. Det kan da godt hænde, at han der ligetil mødte Pinings expedition, da denne kom tilbage dertil. At han hørte om denne, kan da ikke betviles. I henhold dertil synes Columbus's bedrift at bli reduseret til noget nær en almindelig reise.

VOSSINGERNE I IOWA.

Førdesgrænden.

Man kaldte strøget, hvor min far og mine onkler boede i Winnesheik co., for Førdes-grænden. Det var et helt settlement for sig selv. Da de par yngste af brødrene, John og Halvor kom til Winnesheik, stod al ting i et komplet vildnis. Det var bjørn, elg og buck deer i mængde. Ulven rasede omkring og holdt uafbrudt konserter i de maanelyse vinternætter. Huf! det lød stygt. Det hændte, at en flok nysgjerrige buck-dyr nu og da kom og snusede rundt tunet, lugtende salt. Det var ypperlige dage alligevel, naar man tænker paa det.

En vinter, fortalte min farbror, gik det galt med disse vakre hjortedyr. Det var sørgeligt som de blev nedslagtet, sa han. Det var en streng vinter med megen sne. En dag blev der tøveir saa sneen blev vaad. Om natten kom en svær kuldebølge, maaske lige fra Bheringsstrædet, og alt blev til is i et øieblik. Da begyndte udryddelseskrigen! Ulven blev fed den vinter, fortalte min onkel. Sneskaren var som et glat gulv for skrubben, mens de stakkars hjorte-dyr sank igjennom og kom ingen vei. En mand kunde gribe dem i spranget, sa han. Der blev, naturligvis sult for dem ogsaa. Men ikke saa for skrubben, den slogst og fraadsed, fraadsed og slogst uafbrudt. Farbror Halvor, som var den yngste, fortalte mig at den første vinter de kom til Winnesheik, laa han ude om vinteren og splittede "rail". De grov sig ind i en ussel liden dugout eller shack om natten og der laa de foruden noget ildsted eller nogen slags opvarming. Huttetu ! Det var haarde karer! men de var unge den tid, og saa ind i fremtiden med mod og lyse forhaabninger, som vi alles kulde gjøre, uden blir det ikke til noget.

John A. Forde.

Helland. "Didrik Pining also belonged to that same family that played a role during Christian 1st's reign, and about whom historians of his era described as an excellent seaman and very much a freebooter".

It was also described that this Didrik Pining led an expedition to the coast of America, and that this expedition departed in 1476. It first went to Iceland and further from there. It isn't explained whether the expedition came back the same year or the next, but the latter is most probable. In 1478, Pining was Viceroy of Iceland, appointed by Christian the 1st.

It is also mentioned that Christopher Columbus was at Iceland in 1477, according to information from his son. It is quite likely that he met Pining's expedition, when they returned. There can be no doubt that he heard about it. In comparison to that Columbus's accomplishment becomes reduced to an ordinary voyage.

VOSSINGS IN IOWA.

The Førde neighborhood.

People called the district where my uncles lived in Winneshiek County, Førde territory. It was an entire settlement by itself. When the two youngest brothers, John and Halvor first arrived at Winneshiek, everything was wilderness. There were bear, moose and buck deer aplenty. Wolves raged around an held uninterrupted concerts during the moonlight nights. Huf! It sounded awful. Occasionally, a herd of curious buck deer came snuffling around the yard, smelling for salt. It was great days nevertheless, when one thinks about it.

One winter, my uncle told, it went terribly wrong for these handsome deer. It was pitiful how they were slaughtered. It was a tough winter, with a lot of snow. One day it thawed so that he snow got wet. During the night there came a big cold front, probably from the Bering Strait, and everything became ice in a moment. Then the war of extermination began! "The wolves got fed that winter!" said my uncle. The snow was like a slippery floor for the wolves, but the poor deer sank through the crust and couldn't get anywhere. A man could catch them where they stood, he said. There was also famine for them. But not for the wolves, who killed and foamed at the mouth, foamed and killed, uninterruptedly. Uncle Halvor, who was the youngest, told me that during the first winter they were at Winneshiek, they lay outside during the winter and split "rail". They dug themselves in a miserable little dugout or shack during the night and lay there without any fire or any other type of heating. Huttetu! They were tough guys! But they were young at the time and looked into the future with courage and bright hopes, and whatever the cold did, it didn't amount to anything.

John A. Forde

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

I DEN MEXIKANSKE KRIG.

I forrige nummer orntaltes en vossing som var med i den mexikanske krig i 1846 og 47. Nu foreligger her oplysning ogsaa om en anden, som var med. Denne var Erick L. Erickson, søn af Lars Erickson Lødve og hustru Herborg Torkelsdatter f. Vaale. Han var født paa Voss 1824 og udvandrede med forældre og søskender i 1837. Familien bosatte sig i Ottawa, La Salle co., Ill., hvor Erik snart efter fik beskjæftigelse som butikdreng i byen og var i denne stilling, da han i 1846 lod sig hverve i krigen. Med de øvrige soldater fra Illinois deltog han, saavidt vides, i slagene ved Buena Vista, Vera Crux og Cero Gordo. I 1948 kom han hjem igjen, men reiste i 1849 til California, hvor han døde i 1850.

DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

Nils Anderson (Kvale) Chicago, afgik ved døden den 1ste august sidstleden og stedtes under stor deltagelse til hvile i Graceland gravlund den 3die s. m.

Han var født paa gaarden Kvale Raundalen, Voss den 15. april 1850. Lærte snedker-haandværket i Norge, kom til Amerika 1872. Var først 2 aar med paa brobygningsarbeide i Chicago, reiste saa til San Francisco, Cal., drev der i 5 aar med snedkerarbeide. Kom tilbage til Chicago i 1879 og var 14 aar i arbeide hos Hale Elevator Co., hvorpaa han begyndte som bygrmester for egen regning. Blev i 1883 gift med Eli Andersdatter Kvale, (Guldfjerdingen), der med sønnerne William og George overlever ham.

Elling P. Sime og hustru Guri Haldors-dr. f. Prestegaarden, Madison, Wis., afgik begge ved døden med l døgns mellemrum — han den 22de og hun den 23de september, — og blev begravede under usædvanlig stor deltagelse den 26de s. m. paa 51 aarsdagen af deres giftermaal. Døden foraarsagedes ved gasforgiftning, som man formodede var kommen fra gasovnen i kjøkkenet hvis ene gasaabner var noget løs.

Elling Sime var en af veteranerne af det 15de Wis. regiment. Representanter fra byens norske foreninger og mange vossinger var tilstede ved begravelsen. Se forøvrigt no. 4, side 9 af Vossingens 3die aarg.

John Pederson, velkjendt skrædder i Caledonia, Minn., døde forleden ganske uventet. Han var født paa Voss i 1850, kom til Amerika i 1888, boede i La Crosse, Wis., til 1902, da han flyttede til Caledonia og nogle aar senere begyndte egen forretning. Han var to gange gift; men begge hustruer er døde. Han efterlader sig 4 børn.

IN THE MEXICAN WAR

There was talk in the previous number about a vossing who was in the Mexican War in 1846 and 47. Now I present information about another who was along. This was Erick L. Erickson, son of Lars Erickson Lødve and his wife Herborg Torkelsdatter b. Vaale. He was born at Voss in 1824 and emigrated with his parents and siblings in 1837. The family settled in Ottawa, La Salle Co., IL, where Erik soon after found a job as a store clerk in town and it was from this position that he volunteered in the war in 1846. He participated, with the other Illinois soldiers, as far as is known, in the battles at Buena Vista, Vera Cruz and Cero Gordo. In 1848 he came home again, but went to California in 1849, where he died in 1850.

DEATHS IN AMERICA.

Nils Anderson (Kvale) Chicago died this past August 1 recently and was laid to rest with large crowd participation at Graceland cemetery the 3rd of the same month.

He was born on the Kvale farm in Raundalen, Voss April 15, 1850. He learned woodworking in Norway, and came to America in 1872. First he worked in bridge building in Chicago, then he went to San Francisco, CA, and worked as a carpenter there for 5 years. He returned to Chicago in 1879 and for 14 years he worked at the Hale Elevator Co., when he began as a master builder in his own business. In 1883, he married Eli Andersdatter Kvale (Guldfjerdingen), who, with her sons William and George survive him.

Elling P. Sime and his wife Guri Haldorsdatter b. Prestegaarden, Madison, WI, both died 1 day apart — he the 22nd and she the 23rd of September, — and were buried with an unusually large crowd in attendance the 26th of the same month. Their deaths were caused by gas poisoning, which is suspected to have come from a gas stove in the kitchen which had a somewhat loose valve.

Elling Sime was one of the veterans of the 15th. Wisconsin Regiment. Representatives from the city's Norwegian organizations and many vossings were present at the burial. See above No. 4, page 9 of Vossingen's 3rd year.

John Pederson, well-known tailor in Caledonia MN, died recently completely unexpectedly. He was born at Voss in 1850 and came to America in 1888, lived at LaCrosse, WI until 1902 when he moved to Caledonia and some years later started his own business. He was married twice but both wives died. He is survived by 4 children.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

MINNESOTAS "GRAND OLD MAN."

Senator Knute Nelson blev paa et massemøde i Auditorium. Minneapolis, gjenstand for megen og varmhjertet hyldest lørdag den 14de oktober. Det var et aabningsmøde for valgkampen, og senatoren var mødets formand. Da det oplystes, at han skulde indtage formandssædet reiste hele forsamlingen sig og jublede og viftede. Straks efter hørtes nede i salen trommesignalet for hilsning, som brugtes i Borgerkrigen, og en afdeling veteraner marsjerede under trommeslag frem for at bringe "Korporal Knute Nelson" sin hyldest. Forsamlingen reiste sig igjen og næsten overdøvede trommehvirvlerne med sterk og langvarig jubel.

Knute Nelson er nu snart 80 aar, men man kunde ikke mærke hans høie alder paa hans tale, som havde meget af den gamle ild og kraft ved sig. En af hans kollegaer fra Wisconsin sagde: "Naar senator Knute Nelson fra Minnesota taler, da lytter senatet, ja hele nationen; thi man ved at der da taler en mand af erfaring og indsigt, med god dømmekraft og med mod til at sige sin mening."

NORD DAKOTAS GUVERNØR.

Guvernør Nestos er gjenvalgt med et stemmeflertal af omkring 30,000. I den forbindelse er det fornøieligt at erindre, hvad der for en tid siden stod at læse i National Magazine om en gut, som begyndte i almueskolens første klasse her i 16 aars alderen og idag er Nord Dakotas høieste embedsmand. Hindringer siger intet for Nestos; saa lød overskriften. Historien om denne mand er et eventyr om ustanselig gaaen-paa, der begyndte ved hans ankomst fra Norge til Philadephia i 1893, medbringende sin hele eiendom, det bestod i endel skibskavringer, en brækket smørskaal. af hvilken indholdet var rundet ud, samt 85 cent i lommen. Han hverken talte eller forstod engelsk, men kom dog til Nord Dakota og begyndte at arbeide i høingen for 75 cents dagen. Ved høstarbeidet og træskingen fik han dog næsten det dobbelte i dagløn og tjente da snart saameget, at han kunde betale tilbage for amerikabilletten og fik kjøbt sig nogen klæder. Saa gjorde han sig færdig til samme høst at begynde paa skolen. — Ja, saadan lyder beretningen, der endnu en gang viser sandheden af det gamle ordsprog, som siger: Man kan, hvad man vil.

— De, som paa aarsmødet blev udnævnte paa komiteer i de forskjellige stater, maa begynde at tænke paa, hvor næste aarsmøde skal holdes. Man ønsker at have det i juni maaned næste aar, og jo før man tager bestemmelse om stedet des bedre.

MINNESOTAS "GRAND OLD MAN."

Senator Knute Nelson, at a mass meeting at the Auditorium, Minneapolis, was the object of much, warm-hearted acclimation Saturday, October 14. It was the opening meeting for the election campaign and the senator was the chairman of the meeting. When it was stated that he was to chair the meeting, the entire gathering stood and cheered and waved. Soon after a drum signal greeting was heard out in the hall, as was used during the Civil War and a collection of veterans marched forward to the drumbeat in order to bring "Corporal Knute Nelson" their admiration. The crowd again stood and almost drowned out the drumbeats with their strong and long-lasting cheers.

Knute Nelson will soon be 80 years old, but one couldn't detect his advanced age from his voice which had much of the old fire and strength. One of his colleagues from Wisconsin said: "When Senator Knute Nelson from Minnesota speaks, then the senate listens, yes the entire nation, because they then know that a man of experience and insight is speaking, with good judgment and the courage to say his meaning."

NORTH DAKOTA'S GOVERNOR

Governor Nestos was reelected with a plurality of about 30,000. In that connection it is enjoyable to recall what was to be read recently in National Magazine about a boy who began in common school's first grade at age 16 and is today North Dakota's highest government official. Obstacles mean nothing to Nestos, praised the headline. This man's history consists of an adventure of continual advances that began with his arrival from Norway to Philadelphia in 1893, bringing everything he owned which consisted of some ship scrapings, a broken butter dish which wasn't rounded out and 85 cents in his pocket. He neither spoke nor understood English, but he made it to North Dakota and started work in haying at 75 cents a day. In the harvest and threshing he almost doubled his daily wage and soon earned enough that he could repay for his tiackets to America and he bought some clothes. Then he prepared himself to begin school that fall. — Yes, continues the article, that demonstrates the truth of the old adage that says: A man can do, what he wants to.

---- You who were appointed to the committees for the various states, at the annual meeting, should start thinking about where to hold the next annual meeting. They wanted to have it in June next year and one better think before making the decision about the place.

PAA VOSS.

Aottongaviso
Tone: Gamall folketone.

Pao Voss dar æ eg no fødd aa alen
aa høyre te nepao Dyrvedalen.
Ja Dyrvedalen dan ha eg kjær'
So bondemann ve eg leva her.

Eg æ ei Gollfjorings jenteknøta,
ha lært te spinna, te sy aa bøta,
pao dyrveguten eg sikkort trur.
I Finnesloft ve eg sitja brur.

Eg æ ein borstrending tao dei stramme
aa Lønahorjæ ho æ min granne.
Eg bryto jor åa eg ryggje stein
aa lika meg i min bondeheim.

Eg æ ei jenta so æ so hæppæ
aa høyra te oppi øvre Ræppæ,
jer bondearbei forutan sut.
Snart flytt' eg heim te min borstrandsgut.

Eg æ ei tjukkebygdsjenta rolæ
aa held meg helsto i heimabolæ
I heime hjelpe eg hinne mor
te stedla baade i bu aa flor.

Eg æ ein kvitlar aa elska skojen,
men darfv gløyme eg inkje plojen.
Men tymborskojen han æ no bas,
han skaffa penga so sand aa gras.

Eg æ ein bordøl aa greio bonde
og bondeskjikkjen held nokkonlonde.
Eg bryto joræ og saor 'ne te
aa fædle bjørkjæ aa kjøvre ve.

Eg æ ei sprettande vikjajenta
aa lenje slapp eg pao friar venta.
Men dan so no eg ha valt meg ut
da æ ein støvande joragut.

Jei er fra Vangen bær hat aa kjole,
og jei har gaaet paa danseskole.
Jei danser tango helt brilliant.
I takt og holdning tip top galant.

At jei er pike fra Vossevangen
kan dere se utaf bare gangen.
Nu har jei valt mei en hjærtens kjær.
Hans rette navn "Sjan Frantzen" ær.

A.. F.

AT VOSS

A Young people's air
Tone: Old folk melody

I'm born and raised at Voss
I belong down in Dyrvedalen.
Yes, I love Dyrvedalen dearly
There I want to live as a farmer.

I am a gentle girl from Gullfjerding
I've learned to spin, to sew and mend.
I want a boy from Dyrvedal
And to be a bride in Finneloft.

I am from Borstrond and flow from there
And Lønahorgi is my source.
I plow the land and clear the stones
And am joyful in my farm home.

I am a girl and am so happy
To belong to upper Ræppe
I do farm work without complaint.
Soon I'll move home to my Borstrand boy.

I am a girl from Tjukkebygdi
and am a homebody.
At home I help my mother
to care for house and barn.

I am a Kvitlar and I love the woods,
I don't forget the plow
but the timber forest is the boss,
it produces money just as well as hay.

I am a pleasant farmer from Bordalen
And I follow more or less the farmer's way.
I break the earth and sew in it
And fell birches and haul wood.

I am a dandy girl from Vikja
And haven't waited for suitors
But I have fallen for
A dusty boy of the land.

I am from Vangen and wear a hat and frock,
And I have attended dancing school.
I dance the tango brilliantly
In time and hold most elegantly.

That I am a girl from Vossevangen
you can tell by just my walk.
Now I have captured my dear one's heart.
His proper name is "John Frantzen".

A. F.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

PAA LINJESKODING FOR JARNVEGEN.

(Joh. Lavik i Bondebladet.)

I Myrkdalen og paa Stalheim.

Voss, 23de sept. 1922.

Lineskodingi kunde vel vera ein grand meir verd idag. Ein fekk sjaa meir av Vossestrand!, kva dyrkningsjord der var åa løysa ut, en ein fekk sjaa av dalarne og fjordbotnarne laurdag.

Det er berre nere ved inngongen fraa Draugsvoll, Myrkdalen er ein trong dal. Ovantil vatnet kjem du til ein vid runding i dalen, med sagte hall fraa alle sidor og der laag 5 store gardar tett i tett, og kann verta minst 5 slike til der i same runding. Kornet var kome paa staur og det var so mata og fint at ein lyt segja Vaar-herre hev vore god mot den bygdi. Sameleis stod potetorne. Og finare lende til rydjing skal du leita lenge etter. Sameleis skulde det vera endaa ei 5—6 kilometer innetter, og der var dalen endaa vidare. Heile Myrkdalen ovantil vatnet kann verta til eit einaste engjahall paa baae sidor av dalen mange kilometer uppigjenom.

Ei blidare, romslegare grend veit eg snaudt aa nemna paa Vestlandet, en desse gardarne der so som Mørkve, Skjervheim. Fliseram, Hyrt og endaa ei par til. Dei laag mesta bø i bø.

Haai var slegi yver vide vollar, kornstaurarne stod gule burt-etter bakkarne i heile den store runding og husi laag lettleg eit stykke upp i lidi, sjaalegt var der og fager laag dalen med grøne vollar og tette skoglidar i dei fyrste haustliter.

Fredfull laag dalen i sloknande sumar, men grøden var so rik, at ein helder kjende seg millom velstandsfolk.

Paa bøjarne under Skjervheimshnsi stogga fylgjet og fylkesmann Friis Petersen greidde ut um den sisste lina som ingeniør Bjerke hev stukke. Ho gjev upaaklageleg stigning, berre 20—25 pro mille, og det er likso gode stigningshøve som paa Bergensbana. Samstundes vert der tvo tunnellar, den eine paa 6500, den andre paa vel 3000 meter mot den lange tunnellen paa 12,600 etter det framlag ein hadde fyrr. Og lina kjem ikkje høgare en 400 meter elder derikring. Denne lina rettar tunellen noko meir mot vest, og han kjem ut att øvst i Yvrisdalen. Ho gjeng nord etter dalen eit stykkje og so

LINE SURVEYING FOR THE RAILROAD.

(Joh. Lavik in the Farmer News)

In Myrkdalen and at Stalheim.

Voss, September 23, 1922

Line surveying could be worth a lot more today. One could see more of Vossestrand! On Saturdays, we could see what arable land there was available to develop and the valleys and the inner fjords.

Just down from the entrance to Draugsvoll. Myrkdalen is a narrow valley. Above the water flows from a curve in the valley, but drains from all sides and there lay 5 big farms all in a row and there are 5 similar in the same curve. The grain was up with stalks and it was so even and nice one had to say Our Lord has been good to this district. Likewise stood the potatoes. You would have to look a long time to find nicer land to clear. 5-6 kilometers further in, it was the same and there the valley was even wider. The entire Myrkdalen above the lake could be a single meadow on both sides of the valley many kilometers up through.

I hardly know of a gentler, roomier neighborhood in the West Country than these farms such as Mørkve, Skjervheim, Fliseram, Hyrt and a couple more. They lay nearly door to door.

The hay was mown over wide meadows, the grain stalks stood yellow up the hills in the big curving and the houses lay a short distance up the fields, visible and beautifully lay the valley in the green meadows and the small forests were in their first fall colors.

The valley lay peacefully in the extinguishing summer, but the growth was so rich that one felt like he was among wealthy people.

At the curves below Skjervheims buildings the group was plodding and the County Surveyor Friis Peterson plotted out the last line that the engineer Bjerke had marked. He provided an uncritiziable incline. Only 20—25 per thousand, and that's just as good as the Bergen Railroad. At the same time, there were two tunnels, the one 6500, the other 3000 meters versus the long tunnel of 12,600 in the proposal earlier. And the line came no higher than about 400 meters. This line puts the tunnels somewhat more westerly, and it comes out again high in the Yvris Valley It. goes north along the valley for

gjeng den mindre tunellen mest rett i aust og ein kjem inn att paa den fyrre lina.

Fagre Myrkdal, farvel. Det ber ned att, og langs med det myrke, djupe Myrkdalsvatnet.

Stalheim.

Ogso kring Uppheimsvatnet og nedetter mot Stalheim er gode dyrkningshøve. I Holbygdi kann en visst og vidka ut, endaa der er faa grender paa Vestlandet — rettare sagt i Noreg, som hev finare vitnemaal um arbeidsglade bønder en denne store grendi.

Paa Stalheim greidde kaptein Negaard, sekretær i jarnvegsnemdi fyr Hordafylke, ut um alternativ gjenom Brekkedalen og Jorddalen.

Jarnvegsautoritetarne hev nok sett seg inn i dette fyrr — elder kannhenda er det so at dei ikkje lenger vyrder aa kasta nokon daam av realitet yver ferdi. Generaldirektør Rasmussen hev ikkje vore med paa ferdi fyrr han fraa Bjørgvin kom til Stalheim. Direktør Platon for attende til Oslo idag tidleg, Heggelund, formann i jarnvegsnemdi, kom helder ikkje fyr fylgjet kom til Stalheim. Han var likevel med til Os. Arbeidsministar Mjelde hev derimot vore med heile tidi, og av vaare eigne var fylkesmann Friis Petersen og jarnvegsnemdi fra Hordafylket med, sameleis sekretæren i nemdi. Vidare var der Bergens jarnvegsnemd med Campbell Andersen i brodden. Han er varaformann. I. E. Mowinckel er nemleg paa Hamar. Sekretæren i Bergensnemdi, Grimnæs, or sjølvsagt med deim. Elles møter jarnvegsnemderne i kvart herad, fys Modalen møtte Flatekval og Otterstad, fyr Bradvik, Dale og Brørvik, fyr Voss Bjørgum, Finne, Ullestad og fleire, fyr Vossestrandi Skjervheim og Tveito.

* * *

Snjoen ligg drivande kvit yver alle fjell. Lufti er tindrande skir og skarp, det isar som ein kul gjenom deg av denne fagre verd. Stalheimseventyret ligg framfyr meg i ein skirleik og skarpleik, som eg aldri saag maken til.

Kva jarnvegsnenidi hev set av jarnvegslinorne og lendet veit eg ikkje. Men dei fekk sjaa Nærøy fraa Stalheim. Det var verdt tri vikor med ferder og eting. Gløymer dei det, so var dei ikkje ferdi verd.

Aldri saag eg Stalheim som idag. Aldri reiste Jordalsnuten seg or dalen so byrg og hard i sitt gnellande kveite som idag. Aldri laag solskuggen so staalblaa og skarp yver Nærøyfjorden. Dalbotnen og grøne lidarne nedunder det kvite lakan, var eit eventyr av djupaste grønt i dalbotnen og dei fyrste vemodige haustliter i skog-lidi. Skridorne fraa brunerne til elvi laag med si kvite steingrjot som eit trugsmaal i all denne fegring.

Farvel Nærvøy! Lat meg taka endaa ei siste syn. Veldug er du, hard er du, miskunlaus, eit megtugt verk av megtuge kræfter

a while and the shorter tunnel goes almost straight east and enters again at the previous line.

Beautiful Myrkdal, farewell. It turns down again along the dark, deep Lake Myrkdal.

Stalheim

There is a fertile area around Lake Oppheim and down towards Stalheim. In Holbygdi one can also expand, yet there are few places in the West Country, more correctly Norway that has more testimony of work-glad farmers than this big area.

At Stalheim Captain Norgaard, secretary of the railroad committee for Hordaland, lay out the routes either through Brekkedalen or Jordalen.

The Railroad Authority certainly has looked into this matter before – or maybe it is that they no longer value credit any aspect of reality over the trip. General Director Rasmussen hadn't made the trip before he came to Stalheim from Bergen. Director Platon went back to Oslo early today. Heggelund, chairman of the railroad committee, didn't come until the group got to Stalheim. He was also along to Os. Labor Minister Mjelde, on the other hand, was there the whole time, and of our own, was County Surveyor Friis Peterson and the railroad committee from Hordaland along as well as the secretary of the committee. Further, there was Bergen's Railway Committee with Campbell Anderson in the vanguard. He was vice chairman. I. E. Mowinckel was apparently at Hamar. The secretary of the committee at Bergen, Grimnæs, was, of course, with them. Otherwise the railway committees in each county meet; for Modalen meet Flatekval and Otterstad, for Bradvik, Dale and Brørvik, for Voss, Bjørgum, Finne, Ullestad and others, for Vossestrand, Skjervheim and Tveito.

* * *

The snow was driving white over all the mountains. The air was scintillatingly sharp and clear, it went like a bullet through you and this beautiful world. The Stalheim adventure lay before me like a clear and sharp scene for which I had never seen any match.

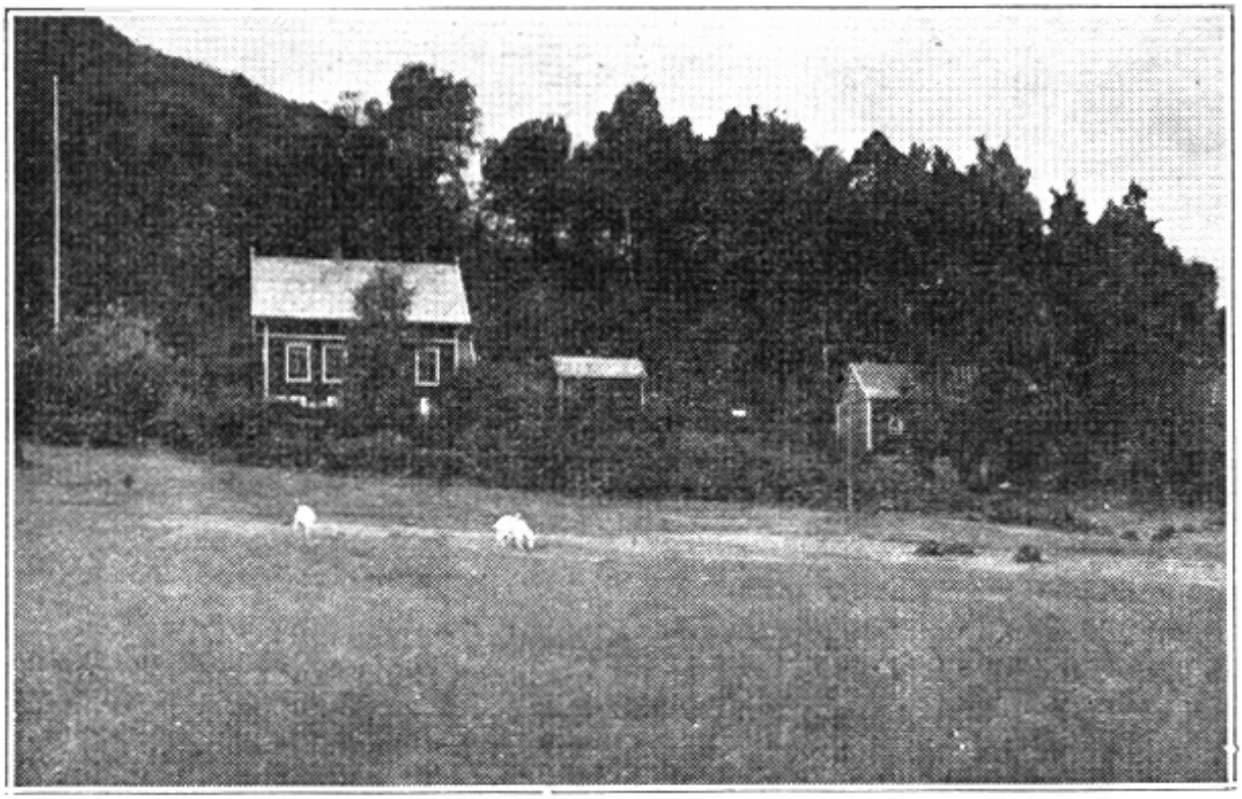
I don't know what the railroad committee had seen of the railroad lines across the country, but they certainly saw Nærøy from Stalheim. It was worth three weeks of travel and dining. If they forget this, then it wasn't worth much.

I've never seen Stalheim like today. Never did Jordalsnut raise itself from the valley so proudly and hard in its gleaming whiteness as today. Never had the shade lay so steel-blue and sharp over the Nærøyfjord. The valley floor and the green meadows below the white layers were a fairytale of deepest green in the valley floor and the first melancholy autumn change in the tree lines. The slides from the springs to the rivers lay with their white rocks a threat to all this happiness.

Farewell Nærvøy! Give me one last look. You are powerful, you are hard, unmerciful, a mighty work of mighty powers.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

'GAMLEHJEM" PAA VOSS.



Gode vossingar i Amerika!

Jeg har faat i opdrag at skrive til vosser i Amerika om en sag som fortiden er under arbeide paa Voss. Det er om oprettlse af et gamlehem for bygden. Det er stor trang for et sligt hjem. Visstnok har vi "Voss Enkjeheim", som blev oprettetj af presten Miltzow, men det er saa altfor faa. som kan faa plads der. Desuten er det bare for kvinder. — Vi mangler et gamlehjem, som kan gi plads for baade kvinder og mænd. Der er saa mange gamle udslitte folk i bygden, som ingen anden utvei har i sin alderdom end fattigkassen. Derfor er det en stor og god opgave at faa oprettet et hjem, hvor saadanne gamle kan faa plads. Men det vil koste mange penge, og vi er udelukkende henvist til frivillige gaver.

Da vi ved, at vore gode frender i Amerika elsker hjembygden og gjerne vil være med at gi bidrag til gode formaal herhjemme. vil jeg herved lægge denne sak frem og rette en opfordring til vossingerne derborte om at være med.

Vossingerne i Amerika har mange gange før vist sin offervilje. Jeg skal bare nævne det store og oppfrende arbeide som er gjort for Voss "Barneheim". Kunde den samme offervilje ogsaa bli vist for den paatænkte "Voss Gamleheim", saa vilde det vække glæde herhjemme.

Jeg skal i korthed redegjøre for sagen og dens stilling.

Good vossings in America!

I have been given the assignment to write to the vossings in America about a matter underway in Voss. It involves building an old folk's home in the district. There is a great need for such a facility. Of course we have the "Voss Widow's Home", which was built by the Reverend Miltzow, but there are very few who can find a place there. Besides, it is only for women. – We lack an old folk's home, which can be a place for both women and men. There are so many old worn-out people in the area that have no recourse in their old age than charity. Therefore it is a good project to build a home where such people can find a place. But it will cost a lot of money, and we are forced to turn to voluntary gifts.

Since we know that our good friends in America love their home area and like to participate in good causes here at home, I propose this project and direct a plea to the vossings over there to join in this.

The vossings in America many times before have shown their charity. I shall only refer to the big and kind work that was done for Voss "Barneheim". If the same voluntary giving would be shown for the planned "Voss Old Folk's Home", it would create much happiness here home.

Briefly, I shall editorialize for the project and its position.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

For et aars tid siden sendte en af eierne af bladet Hordaland, fru Marie Alvestad-Haakonsen, en skrivelse til Voss herredsstyre, hvori hun meddelte, at hun vilde gi et jordstykke med uthus til en værdi af ca. kr. 15,000 — til et vordende gamlehjem for Vossebygden. Tidligere hadde lensmand J. Lillegraven git kr. 5000 — til samme formaal. Herredsstyret modtog gaven med tak og en nævnd, som skulde arbeide videre med saken, blev valgt.

Nævnden bestaar av følgende, fru Alvestad-Haakonsen (formd.) boghandler A. S. Ullestad (næstformd.), lensmand J. Lillegraven, kasserer, fru Dr. Lærum og fru Brekke. Foruten de nævnte gaver er der til dato indsamlet ca. kr. 5000 — og ved testamente fra nylig afdøde Odd K. Gjerstad kr. 3,500. — Alt i alt skal vi nu saaledes raade over en sum paa opimot kr. 30,0000. — Men det trænges mindst ligesaa meget til for at kunne gaa igang med bygningen.

Jeg sender med et billede af eiendommen, som fru Alvestad-Haakonsen har git. Den ligger i Rognslid tæt ved Vossevangen og like ved Rognsfossen. ,

Den ligger ualmindelig frit og solrigt og er særdeles godt skikket til plads for "gamlehiem".

Rundt omkring i bygderne arbeides der for oprettelse af gamlehjem. Jeg læste nylig om etpar steder, der man hadde modtat store gaver fra Amerika.

Jeg haaber ogsaa, at mange udvandrede vossinger vil være med i denne sag og gi bidrag, smaa eller store. Ligesaa vil jeg haabe, at norske aviser derborte stiller sig velvillig til sagen og foranstalter indsamlinger.

Jeg føler mig forvisset om, at denne opfordring vil finde gjenklang i hundreder af vossingers hjerter, vossinger som gjerne vil være med og ofre lidt til fordel for de gamle i sin hjembygd Voss.

Bidragene kan sendes til lensmand J. Lillegraven eller til Voss Sparebank.

Voss, Norge 23de Oktober 1922.

Anders S. Ullestad.

—"Dette er et af de mest interessante bygdelags-hefter, vi nogensinde har læst", stod der at læse i "Reform" om Vossingens forrige nummer; og Minneapolis Tidende finder en hel kultursaga deri med meget andet interessant vossestof. Hvad synes de mange penneføre vossinger, som sparer paa pennen og sparer paa dollaren? Er det ikke paa tide at de vaagner op lidt? Haaber, at medlemmerne vil gaa efter naboer og bekjendte og faa dem med i laget, og at gamle medlemmer ikke forglemmer at sende ind kontingenten, saasnart den forfalder.

A year ago one of the owners of the newspaper Hordaland, Mrs Marie Alvestad-Haakonsen, sent a letter to the Voss Township Council that she wanted to give a piece of property with outbuildings of a value of NKR 15,000 – toward a needed old folk's home for the district. Earlier Sheriff J. Lillegraven had given to the same cause. The Town Council accepted the gift with gratitude and elected a committee to carry the work further.

The committee consists of the following: Mrs. Alvestad-Haakonsen (chmn.), bookdealer A. S. Ullestad (vice chmn.), Sheriff J. Lillegraven, treasurer, Mrs. Dr. Lærum and Mrs. Brekke. In addition to the above mentioned gifts about NKR 5000 – and from an estate of the recently deceased Odd K. Gjerstad, NKR 3,500. – All together is given about NKR 30,000. – but at least a similar amount is needed before they can begin with the building.

I am sending a picture of the property, that Mrs. Alvestad-Haakonsen has given. It lays in Rognsli right near Vossevangen and next to the Rognfoss.

It lies uncommonly exposed and sunny and is especially appropriate for "gamleheim".

There has been work going around the area for the creation of an old folk's home. I read recently of a couple of places that had received large gifts from America.

I also hope that many of the emigrated vossings will join in this effort and lend their support, both small and large. Similarly, I hope the Norwegian newspapers over there will show themselves supportive of the cause and prepare collections.

I have the feeling that this donation will find echoes in hundreds of vossing hearts, vossings who will be willing to offer a little as their part for their hometown Voss.

Contributions may be sent to Sheriff J. Lillegraven or to the Voss Savings Bank.

Voss, Norway, October 23, 1922.

Anders S. Ullestad

—"This is one of the most interesting bygdelags newsletters we have ever read", was to be read in "Reform" about Vossingen's recent number, and The Minneapolis Tidende finds an entire culture saga in it with a lot of other interesting material. What do you think, you many literate vossings, who are saving your pens and dollars? Isn't it soon time that you risk a little? I hope that you members will go after your neighbors and friends and get them in the club, and that the old members don't forget to send in your subscription when it falls due.

ET OG ANDET PAA VOSS.

Flere bekjendte forretninger paa Voss har iaar et jubilæums aar. Den ældste af disse er Rokne's jernvarehandel, som nu er 70 aar og næst Styrk Ullestads forretning — den ældste, som nu drives paa Vangen. Den begyndte i 1852 af Knut Knutson Rokne, •—• søn til "Storesmeden" Knut Larson Rokne, der var 6 aar i smede-lære i byen og var den første, som forarbeidede arbeidsvogne i bygden. Forretningen paa Vangen begyndtes med vognarbeide, hvortil, der etterhvert føiedes jernvarehandel. I 1883 begyndte sønnen Lars Rokne at forarbeide de kjendte fjæreskjarrer; men i 1898 overtoges forretningen af Georg K. Rokne den nuværende eier, der sluttede med vognarbeidet og har drevet bare handelen.

Saa er det Evanger Forbrugsforening, som den 8de juli havde 50 aars jubilæum og feirede dagen med en stor fest. Det var i 1872 foreningen var stiftet. Lensmaud Mugaas, som er den eneste gjenlevende af stifterne vistes stor hyldest. Foreningen arbeidede sig smaat, men jevnt fremover.

Voss Uldvarefabrik er 25 aar. Den begyndte driften i 1897. Anders Vinje fra Vossestranden byggede fabrikken og drev den de første aar men solgte til Vangens Elektricitetværk. I 1911 kjøbte E. P. Hoven fabrikken men solgte den i 1917 til et aktieselskab. Der var begyndt med l spindestol og 2 vævestoler, nu er der 3 spindestoler og 9 vævestoler. I 1919 kjøbte det Voss Dampfargeri, som det ogsaa driver.

—Kronstadhuset — et af Vangens ældste huse er nedrevet og Voss Vexel og Landmandsbank bygger paa tomten.

—Indsamling til orgel i Raundalskirken paagaar. Svend Heg og hustru fra Seattle, Wash., har givet kr. 100 dertil. Til Drangsvolds kirkens orgelfond var modtaget kr. 300.00 som var indsamlet af Ole S. Vinje, Madison, Wis.

---Anfin Styrkson Finne var 70 aar den 28de september s. 1.og var gjenstand for adskillig hyldest. Det var han som stod i spidsen for arbeidet med at faa reist mindestøtten paa Vangen i1905 for veteranerne, som var med i krigen 1807—14, og fik samlet de fleste oplysninger om disse. Han var det ogsaa som sammen med redaktør Ludv. Brue fik dannet Voss Sogelag og var dets formand i 9.aar. Meget af Lagets første skrifter er det som han har skrevet.

—Knut Evanger, som er kjøbmand i Vadsø, Finmarken, blev ihøst indkaldt til storthinget, hvor han tog plads som representant for Finmarksbyerne istedetfor Arnold Holmbo, som blev statsraad.. Han reiste fra Evanger, Voss, før han var voxen; har nu en stor forretning i Vadsø og har været svært meget benyttet i offentlige tillidshverv der. Han havde vistnok før været storthingsmand havde han ikke frabedt sig valg, siges der.

Der sidder da nu 3 vossinger i Norges storthing.

ONE THING OR ANOTHER AT VOSS.

Several well known businesses in Voss are celebrating jubilees this year. The oldest of these is Rokne's hardware store, which is now and the next is Ullestad's business — the oldest, now operated at Vangen was begun in 1852 by Knut Knutson Rokne, — son of "Big Smith" Knut Larson Rokne, who had been in blacksmith apprenticeship in town for 6 years and was the first who made work wagons in the area. The business on Vangen started with wagon work afterward gradually yielding to hardware sales. In 1883, the son Lars Rokne began to make the familiar two-wheeled carts, but in 1898 the business was taken over by the present owner Georg K. Rokne, who quit making wagons and has only carried on the sales.

Then it is Evanger Consumer Store, which on July 8 will have its 50 year jubilee and celebrated the day with a big party. The association was started in 1872. Sheriff Mugaas, the only survivor remaining, was shown much acknowledgment. The business started slowly, but increased gradually.

Voss Woolen Mill is 25 years old. It began work in 1897. Anders Vinje from Vossestrand built the factory and ran it the first years but sold it to Voss Electric Company. In 1911 E. P. Hoven bought the factory but sold it in 1917 to a corporation. It began with 1 spinning machine and 2 looms, now there are 3 spinning machines and 9 looms. In 1919 it bought Voss Steam Dyeing Works, which it also operates.

—Kronstad Building — one of the oldest buildings at Vangen was razed and Voss Vexel and Landmansbank built on the lot.

—Collection for an organ in Raundals Church is going on. Svend Heg and his wife in Seattle, WA, have given NKR100 for it. Drangsvold's organ fund has received NKR 300.00 that was collected by Ole S. Vinje, Madison, WI.

—Anfin Styrkson Finne was 70 years old the 28th of September recently and was the recipient of much honor. It was he who led the work for raising a monument at Vangen for the veterans who were in the war in 1807-14, and collected most of the information about it. He was with editor Ludvig Brue in starting the Voss Historical Society and was its president for 9 years. He wrote a lot of the society's first publications.

—Knut Evanger, who is a merchant in Vadsø, Finnmark, was called into the Storting this fall, where he assumed the position as representative for the towns in Finnmark in place of Arnold Holmbo, who joined the Cabinet. He left Evanger, Voss, before he was grown and now owns a large business in Vadsø and has been greatly utilized in public service there. It is said that he undoubtedly would have been a Stortingsman before had he not refused nomination.

Now there are 3 vossings sitting in Norway's Storting.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

GAMLE VOSSEDRAGTER.

Den 2den juli var der fremvist endel gamle vossedragter i ungdomshallen paa Vossevangen. Der var et stort udvalg af svarte-nasduker og andre skaut, samt hvide forklæder, brudetrøier med spænder, udsyede skjorter, perlepynt, kniplinger og forskjellig slags søm. Man fik se de forskjellige stykker, som hørte til brudens ridedragt og den, som brugtes i kirken. Ridedragten bestod af den saakaldte "brurahat", en med perler udsyet hue, "randestakjin" med grønne "kvara" og "bordor", fastsyet liv med spænder paa hver side og blaa trøie under.

I kirken brugtes en blaa "grønkvara" stak, blaa trøie med sølvspænder, perlebringklud, sølvbelte, og krone paa hovedet.

Den ældste brudgomsdragt var bukse, langvest og kufte af mygt skind og rigt prydet med søm i grønne, røde og blaae farver. Senere brugtes "knæbrok", kort vest og kort trøie. Paa hovedet havdes hoie hjeimme-lagende hatte med spende paa siden.

Det var Voss folkemuseum som ved L. Kindem havde faaet de forskjellige klædningsstykker udlaante.

DØDE PAA VOSS.

Ingeborg O. Kvale f. Hydning, 53; Knut O. Mørkve (Løne) 23; Knut A. Dolve, 44; Johannes Harberg, 23: Ivar Nilson Lie, 68; Lars B. Lemme, 84; Erik H. Lilleteig, 75; Anna S. Vinje f. Reime, 36; Sigrid Bjørnson, 57; Britha T. Træn, 41: Anna A. Rong, 95; Ingeborg N. Prestegaard f. Lillegraven; Hans O. Gjeitle, 84; Lars N. Rokne, 20; Janna Hetle, f. Lien, 37; Johannes A. Himle, 70; Knut L. Grove, 72; Ole Samsonson Væthe; Margretha Knutsdatter Afdal, 82; Nils K. Lirhus, 77; Cecilia N. Eide, 44; Martha Magnesdatter Steine, 80; Guri Bjørnesdatter Himle, f. Rong, 73; Guro S. Gjerskval, f. Dukstad, 84; Kari Endeve, f. Bjerke, 83; Kari Magnesdatter Liland, 91; Anguna E. Norekval, 63; Anguna E. Hylle, f. Øvsthus, 82.

Vossestranden: Erik .K. Sundve, 70.

RETTELSER.

I no. l, side 11 for dette aar, siges at Lars Anderson Flage var den første norske sagfører i Chicago. Det skulde være Nils Anderson Flage. Han gik under navnet Larson.

I no. 3 side 3, staar Amund Grove istedet for Graue og Steffa Rokne istedetfor Isak; og paa side 9 s. no. staar Ygte istedetfor Ygre.

OLD VOSS COSTUMES.

On the 2nd of July a number of old Voss costumes were exhibited at the Youth Hall at Vossevangen. There was a wide variety of black kerchiefs and other headgear, together with white aprons, bridal jackets with buckles, embroidered shirts, pearl decoration, lace and various kinds of stitching. Demonstrated were the various articles that were part of a bridal riding costume and those that were used in church. The riding costume consisted of the so-called "bridal crown", one with pearls and embroidered cap, the "border skirt" with green "quarter" and border, embroidered bodice on each side and a blue jacket underneath.

In the church a green-bordered skirt was used, blue jacket with silver buckles, pearl breast cloth, silver belt and a crown on the head.

The oldest bridegroom's suit was pants, long vest and sweater of soft leather, richly decorated with stitching in green, red and blue colors. Later, "kneebreeches" were used, a short vest and a short jacket. On the head they had a home-made hat with buckles on the sides.

It was Voss Folk Museum via L. Kindem that lent the various clothing items.

DEATHS AT VOSS.

Ingeborg O. Kvale neé Hydning, 53; Knut O. Mørkve (Løne) 23; Knut A. Dolve, 44; Johannes Harberg, 23; Ivar Nilson Lie, 68; Lars B. Lemme, 84; Erik H. Lilleteig, 75; Anna S. Vinje neé Reime, 36; Sigrid Bjørnson, 57; Britha T. Træn, 41; Anna A. Rong, 95; Ingeborg N. Prestegaard neé Lillegraven; Hans O. Gjeitle, 84; Lars N. Rokne, 20; Janna Hetle neé Lien, 37; Johannes A. Himle, 70; Knut L. Grove, 72; Ole Samsonson Væthe; Margaretha Knutsdatter Afdal, 82; Nils K. Lirhus, 77; Cecilia N. Eide, 44; Martha Magnesdatter Steine, 80; Guri Bjørnesdatter Himle neé Rong, 73; Guro S. Gjerskval neé Dukstad, 84; Kari Endeve neé Bjerke, 83; Kari Magnesdatter Liland, 91; Anguna E. Norekval, 63; Anguna E. Hylle neé Øvsthus, 82.

Vossestranden: Erik K. Sundve, 70.

CORRECTIONS.

In Num. 1, page 11 for this year, it says Lars Anderson Flage was the first Norwegian lawyer in Chicago. It should have been Nils Anderson Flage. He used the name Larson.

In Num. 3, page 3, it stands Amund Grove instead of Graue and Steffa Rokne instead of Isak, and on page 9 , the last number, it reads Ygte instead of Ygre.

DE GODE GAMLE VOSSENAVNE.

I vor tid, da der foretages granskninger paa saa mange omraader, er det naturligt, at man skulde søge at klarlægge betydningen af de gamle navne, som forefindes i de forskjellige bygder i Norge, og som mange af indvandrerne til Amerika bærer. Disse navne forskninger er ikke alene af betydning for at kunne bestemme de forskjellige folkevandringer ved beslegtede navne, men ogsaa for at bestemme de forskjellige kulturtrin og alderen af de forskjellige strøgs bebyggelse. Det maa desuden siges at være af adskillig interesse for enhver at vide betydningen af det navn, man bærer og bruger til dagligdags, og som har været brugt kanske i mere end 2000 aar.

Voss bar en mængde af de aller ældste gaardsnavne, som findes i Norge, ja flere end de fleste bygder; og da disse betegner en eller anden særegen ting eller beskaffenhed ved stedet, er det som en hel liden historie fra denne ældgamle tid, hvorfra der ellers ingen skrevne beretninger findes, og det kan have sin moro naar samtalen dreier sig om hjemstavn og slegt, at fortælle derom.

Ved at betragte disse navne vil man finde at Voss ikke blev bygget paa en dag, men at det dog har faaet en ikke ringe befolkning nogenlunde paa samme tid hvilket synes at fremgaa af de mange navne af ensartet sammensætning, som det har fra den første tid. Senere bebyggelser har andre navneformer med anden betydning.

De ældste navne i Norge er de, som indeholder eller har inde-holdt betegnelsen "vin", der betyder græsmark eller havnegang. Dette ord er saa gammelt, at man var sluttet med at bruge det som navn paa nye gaarde før den historiske tid begyndte, eller før aaret 800. Man vil endog henføre det til bronsealderen, der som bekjent regnes for afsluttet omkring aar 400 før Christi fødsel.

Af gaardsnavne med et let "vin" findes i dagligt brug endnu i navnet Vinje og Vinsand paa Voss; men det forefindes desuden, at de fleste navne, som ender paa *e,* har i gammeltid havt endelsen "vin"', saaledes Lekve, der oprindelig hed Leikvin og er sammensat af ordene Leik (leg) og vin (græsmark), hvilket af os vilde kaldes Legeplads. Ligeledes navnet Møn, der i tidernes løb er sammendraget fra Mo-vin af mo og vin, græsgangen ved moen, til sin nuværende form.

Følgende Gaardsnavne har havt "vin" som endeled: Væte, Rekve, Røte, Sæve, Hæve, Dolve, Gjerme, Honve, Lødve, Pinne, Skjerpe, Grevle, Lønne, Hefte, Fletre, Hegle, Endeve, Melve, Helleve, Kyte, Hylle, Ygre, Skiple, Reime, Vike, Kinne, Rene, Nyre, Sonve, Ronve, Græe, Himle, Olde, Væle, Fære, Dymbe, Gjelle, Glymme og Skutle. Sammendragne er: En, Tøn, Bryn og Træn. I Evanger er der Væle, Elge, Gjeitle og Styve. — I

THE GOOD OLD VOSS NAMES.

During our time, when research is done in many areas, it would be natural to try to elucidate the meanings of the old names in the various districts of Norway, and which many of the immigrants to America carry. These name researches aren't only of meaning to help decide the various nomadic periods by related names, but also to demonstrate the various steps and age of the building of the various neighborhoods. In addition they must be of varying interest to know the meaning of the name one bears and uses daily, and which has been used maybe more than 2000 years.

Voss has many of the oldest farm names that are found in Norway, yes, more than in most districts; and these indicate one or the other special thing or character of the place, it is like a whole little history from ancient times, from where we find no written information and can have enjoyment when the conversation turns to home origin or relationship, or talk of it.

If one regards these names we find that Voss wasn't built in one day but that it has had its humble beginnings at somewhat the same time seems to progress from the many names of simple union, which we have from the earliest times. Later developments have other forms of names with other meanings.

The oldest names in Norway are those which contain or have contained the syllable "vin", which means grassy field or pasture. This word is so old that people quit using it as a name before written history started, or before the year 800. One would have to refer to the Bronze Ages which is estimated to have ended about 400 years before the birth of Christ.

The convenient "vin" is found in everyday use in the names Vinje and Vinsand at Voss but it is additionally found that most names that end with *–e*, have in ancient times had the ending "vin", for example Lekve, which originally was Leikvin or is put together from the words Leik (play) and vin (grassy field), which is also a playground. Similarly, the name Møn, which in the course of time was put together from Mo-vin of Mo and vin, pasture in the meadow, to its present form.

The following farm names have had "vin" as a portion: Væte, Rekve, Røte, Sæve, Hæve, Dolve, Gjerme, Honve, Lødve, Pinne, Skjerpe, Grevle, Lønne, Hefte, Fletre, Hegle, Endeve, Melve, Helleve, Kyte, Hylle, Ygre, Skiple, Reime, Vike, Kinne, Rene, Nyre, Sonve, Ronve, Græe, Himle, Olde, Væle, Fære, Dymbe, Gjelle, Glymme and Skutle. Contractions are: En, Tøn, Bryn and Træn. In Evanger we have Væle, Elge, Gjeitle and Styve. — Vossestranden has Sundve, Finne, Mørkve and

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Vossestranden er det Sundve, Finne, Mørkve, Sivle og Hemre, samt Løn, Høn, og Slæn som er sammendragne.

Efter vinnavnene er det navne med "heim" (bosted), som er ældst. De blev heller ikke brugte i nye gaardsnavne efter aaret 800 før de i nutiden anvendes stundom paa udskiftede steder. Paa Voss haves af disse navne Opheim, (op og heim) Litsheim, Vestreheim, Ringheim, Selheim, Seim (Sæheim af sø) samt Kvitheim, som Dukstad, Lirhus og Lofthus er delt fra. Paa Vossestranden er: Skjervheim, Herheim og Stalheim.

I begyndelsen af den historiske tid er det man begyndte at bruge endelsen "stad", helst sammen med et mandsnavn, saaledes Gjerstad, (Geir og stad) Dagestad (Dagi af Dagfin og stad) Eimstad, Eimundstad), Ullestad (Ulvaldestad), Istad (vistnok Iristad), Skulestad, af Skule og stad. Man finder her de historiske personer. Man kan bare tænke sig til at Skule Jarl har boet paa Skulestad, medens har var formynder for den unge Haakon Haakonson, og saa har han havt Dagfin Bonde paa Dagestad til at holde styr paa sig selv. Ja, dette er nu ikke netop historisk fastslaaet, men muligheden taler derfor. I Evanger haves Sigvaldstad eller Sevaldstad forbundet med et mandsnavn, samt Bolstad, Bergstad, Mestad og Brakestad af anden betydning. ,

Dette er da "noget lidet af meget andet" om de gamle gaardsnavne paa Voss. Der er selvfølgelig meget mere at fortælle om dem, og der er mange flere gode gamle navne at omtale paa Voss; rnen dette maa være til en anden gang. Hvad vi især har lagt mærke til er brugen af de gamle vin-navne, som ender paa e og er vanskelige at give den rette udtalo paa engelsk, hvorfor mange har foretrukket at kalde sig Nelson, Johnson, Knutson, Larson, Pederson og lignende, som bringer deres hele familie til at blive blandet i svermen, uden at man af omtale eller skrift kan kjende den ene fra den anden eller en svenske fra en nordmand. Det spørgsmaal kan da stille sig for os, om det ikke vilde være bedre at antage en ældre form af det gamle navn paa den gaard, hvorpaa indvandreren var født paa Voss, da denne godt lader sig udtale paa hvilketsomhelst sprog. Et navn som Kyte, for exempel, der oprindelig kaldtes Kytvin, men i hele middelalderen kaldtes Kytin, kan meget godt udtales paa engelsk og vilde lyde meget pent paa dette sprog. Et andet navn er Grevle, der oprindelig hedte Greflovin eller Greflvin, i forbindelse med elvenavnet, men da dette var noget tungt at udtale, kaldtes det i middelalderen udover for Greflin, et navn, som vilde være misundelsesværdigt paa hvilketsomhelst sprog.

Alle disse Vin-navne kommer nærmere til den gamle form ved som endelsesbogstav at tilføie en n, og det overlades til videre betragtning, om dette ikke var bedre end at tilføie en Y, som tidt har været gjort her, eller forandre det hele navn til noget, som ingen rod eller mening har.

Sivle and Hemre, as well as Løn, Høn and Slæn which are contractions.

After the "vin" names there are the names with "heim" (dwelling) that are the oldest. They were hardly used as new farm names after the year 800 until the present when they are occasionally used for inherited property. At Voss we have the names Opheim (opp and heim), Litsheim, Vestreheim, Ringheim, Selheim, Seim (Sæheim from sjø), as well as Kvitheim, from which Dukstad, Lirhus and Lofthus are divided. At Vossestrand are: Skjervheim, Herheim and Stalheim

In the beginning of recorded history people started to use the ending "stad", usually together with a man's name, for example Gjerstad (Geir and stad), Dagestad (Dagi from Dagfin and stad), Eimstad (Eimunstad), Ullestad (Ulvaldstad), Istad (evidently Iristad), Skulestad, from Skule and stad. One finds persons of history here. One can't help but imagining Earl Skule living at Skulestad while they were guardians of the young Haakon Haakonson, and then he had Dagfin Bonde at Dagestad maintaining control. Yes, this hasn't been confirmed by history, but the possibilities are there. In Evanger there are the names Sigvaldstad or Sevaldstad combined a man's name as well as Bolstad, Bergstad, Mestad and Brakestad of other meanings.

This then is, "a little bit of a lot else" about the old farm names at Voss. There, of course, is a lot more that can be said about them and there are many more names at Voss, but we will have to leave it for another time. What we have especially noticed in the use of the old vin names which end in –e and which are hard to correctly pronounce in English, which is why many have chosen to call themselves Nelson, Johnson, Knutson, Larson, Peterson etc. which brings their entire family to be mixed in the swarm which one can neither distinguish from the pronunciation or the writing or can recognize one from another or tell a Swede from a Norwegian. Then the question arises, if it wouldn't be better to adopt an older form of a name of an old farm, since for the immigrant who was born at Voss, this would be easily enunciated in any language. A name like Kyte, for example, which originally was Kytvin, but throughout the Middle Ages was called Kytin, can easily be pronounced in English and sounds good in this language. Another name is Grevle, which originally was Greflovin or Greflvin, which in combination with the name of the river, was difficult to pronounce. In the Middle Ages, it was called Greflin, a name which would be enviable in any language.

All these Vin names come closer to the old form using the ending letter n, and after further consideration, it is better than following with a y, which has been done here (in America. Ed.), or changing the entire name to something that has no reason or meaning.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

GARDA-REGLA FRAA ØVRE EKSINGADALÆ.

Gullbraa: Dar Kvitenosi med skautet staar
ligg Gullbraa-garden med gull i haar.

Eksæ: Paa breide aksli og bringa rund
vart garden timbra med øksemunn.

Trefadl: Der bu dei trygt paa eit klufta tre
greinerna æ tre dalamid.

Brakestad: Garden si hetta er Langesletta
Fuglen sit vil er Ulvagjil.

Nesheim: Garden ligg i leidi under Hundalsheidi
Soli stangar dei væne vangar paa breiddi.

Bergo : Vassbjørg er romsleg gard — steinen hard
Vatne yngla aur, skogen staur, som i tuva maur.

Bindingabø: Bindingabødn ligg langst med strand
skift av ein Løk — med bru til band.

Fosse: Garden vaktar Glupen og Bjørnen vaktargavl'n
Snjodn paa Graasida styrer Skavl'n.

Yksendal'. Paa kultæ var dar bjørnesæte,
daa Yksnadalen vart gard.
No er der berre Bergulvlæte —
um Varaskrida det bar.

Gardaregla fraa Nedre Eksingadalæ veit me Jakob Vonheim hev kunna og no vilde me gjerne faa henne prenta og.

"Bondebladet".

Husk paa Vosseturen. Send besked til komiteens formand, Guvernør Nestos, eller nogen anden af komiteen for reisen, hvis man tænker paa at reise. Ingen leilighed vil være bedre til et besøg i hjembygden.

Alle hefterne af de *2* aarsgange af "Vossingen", som nu er udkomne kan faaes tilkjøbs ved at tilskrive sekretæren eller kassereren. De, som ikke har dem, synes vi, burde faa fat paa dem. De passer udmærket til gave for slegtningen paa Voss, og til andre. Støt Skriftet og laget hvad du kan. Det sømmer sig vist godt for sambygdinger.

FARM JINGLES FROM UPPER EKSINGADAL

Gullbraa: There was Kvitenosi with its headdress
Below lay Gullbraa farm with golden hair.

Eksæ: On broad shoulders and round breast
The farm was timbered with ax mouths.

Trefadl: There they live securely on a split log
The branches are three small dales.

Brakestad: The farm is called Langesletta
The wild bird is wolf-like.

Nesheim: The farm lies below Hundal heights
sun tosses the meadows on the bottomland.

Bergo: Vasbjørg is a spacious farm — stone hard
Water tinkles, forest is thick like a swarm.

Bindingabø: Bindingbø lies along the beach
traded for an onion—with bride as a seal.

Fossæ: Farm guards ravine, bear watches the gable
snow on Grayside directs the snow drift.

Yksendal The bear seat was on the stump
When Yksnadal became a farm.
Now there are only cries of mountain wolves
Around the Vara slide it carries.

Jakob Vonheim could recite these jingles from lower (? Ed.) Eksingadal and now we wanted to have them printed.

"Farmer's News"

Remember the trip to Voss. Send a notice to the committee chairman, Governor Nestos or any other member of the committee before the trip if you're thinking of going. There will be no better opportunity to visit the hometown.

All the pamphlets from the second year of "Vossingen" that have been published are available for sale by writing to the secretary or treasurer. Those of you who don't have them, ought to get them. They make excellent gifts for relatives in Voss, and for others. Support the newsletter and the club as much as you are able. It well befits our bygd fellows.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Da æ eit fint aa herlæ drag
te komma såman i eit lag
besjæla tao dei samme tankar,
at, kvar me so i væræ vankar,
vaor fædraheim me sansa ve,
aa da me kunna, hjelpa te
aa samla alt, som a te finnast
aa verna alt, som a te minnas
te æra fyr dei, som fostra os
aa kasta heider yver gamla Voss.

Sprelt yver landet vossa-ætna leva her;
kan ikkje møtast mæ ting edlu kjyrkja pao vossagjæi
men i adle samfundklassa
findst dar vessar yver alt.
aa sin stilling kan dei passa
om da høgste pladsen gjaldt.

Aa summe kan møtast ein vakkor dag
te rippa op gande vossa stubba
aa spinna so nye frao dag te dag
te minne om adle dei gamle gubba,
som strævde heilt saort fyr ophalde vaort
mendo norskheit i barmen dei planta,
aa vilje aa mot fek ti te slao rot,
so dan heilstøipto karen ingjinting vanta,

It is a fine and grand day
to meet together as a club.
Inspired by those with similar thoughts,
so that those of us who waver,
will be reminded of our fatherland.
And that we could help
to gather all that can be found,
to preserve everything that can be remembered,
to respect them, who fostered us,
and threw honor over old Voss.

Countrywide, Voss heritage is alive here.
Can we not meet in court or church on Voss-work?
Vossings are found everywhere,
In all levels of society,
And they can guard their position,
that counts as the highest place.

And some will meet on a beautiful day,
to recite and tell old vossing tales,
and spin some new ones from day to day
as mementos to all the old men
who strove until the end.
They planted Norwegianism in our bosoms
and with will and courage it took root
so the whole-cast fellow had nothing lacking.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Nr. 1. 5te aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1923.

VOSSELAGET

er en organisation af personer, som er fødte paa Voss, Norge, og saadannes efterkommere. Dets opgave er især at hjælpe til med at vedligeholde forbindelsen med hverandre og fremme kjendskabet til alt, som er af særlig interesse med hensyn til historie, slegtskab og virke baade i Amerika og i Norge.

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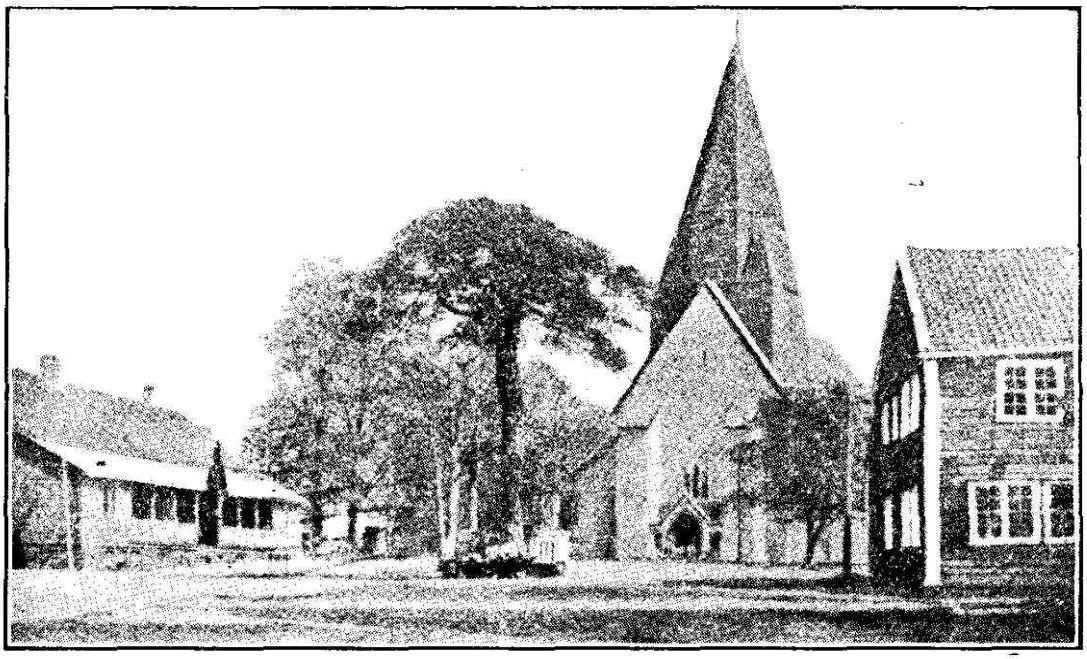
VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.

Nr. 1. 5te aarg.

VOSSEVANGENS GAMLE KIRKE.



Foran: Kirkebakken, Holbergs Plads, Holbergs Furu. Til venstre: Milzows Stiftelse, Enkehjemmet. Til høire: Rødebygningen i prestegaarden. Ludvig Holbergs rum i 2den etage.

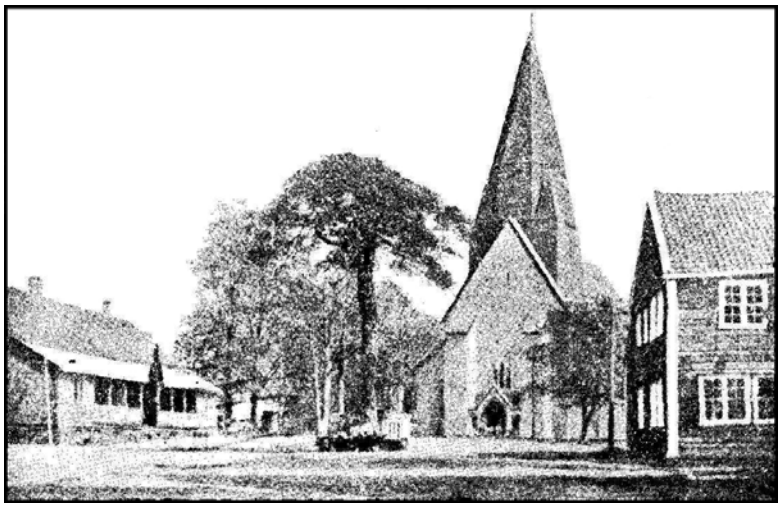
VOSSINGEN

Newspaper for Vosselag

Continuation of the oldest bygdelag newspaper in America. 1857-1860.

No. 1. **5th year**

VOSSEVANGEN'S OLD CHURCH



Foreground: Churchyard, Holberg Square, Holberg's Fir. Left: The Miltzow Establishment, Widow's Home. Right: The Red Building in the minister's farm. Ludvig Holberg's room in the 2nd floor. Edited cover by S.J. Nuland.

VOSSELAGETS EMBEDSMÆND:

Præsident — Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.

Vice-præsident — R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.

Sekretær — K. A. Rene, 1248 Jenifer Str., Madison, Wis.

Kasserer — John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.

Redaktør — K. A. Rene.

Medlemskontingent $1.00 for aaret. Enkle numre 25 cent.

VOSSETUREN.

Det har allerede været talt meget om turen til Voss i dette aar, og der næres det haab at ret mange nu har Bestemt sig til at reise, og at andre har opmærksomheden henvendt derpaa. Vi har hørt fra endel, men venter at høre fra flere. Laget har ikke sat nogen bestemt afgangstid andet end at de, som ønsker at reise tidlig, helst bør tage med den Norske Amerika Linies skib, som afgaar fra New York den 8de mai. Mange kan vel ikke gaa saa tidlig men vil reise i juni og for at faa selskab vil vi anmode alle om at tage med det skib, som afgaar fra New York den 12te juni. Festlighederne paa Voss vil finde sted i juli maaned, og det er da at haabe, at mange vil være der fra Amerika.

Det henstilles til enhver, om vi ikke burde samle ind til en liden gave for vore respektive fædrenebygder i anledning 900-aars-festen. De fra Vossestranden har jo allerede, gjort det ved indsamlingen til Draugsvolds kirkeorgel. Vi fra Vangens sogn burde vist tage i lidt i den retning. Der paagaar indsamling til orgel i Vangens kirke, og til alderdoms hjem, til Barnehjemmet og Voss Folkemuseum. Kunde ikke enhver sende et beløb til lagets kasserer og i en følgeskrivelse selv bestemme, hvad hans gave skulde gaa til af de nævnte formaal? De fra Raundalen vil kanske sende ind for orgel fondet i Ranndalskirken, hvortil der ogsaa samlet ind. Ikke mindre vilde saadarme gaver være velkomne i Evanger, og de, som er derfra, vilde gjøre vel i at erindre Hellig Olavs færd nedover Evanger ved at yde noget til et 900 aars minde der. Det vilde vist ikke være af veien, om vi lod dem, som kommer til at feire 1000 aars mindet hundrede aar herefter, faa en erindring om hvad vi gjør nu. Lad os høre, hvad I mener, godtfolk!

Husk aarskontingenten. Har man glemt naar den forfalder, saa se om fire numre af "Vossingen" er modtaget siden sidste betaling.

VOSSELAGETS OFFICERS:

President — Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.

Vice-president — R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dakota.

Secretary — K. A. Rene, 1248 Jennifer Str., Madison, Wis.

Treasurer— John R. Glimme, 3230 Hirsch Str., Chicago, Ill.

Editor — K. A. Rene.

Membership $1.00 per year. Single issues 25 cents.

THE VOSS TRIP.

There has already been a lot of discussion about the tour to Voss this year, and it is hoped that a right many now have decided to travel and others have become aware of it. We have heard from several, but wait to hear from more. The lag has not established any specific departure date other than you who wish to leave early, better take the Norwegian American Line's ship that leaves from New York May, 8. Perhaps many can't go so early but would prefer to leave in June and in order to get companionship we request everyone to take the ship that departs from New York June 12. The festivities at Voss will take place in the month of July and there is the hope that many from America will be there.

It is submitted to each of you whether we should collect a little for gifts to our respective home districts on the occasion of our 900-year jubilee. Those from Vossestrand have already collected for Draugsvold's organ. Those of us from Vangen Parish should move in that direction. There is occurring a collection for the organ in Vangen's Church and to the old folk's home, to the Children's Home and Voss Folk museum. Couldn't we each send something to the club treasurer with an enclosed letter with instruction to which of the above collections it should go. Those from Raundal maybe want to give to the organ fund at the church in Raundal, for which there is also a collection. Gifts to Evanger will be no less welcome and those of you from there would do well to remember St. Olav's down through Evanger and support something in memory of the 900 year jubilee there. It wouldn't be out of the way if we showed the people who were to celebrate the 1000 year anniversary a hundred years from now what we did now. Let us hear what you intend, good people!

Remember the annual subscription. If you have forgotten when that occurs, see if four issues of "Vossingen" have been received since your last payment.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

OMKRING 900-AARS MINDET.
1023—1923.

Vi befinder os i mindeaaret om kristendommens inelførelso paa Voss, og mangt og meget kommer i den anledning frem til betragtning. Fortiden don vækkende begivenhed, «om fandt sted for 900 aar siden, da kong Olav Haraldson—ogsaa kaldt den Hellige— kom til Yoss og fik kristendommen stadfestet der samt den efter-følgende kirkehistorie paa Voss, har man nu et stort afsnit om kristendommens forplantning i sidste aarhundrede fra Yoss til Amerika. Dette afsnit, som kanske vil være af større interesse end mange tror, vil blive omtalt i næste nnmmer af "Vossingen". Først skal her nu begyndes med begyndelsen og fortælles noget om, hvad der i forbindelse med kristendommens inddførelse har fundet sted paa Voss.

Kristendommens indførelse paa Voss er omtalt i de norske sagaer. Det foregik ikke uden rivninger; derfor fæstede det sig i folkesagnet, og det gik som mnndtlig fortelling fra generation til generation. indtil det omkring 250 aar efter blev nedtegnet. Mange enkeltheder, som det vilde have været svært interessant at vide noget om, har vistnok gaaet i forglemmelse; thi det som sagaen beretter er vesentlig kun sagens udfald. Omkring dette kan del da stilles adskillige betragtninger.

Sagaens beretning ifølge Snorre, er som følger: "Kong Olav for paa gjæstning over Hordaland om vaaren (1023), og derpaa for han op paa Voss; thi han spurgte, at folket der var lider kristent. Han holdt ting med bønderne der, som heder Vangen; dit kom bønderne i mengde og med fuld væbning. Kongen bød dem at tage ved kristendommen; men de bød kamp imod, og det kom saalangt, at begge fylkede sine mænd. Da blev det saa med bønderne, at rædsel for dem i bringen, og ingen vilde staa fremmest; enden derpaa blev det som lønnede sig bedst, at de gik kongen tilhaande og tog ved kristendommen. Kongen skildtes ikke fra dem, forend det var fuldkristnet der.

Det hændte en dag, at kongen red sin vei frem og sang sine salmer; men da han kom lige for haugene stansede han og sagde: Disse mine ord skal mand sige til mand, at jeg holder det raadeligt, at aldrig nogen Norges konge herefter færdes mellem disse hauger. Det er ogsaa mænds tale, at de fleste har vogtet sig for det siden. Derpaa for kongen ud til Østerfjorden, kom der til sine skibe og for til Sogn og tog der gjæstning om sommeren."

Der sees ikke i sagaerne noget om, hvilken vei kong Olav tog fra Hordaland til Voss eller hvilke forberedelser han gjorde for reisen. Naar man erindrer, at kongerne Harald Graafeld og Sigurd Sleva var drevne af bygden under en lignende færd bare omkring 60 aar forud, saa skulde man tro, at kong Olav ikke saadan uden videre havde reist derop; men

ABOUT THE 900 YEAR ANNIVERSARY.
1022-1923

We find ourselves in the anniversary year of Christ's introduction to Voss, and many people use this opportunity for contemplation. In addition to the event which took place 900 years ago when King Olav Haraldson—also called the Holy—came to Voss and introduced Christianity there as well as the following church history at Voss one has a large slice of Christianity's spread in the recent centuries from Voss to America. This slice, which maybe will be of greater interest than many believe, will be talked over in the next issue of "Vossingen". First, we shall begin at the beginning and tell something in connection with the introduction of Christianity at Voss.

Christianity's introduction to Voss is discussed in the Norwegian sagas. It didn't occur without discord, therefore it secured a place in the sagas, and it was transmitted by oral tradition from generation to generation, until 250 years later it was recorded. Many details that would have been very interesting to know something about have been forgotten; for what sagas describe are essentially only saga's outcome. We can then present various descriptions of this.

The description of the saga, according to Snorre, is as follows: "King Olav went visiting over Hordaland in the spring (1023) and went on up to Voss because inquiry had revealed that there was little Christianity there. He met with the farmers at a place known as Vangen; numerous farmers came, with full weapons. The king asked them to accept Christianity, but they resisted and were willing to do battle about it and it reached a point that both drew up their battle lines. Then it became so with the farmers that fear rose up in their breasts and none would stand foremost; it ended that which served them best was to shake hands with the king and accept Christianity. The King didn't part from them until they were totally Christianized.

It happened that one day when the king was out riding and singing his psalms that he stopped in front of some hills and he said: These my words shall man say to man, that I think it reasonable that never again shall any king of Norway ride between these hills. It is also the saying of men that they feared doing that ever after.

Nothing is said in the sagas about which way King Olav took from Hordaland to Voss or what preparations he made for the trip. When one remembers that the Kings Greypelt and Sigurd Sleva were driven from the area during a similar expedition about 60 years before, then one would believe that King Olav wouldn't have gone up there, but nothing is mentioned about it before he came to

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

intet er nævnt derom, før han er kornmon paa Vangen og kalaer bønderne til tings. Det er dog mulig, hvad der ogsaa synes, at fremgaa af sagaerne, at kristendommen allerede liavde faaet noget indpas i bygden forud. Det staar, at folket var lidet kristent. Det skulde da forudsætte, at det var noget kristent. Om andre steder paa samme tid heder det, at folket var forud hedensk, og paa slige steder bar han sig ogsaa anderledes ad. Fra folket paa Voss skildtes han ikke før det var fuldtkristnet staar der: hvoraf man ogsaa maa slutte, at kristendommen tildels havde faaet indpas.

Tager man et overblik over, hvorledes kristendommen kom ind i landet og begyndte at spredes, saa maa man tillige af andre omstændigheder formode, at kristendommen paa den tid ikke var aldeles fremmed paa Voss. Medens vi har spørgsmaalet for os, kan det være af interesse at nævne lidt derom. Vi vil mærke os, at kristendommen kom ind i landet ved norske mænd, som havde været paa færd i udlandet, og der kommet i berørelse med kristne folk. De brittiske øer, Frankrig og tildels Danmark var tidlig kristnet. Der færdedes nordmændene meget, og mange af dem var kristnet der, længe før kong Olav endog var født. Allerede før aaret 800 var Hordalændingerne over til England. Der plyndrede de først kirkerne og gjorde andet hærværk, men de lærte efter hver at kjende den religion, som brugtes, hvor de for frem : og de fik kjendskab til mænd, som søgte at fremme kristendommen.

Det siges om Harald Haarfagre, at han var en beundrer af Karl den Store, Franker-kongen og Pavekeiseren, som var kristendommens største forkjempere i sin tid. Der var utvilsomt andre stormænd i Norge, som ogsaa hørte om hans Gjerninger. Gange-Rolf og hans skare lod sig døbe i Nordmandiet. Der blev ogsaa Kong Olav døbt længe efter. Andre nordmænd var i tjeneste hos de kristne konger Alfred den Store og Adelsten i England, og det siges at de antog kristendommen. At dømme efter Vega-Glums og andre sagaer og tillige efter de rige gravfund paa Voss, har vossingerne ogsaa været med baade paa indenlandske og udenlandske togter.

Harald Haardfagre lod sin søn Haakon blive opdraget hos kong Adelsten i England. Haakons morsslegt var fra Hordaland: selv var han født der straks udenfor Bergen. Der døde han ogsaa paa samme sted efter at have været konge i Norge i 20 aar. Som konge gjorde han et forsøg paa at indføre kristendommen i landet og flere af hans nærmeste blev kristne, siger sagaen. Han opholdt sig adskillig paa kongsgaardene Aarstad, Seim og Fitjar i Hordaland, hvor ogsaa de vidtfarende vossinger maa have stiftet hans bekjendtskab. Hans Broder Erik Blodøkse blev døbt i England med hele sin familie. Han havde som konge i Norge havt sin bedste støtte i Hordaland, og mange af hans tilhængere derfra sluttede sig til ham i England, hvor de utvilsomt lod sig døbe. Hans sønner, som blev konger i Norge, holdt sig mest i Hordaland. De nedbrød de gamle gudehov

Vangen and called the farmers to negotiation. It is possible and also probable to deduce from the sagas that Christianity already had made some inroads into the area. He states that the people weren't very Christianized. It could be assumed that there were some Christians. At other places at that time, it is said that people were definitely heathen, and in those places he behaved differently. He didn't leave the people of Voss until they were completely Christianized he states: and from that we can imagine that Christianity had partially been introduced.

If one takes an overview over how Christianity came into the country and started to be spread, then one must consider the other conditions extant; that Christianity was completely foreign to Voss. While we are considering the question, it may be of interest to mention a little about it. We should note that Christianity came into the country via Norwegian men who had been on expeditions to foreign lands and had encountered dealing with Christian people. The British Isles, France and partially Denmark were Christianized early. Northmen traveled there a lot, and many were Christianized there, long before King Olav was even born. The Hordalendings had traveled to England before the year 800. They plundered the first churches and did other vandalism, but eventually learned to know the religion which was practiced where they invaded: and they became acquainted with the men who were promoting Christianity.

It is said about Harald Hårfagre that he was an admirer of Charlemagne, king of France and Holy Roman Emperor, who was Christianity's greatest champion of the time. There undoubtedly were other prominent men in Norway who had heard of his mission. Walking-Rolf and his followers accepted baptism in Normandy. King Olav was also baptized there much later. Other Northmen were in service with the Christian kings Alfred the Great and Adelsten in England, and it is said they adopted Christianity. To judge by Vega-Glum's and other sagas and the rich burial mound finds at Voss, the vossings had been along on both domestic and foreign attacks.

Harald Hårfagre had his son Håkon raised at the court of King Adelsten in England. Håkon's mother was from Hordaland: and he was born just outside Bergen. He died at the same place too after having ruled Norway for 20 years. As king he tried to introduce Christianity into Norway and several of his nearest friends accepted Christianity, say the sagas. He lived at various times on the royal farms Aarstad, Seim and Fitjar in Hordaland, where the widely traveled vossings must have made is acquaintance. His brother Erik Bloodaxe and his whole family were baptized in England. As a king he had his best support in Hordaland and many of his followers joined him in England where, without doubt, they were baptized. His sons, who became Norwegian kings, stayed mostly in Hordaland. They

siger sagaen; om de byggede kirker istedet vides ikke; men de ansaaes for kristne. To af dem stevnede ting med vossingerne,—af hvilken grand vides ikke; men de blev, allerede nævnt drevne bort.

Da den hedenske Haakon Jarl kom til magten, fandt han det paakrævet at paabyde, at de gamle gudehov skulde opretholdes, og at der skulde blotes paa hedensk vis. Dette var man altsaa begyndt at slutte med allerede da.

Saa kom i aaret 995 Olav Trygvason til landet besjælet af sit høie kald til at kristne landet. Han var døbt i England og havde taget med sig prester og lærer derfra. Hans første land stigning var paa øen Moster i Hordaland. Der holdt han den første gudstjeneste og der opførte han ifølge sagnet den første kirke. Olavs morfader var Erik Bjodaskalle, søn af Vikinge-Kaare, lendermand paa Voss. Eriks brødre var Vigfus og Bødvar, som begge er nævnte som herser paa Voss. Olav Trygvason stevnede snart efter sin ankomst Gulating i Hordaland. Det holdes paa Guløen paa grænsen med Sogn. Bønderne havde sendt ham bud at de der vilde svare paa hans sag om at antage kristendommen. Der gik den mægtige Horda-Kaares æt kongen tilhaande og lod sig kristne. Erling Skjalgson, den mest haabefulde af dem, blev kongens svoger og hjælpesmand og fik styrelsen over landet fra Sognefjorden til Lindenæs, der ogsaa indbefattede Hordaland og Voss. Der nævnes rigtignok ingen specielt fra Voss paa dette ting; men da Voss paa denne tid vistnok var et eget fylke, maa ialfald nogen af de fornemste mænd have mødt frem, og sandsynligvis har de gaaet kongen tilhaande ligesom Horda-Kaares æt. I de paafølgende syv-otte og tyve aar har saa kristendommen havt sin gang i og omkring Voss, og at ialfald høvdingerne ikke havde noget imod den, da Olav Haraldson kom der, kan med nogenlunde sikkerhed formodes. Maaske har nogen af Olav Trygvasons missionærer holdt sig paa Voss hele tiden. Men hvorledes dette var eller ikke, saa blev ialfald resultatet det, at kristendommen blev antaget. Rigtignok hentyder ikke kong Olavs advarsel til sine eftermænd paa nogen videre kristendom, men den kan have hentydet til andre forhold, saasom "kongeveitlor" og anden beskatning; men han maatte antagelig erkjende, at der paa Voss var baade mange og kraftige folk, som under en god fører kunde bli farlig nok for en liden flok, som konger-ne pleiede at have med sig.

Det vilde maaske have været interessant at vide noget om hvad slags religion man dyrkede paa Voss før kristendommens indførelse; men derom kan man kun gjøre sig formodninger. Da der ikke findes et stedsnavn, som tyder paa at Asatroen dyrkedes der, saa har man ment, at der har holdt sig en ældre religion, hvis levninger det er, som har gaaet igjen i de gamle sagn om huldrer, bergtrold, nisser og nøkker o. s. v.

destroyed the old heathen idols, say the sagas; whether they built churches instead, we don't know, but they were regarded as Christians. Two of them had meetings with the vossings — to what degree we don't know; but they were, as mentioned, driven out.

When the heathen Earl Håkon came to power, he made an inscription which commanded that the old idols should be reinstated, that these idols should be erected and that they should have sacrifices in the heathen manner. People had begun to quit this already then.

Then he came to the country, in the year 995, Olav Trygvason, inspired by his high calling to Christianize the land. He had been baptized in England and had brought priests and readers from there. His first landing was on the island of Moster in Hordaland. There's where he held his first church service and, according to the sagas, erected his first church. Olav's maternal grandfather had been Erik Bjodeskalle, the son of Vikinge-Kåre, feudal lord at Voss. Erik's brothers were Vigfus and Bødvar, who both are mentioned as chieftains at Voss. Soon after his arrival, Olav Trygvason met with the Gulathing in Hordaland. That met on the island of Gul on the border with Sogn. The farmers had sent him a message that they wanted to respond to his matter about adopting Christianity The powerful Horda-Kåre and his family joined the king and were baptized. Erling Skjalgson, the most hopeful of them, became the king's brother-in-law, helper, and got control over the country from Sognefjord to Lindenæs, which included Hordaland and Voss. There isn't anything special from Voss at this court session but inasmuch as Voss was its own county at this time, certainly some of its most prominent men have met there, and probably gone hand to hand with the king just like Horda-Kåre's family. In the following twenty seven or eight years Christianity made progress in and about Voss, in any case the chieftains didn't resist it; it can be assumed that some security was there since Olav Trygvason had come. Perhaps some of Olav Trygvason's missionaries stayed at Voss the whole time. Whatever the situation, in any case the result was that Christianity was accepted. Properly, there was no allusion to King Olav's warning to his followers of any further Christianity, but he could have referred to other conditions, like the "kongeveitlor" (kings right to appropriation) and other taxation, but it probably was recognized that the people at Voss were both many in number and strong who, under a good leader, could have been dangerous for a little group like the kings usually had with them.

It would have been interesting to know what sort of religion was practiced at Voss prior to Christianity, but we can only make presumptions. Since we don't find a place name indicative of the practice of Åsebelief (mythology), it is thought that they followed an older, whose remnants indicate the old legends like mountain sirens and trolls, dwarves and water sprites etc.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

I folge sagnet holdt kong Olav Haraldsen ting med bønderne paa et sted nogle hundrede skridt i syd for Prestegaardshusene paa Vangen. Der staar et gammelt stenkors, som skal være sat der af kong Olav. Sagnet er først nedtegnet af provst Milzow i 1670-aarene. Han nævnte ogsaa et andet kors, som stod henne i preste-gaardsmoen. Dette er forsvundet, men, som man ved, staar der et kors paa Lirhus-eiendommen. der hørte til det gamle Kvitheim. Korsene henpeger i alle tilfælder paa kristen-dommen. Maaske har man havt flere mødepladse og mærket disse med et stenkors. De første kristne høvdinger kan have sat dem paa sin eiendom og tilsagt folk at møde der.

Hvorlænge det blev før en kirke blev bygget, findes der ingen beretning om, Man ved kun at der var en kirke paa Vangen før den nuværende kirke der blev opsat. Om dette var den første kirke vides heller ikke. Milzow mente, at den første kirke blev bygget under Sigurd Jorsalafarers regjering omkring 1130; men dette er uvist. Andre mener, at det ikke kunde bli lang tid efter kristendommens indforelse, at man kunde hjelpe sig uden kirke. Man skulde tro, hvis ikke Olav Haraldson straks beordrede en kirke bygget, at der blev kirkebygning paa Voss og andre steder i omegnen af Bergen efterat kong Olav Kyrre, som regjerede fra 1069—1093, havde anlagt denne by og gjort den til sit hovedsæde. Han lod ialfald flere Kirker blive bygget—saaledes to kirker i Bergen.

Vangens gamle Kirke.

Med bygningen af Vangens nuværende gamle kirke er man kommen ind i en ny tid paa Voss. Det ser ud til, at man fra den tid har faaet saapas dygtige prester at de har kunnet skrive dokumenter og beretninger baade om det som angik prestekaldet og sager for bygdens folk. Dette har havt til følge, at man har mange beretninger fra Voss fremover middelalderen. Presten har været med enten om vidne eller som skriver i de fleste anliggender som er nævnte. I det 17de aarh. fik man ogsaa i Gerhard Milzow en prest, som interesserede sig for historie og derfor samlede gamle dokumenter, af hvilke han har afskrevet enkelte, hvis indhold kun derved er blevet kjendt og bevaret. Ham skyldes det, at man har kjendskab til hvad tid Vangens gamle kirke blev opført og endel nærmere ornstændigheder angaaende samme. Han fandt og afskrev et gammelt brev af 1271 fra kong Magnus Haakonson til folket paa Voss, hvem kongen takkede, fordi det havde besluttet efter faderens raad at opføre en stenkirke istedetfor en trækirke. Kun fra dette ved man noget derom. Brevet selv er forsvundet.

Nævnte brev viser, at kirken paa Vangen var under bygning, da brevet i 1271 var skrevet. Kong Magnus havde ogsaa ved arbeidets begyndelse sendt et brev til Voss, om arbeidets ordning, hvortil han henfører i det andet brev. Hvad tid kirken blev færdig, vides ikke med sikkerhed. Man mener at arbeidet varede i 7 aar fra 1270 til '77. Den blev ind-

The sagas say that King Olav Haraldson held court with the farmers at a place some few hundred paces south of the Prestegaard buildings at Vangen. There stands an old stone cross there, which is supposedly erected by King Olav. The sagas were first recorded by Dean Mil(t)zow in the 1670's. He mentioned another cross also, which stood in Prestegaardsmoen. This has disappeared, but, as people know, there is a cross standing on the Lirhus property, which belonged to the old Kvitheim. The crosses, in any case, always indicate Christianity. Probably people had several meeting places and marked these with a stone cross. The first Christian chieftains could have had them on their land and instructed people to meet there.

We don't find any information about how long it was before a church was built, we only know that there was a church at Vangen before the present church was built. If that was the first church isn't known, expressed Mil(t)zow, that the first church was built during the reign of Sigurd Jerusalemfarer about 1130, but this isn't certain. Others say that it couldn't be long after Christianity's introduction, that people could help themselves without churches. One would believe that soon after Olav Haraldson ordered a church to be built the there was a church building at Voss and other places in the area of Bergen after it was founded by Olav Kyrre, who reigned from 1069—1093 and made it his capital city. He, in any case, ordered several churches to be built — including two churches in Bergen.

Vangen's old church.

With the construction of Vangen's present old church we entered a new era at Voss. It appears that they had rather capable priests at that time because they wrote some documents and descriptions both about the priest's position and cases involving people of the area. This resulted in our having descriptions of Voss out over the Middle Ages. The priests have been with or witness the writers in the majority of the suits mentioned. In the 17th century,we also got a minister, Gerhard Mil(t)zow, who was interested in history and therefore gathered old documents of which he made copies, whose contents only by this means became known and preserved. He should be credited, that we have the knowledge as to when the old Vangen church was built and number of particulars about it. He found and copied an old letter from 1271 of King Magnus Håkonson to the people of Voss in which the king expressed gratitude that they had decide to follow his father's advice and build a stone church instead of a wood church. Only from this do we know anything about it. The letter itself has disappeared.

The mentioned letter shows that the church at Vangen was under construction when the letter was written. King Magnus had also sent a letter to Voss at the time work began, about instructions for the work, in which he refers to another letter. It is not known, for certain, when the church was finished. We think the building work took 7 years from 1270 to 1277. It

viet paa St. Urbans dag den 26de mai med stor høitidelighed. Dagen blev siden kaldt "Vossa-Kjyrkjemesso" og mærket paa primstaven. I lang tid var den en aarlig festdag. Kirken blev kaldt St. Mikaels kirke.

Et gammelt sagn, som har gaaet ned til vore dage, og som og-saa er nedtegnet af Provst Milzow, beretter, at kirken var bygget af 4 kjæmper: Strenger, Bæk, Utter og Baste. Da kirken var færdig gik de op i taarnet og skulde se, hvem af dem kunde hoppe længst derfra bortover marken i hver sin retning. Strenger hoppede til Strengerhaugen, og der ligger han begraven,—Bæk hoppede til Bækkeleitet og ligger der—Utter rak til Utterøen og blev liggende der. Over ham staar det stenkors bortenfor Prestegaarden; Baste rak til Basteryggen og ligeledes fandt sin grav der. Disse steder kjendes ialfald den dag i dag. Milzow nævner ikke om deres sprang fra taarnet men siger, at de var brødre og ligger begravne paa nævnte Steder, en i syd, en i vest, en i nord og en i øst.

Kirken paa Vangen var en af de største og prægtigste lands-kirker i Norge, og er en af de ældste. Den er 36 fod Bred og 163 fod lang indvendig og har 750 siddepladse. Taarnet skal være 102 fod høit. Den blev sat paa den gamle trækirkes tomt, og medens kirken var under bygning, holdtes Gudstjeneste i to store lofts-værelser, det ene paa Prestegaarden og det andet paa den nærliggende gaard Finne, forteller Milzow, hvoraf man altsaa ved at baade Prestegaarden og finneloftet var bygget før Kirken. Loft-værelset paa Prestegaarden var antagelig det samme, som i 1315 kaldes Presteloftet. Et loft kaldtes i 1326 for Leigepresteloftet og i 1423 nævnes en sal, som kaldes Bispesalen. I det aar byggede sognepresten Haakon en del nye huse i Prestegaarden. Han lod ogsaa endel malerier, som hang i den store sal, fornye. Mest bekjendt af Prestegaardens huse er den saakaldte Rødebygning. I anden etage af denne var det at Ludvig Holberg havde sit værelse, medens han fra 1702 til '04 var huslærer hos presten Weinwick paa Voss. Bygningen staar der endnu, og udenfor den sees Holbergsfuruen, som det menes at Holberg har plantet.

Evanger Kirke.

Det er ubekjendt hvad tid der først blev bygget en kirke i Evanger saavel som i de andre sogne. Af et gammelt skrift sees det, at Evanger havde egen prest i 1325, og man kan da forudsætte, at der ogsaa var kirke. Det har da været en liden stavekirke. I 1665 blev kirken nedrevet. Om denne var den første kirke er uvist. En tømret kirke paa Evanger findes omtalt i 1686. En beretning fra 1722 omtaler et firkantet taarn, som var opbygget fra grunden. Evangers nuværende kirke blev bygget i 1851. Det er en enskibet trækirke med firkantet taarn.

Presterne i Evanger saavel som paa Vinje og Opheim, har, som det synes, staaet i etslags underordnet forhold til presterne paa Vangen.

was consecrated on St. Urban's Day the 26th of May with grand ceremonies. The day was called "Vosschurchmas" and marked on a primstav (date calendar on a stick). It was an annual holiday for a long time. The church was named St. Michael's Church.

An old legend, which descended until our time, and was recorded by Dean Mil(t)zow says the church was built by four giants: Strenger, Bæk, Utter and Baste. When the church was finished they went up into the steeple to see which of them could jump the farthest away on the field, each in their own direction. Strenger jumped to Strengerhaugen and there he lies buried, — Bæk jumped to Bækkeleitet and lies there — Utter reached Utterøen and lies there. There is a stone cross standing over him across from Prestegaarden. Baste reached Basteryggen and similarly found his grave there. These places are still known today. Milzow doesn't mention their jumps from the tower but says that they were brothers and are buried at the named places, one south, one west, one north and on east.

The Vangen church was one of the biggest and grandest country churches in Norway, and is one of the oldest. It is 36 feet wide and 163 feet long inside and has 750 seats. The steeple is 102 feet high. It was built on the lot of the old wooden church and during construction masses were held in two big storehouse rooms, the one at Prestegaard and he other at nearby Finne, says Mil(t)zow, from which we can infer that both Prestegaard and Finne were built before the church. The storehouse room at Prestgaarden was probably the same that was called in1315, the Presteloft. One loft in 1315 was called the Laypriestsloft and in 1423 was named a hall, called Bishop's Hall. That year, the parish priest Håkon built a number of new buildings at Prestegaard. He renewed a number of paintings that hung in the big hall. The most famous of Prestgaarden's buildings was the so-called Red building. In the second floor of this building, Ludvig Holberg had his room while he was the resident teacher for Rev. Weinwick at Voss from 1702 to '04. The building still stands and outside of it can be seen the Holberg Fir, which is said to have been planted by Holberg.

Evanger Church

It isn't known when the first church was built at Evanger or any of the other parishes. From an old writing we learn that Evanger had its own priest in 1325 and one can also assume there was a church. It was a little stave church at that time. It was razed in 1665. It is unknown if this was the first church. A timber church was described at Evanger in 1686. A description from 1722 discusses a square steeple, which was built from the ground up. Evanger's present church was built in 1851. It is a wooden nave church with a square steeple tower.

The priests in Evanger, as well as those at Vinje and Oppheim, have apparently been in a sub-ordinate position to the priests at Vangen.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Vossestrandens Kirker.

Vinjo og Opheims Kirkesogne nævnes først i et brev fra 1329. Dette var i anledning Pavetienden, som maatte erlægges af presterne. Der maa da paa den tid have været kirker paa begge steder, og som man mener, har hvert sogn havt egen prest. Kirkerne var vistnok smaa stavekirker. Vinje sogn findes nævnt i skrifter af 1342 og '43. .Baade Vinje og Opheim er nævnte i en kundgjørelse af 1301 fra biskopen i Bergen med oplysning om en ny ombudsmand paa Voss. En ny kirke blev bygget paa Vinje i 1670 og paa Opheini i 1676. De opførtes af Ole Bottolfson Sundve, der paa flere maader var en foregangsmand i bygden. De nuværende kirker blev opførte i 1871. Vinje kirke blev da sat paa Draugsvold. Hver af kirkerne har 400 siddepladse. Vossestranden udskildtes fra Vangens sogn i 1806.

The Churches at Vossestrand

The parishes of Vinje and Oppheim are first mentioned in a letter from 1329. This was on the occasion of papal time, which had to be paid for by the priests. There must have been churches at both places and one thinks that each had their own priest. The churches were evidently small stave churches. Vinje parish is mentioned in documents in 1342 and '43. Both Vinje and Oppheim are named in a proclamation from the bishop in Bergen with an explanation of a new ombudsman in Voss. New churches were built, in Vinje in 1670 and at Oppheim in 1676. They were built by Ole Bottolfson Sundve, who in several ways, was a progressive man in the area. The present churches were constructed in 1871. Vinje Church was built at Draugsvold. Each of the churches has 400 seats. Vossestrand was divided from Vangen Parish in 1806.

TRE BREVE FRA CHICAGO 1843.

Kjære Forældre og Søskende:

Den 1ste juli gik vi fra Bergen med liden god vind, som vedvarede i 3 dage, og vi gik nordenom Skotland til vi kom i Spansksøen. Der fik vi vinden imod næsten hele tiden og vi var nødsaget til at krydse. Som enhver kan tænke er 1100 mil ikke saa snart at reise. Vi var 9 uger og 3 dage fra Bergen til New York og paa denne tur har jeg ikke nogel at klage for min part. Jeg var ikke søsyg mere end 3 dage, og min datter ligeledes; men min kone var syg næsten. hele tiden. Det er tilfældet med alle, som er frugtsommelige, at de ikke taaler søen. Den 29de august fik vi en liden datter. Hun blev døbt af kapteinen og givet navnet Andrea Johanna: det var omtrent 14 dage før vi kom til New York. Fra New York reiste vi den 13de september op gjennem Hudsonfloden til Albany. Siden kom vi paa kanalbaaden, som blev trukken af heste til Buffalo. Saa kom vi paa en stimskonnert over de store indsøer, som er 150 norske mil til Chicago, hvor vi nu er. Fra New York til Chicago er det en længde af 300 norske mil, og det kostede for mig og mit tøi 20 spd. Vi kom til Chicago den 8de oktober, og her agter jeg at være i vinter hos en norsk mand Anders Nielson Brække. Jeg har at betale ham en daler maaneden; husleien er ikke billigere her.

Det var en lang og besværlig reise og mange store vanskeligheder, før vi kom til rolighed; men nu, Gud ske tak, er alt dette forbi, og vi er ved en god helse og tinder os middelmaadigt fornøiet. Jeg synes, at her ikke er saa godt at reise nu, fordi fortjenesten er

THREE LETTERS FROM CHICAGO 1843

Dear parents and siblings:

The 1st of July we left Bergen with a little good wind and we sailed north of Scotland until we came to the Spanish Sea. There we got the wind against us almost the entire time and it was necessary to tack. One can only imagine that 1100 miles is not sailed quickly. We took 9 weeks and 3 days from Bergen to New York. I didn't have anything on my part to complain about. I wasn't seasick more than 3 days and the same for my daughter, but my wife was sick almost all the time. That's the case with anyone who is pregnant, that they can't tolerate the sea. We got a little daughter August 29. She was baptized by the captain and named Andrea Johanna: that was about 14 days before we got to New York. From New York we sailed up the Hudson River to Albany. Then we got on a canalboat and were pulled to Buffalo by horses. Next we got on a steam schooner to cross the Great Lakes, which are 150 Norwegian miles to Chicago, where we are at present. From New York to Chicago is a distance of 300 Norwegian miles, and it cost 20 speciedalars for me and my baggage. We arrived in Chicago October 11 and I intend to spend the winter with a Norwegian man Anders Nielson Brekke. I have to pay him 1 dollar every month; rent is not cheap here.

It was a long difficult trip with many great difficulties before we attained serenity, but now, God be praised, all that is in the past, we are healthy and regard ourselves as reasonably satisfied. I think that it is a poor time to travel now because salaries are not as

ikke saa høi, som den har været. Jeg kan fortjene saa meget, at jeg opholder min familie, mere blir det ikke. Her er saadan en mængde mennesker, som gaar og søger efter arbeide. Men jeg tror, at landet i sig selv er godt. Det mærkes af, at her indføres en mængde hvede og indiankorn, flesk, kjød og saa videre. Flesk sælges for 2 skil. marken, smør er 8 skil. marken, poteter er 18 skil. skjæppen nu i denne tid. Jeg agter at reise op i landet forat bese det; men jeg tror helst, at jeg vil være her i nogle aar, saa at jeg kan lære sproget. Jeg vil ikke raade nogen til at komme her, som har gode gaarde og har nogenlunde udkomme for sig og sin familie; thi det er en besværlig reise og mange vanskeligheder. Men derimod for løse og ledige personer er det bedre at ernære, sig end i Norge og helst for kvinder. De kan fortjene fra 25 til 50 dollar om aaret. Men derimod er her saa sygeligt overalt, at det er at sætte liv og helbred i vove, og saa usundt, at alle mennesker ser saa blege og usle ud, især fruentimmerne. Her er saa dampet og tyk luft, man ikke kan se røgen af en eneste skorsten om sommeren; men om vinterliden er her ligesaa koldt og sundt som i Norge. Om landets leilighed ved jeg ikke at skrive dennegang: men jeg maa lade Eder vide, at her har været saa sygeligt med de nykomne, at der af dem, som reiste med skibe fra Bergen forgangne sommer, er døde over 20 mennesker, af hvilke jeg kan opregne nogle. som er: Kleis Olson Drøgsvold, David Larson Kinden, Sjur Ivarson Vike, Gulleik Sjurson Vike, Bryngel Aslagson Opeland, Bryngel Steffenson Skjerve, Amund Bryngelson Graue, Johannes Aadson Helland, Samson Pederson Veisen, fire børn for Anders Klove, nemlig Ingebrikt, Ingeborg, Kari, Britha, samt Ingeborg Johannesdatter Møl-sterteig*), Martha Johannesdatter Mølsterteig. Og fra Sogn er døde Erik Unde, Ole Guldteigen, Hans I. Dalen, Britha Tistel og hendes barn og Anna Olsdatter Gulteigen og mange flere, som jeg ikke kan opregne: derfor vil jeg ikke tilraade nogen; thi her er saa sørgelige omstændigheder med de stakkels enker og faderløse børn. Jeg og min kone har havt den samme sygdom, medens vi var paa den store indsø fra Buffalo til Chicago. Det var blodsot, som her-skede iblandt os. Den sygdom rensede, saa at jeg er bedre nu end før. Jeg maa hilse dig Johannes Nielson Berge, at jeg vil aldeles fraraade dig at komme her til Amerika—ogsaa mine søskender og min kones søskender, før jeg skriver Eder til.

Jeg vil melde, at Haldor Bryngelson Løn er inde i hus hos Magne Bystølen, som opholder sig i Wisconsin, som er 60 engelske mil herfra. Jeg talte mundtlig med Magne, (som fortalte) at Haldor havde været syg i lang tid: men nu har jeg hørt i senere tid, at han er bedre.

Jeg maa bede Eder, om De vil være saa snild at skrive en liden hilsning til Anders Olson Dyviken, at hans datter var frisk paa

*) Ole Sætres hustru.

high as they have been. I can earn enough to support my family but no more. There are quite a few people looking for work. But I believe the country itself is good. It is noted that a lot of wheat and Indian corn, meat, side pork etc. is imported. Side pork sells for 2 skil. a mark (1/4 Kg.), butter is 8 skil. a mark, potatoes are 18 skil. a peck at this time. I intend to travel out in the country to inspect this, but I believe that I shall stay here a few years in order to learn the language. I don't advise anyone to come here, those that have good farms and have any future for themselves and their family because it is not an easy trip and there are many difficulties. But on the other hand, it is better for unattached and unoccupied people it is easier to provide, especially for women. They can earn 25 to 50 dollars a year. But then it is so sickly everywhere that it puts life and health in hazard, and so unhealthy that everyone looks so pale and poorly, especially the females. The air here is so damp and thick, on can't see the smoke from a single chimney in the summer; but in the winter it is just as cold and healthy as in Norway. I don't want to write about the opportunities of this country this time: but let me tell you that it has been so sickly with the new arrivals that of those who left Bergen last summer, more than 20 people have died, of which I can list some. Some are: Kleis Olson Drøgsvold, David Olson Kinden, Sjur Ivarson Vike, Gulleik Sjurson Vike, Bryngel Aslagson Opeland, Bryngel Steffeson Skjerve, Amund Bryngelson Graue, Johannes Aadson Helland, Samson Pederson Veisen, four children of Anders Klove, namely Ingebrikt, Ingeborg, Kari, Britha, as well as Ingeborg Johannesdatter Mølsterteig*), Martha Johannesdatter Mølsterteig. And from Sogn, the dead are: Erik Unde, Ole Guldteigen, Hans I. Dalen, Britha Tisdel and her children and Anna Olsdatter Gulteigen and many more that I can't list: therefore I don't want to advise you (to come); since there are such sorrowful conditions here with the poor widows and orphans. My wife and I have had the same illnesses, while we were on the Great Lakes between Buffalo and Chicago. It was bloody dysentery that raged among us. The sickness cleansed me, so I feel better now than before. I must greet you from Johannes Nielson Berge that I want to completely advise against you coming to America—also my siblings and my wife's siblings before I write to you (them)

I wish to announce that Haldor Bryngelson Løn is living with Magne Bystølen, who lives in Wisconsin, some 60 English miles from here. I personally talked with Magne, who said that Haldor had been sick for a long time: but now I heard recently that he was better.

I would ask Thee if Thou would be so kind as to write a small greeting to Anders Olson Dyviken, that his daughter was healthy on the trip

*) Ole Sætre's wife.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

reisen og kom lykkelig over til Chicago. Der reiste hun fra mig op i landet til sin broder, som er 60 engelske mil herfra, og jeg har erholdt skrivelse fra dem, som jeg modtog den 18de december. De var da ved god helse allesammen. Men der var ikke god tid paa land, fordi det er opkjøbt af spekulanter.

Jeg har intet andet at melde denne gang end takke den Herre og Gud, som har veiledet os paa den lange reise foruden nogen fare eller forskrækkelse: og Han hjalp os, saaat vi sov ligesaa trygge paa havet som paa land, og at Han vogter alle sine troende baade nat og dag.

Jeg hilser flittig til alle mine elskelige og efterladte venner og paarørende og alle mine efterspørgere.

Chicago den 22de december 1843.

John Haldorson Qvileqval*).

Til ærbødigste Forældre:
Haldor Johnson Qvileqval,
Knut Svenson Qvamme,
Johannes Nielson Berge.

Til velagtede mand Torsten Anderson Kyte i Bergens stift paa Voss i Norge.

Kjære Morbroder: —Siden jeg har leilighed at skrive til Norge, saa vil jeg sende dig nogle ord angaaende Amerika, og hvorledes jeg lever. Jeg saavel som mine forældre, søster og brødre lever alle vel med hilse og sundhed til dag og datum, og det samme ønsker jeg at spørge fra dig og dine. Jeg vil melde dig om, at min søster Britha er død. Hun fødte en søn til verden den 8de december 1842 og hun var syg i 2 uger. Saa døde hun; men hendes 2 børn lever vel med god helse og sundhed til dag og datum. Jeg vil ogsaa melde dig om, at jeg og min broder John har kjøbt os et stykke land af størrelse 320 acres. Der er 6 acres oppløiet i hvilket der ogsaa er plantet. Mine forældre og Anfin og Sygni er flyttet paa landet. Min fader solgte sit hus i Chicago og fik 100 dollars i sølv og guld. Jeg og min broder John har sat os i tjeneste i Chicago, — jeg som krambodsvend med 9 dollars og kosten om maaneden i løn, og John har ogsaa sat sig paa en krambod og skal have 10 dollars om maaneden og kosten.

Jeg er glad over at have hørt, at min morbroder Ole Graue kommer til Amerika. Det bliver langt bedre for ham her end i Norge. Jeg er ogsaa glad over, at der er saa mange, som kommer fra Norge i denne sommer. Jeg vil melde dig om, at jeg ikke vilde komme til Norge for at blive der, om jeg fik gaarden til mit søskendebarn, Erik Olsen Rokne. Dette kan du fortælle ham. Jeg vil ogsaa melde dig om at alle unje, løse og ledige personer skulde komme til Amerika. Unge piger og karle, som har penge nok til at komme, burde

*) Pres. Wm. Nelsons morbror

and successfully had arrived in Chicago. She left me here and went out in the country to her brother who is 60 English miles from here, and I have a letter from them that I got December 18. They were all healthy. It wasn't a very good time for land because it had been all bought up by speculators.

I don't have anything else now other than to thank our Lord and God, who has led us on this long trip without any danger or fear: and He helped us, so that we lay just as secure at sea as on land and He watches over his believers both night and day.

I send many greetings to all my dear and distant friends and acquaintances and everyone who asks about me.

Chicago, the 22nd of December 1843.

John Haldorson Qvileqval*).

To the respected parents:
Haldor Johnson Qvileqval,
Knut Svenson Qvamme,
Johannes Nielson Berge.

To the esteemed man Torsten Anderson Kyte in Bergens Diocese in Norway.

Dear Mother's brother: —Since I have the opportunity to write to Norway, I wanted to send you some words about America, and how I'm living. My parents, sister and brothers all are doing well with good robust health to date, and I wish to hear the same from you and yours. I want to apprise you that my sister, Britha, is dead. She gave birth to a son to this world December 8, 1842 and she was sick for 2 weeks. Then she died; but her 2 children are doing well with robust health to date. I also want to announce to you that my brother John has bought us a piece of land of 320 acres size. There are 6 acres plowed and planted. My parents, Anfin and Sygni have moved onto the land. My father sold his house in Chicago for 100 dollars in gold and silver. My brother, John, and I are have jobs in Chicago, — I am a shop assistant for which I get 9 dollars plus meals a month, and John also works in a shop and gets 10 dollars a month and board.

I was glad to hear that my maternal uncle, Ole Graue, is coming to America. He'll do much better in America than in Norway. I am also glad that there are so many coming from Norway this summer. I also want to state that I wouldn't come to Norway to stay even if I got my cousin, Erik Olsen Rokne's farm. You can tell him this. I also want to say that all young, unemployed people should come to America. Young girls and boys, that have enough money to come, should come. I would be glad to see all my friends and

*) Pres. Wm. Nelson's maternal uncle.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

komme. Jeg skulde være glad at se alle mine slægtninger og venner i Amerika.

Jeg vil bede dig om du ikke kan faa underretning om, hvorledes det kom sig, at Anfin Johnson Rogne ikke skrev mig tilbage dette aar.

Jeg vil melde dig om, at vi er begyndt med et maadeholdsselskab, eller et selskab om at holde sig fra alt drikke, som gjør folk drukne. Du faar mere underretning, naar du ser det brev, som, jeg skrev hjem til Lars Nielson Nesheim.

....,den store drikker, har aflagt at drikke.

Jeg vil sige, at her er bedre religion her end i Norge. Her er brudevielser, altergang, barnedaab o. s. v. Men som (en) skrev hjem, at han kunde gaa igjennem gaderne med naken kniv og ikke bli straffet. Tænker du saadant var ikke løgn. Naar en mand dræber en anden, saa bliver der forhør paa ham, og saa bliver han dømt til at hænges i galgen. Da haver og folket magt her. Og øvrigheden ber er ligesaa god som i Norge og endda bedre. Jeg vil melde dig om, at du skrev en liden lappe i brevet hans Arne Anderson Vinje, at min moder haver lidt mangel her. Min moder sætter sin haand under her: Jeg, Inger Andersdatter Kyte, har aldrig lidt nogen mangel, siden jeg kom her til Amerika. Kjære broder! Jeg spørger dig, hvem du har hørt det fra? — Intet videre denne gang. Lev vel i Gud; vær saa flittig hilset fra mig og mine til dig og dine og til alle mine slægtninger og venner. En flittig hilsen til mine modersøstre og fadersøstre og til Erik Rokne og til Lars Knutson Grove og beder alle at skrive mig tilbage. Flittig hilsen til din datter Kristi. Hver saa snil, at du skriver mig tilbage, hvad angaar i Norge og send det med Knut Hylle, som reiser tilbage til Nordamerika.

Chicago, Cook County, Ill, den 20de Juni 1843.

Anders Baardson Lassehaug*).

Til velagtede mand,
Thorsten Anderson Kyte.

Sjur Bryngelson Fletre, Voss Prestegjeld, Norge :

Da det forekommer mig nu saaledes og efter aftale med dig, min kjære broder, angaaende hvorledes tiden har forefaldet mig, siden jeg forlod Norge, da det var Eder bekjendt forud, hvad tid vi forlod Bergen. Vi kom til New York, om jeg ei mindes feil, den 3ddie september, og siden reiste vi op gjennem landet og vi kom ikke til Chicago før den 8de oktober dette aar; thi de fik en temmelig sterk storm over det store vand fra Buffalo til Chicago, som er 1150 engelske mil langt. Jeg betalte for mig og mit tøi fra New York til Chicago 8 daler, og saa maa jeg lade Eder vide, at jeg har været frisk og sund hele tiden, siden jeg

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*) Bedre kjendt som A. B. Johnson.

relatives in America.

I would like to ask if you can't get an explanation of how it happened that Anfin Johnson Rogne didn't write back to me this year.

I would like to report to you that we have started a temperance society, or an organization concerned with refraining from drinking anything that makes people drunk. You'll get more information when you see the letter that I wrote home to Lars Nielson Nesheim.

…….,the big drinker, who has quit drinking.

I would like to say that the religion here is better than in Norway. Here they have weddings, communion, baptism etc. But as (one) wrote home that he could walk down the street with an unsheathed knife and not be punished. Don't think that is a lie. If a man were to kill another, there would be a trial for him, and he would be sentenced to hanging from a gallows. People have power here. The authorities here are just as good as in Norway and even better. I would like to tell you that you wrote a little note in Arne Anderson Vinje's letter that my mother is needy here. My mother signs below: I, Inger Andersdatter Kyte, have never suffered any need since coming to America. Dear brother! I ask you, who did you hear that from? — Nothing further this time. Live well with God; many greetings from me and mine to you and yours and all my relatives and friends. Many greetings to to my mother's sister and father's sister and to Erik Rokne and to Lars Knutson Grove and ask everyone to write back to me. Many greetings to your daughter Kristi. Kindly write back to me about what's going on in Norway and send it with Knut Hylle, whose going back to North America.

Chicago, Cook County, IL, the 20th of June 1843.

Anders Baardson Lassehaug*).

To the esteemed man
Thorsten Anderson Kyte

Sjur Bryngelson Fletre, Voss Parish, Norway.

Since it now happens and according to appointment with you, my dear brother, regarding how time has happened to me since I left Norway when you knew what time we left Bergen. We arrived in New York, if my memory doesn't fail me, on the 3rd of September, and then we went inland and didn't get to Chicago before the 8th of October this year; because there was rather a strong storm over the Great Lakes from Buffalo to Chicago, which are 1150 English miles across. I paid 8 dollars for myself nd my baggage from New York to Chicago, and I must inform you that I have been healthy and vigorous the entire time since I left

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*) Better known as A. B. Johnson.

reiste hjemmefra undtagen jeg var lidt sjøsyg; men somme af de andre fornemmelig konerne var mere sjøsyge end som jeg var; men naar vi kom til New York var alle passagererne nogenlunde friske; men naar vi kom noget op i landet, kom enslags koldefeber paa somme af passagererne, saa at der døde en kone og 4 børn af norske folk og 2 børn af tyskere paa det store vand fra Buffalo til Chicago. Der har jeg stoppet hos Baard Rogne omtrent en uge; men siden fik jeg mig tjeneste her i Chicago hos en mand og skal have for 50 til 75 cent for den første maaned; men naar jeg bliver lidt mere vant med arbeidet og forstaar sproget lidt bedre, saa tror jeg at jeg faar l daler ugen. Forresten kan jeg ikke videre melde dig, hvad mig angaar; men jeg vil tilmelde dig noget, som jeg har hørt af Anders Flage og flere, hvor forunderligt og ganske enfoldigt at kalde, at velboede gaardsmænd taager sig denne lange besværlige reise med kone og børn smaa. Over sjøen er ikke nogen fare, naar Gud bevarer dem fra en rasende storm; men som det har været iaar medde norske skibe, som kom fra Bergen, især de to første, at der ytrede sig enslags sygdom eller feber, som....

Jeg vil og fortælle dig min broder, at jeg angrer nu ikke paa at jeg foretog mig reisen over hertil. Jeg vil hverken raade dig til eller fra. Du faar gjøre, hvad du selv finder forgodt.

(Ingen underskrift, men vistnok Synneva B. Fletre).

* * *

Efterskrift :—

Jeg, A. L. Flage, beder dig, S. B. Fletre, om du vil være saa snil at lade en og hver se og høre dette brev paa Voss, saameget, at de kan tænke sig for. For her er indført baade det onde og gode her i landet. Vil du være saa god at hilse fra mig til min svigermoder Ragna Mathiasdatter Berge, at jeg og min familie lever vel i alle maader.

(Fragtureret af Lars Nilson Nesheim).

———————

Et par ord til skriftets læsere: Det har forekommet mig, siden jeg har læst de gamle breve, om har været aftrykte i "Vossingens" sidste numre, at vi skvlder baade redaktøren og de mænd, som har opbevaret disse breve, stor tak; thi disse breve er af den allerstørste vigtighed for os efterkommere af disse første vossinger, som her er nævnte. Mange ting, som ellers aldrig havde været kjendte eller som vilde være gaaet i glemmebogen, er at finde i disse breve.

Tillad mig at oplyse, at Anders Størkson Flage, som et af brevene var skrevet til paa Voss, var født paa gaarden Rekve, men boede en tid paa Flage. Siden kjøbte han i 1845 gaard paa Gjerme og forblev der til sin død. Han var fader til Per Gjerme, hestehandler og gaardseier, og til Styrk Gjerme, som drev handel i Aalesund!

___ J. A. Reqve

home except I was a little seasick; but some of the other high-brow women were more seasick than I was, but when we arrived in New York all the passengers were relatively healthy but when we got inland some sort of "cold fever" (Typhoid fever) spread among some of the passengers and there were deaths of a woman and 4 children of the Norwegians and 2 children of Germans on the Great Lakes between Buffalo and Chicago. There I have stopped with a man named Bård Rogne for about a week until I got a job with another man and shall get 50—75 cents for the first month; but when I have learned the work better and understand the language a little better, then I believe I will get a dollar a week. Anyway, I don't have any more to tell you regarding myself, but I do want to tell you something I heard from Anders Flage and others, that how strange and perhaps simple and bitter those comfortable farmers take this long difficult trip with their wife and small children. Crossing the ocean is not dangerous when God protects them from a raging storm; but to those who were aboard the Norwegian ships that came from Bergen, especially the first two, there appeared some kind of sickness or fever, which….

I also want to tell my brother that I don't regret now that I undertook this trip over here. I don't advise you for or against. You'll have to do what you yourself decide.

(No signature, but evidently Synneva B. Fletre).

* * *

Addendum:—

I, A. L. Flage, request you, S. B. Fletre, to kindly let everyone see and hear this letter at Voss, as much as you think possible. Because included here is both the bad and good here in this country. Would you kindly greet my mother-in-law Ragna Mathiasdatter Berge that I and my family are living well in all ways.

(Written in Gothic script by Lars Nilson Nesheim).

———————

A few words to the readers of the letters: It has occurred to me, since I have read these old letters that were printed in the last issue of "Vossingen", that we owe the editor and the men who have preserved these letters much gratitude; these letters are of the greatest importance to we descendants of the first vossings, which are mentioned here. Many things which never would have been known otherwise and would have gone in the "forgetting" book are to be found in theses letters.

Permit me to explain that Anders Størkson Flage, to whom one of the letters to Voss, was written, was born on the Rekve farm, but lived at Flage a while. Then in 1845 he bought a farm at Gjerme and stayed there until his death. He was the father of Per Gjerme, horse trader and farm owner, and of Styrk Gjerme, who ran a store in Ålesund!

___ J. A. Reqve.

AP SAGAEN OM DE FØRSTE SKOLER.

I.

In Deerfield Township, Wis., kom den første skole istand i 1848. Den holdtes til en begyndelse i huset hos Kolbein Olson Saue, og en amerikansk dame var skoleholder. Men allerede næste aar blev et skolehus opført. Det sattes paa et landstykke, som tilhørte Erik Vikingson Rio (Williams). Senere blev det dennes svigersøn, Nils Anderson, som eiede landet. Nils A. Lee, som i efterladte notater har nævnt om skolen i Deerfield, skriver at i hele dette nabolag boede der udelukkende vossinger, og en vossing, Erick Endreson Rude, der i forbigaaende sagt, var den første i mange ting i pioneerdagene, var den fyrste skoleholder i det nye skolehus i 1849—50. Efter endel aar blev et nyt skolehus bygget. Det sattes da en 1/2 mil nord for Liberty Prærie Kirken paa land, som tilhørte Anders A. Prestegaard. Det forrige stod en 1/2 mil østenfor kirken. Det nuværende so mer bygget i den senere tid, staar 1/2 mil i syd for kirken paa land. som oprindelig tilhørte Anders Nilsen Lie, men som nu eies af dennes sønnesøn Peter A. G. Lee.

Om nogen vossing var lærer i disse skolehuse efter Erick Rude er os ubekjendt: men der var ialfald vosselærere paa Koshkonong. Allerede tidlig i 1840-aarene gjorde Anders Knutson Himle et forsøg som lærer. Han havde prøvet det lidt paa Voss, muligens som broderen Steffas stedfortræder, og under nogle aars ophold i Chicago lærte han snart engelsk. Da han saa havde sat sig til paa Koshkonong, begyndte han at holde skole, som han vistnok syslede med i længere tid udover '40-aarene til han i 1850 reiste derfra.

Men i det aar kom en anden, som havde havt større erfaring fra Voss, nemlig Lars Josephson Lie, der begyndte som lærer paa Voss allerede i 1837. Han drev som lærer og kirkesanger paa Koshkonong til 1850. da han flyttede til Spring Prairie, Wis. Og bedre lærer har man ikke havt der skrev Nils Lee, som selv ikke havde nogen anden.

Ser man saa efter skolerne andre steder i Wisconsin, saa finder man for det første paa Spring Prairie, at Lars Johannesen Møen gav fri grund til baade kirke og skolepladse. Et lidet loghus var det første, som sattes op i Leeds township. Det stod ved veien et lidet stykke fra kirken ved Keyser, og om der ikke netop boede udelukkende vossinger der, saa var dog de fleste komne fra Voss. Lars Lie var lærer og kirkesanger paa Spring Prairie i mange aar. Paa samme tid kom der ogsaa en anden skolelærer fra Voss, nemlig Peder Bergeson Vivas. Han var norsk skolelærer paa Spring Prairie for det meste hele tiden efter sin ankomst til landet i 1856 til sin død for endel aar siden.

Den mest bekjendte skolelærer i dette strøg i den senere tid er Edvard C. Meland, der nu i over 25 aar har været høiskolebestvrer — en tid i Deerfield

THE SAGA OF THE FIRST SCHOOLS.

I.

In the township of Deerfield, WI, the first school was created in 1848. At the beginning it was held in Kolbein Olson Saue's house, and the teacher was an American woman. But by the next year they had built a school. It was located on a piece of property that belonged to Erik Vikingson Rio (Williams). Later , his son-in-law owned the land. Nils A. Lee, who in some remaining records, mentioned a school in Deerfield and said the entire neighborhood consisted exclusively of vossings, and one vossing, Erick Endreson Rude, who was temporary, was the first in many matters in the pioneer days, was the first teacher in the new school house in 1849—50. After a few years, a new school house was built. It was placed a half mile north of Liberty Church on land belonging to Anders A Prestegaard. This stood 1/2 miles east of the church. The present school built in later times, stands ½ mile south of the church on land that originally belonged to Anders Nielson Lie but now is owned by his grandson Peter A. G, Lee.

We don't know if any vossings were teachers in these school houses after Erick Rude, but in any case there were vossing teachers at Koshkonong. As early as the 1840's, Anders Knutson Himle tried to be the teacher. He had tried it a while in Voss, possibly as his brother Steffa's substitute, and he had learned English during a few years in Chicago. When he had established himself at Koshkonong, he started to keep school which he occupied himself with throughout the '40 years until he moved away in 1850.

That year another came, who had had some education at Voss, namely Lars Josephson Lie, who started teaching in Voss already in 1837. He worked as a teacher and precentor at Koshkonong until 1850, when he moved to Spring Prairie, WI, and a better teacher we have never had, wrote Nils Lee, though he'd never had another.

If you look elsewhere in Wisconsin for schools you'll find the first at Spring Prairie, since Lars Johannesen Møen gave free land for both the church and schoolyard. A little log house was the first in Leeds Township. It stood by the road a little ways up from the church at Keyser even if it wasn't exclusively vossings who lived there, most had come from Voss. Lars Lie was the teacher and precentor at Spring Prairie for many years. At the same time there came another schoolteacher from Voss, namely Peder Bergeson Vivas. He was a Norwegian teacher at Spring Prairie for almost the entire time after his arrival in this country in 1856 until his death a few years ago.

The best known schoolteacher in this neighborhood in later times was Edvard C. Meland, who has been high school principal for more than 25 years—a while in Deerfield and now in DeForest, WI.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

og nu i DeForest, Wis. Han er dog kun halv vossing. Hans mor var Anna C. Grane.

Reiser vi saa til Jefferson Prairie i Manchester township, Ill., saa vil man finde et skolehus i et andet strøg, hvor der en tid var udelukkende vossinger. Det staar paa en eiendom som tilhørte Knut Bryngelson Dukstad og nu eies af børnene. Rundt omkring heder gaardene Lunde, Skutle, Bære, Bø, Rong, Skiple og flere saadanne vossenavne. Der kom en lærer ogsaa fra Voss, og han blev ikke saa lidet bekjendt siden. Det var Erik Ellefson Slæen. Han var lærer paa Vossestranden nogle aar fra 1813, før han kom til Amerika. Paa Jefferson Prairie holdt han sig til 1853, da han reiste til Big Canoe, Ia, Han var med paa et synodemøde paa Jefferson Prairie i 1851, og var da en af sekretererne paa dette og blev valgt ind i kirkeraadet.

Hvorvidt Erik Slagen var skolelærer i Big Canee ogsaa er os ubekjendt; men der fik man ialfald en anden skolelærer, som det er værdt at lægge mærke til, nemlig Ole Nelson Væle, om hvem der fortelles paa et andet sted. Skolehuset der bar ogsaa et vosse-navn. Det kaldtes Sætre skolehus og stod paa landet til Ole Magneson Satre.

NYTAARSFEST.

Det lokale Vosselag for Madison og omegn havde aarsmøde og en festlig tilstelning paa Woodmen Hall, Madison, den 13de januar. Omtrent 150 personer var tilstede og der manglede ikke paa godt "vossaprat" og anden beværtning var der ogsaa. Først valgtes ny bestyrelse med det uddfald, at John G. Pederson, Morrisonville, gjenvalgtes som formand og O. K. Glimme viceform., Lars A. Kløve, sekretær og Lyding O. Hæve, kasserer, alle fra Madison. Efter lidt snak om lagets sager fik man et program af taler, sang og musik. Dommer O. A. Stolen fortalte blandt andet om hvor god vossing han var bleven ved at faa sig en hustru af vosseslegt. Hun er datter efter Bryngel Sjurson Fletre, borgerkrigs-veteran m. m. fra Townet York, Green Co. Skattekommisær A. J. Myrland fortalte om vossingerne i Primrose. Der var han Lars Bystøl og han Ola Flatabøno. han Lars og Eilif Kolvo, han gamle Ola Lønehaugen Myrland og han Bergens-Ola, søn hans, og Per Myrland med adle gjilde sønne hans, og han Lars bror hans, desuden han Ole Hirt, Sjur Nesheim, Knut Bø, Lars, Eiel og Ivar Helgeland, Sjur Bø. som var skolelærer, Aadmund Voss, Lars Opheimsvangen og vist flere. Saa talte advokat Clarence Knutson. Han sagde blandt andet godt, at hans navn egentlig skulde være Reqve, da hans bedstefar Nils Knutson var derifra. Wm. Nelson, Store-lagets formand, sagde, at der engang var noget, man kaldte "Det vilde vest;" men da vossingerne trak sig bortover de kanter, blev det forbi med "Det vilde vest." "Dar vossamaole haurdest, vart da straks

He is at least was half vossing. His mother was Anna C. Graue.

If we go to Manchester Township, IL to Jefferson Prairie we would find a school in another area which for a time was exclusively included only vossings. It stood in a property that belonged to Knut Bryngelson Dukstad and now is owned by his children. The farms around were known as Lunde, Skutle, Bære, Bø, Kong, Skiple and several such Voss names. There was also a teacher from Voss and we became rather well-known later. It was Erik Ellefson Slæen. He was a teacher at Vossestrand for some years from 1843, before he came to America. He stayed at Jefferson Prairie until 1853 when he moved to Big Canoe, IA. He attended a synod meeting at Jefferson Prairie in 1851, was one of the secretaries and was elected to the church council.

Whether Erik Slæen was a schoolteacher in Big Canoe, we don't know; but they got another teacher in any case that is worth paying attention to, namely Ole Nelson Væle, who is discussed elsewhere. The school house had a vossing name. It was called Sætre school house and stood on the property of Ole Magneson Satre.

NEW YEARS PARTY.

The local Vosselag for Madison area had their annual meeting and a festive party at Woodmen Hall in Madison, January 13. About 150 people were present and there was no lack good "vossagossip" and there was no lack of other refreshments either. First they had election of officers with the result that re-elected were as president, John G. Pederson, vice-president O. K. Glimme, secretary, Lars A Kløve and treasurer, Lyding O. Hæve, all from Madison. After a little discussion of the club's business we got a program of speeches, song and music. Judge O. A. Stolen told among else, how good a vossing he had become by marrying a wife of Voss origin. She is the daughter of town of York, Green County Civil War veteran Bryngel Sjurson Fletre. Tax Commissioner A. J. Myrland told about the vossings in Primrose. There was Lars Bystøl and Ola Flatabøno, Lars and Eilif Kolvo, old Ola Lønehaugen Myrland and Bergens-Ola and his son, and Per Myrland with all his nice sons, and his brother Lars, additionally Ole Hirt, Sjur Nesheim, Knut Bø, Lars, Eiel and Ivar Helgeland, Sjur Bø,who was a school teacher, Aadmund Voss, Lars Opheimsvangen and evidently more. Then lawyer Clarence Knutson talked. He said, plus other good stuff, his name really should have been Rekve inasmuch as that is where his grandfather came from. Wm. Nelson, president of the national lag, said there was something called "the wild west" at one time, but when the vossings came to these parts, it was the end of "the wild west". "Where vossamaul was heard, soon there were only decent people to meet". The lawyer K. N. Nelson, son-in-law to pres-

berre skjikelige folk aa træffa". Advokat K. N. Nelson, formandens svigersøn, sagde, at han havde skiftet mening siden forleden sommer, da han troede, at sogningerne var lige gode som vossingerne. Naar dommer Stolen blev god voss ved at faa en vosse-hustru, saa kunde han bli det saameget mere, for baade far og mor til konen hans var fra Voss. Formand Pederson læste et digt om mødet paa Spring Prairie. Hans Datter Mrs. R. Nelson gav en sang tilbedste. Harold Nelson spillede violin, sangkoret "Dovre" sang et par numre; Mrs. Martha Væthe Hanson gav tilbedste en sang, som hun havde digtet for anledningen, og Mrs. Qvisling (Telemark) spillede Halling og Springdans.

Sluttelig blev Prof. R. B. Anderson paakaldt. Han mente, at han kunde kalde sig vossing ogsaa; thi hans søster var gift med Pastor S. S. Reqve, og hans kones søster til Sjur R. Flatlandsmoen. Forresten, sagde han, skulde vi se hen til den klippe, fra hvilken vi var udhugne—til vore forfædre—som Skriften siger. Et sandt ord, sikkert nok.

Erick J. Ellefson, en sønnesøn af den i sin tid bekjendte Erick Ellefson Slæn, er medlem af Syd Dakotas Senat. Han er demokrat. Der var gjort forsøg paa at bestride hans valg endog paa mindre passende maade, sagdes der; men det gik nok ikke. Det sees i dagens nyt at han den 2den marts var ægteviet til Miss Florence Salada af Alberdeen i senat-salen i Pierre, S. D., med de øvrige lovgivere som vidner og Høiesteretsjustitiarius F. Anderson som den der forrettede vielsen. Man kan da ialfald ikke bestride gyldigheden af dette giftermaal. Det var det første i sit slags i staten.

Charles B. Erickson og hustru Anna, f. Nelson, Humboldt, Ia., feirede den 5te marts 60 aarsdagen for sit giftermaal. Mr. Erickson er søn efter Lars Erickson Lødve og en bror af den i forrige no. af "Vossingen" omtalte Erik Eriksen, som var med i den mexikanske krig. Han er mulig den første som er født af vosse-forældre i Amerika, idet han er født i 1841. Hans hustru er født i Bergen. De boede i lang tid i La Salle Co., Ill., hvor Erickson blandt andet var meget benyttet i offentlige gjøremaal. Han og hustru har 7 børn: Ida, Lewis, Amanda, Gilbert, Elmer, Esther og Jennie. Alle lever og har familie. Tre af Ericksons børne-børn var med i krigen.

Lagets kasserer John Glimme med flere vossinger fra Chicago reiser med "Stavangerfjord" fra New York til Norge den 8de mai. Odd Eide og Bryngel Duckstad, Fertile, Minn., tænker paa at reise i juni.

dent Nelson, said that just last summer, he had the wrong meaning, since up until then he had believed that sognings were just as good as vossings. If Judge Stolen became a good vossing by acquiring a vossing wife, it should be more with me because both the mother and father of my wife came from Voss. President read a poem about the meeting on Spring Prairie. His daughter, Mrs. R Nelson sang. Harold Nelson played the violin, the Dovre chorus sang a couple of numbers, Mrs. Martha Væthe Hanson sang a song she had written for this occasion, and Mrs. Qvisling (Telemark) played the Halling and Springdance.

Lastly, they called on Prof. R. B. Anderson. He insisted he could be regarded as vossing also; since his sister was married to Pastor S.S. Reqve, and his wife's sister to Sjur R. Flatlandsmoen. Anyway, he said, we should look to that mountain from which we were chipped—to our forefathers—as the proverb says. A true saying, assuredly.

Erick J. Ellefson, a grandson of, at his time, well-known Erick Ellefson Slæn, is a member of the senate in South Dakota. He is a democrat. There was considerable effort to contest his election, though to lesser methods, it is said. In today's news, we see that on March 2, he married Miss Florence Salada of Aberdeen in the senate chamber in Pierre, SD, with the rest of the lawmakers as witnesses and Supreme Court Justice F. Anderson performing the marriage. One, in any case, can't contest the gilt of this wedding. It was the first such in the state.

Charles B, Erickson and his wife Anna, neè. Nelson, Humboldt, IA, celebrated their 60th anniversary on March 5. Mr. Erickson is the son of Lars Erickson Lødve and bother of Erik Erikson, who was discussed in a previous number of "Vossingen" and who was in the Mexican War. He is possibly the first child born to vossing parents in America, in that he was born in 1841. His wife was born in Bergen. They lived in LaSalle County, IL, a long time, where he was in public works quite often. He and his wife have 7 children: Ida, Lewis, Amanda, Gilbert, Elmer, Esther and Jennie. All are alive and have families. Three of the Erickson's grandchildren were in the war.

The lag treasurer and several vossings from Chicago are sailing on the "Stavangerfjord" from New York to Norway the 8th of May. Odd Eide and Bryngel Duckstad, Fertile, MN, plan to go in June.

VOSSINGER I DECORAH, WINNESHEIK CO., IOWA.

af John A. Forde

Som svar paa en anmodning fra Madison har jeg nedtegnet nogle vossinger her i Decorah og omegn, som jeg husker var de allerførste tli at slaa sig ned i Winnesheik Co. Og den første paa mit program vil jeg nævne Peder Sampson Een. Han tror jeg var den første vossing i Decorah—iafald den første med familie og til at kjøbe sig byggetimt i byen. Han flyttede hid meget tidlig fra Chicago. Ill. Ved at læse i et norsk blad om et reiseføige af pionerer, som drog til Iowa finder jeg ogsaa Peder Sampsons navn opført blandt dem, som baskede sig frem gjennom Trempealeau Co., Wis., bakker, sand og sten. Der fandt de det saa stygt, at de reiste videre til Iowas prærier.

Sampson var skomager af profession og byggede sig shop her i Decorah. Et murstenshus—blaa kalksten—staar her den dag idag paa hans tomt.

Knut Nordheim fra Voss og Sampsons svoger var med at bryde sten og bygge huset. Der var ikke flere huse i Decorah den tid, end at de godt kunde tælles paa fingrene.

Peder Sampson blev dog ikke byens skomager. Ved en ilde-brand i en af hans bygninger forbrændte han i den grad sin ene haand under forsøget paa at slukke, at han saa sig nødt til at ned-lægge skomagerforretningen for godt. Men han stod ikke fast. Omtrent en 10—12 mil nord for Decorah laa en 1/4 section land med sort prariemuld og ventede.

"Skandinav"-Anderson valfartede op der hvereneste sommer. Han syntes, at der var vakkert deroppe hos Sampsons, — og det blev tilslut saa, at det var endnu vakrere at se ind i Peder Sampsons ældste datter Julias vakre øine, og saaledes gik det til, at hun ikke alene kom til at bli hans slægtning men ogsaa hans hustru.

Peder Sampson var en forstandig og intelligent mand. Blandt andet har man ham sammen med nogle faa andre mænd i Winnesheik Co., at takke for at countysædet kom til at bli lagt i Decorah istedetfor lidt længere øst til Freeport. Han var en af de bedste "canvassers" i den kontroversen til at faa "signers" for Decorah sendt ind til legislaturen til afgjørelse i sagen. Og ingen skandinav i hele countiet kunde have gjort det bedre; thi Sampson talte flydende engelsk allerede da, og blandt de norske nykommere kunde han "snakka, da klingande vossamaole".

Peder Sampson mindes af alle, som kom i berøring med ham, ogsaa som en god støtte i den menighed—Big Canoe, som han alltid tilhørte.

VOSSINGS IN DECORAH, WINNESHIEK CO., IA

By John A. Forde

As an answer to a request from Madison, I have noted down some vossings in Decorah and the area that I remember were the very first to settle in Winneshiek County. The first on my program I want to list is Peder Sampson Een. I believe he was the first vossing in Decorah—in any case the first family to buy a building lot in town. He moved, rather early, from Chicago, IL. By reading a Norwegian newspaper about a wagon train of pioneers that moved to Iowa, I also found Peder Sampson's name among them, who struggled through Trempealeau County, WI, hills sand and stone. They found it so bad that they went further to the prairies of Iowa.

Sampson was a shoemaker by profession and built a shop here in Decorah. A stone wall building—blue limestone—that stands to this day.

Knut Nordheim from Voss, Sampson's brother-in-law helped quarry the stone and build the building. There weren't more buildings in Decorah at that time than could be counted on one's fingers.

Peder Sampson didn't become the town shoemaker, however. In a fire at one of his buildings he burned his one hand so terribly during attempts to quench it that he had to quit shoemaking for good. But he didn't stand still. About 10—12 miles north of Decorah there was ¼ section of land with black prairie loam waiting.

"Skandinav" Anderson made pilgrimages up there each summer. He felt it was beautiful up at Sampson's, — and the result was that it was even more beautiful to look into the beautiful eyes of Peder Sampson's oldest daughter, and not only was she his relative but she became his wife.

Peder Sampson was a sensible and intelligent man. Among other things he was to be thanked, along with some other men in Winneshiek County, for getting Decorah as the county seat rather than Freeport further east. He was one of the best "canvassers" in the controversy to get "signers" for Decorah sent in to the legislature to decide the matter. No Scandinavian in the entire county could have done it better, since Sampson spoke fluent English by then and among the Norwegian immigrants he could "talk resounding Voss dialect".

Peder Sampson also was remembered by everyone who came in contact with him, as a good supporter of the congregation—Big Canoe, to which he always belonged.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

RINGHEIM FAMILIEN.

Om denne vossefamilie er det vanskeligere for mig at fortælle nogel. Kun husker jeg om en to—tre piger, vakre og staute jenter. Jeg maatte atter ud i hven for at snuse noget op om denne familie.

Og bestandig, ser det ud til at jeg maa vingle mig frem til en ældre og stanhaftig Decorah-dame, skal der bli nogen snak at lide paa om gamle, gode Dage i Decorah.

Om Ringheim-folkene fik jeg den besked, at alle flyttede senere til Nevada, Iowa, og at der levede kun en af børnene der igjen. Ringheim var et vakkert klingende navn og de beholdt dette gode norske navn bestandig. Jeg antager, at grunden for deres tidlige bortreise fra Decorah var den. at denne familie havde slægtninger eller intime venner der, de drog hen. Jeg husker og kjendte godt til den ældste af søstrene her i byen. Hun var længe handelsbetjent i et dry goods store. Om hr. Ringheim selv ved jeg ikke noget. Det foresvæver mig som en drøm, at han omkom i en brandulykke her i Decorah. Kun det ved jeg med sikkerhed, at deres børn og piger var respektable folk og afholdt her i byen.

ODD KLOVE (KLØVE).

Han var i mange aar og i flere terminer county treasurer for Winneshiek Co. Denne vossing var vor by's mest fremragende personlighed. Ed. Klove har siddet deroppe i vort courthus mangen dag,—det hus høist oppe paa haugen, i hvilken den gamle indianer høvding, hvis navn vort county barrer, tænkes at være begraven. (Eller var det høvdingen Decorah?) Ved et rart tilfælde kom jeg en dag til at sidde i Odd Kløves eget hus —det, som han selv i flere aar med sin familie bodde i her i byen. Denne Voss(ing) kom tidlig til at bosætte sig i vor by.

Jeg kom en dag til at gjøre et besøg til H. B. Hustvedt, som var prest i flere aar her i byen. I samtalens løb spurgte jeg ham, om han vidste noget om Odd Klove. Saa gav han mig det forbausende svar, at det er netop i Kloves hus vi sidder nu!

Saa havde jeg slumpet godt op i det, tænkte jeg. Hr. Kloves hus er bygget paa en vakker plads op i en bakke eller terrasse, som i gamle dage var en prægtig lund, der gik under navnet Updegry Grove, og som nu tilhører cityparken. Huset, som eiedes af Ed. Klove, er beliggende tæt ved den lutherske menigheds prestebolig. og man har blot en gade af vest. saa er man inde i parkkomplexet i Decorah. Men Rom blev ikke til paa en dag, og i Kloves tid var der heller ikke nogen park lavet af menneskehænder; men den mest ypperligste park dannet af naturen, og i dette vakre panorama har man det navngjetne Luther College i prospektiv en mil længere borte. Aa, jo! Decorah er ikke navngjeten for ingenting! Straks nedenfor byen er bygget to kraftstationer, den nederste omgit af den vakreste furulund, som jeg har set i Iowa. Formodentlig er det frøet fra hin kjæmpefuru ved

THE RINGHEIM FAMILY

It couldn't be more difficult to tell anything about this vossing family. I only can remember about two-three girls, pretty, strapping girls. I had to go out in town again to smell out anything about this family.

As always, it appears I must plunge forth to an older, steadfast Decorah matron if there's going to be any talk about the good old days in Decorah.

I got the message that the Ringheim people had all moved later to Nevada, Iowa, and that just one of their children was still living there. Ringheim was a handsome, resounding name and they kept this good Norwegian name for good. I understand that their earlier departure from Decorah was because the family had relatives or dear friends there where they went to. I remembered and knew the oldest sister here in town. She was a clerk in a dry goods store for a long time. I don't know any particulars about Mr. Ringheim. I have a vague idea that he was killed in a fire here in Decorah. I only know that their children and girls were abstinent, respectable people here in town.

ODD KLOVE-(KLØVE).

For many years and several terms he was the county treasurer for Winneshiek County. This vossing was our town's best and most prominent personality. Ed Klove has sat up there in our courthouse for many days, —the highest building on the hill where the old Indian chief was thought to be buried, whose name our county carries. (Or was the chief named Decorah?) In an unusual incident I got to sit in Odd Kløve's own house one day — the one he had lived here in town with his family for many years. He had settled in our town quite early.

I had occasion to visit H. B. Hustvedt, who was a minister here in town for several years. In the course of conversation I asked him if he knew anything about Odd Klove. He gave me the surprising answer that we were sitting in Klove's house just then!

Then I thought this to be a fortunate occurrence. Mr. Klove's house had been built in a beautiful place up on a hill or terrace that in the old days had been a grand glade named Updegry Grove, and now formed part of the city park. The house owned by Ed Klove lies immediately adjacent to the parsonage for the Lutheran Congregation; one has only to cross the street to be in the park complex in Decorah. But Rome wasn't built in a day, and in Klove's time the park wasn't built by human hands, but this superb park was created by nature, and this most attractive panorama has a perspective of the renowned Luther College a mile away. Ah, yes, Decorah isn't famous for nothing! They have built two power stations just below town, the lowest surrounded by the prettiest fir woods I have seen in Iowa. Presumably they grew from seeds of that giant fir in Pine Creek that the giant fellow Erik

Pine Creek. som hin kjæmpekar Erik Salland bygde sig et helt hus af, som er blaast hid .

Om Ed. Klove er sluttelig at fortælle at han forlod Decorah og nedsatte sig i den norske by Northwood, Iowa, og gik ind i forretning for sig selv. Dette er nu denne mærkelige vossings kortfattede historie, saavidt jeg mundtlig har faat nedtegnet det.

Om Odd Klove nogen tid havde havt nogen skoleuddannelse ved siden af en commonskole, tviler jeg paa. At være betroet et saa vigtig embede som kasserer for et county, taler godt for en mands dyg-tighed og tillid og ærlighed og ikke mindst for hans popularitet.

OLE NELSON (VÆLE).

Fra min ungdom og tidlige skolegang husker jeg denne kvikke og oplyste unge mand og fuldblods vossing. Ole Nelson var min første engelske skolemester. Det var i begyndelsen af Borgerkrigen Mr. O. Nelson lærte mig en lekse eller to i Mc'Guffy's spellingbook. For sin tid var Ole Nelson en meget oplyst mand. Det var i krigens skrækkelige dage i det gamle logskolehus, som hele den lutherske menighed brugte til sin kirke og forsamlingshus, og om søndagene, naar der var præken eller søndags-skole, kunde der høres jamren af mødre eller søstre, begrædende den faldne broder eller den faldne søn. I det gamle skolehus samledes man trindt omkring settlementet for at høre om krigen og hvad nyt om krigen. Krigen var det man idelig vilde høre om. Jeg husker denne Ole Nelson sad med et engelsk blad udenfor væggen en søndag og læste op for dem alle Krigsefterretninger—om Vicksburgs Landing, slaget ved Cold Harbor, Antietam og flere store slag. Med et sluttede han at læse engelsk. Det var ogsaa faa, som forstod engelsk den tid. Høit og tydelig begyndte han at oversætte fra engelsk til norsk krigsefterretningerne, og han klarte opgaven foruden synderlig meen, og alle sa, at han havde godt hode, den gutten. Jeg kjendte i mange aar Ole Nelsons forældre: Nels "maleren" Væle eller Væhle og Mrs. Margaretha Væhle. Jeg har hørt, at denne min tidlige ungdomslærer var valgt til Legislatur-medlem. Dette er meget rimeligt. Iallefald har det gaat glip i min erindring.

Men i Ole Nelsons glimrende rekord som yngling og mand og borger kom desværre en brat afslutning. Han flyttede som ung mand til St. Ansgar i Worth Co., og der afsluttedes hans virksomme liv. Jeg maa altid huske Ole Nelson, hvergang jeg ser hans kloge ansigt i hans portræt. som hænger paa væggen i hans forældres hus, og som nu eies af Mr. og Mrs. Eilev Skjervheim, tæt ved gamle Big Canoes Kirke. Og saa ofte jeg har tænkt over det, hvis denne opvakte unge voss hadde været forundt et langt liv, hvilken en glimrende karriere vilde ikke denne begavede mand have efter-ladt sig!

Salland built an entire house from but which has now blown down.

To finish telling about Ed Klove; he left Decorah and settled in the Norwegian town of Northwood, IA, and went into business for himself. This is a brief history of a remarkable vossing as best as I have orally recorded it.

Whether Odd Klove had had any education beyond common school is unknown, but I doubt it. To be entrusted with such an important position as treasurer for a county speaks well of a man's ability, trust, honor and not least, his popularity.

OLE NELSON (VÆLE).

From my childhood and early school days, I remember that lively and learned young man and full-blooded vossing. Ole Nelson was my first English schoolmaster. It was at the beginning of the Civil War Mr. O. Nelson taught me one or two lessons from McGuffy's Reader. For his time, Ole Nelson was a very enlightened man. It was during the time of the horrible days of the war, in the old log school house, which was used by the entire Lutheran congregation for its church an meeting house. On Sundays, when there were sermons or Sunday School, we could hear the sobbing of mothers or sisters, mourning their fallen brothers or fallen sons. People from around the settlement would gather at the old school house to hear about the war and what was new. The people wanted to hear about the war incessantly. I remember that Ole Nelson sat with an English newspaper outside the wall one Sunday and read all the war news—about the landing at Vicksburg, the battles at Cold Harbor, Antietam and others. All at once he stopped reading English. There were few people who could understand English at that time. Loudly and clearly, he began to translate the war bulletins from English to Norwegian and he accomplished the task without any particular faltering, and everyone said he had a good head, that fellow. I knew Ole Nelson's parents for many years. Nels "the painter" Væle or Væhle and Mrs. Margaretha Væhle. I have heard that my childhood teacher was elected to the Legislature. That's very possible. In any case it has escaped my recollection

But Ole Nelson's glimmering record as a youth, man and citizen came to an abrupt halt. He moved to St. Ansgar in Worth County, and there his useful life ended. I always think of him whenever I see his intelligent face in his portrait that hangs on the wall in his parents' house, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Eiliv Skjervheim, close by Big Canoe Church. Often I have thought that if this enlightened Voss youth had been granted a long life, what a brilliant career this gifted man would have left behind!

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

KNUTE H. LANGELAND.

9th Iowa Inf., Co. "G."

Saa var der en ung gut som altid gik og bad om at faa reise i krigen. Denne unge gut hedte Knut Langeland og han biede ikke lang tid før han fik sit ønske opfyldt. Hans far Magne Helgeson Langeland fik bud om. at hans lod blev draget i draftingslisterne i Pleasant Township. Og nu bad sønnen idelig sin far om at faa reise som hans stedfortreder i krigen. Om nogle dage stod den unge frivillige i rekruternes rækker i en splinterny uniform og lærte trompeter-signalerne og fik sin første exersits. Det var en kjæk soldat med et falkeblik og ørnenæse. Han var en vakker yngling og soldat. Paa sit dødsleie maatte han ha set endnu vakrere ud! Rundt bordet en kveld langt der nord sad familien ved en ussel praas og læse om sønnens og broderens sygdom, og at han var indlagt paa et af Philadelphias hospitaler. Hans ældste broder Helge M. Langland, senere sheriff for Winnesheik County (to terminer), reiste straks til syden for maaske at finde sin broder ilive. Naar han kom til Philadelphia, var han for to dage siden allerede begraven. To soldater, en paa hver side af broderen, viste ham den respekt at gaa med ham og vise ham hvor hans broder laa og spurgte ham endvidere, om han ønskede at se ham. Dette afslog broderen med en stum hovedrysten. Paa sin tur hjem igjen, var Helge nærpaa at bli dræbt af to røvere som greb ham og holdt ham an over en høi bro. Han blev kastet over rækværket, og naar han først sansede sig, holdt han i den ene haand en afreven lap klæde. som han i angsten havde fat fat i under overfald et.

NILS EIDE.

Borgerkrigsveteran — født i Bergslien paa Voss. Han var en stor kar, over seks fod høi. Han frekventerede et aar Concordia Seminar i St. Louis, Mo. Formedelst krigen maatte skolen nedlægges og Nils Eide hvervede sig som frivillig i Nordstats-armeen.

Nils Eide var med i flere blodige slag og træfninger. Ved begyndelsen af en træfning faldt han saaret i foden og netop i det øieblik ordren lød paa retræt, og fiendens kugler begyndte at pibe som allerværst. Det saa stygt ud for Nils, som ikke kunde komme af flækken, med fienden straks over sig. Kommer der saa en kammerat, en stor og sterk valdris fra Big Canoe, og bøier sig over den faldne kammeret og kaster den seks fod høie vaabenbroder op paa sine skuldre saa at sige i spranget. Eide blev to gange saaret. Jeg hørte ham fortælle, at naar ordre kom for frivillige at storme en vanskelig stilling blev ordren præcis adlydt til den nødvendige styrke, og at der aldrig manglede frivillige til prompt at ekspedere kommandoen, som sædvanlig var med fældt bajonet. Eide tjente i Kompagi "H" 15de Wis. Infanteri.

KNUTE H. LANGELAND.

9th Iowa Inf.(antry), Co(mpany) "G".

There was a young boy who always was asking to go in the war. This young boy was named Knut Langeland and he didn't have long to wait before his wish was fulfilled. His father, Magne Helgeson Langeland got a notice that his name had been drawn in the drafting list of Pleasant Township. Now the son constantly asked his father to go as his replacement in the war. In a few days this young volunteer stood in the ranks in a spanking new uniform, learning the trumpet signals and he got his first drill. He made a neat soldier with his "falcon eyes and eagle-nose". He was a handsome young youth and soldier. He must have looked even more handsome on his deathbed! Around the table one night far back north sat the family who, with meager realization, read about their son and brother's sickness, and that he'd been admitted to a hospital in Philadelphia. His oldest brother, Helge M. Langeland, later sheriff of Winneshiek County (two terms), soon traveled south to probably find his brother alive. When he got to Philadelphia, he had been buried two days before. Two soldiers, one on each side of the brother, showed him respect and went with him to where his brother lay and additionally asked him if he actually wanted to see him. He refused this with a shake of the head. On his way home, Helge was nearly killed by two robbers who attacked him and held him over a bridge. He was thrown over the railing and when he came to, he still held a piece of torn clothing that he had grabbed in his angst during the mugging.

NILS EIDE

Civil War veteran — born in Bergslien at Voss. He was a big fellow, over six feet tall. He attended Concordia Seminary in St. Louis for a year. He had to discontinue school because of the war and Nils Eide enlisted as a volunteer in the Union Army.

Nils Eide took part in several bloody battles and encounters. At the beginning of one battle he fell wounded in the foot and just at that moment the order was given to retreat and the enemy bullets began to whine worse. It didn't look good for Nils, who couldn't move, and about to be overrun by the enemy. Then a comrade came by, a big and strong Valdres man from Big Canoe, who bent over the fallen comrade and threw the six foot tall brother-in-arms up on his shoulders on the run. Eide was wounded two times. I heard him tell, that when the orders came for volunteers to storm a difficult position the order was immediately obeyed by the necessary forces, and that there never was a lack of volunteers who would promptly follow the order, usually with dreadful bayonets. Eide served in Company "H", 15th Wisconsin Infantry.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

S. O. WILLSON, (VIKJÆ).

Saa maa jeg fortælle om en anden vossing, og han hedte S. O. Willson (Sjur O. Vikjæ). S. O. Willson var en kjæk voksen kar. Myg og spænstig som en vidje. Han var i lang tid skrædder i Decorah og var blandt de første vossesettlere i byen. Han kunde mange snurrige herminger fra Voss og anekdoter og snakkede altid klart vossemaal. Han var en miltært udseende mand, en rank holdning, et krigerisk-udseenide ansigt og en (bold) bøiet næse. Mod Borgerkrigens slut hvervede han sig blandt andre frivillige herfra byen for at gaa til syden. Men netop paa den tid kom der bud om, at Siouxindianerne i Dakotaterritorierne dræbte de hvide settlere der, og S. O. Willson med sit 6te U. S. Kavalleri maatte sporensthengs melde sig i Yankton eller Vermillion, Syd Dakota Terr. Om jeg ikke tar feil, var S. O. Willson trompeter for sit kompagni i den batalje. Det var udentvil under den bekjendte indianerkriger Nelson A. Miles overkommando dette regiment stod. Lykkeligvis kom Decorahgutterne om et aar alle tilbage uden at ha faat en eneste Tomahawk eller pil i skrotten.

S. O. Willson var en populær mand i byen. Var der noget extra, som gik fore sig, — 4de Juli fest eller sligt,—var det Willson, som red foran som byens marshal og ledet prosessionen. Og stateligere mand kunde heller ikke opdrives,—den ranke holdning, den snevre midje, og den brede bringe og med den brede blaa og røde silkesløife og den militære hodning. Saadan husker og mindes jeg S. O. Willson den kjække vossing!

OSKJER-BRØDRENE (OSGJERD).

Der var tre af dem her i Decorah: Lars, Herlaug og den tredies navn har jeg glemt. Lars levde her i lang tid og var godt kjendt i byen og tillige rundt om paa landet. Man fik godt traktement hos Lars Oskjar (Lars Pedersons). Temmelig tidlig i pioneertiden drog to af disse vossinger, Herlaug og den anden, længere vestover til Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, en ny by omringet af et norsk settlement (Hallinger), og gik der ind i forretning.

Idag gik jeg op til Winnesheik County State Bank og spurgte mig lidt fore. om der var en Miss Pederson blandt kontoristerne. Jo. da! Miss Pederson blev kaldt op straks og saa maatte jeg selvfølgelig introducere mig selv. Ja, hun var datter til Lars Oskjer fra Voss og var altsaa født og opvoksen i Decorah. Hun gav mig følgende underretning: Hun havde havt to onkler oppe i Northwood, Worth Co., bosiddende der i forretninger i mange aar, Henry (Herlang) og Viking, den ene som bank examiner, men begge var nu døde. Desforuden en søster af dem som holdt sig der endnu. Denne datter til Lars Oskjer (der var to) holdt public skole i flere aar og er for nærværende ansat ved den bekjendte bankforretning Winnesheik County State Bank, Decorah, Iowa.

S. O. WILLSON, (VIKJÆ):

Then I must tell about another vossing and he was S. O. Willson, (Sjur O. Vikjæ). S. O. Willson was fine, grown man. Soft and resilient as a willow. For a long time he was a tailor in Decorah and was among the first Voss settlers in town. He was able to quote many entertaining excerpts from Voss and anecdotes and he always talked clear Voss dialect. He was a military appearing man, an upright posture, a aggressive face and a brave, crooked nose. Towards the end of the Civil War he enlisted with other volunteers from town in order to go to the South. But just at that time there came news that the Sioux Indians in the Dakota Territories had killed white settlers there, and S. O. Willson with his 6th U. S. Cavalry had to immediately report to Yankton or Vermillion in South Dakota Territory. Unless I'm wrong, S. O. Willson was his company's bugler in that battle. Without a doubt, this regiment was under the command of Nelson A. Miles. Fortunately, a year later, all the boys from Decorah came back without getting a tomahawk or arrow in their body.

S. O. Willson was a popular man in town. If there was something special going on — 4th of July celebration or anything like that, — it was Willson, who rode ahead as the Town Marshall and led the parade. And a statelier man couldn't be developed — the pure posture, the narrow waist, and the broad chest with its wide blue and red silk ribbons and his military bearing. That's how I remember S. O. Willson, the fine vossing.

THE OSKJER BROTHERS (OSGJERD).

There were three of them here in Decorah: Lars, Herlaug and a third whose name I've forgotten. Lars lived here a long time and was well-known in town and also round about the area. You could get good refreshments at Lars Oskjar's (Lars Pederson's). Rather early in the pioneer period two of these vossings, Herlaug and the other went westward to Northwood, Worth County, IA, a new town surrounded by a Norwegian settlement (Hallings), and started a business.

Today I went up to Winneshiek County State Bank and inquired if there was a Miss Pederson among the office workers. Yessir! Miss Pederson was called promptly and, of course, I introduced myself. Yes, she was a daughter of Lars Oskjer from Voss and had been born a raised in Decorah. She provided the following information. She had had two uncles up in Northwood, Worth County, running businesses there for many years, Henry (Herlaug) and Viking the one a bank examiner, but both were dead now. In addition their sister still lived there. This daughter of Lars Oskjer (there were two) taught in public school several years and now is presently employed in the prominent bank, Winneshiek County State Bank, Decorah, Iowa.

KRAFTIGE KARER.

Om vossen fra Koshkonong, som holdt bjørnen i labberne, mens de andre skjød bamsen fuld med hagl. Det var en spendende historie, saa længe den varede, og iallefald har minderne om den lidt tragi-komiske vossing holdt sig udødelig til den dag i dag. Tilslut blev det til ordsprog. Som alle vosser ved og maaske har kjendt til, voksede der sterke folk i den bygd som kaldtes "vasvøren", en fjeld-bygd, hvis beboere for det meste ernærede sig af melk og kjød og ost. At der opstod en kraftig slægt af mænd og kvinder, saasom Exerne. Fosserne, Fadness og Langeland og Bjørgo og flere var naturlig. Jacob Exe kunde, naar det kneb om hjelp i træskningen gribe en sæk i hver haand for at tømme den, og han hyrede aldrig nogen mand at staa i halmstakken. Sligt smaateri sørget han for selv. Henrik Fadnes (Hendrikson) vilde ikke staa tilskamme heller og tog en hvedesæk under hver arm og dansede "kraaka" med dem bortover gulvet! Magne Langeland entred en glat 4de juli "pole"' næsten hundred fod høi med en flagline mellem tænderne for at fæste den gjennom flagtrossen og havde det ikke været er prækensøndag den dag, saa tror jeg godt han havde gjort et; hallingkast atpaa efter han var færdig med vovestvkket. Den bjørnehistorie borte i gamle Koshkonong, Wis., var lidt anderledes og hendte naar helten selv levde der og før han drog vestover til Iowa. De havde faat fat i en bjørn en dag og baskede med ham i lang tid. Ret som det var saa bjørnen sit snit og maaske saaret, at bykse ned i en creek, og ingen af dem havde en fillebøsse at skyde bamsen med. Jo, han Hendrik Fadness var baade praktisk og resolut og bykste efter bamsen og holdt ham som i en skruestik, til bøssen kom paa pladsen, og mens han holdt bamsen i labberne bød han skytteren at brænde løs, og det gjorde han i den grad, at skuddet hørtes næsten over hele Koskonong, og endnu videre.

* * *

Vor U. S. Senator Hon. Knute Nelson er en vasværing af fødsel. —Forf. anmk.

John A. F orde.

VOSSERISPER.

Jeg tror ikke at det vilde svække Vossebladets interesserede læsere at blande dets indhold med komiske beretninger og oplevelser til af veksling.

Han Bendik Øine, som allerede i femtierne reiste fra Iowa til Dakota Terr. nær med Missouri, skulde ud paa fiske en dag. Elven var fuld af disse "Cat"-fiske og linen de brugte maatte være som en klædesnor eller bedcord og krogen som en lillefinger i tykkelse. Catfisken er en dynd og avjefisk og med sit brede tryne og sin kalvekjæft og sine sterke slagsverd, ser den formidabel ud. Den er temmelig trodsig og tung at dra op og holder sig som et anker ned i bunden. Bendik

STRONG FELLOWS.

About the vossing from Koshkonong who held the bear by his paws while another shot "Smokey" full of buckshot. It was an exciting story, as long as it lasted; in any case the memory of that somewhat tragi-comic vossing has survived and is immortal yet today. Finally, it became a myth. As all vossings know and must be acquainted with, there were grown strong people in that district known as "vasvøren", a mountain district, whose residents mostly lived off of milk, meat and cheese. That there developed a strong breed of men and women like the Exees, Fosses, Fadnesses, Langelands and Bjørgos was natural. Jacob Exe, when help was needed in threshing, would grab a sack in each hand in order to empty them and he never hired anyone to stand in the strawstack. Those small jobs he did himself. Henrik Fadnes (Hendrickson) wasn't to be put to shame either and took a bag of wheat under each arm and danced the "crow" across the floor with them. Magne Langeland climbed a slick 4th of July pole almost a hundred feet high with a flag line in between his teeth and if there hadn't been services in church that Sunday, I believe he would have performed a Hallingkast afterwards when he was finished with that little job of threading. The bear story back in Koshkonong, WI was a little different when the hero himself lived there and before he had moved westward to Iowa. They had caught a bear one day and scuffled with him a long time. Suddenly, the bear saw his chance and he must have been wounded because he jumped down into a creek and none of them had a shotgun to shoot him with. Yes, Hendrik Fadness was both practical and resolute, and jumped after the bear and held him in a vise-like hold until they fetched a gun and while he held the bear by the paws the shooter fired and the shot could be heard throughout all of Koshkonong, and beyond.

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Our U. S. Senator Hon. Knute Nelson was a "vasværing" by birth. —Editor's note.

John A. Forde.

ANECDOTES FROM VOSS.

I don't believe I'll lose the interest of the Voss paper's readers by mixing some comical descriptions and experiences into its content for a change.

Bendik Øine, who had already moved from Iowa to the Dakota Territories, was near the Missouri (River) and was going to go fishing one day. The river was full of these "cat" fish and the line they used had to be like a garment tie or a bed cord and the hook as thick as one's little finger. The catfish is a muddy fish with a big jaw, wide mouth and broadsword-like whiskers. He looks quite formidable. It is quite obstinate and heavy to pull in and holds like an anchor down in the

kastede linen ud foruden som brugen var at gjøre den fast til en sterk pil eller cottonwood gren. Pyt! Sligt for de ikke med hjemme, naar de fiskede ørret i Sivle- eller Stalheims- elven. Bendik knyttede linen om sig selv, en stor, før kar opimod sex fod fod høi. Han tenkte mindst over at en "Cat" ogsaa kunde opnaa en størrelse af en 6 fods længde der oppe i den grumsede Missouri. Han Bendik fiskede og fiskede og stod tæt ved elvefaret, som kan naa op til 10—12 fods røider der oppe. Jo; det bed godt idag og linen strammede sig pludselig: det formelig hvinte i den og plump for Bendiks ben iveiret og med en gang saa man fiskerens kolosale krop flyde nedover Missouri-elven. med de ynkelige afskedsord of ter sig: "Ja, far nu vel, verden da!" Benedik blev karret iland igjen.

Blandt det nabolag deroppe ved Missourien paa de store "Bottoms" bodde der en vossing som hedte Ole Stalheim. Gaardene Stalheim og Sivle—Sivlesøen var nabogaarde lidt nedenfor de navnkundige fosser: Stalheimfoss, Sivlefoss. Digteren Per Sivle blev født og var opvokset der saa at sige midt under fossedurren.

Ole Stalheim, som han selv lod folk at vide, var som yngling ingen klypper til at læse. Men til at lage rim var han ikke værst, som etterfølgende '"digt" af barn selv beviser. Her er det:

Provsten Smith
ba mig læse lidt,
han ba meg bort te bore
at læse Fadervore.
da vakje idla vore
eg konde enkvart ore.

For at illustre den angivelige størrelse og den virkelige størrelse her og i Norge af trær og alt andet, kan her tjene en snurrig tirade mellom min farbror Lars Forde og min far.

De korn paa tale om furuskogen paa gaarden Førde, hvor de navngjetne furutrær voksede. Ja. sa far: vi tænkte nok, at de var store, sa han; men sammenlignet med store trær her i Amerika blir de noksaa smaa, sa far. Der stod nogle egetrær i vort tun, som for eksempel den egen der, sa far og pegede paa en eg som han sammenlignet med den største furu i Førdeskogen der hjemme i Norge.

Det var et slags snak. sa farbror til far, — den egen kan jeg vel godt favne omkring den, lo han. Gaa aa prøv den, sa far. Saa havde vi moro igjen. Lars stod og strævede og balede med at slaa armene om egen og tykkere og tykkere syntes egen at tiltage i omfang og han prøvede paa modsatte side ogsaa, men lige galt blev det. Han saa baade op og ned læggen. kløddе sig bag øret og sa: Honden snue mig og, dette hadde jeg aldrig tenkt! Lars var nykommer den tid. da dette lys først gik op for ham.

John A. Forde

bottom. Bendik threw the line out without using the usual practice of making it fast to a strong stake or to a cottonwood tree. Pytt! They didn't do it like that at home when they fished trout in the Sivle or Stalheim streams. Bendik tied the line around himself, a big, stout fellow nearly six feet tall. He wasn't thinking of a "cat" that could reach six feet in length up in the muddy Missouri. Bendik fished and fished and stood right by the river current, which can be 10-12 feet per second up there. Yes, it bit good today and the line streamed out suddenly, it positively whined and plop went Bendik, his legs in the air and all of a sudden we saw this fisherman's colossal body floating down the Missouri River, with the pitiful goodbye salutation "Yes, now then, farewell cruel world". Bendik was dragged to land again.

In the neighborhood up there by the Missouri in the big "bottoms", there lived a vossing by the name of Ole Stalheim. In Norway, the Stalheim and Sivle—Sivleøen farms were neighbors a little below the waterfalls of those names: Stalheim Falls, Sivle Falls. The poet, Per Sivle, was born and grew up, so to speak, amidst the roar of the falls.

Ole Stalheim, he himself told people, wasn't any whiz at reading. But he wasn't bad at rhyming, as the following "verse" from childhood shows. Here it is:

Pastor Smith
told me, "read a bit",
he asked me over to the table
to read "Our Father", if able.
It couldn't have been worse,
had I only known the words.

In order to illustrate the apparent size and the actual size of trees and other things here and in Norway, I can include a loud diatribe between my uncle Lars Forde and my father.

They were talking about the fir forest on the Førde farm, where the fir tree under discussion grew. Yes, said my father: we thought they were big, he said, but compared to the big trees here in America they become rather small, said father. There are some oak trees in our yard, for example that oak there, said father, and indicated one he compared to the largest pine in the Førde woods home in Norway.

Such talk, said my uncle to my father,—I can easily get my arms around that oak, he laughed. Go and try it, said father. Then we had a good laugh again. Lars stood and struggled and strove to put his arms around the oak and the thicker and thicker it seemed to grow in his grasp and he tried the reverse side too, but it was just as bad. He looked up and down the oak, then scratched himself back of his ear and said. Doggone me!, I would never have believed this! Lars was a newcomer at that time, when this light first went on for him.

John A. Forde

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

MEDDELELSER TIL LAGET.

Hr. Redaktør! Om jeg kunde støtte det store arbeide angaa-ende reisen, til Voss nu til sommeren, saa vil jeg række min haand saalangt den rækker. Jeg ønsker alle vossinger, som kan rive sig løs, en hyggelig reise og en stor fest paa Voss dette aar. En linje til, Hr. Redaktør! Ved den nye daaben ved Vangsvandets bredder ønsker jeg, at alle vossinger, som udvandrede til Amerika og andre fremmede lande, blir døbt med gaardsnavnet istedetfor som her i Amerika, for exempel Nels Nelson, Knut Knutson, Ole Olson, Aslag Aslagson o. s. v.

Jeg ønsker ogsaa, at vort lille skrift skal vokse sig stort. Vi har mange store mænd saavel i det politiske som det private liv, om hvem vi faar til at skrive mere. Alle disse vossinger er bare bondegutter, som kom til Amerika i ung alder og har arbeidet sig frem til høie embeder og gode professioner. — Nels K. Brekke.

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Det var 30 "below zero" den dagen jeg fik pakken med Vossingerne, men da maatte jeg hjem og læse. Ja, den er vel værdt sine penge. Jeg tror at "Vossingen" er det bedste nyhedsbrev ifra Voss. Jeg likte den saa godt, at jeg ikke kunde lade det være at sende dig nogle ord: og paa samme tid vilde jeg like at takke alle som har faaet dette blad istand. Jeg kom til Amerika i 1910; da var jeg 16 aar gammel. Jeg har 160 acres skogland her, som jeg prøver at rydde; men det gaar sagte. Her er mange norske—mesteparten sætersdøler og telemarkinger samt en del fra Trøndelagen og Sogn. Her er norsk kirke og norsk prest. Jeg bor bare 2 mil fra kirken. Dalen, i hvilken jeg bor, kaldes Big Fork Valley. En stor elv, som kaldes Big Fork, rinder midt gjennem dalen. Om vinteren driver vi med skogarbeide og om sommeren er det at rydde land. Her er noksaa mange bra gaardbrugere. Jeg har boet her i 7 aar nu; før var jeg i Viroqua. Wis. Jeg og min bror er de to eneste vossinger her. — Knut E. Rane, Effie, Minn.

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Vossingen blir større og bedre for hvert nummer, saa det er en sand fornøioelse at læse den endog for en trønder. De har mine bedste ønsker om held og lykke. — Edvard Skille, Drummond, Wis.

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Vossingen er det bedste blad i sit slags.— Jeg liker ikke at miste et nummer af Vossingen. — Det er som et brev hjemmefra at faa Vossingen. Saadan lyder de interesserede medlemmers erkjendtlige udtalelser. —Red.

Dr. Peter A. Nestos, Minot, N. D., Guvernørens bror, reiste den 30te jan. til Europa, hvor han agter at tilbringe en stor del af aaret. Efter et kort ophold i Paris skal han tilbringe største delen af vinteren

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO THE LAG.

Mr. Editor! If I could support the big job going on regarding the trip to Voss now this summer, I would extend my arm as far as it could reach. I wish all vossing who can break loose a wonderful trip and a big celebration at Voss this year. A line more, Mr. Editor! At the new baptism at the shores of Lake Vang, I would like all the vossings who emigrated to America and other foreign lands to be baptized with their farm names instead of the fashion here in America, for example: Nels Nelson, Knut Knutson Ole Olson Aslag Aslagson, etc.

I also wish that our little newspaper would grow large. We have a lot of great men in the political arena as well as in private life about whom more could be written. All these vossings are only farm youths who came to America at a young age and worked themselves to high positions and good professions. —Nels K. Brekke.

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It was 30 "below zero" the day I got the package with the Vossingens, but I had to go right home and start reading. Yes, it is well worth the money. I think that "Vossingen" is the best newsletter from Voss. I liked it so good, I couldn't let it be but that I sent you a few words and at the same time thank everyone who has helped put together this paper. I came to America in 1910, when I was 16 years old. I have 160 acres of forest here, that I am trying to clear, but it goes slowly. There are many Norwegians here—mostly from Setesdal and Telemark, as well as a number from Trøndelag and Sogn. We have a Norwegian church and minister. I live only 2 miles from the church. The valley, in which I live, is called Big Fork Valley. A big river, also called Big Fork runs through the middle of the valley. During the winter we work in the woods and in the summer we clear the land. There are several fine farmers here. I have lived here 7 years now; before I was in Viroqua, WI. My brother and I are the only vossings here. — Knut E. Rane, Effie, MN.

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The Vossingen gets bigger and better with each issue, so it is truly a satisfaction to read, even for a man from Trøndelag. You have my best wishes for your future and fortune. — Edvard Skille, Drummond, WI.

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Vossingen is the best paper of its kind. — I don't like to miss a single issue. — It is like a letter from home to get the Vossingen. That's how it sounds to get the expressions of acknowledgement from interested members. —Ed.

Dr. Peter A Nestos, Minot, ND, the governor's brother, left January 30 for Europe, where he intends to spend the greater part of a year. After a short stay in Paris, he shall spend the greater part of the winter in Vienna.

i Wien. I juni maaned reiser han til Norge, hvor han vil overvare 900-aarsfestlighederne paa Voss, og forøvrigt besøge sine slegtninge der.

Senator Knute Nelson var 80 aar den 2den februar. Manges tanker var da viet den vossegut, som i 6 aarsalderen kom til Amerika i 1849. Hans kollegaer i senatet feirede dagen. — taler holdtes til hans ære saa vel af demokrater som republikanere og lykønskninger indløb hele dagen. De kom baade fra foreninger offentlige tjenestemænd og privat personer, deriblandt fra De Forenede Staters præsident og høiesteretsjustitiarius, fra Minnesotas guvernør og slatssenat, fra Norges konge, statsraad og stortingspræsidentskab. — Ikke at tale om fra Voss Herredsstyre og Vosselaget i Amerika, som bare gjorde en '"vetlebrors" pligt ved at mindes ham. Og Knute Nelson var den samme Knute som altid, sagdes der.

VOSSINGER DØDE I AMERIKA.

Mrs. K. Seaver (Kvarme) Clinton. Wis., afgik ved døden den 10de nov. 1922. Hendes pigenavn var Thora Jordal. Hun var født paa Vossestranden den 7de Sept. 1820 og kom i 20 aars alderen til Amerika i 1848. I 1853 blev hun gift med Knut Sjurson Kvarme paa Jefferson Prairie og blev boende der. Hun efterlader sig 10 børn.

Mrs. Ingeborg Lie, enken efter Joseph L. Lie, Spring Prairie, Wis., døde ved juletider. Hun var datter af Lars Johnson Lie og hustru, Sigvor Larsdr. f. Takle, som kom til Amerika i 1850-aarene.

Mrs. I. S. Ringheim, Minneapolis, Minn., afgik ved døden den 8de jan., 68 aar gammel. Hendes pigenavn var Anna Gjelle. Hun var født paa Voss den 10de jan. 1855 og kom til Amerika i 1862. I 1874 blev hun gift med Ivar S. Ringheim, der overlever hende tilligemed 5 sønner.

Mrs. Christi Tillerson. Jefferson Prairie, Wis., døde den 18de februar. Hun var født paa Vossestranden 1846 og kom til Amerika 1866. I 1868 blev hun gift med Ole Thorbjørnson Rong, der antog navnet Tillerson. Hun var hans anden hustru. De fik 9 børn nemlig: Emma og Carrie (Mrs. Hyrning), som begge er døde, samt Martin. Andrew, Ella, Anna, Sarah, Knut og Dina.

Sjur Larson Bjørgo, Highland Township, Winnesheik Co., Ia., døde den 23de februar S. l. i en alder af 78 aar. Han var født i Evanger 1845 og var gift der med Ingeborg J. Lien straks før de i 1866 udvandrede til Amerika. Efter et treaarigt ophold i Wisconsin kom de til Iowa i 1860. Hans hustru og en datter, Bertine, (Mrs. Stringemoen) overlever ham.

In the month of July he will go to Norway, where he will spend 900 year festivities at Voss and additionally visit his relatives there.

Senator Knute Nelson was 80 years on February 2. Many thoughts were united to the Voss youth who came to America in 1849 when he was 6 years old. His colleagues in the senate celebrated the day — speeches in his honor were made by Democrats as well as Republicans and wishes for happiness arrived all day long. They came both from government public servants but also from private individuals including the United States President and Supreme Court Chief Justice, from Minnesota's Governor and State Senate and from the King of Norway, its cabinet and president of the Storting. — Not to talk of Voss county board and the Vosselag in America, who only performed a duty to "little brother" by remembering him. And Knute Nelson was the same Knute as always, it was said.

VOSSINGS WHO DIED IN AMERICA.

Mrs. K. Seaver (Kvarme), Clinton, WI, died Nov. 10, 1922. Her maiden name was Thora Jordal. She was born at the Vossestrand September 7, 1829 and reached 20 years when she came to America in 1848. She married Knut Sjurson Kvarme in 1853 at Jefferson Prairie and lived there. She leaves 10 children.

Mrs. Ingeborg Lie, widow of Joseph L. Lie, Spring Prairie, WI, died at Christmas time. She was the daughter of Lars Johnson Lie and his wife, Sigvor Larsdatter neé Takle, who came to America in the 1850's.

Mrs. I. S. Ringheim, Minneapolis, MN, died January 8, (1923) aged 68. Her maiden name was Anna Gjelle. She was born at Voss January 10, 1855 and came to America in 1862. She married Ivar S. Ringheim in 1874, who survives her along with 5 sons.

Mrs. Christi Tillerson, Jefferson Prairie, WI, died February 18 (1923). She was born in the Vossestrand in 1846 and came to America in 1866. She married Ole Thorbjørnson Rong, who changed his name to Tillerson, in 1868. She was his second wife. They had 9 children, namely: Emma and Carrie (Mrs. Hyrning), who both are dead, as well as Martin, Andrew, Ella, Anna, Sarah, Knut and Dina.

Sjur Larson Bjørgo, Highland Township, Winneshiek County, IA, died February 23, (1923) at an age of 78 years. He was born in Evanger in 1845 and was married to Ingeborg J, Lien shortly before they emigrated to America. After a three-year sojourn in Wisconsin they moved to Iowa in 1860. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Bertine (Mrs. Stringemoen).

BREV FRA VOSS.

Tak for "Vossingen", som jeg netop har faaet. Det var et gildt og morsomt hefte. Jeg syntes, det er stor fornøielse at læse disse hefter af "Vossingen", som jeg har havt den glæde at se mange af.

Her paa Voss gaar det helst som vanligt. Det er ellers meget arbeide og stor udvikling paa mange maader. Paa Vossevangen har det vatret mere end almindelig bygning sidste aaret. Jeg tror sikkert, at det aldrig har været saa stor bygning paa Voss. Bygge-priserne er ellers store endda; men for et par aar siden var det vel omtrent dobbelt saa dyrt at bygge.

Paa Lekves-eiendommen, som kommunen nu eier, er næsten hele eiendommen udbygget. Det er som en hel liden villaby der. En stor og fin gade er lagt over hele eiendommen.

Paa selve Vangen reiser der sig ogsaa det ene nve hus efter det andre. Voss Vexel- og Landmands Bank har bygget nyt hus paa Kronstadtomten lige ved kirken. Det skal være til kontorer og butik. Banken skal ellers holde frem som før i samme hus som nu.

Voss afholdskafe har bygget nyt hus ved siden af det andre. Det er et fint hus med en festsal, som skal bruges til gravfærder og forskjelligt slags "veitlor" og møder. Nylig var dette hus indviet. Det var en stor høitid.

Voss Uldvarefabrik har ogsaa bygget et større hus. Ligeledes har Voss Folkehøiskole bygget et svært stort hus ved siden af de andre med foredragssal,—flere klasserum, spisesal, læsesal, lærer-rum, kjøkken m. m. Voss Folkehøiskole er nu den største folkehøi-skole i landet. Taar er der 160 elever. — Der er ellers mange, som har bygget store nye hus.

Paa Voss Landsgymnasium er iaar som før omtrent 240 elever. Som I ved, er dette det første landsgymnasium for bondeungdom. Disse store skolerne har meget at sige for Vossebygden.

I disse dage har Hordalands Meieri aabnet drift her i den nye eiendommen sin, som blev kjøbt sidste sommer. De kjøbte et storr kostbart hus af Voss Trævarefabrik, som de har indredet og udstyret til meieri. Det koster fuldt færdigt mindst en halv million kroner.

Med Voss-Eide banen er der nu kommet langt paa vei. Arbeidet gaar snart og godt. Hvorledes det gaar med Voss Vikba-nen er ikke godt at sige.

Det er gjildt at se, at vossingerne i Amerika tænker paa at reise hjem til Voss til sommeren. Den store mindehøitid om Olav den Hellige paa Voss for 900 aar siden, blir vel holdt i slutten af juli ved Olsok tider. Vi vil haabe at det maa bli en værdig høitid, da vi skal mindes Norges største helgen.

Voss den 15de januar 1923.

A. Ullestad

A LETTER FROM VOSS.

Thanks for "Vossingen", which have just received. It is a nice and enjoyable pamphlet. I think it a great pleasure to read these issues of "Vossingen" of which I have had the joy of seeing many.

Things are as usual here at Voss. There is a lot of work and big developments on many fronts. They have razed many ordinary buildings at Vossevangen in the last year. Surely, I don't believe there has ever been such active building at Voss. The building costs are still high but it was twice as high a couple years ago.

On the Lekve property, which the city owns now, it is almost completely built up. There is an entire little village there. A big, fine street has been laid across the whole property.

And they are building one building after another on the Vangen itself. Voss Vexel and Landmand's Bank has built a new building on the Kronstad lot near the church. It is to be used for offices and shops. The bank shall continue in the same building as now.

The Voss Temperance Café has built a new building beside the old. It is a fine building with a party room that can be used for funerals, banquets and various other meetings. They recently had a dedication. It was a big occasion.

Voss Woolwares Factory has built a big building. Similarly, the Voss Folk High School has built a grand building next to the other with an auditorium,—several classrooms, dining room, reading room, teacher's room, kitchen and others. Voss Folkehøiskole is now the largest of its kind in the country. The capacity is 160 students. — There are many others that have built big buildings.

There are about 240 pupils at the Voss Land-gymnasium as before. As you know this is the first country gymnasium for rural youth. These big schools lift the reputation of the district of Voss.

Recently Hordaland's Dairy has opened operations here in their new property, which they bought last summer. They bought a big, expensive building from Voss Lumber Company which they have remodeled and equipped as a dairy. Completed it cost a least a half million crowns.

They have completed a lot of the Voss-Eide railroad. The work is going fast and well. How it's going with the Voss-Vik Line is not so good to say.

It is nice to see that the vossings in America are thinking of going home to Voss in the summer. The big memorial celebration for St. Olav being at Voss 900 years ago will be held in July at St. Olav's day. We hope that it will be a suitable celebration in memory of Norway's greatest hero

Voss, January 15, 1923.

A. Ullestad

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

LIDT AF HVERT ELLERS PAA VOSS.

Mangt og meget er oppe i tiden paa Voss. Det kan man se ved første glimt i avisen — og det tiltrods for at de gamle kirkeklokker paa Vangen ikke har sin gamle klang. Man har formastet sig til at fæste moderne elektriske ringeaparater til det gamle kling-klang, og da maatte der jo melde sig ulyd. Men de lokkende toner vil snart bli saa meget mere lokkende ved den opmærksomhed, det har vakt. I et aar eller mere har man havt øie paa den gamle Holbergsfuru, som visnende staar og forteller om den altid ungdomsfriske Holberg, hvis grønneste kviste dansken har røvet lige-som enkelte ting af kirkens klenodier og Leif Eriksens land. Men furuens tørre kviste melder bare om en ny tid paa Voss, i hvilken endog Holberg blir aflægs, og man seiler direkte mellem Snorre og foregangsmandene paa Voss som Bjolf, Bødvar, Vega-Glum og de andre.

Men nu til de konkrete sager. Ved Ordførervalgene ihøst blev de gamle ordførere gjenvalgte. Nils J. Finne for Vangens herred, Nils Mugaas for Evanger og Th. H. Skjervheim for Vossestranden. De er da de første vogtere for bygdernes vel.

Alt synes at drage til Voss—skoler, sport og landbrugsstel, der forresten passer godt sammen. Skolesøgningen er større end nogensinde og udvidelser finder sted.—Nylig har skisporten havt største opmærksomhed. Det vestlandske skistevne holdtes paa Voss den 10de februar og større deltagelse har der ikke været siden landsrendet holdtes i 1914. Man holdt til i Sonvesbakkene. Derfra havdes først et langrend over Skutles og Herres-aasen og tilbage. Næste dag havdes hoprendet. Vossingerne drog afsted med de fleste præmier. Ivar Dolve blev nummer l paa langrendet men nr. 2 i hoprendet. Hans konkurent var fra selveste Holmenkollen. Landsmødet besluttede at holde næste aars skistevne paa Voss.

Sammenslutninger for samvirke til nærings-veienes fremhjelp, regulering og forædling er fremherskende paa Voss. Man mærker sig først meieridriften. Sagaen om denne hentedes frem paany ved aabningen af Hordalands Ysteri forleden. Der fortelles, at Joseph Nilson Lie, Kvitlen begyndte med lidt privat drift hjemme i 1883. Dette vakte tanken om større drift og Voss Meieri blev dannet. Lars J. Lie, der senere kom til Chicago, blev første formand, og det gik godt en tid. Men saa standsede det i 1900 for at begynde igjen i 1908 med andre kræfter. Anfin Lødve blev da sjælen i foretagendet. Hordalands Meieri dannedes i 1917 i Bergen og Voss Meieri tog del. Bulkens Meieri begyndte ogsaa tidlig i '80-aarene. Det eies nu af Hordalands Meieri, og der gjøres for det meste gam-melost.

Skogeierne paa Voss har ogsaa seet nødvendigheden af at slutte sig sammen og har dannet Voss skogeierlag. Ved aarsmødet iaar besluttedes at oprette et udsalgskontor for ved paa Vangen. Kjøber og sælger har bare at henvende sig

HERE AND THERE AT VOSS.

Many and much is of current interest at Voss. That you can see at the first glimpse at the paper — and that in spite of the old church bells at Vangen not having their old sound. They have blasphemed themselves by attaching a new modern electric ringing apparatus to the old cling-clang and they must have created a dissonance. But the appealing tones will soon only be more persuasive with the attention they have stirred. For a year or more, we have been studying the old Holberg fir, which always visibly stands and tells about the always youthfully fresh Holberg, whose greenest branches have plundered like the treasures of the church and Leif Erikson's country. But the dry branches only announce a new era at Voss, in which the Holberg fir will be cast off and one will sail directly between Snorre and progressive men of Voss like Bjolf, Bødvar, Vega-glum and the others.

But now to concrete matters. At the mayoral elections this fall, the old mayors were re-elected. Nils J. Finne for Vangen's township, Nils Mugaas for Evanger and Th. H. Skjervheim for the Vossestrand. They are the primary guardians of the welfare of the districts.

Everything seems to gravitate to Voss—schools sporting events, and agriculture, the foremost fit together nicely. The demand is greater than ever and enlargements are needed. — Recently ski sports have drawn great attention. The Western Ski Meet was held at Voss February 10, with greater participation than since the national competition was held in 1914. They took place on Sonvesbakkene. First they held cross-country races over Skutle's and Herre's ridges and back. The next day there was ski jumping. The vossings won most of the prizes. Ivar Dolve was number 1 in cross country. His competitors were from as far away as Holmenkollen. The Nationals decided to have next year's meet at Voss.

Merger of the co-operative industrial progress, regulation and giving is prevailing at Voss. One notes the first dairy business. The saga of this was brought forth anew at the opening of Hordaland Cheese Factory recently. They told how Joseph Nilson Lie, Kvitlen started with a little home production in 1883. This created the idea about a bigger business and the Voss Dairy was started. Lars J. Lie, who later moved to Chicago, was the first CEO and it did well for a while. But then it closed in 1900 only to start again in 1908 under new management. Anfin Lødve was the "soul" of the undertaking. Hordaland Dairy was formed in 1917 in Bergen and the Voss Dairy took part. Bulken Dairy began also in the early 80's. It is owned now by Hordaland Dairy and, for the most part, they make gammelost.

The forest owners at Voss have also seen the necessity to join together and have formed the Voss Forestry Owners Association. At their annual meeting this year they decided to open a Sales Office for wood at Vangen. Buyers and sellers have only to turn to the

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til kontoret og melde hvad de vil sælg eller kjøbe. Priserne fostsættes af laget. En anden salgsvare, som bringer fortjeneste paa Voss, er is. I vinter har man med optil 20 heste været beskjæftiget med at transportere is fra Vangsvandet.

Fra tid til tid har tanken været oppe om at regulere og faa vandstanden lavere i Vangsvandet baade for at sikre sig mod oversvømmelser og for at indvinde grund. Den sværе flom i 1921, da kjelderne paa Vangen stod fulde af vand, gjorde sagen aktuel. Statens Vasdragskontor udarbeidede da forrige aar en plan i 3 alternativer, som blev forelagt de interesserede opsiddere den 2den dec. s. l. Staten betaler omtrent 1/3 af udgifterne; resten maa opsidderne bære. Ialt vil det koste 184,000 kroner; men da kan der indvindes 400 maal jord. I 1865—66 blev vandstanden sænket en hel del; men det blev fortalt, at der fyldtes en del i udløbet igjen under arbeidete med Vossebanen.

Restaurering af Vangskirken har været meget paa tale. En udnævnt komite havde i januar et møde med arkitekt Greve, der fremlagde en plan derom. Efter denne skal orgelet igjen sættes over hovedingangen, som i gamle dage.

Vossevangens udskilning som eget herred har atter været fremme. En lang indstilling fra den udnævnte komite er forelagt herredstyret, men nogen afgjørelse i sagen er endnu ikke fattet. Herredsstyret staar delt, og de to grupper synes at være lige sterke, men det formodes dog, at der blir udskilning alligevel.

Sogelaget har besluttet at udgive bygdebogen bind for bind istedetfor heftevis, som først besluttet. Den kommer da ikke ud før næste aar. Ellers var det besluttet at paabegynde udgivelsen iaar.

I Evanger er vandkraften en af dagens spørgsmaal. Elvene er solgte til Bergenshalvøens Kraftselskab, men bygden maa have kraft. Der har været tale om at overføre Torfinselven til Bergsdalen, saa den bringes til Dale; men herredsstyret har seet mange vanskeligheder. Laxefisket vilde lide derved og der vilde bli en hel del private rettigheder at ordne med. Herredsstyret staar da delt i sagen. Gaardene Aarhus og Brækhus har imidlertid løst spørgsmaalet for sit vedkommende. De har bygget et kraftværk for sig selv. Først gjordes der paa Brækhus et forsøg i en liden bæk, da Teigdalselven ogsaa var solgt, og det gik godt. Saa fik man lov fra Bergensselskabet at udnytte en liden fos i elven, og opsidderne paa begge gaarde gik da igang med at sætte op fælles vandværk. De har nu meget billig elektrisk kraft, og de har vist andre veien.

Evanger ungdomslag har sat sig op et prægtig forsamlingshus, der blev indviet straks før jul. Det har plads for 300 personer og dets kostende er 40,000 kroner. Magnus Dagestad havde gjort tegningerne.

office and present what they have to buy or sell. The prices are established by the association. Another commodity that brings income to Voss, is ice. This winter men with more than 20 horses have been employed hauling ice from Lake Vang.

From time to time the thought has come up of regulating and lowering the level of water in Lake Vang both as a guarantee against flooding and to procure more land area. The big flood of 1921, when the cellars were full of water at Vangen, made the matter genuine. Last year the State Watercourse Office worked out a plan with 3 alternatives to the interested property owners on last December 2. The state would pay about ⅓ of the expense; the rest must be borne by the owners. Totally it would cost 184,000 NKR; but then there would be a gain of about 100 acres of land. In 1865-66 the water level was lowered a great deal but it is said that the outflow was filled again during the construction of the Voss Railroad.

The restoration of Vang's Church has been discussed a lot. An appointed committee had a meeting with the architect Greve, who presented a plan for it. According to this the organ would be located over the entrance, just like the old days.

Vossevangen's secession as its own township has again come forth. A long proposal from the appointed committee has been presented to the town board of directors; no decision in the matter has been made. The town board of directors is divided, and the two groups seem to be of equal strength, but it appears as if a partition will occur nevertheless.

The Historical Society has decided to publish the bygdebok volume by volume instead of pamphlet by pamphlet as first decided. It won't come out until next year. Otherwise the decision was to begin publication this year.

In Evanger the day's concern is water power. The river has been sold to Bergen Peninsula Power Company, but the area needs power. They have talked of diverting Torfins River to Bergs Valley, so that it would be brought to Dale; but the town board of directors sees many difficulties. The salmon fishing would suffer and there would be a lot of dealing with private owners. The board is divided on the matter. Meanwhile the Aarhus and Brækhus farms have solved the problem for their people concerned. They have built a power plant for their own use. First they tried a little stream at Brækhus when the Teigdal River was sold, and that went good. Then they got permission from the Bergen Company to use a little waterfall in the river and the owners on each farm proceeded with setting up a joint waterplant. They now have very cheap electrical power and they've shown others the way.

Evanger Youth Club has built a grand meeting hall that was dedicated just before Christmas. It has room for 300 people and it cost 40,000 NKR. Magnus Dagestad did the drawings.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

I henhold til loven om fredning af gamle interessante huse, har rigsantikvaren sat paa listen over slige bygninger en røgstue paa Hauge, Vossestranden, og hele Mølstergaarden samt hovedbygningen og forpagterboligen paa Lekve ved Vangen.

Spørgsmaalet om en kommunalt slagterhus paa Vossestranden har i længere tid været under betragtning. Bondelaget, der satte sig i spidssen for at fremme sagen, fik tegnet bidrag til et beløb af 1600 kroner. Herredsstyret havde nylig sagen fore og det blev besluttet at garantere et beløb af 4000 kroner dertil, men det vilde ikke, at slagteriet skulde drives for kommunens regning.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Knut B. Himle 68 aar; Thormod O. Ringheim, 73; Anna E. Herre f. Rjodo, 80; Knut N. Lirhus, 43; Sjur P. Lie, f. Vinje, 82; Anna K. Saue 104 1/2 ; Martha I. Hellesnas, 90; Inger Dalene f. Lie, 46; Knut M. Opeland, ved ulykkestilfælde, 18; Ole O. Seim, 71; Thorsten Mala, 50; Britha T. Mølster 86; Styrk Solstad født paa Kløve, 83; Nils Th. Gjernes, 80; Britha J. Rokne, 80; Ola K. Herre, 80; Gudve K. Lødve, 64.

Evanger: Britha Fadnes, f. Hernæs, 53.

Vossestrand: Ingeborg O. Brathole, 89; Lars L. Draugsvold, 44; Inger S. Hirth f. Fjose, 83; Gina Stalheim, 25.

Kirkesanger Knut S. Opheim døde den 22de februar 1923, 83 aar gammel. Han var født paa gaarden Opheim i vestbygden 1839, blev lærer i 1857, fast ansat kirkesanger paa Vangen i 1883 efter O. Kindem; søgte afsked 1898.

PRESTER PAA VOSS FØR REFORMATIONEN.

Fra Vangskirkens opførelse og fremover i tiden har man i gamle skrifter og dokumenter kunnet finde navne paa adskillige prester, som har gjort tjeneste paa Voss, og i forbindelse dermed, ogsaa et og andet om, hvad der har foregaat i bygden. Provet Gjert Milsow skrev omkring 1673 en kort prestehistorie paa latin om presterne paa Voss og i Hardanger. Denne er af flere blit oversat og har været en god kilde for historisk granskning. Sogneprest O. Olafson udgav en ny oversættelse forsynet med anmærkninger i 1911 og har desuden for Voss Sogelag skrevet et tillæg, i hvilket der gives oplysninger om flere prester paa Voss og flere omstændig-heder, under hvilke de er nævnte. Væsentlig paa dette grundlag, og hvad Th. Haukenæs har samlet skal her gives et lidet uddrag.

Voss udgjorde i den katolske tid et kanikegjæld, og sogne-presterne der var kaniker ved domkapitlet i Bergen. Som medlemmer af dette benævntes de ogsaa korsbrødre og domherrer. De maatte holde sig ved domkapitlet i Bergen og var derfor nødte til at have stedfortrædere eller leigeprester paa Voss. Stundom var der to saadanne.

In accordance with the law about preser-vation of old, interesting buildings, the Royal Antiquarian has added to the list of such buildings, a rye granary at Hauge, the Vossestrand and the entire Mølster farm as well as the main building and tenant residence at Lekve at Vangen

The question of a communal slaughterhouse at the Vossestrand has been under examination for a long time. The Farmer's Association, which has been in the vanguard of the matter has promised a donation of 1600 NKR. The town board of directors recently had the matter in front of itself and decided to guarantee a sum of 4000 NKR to it, but didn't want the slaughterhouse to be run by the town government.

DEATHS AT VOSS.

Knut B. Himle 68 years; Thormod O. Ringheim 73; Anna E. Herre neé Rjodo 80; Knut N. Lirhus 43; Sjur P. Lie, neé Vinje 82; Anna K. Saue 104½; Martha I. Hellesnæs, 90; Inger Dalane neé Lie 46; Knut M. Opeland, in an accident, 18: Ole O. Seim, 71; Thorsten Mala, 50; Britha T. Mølster 86; Styrk Solstad born at Kløve, 83; Nils Th. Gjernes, 80; Britha J. Rokne, 80; Ola K. Herre, 80; Gudve K. Lødve, 64.

Evanger: Britha Fadnes, neé Hernæs, 53.

Vossestrand: Inger O. Brathole, 89; Lars L. Draugsvold, 44; Inger S. Hirth neé Fjose, 83; Gina Stalheim, 25.

The precentor Knut S. Opheim died February 22, 1923, 83 years old. He was born on the Opheim farm in the Vestbygd in 1839, became a teacher in 1857, was hired as precentor at Vangen in 1883 after O. Kindem; asked to retire in 1898.

PRIESTS AT VOSS BEORE THE REFORMATION.

One has been able to glean from old letters and documents the names of the various priests that served at Voss, and in connection with that we are able to learn one thing and another that has happened in the district. Dean Gjert Miltzow about 1673 wrote a short history in Latin about the priests in Voss and Hardanger. This has been translated by many and has been a good source for historical research. Parish minister O. Olafson in 1911 published a new translation with notations and in addition had an appendix in which there are given information of several priests at Voss and several circumstances in which they are mentioned. Essentially on this basis, and what Th. Haukenæs has collected we shall present a little excerpt.

Voss consisted, at that Catholic time, of a clerical district, and parish priests were canons with the cathedral capital in Bergen. As members of this above named, they were also appointed brothers and cathedral canons. They were required to stay at the center in Bergen and therefore had to have proxies or lay priests at Voss. Occasionally there were two such.

En tid brugtes om presterne tittelen Sira af samme rod som det engelske "sir"; men omkring 1420-aarene begyndte man at bruge herre, som har samme betydning. Dette brugtes dog ikke alene om presterne men helst om adels-personer.

Den første prest, som man ved noget om, er Sira Wilhelm, der ifølge Milsow skulde være en af dem, som paa kongernes indstændige anmodninger om at opføre en stenkirke paa Voss skal have lovet dette. Han levede omkring 1260 og var kanske Vangskirkens første prest. Næst findes i et skrift af 1300 Jon Prest paa Vangen omtalt. Han var da med at indsende en bevidnelse til lagmanden i Bergen. Det er mulig, at han var en leigeprest, da der i et dokument fra et par aar senere sees nævnt Sira Peter paa Vangen, der da solgte gaarden Tøen til Einar Pining og maa have været fast bosiddende hovedprest. Saa er der i et skrift af 1313 om gaarden Væle nævnt Torsten prest og tillige en Arne Klerk, der maaske ogsaa var en geistlig person. I 1315 udstedtes der et brevskab paa Vangen om gaarden Rogne, i hvilket Fredrik Prest paa Vangen sammen med andre prester nævnes. Da Presteloftet paa Voss samtidig omtales, har de antagelig holdt til i dette. Fredrik Prest omtales ogsaa i skrivelser af 1320 og '23. I den første fortælles der, at Peter Bonde paa Finne da tog sin ættegaard som arv i besiddelse. Peter Bonde omtales som kirkeværge og egnens fornemste mand. Den anden skrivelse var angaaende gaarden Saue. Fredrik har sandsynligvis været hovedprest; thi i 1317 var der paa Voss to leigeprester, som da er nævnt. Den ene hedte Aamund, den anden Ogmund og kaldtes vikarer paa Voss. I 1326 nævnes to andre Vikarer paa Vangen. De er Jon og Kolbein. Et leigepresteloft nævnes samtidig, saa der har været flere loft paa prestegaarden. Et af dem nævnes ogsaa bispeloftet eller høresalen, og mulig var det i denne, at der prædikedes under kirkens opførelse. Kolbein var der ogsaa i 1330 og Sira Jon endda i 1338.

I 1327 nævnes Sira Gudleik som hovedprest paa Voss. Han solgte da med biskopens samtykke endel af gaarden Opheim i Ulvik. Saa sees han i 1330 at have kjøbt en gaard af Gudbrand Klerk, Søn af Peder Bonde paa Finne, Sira Gudleik maa have været en velholden mand; thi sognepresten paa Voss er i 1329 opført med en pavetiende af 3 mark, hvilket var et høiere beløb end nogen prest deromkring betalte. Han havde et ovalt segl, som de geistliges segl paa den tid var, skrev Milsow, og havde en indskrift; Gudlac Sigiluit (Gulleik forseglede). Han døde kort før eller i den store pest, den sorte død 1349. Men han maa tidligere have taget afsked; thi i en kundgjørelse af den 26de nov. 1340 nævnes Sira Eindride Pederson som hovedprest paa Voss. Denne kjøbte da endel af gaarden Kvale i Guldfjerdingen af de to brødre, Eindride og Svein. Som vidner til dette nævnes Haldor Duk paa Kvitheim og Sigurd Bjarneson.

At one time Sira was the title used for priests; from the same root as the English "sir", but about in the 1420's people began to use Mr., which had the same connotation. This was used not only for priests but for nobility.

The first priest that we know anything about is Sira Wilhelm, who according to Miltzow was one of those, who following the King's urgent requests, promised to erect a stone church at Voss. He lived about 1260 and was probably the Vang Church's first priest. Next we find a Jon Priest at Vangen discussed in writing of 1300. He helped prepare a certificate of attestation to the presiding judge in Bergen. It's possible that he was lay priest since we see, in a document from a couple years later, a Sira Peter at Vangen mentioned in a document when he sold the Tøen farm to Einar Pining, and he must have been a resident priest. Then a writing from 1313 about the Væle farm, mentions priest Torsten and in addition an Arne Cleric, who must have been a religious person. In 1315 an epistle was issued at Vangen about the Rogne farm, in which Fredrik Priest at Vangen together with other priests were named. Since the Presteloft is mentioned at the same time, they probably lived there. Fredrik Priest at Vangen is also mentioned in documents of 1320 and '23. The first tells that Peter Farmer at Finne took ownership of his ancestral farm. Peter Farmer at Finne is discussed as a church warden and the region's most prominent man. The other document pertains to the Saue farm. Fredrik was most likely the head priest because there were two lay priests in 1317, the one was named Aamund and the other Ogmund and they were called deputies at Voss. Two other deputies are named in 1326. They were Jon and Kolbein. This also makes reference to lay storerooms at the same time, so there must have been several buildings on the Priest's Farm. One was mentioned as the Bishop's Loft or the Audience chamber, and it was most likely here that they held services during the church's construction. Kolbein was still there in 1330 and Sira Jon yet in 1338.

In 1327, Sira Gudleik was named the chief priest at Voss. With the bishop's approval, he sold a portion of the Opheim farm in Ulvik. Then we see that in 1330 he bought a farm from Gudbrand the Cleric. A son of Peder Farmer at Finne, Sira Gudleik must have been a wealthy man because in 1329 the parish priest at Voss was listed for a papal tithe of 3 mark, higher than any priest in the area paid. He had an oval seal which at that time, wrote Miltzow, had the inscription; Gudlac Sigiluit (Sealed by Gulleik). He died shortly before the big pestilence, the Black Death of 1349. But he must have retired earlier for a proclamation of November 26, 1340 mentions Sira Eindride Pederson as head priest at Voss. He bought a portion of the Kvaale farm in Gullfjordungen of the two brothers, Eindride and Svein. Haldor Duk on Kvitheim and Sigurd Bjarneson were recorded as witnesses

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Haldor Duk, som her er nævnt, var kirkeværge og en rig og anseet mand paa Voss. Efter ham har gaarden Dukstad sit navn. Paa sit ættesæde Kvitheim lod han opføre en prægtig stuebygning. Mellem stokkene i denne brugtes lærredsklude istedetfor mose, siges der—noget som før var ukjendt. Stedet, hvor han boede, kaldtes da Dukartun, der senere er blevet til Dukstad. Hans hustru Gudrun benævntes fruen af Kvitheim i Dukartun. Til Kvitheim hørte foruden Dukstad ogsaa gaardene Lofthus, Øvsthus og Lirhus.

Sira Eindride Pederson var i 1346 sammen med presten i Evanger sat til at dømme i en trætte angaaende gaarden Skirvæggen. I 1348 kundgjør Svein Halleson og Ogmund Ormson i en bevidnelse, at Eindride Stub havde erkjendt at have modtaget betaling for en part i gaarden Kvale af Sira Eidride Pederson, hoved-prest paa Vangen.

Udover 1340-aarene har der været mange prester paa Voss, — det er da helst leigeprester eller vikarer. I en kundgjørelse af 17de sept. 1340 heder det, at biskop Haakon havde overdraget ombudet til at indkræve bispestolens indtægter paa Voss til Svein Halleson. Tidligere havde Sira Baard, som vistnok har været vikar eller leigeprest paa Voss, havt ombudet. I 1343 paalægger biskop Haakon Knut Oddson, som er leigeprest paa Voss at stevne Erling prest paa Vinje til at møde for biskopens domstol i Bergen, for at gjøre rede for sig med hensyn til, at han i tre aar ikke havde indbetalt opkrævet tiende og heller ikke betalt de tyske kjøbmænd deres tilgodehavende. Den samme Erling Prest var ogsaa indviklet i tretten om gaarden Skirvæggen i 1346.

I 1348 og senere under den Sorte Død var der to vikarer, Erik Anderson og Sigvard Anderson paa Voss. Erik var i 1352 tilstede i et bryllup paa Holo i Vinje Otting og var da vidne til at bruden Gyrid Guttormsdatter fik endel af gaarden Ullestad i Vangens Sogn. Hun blev gift med Baard Valthjofsson.

Som Hovedprest efter Eindride Pederson, der maa være af-gaaet ved døden i pesten 1350, omtales Sira Jon Trondson. Han havde i 1348 og '49 været prest i Evanger, hvor Sira Erling havde været hans formand i 1331 og følgende aar. Lidt før Olsok-dagen 1350 blev han ansat paa Vangen. Han var da prest under og efter den sorte død, og maa have været bekjendt mand, efter hvad der synes at fremgaa af beretningerne om ham. I følge Milsow fik han udvirket et kongeligt beskyttelsesbrev for kirkens eiendomme mod enkelte ildesindede personer. Og da pesten havde bortrevet mange af de ældre opsiddere, og de yngre var ukjendt med mærkeslinjerne, lod han undersøge, hva der hørte til prestegaarden og fastsatte lovlige grænser, som blev sikret. I 1364 nævnes han i en bevidnelse om gaarden Spildo i Granvin, som Botolf Eindrideson og hustru tog igjen af Steingrim paa Moe. Sira Jon kaldes da Provst, hvad der efter den tids brug vil sige, at han var biskopens ombudsmand, en bestilling, som ogsaa kunde beklædes af andre end prester. Da biskop Gisbrikt i

Haldor Duk is mentioned; he was the church warden and a rich and highly regarded man at Voss. The Dukstad farm was named after him. For his ancestral seat at Kvitheim, he built a grand residence. It states that between the logs, it was caulked with leather rags rather than moss — something before unknown. The place where he lived was called Dukartun (Duk's yard), later changed to Dukstad (Duk's place). His wife Gudrun was called the lady of Kvitheim at Dukartun. In addition to Dukstad, the Løfthus, Øvsthus and Lirhus farms belonged to Kvitheim.

Sira Eindride Pederson was together with the priest in Evanger and sat as judges in a dispute involving the Skirvæggen farm. Svein Halleson and Ogmund Ormson proclaimed in an affidavit in 1348, that Eindride Stub had acknowledged payment for a portion of the Kvale farm from Sira Eidride Pederson, chief priest at Vangen.

There were many priests at Voss during the 1340's, — mostly lay priests or deputies. In a proclamation in September 17, 1340 it states that Bishop Haakon had assigned the post of collecting the bishop's income at Voss to Svein Halleson. Earlier Sira Baard, who evidently was a deputy or lay priest at Voss, had had the job. In 1343, Bishop Haakon enjoined Knut Oddson, who was a lay priest at Voss to join Erling Priest at Vinje for an appearance before the Bishop's Court in Bergen to prepare for an appearance relating to the fact he hadn't paid the required tithe for three years nor had he paid the German merchants their accounts owing. The same Erling Priest was also involved in the dispute about the Skirvæggen farm in 1346.

In 1348 and later during the Black Death there were two deputies, Erik Anderson and Sigvard Anderson at Voss. Erik was present at a wedding at Holo in Vinje Otting and was the witness when the bride Gyrid Guttormsdatter got a part of the Ullestad farm in Vangen's parish. She married Bård Valthofson.

As chief priest after Eindride Pederson, who must have died in the epidemic in 1350, Sira Jon Trondson is recorded. He had been a priest in Evanger in 1348 and '49, where Sira Erling had been his overseer in 1331 and the years following. A little before St. Olav's Day in 1350 he was engaged at Vangen. Thus he was the priest during and after the Black Death and must have been a well-known man, or so it may be deduced from the descriptions of him. According to Miltzow he brought about a royal protection letter for the property of the church against individual wicked people. When the pestilence had taken away many of the more elderly landowners, the younger ones didn't know the property lines, he investigated what was church property and legal borders, that were guaranteed. 1364 names him in a deposition about the Spildo farm in Granvin, which Botolf Eindrideson and his wife took back from Steingrim on Moe. Sira Jon was then called Dean, which, according to the use at that time said that he was the bishop's ombudsman, a position that also could be filled by people other than priests. When J Bishop Gisbrikt in 1365 visited Vangen, he and Jon

1365 visiterede paa Vangen var han og Jon Prest samt Haldor Duk med ved skiftet mellem familierne paa Finne, Ingeborg og Eiliv paa ene side og Ingeborgs datter Elin og hendes mand Botolf paa den anden. Om høsten samme aar har Sira Jon udvirket en kongelig befaling til Valthjof paa Rogne om at borttage nogen dæmninger i elven, der ledede vandet fra prestens kværnbrug paa Tvildelandet. Valthjof har nok ment, at presten ingen ret havde til at drive kværnbrug, der og har sat dæmningerne op af den grund.

Sira John efterfulgtes vistnok af Sira Arne Askjeldson som hovedprest paa Voss. Denne er først nævnt i en kundgjørelse om, at han var tilstede i loftet paa Rogne og hørte paa en overenskomst mellem Brynhilda Sigurdsdatter og Jorynd Arneson, der gik ud paa, at Brynhilda overgav gaarden Rogne til Jorynd mod at han gav hende levebrød. Sira Arne nævnes ogsaa som provst,—biskopens ombudsmand. Samtidig omtales ogsaa Provst Vinaldr Henrikson ved Apostelkirken i Bergen, som havde været paa Voss i 1379 i et erinde for Provst Arne. Apostelkirken var en af de kongelige kapelkirker.

Efter Sira Arne fulgte Nikulas Sighvatson som sogneprest paa Voss. Han benævnes ogsaa korsbroder ved Kristkirken og var prest paa Voss i aaret 1400. Alle sogneprester paa Voss var, som nævnt, korsbrødre ved Domkirken i Bergen.

Den næste sogneprest paa Vangen var Sira Haakon, som havde kaldet i 1423. Om han berettes det, at han paa egen bekostning lod opbygge ny prestestue og forfærdige andre presteværelser paa Vangen, hvad hans forgjængere Arne og Nikolas ogsaa havde tænkt at gjøre. Desuden lod han oppudse og fornye endel malerier i hvad der tidligere var kaldt bispesalen, men senere høre- eller audiens-salen. Han skulde ifølge Milsow være den sidste, som førte tite-len "sira", der da ombyttedes med herre. Det menes dog, at titelen sira benyttedes til reformationen, og at herre ikke benyttedes om andre end riddere paa den tid.

Sira Nils Pederson var den næste sogneprest paa Voss, som er omtalt. Han havde kaldet i 1430 og de følgende aar til 1445. I de fem sidste aar skulde han have havt tre leigeprester eller vikarer, nemlig Henrik Lyderson, Jakob Stigeson og Sune Erikson. Den sidste blev hans eftermand i embedet. Om Nils Pederson, siges det, at han var den første, som brugte ærestitelen kanik. Det ser ud til, at presteme havde flere titler at vælge mellem, og at debrugte dem forskjelligt. En kaldte sig korsbroder, en anden domherre, en tredie kanik. Som allerede nævnt var alle sogneprester paa Voss korsbrødre, domherrer og kaniker ved Domkirken i Bergen.

En person, som det kan have sin interesse at omtale nærmere levede den tid paa Voss. Det var Magnus Hokenskild paa Eide. Milsow fortæller, at han viste sig meget gavmild mod sin fødebygds kirke, og at hans forfædre havde gjort sig meget fortjent

Priest joined Haldor Duk and arranged a settlement between families at Finne, Ingeborg and Eiliv on the one side and Ingeborg's daughter Elin and her husband Botolf on the other. In the autumn of that same year Sira Jon brought about a royal ruling to Valthof on Rogne to remove some damming of the river that led water away from the priest's millstone at Tvilde. Valthof was of the opinion that the priest didn't have any right to operate a mill and had built the dam on that basis.

Sira John evidently followed Sira Arne Askjeldson as chief priest at Voss. This is first mentioned in a proclamation about his presence in the loft at Rogne to hear a settlement between Brynhilda Sigurdsdatter and Jorynd Arneson that interpreted whether Brynhilda transferred the Rogne farm to Jorynd versus he only gave her a livelihood. Sira Arne was also appointed Dean, — the Bishop's ombudsman. At the same time it talks about Dean Vinaldr Henrikson of the Apostle's Church in Bergen, who had been an errand to Dean Arne. The Apostle's Church was one of the royal chapels.

Nikulas Sighvatson followed Sira Arne as parish priest at Voss. He is also mentioned as a canon at Christ's Church and was a priest at Voss in 1400. All parish priests at Voss were, as mentioned, canons in Bergen.

The next parish priest at Vangen was Sira Haakon, who was called in 1423. About him it is described that he, at his own expense, built a new rectory and completed several more priest's buildings at Vangen that his predecessors Arne and Nikolas had planned to do. Additionally, he had a number of paintings cleaned and repaired n what was called the Bishop's Hall, but later the hearing room or audience chamber. According to Miltzow, he was the last who carried the title "Sira", which was changed to Mr. It means that the title "Sira" was used until the Reformation but Mr. wasn't used for anyone other than knights at that time.

Sira Nils Pederson was the next parish priest at Voss to be discussed. He was called for 1430 and the following years until 1445. He was said to have three lay-priests or vicars, namely Henrik Lyderson, Jacob Stigeson and Sune Erikson. The latter followed him in the situation. It is said about Nils Pederson that he was the first to use the honor title Canon. It appears that the priests could choose from among several titles and that they used them interchangeably. One called himself korsbroder (brother of the cross), another domherre (cathedral warden), the third kanik (canon). As previously stated, all the parish priests at Voss were korsbrødre, domherrer and kaniker with the Cathedral in Bergen.

One person who may be interesting to talk about a little lived at Voss at that time. He was Magnus Hokenskild at Eide. Miltzow tells that he showed himself most generous to his birth district church, and his parents had performed a lot of service during

under kong Haakon Magnusens regjering og senere. Det ser dog ud til, at han har været af svensk herkomst og havde svenske sympathier; thi det var ham Vossingerne valgte i 1449 som sit sendebud til Karl Knutson af Sverige, da de gjorde oprør mod danskestyret. Antagelig var det han og Alf Knutson, der eiede jordegods paa Voss, som fik det hele istand. Magnus Hokenskild boede en tid paa Bide, senere kanske paa Finne da han omkring 1447 blev gift med enken Jertrud Jakobsdr. paa Finne. Finnegodset gik efter Jertruds død over til Alf Knutson.

Sune Erikson var prest paa Voss fra 1440 og var det endda i 1458 og vistnok længere. Han var i 1446 med at udstede en bevidnelse for kongens ombudsmand om salg og skifte af forskjellige fiskerier paa Voss og i Evanger. I 1449 var han med, da et brev om salget af gaarden Tvilde blev udstedt. Han var ogsaa med i 1456, da et brev blev udstedt om eiendomsret til gaarden Gjerde. Øiensynlig har han været meget benyttet som skriver. Hans efterfølger synes at være Hr. Mattis Hemmingson, som var sogneprest paa Voss i 1468. Han nævnes da i en kundgjørelse om, at Knut Alfson, som var gift med Magnhild Oddsdr. paa Finne kjøbte igjen gaarden Kyte, som før var skjænket til kirken. Ellers nævnes han ikke. Hans eftermand var antagelig Hr. Ivar Ormson, der var af gammel adelig slægt, som vistnok hørte hjemme paa Voss. Hans søster Inger Ormsdr. boede paa Lødve i 1537. Hun havde en datter Fru Gyrita, der ligesom Moderen kaldtes odelsbaaren. Ivar Ormson beklædte embederne som sogneprest paa Voss og domherre i Bergen i 1484 og havde dem ogsaa i 1496. I 1492 bytter han til sig en andel i gaarden Tyrlingen mod en andel i Vinje og i 1496 bytter han til sig en kverndam mod en part i Vestrheim. Han havde en søn, kaldt Hr. Orm, som antagelig blev kanik i Stavanger.

Den sidste og mest bekjendte af presterne paa Voss i den ældste tid er vel Sira Olav Torkjellson, der blev den idste katolske biskop i Bergen og tilbragte sine sidste dage paa Voss. Han var født af adelige forældre; men hvor slægten hørte hjemme, er ikke nævnt. I 1511 var han sogneprest paa Voss og Kanik i Bergen, hvad han vedblev at være til han i 1523 blev udnævnt til biskop i Bergen. Han opholdt sig for det meste paa Voss siger Milsow, ogsaa efterat han var bleven biskop, men boede da paa Dukstad. Maaske har Dukstad været hans Ættegaard. Da Forholdene i Bergen under Reformationen blev utaalelige, flyttede han i 1533 til Voss og forblev der til sin død i 1535. Sagnet siger, at han en tid opholdt sig i kirkekjelderen, hvor der endnu paavises en grue med kul, som skal minde derom. Dette er dog sikkert bare sladder af hans modstandere, som vistnok andet. Han blev begraven i Vangens kirke den 1ste søndag efter trefoldighed.

the reign of King Håkon Magnusson and later. It appears that he had been of Swedish origin and had Swedish sympathies, because he was elected to be an envoy to Karl Knutson of Sweden when there was the revolt against the Danish government. Perhaps it was he and Alf Knutson, who owned property at Voss, who put things in order. Magnus Hokenskild lived at Bide for a while, later probably at Finne too, when he was married to Widow Jertrud Jakobsdatter of Finne. After Jertrud died, the Finne estate went to Alf Knutson.

Sune Erikson was a priest at Voss from 1440 and was there yet in 1458 and evidently longer. In 1446, he helped draft a deposition for the Royal Ombudsman about the sale and transfer of various fisheries at Voss and Evanger. In 1449, he helped write a letter concerning the sale of the Tvilde farm. He also was involved in the drafting of a letter about the right of ownership of the Gjerde farm in 1456. It would appear he was often used as a scribe. His successor seems to have been Father Mattis Hemmingson, who was the parish priest at Voss in 1468. He was mentioned in recognition of a purchase back of the Kyte farm that had been previously given to the church by Knut Alfson, who was married to Magnild Oddsdatter Finne. Otherwise, he isn't named. His successor probably was Father Ivar Ormson, who was of an old noble family, who evidently belonged home at Voss. His sister, Inger Ormsdatter, lived at Lødve in 1537. She had a daughter, Miss Gyrita, who was recognized as noble, like her mother. Ivar Ormson occupied the positions of parish priest at Voss and canon in Bergen and had them in 1496, too. In 1496 he traded a portion of the Tyrlingen farm for portion of Vinje and in 1496 he traded a watermill for part of Vestrheim. He had a son, called Mr. Orm who probably became a canon in Stavanger.

The last most famous of the priests at Voss in the old times undoubtedly was Sira Olav Torkjellson, who became the last catholic bishop in Bergen and spent his last days at Voss. He was born to a noble family but where the line called home is not recorded. In 1511, he was parish priest at Voss and canon in Bergen which he remained until he was appointed bishop in Bergen. Most of the time he stayed at Voss after he had become bishop and lived at Dukstad, says Miltzow. Maybe Dukstad was his ancestral estate. When, during the Reformation, the conditions in Bergen became intolerable, he moved to Voss in 1533 and stayed until his death in 1535. The sagas say, that he lived in the cellar of the church for a while, where on can still see a hearth with charcoal, as a remnant. This is more likely only gossip started by his adversaries than anything else. He was buried in the church at Vangen the first Sunday after Trinity.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

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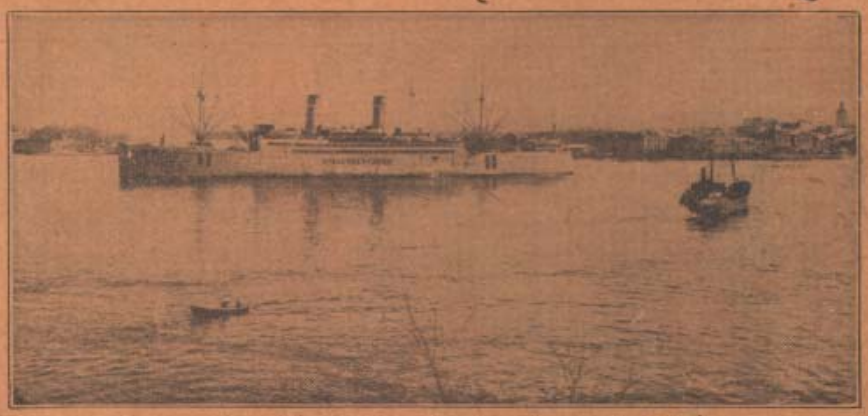

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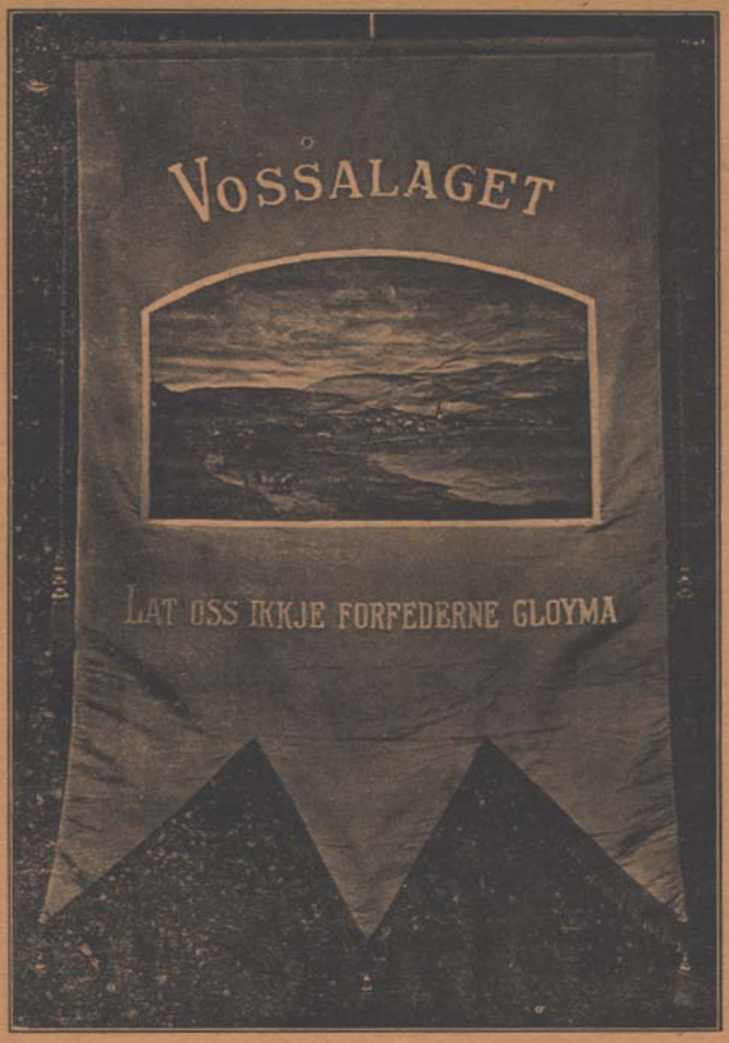

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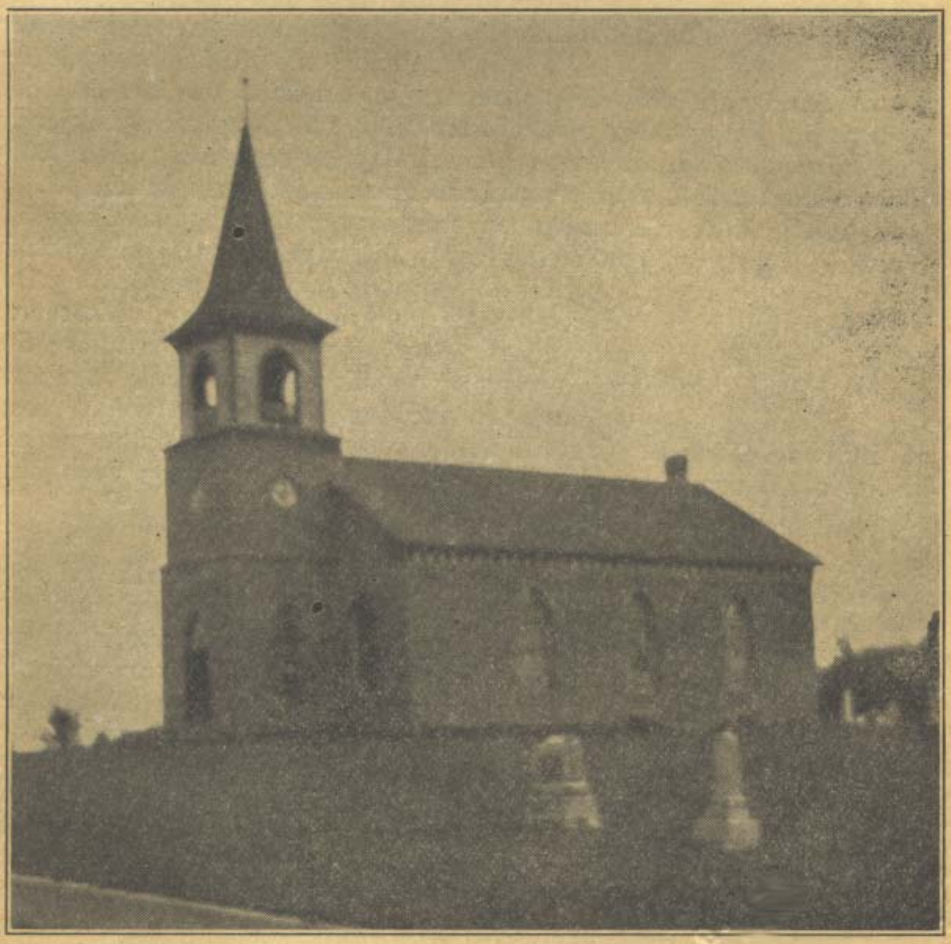

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Laget fik i april maaned en indbydelse fra komiteen for 900 aarsfesten paa Voss til at være med i mindehøitiden der isommer, samt være tilstede ved en festlig sammenkomst, som den vilde faa istand for besøgende sambygdinger fra Amerika om kvelden den 28de juli. Planen for mindefesten blev samtidig gjort bekjendt. Den gik ud paa, at festdagen skulde være søndag den 29de juli (Olavsdagen), at der skulde være gudstjeneste i kirken kl. 11 og samtidig i Prestegaardsmoen eller Nain om alle ikke fik rum i kirken. Presterne paa stedet samt biskopen og provsten skulde forrette ved gudstjenesten. En kantate skulde fremføres. Det nye orgel skulde tages ibrug og glasmalerier i vinduerne i koret og taarnfoden skulde være indsat. Om ettermiddagen skulde der holdes folkefest med taler, sang og musik ved det gamle stenkors. Om kvelden skulde der haves festmiddag. Til denne tenkte man at indbyde kongen, dronningen, kronprinsen, kirkestatsraaden, biskopen i Bergens bispedømme, provsten i Hardanger og Voss samt presterne i Evanger og paa Vossestranden med andre.

* * *

Pastor Jacob J. Ekse, Henricks, Minn., hvis billede vil sees paa en anden side, er tilstede ved mindehøitiden paa Voss isommer. Han reiste hjemmefra den 3die juni for over Minneapolis at gaa til New York, hvor han den 12te tog afsted med "Stavangerfjord" til Bergen. Der ankom han efter en heldig reise den 22de s. m. Pastor Ekse har en 4 maaneders ferie og agter blandt andet for-uden sin fødebygd at besøge Singsaas ved Trondhjem, hvorfra størstedelen af hans menighed stammer. Ifølge "Lutheraneren" betaler menigheden ham hans løn lige fuldt og lønner tillige hans sted-fortræder, som er hans svigersøn, og endda gav ham reisepenge atpaa. Det kan man kalde en afholdt prest. Han er ogsaa et interesseret medlem af Vosselaget, som han har tilhørt i lang tid. Den norsk-amerikanske kirke og især de mange gode kirkefolk af vosseslegt foruden Vosselaget har da i ham en udmærket representant ved 900 aars festlighederne paa Voss

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NINE HUNDRED YEAR CELEBRATION.

In April, we received an invitation from the Committee for the 900-year Jubilee at Voss to join them at their festivities this summer as well as attend a gala gathering arranged for visiting fellow vossings from America on the night of July 28. The plans for the Commemoration were also made known. It said the day of celebration would be July 29 (St. Olav's Day), and there would be services in the church at 11 o'clock and simultaneously at Prestegaardsmoen or Nain if everyone doesn't get room in the church. Those ministers present, beside the bishop and dean will officiate at the service. A cantata will be presented. The new organ will be put to use and the stained glass in the choir and steeple base will have been installed. A program will be held by the old stone cross in the afternoon with speeches, songs and music. There will be a banquet in the evening. It is planned to invite the king, queen, crown prince, church cabinet secretary, the bishop of Bergen Diocese, the deans of Hardanger and Voss as well as the ministers from Evanger and Vossestrand and others.

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Pastor Jacob J. Ekse, Henricks, MN, whose picture is on another page, will attend the Commemoration this summer. He left home June 3 via Minneapolis to go to New York, he left on the 12th for Bergen on the "Stavangerfjord". He arrived there after a pleasant crossing on the 22nd of the same month. Pastor Ekse has a four-month vacation and plans, in addition to his birth town, to visit Singsaas near Trondheim, from where the majority of his congregation arises. According to the "Lutheran", the congregation is paying his full salary and the salary of his locum tenens, who is his son-in-law, and giving him travel money besides. That can be called a beloved minister. He is also an interested member of Vosselaget, to which he has belonged for a long time. The Norwegian-American Church and especially the many good church people of Voss origin certainly have a fine representative at the 900-year Jubilee at Voss.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

VOSSINGER SOM BÆRERE AF KRISTENDOMMEN I AMERIKA.

Naar vi lægger mærke til, hvorledes det stod til med kristendomsundervisningen paa Voss i 1830-'40 aarene under udvandringens første begyndelse, saa vil man ogsaa kunne danne sig en mening om, hvorvidt udvandrere derfra kunde tage nogen fremtrædende del i det grundlæggende kristendomsarbeide i Amerika. Man har ialmindelighed villet fremholde, at oplysningen i de norske bygder paa de tider ikke var synderlig stor, og seet i nutidens maalestok var den nok som regel heller ikke saa rar; men der var undtagelser. Der var steder, hvor der allerede længe før den tid var bønder med ganske god oplysning paa forskjellige omraader. Man kan paa Voss bare huske paa en Odd Gjelle, Odd Kløve og; Anders Vinje foruden mange andre fra aarhundredets begyndelse som var dygtige til at læse og skrive m. m. Hvad det kom an paa, var ofte sogneprestens evne og vilje til at lede som han skulde det ellers ikke for gode skolevæsen.

Paa Voss var der ved udvandringens begyndelse spor til betydelige fremskridt. Der var sat større fart paa skolearbeidet; man fandt upaaklagelige lærere og læsning og skrivning var blit almindelig ved siden af en større bibelkundskab. Derom vil man se af et par gode vidnesbyrd i beretninger fra bispevisitatserne paa Voss i 1821-30 og '33. Biskop Pavels skrev i 1821 følgende i sine dagbøger om skolelærernes duelighed paa Voss: "Kl. 10 (den 19de juni) samledes i kirken alle prestegjældets 11 skoleholdere, sang hver et vers, katekiserede, leverede skriftsprøver og overgik langt mine forventninger. Der var iblandt dem hel brugelige subjekter og i spidsen for dem staar en Knut Mølster, intet andet end en vossebonde af temmeligt plumpt udseende, men en saare flink karl". Ungdommens oplysning fandt han dog mindre god, hvad han tilskrev sogneprestens ligegyldighed.

Men i 1828 havde man faaet en ihærdig skolemand i provst Münster og bedring sporedes snart. Efter en visitats i 1830 heder det derom i en indberetning fra biskop Newman: "Ligesaa, behageligt som overraskende var det mig at fornemme, hvilken mærkelig forandring, der er foregaaet med hensyn til ungdommens oplysning og kristendomskundskab, og for denne mærkelige forandring til det bedre, der allerede i dette øieblik sætter Vosse Præstegjælds ungdom ved siden af de bedst underviste i stiftet, takker jeg Gud" o. s. v. Bedre endda er det i 1833, da han skriver: "Intimationstalen i kordøren holdtes af hr. provst Münster, som straks derpaa ved en anstillet streng examen lod det til beundring høre, hvilken sjelden flid her anvendes paa ungdommens undervisning.

VOSSINGS AS THE BEARERS OF CHRISTIANITY TO AMERICA.

When we observe the situation of Christian teaching at Voss in the 1830-40 years at the first starting of immigration, one could also form an opinion of how the immigrants from there could take any kind of a major role in paving the way for Christian work in America. One would commonly point out that enlightenment in rural Norway at that time wasn't particularly inspiring, and seen by current standards that wasn't, as a ruler, rare; but there were exceptions. Occasionally there existed places where there were farmers with a utterly good knowledge in the various fields. At Voss we should remember Odd Gjelle, Odd Kløve and Anders Vinje in addition to many others from the beginning of the century who were very capable of reading and writing and more. It all depended on how often the parish pastor had the desire and will to lead as he should, an otherwise not so good educational system.

At Voss, there were, at the beginning of immigration, signs of significant progress. They accelerated their school services; found impeccable teachers and reading and writing became common besides a good knowledge of the Bible. We will see from a couple of good testimonies in the reports of the bishop visits at Voss in 1821-30 and '33. Bishop Pavels wrote the following in his diary in 1821 about the competence of the teachers at Voss: "10 o'clock, (June 19) All 11 teachers in the parish gathered, each sang a verse, catechisized, delivered a written test and exceeded my expectations. There were among them useful subjects and leading them stood Knut Mølster, nothing but a Voss farmer of rather boorish appearance, but an exceedingly competent fellow". He found the enlightenment of the young people to be somewhat less good, which he ascribed to the indifference of the parish ministers.

But they had acquired an energetic educator in Dean Münster and improvement soon spread. After a visitation by Bishop Newman in 1830, we learn from his report: "I was both pleased and surprised to learn what a remarkable change that had taken place with regard to the education and Christian knowledge of youth; its remarkable change for the better, that at this instance classes Voss Parish's young people alongside the best taught in the diocese, thank God", etc. it was even better in 1833, when he writes: "Dean Münster delivered an intimidating talk at the choir door then soon followed by presenting a difficult testing that was astounding to hear, which showed how unusually diligent they were, which can be ascribed to the quality of the schooling of the youth.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Denne oplysning, som denne ungdom lagde for dagen, var, saa hørtes det, ikke opfattet af nogen lærebog, men af de hellige skrifter selv og af stadig opmærksomhed paa lærerens foredrag. Den viste sig derfor tillige forenet med en sjelden bibelkundskab. Jeg fandt ogsaa bibelen eller og et nye testamente i alles hænder. Færdighed i udenad læsning var almindelig og de fleste børn havde tillige gode skriftsprøver at forevise. Saamegen fremgang har jeg hidintil ingensteds fundet.*)

Det var endel af denne ungdom, og enkelte ældre, som i slutningen af 1830 aarene og udover '40 aarene drog til Amerika og var med at danne de første norske kirke-menigheder og kirkesamfund, og fra deres hjemstavn kom ogsaa den første norske prest og betydelige arbeider i kristendommens tjeneste. Den religiøse undervisning og anden lærdom, de havde faaet i hjembygden, kom saaledes til at faa en ganske anden betydning, end man sandsynligvis havde drømt om derhjemme.

Beviser paa deres kristelige synsmaader forøvrigt vil man finde i deres hjemsendte breve, i hvilke der findes en mængde udtryk, som er betegnende for et religiøst alvor. Det heder blandt andet til exempel, at de ved Guds hjælp eller hvis Gud giver helsen vil udføre det eller det. Til slutning heder det: "Vær hermed Gud befalet", eller "lev vel med Gud". Nybygger-livets ensomhed og farer, med tanken paa kjendte og kjære kunde give sig udtryk som følgende i et brev af 1843 fra Peder L. Hjembære paa Jefferson Prærie: "Et hjerteligt lev vell og skulde vi ikke sees mere her i livet, O gid vi kunde være værdige til at mødes i himmelen, hvor ingen sygdom piner og ingen møie plager. Jesus Kristus være vor trøster og hjælper her i livet og vores talsmand og forbeder i himmelen. Og maa vi henvende os til Dig, O alle væseners Fader om hjælp, trøst og veiledning i alle besværligheder der maatte møde os her i livet".

Elling Eielson Sundve.

Hvad der ved ovenanførte viste sig som kristendomskundskab og et religiøst karakter-træk fik i 1839 sit første offentlige udslag i Amerika ved en opbyggelse i Chicago af Elling Eielson Sundve, der da kom til landet og var den første fra Voss, som her gjorde det til sin opgave at tolke skriftens ord.

Elling Eielson, som han blev kaldt, var født paa gaarden Sundve, Vossestranden, den 19de september 1804 og var søn af lærer og underlensmand Øiel Ingebrigtson Sundve og hustru Anna Ellingsdr. f. Sundsvold, der foruden ham ogsaa havde sønnerne Sjur og Styrk samt to døtre. Forældrene hørte til Hauges venner og børnene fik en streng kristelig

*) Skolerne i Voss Prestegjæld.

This enlightenment, the youth presented, was, it is said, not gained from any textbook, but from the scriptures themselves and by continual attention to the presentations of the teachers. This also demonstrated itself to be connected to an unusual Bible knowledge. I also saw a Bible or a New Testament in everyone's hands. Proficiency in reading aloud was general and in addition, most children could demonstrate good writing skills. I haven't found such progress anywhere else thus far."*)

There was a number of these young people, and some adults, who in the late 1830's and forward in the 1840's left for America and were part of the creation of the first Norwegian congregations and church organizations, and from their hometowns came the first ministers and workers in the service of Christianity. The religious instruction and other education they had received in their home district came to have a completely different significance than they had dreamt of at home.

We find further proof of their Christian outlook in their letters in which we see many expressions that are indicative of a religious outlook. Among others, for example, it is with the help of God or that God gives good health that we keep our health. Finally, there are the expressions: "Do as God commands" or "live well with God". The pioneers solitude and travels while thinking of friends and loved ones gave expression in a letter of 1843 from Peder L. Hjembære on Jefferson Prairie: "A hearty wish for good fortune and if we never meet again in this life, O, that would we be worthy enough to meet again in heaven, where no one suffers any sickness and no difficulties disturb. Jesus Christ, our comforter and aid here on earth and our advocate and betterer in heaven. And may we always turn to You, O Father of all being, for help, comfort and guidance in all troubles we encounter in life here on earth".

Elling Eielson Sundve

What the above showed about Christian knowledge and a religious character tendency got its first public manifestation in 1839 with a revival in Chicago by Elling Eielson Sundve, who came to this country then and was the first from Voss who regarded as his mission to interpret the scriptures.

Elling Eielson, as he became known, was born on the Sundve farm, Vossestranden, September 19, 1804 and was a son of teacher and Deputy Sheriff Øiel Ingebrigtson Sundve and his wife Anna Ellingsdatter neé Sundsvold, who beside him had the sons Sjur and Styrk as well as two daughters. The parents belonged to Friends of Hauge and the children received a

*) Schools in Voss Parish.

opdragelse alle sønnerne blev da ogsaa prædikanter. Døtrene, som var gifte — den ene med Lars O. Myrland, den anden med Peder O. Myrland kom til Amerika. Elling reiste i ung alder til Bergen, hvor han lærte smed- og snedkerfagene. Men mange af hans sambygdinger reiste i de dage til Nordland, som det hed, og han drog da ogsaa afsted. Der begyndte han i 1832 at virke som prædikant i omegnen af Tromsø. Det følgende aar drog han sydover til Trøndelagen, Nordmøre og til det sydlige Norge. I 1837 gjorde han en tur til Sverige og Danmark, men kom samme aar tilbage til Norge, hvor han saa virkede til han i 1839 som nævnt, kom til Amerika.

Med Eielson til Amerika fulgte Søren Bakke og Johannes Johannesen fra Drammen — de bekjendte grundlæggere af Muskegosettlementet i Norway, Racine Co. Hvad der bragte dem isammen er ikke alment bekjendt. Det var neppe et tilfælde. Man har ment, at Søren Bakkes far, kjøbmand Tollef Bakke, tænkte paa at anlægge en haugianer koloni i Amerika. Med i det raad og kanske ophavsmanden dertil har da Eielson været. Han og de andre fulgtes ad ialfald ligetil Norway, Racine County, Wisconsin.

Men dertil gik det dog ikke med en gang. Den første stans var i Chicago, hvor Eielson som nævnt holdt sin første prædiken. Dertil kom de i august maaned. Mange af hans sambygdinger og andre norske opholdt sig da der, men ingen af dem havde endnu et saapas rummeligt hus, at der kunde holdes et møde. Man fik da holde til med et saadant i huset hos en amerikansk dame. Dette blev begyndelsen til den første kirkemenighed i Chicago. Eielson stansede ikke længe der denne gang, men kom igjen senere og flokken samledes atter, indtil en fast kirkelig ordning kom istand.

Det første hus for norsk gudstjeneste.

Fra Chicago drog Eielson og ledsagere til Fox River settlementet, hvor de tog vinterophold. Der kjøbte han samme høst et stykke land i nærheden af den senere by Norway, La Salle Co. og opførte et hus paa samme. Dette skulde tjene baade til beboelses-hus og forsamlingshus. Nederst afdeltes det i 2 rum til beboelse medens hele loftsrummet skulde være mødesal. Huset var 16 fod bredt, 24 fod langt og 12 fod høit.*) Dette var det første hus opsat til offentlig norsk gudstjeneste i Amerika. Det er nævnt i Anders Flages brev af 1840, der det heder: "Eiel Sundve har kjøbt sig land ved Fox River, hvorpaa han har bygget sig hus". Mons Skutle skrev derom i 1841: "Her var ingen kirker eller gudshuse at holde sig til, førend Elling Sundve kom hertil og kostede op et bedehus, hvori der er opbyggelse hver søndag. Der er nogle mænd som

*) Confr. First Chapter Norwegian Immigration.

strong Christian rearing and all the sons became preachers as a result. The daughters, who married — the one to Lars O. Myrland, the other to Peder O. Myrland, came to America. At a young age, Elling went to Bergen, where he learned the blacksmith and carpenter trades. However, many of his fellow townsmen went to Nordland at that time, as it was called, and he went also. In 1832, he started working as a preacher in the vicinity of Tromsø. The following year, he moved southward to Trondelag, Nordmøre and southern Norway. He made a trip to Sweden and Denmark in 1837, but returned to Norway that same year, where he worked until 1839 when he, as mentioned, came to America.

Søren Bakke and Johannes Johannesen from Drammen, the well-known founders of the Muskego settlement in Norway, Racine County, traveled with him. What brought them together is unknown. Maybe it was happenstance. Some have said that Søren Bakke's father, merchant Tollef Bakke, intended to found a Haugian colony in America. Eielson was with this idea and most likely its instigator. Nevertheless, he and the others promptly traveled to Norway, Racine County, Wisconsin.

They didn't go there immediately. First, they stopped in Chicago where Eielson held his first sermon. They came here in August. Many of his fellow townsmen and other Norwegians lived here then, but none had a reasonably roomy-sized house where a meeting could be held. Thus, he held it in a house owned by an American woman. This became the beginning of the first congregation in Chicago. Eielson didn't stay much longer this time but came back later and the flock gathered again, at which time an established congregation came to be.

The first building for Norwegian church services.

From Chicago, Eielson and his companions went to the Fox River settlement, where they stayed the winter. That fall they bought a piece of land near the later town of Norway, LaSalle County, and built a building on it. It was to serve as both a meeting house and dwelling. The downstairs was divided into two rooms for living, while the upstairs was a meeting hall. The building was 16 feet wide, 24 feet long and 12 feet high.*) this was the first building built for public worship in America. It is mentioned in Anders Flage's letter of 1840, which states: "Eiel Sundve has purchased land by the Fox River, where he has built a building". Mons Skutle wrote about it in 1841: "There were no churches or places to meet here, before Elling Sundve came and erected a prayer house, where there are revivals every Sunday. There are some men who preach—one each Sunday".

*) Confr. First Chapter Norwegian Immigration.

prædiker — en hver Søndag." Dette hus benyttedes indtil en kirke i 1847 blev opført.

Eielsen blev ikke længe iro ved Fox River. Tidlig næste vaar 1840 drog han med Søren Bakke og Johanneson afsted til Muskego, Racine County, Wis. Endel norske havde slaaet sig til der i Waukesha Co. aaret forud, men Eielson og hans følge havde sandsynligvis da ikke hørt om dem. De drog nordover indtil de rak Vind Lake, hvor Bakke og Johanneson fandt sig saa vel fornøiet med landet, at de kjøbte ud en enslig irlænder, som boede der, og slog sig til. Dette blev begyndelsen til det berømte settlement i Norway, Racine Co., hvor mange vossinger slog sig til en tid, saa-velsom andre.

Eielsons ophold blev kort ogsaa her for det første. Ifølge Anders Flage var han om sommeren 1840 flere gange i Chicago og holdt opbyggelser. Ellers var han for det meste ved Fox River, hvor han en tid havde sit hovedkvarter, og hvorfra han gjorde streiftog vidt omkring for at opsøge nybyggerne og de nye settlementer, som da dannedes og voxte med stor hurtighed.

Det er ikke hensigten at følge Eielson paa alle hans togter, men kun for saavidt, at man kan faa et begreb om resultatet af hans og andre vossingers virke i kirkens og kristendommens tjeneste. Han færdedes, saa at sige overalt, hvor de norske slog sig til, og endog forsøgte at virke blandt indianerne, hvis sprog han gjorde et forsøg paa at lære. Der findes ikke en nordmand, som har trasket saa vide omkring tilfods i Amerika som han. Om høsten 1842 tog han en tur til New York for at faa endel bøger. Ved den leilighed fik han trykt en oversættelse af Luthers lille katekismus, som altsaa blev den første bog udgivet paa engelsk af nordmænd i Amerika.*) Den 2den juli 1843 indgik han i ægteskab med Sigrid Nelson, en datter af Hermund Nilson Tufte fra Hallingdal, som da var bosat ved North Cape, Racine Co., Wis. Der blev da ogsaa Eielsons hjem for en tid.

Den første prest og kirkemenighed.

Trangen til fuld kirkelig betjening meldte sig snart i de norske settlementer. Eielson og nogle andre lægprædikanter kunde nok holde opbyggelser og udlægge skriftens ord, men de kunde ikke forvalte sakramenterne og forrette ved brudevielser, begravelser o. l. uden prestelig ordination. Nogen ordinerede prester fra Norge var der ikke saa snart at faa. Følgen var, at der tyedes til andre sekter som Methodister, Baptister og andre, til hvilke mange sluttede sig. Endog Mormonerne fandt tilslutning blandt de første norske ved Fox River, dog saavidt vides, ikke af Vossinger. Det gjaldt derfor om at faa

*) Heller ikke paa norsk var nogen udgit her tidligere.

This building was used until a church was built in 1847.

Eielson didn't rest long at Fox River. Early the next spring in 1840, he, Søren Bakke and Johanneson left for Muskego, Racine County, WI. A number of Norwegians had settled there in Waukesha County the year before but Eielson and his companions probably hadn't heard about them. They journeyed northward until they reached Wind Lake, where Bakke and Johanneson were so pleased with the soil that they bought out a solitary Irishman who lived there, and settled. This became the beginning of the famous settlement of Norway, Racine County, where many vossings stopped a while, as well as others.

Eielson's stay here was also short, the first time. He accompanied Anders Flage to Chicago in the summer of 1840 several times and held revivals. Otherwise, he was usually at Fox River, which he used as his headquarters for a while, and from where he made forays wide around in order to seek new pioneers and new settlements, where then were being started and were growing rapidly.

It isn't our purpose to follow Eielson on all his journeys, but only so far as needed for one to get a grasp on how much he and other vossings worked in the Church's and Christianity's service. He traveled, so to speak, everywhere, where Norwegians had settled, and he even attempted to work with the Indians, whose language he tried to learn. There isn't found any other Norwegian who has trudged as widely around in America as he. In the fall of 1842, he made a trip to New York to get some books. At this opportunity, he had a translation of Luther's Small Catechism printed, which thereby became the first published book in English for Norwegians in America.*) He entered holy matrimony on July 2, 1843 with Sigrid Nelson, a daughter of Hermund Nilson Tufte from Hallingdal, who lived at North Cape, Racine County, WI. That became Eielson's home too, for a time.

The first minister and church congregation.

The need for full religious services soon arose in the Norwegian settlements. Eielson and some other lay preachers could hold revivals and present the scriptures but they couldn't administer sacraments and officiate at weddings, funerals and such without ministerial ordination. It wasn't easy to get ordinated ministers from Norway. The result was that people turned to other sects like Methodists, Baptists and others, which many joined. Even Mormons found acceptance among the first Norwegians at Fox River, but as far as we know, not among vossings. It was, then, a question

*) Nothing had been published in Norwegian either here earlier.

dannet en kirkemenighed og faa en prest. Formodentlig med den forstaaelse, at Elling Eielson skulde lade sig ordinere, dannedes der saa i 1843 ved Fox River kolonien en menighed, som derpaa kaldte Eielson til prest. Den 3die Oktober 1843 lod han sig da i Chicago ordinere af en tysk luthersk prest F. A. Hoffman, som havde et prestekald ved Duncan Grove, Ill. Eielson blev da den første norske prest i Amerika og menigeden ved Fox River blev saaledes ogsaa den første norske menighed. Af vossinger, som paa den tid boede der i nærheden, kan nævnes Lars og Nils Lydvo, Ole K. Grove, Erik L. Sætre og Lars G. Hegle med familier.

Eielson, som da en tid havde boet i Muskego, havde ogsaa endel tilhengere der, for hvilke han nu blev prest; men om en menighed da blev organiseret af disse, skal vi ikke sige. Der blev dog dannet en menighed i Muskego lidt senere, men Eielson havde nok intet at gjøre med den. I sit brev af 22de dec. 1843 (se 3die no. 4de aarg.) fortæller Anders Kløve, at et møde blev holdt 8 dage før hos Even Hæg for at faa dannet en kirkemenighed, og at 100 mand som var jordeiere havde tegnet sig. Fire mand fra Racine Co., og fire fra Milwaukee Co., blev valgte til at bestemme om prestens løn og opførelse af kirke. Anders Kløve blev en af de fire fra Racine Co. i raadet. Kirken blev bygget lige ved hans eiendom. Prest havde de allerede valgt før. Det var den vel studerede danske kjøbmandsøn Claus L. Clausen — en duelig og snild mand, siger Kløve, der i august samme høst var kommen fra Norge og blev ordineret til prest den 18de oktober — ogsaa af en tysk prest, 2 uger efter Eielsons ordination. Af andre vossinger som sikkert var med i denne menighed var Lars J. Møen, som da boede der, og flere fra Graue. Styrk E. Lydvo, som det aar bosatte sig paa Scoponong, var kanske den første, som blev ægteviet af Clauson i 1843.

Lars O. Myrland, Eielsons svoger, kom til Amerika i 1846 og bosatte sig ved North Cape, som ogsaa henregnes til Muskego settlementet. Senere var han i Primrose, Wis. Han var prædikant og blev vistnok viet til prest. Hans søn Eiel L. Myrland, som var født ved North Cape, blev en meget bekjendt baptistprest. Han betjente en tid den skandinaviske baptistmenighed i Racine County, senere en i La Crosse, Wis. Saa havde han en stor menighed i Chicago i flere aar. I 1897 reiste han til Norge og opførte en baptistkirke, kjendt som "Tabernaklet" i Christiania. I 1900 kom han tilbage og virkede i Wisconsin, Illinois og Iowa til han for nogle aar siden afgik ved døden.

Et af de vigtigste kirkehistoriske steder inden den norsk amerikanske kirke er Jefferson Prairie paa grænsen mellem Illinois og Wisconsin, hvor

of creating a congregation and getting a minister. Presumably, with the understanding that Elling Eielson was to be ordained, in 1843, Fox River formed a congregation that promptly called Eielson as a minister. On October 3, 1843, he was ordained by a German Lutheran minister in Chicago, F. A. Hoffman, who had a calling in Duncan Grove, IL. Thus, Eielson became the first Norwegian minister in America and the congregation at Fox River as a result, the first Norwegian congregation. Vossings who at that time lived in the area were Lars and Nils Lydvo, Ole K. Grove, Erik L. Sætre og Lars G. Hegle with their families.

Eielson, who lived in Muskego at that time, also had a number of followers there, for whom he now became their minister, but whether they organized a congregation, we can't say. Anyway, a congregation was created in Muskego later, but Eielson evidently didn't have anything to do with it. In his letter of December 22, 1843 (see 3rd, 4th year) Anders Kløve tells of a meeting held 8 days before at Even Heg's in order to form a congregation, and 100 property owners had signed up. Four men from Racine Co. and four from Milwaukee Co. were elected to determine the minister's salary and the building of a church. Anders Kløve was one of the four from Racine Co. on the committee. the church was built adjacent to his property. The minister had already been called. He was the well educated Danish merchant's son Claus L. Clausen — a capable and pleasant man, says Kløve, who had come from Norway that August and been ordained on October 18 — also by a German minister, 2 weeks after Eielson's ordination. Other vossings who certainly were in this congregation were Lars J. Møen, who lived there then, and several from Graue. Styrk E. Lydvo, who settled at Skoponong that year, was most likely the first married by Clauson i 1843.

Lars O. Myrland, Eielson's brother-in-law, came to America in 1846 and settled at North Cape, which also is included in the Muskego settlement. Later, he was at Primrose, WI. He was evidently became a minister. His son, Eiel L. Myrland, who was born at North Cape, became a well-known Baptist minister. He served the Baptist congregation in Racine County, later one in LaCrosse, WI. Then he had a large congregation in Chicago several years. He went to Norway in 1897 and erected a Baptist church known as "The Tabernacle" in Christiania. In 1900, he came back and worked in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa until his death some years ago.

One of the most important places in the Norwegian-American church history is Jefferson Prairie on the border between Illinois and Wiscon-

3 kirkesamfund blev dannet. Der var et stort strøg, hvor der boede næsten bare vossinger. De første skal have bosat sig der i 1839. Elling Eielson var den første til at virke der og har kanske besøgt settlementet allerede, da han i 1840 var til Muskego. Straks efter sin ordination i 1843 var han der ialfald. Han nævnes da i et brev til Voss af Peder L. Hjembære, hvori det heder: "Elling Sundve er ordineret til prest her iblandt de norske. Han har været i vores hus to gange, siden vi kom hid og har holdt prædikener. Sidste gang var den 3die søndag i advent, og da meddelte han alterens sakramente. Han bad mig hilse meget kjærligt sine forældre, hvis jeg skrev til Norge." Eielson fortsatte ogsaa med sine besøg og havde mange tilhængere; men han ventede med at organisere en menighed. Clausen kom ham her i forkjøbet. Han dannede en menighed der i 1844. Men Eielson tog sit forsprang igjen, da han i 1846 ikke alene dannede en menighed, for hvilken han da blev prest, men tillige det første norsk-lutherske kirkesamfund i Amerika, Den Evangelisk Lutherske Kirke af Nord Amerika. Organisationsmødet holdtes den 13de og 14de april. Eielson var selv forfatter af samfundets konstitution, som blev under-skreven. af hans tilstedeværende tilhængere og siden paa et større møde i 1850 paa Koshkonong da den fik 35 underskrifter. Eielson blev samfundets formand til sin død; men ud fra det gik endel i 1860 ind i Augustana Synoden og i 1875 skilte flertallet sig ud og dannede Hauges Synode.

Eielson var nu prest paa Jefferson Prairie til 1872 og havde for det meste sit hjem der; men som det vil sees, virkede han samtidig andre steder.

I 1851 stiftedes et andet kirkesamfund paa Jefferson Prærie. Der var da komne et par ordinerede prester fra Norge, nemlig A. C. Preus og H. A. Stub som sammen med Clauson fik dannet dette samfund. Ingen af disse var bondesønner hverken fra Voss eller andre bygder; men alligevel maatte de faa en bondesøn fra Voss til sekretær paa mødet. Denne var skolelærer Erik Ellefson Slæen, som man stundom i sin tid kaldte "the king of the Norwegians". Han blev ogsaa indvalgt i kirkeraadet. Der var vist mange andre vossinger med. Samfundet fik der samme navn som Eielsons; men forandrede det i 1853 til Den Norske Lutherske Synode. Dette Samfunds menighed der havde bygget en kirke allerede i 1846. Den blev efterhaanden forliden. I 1868 skriver prof. Svend Nilson, havde man faaet en ny kirke som stod mere midt i settlementet. Det var en af de faa kirker paa landet, hvori man havde orgel og klokke. Knut Bryngelson Duckstad var organist og havde tillige i mange aar været en af kirkeværgerne.

Augustana Synoden var stiftet paa Jefferson Prærie i 1860. En af stifterne var Ole Andrewson

sin, where three congregations were formed. There was a long stretch where only vossings lived. The first were said to have settled there in 1839. Elling Eielson was the first to work there and maybe had already visited the settlement when he went to Muskego in 1840. In any case, he was there soon after his ordination in 1843. He is mentioned in a letter to Voss from Peder L. Hjembære, where it states: "Elling Sundve was ordained a minister here among us Norwegians. He has been at my house two times since we came here and delivered sermons. The last time was Third Sunday in Advent, when he served Communion. He asked me to lovingly greet his parents, if I wrote to Norway." Eielson continued with his visits and had many followers, but he waited before starting a congregation. Clauson stole a march on him here. He formed a congregation there in 1844. But Eielson jumped ahead again, when he, not only formed a congregation for which he became the minister, but additionally started the first Norwegian Lutheran association in America, The Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America. The organizational meeting was held the 13th and 14th of April. Eielson, himself, wrote the Society's constitution, which was signed by the followers present and later at a big meeting at Koshkonong in 1850, he got 35 more signers. Eielson served as the president of the Society the rest of his life; but a number left it in 1860 for Augustana Synod and in 1875 the majority left and formed Hauge's Synod.

Eielson now was a minister at Jefferson Prairie until 1872 and mostly had his home there but as we shall see, he worked other places at the same time.

In 1851, another church association was formed at Jefferson Prairie. A couple of ordained ministers had come from Norway, namely A. C. Preus and H. A. Stub who joined Clauson to create this association. None of these was a farmer's son, either from Voss or from any other district, but nevertheless they got a farmer's son from Voss as secretary for this meeting. This was schoolteacher Erik Ellefson Slæen, whom people called at one time "the king of the Norwegians". He was also elected to the church council. There were evidently many other vossings there. The association adopted the very same name as Eielson's; but changed it in 1853 to The Norwegian Lutheran Synod. This association's congregation already had built a church in 1846. Gradually, it got too small. Prof. Svend Nilson writes that by 1868, they had a new church locayed more centrally in the settlement. It was one of the few churches in the country that had an organ and a bell. Knut Bryngelson Duckstad was the organist and besides was one of the church trustees.

Augustana Synod was formed on Jefferson Prairie in 1860. A founder (from Hjertdal) was one of

(fra Hjertdal) — en af Eielsons disciple, der tidlig var ordineret til prest, og i 1868 havde en menighed paa Jefferson Prærie bestaaende af 26 familier. Hans kirke stod lige ved linjen mellem Wisconsin og Illinois og var vist-nok den, som stod paa landet til Bryngel K. Duckstad og havde sandsynligvis fra først af hørt til Eielsons samfund. Der var da bare fire familier, som kaldtes Hauges venner. Den kirke, som nu efter alle sammenslutninger benyttes, staar paa land som oprindelig tilhørte Ole T. Skiple. Rundt omkring den ligger de gamle vossefarme.

Paa Koshkonong blev der saa at sige brogede forholde med det kirkelige arbeide. Vossingerne var her de første til at bosætte sig, og Eielson var vel ogsaa den første til at prædike for dem. Men i 1841 kom den bekjendte svenske John G. Smith, der paastod, at han havde været hofprædikant og var luthersk prest. Han manglede ikke talegaver og det gik bra en tid. Mange sluttede sig til ham—ogsaa blandt vossingerne. Anders A. Fenne blev hans kirkesanger; men da presten drog af med Pennes kjæreste, blev han, som venteligt var, kvit sin kirkesanger. Snart fandt man ud, at han havde været baptist og ellers ikke havde det bedste rygte, og saa forlagde han sit virkefelt til Chicago. Omtrent samtidig begyndte en dansk methodistprest C. Willerup at virke der, og endel vossinger saavel som andre sluttede sig til ham. Nogle havde vist-nok før hørt til Smiths tilhængere. Resultatet var, at der dannedes den første norsk-danske Methodist-menighed i verden, og den existerer endnu. Af vossinger som var med at grundlægge denne kan nævnes: Ole Knutsen Bakketun, Erik V. Rio, Knut J. Hylle, Lars P. Høiland, Amund A. Prestegaard, Styrk Saue, Lars O. Duckstad, Nils L. Bolstad og Magne Bystøl.

Ole Knutson Bakketun blev prest og virkede en tid paa Koshkonong men reiste tidlig i 1850 aarene til Winnesheik Co., Iowa, hvor en methodistmenighed ogsaa blev dannet. Senere gik han over i anden bestilling. Nels Anderson Kvale, Knut Hylles svi-gersøn, kom til Koshkonong i 1870 aarene. Han studerede siden ved Methodistseminariet i Evanston, Ill., og blev prest. Derpaa virkede han endel aar, men gik ogsaa over i anden bestilling.

En stor del af de første vossinger paa Koshkonong holdt sig for det første til Elling Eielson, og da J. W. C. Dietrichson, den første fra Norge ordinerede prest, i 1844 kom der og dannede en menighed, var der ifølge Nils Lee ganske faa, som straks sluttede sig til denne. Om Eielson paa den tid egentlig havde stiftet nogen menighed er dog uvist. Han saa ikke saasnart nødvendigheden af dette, og manglede kanske det rette greb derpaa isammenligning med de udstuderede prester, som kom ifra Norge. Da hans

Eielson's disciples — Ole Andrewson, who had been ordained early and had a congregation at Jefferson Prairie consisting of 26 families. His church stood just at the line between Wisconsin and Illinois and evidently was the one on the land of Bryngel K. Duckstad and belonged to Eielson's Society from the first. There were only four families that called themselves Friends of Hauge. That church, which now after all the amalgamation has been done, stands on property originally belonging to Ole T. Skiple. Round about it lie the old vossing farms.

At Koshkonong, somewhat fragmented conditions occurred in the development of church work. The vossings were the first to settle, and Eielson most likely was the first to preach for them. However, in 1841, came the well-known Swede John G. Smith, who insisted he had been court chaplain and was a Lutheran minister? He didn't lack anything in speaking ability and things went fine for a while. Many supported him—even among vossings. Anders A. Fenne was his precentor; but when the minister ran off with his sweetheart, and as can be expected, he quit being precentor. Soon people learned that he had been a Baptist and didn't have the best reputation, and did most of his work in Chicago. At about the same time a Danish Methodist minister, C. Willerup, began to work there, and a number of vossings joined him. Some had been Smith supporters before. The result was that the first Norwegian-Danish Methodist congregation in the world was formed, and it still exists. Of the vossings who were with the foundation of this, we can name Ole Knutsen Bakketun, Erik V. Rio, Knut J. Hylle, Lars P. Høiland, Amund A. Prestegaard, Styrk Saue, Lars O. Duckstad, Nils L. Bolstad and Magne Bystøl.

Ole Knutson Bakketun became a minister and worked at Koshkonong for a while but early in the 1850's he went to Winnesheik Co., Iowa, where a Methodist congregation was started. Later he accepted a different position. Nels Anderson Kvale, Knut Hylle's son-in-law, came to Koshkonong in the 1870's. He had studied at the Methodist seminary in Evanston, IL, and become a minister. Therafter, he worked a number of years then also changed to a different position.

A large share of the vossings at Koshkonong supported Elling Eielson at first; and when J. W. C. Dietrichson, the first minister ordained in Norway, came there in 1844 and started a congregation, there were few, according to Nils Lee, who soon accepted him. Whether Eielson had established a congregation by that time, we don't know. He didn't soon see a need for one and perhaps lacked the right approach compared to the newly ordained ministers that came from Norway. When his Society, in 1850, held their

samfund i 1850 holdt sit andet organisationsmøde der, maa der ialfald have organiseret sig en menighed. I 1865 anlagde hans samfund en skole i Deerfield, der dog holdt sig bare et par aar. En af eleverne paa denne var Vosselagets formand Wm. Nelson, hvis forældre blandt andre hørte til samfundet.

En udpræget Vossekirke.

Men settlementets udvikling og uenigheden mellem Eielsons samfund og dem, som vilde have udstuderede prester fra Norge, førte med sig at nye menigheder dannedes og nye kirker opførtes. Den saakaldte vestre kirke opførte i 1844 og den østre i 1845, begge i settlementets søndre del. Men efter pastor A. C. Preus's ankomst i 1850, fandtes det nødvendigt at opføre en kirke ogsaa i settlementets nordre del. Der var de fleste vossinger, og kirken sattes paa et sted, i hvis nærmeste omkreds der ikke boede nogen andre.

Dette var Liberty Prærie kirken i Deerfield, hvis billede sees paa titelbladet, og som opførtes i 1852. Den maa siges at være en udpræget vossekirke. Den staar paa grund som tilhørte Nils S. Gilderhus, dens bygmester var Jacob J. Thoe, Nils Knutson Rekve, en af grundlæggerne af Evanger menighed ved Dover, Wis., og paa hvis grund kirken der opførtes, var medhjælper. Nils Gilderhus kjørte sten og sand til bygningen. Bryngel Liland gjorde et pibeorgel, som brugtes i kirken. Knut H. Løne spillede det. Han dannede ogsaa det første sangkor her. Et nyt orgel, som kostede 1500 dollars blev for nogle aar siden foræret kirken af Mrs. Thorger Thompson (Saude f. Grimestad). I mange aar har Thorger Thompson været kirkeværge.

En mils vei fra Liberty Prærie kirken boede Sjur Styrkson Rekve. I hans vaaningshus, som opførtes i 1851, var der et stort loftsrum, hvori der holdtes gudstjeneste og hvor andre kirkelige handlinger forrettedes, før kirken var færdig. Formodentlig var organisationsmødet ogsaa holdt der. Huset, som ogsaa var bygget af Jacob Thoe, staar endnu og eies nu af Rekves dattersøn Sivert Lee. Der var ogsaa hjemstedet til pastorerne Styrk og Peder Rekve og til professor Lars S. Rekve og maa saaledes kaldes et særligt kirkehistorisk sted. Her boede ogsaa Nils A. Lee, hvem vi har at takke for mange oplysninger om vossingerne i Amerika.

Paa Spring Prærie lidt nord for Koshkonong slog vossingerne sig til i stort antal i 1845, og trangen til kirkelig betjening meldte sig snart. Odd J. Himle og Knut Fosmark hentede fra Koshkonong pastor Dietrichson, som prædikede i huset til Sjur Rekve, der da boede paa Spring Prærie. Dette blev begyndelsen til kirkelige ordninger der. Alle fandt sig dog ikke fornøiede med pastor Dietrichsons maade at være paa.

second organizational meeting there, they must have founded a congregation then. In 1865, his Society opened a school in Deerfield, which lasted only a couple years. One of the pupils at this school was our own Vosselaget's president Wm. Nelson, whose parents, among others, belonged to the Society.

A distinctive Voss church.

The development of the settlement and the lack of unanimity between Eielson's Society and those who wanted to have trained ministers from Norway led to the creation of new congregations and the building of new churches. The so-called West Church was built in 1844 and the East in 1845, both in the settlement's southern portion. However, after A. C. Preus's arrival in 1850, it was found necessary to build a church also in the northern part of the settlement. Here were the most vossings and the church was built on a site in which nearest vicinity no one else lived.

This was Liberty Prairie Church in Deerfield, which picture you see on the title page, and which was built in 1852. It must be deemed a distinctive Voss church. It stands on land once owned by Nils S. (Sjurson) Gilderhus, whose master builder was Jacob J. Thoe, Nils Knutson Rekve, one of the founders of Evanger congregation at Dover, WI, and on whose land the church there was built, was his assistant. Nils Gilderhus hauled stone and sand for the building. Bryngel Liland built the pipe organ that was used in the church. Knut H. Løne played it. He also formed the first choir. A new organ, costing $1500.00 was given to the church a few years ago by Mrs. Thorger Thompson (Saude neé Grimestad). For many years, Thorger Thompson was a church trustee.

A mile away from Liberty Prairie Church lived Sjur Styrkson Rekve. In his residence, which was built in 1851, was a big loft room, where services were held and where other church activities were conducted, before the church was ready. Presumably, the organizational meeting was also held there. The house, also built by Jacob J. Thoe, still stands and is owned by Rekve's daughter's son, Sivert Lee. This was also the homestead of Styrk and Peder Rekve and of Professor Lars S. Rekve and thereby should be regarded as a special historic site. Nils A. Lee, whom we have to thank for many of the enlightenments about vossings in America, also lived here.

The vossings settled a little north from Koshkonong in Spring Prairie in generous numbers in 1845, and the need for religious assistance was soon evident. Odd J. Himle and Knut Fosmark fetched Pastor Dietrichson, who preached in Sjur Rekve's house, who then lived at Spring Prairie. This was the beginning of church arrangements there. But everyone wasn't pleased with Pastor Dietrichson's methods. In

I det frie Amerika likte man lidet først at staa med en 10 dollar, som det for mange var haardt at skaffe, og kanske hatten i haanden for presten, før man fik sit barn døbt. Det syntes ialfald Odd Himle og flere med ham. De vilde da heller holde sig til Elling Eielson, som ogsaa indfandt sig snart og heller vilde undvære pengene end se et barn udøbt. Andre vilde dog betjenes af hjemlandets udstuderede prester og blandt dem var Lars J. Møen og Sjur Rekve. Følgen var, at der i 1846 paa Spring Prærie omtrent samtidig dannedes to menigheder, en med Dietrichson som prest og en med Eielson. Straks sattes der igang med bygning af kirker. Lars Møen gav fri grund til den ene og Odd Himle til den anden. Paa Lars Møen's grund ved Keyser opførtes i 1853 en muret kirke. Jacob Thoe byggede ogsaa denne. Pastorerne Bryngel Hovda og Lauritz S. J. Reque har betjent den. Hovdas to sønner Colbein og Christian, som begge blev prester, var fødte paa Spring Prærie. Ligeledes pastor Ole N. Fosmark hvis mor Britha J. Bjørgaas var født i Evanger. Christoffer Graue var kirkeværge, da han døde i 1854. Hans datter Anna var gift med Anton Nilson Mæland fra Sogn, Redaktør af den "Kristelige Lægmand" og en af Eielsons bedste støtter. I senere aar har John G. Pederson (Hosaas) i lang tid været en ledende mand ved kirken paa Spring Prærie — været en af værgerne og medlem af sangkoret m. m.

I 1850 stiftede Elling Eielson en kirkemenighed i Primrose, Dane County, Wis. Der var da ingen vossinger, men i 1852 kom Lars L. Kolve og kanske samtidig broderen Eilef. Næste aar kom Eielsons svoger Peder O. Myrland og lidt senere Ole O. og Lars O. Myrland, den sidste fra Muskego. Der kom ogsaa Sjur Næsheim. hvis søn pastor Alvin Næsheim er født der, og mange andre især Vossestrændinger, saa der blev et helt vossesettlement. Eielson var prest der til han i 1859 drog til Texas, hvor han virkede et aars tid.

I Chicago, hvor vossingerne især var sterk representerede og de egentlige ledere, gjordes der tidlig i 1840 aarene forsøg paa at faa istand en fast kirkelig ordning; men det strandede paa præste-mangelen. Eielson besøgte dem, naar han kunde, men det blev for sjeldent. Saa hørte man, at John Smith var en dygtig prest paa Koshkonong. Da denne maatte fortrække derfra, kom han til Chicago, og før man fik greie paa hans sande karakter, antoges han som prest. Han fik opført en kirke, siges der, mest ved presbyterianske penge; men det hele blev bare splittelse og uenighed. Clauson og Dietrichsen aflagde ogsaa besøg der; men under de oprevne forholde kunde de lidet gjøre. Smith blev sluttelig jaget af byen, og saa fik man endelig i 1848 dannet en menighed med Paul Anderson som prest.

the free America, people didn't like having to pay ten dollars, which many found it difficult to raise, and perhaps the minister hat his hand out before a person got their child baptized. In any case, that's what Odd Himle thought and several agreed with him. They would rather side with Elling Eielson who also was prompt and would rather dispense with the money than see a child unbaptized. Others would rather be served by educated ministers from their homeland and this included Lars J. Møen and Sjur Rekve. The result was, that two congregations were started in 1846, one with Dietrichson as minister and one with Eielson. Soon thereafter, they started building churches. Lars Møen donated land for one and Odd Himle for the other. They built a masonry church on Lars Møen's land at Keyser in 1853. Jacob Thoe also built this one. Pastors Bryngel Hovda and Lauritz S. J. Reque have served here. Hovda's two sons, Colbein and Christian, who were both ministers, were born at Spring Prairie. Likewise, Pastor Ole N. Fosmark, whose mother, Britha J. Bjørgaas, was born in Evanger. Christoffer Graue was a trustee when he died in 1854. His daughter, Anna, was married to Anton Nilson Mæland from Sogn, editor of the "Christian Layman" and one of Eielson's best supporters. In later years, John G. Pederson (Hosaas) has been a leader at the church in Spring Prairie—been one of the trustees and a member of the choir, etc.

In 1850, Elling Eielson started a congregation in Primrose, Dane County, WI. there weren't any vossings there then, but in 1852 came Lars L. Kolve and maybe his brother, Eilef, at the same time. The next year came Eielson's brother-in-law Peder O. Myrland and a little later, Ole O. and Lars O. Myrland, the last from Muskego. Soon also came Sjur Næsheim, whose son, Pastor Alvin Næsheim was born there, and many others specially people from Vossestrand, leading to a regular Voss settlement. Eielson was a minister there until he went to Texas in 1859, where he stayed for a year.

In Chicago, where the vossings were strongly represented and the actual leaders tried, early in the 1840's, to arrange a satisfactory church situation; it failed because of a lack of a minister. Eielson visited them whenever he could but that was seldom. Then they heard that John Smith was a good minister at Koshkonong. When he had to leave there, he moved to Chicago, and before people learned the nature of his character, they accepted him as minister. He got them to build a church, mostly with Presbyterian money, it was said, but it mostly was divisiveness and disagreements. Clauson and Dietrichson tried to get things going but with the disruptive conditions there wasn't much they could do. Smith eventually was chased out of town and a congregation eventually was formed in 1848 with Paul Anderson as minister.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Et referat haves om organisationen af denne menighed, og deri heder det — at der ifølge foreløbig bekjendtgjørelse offentlig ud-stedt forsamledes mange norske, svenske og danske lutherske brødre og søstre i Bethel Chapelet, Chicago, den 14de februar 1848 for at organisere en regelmæssig evangelisk kirke. Hr. Ole Andrewson blev udvalgt til mødets ordfører og Paul Anderson udnævnt til sekretær. Menigheden blev kaldt Den Skandinaviske-Evangeliske Kirke i Chicago; og det blev antaget at bruge samme ritual som "The Frankean Lutheran Synod of New York, men med absolut bibeholdelse af sin børnelærdom, Luthers Lille Katekismus og Pontoppidans forklaring. Dette blev samme aar godkjendt af Eielsons samfund paa et møde i La Salle Co., Ill. Som medlemmer og organisatører af denne menighed findes nævnt Ivar Larson Bøe (Lawson) Anders Flage, Anders N. Brække. Lars K. Dykesten og Laura Anderson f. Een, John Andersons mor, som var særlig be-hjælpelig med sociale tilstellinger m. m. Da der omtrent samtidig dannedes en vosseforening, i hvis skrifter der nævnes ca. 25 af de i Chicago bosatte vossefamilier, hvoriblandt de nævnte, saa kan man vist gaa ud fra, at de alle hørte til denne menighed. I 1851 bosatte Sjur K. Hylle sig i Chicago. Han var skolelærer og organist fra Voss og blev organist i denne menighed. Der begyndte Knut Henderson at lære sang.

Endel saavel vossinger som andre vilde dog ikke anerkjende Pastor Paul Anderson, som lutheraner, da han havde studeret ved Frankerseminariet i Beloit. Disse fik den svenske prest Unonius til Chicago og dannede en menighed. En af de to norske ledere for dette var Anders Baarson Lassehaug (Johnson). Unonius viste sig dog ikke at være bedre lutheraner end Paul Anderson, da han efter hvad der blev sagt, uden Johnsons og de andres vidende sluttede sig til Episkopalerne, af hvem han havde faaet penge til kirkebygning. Menigheden blev da heller ikke gammel. Pastor Paul Anderson (fra Valdres) blev i 1849 gift med Anders Flages datter, Martha. Han var menighedens prest til i mai 1858, da han med sine børn tog en tur til Norge og derunder besøgte Voss, hvor hans børn blev udleet, siges der, fordi de ikke kunde tale sit morsmaal.

Ifølge Sjur Hylle blev en ny kirke indviet af menigheden i Chicago den 2den marts 1856. Afskedsprædiken var holdt i den gamle dagen før. Kirken sattes paa Indiana og Peoria st. I 1868 besluttede samfundet at oprette en presteskole, som skulde benævnes Hauges College og Eielsons Seminar, ved siden af kirken. Grundstenen til dette lagdes i 1871, og Elling Eielson holdt hovedtalen ved denne anledning. Man har villet beskylde ham for, at han var imod skoler og større lærdom; men det viste sig, at han for det første havde indflettet i samfundets konstitution, at prester og lærere skulde erhverve sig nødvendige kundskaber, og at man skulde lægge vind paa at fremme skoler og

We have the minutes of the organizational meeting of this congregation and in there it states that in accordance with a public announcement there was a gathering of Norwegian, Swedish and Danish Lutheran brothers and sisters in the Bethel Chapel, Chicago, on February 14, 1848 in order to organize a regular evangelical church. Mr. Ole Andrewson was voted to be chairman of the meeting and Paul Anderson was appointed its secretary. The congregation was named "The Scandinavian-Evangelical Church in Chicago", and it adopted the use of the same rituals as "The Frankean Lutheran Synod of New York", but with absolute retention of its children's educating Luther's Small Catechism and Pontoppidan's Explanation. This same year, it was adopted by Eielson's Society at a meeting in LaSalle Co., IL. As members and organizers of this congregation, we find named Ivar Larson Bøe (Lawson) Anders Flage, Anders N. Brække. Lars K. Dykesten and Laura Anderson neé Een, John Anderson's mother, who was especially helpful with the social arrangements. At about the same time there was a Voss society formed in which papers about 25 of the vossing families living in Chicago were listed so we can presume they all belonged to the same congregation. In 1851, Sjur K. Hylle settled in Chicago. He was a schoolteacher and organist from Voss and became the organist in this congregation. This is where Knut Henderson started to learn singing.

A number of vossings, as well as others, didn't accept Pastor Paul Anderson as a Lutheran, since he had studied at the Frank Seminary in Beloit. These brought the Swedish minister, Unonius, to Chicago and started another congregation. One of the two Norwegian leaders for this was Anders Baarson Lassehaug (Johnson). Unonius didn't demonstrate himself to be a better Lutheran than Paul Anderson, when afterwhat has been said, without Johnson's or the others knowledge, he joined the Episcopalians, from whom he had received money to build a church. The congregation didn't last long. Pastor Paul Anderson (from Valdres) married Anders Flage's daughter, Martha in 1849. he was the congregation's minister until May of 1858, when he traveled to Norway with his children, including a visit to Voss where his children were outcasts, it says, because they couldn't speak their mother tongue.

According to Sjur Hylle, the new church was dedicated by the congregation in Chicago the 2nd of March 1856. The farewell sermon was preached the day before. The church was located at Indiana and Peoria Streets. The society decided to establish a seminary, which was to be named Hauge College and Eielson Seminary, beside the church. The cornerstone for this was laid in 1871 and Elling Eielson made the main speech on this occasion. One could fault him for lack of education; but it was shown that he, in the society's constitution, inserted that teachers and ministers should volunteer for the necessary knowledge and that people

undervisning. Paa et samfundsmøde i Lisbon, Ill. foreslog han i 1854, at de skulde oprette en skole for uddannelse af prester. Der gjordes 3 gange forsøg, uden at det lykkedes tilfulde dels af mangel paa midler dels paa duelig lærere. Saa gik det ogsaa i Chicago, men Hauges Synode fik dog sin skole i 1875.

Eielson flyttede til Chicago i 1872 og havde siden sit hjem der til sin død, men gjorde ture til de forskjellige settlementer. Under en tur til Primrose i 1881 blev han heftiget syg fortælles der.*) Den 10de januar 1883 afgik han ved døden i Chicago og blev begraven paa Graceland gravplads. Naar alt kommer til alt, saa er der kanske ikke fremkommet nogen mand i den norsk amerikanske kirke, som i egen person og under de forhaandenværende omstændigheder har udrettet mere betydningsfuldt arbeide for kirken end denne bondesøn fra Voss.

Settlementet i Wiota, Wis., var grundlagt i 1841 af Peder Skjervheim og Arne A. Vinje fra Voss. Optil 1847 var de norske der omtrent bare vossinger. De tenkte snart paa at bygge en kirke. Tomt for denne med tilliggende gravplads blev tidlig udlagt ved en gammel indianervei midt i settlementet. Grunden eiedes af en i settlementet velkjendt vossekvinde Malena Sondve og hendes mand, som døde tidlig. Gravpladsen blev snart taget ibrug, men kirken kunde ikke kostes op da. Malena Sondve havde et stort rummeligt hus og pastor Dietrichson holdt prædikener der. Først i 1850 blev en kirke opført, men da maatte den sættes et par mil længer vest; thi en hel del Østlændinger havde sat sig til paa denne kant og mange vossinger flyttet bort. Arne Vinje var med at skaffe materialer og bygge kirken og var en af trusteerne. Erik Fenne var kirkesanger der i 1858. Daniel Anderson (Vinje) har været trustee i mange aar. Dette er ældste nu staaende kirke.

I 1850 begyndte vossingerne at bosætte sig i Winnesheik Co., Iowa. Her blev et af de største vossesettlementer og i kirkelig henseende kanske det vigtigste. Flere prester af vosseslegt har der havt sit hjem, og mange flere har erholdt sin uddannelse der, da Luther College blev anlagt i dette county. Tillige har de der hjulpet til at uddanne andre. Der kom pastor Knut Bjørgo i 1852 som 5 aars gut. Pastor Magne M. Langeland var født der 2 aar senere. Pastorerne Johannes E. Bergh og Nils A. Førde kom der i sin ungdom i 1857. Sammen med Johannes Bergh (Berge) kom broderen Knut E. Bergh, der forud havde været skolelærer paa Voss. Han begyndte straks i engelsk skole hos Ole Nelson Væle, saa holdt han selv skole, og derpaa blev han lærer ved Luther College, efterat han selv havde faaet undervisning af det ved Halv Way Creek, Wis.,

*) Albert Barten, Primrose.

should apply themselves on improving schools and instruction. At a society meeting in Lisbon, IL in 1854, he moved that they should establish a school for the education of ministers. Three attempts were made, without success, partly based on lack of both funds and competent faculty. That's the way it went in Chicago, too, but Hauge Synod got its school in 1875.

Eielson moved to Chicago in 1872 and made that his home the rest of his life, making occasional trips to the various settlements. During a visit to Primrose in 1881, it is said he became seriously ill.*) He died in Chicago on January 10, 1883 and was buried at Graceland Cemetery. All things considered, there didn't appear anyone in the Norwegian-America church history who personally and under the former circumstances had accomplished more meaningful work for the church than this farmer's son from Voss had.

The settlement at Wiota, WI, was established in 1841 by Peder Skjervheim and Arne A. Vinje from Voss. Until 1847, there were only vossings in the settlement. They soon thought about building a church. The lot for this, with adjacent cemetery, was laid out early by an old Indian path in the middle of the settlement. The land was owned by the well-known vossing woman, Malena Sondve and her husband, who died young. The cemetery was soon put to use, but they couldn't finance the church then. Malena Sondve had a spacious home and Pastor Dietrichson preached there. Not until 1850, was a church constructed, but it had to be placed a couple miles farther west, since a number of Norwegians from east Norway had settled in this area and many vossings had moved away. Arne Vinje helped obtain building materials to build the church and was one of the trustees. Erik Fenne was the precentor there in 1858. Daniel Anderson (Vinje) was trustee for many years. This is now the oldest church standing.

In 1850, the vossings started settling in Winneshiek County, IA. this became one of the biggest vossing settlements and when considering the church, perhaps the most important. Several ministers of Voss origin had their home here, and many more have been educated there, since Luther College was located in the county. Besides, they helped train others. Pastor Knut Bjørgo came there as a 5 year-old boy. Pastor Magne M. Langeland was born there two years later. Pastors Johannes E. Bergh and Nils A. Førde came there as youths in 1857. Together with Johannes Bergh (Berge) came his brother Knut E. Bergh, who also had been a schoolteacher at Voss. He went to English school at Ole Nelson Væle's, then ran his own school, and later became a teacher at Luther College after he himself had been educated at

*) Albert Barten, Primrose.

hvor det begyndte. Saa studerede han lovkyndighed, medens han selv var lærer; tog i 1869 juridisk examen ved Iowa Universitet og blev samme aar professor ved Luther College. Længe kom han dog ikke til at virke. I 1873 tog han af helbreds-hensyn en reise til Norge. Den hjalp ikke, og under et ophold paa Eide i Granvin 1875 afgik han ved døden.

I 1862 kom Lars S. Rekve som elev til Luther College. Siden var han næsten hele sit liv knyttet til skolen. Han var født paa den gamle Rekvefarm ved Deerfield, Wis., 1848, tog afgangsexamen ved Luther College i 1869, var saa et aar ved Concordia Seminar; studerede derpaa lovkyndighed og tog examen ved Iowa Universitet 1874. Samme aar blev han professor ved det nyoprettede St. Olavs College, Northfield, Minn., men kaldtes aaret efter til professor ved Luther College, hvilken stilling han med undtagelse af de 4 aar, han var konsul i Rotterdam, Holland, indehavde til sin død 1916. Hans søn Sigurd har i de senere aar været professor ved skolen.

De første kirkelige arbeidere i countiet var John Bragestad og Elling Eielson. Bragestad sees at være med pionererne i 1850. Ole K. Bakketun begyndte omtrent samtidig som Methodistprædikant. Nils Johnson fra Hitterdal, som var gift med Anna Selheim fra Voss, og senere blev methodistprest, var da bosat der. Han blev i 1855 prest paa Koshkonong.

Ole Magneson Sætre var en svært kirkelig interesseret mand. Han er nævnt som pastor F. C. Clausons (lille Clauson) bedste ven og støtte. Hans datter Ingeborg var gift med Pastor T. O. Juve og datteren Martha med A. P. Johnson (Gjerdager) i Chicago, der i mange aar var formand i sin menigheds kirkeraad. Paa Sætre's land stod det bekjendte Sætre skolehus, der i flere aar brugtes som kirke, og hvor baade pastor Koren og A. C. Preus prædikede. Før nævnte Erik E. Slæen flyttede til Big Canoe samme county og var vistnok den første religionslærer og sagdes at være den, som fik lidt lutherdom ind i den opvoxende slegt i den første oprevne tid. Men da slaveristriden kom i 1860 aarene, og det paastodes, at presterne forsvarede slaveriet, blev han deres største modstander i striden — deraf formodentlig "the king of the norwegians". Forøvrigt vil man forstaa, at der maatte være mange gode kirkefolk af vosseslegt, hvor saa mange af dem er blit prester. Her kan bare nævner familiene Bjørgo, Langeland, Førde, Grindeland, der hver for sig har flere forgreninger af samme gode slag. Amund J. Førde, pastor Førdes far, var kirkesanger og holdt lidt religionsskole forteller sønnen John i "Vossingen". Hans datter er gift med dommer A. Grindeland—nylig delegat til aarskirkemødet. Peder Sampson Een var ogsaa en god støtte i Big Canoe menighed, siger John A. Forde, som utvilsomt selv ogsaa er det.

Half Way Creek, WI, where it started. Then he studied law while he himself was teaching, and was graduated from the University of Iowa and that same year became a professor at Luther College. He didn't work very long. For health reasons, he took a trip to Norway in 1873. It didn't help and during a stay in Eide in Granvin in 1875, he died.

Lars S. Rekve came to Luther College as a student in 1862. Almost his whole life from then on was associated with the school. He was born on the old Rekve farm in Deerfield, WI, in 1848, was graduated from Luther College in 1869, was at Concordia Seminary for a year, studied law and was graduated from Iowa University in 1874. That same year, he became a professor at the newly created St. Olav's College, Northfield, MN, but was called as a professor to Luther College, which position, except for the four years he was consul in Rotterdam, Holland, he occupied until his death in 1916. His son, Sigurd, in recent years has been a professor at the school.

The first workers in religion in the county were John Bragestad and Elling Eielson. Bragestad was seen with the pioneers in 1850. Ole K. Bakketun started almost simultaneously as a Methodist preacher. Nils Johnson from Hitterdal, who was married to Anna Selheim from Voss, and who became a Methodist minister lived there then. He became a minister at Koshkonong in 1855.

Ole Magneson Sætre was man greatly interested in religion. He is mentioned as Pastor F. C. Clauson's (little Clauson) best friend and supporter. His daughter, Ingeborg, was married to Pastor T. O. Juve, and daughter Martha to A. P. Johnson (Gjerdager) in Chicago, who was chairman of his church council for many years. The famous Sætre schoolhouse stood on Sætre's property, which was used as a church for many years, and where both Pastor Koren and A. C. Preus preached. The previously mentioned Erik E. Slæen moved to Big Canoe in the same county and was evidently the first teacher of religion and is said to be the one who got some Lutheranism into the coming generations in that disturbed time. But when the strife about slavery came in the 1860's, and it was insisted that ministers defend slavery, he was their greatest antagonist in the battle — thereby presumably "the king of the Norwegians". Also people must understand that there were many good church people of Voss origin, since so many of them became ministers. Here we can name the families Bjørgo, Langeland, Førde, Grindeland, who each have several branches of the same good quality. Amund J. Førde, Pastor Førde's father, was the precentor and taught Sunday school, tells his son, John; in the "Vossingen". His daughter was married to Judge A. Grindeland—recently a delegate to the Annual Meeting. Peder Sampson Een also was a good supporter in the Big Canoe congregation, says John A. Forde, who, without doubt, was one himself.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Nær eller kanske i en del af det gamle Fox River Settlement i LaSalle Co., Illinois er den lille landsby Leland i Adams township. En menighed blev stiftet der i 1847 af førnævnte Ole Andrewson (fra Hjertdal), Eielsons discipel. Eielson selv havde før besøgt stedet leilighedsvis. Hertil kom flere vossinger i slutningen af 1840 og udover 1850 aarene. Ole Larson Rogne og Nels Lydvo var kanske med at organisere menigheden. Ole K. Grove kom der i 1850 fra det nærliggende Kendall Co. I 1854 kom der en, som især fortjener nærmere omtale. Det var Anders Anderson Kløve, som kom dertil fra Muskego, hvor hans fader, den før nævnte Anders Kløve boede. Han var født paa Voss 1828 og kom til Amerika med forældrene i 1843. I Leland begyndte han straks at tage interesse i de offentlige gjøremaal, blev i 1856 collector og var stadig siden i town eller county bestillinger til sin død 1899. Ved siden deraf tog han fremragende del i det kirkelige arbeide. Da flertallet af hans menighed i 1873 sluttede sig til frikirken, var det kun ved hans dygtige ledelse, at de gjenværende beholdt sin del af kirken og kunde fortsætte til de i 1890 gik ind i Den Forenede Kirke. I 1893 var han en af grundlæggerne af Pleasant View College, Ottawa, Ill., til hvilket han gav 500 dollars og til hvis bestyrelse han hørte. Til opførelsen af Den Forenede Kirkes Seminar i Minneapolis gav han 1000 dollars, til Beloit Barnehjem 1500 og da menigheden i Leland byggede ny kirke i 1898 gav han 1000 dollars til dette.

Af det foregaaende vil man da finde noget om vossingernes virke og forhold til kristendommen i de første og fornemste settlementer. Fra disse har det øvrige udviklet sig. Som man kan tænke sig, kan der siges meget mere om disse, men tid og plads tillader det ikke. Her skal kun tilføies lidt fra andre steder.

Nils Knutson Rekve, der før er nævnt, tog den ledende del i dannelsen af sin menighed ved Dover, Buffalo Co., Wis. Kirken, som vistnok staar paa hans farm, er benævnt Rekveskirken. Ikke langt derfra i Bennet Valley, Trempealeau Co., staar en kirke paa farmen til Knut K. Gjelle (Edison). Gjelle har været skolelærer og meget benyttet i kirkelige saavelsom i town og County anliggender .—De første pionerer i Clay og Yankton Countier, N. Dak., dannede der Vangen Menighed. Man skjønner, at der var mange Vossinger, og at de ifølge Bans I. Hanson, ikke lod sig forlede til at give Slip paa sin børnelærdom Pontoppidans Forklaring, Sandhed til Gudsfrygt. De fleste kom dog til at tilhøre menigheden ved Gayville, S. Dak. Steffen O. Een var kirkesanger, saalænge han magtede at gaa til kirke, siger Hanson. Ivar Stalheim indtog siden hans plads.

Saa skal her nævnes et par mænd fra Goodhue Co., Minn., som begge var skolelærere fra Voss og vil blive nævnte andetsteds og saa. Det er Christoffer O.

Near or perhaps a portion of the old Fox River Settlement in LaSalle Co., Illinois is the little village of Leland in Adams Township. A congregation was started there in 1847 by the aforementioned Ole Andrewson (from Hjertdal), Eielson's disciple. Eielson had visited the place occasionally. Several vossings came here towards the end of the 1840's and during the 50's. Ole Larson Rogne and Nels Lydvo probably helped organize the congregation. Ole K. Grove came in 1850 from the nearby Kendall County. In 1854, there came one, who bears talking about more closely. That was Anders Anderson Kløve, who moved there from Muskego, where his father, the previously named Anders Kløve, lived. He was born at Voss in 1828 and came to America with his parents in 1843. He started taking an interest in public affairs in Leland; in 1856, he became collector and was in a town or county position continually until his death in 1899. He took a prominent role in church affairs, too. When the majority of his congregation switched to the Free Church in 1873, it was only his capable leadership that the remainder could continue until they joined The United Church in 1890. In 1893, he helped start Pleasant View College, Ottawa, IL, to which he gave $500 and on which he was on the board of governors. He gave $1000 to the starting of The United Church's Seminary in Minneapolis, $1500 to the Beloit Orphanage and when the congregation in Leland built a new church in 1898, he gave $1000 for this.

From the foregoing, you will learn something about the vossings work and relationship in the first and most prominent settlements. The rest developed from these. As one would think, we could talk about this a lot more, but time and space don't permit it. Here we shall only include a little from other places.

Nils Knutson Rekve, who's mentioned before, took a leading role in the creation of his congregation at the Dover, Buffalo Co., WI, church, which stands on his farm, and is called the Rekve's church. Not far away in Bennet Valley, Trempealeau County, there is a church on Knut K. Gjelle's (Edison) farm. Gjelle has been a schoolteacher and very involved in church as well as town and county business. — The first pioneers in Clay and Yankton Counties, ND, started the Vangen congregation. One suspects that there were numerous vossings and according to Bans I. Hanson, they didn't regress from their childhood learning of Pontoppidan's Explanation, Truth and Fear of God. Most came to join the congregation at Gayville, SD. Steffen O. Een was the precentor as long as he could make it to church, says Hanson. Ivar Stalheim took his place.

Now we shall mention a couple men from Goodhue Co., MN, who were both schoolteachers from Voss and will be talked some about elsewhere.

Lillethun og Ivar D. Hustvedt. Lillethun har i 37 aar været bestyrer af Hauges Synodes boghandel, i 18 aar sekretær for Hauges Synode, trustee og kasserer i 9 aar, sekretær 22 aar og kasserer 30 aar for direktionen af Red Wing Seminar. Ivar Hustvedt har i over 30 aar været kirkesanger ved Urlands Menighed Goodhue Co., og 30 aar menighedens sekretær ved siden af at være skolelærer, m. m. Man har ikke medaljer for lang og tro tjeneste i Amerika eller var de her paa plads.

Prester af vosseslegt i Amerika.

Elling Eielson Sundve var, som nævnt, den første norske prest i Amerika og stifter af det i almindelighed kaldte Eielsons Samfund, af hvilket Hauges Synode blev stiftet i 1875. Han havde ingen anden skoleuddannelse end den, som omgangs-skolen i Norge gav. De efterfølgende prester af vosseslegt har alle havt mere eller mindre uddannelse fra høiere skoler — nogle bare fra almuskolen og et theologisk seminar; men de fleste har tillige studeret ved et universitet eller et af samfundenes colleges. Alle, paa et par undtagelser nær, udgik fra Luther College, Decorah, Ia., og Concordia Seminar, St. Louis, Mo. optil 1878. Siden tog de ind paa Luther Seminar istedenfor Concordia Seminar optil 1888, og alle hørte, saavidt vides, til Den Norske Synode. Efter den tid har der været uddannet prester af vosseslegt ved forskjellige skoler og samfund.

Styrk Sjurson Rekve blev prest i 1865 og var næst efter Eielson. Hans første kald var ved Roche a Cree, Wis. Siden ved Spring Grove, Minn. I 9 aar var han tillige distrikts viseformand. Han døde 1910.

Bryngel Kolbeinson Hovda blev prest 1868 og har betjent kaldene paa Spring Prærie, Lemonweir, Kilborn, Trempealeau Valley og Neenah, Wisconsin. En tid var han bestyrer af Indianer-skolen i Wittenberg, Wis.

Johannes Ellefson Bergh (Berge) blev prest 1869 med kald i Muskegon, Mich. Senere ved Hawk Creek og Sacred Heart, Minn. Han døde 1905.

Peder Sjurson Rekve, Styrks broder, blev prest 1869 med kald ved Gilchrist, Pope Co., Minn. Han døde 1879.

Nils Bryngelson Bergh (Berge), blev prest 1870 og betjente kaldene Scandinavia, Amherst Jct. og New Hope, Wis. Døde 1883.

Knut Knutson Bjørgo fik sin ordination til prest 1873 og betjente først en menighed ved Lake Park og senere i Red Wing, Minn. Et aars tid var han konstitueret theologisk professor og i 1892 blev han Minnesota Distriktsformand, var tillige Synode trustee og kirkeraadsmedlem m. m.

That would be Christoffer O. Lillethun and Ivar D. Hustvedt. Lillethun was the manager of Hauge's Synod bookstore for 37 years, secretary of Hauge's Synod for 18 years, trustee and treasurer for 9 years, secretary, 22 years, and treasurer, 30 years, for the administration of Red Wing Seminary. For over 30 years, Ivar Hustvedt was precentor of Urland's Congregation, Goodhue County and congregational secretary for 30 years besides being a schoolteacher among other things. If one doesn't have medals for long and true service anywhere else in America, here would be the place.

Ministers of Voss derivation in America.

Elling Eielson Sundve was, as discussed, the first Norwegian minister in America and what is commonly called Eielson's Society, which became the Hauge Synod in 1875. He had no schooling other than the circuit school that Norway gave. The subsequent ministers of vossing derivation had more or less education from higher schools — not only from a common school and from a theological seminary, but most additionally had studied at a university or one of its society's colleges. All, with the exception of a couple, finished Luther College, Decorah, IA, and Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, MO, until 1878. Then they matriculated at Luther Seminary instead of Concordia Seminary until 1888, and all belonged, as far as is known, to The Norwegian Synod. After that time, there have been trained ministers of Voss extraction from various schools and societies.

Styrk Sjurson Rekve became a minister in 1865 and was next after Eielson. His first call was to Roche a Cree, WI. Later he was at Spring Grove, MN. For 9 years, he was also the district vice president, also. He died in 1910.

Bryngel Kolbeinson Hovda became a minister in 1868 and has served calls at Spring Prairie, Lemonweir, Kilborn, Trempealeau Valley and Neenah, Wisconsin. For a while, he was principal of the Indian School in Wittenberg, WI.

Johannes Ellefson Bergh (Berge) became a minister in 1869 with a call in Muskegon, MI. Later, he served Hawk Creek and Sacred Heart, MN. He died in 1905.

Peder Sjurson Rekve, Styrk's brother, became a minister in 1869, with a call to Gilchrist, Pope Co., MN. He died in 1879.

Nils Bryngelson Bergh (Berge) became a minister in 1870 and served calls in Scandinavia, Amherst Jct. and New Hope, WI. He died in 1883.

Knut Knutson Bjørgo was ordained a minister in 1873 and first served a congregation at Lake Park and later in Red Wing, MN. For a year, he was acting theology professor and in 1892 he was the president of the Minnesota District, as well as Synod trustee and church council member, among other things.

Nils A. Førde blev ordineret 1876 og ansat som prest ved Moorhead, Minn. Senere ved Amherst, Wis., og saa i Starbuck, Minn. Han døde 1917.

Alle forannævnte er fødte paa Voss. De næste to prester er født i Amerika.

Ole N. Fosmark, hvis far var fra Bruvik, men moderen Britha J. Bjørgaas fra Voss, blev prest 1878 med kald i Fergus Falls, Minn., og betjente 4 menigheder. Han var forfatter af flere afhandlinger om religiøse spørgsmaal. Oprettelsen af Park Region College skyldes især ham. Han døde for nogle aar siden.

Magne M. Langeland, hvis forældre var fødte i Evanger blev prest 1878 med kald ved Crisco, la., senere ved Rothsay, Minn.; var Minnesota distriktssekretær og forfatter af en religiøs afhandling: Han døde 1922.

Andreas A. Oefstedal (Øfstedal), født i Evanger. Ordineredes til prest 1881 med kald i Fertile, Minn., og senere ved Moorhead, Minn., Chicago, Ill. og igjen i Fertile, Minn. Han har ofte været medlem og jevnlig formand af forskjellige komiteer og havt flere extra bestillinger inden samfundet. Fra 1912 har han været bestyrer af Diakonissehjemmet i Chicago og redaktør af "Diakonissen".

John Jørgenson Bjørgaas født i Wisconsin blev prest 1882 og havde kaldet paa Washington Prærie ved Decorah, Ia., som Pastor Korens kapelan. Han døde 1884.

Nils Arveson, født paa Osterøen af forældre fra Fosse, Bergsdalen, Evanger, blev prest 1883 og har betjent kald ved Rowe, Ill., Arendal, Minn., og St. Olav, Iowa. Har tjent paa flere komiteer o. 1. inden samfundet.

Nils Anderson Ofstedal, Andreas Ofstedals bror, født paa Voss, blev prest 1883 og har betjent kaldene Aberdeen, S D., Medo og Delavan, Minn. Han døde 1892.

Nils Olson Giere, født i Wisconsin. Hans far var Halling, men moderen Inger Clausdr. Himle var født paa Voss. Han blev prest 1883 ved Crawe River og Big Grove, Minn. Senere i Renville og Bird Island og Sacred Heart, Minn.

Johannes Anderson Ofstedal. Andreas og Nils's broder, var ordineret 1884 og var prest i Winchester, Wis., og Grafton, N. D. Han døde 1911.

Thorbjørn Olson Sætre født i Minnesota, søn af Ole S. Sætre, blev prest 1885 med kald i Evansville, Minn., som han betjente til sin død 1922.

Johannes Olson Litsheim født paa Voss blev prest 1888 i Jamestown, Kansas, havde 4 menigheder. Gik senere over i anden bestilling.

Ole Saue, født paa Voss, blev prest 1886 med kald ved Gardner, Ill., saa i Eau Claire, Wis. Døde 1892.

Nils A. Førde was ordained a minister in 1876 and employed at Moorhead, MN, later at Amherst, WI and then Starbuck, MN. He died in 1917.

All the previously named were born at Voss. The next two ministers were born in America.

Ole N. Fosmark, whose father was from Bruvik, but mother, Britha J. Bjørgaas, was from Voss, became a minister in 1878 with a call to Fergus Falls, MN, and served 4 congregations. He was the author of several monographs about religious questions. The opening of Park Region College can largely be credited to him. He died some years ago.

Magne M. Langeland, whose parents were born in Evanger became a minister in 1878 with a call to Crisco, IA, then to Rothsay, MN; he was Minnesota district's secretary and the author of a religious thesis. He died in 1922.

Andreas A. Oefstedal (Øfstedal), born in Evanger, was ordained a minister in 1881 with calls to Fertile, MN, and later to Moorhead, MN, Chicago, IL and again in Fertile, MN. He has frequently been a member and regularly chairman of various committees and had several extra positions within the society. From 1912, he was the manager of the Deaconess Home in Chicago and editor of "Deaconess ".

John Jørgenson Bjørgaas was born in Wisconsin became a minister in 1882 and was called to Washington Prairie near Decorah, IA, as Pastor Koren's curate. He died in 1884.

Nils Arveson, was born on Osterøen of parents from Fosse, Bergsdalen, Evanger, and became a minister in 1883 and has served calls at Rowe, IL, Arendal, MN and St. Olav, IA. He has been on several committees within the society.

Nils Anderson Ofstedal, Andreas Ofstedal's brother, was born in Voss, became a minister in 1883 and has served calls at Aberdeen, SD, Medo and Delavan, MN. He died in 1892.

Nils Olson Giere was born in Wisconsin. His father was Halling, but his mother, Inger Clausdr. Himle, was born in Voss. He became a minister in 1883 at Crawe River and Big Grove, MN. Later he served at Renville and Bird Island and Sacred Heart, Minn.

Johannes Anderson Ofstedal, Andreas and Nils' brother, was ordained in 1884 and was a minister in Winchester, WI, and Grafton, ND. He died in 1911.

Thorbjørn Olson Sætre was born in Minnesota, son of Ole S. Sætre. He became a minister in 1885 and was called to Evansville, MN, where he served until his death in 1922.

Johannes Olson Litsheim was born in Voss and became a minister in Jamestown, Kansas in 1888, having four congregations. Later, he switched to a different position.

Ole Saue was born in Voss and became a minister in 1886 with calls at Gardner, IL, then in Eau Claire, WI. He died in 1892.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Rasmus Anderson Lavik, født i Exingedalen ved Evanger, blev prest 1888 og har betjent kald ved Devils Lake, Red Lake og Milnor, Nord Dakota.

Thorsten Aadson Himle, født paa Voss blev prest 1889 med kald i Taylor, Wis., var i 1894 et aar paa Minnesota Universitet blev saa læge-missionær i Kina, ialt 13 aar. Var en tid lærer ved Red Wing Theologiske Seminar, saa prest i St. Rosa, Cal Han er forfatter af bøgerne "Guds Veie", "Boxeroprøret i Kina", "Hauges Missionskort."

Jacob Jacobsen Ekse født i Evanger 27de april 1860, var et aar paa Voss lærerskole og kom saa i 1882 til Amerika hvor han fra 1883 til '89 studerede ved Red Wing College og Seminar, blev saa prest ved Ft. Ranson, N. Dak. til 1896. Siden har han havt kald ved Henrichs, Minn. Fra 1907 var han viseformand for Hauges Synode. I 1889 blev han gift med Inger Sørenson. Han har isommer besøgt sin fødebygd under 900-aars-festen der.

Anders Knutson Flatkoll, født i Exingedalen ved Evanger blev prest 1892 ved Aberdeen, S. D. Senere ved Bristol, S. D. Han døde 1903.

Erik O. Larson (Kjønnegaard) født paa Vossestranden, blev ordineret 1891 ved Den Forenede Kirke, sluttede sig i 1898 til Frikirken, har betjent kald ved Churches Ferry, N. D., Lemond, Minn., Marinette, Wis., Eagle Lake, har tjent paa forskjellige komiteer m. m.

Ivar Larson Øxendal, født i Evanger blev prest 1893 ved Devils Lake, N. D., senere ved Maddock, N. D.

Christian J. Hovda, født paa Spring Prærie, Wis. Prest 1897 ved Hoboken, N. Y., saa ved Amherst og Blair, Wis. Han døde 1904.

Sigvard T. Reque søn af Pastor Peder S. Rekve, født ved Gilchrist, Minn. Prest fra 1895 i Chicago, Ill., Minneapolis og nu i St, Paul, Minn.

Past. J. J. Ekse

Rasmus Anderson Lavik was born in Eksingedalen near Evanger and became a minister in 1888 and has served calls at Devils Lake, Red Lake and Milnor, North Dakota.

Thorsten Aadson Himle was born at Voss and became a minister in 1889; was called to Taylor, WI, was at the University of Minnesota for a year and became a medical missionary in China, in all 13 years. He lectured at the Red Wing Theological Seminary for a while, then was a minister in Santa Rosa, CA. He is the author of the books: "God's Way", "The Boxer Rebellion in China", and "Hauge's Mission Summary".

Jacob Jacobsen Ekse was born at Evanger April 27, 1860. He attended Voss Teacher's College for a year then came to America where he studied at Red Wing College and Seminary and became a minister in Ft. Ranson, ND until 1896. Since, he has been called to Henrichs, MN. From 1907, he was vice president for Hauge's Synod. In 1889, he married Inger Sørenson. This summer, he visited his birth district during the 900 year Jubilee there.

Anders Knutson Flatkoll, born at Eksingedalen by Evanger became a minister in 1892 at Aberdeen, SD. He was later called to Bristol, SD. He died in 1903.

Erik O. Larson (Kjønnegaard) was born at Vosse-strand, was ordained in 1891 with the United Church but joined the Free Church in 1898. He has served in Churches Ferry, ND, Lemond, MN, Marinette, WI, Eagle Lake, (WI?). He has served on various committees, etc.

Ivar Larson Øxendal was born at Evanger and became a minister in 1893 at Devils Lake, ND, and later at Maddock, ND.

Christian J. Hovda, born at Spring Prairie, WI; became a minister in Hoboken, NY then served at Amherst and Blair, WI. He died in 1904.

Sigvard T. Reque, son of Pastor Peder S. Rekve was born at Gilchrist, MN. He was a minister in Chicago, IL from 1895 and is now in St, Paul, MN.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Colbein S. J. Hovda født paa Spring Prærie, Wis. Prest fra 1897 ved Bode, la. Grovenbush og Ottawa, Ont., Sheboygan, Wis., Nordwick, N.D. Nu i Chicago.

Lauritz S. J. Reque, søn af Peder S. Rekve, født i Gilchrist, Minn. Prest 1897 med kald først ved Helena, Mont., saa paa Spring Prærie og nu ved Galesville, Wis.

Martin Olson Teigen (Finnesteigen) født i Little Cob, Minn. Prest i Bottineau, Saures, Landa, Max og Newburg, N. Dak.

Lars W. Boe, født i Calumet, Mich., søn af Pastor Nils E. Boe (fra Valestrand, Norge) og Anna Reque, datter af Lars Davidson Rekve ved Deerfield, Wis., som var født paa Voss. Han blev prest i 1901 og betjente kaldene først ved Lawler og saa ved Forest City, Ia., til 1908. Fra 1904 til '14 var han bestyrer af Waldorf College, Ia. I 1909 og '13 var han i Iowa legislatur, sidst som senator. I 1914 blev han Præsident af St. Olavs College, Northfield, Minn., hvad han fremdeles er.

Joseph J. Lewis (Larson) født i Lee Co., Ill., er en sønnesøn af Erik Larson Sætre, som kom fra Voss 1839. Pastor Lewis blev ordineret 1906 og har været prest ved Sloan, Ia., Newcastle, Nebr. og Westbrooke, Minn.

Oscar L. Bolstad, født i Dodge Co., Minn., af forældre født i Evanger. Ordineret prest og betjent kald ved Roseau, Redtop, Brainerd, Minn.

Magne Endreson (Kolle) født paa Voss, blev prest 1910 og har betjent kald ved Greenbush, Minn., og nu ved Kindred, N. Dak.

Carl Larson Dalseide, født i Bruvik, søn af Lars J. Brækhus, Evanger. Prest ved Roslyn, Iowa 1910.

Olav Borge, født i Amerika, søn af pastor M. Borge og Aagot Fosmark og datterdattersøn af John Bjørgaas, blev prest i 1906: betjener nu 4 menigheder ved Vancouver, B. C.

Daniel Borge, forannævntes broder, blev prest i 1911 og først ansat i Lee, Ill., men er nu i Deerfield, Wis.

Gerhard Førde, søn af pastor Nils A. Førde, født i Wisconsin. Prest ved Glenville, Minn., 1912 og fra 1917 i Starbuck, Minn.

Endre J. Boe, født i Leland, Ill., søn af pastor Nils E. Boe (Valestrand) og Anna Reque, datter af Lars D. Reque, født paa Voss. Prest 1912 og betjente kald ved Blair, Trempealeau Valley og Beaver Creek menigheder.

Lars Johnson Rørbakken (Larson) født i Evanger, ordineret 1914 og ansat som prest for Bloan, North Grand og Skandia menigheder nær Hettinger, N. Dak.

Svend Tverberg, født paa Voss og udvandret 1903, blev ordineret 1914 for at gaa til Madagaskar som missionær.

Colbein S. J. Hovda was born at Spring Prairie, WI. He was a minister from 1897 at Bode, IA, Grovenbush and Ottawa, Ont., Sheboygan, WI, Nordwick, N.D. Now he is in Chicago.

Lauritz S. J. Reque, son of Peder S. Rekve, born in Gilchrist, MN. He was a minister from 1897 with his first call at Helena, Mont., then at Spring Prairie and now at Galesville, WI.

Martin Olson Teigen (Finnesteigen) was born at Little Cob, MN. He was a minister in Bottineau, Saures, Landa, Max and Newburg, ND.

Lars W. Boe, born in Calumet, MI, son af Pastor Nils E. Boe (from Valestrand, Norge) and Anna Reque, daughter of Lars Davidson Rekve of Deerfield, WI, who was born in Voss. He became a minister in 1901 and served calls at Lawler, then Forest City, IA until 1908. From 1904 until '14 he was principal at Waldorf College, (Forest City), IA. In 1909 and 1913, he was in the Iowa Legislature, last as senator. In 1914, he became president of St. Olav College, Northfield, MN, which he still is.

Joseph J. Lewis (Larson) born in Lee County, IL, is the grandson (son's son) of Erik Larson Sætre, who came from Voss in 1839. Pastor Lewis was ordained in 1906 and has been a minister at Sloan, IA, Newcastle, NB and Westbrooke, MN.

Oscar L. Bolstad was born in Dodge County, MN, of parents born in Evanger. He was ordained and called at Roseau, Redtop and Brainerd, MN.

Magne Endreson (Kolle), was born at Voss, became a minister in 1910 and as served a call at Greenbush, Minn., and now is at Kindred, ND.

Olav Borge, born in America, the son of af Pastor M. Borge and Aagot Fosmark and grandson (daughter's-son) of John Bjørgaas became a minister in 1906, and now serves four congregations in Vancouver, B. C.

Daniel Borge, the precedent's brother, became a minister in 1911 and was first employed at Lee, IL, but now is in Deerfield, WI.

Gerhard Førde, a son of Pastor Nils A. Førde, was born in Wisconsin. He was a minister at Glenville, MN in 1912 and from 1917 in Starbuck, MN.

Endre J. Boe, born in Leland, IL, is a son of Pastor Nils E. Boe (Valestrand) and Anna Reque, daughter of Lars D. Rekve, born at Voss. He became a minister in 1912 and serves a call to Blair, Trempealeau Valley and Beaver Creek congregations..

Lars Johnson Rørbakken (Larson was born in Evanger and was ordained in 1914 is the minister for Bloan, North Grand and Scandia congregations in Hettinger, ND.

Svend Tverberg was born at Voss and emigrated in 1903. He was ordained in 1914 in order to go to Madagascar as a missionary.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Sigurd Bernhard Hustvedt, født i Northwood, Ia., søn af pastor H. B. Hustvedt (Telemarking) og Anna M. Reque datter af Sjur S. Rekve, Deerfield, som var født paa Voss. Var en kort tid prest gik siden over i anden bestilling.

Alvin S. Nesheim, født i Primrose, Wis., blev prest i 1913 med kald i Minneapolis, Minn.

Henrik Olson Helleve var født paa Voss og var i lang tid skolelærer der. Udvandrede i 1900, var lærer og emissær i Baldwin, Wis., til han i 1906 blev ordineret prest i den Forenede Kirke med kald i Grantsburg, Wis. Han døde i 1907.

Prestefruer af Vosseslegt i Amerika.

Den vossiske indflydelse i de kirkelige anliggender vil vist ikke paa langt nær være tilfulde fremvist uden at prestefruerne er taget med og derfor skal her opregnes nogen af dem, som vi har greie paa; Den første er da Martha Andersdr. Mage, gift med pastor Paul Anderson 1849. Saa er det Britha Lund, gift med pastor F. C. Clauson, Spring Grove, Minn. Ingeborg Olsdr. Sætre g. m. pastor T. O. Juve; Anna Larsdr. Reque g. m. pastor Nils E. Bøe; Aagot Fosmark, datter af Britha J. Bjørgaas, g. m. past. M. O. Borge; Maria Sætre g. m. J. A. Hellestvedt; Anna Helena, datter af Jørgen J. Bjørgaas, g. m. pastor Edw. E. Borgen, Anna Sjursdr. Rekve g. m. pastor H. B. Hustvedt. Maren C. Sampson, datter af Sam Thorbjørnson Skutle, g. m. pastor H. Engh. Sina M. Sampson, forangaaendes søster, g. m. pastor O. M. Vereide, samt Mrs. O. G. U. Siljan, datter af Steffen Gullikson Graue.

Her er da nævnt de prester og prestefruer, som vi kjender til. Vi har selvfølgelig havt bogen "Norske Prester i Amerika" tilhjælp en hel del. Her er dog sikkert mange flere prester af vosseslægt ordinerede i de sidste aar; men det, som er, vil kanske vise tilstrækkeligt i hvor stor udstrækning de vossiske evner har været anvendte i kirkens og kristendommens tjeneste i Amerika.

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SJUR STYRKSON REQUE.

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Jeg skal fortelle lidt om min bestefar Sjur S. Reque. Han var født paa Gaarden Reque i 1808 af Forældrene Styrk og Britha Reque. Da han var to aar gammel, mistede han sin mor ved et ulykkestilfælde og blev da opfostret af sine søstre Suneva og Brytva. Han mistede ogsaa sin fader, da han var ganske ung.

Da han blev voksen, gik han en stund med Kram. Saa kjøbte han gaarden af sin ældste bror, Ole, og paa en Brude-Tirsdag blev han gift med Anna Pedersdatter Gjermo.

Der var syv brudepar i Vossekirken den dag; men det sagdes at bestemor var den fineste af dem

Sigurd Bernhard Hustvedt, born Northwood, IA was the son of Pastor H. B. Hustvedt (Telemarking) and Anna M. Reque daughter of Sjur S. Rekve, Deerfield, who was born at Voss. For a short time, he was a minister then went to another occupation.

Alvin S. Nesheim was born at Primrose, WI and became a minister in 1913 with a call to Minneapolis, MN.

Henrik Olson Helleve was born at Voss and for a long time he was a schoolteacher there. He emigrated in 1900 and was a teacher and lay preacher in Baldwin, WI, until in 1906, when he became a minister in The United Church with a call to Grantsburg, WI. He died in 1907.

Pastor's wives in America of Voss extraction.

The vossing influence in church affairs would be far from complete without including the minister's wives and so we will list some of those we know about. The first, then, is Martha Andersdr. Mage, married to Pastor Paul Anderson 1849. Britha Lund married to Pastor F. C. Clauson, Spring Grove, MN. Ingeborg Olsdr. Sætre m. Pastor T. O. Juve; Anna Larsdr. Reque m. Pastor Nils E. Bøe; Aagot Fosmark, daughter of Britha J. Bjørgaas, m. Past. M. O. Borge; Maria Sætre m. J. A. Hellestvedt; Anna Helena, daughter of Jørgen J. Bjørgaas, m. Pastor Edw. E. Borgen, Anna Sjursdr. Rekve m. Pastor H. B. Hustvedt. Maren C. Sampson, daughter of Sam Thorbjørnson Skutle, m. Pastor H. Engh. Sina M. Sampson, the preceding woman's sister m. pastor O. M. Vereide, as well as Mrs. O. G. U. Siljan, daughter of Steffen Gullikson Graue.

We mentioned the ministers and minister's wives that we knew about. We, of course, used the book, "Norske Prester I Amerika" for a lot of assistance. Yet there are many ministers of Voss extraction who have been ordained in recent years, but those we have included will maybe make obvious adequately how extensive the vossing effect has been in relation to the church and Christian benefit in America.

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SJUR STYRKSON REQUE.

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I shall tell you a little about my grandfather Sjur S. Reque. He was born on the Reque farm in 1808 of the parents Styrk and Britha Reque. When he was two years old, he lost his mother in an accident and subsequently was raised by his sisters Suneva and Brytva. He also lost his father while still young.

When he had grown up, he was a peddler for a while. Then he bought the farm from his oldest brother, Ole, and on a Bridal-Tuesday, he married Anna Pedersdatter Gjermo.

There were seven bridal couples in the Voss church that day; but it was said that grandmother

alle. Og bestefar havde 12-skillings sølvknapper i trøien sin, som var større knapper end før var brugt.

Og trøien var af "Klæde", som bonden paa Voss heller ikke havde brugt før. Først saa fik mine besteforældre Britha og saa Styrk. De fik Reques navne. Styrk faldt tre gange ud i storebrønden paa Reque, før han var tre aar gammel, men blev nu heldigvis trukket op igjen. Saa fik de Mari og Per, som blev opkaldte efter besteforældrene paa Gjermo. Og saa fik de Martha, som ogsaa fik Gjermos navn.

Saa om høsten i 1844 kom Odd Himle tilbage til

Styrk S. Reque

Norge, og næste vaar blev han gift — ogsaa paa en Brudetirsdag — med Mari Larsdatter Gjermo, en broderdatter af min Bedstemor. Ja, Odd skulde tilbage til Amerika, og hans svigerfader med familie skulde være med. Saa fik mine bedsteforældre ogsaa lyst til at reise. Bedstefar solgte da gaarden, og ud paa vaaren drog de ogsaa afsted.

Skibet som de seilede paa var et hollandsk skib, og hed "Statsraad Van Vogt". Kapteinen hedte Solberg. Der blev født et barn ombord, som blev døbt af Kapteinen, og fik navnet Mons Statsraad Van Vogt (Dyviken). Da de havde været flere uger paa havet, saa de en dag røg. Om en stund saa de, at det var et brændende skib, og det kom saa nær, at man saa dækket falde ind, og saa var det alt i lue og sank. Det var et fragtskib, og der var ingen mand ombord.

De var i alt ni, uger og tre dage paa havet. Da de kom til New York, blev de spurgt, om de vilde reise med jernbane eller med kanalbaad til Buffalo. De

was the finest looking of all. Grandfather had 12-shilling silver buttons on his jacket, which were bigger buttons than had ever been used before.

The jacket was "costume" that farmers at Voss had never used before. First, my grandfather got Britha, then she, Styrk. Before he was three years old, Styrk fell into the well at Reque, but was luckily pulled out again. Then they had Mari and Per, who were named after their grandparents at Gjermo. Then they had Martha, who also got the Gjermo name.

In the fall of 1844, Odd Himle came back to

Mrs. Anna Rekve neé Gjermo

Norway, and he was married the next spring — also on a Bridal-Tuesday — to Mari Larsdatter Gjermo, a niece (brother's daughter) of my grandmother. Odd was going back to America, and his father-in-law was joining him, with his family.

They sailed on the Dutch ship named, "Statsraad Van Vogt". The captain was named Solberg. A baby was born on board, who was baptized by the captain and he named it Mons Statsraad Van Vogt (Dyviken). When they had been at sea several weeks, they saw smoke. In a while, they could see it was a burning ship and as they got nearer, they saw the deck collapse and then it was all aflame and sank. It was a freight ship and had no passengers aboard.

In all, it took nine weeks and three days at sea. When they got to New York, they were asked if they

foretrak at reise med baad, da de havde hørt at Peder, søn af Lars P. Gjermo, som var kommen tidligere paa sommeren, havde havt et uheld med ene benet sit under reisen paa jernbanen.

Da de kom nær Buffalo, og skulde passere under en bro, fik de alle ordre til at gaa nedunder dæk, da broen var saa lav. Jørend Gjermo, eller Gjerde, som var gift med Ragna, en søster af Bedstemor, vilde ikke gaa nedunder, men lagde sig flat paa ryggen og tænkte at klare det paa den Vis. Men der kom en stor skrue og brækkede et par ribben, og kløvede hagen paa ham. Mor, som da var sex aar gammel, og som de havde glemt at ta med ned, blev af en af mandskabet kastet op paa broen. Jørend blev da tat iland og lagt ind hos en farmer, og der laa han i to uger, før han kunde reise videre.

Bestefar med familie, ventede da i Buffalo indtil Jørend og Ragna kom, og de fortsatte saa reisen til Chicago.

Der tog de ind hos Andres Flage, og blev der i to uger, indtil Bestefar havde sat sig istand til at reise opover landet til Spring Prairie, Wisconsin for at finde Odd Himle og Lars P. Gjermo igjen. Bestefar drog da afsted med sin familie, sin tjenestegut Mons Smaabrekke, som han havde kostet med sig, og alt sit gods. Bestefar havde kjøbt to par heste, og to "covered" vogne (ikke kubberulle).

Efter flere dage kom de frem til Lars D. Reque, paa Koshkonong, og der blev de en uge. Saa satte de afsted igjen, og efter at have vinglet i flere dage oppe paa Prærien nord for Sun Prairie, kom de til et lidet hus tæt ved en skov. Der standsede da Bestefar, og ud paa kvelden kom de, som eiede huset hjem. Det var tre yankier med hver sin børse. Paa væggene af huset var der spigret skind baade udvendig og indvendig. Der fik da Bestefar med familie lov til at overnatte. Næste morgen tog disse yankier sine børser, og bød Bestefar stige op i deres Demokratvogn, og saa drog de afsted. Bestemor satte sig til at graate. "Nu sjyter de ham", sa hun. Men om et par timers tid kom de tilbage, og Bestefar med et straalende ansigt. Han havde seet huset til Odd Himle.

Saa spændte Bestefar for sine vogne, og de drog jublende afsted. De kom da ind til Odd Himle og blev der vinteren over. Der var ikke meget rum. Der var Odd og kone, hendes far Lars P. Gjermo med kone og sex børn, Bestefar med kone og fem barn, og tjenestegut, og saa Ole Klæben, af hvem Odd havde kjøbt landet. Om vaaren flyttede Bedstefar paa sit eget land, en fire mil længere nord, som han havde kjøbt i landofficen i Milwaukee om vinteren. Her kan nævnes, at naar mødrene skulde lave mad eller rydde op i huset den vinteren, maatte alle børnene sætte sig oppaa en væg, som Odd havde paa-

wanted to travel by rail or by canalboat to Buffalo. Since they had heard Peder, Lars P. Gjermo's son, had injured his leg when he rode on the railroad earlier in the summer, they preferred to go by boat.

When they neared Buffalo and were to pass under a bridge, they were all ordered to go below deck, because the bridge was so low. Jørend Gjermo, or Gjerde, who was married to Ragna, grandmother's sister, didn't want to go down but tried to lie flat on her back and clear the bridge in that manner. Nevertheless, there was a collision and it broke a couple of his ribs and split his jaw. Mother, who was but six years old, and who they had neglected to take along down, was thrown up onto the bridge by one of the crew. Jørend was taken to land and laid in a farmer's house, and he lay there a couple of weeks until he could travel on.

Grandfather and his family waited in Buffalo until Jørend and Ragna came and they continued their journey to Chicago.

There they moved in with Andres Flage and stayed two weeks until grandfather was prepared to travel up over the country to Spring Prairie, Wisconsin in order to find Odd Himle and Lars P. Gjermo again. Grandfather left with his family, his hired boy, Mons Smaabrekke, who he had borne the cost of going with him, and all his goods. Grandfather had bought two horses and two "covered" wagons (not kubberulles).

After several days, they reached the home of Lars D. Reque, at Koshkonong, and stayed there a week. Then they set off again and after having uncertainly wandered the prairie north of Sun Prairie, they came to a little cabin close to a wood. Grandfather stopped there and waited; towards evening, those who owned the place came home. They were three Yankees with each a gun. The walls of the cabin were nailed full of animal skins, both inside and out. Grandfather got permission tp spend the night there. The next morning, the three Yankees grabbed their guns and asked grandfather to climb up in their Democrat wagon, and away they went. Grandmother sat down and cried. "Now they're gonna shoot him", she said. But, in a couple hours they returned, and with grandfather, his face beaming. He had seen Odd Himle's house.

Grandfather hitched the horses to his wagons, and they drove of in high spirits. They moved in with Odd Himle and spent the winter. There wasn't much room. There were Odd and his wife, her father Lars P. Gjermo with his wife and six children, grandfather with his wife and five children, a hired boy and Ole Klæben, from whom Odd had bought the land. In the spring, grandfather moved onto his own land, which he had purchased at the land office in Milwaukee during the winter. Now I can tell you that whenever mother was going to cook or clean house that winter, all the children had to sit on a wall that Odd had started in the middle of the house that was four logs

begyndt mit i huset, som var en fire logger høi. Ellers var der ikke rum, at snu sig. Da Bestefar havde faat sit eget hus op til beterne, kom der nogle Yankier med klubber, og børser og vilde jage ham af landet sit. Da tog Bestefar sig bort i "naaven", sprang saa op paa øverste Beten, aabnede skjorten sin, og sa. "Her ligger hjertet, skyt bare". Men da blev Yankierne lange i ansigtet, vendte sig om og sagde: "Come on, boys, let's go."

Den næste vaar blev der holdt Gudstjeneste i Bestefar hus, da han havde det største hus paa Spring Prairie, og dette var den første Gudstjeneste holdt der oppe. Odd Himle og Knud Fosmark havde været til Koshkonong for at faa pastor Dietrichson til at komme op og forrette for dem, og et lidet barn til Odd Himle blev døbt den dagen. Ud paa sommeren blev der igjen holdt Gudstjeneste i Bestefars hus eller rettere ude under et stort Egetræ, og denne gang blev der døbt fem børn og holdt altergang. Presten fik Bestefar til at bære ud et bord, og bestemor, lagde hvid dug paa bordet. Dugen havde hun bragt med ifra Norge. De maatte ha saadanne, naar presten eller futen kom til dem derhjemme. Bordet sattes under egen, og pastor Dietrichson skar et kors i egen, saa de havde korsets tegn over bordet. Der blev holdt Gudstjeneste tredie gang i Bedstefars hus, mens han levede paa Spring Prairie. Han blev der bare i tre aar, da han solgte landet til Knud Fadnes. Huset blev flyttet over veien og længere vest, og der levede gamle Inger, Enken efter Knud Fadnes i mange aar. Egetræet med korset er for længe siden nedhugget.

I. A. R.

SKOLER OG SKOLELÆRERE

II

Titelen "Af Sagaen om de første Skoler", som brugtes i forr.-nummer, passer vel ikke rigtigt paa denne artikel, da lærere af senere tider ogsaa vil bli nævnte. Men vi vil gaa tilbage til begyndelsen og endnu nævne noget fra de første tider. Man ved at nybyggerne satte sig til bortover staternes øde vidder. Der var fra først af ikke afdelte skoledistrikter med gode skolehuse og uddannede lærere, som ventede dem. Alt maatte dannes af nykommerne selv eftersom kravene meldte sig og efter det syn, de havde paa sagerne. Skulde den opvoxende slægt kunne bibeholde og fremme den høie anstand af kultur og skulde børnene faa den nødvendige kristendoms kundskab, som indvand-rerne eiede, saa maatte der snart faaes istand skoler, ikke engelske først og fremst; thi ihvorvel kultur kan meddeles paa hvilketsomhelst sprog, saa er man dog nogenlunde enig om, at morsmaalet er det bedste. Det var da af uvurderlig betydning, at der blandt udvandrerflokken ogsaa var

high. Otherwise there wasn't even room to turn around. When grandfather had built his own house up to the crossbeams, there came some Yankees one day, with clubs and guns and wanted to chase him off his land. Then grandfather went over to the corner joints, climbed up to the highest crossbeam, opened his shirt and said, "Here lies my heart, just shoot". Then the Yankees got long faces, turned and said: "Come on, boys, let's go".

There were church services in grandfather's house the next spring, because he had the biggest house in Spring Prairie, and these were the first church services held up there. Odd Himle and Knud Fosmark had been to Koshkonong to fetch Pastor Dietrichson to come up and officiate for them, and a little child by the name of Odd Himle was baptized that day. Services were again held in grandfather's house or more properly, out under a big oak tree, and this time five children were baptized and communion served. The minister had grandfather carry out a table, and grandmother laid out a white cloth on the on the table. She had brought the tablecloth from Norway. They had to have these, when the minister or the magistrate came calling at home. The table was placed under the oak and Pastor Dietrichson carved a cross in the oak, then they had the sign of the cross over the altar. There were held services in grandfather's house the third time while he lived in Spring Prairie. He lived there only three years before he sold the land to Knud Fadnes. The house was moved across the road farther west, and there lived old Inger, the widow of Knud Fadnes for many years. The oak tree with its cross was chopped down many years ago.

I. A. R(eque?).

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLTEACHERS

II.

The title "The saga of the first schools", that was used in the previous issue isn't appropriate for this article, since the teachers of later time also wanted to be named. But we will go back to the beginning and mention some from the early times. People know that the pioneers set out over the states' desolate plains. From the beginning, there were no marked off school districts with good schoolhouses and trained teachers to staff them. Everything had to be created by the pioneers themselves according to their needs and their desires from the sagas. If the growing generation were going to retain and promote their high standards of culture and if their children were going to get the necessary Christian information, they had to start schools, not first and foremost English, because even though culture can be shared in any language, people were of the opinion that the mother-tongue was the best. It was of insignificant meaning that among

skolelærere med, og uden at gaa nærmere ind paa deres betydning for opbyggelsen af det amerikanske samfund, skal vi her give en beretning om skolelærere af vosseslegt forsaavidt som vi har kjendtskab til dem.

Vi nævnte om nogle i vor forrige artikel. De var nogen af de vigtigste, fordi de var af de første og maatte være med at danne et brugeligt system at gaa efter. Det angaar da især religionsskolerne, uden hvilke det havde været smaat bevent med den norsk amerikanske kirke. Næst efter Anders K. Himle, der kom til Amerika som 18 aars gut 1837, maa nævnes Sjur Knutsen Hylle, der kom i 1844. Han blev lærer paa Voss i 1829. To andre, som senere kom til Amerika, nemlig David O. Leidal og Steffen K. Himle eller Sondve, blev ogsaa lærere paa samme tid. De var alle tre exami-nerede i Ullensvang, Hardanger, af provst Herzberg og befundne duelige til at være omgangs-skolelærere. Sjur Hylle var lærer til 1842. De tre sidste aar var han tillige konstitueret kirkesanger og organist paa Vangen, indtil David Lemme, som var Seminarist, blev fast ansat det aar. I Amerika var han bosat paa Scoponong, Wis., til 1851, da han flyttede til Chicago. Om hans lærergjerning her vides ikke meget. I Chicago var han organist i den saakaldte Paul Anderson kirke til sin død 1871.

En betydelig skolemand af vosseslegt blev født paa Scoponong, Wis., i 1844. Det var Erick Erickson en søn af Styrk Erickson Lydvo. Tyve aar gammel begyndte han etterat have gjennemgaaet townskolen i Palmyra, Wis., at holde skole selv i 1864. I 1865 var han med i borgerkrigen, men begyndte sin skolegjerning igjen efter krigens slut og virkede til 1871, da han flyttede til Renville Co., Minn., og samme aar blev valgt til County Auditor. I 1882 valgtes han til County superintendent for skolerne og havde denne bestilling i 25 aar til 1907, med undtagelse af to terminer. — Ivar Svendson-Gerald, som ogsaa boede pa Scoponong, Wis., har været skolebestyrer i Renville County, Minn. Bryngel Styrkson Bratager, som kom til Amerika i 1850-aarene var i flere aar skolelærer i Olmstead Co., Minn. I 1868 var han medlem af Minnesotas legislatur. De tre sidstnævnte holdt engelsk skole.

Ole Thormodson Gjerdager, som havde været skolelærer paa Voss fra 1807 til '16 kom ogsaa omkring 1844 til Scoponong, Wis., men boede senere til sin død i Chicago. Om han virkede lidt her som lærer, vides ikke, men man gik til ham for at vaksineres.

Erik E. Slæen, som før er nævnt, kom vistnok i slutten af 1840 aarene. Han var den første som begyndte at samle børnene til religionsskole i Big Canoe, Ia., i 1850 aarene og siges at have gjort et prisværdigt arbeide i den første tid, da der var liden enighed og orden ellers i de kirkelige sager. I 1850 kom Lars J. Lie og Ole Nelson (Væle)

the group of immigrants there were also school-teachers and without looking closer at their importance for edifying of the American society, we shall here give a description of schoolteachers of Voss origin as far as we have knowledge of them.

We named a few in our earlier article. They were some of the most important, because they were the first and had to start a useful system for those following. This especially relates to the church schools, which hadn't much to show from the Norwegian-American church. Next after Anders K. Himle, who came to America as an 18 year old in 1837, we list Sjur Knutson Hylle, who immigrated in 1844. He became a teacher at Voss in 1829. Two others, who also came to America later, namely David O. Leidal and Steffen K. Himle or Sondve, became teachers at the same time. They were all three examined at Ullensvang, Hardanger, by Dean Herzberg and found competent to be circuit schoolteachers. Sjur Hylle was a teacher until 1842. The three last years, he was the substitute precentor and organist at Vangen until David Lemme, who was a seminarian, was employed that year. In America, he settled on Skoponong, WI until 1851, when he moved to Chicago. We don't know very much about his teaching tasks. In Chicago, he was the organist in the so-called Paul Anderson church until his death in 1871.

An important person of Voss extraction was born at Skoponong, WI, in 1844. He was Erick Erickson, a son of Styrk Erickson Lydvo. After having completed the town school at Palmyra, WI, he began to teach school himself in 1864. In 1865, he was fighting in the Civil War, but returned to his school vocation again after the end of the war and taught until 1871 when he moved to Renville Co., MN and that same year was elected County Auditor. He was elected County Superintendent for Schools and had this position for 25 years until 1907, with the exception of two terms. — Ivar Svendson Gerald, who also lived at Skoponong, WI, was principal of schools in Renville County, MN. Bryngel Styrkson Bratager, who came to America in the 1850 years, was a teacher in Olmstead Co., MN for many years. In 1868, he was a member of Minnesota's legislature. The three last named taught school in English.

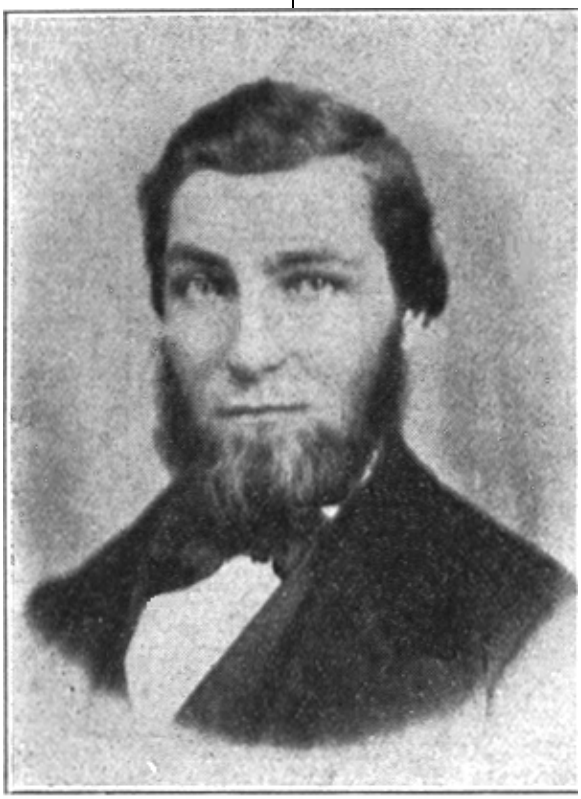
Ole Thormodson Gjerdager, who had been a teacher from 1807 to '16 also came to Skoponong, WI, but lived later in Chicago until his death. We don't know if he worked a little as a teacher, but people went to him to be vaccinated.

Erik E. Slæen, as mentioned before, evidently came in the end of the 1840's. he was the first to form a Sunday school in Big Canoe, IA, in the 1850's and is said to have performed an invaluable work at the beginning when there was otherwise little agreement or order in church matters. Lars J. Lie and Ole Nelson (Væle), as mentioned in the

som nævntes i forrige hefte. Lars Lie kom til Thorsten E. Rokne paa Koshkonong og boede der til han i 1856 flyttede til Spring Prærie. Han begyndte straks at holde norsk skole og var en mester at fortælle børnene af bibelhistorien, saa at de huskede det. Han overhørte ogsaa ofte konfirmanterne. Peter Grinde (sogning) som gik i skole hos ham, sagde for en tid siden, at man ikke har havt slig skolelærer paa Koshkonong hverken før eller senere. Konfirmanterne lærte ogsaa sine lekser, naar de vidste at han kulde overhøre dem.

Ole Nelson, hvis billede nu ogsaa kan sees her, kom med forældre til Koshkonong, hvor hans onkler Kolbein, Styrk ok Knut Saude boede. Men han flyttede snart til Iowa, hvor feltet var for hans korte men glimrende løbebane som lærer og legislaturmedlem. Han var i Iowa legislatur baade i 1862 og '65 men døde sidstnævnte aar i en alder af 25 aar.

Peder Bergeson Vivaas blev lærer paa Voss i 1847 og havde efter 1850 til '56, da han udvandrede, kredsen i Kvitlen efter Lars J. Lie. Han var først en tid lærer paa Spring Prærie, Wis. Saa flyttede han til Iowa og var lærer der i mange aar, men kom sluttelig tilbage til Spring Prærie, hvor han døde. Ansaaes ogsaa for at være en dygtig lærer. I 1857 kom flere lærere fra Voss, af hvilke en blev prest og en anden professor. Disse var Bryngel C. Hovda og Knut Ellefson Berge samt Lars Knutson Brække og de før nævnte David O. Leidal og Steffen K. Sondve. Bryngel Hovda, Knut Berge og Knut Haldorson Bjørgo blev i 1854 examinerede af provst Landmark, Strandebarm, og befundet duelig at være skoleholdere, hvilket de blev. Bryngel Hovda var dog først et aar paa Voss lærerskole, som da oprettedes. Om ham og Knut Berge er nævnt andetsteds. Lars K. Brække var lærer paa Voss fra 1851 til '57. Han var søn af den Knut Mølster, som biskop Pavels kaldte en saare flink karl. Her i Amerika var han først lærer paa Koshkonong fra



Ole Nelson
(22 aar gammel.)

previous issue, came in 1850. Lars Lie stopped at Thorsten E. Rokne on Koshkonong and lived there until he moved to Spring Prairie in 1856. He soon started teaching Norwegian school and was a master at telling the children bible stories, so that they remembered them. He listened to confirmants a lot too. Peter Grinde (Sogning), who went to his school, said a while ago, that there hasn't been such a schoolteacher at Koshkonong either before or since. The confirmants also learned their lessons when they knew he was going to listen to them recite.

Ole Nelson, whose picture can be seen here, came to Koshkonong with his parents where his uncles Kolbein, Styrk and Knut Saude lived. However, he soon moved to Iowa, which was the arena for his short but brilliant career as a teacher and member of the legislature. He was in the Iowa Legislature, both in 1862 and '65 but died the last named year at an age of 25.

Peder Bergeson Vivås became a teacher at Voss and had the Kvitlen circuit following Lars J. Lie after 1850 to '56, when he emigrated,. He first taught at Spring Prairie, WI. Then he moved to Iowa, taught many years, but eventually came back to Spring Prairie where he was until his death. He was a quality teacher, too. Several teachers came from Voss in 1857 of which one became a minister and another a professor. These were Bryngel C. Hovda and Knut Ellefson Berge as well as Lars Knutson Brække and the before named David O. Leidal and Steffen K. Sondve. Bryngel Hovda, Knut Berge og Knut Haldorson Bjørgo were examined by Dean Landmark, Strandebarm, and found competent to be teachers, which they became Bryngel Hovda first went to Voss Teacher's College, that had been started then. He and Knut Berge are discussed elsewhere. Lars K. Brække was a teacher at Voss from 1851 until '57. He was a son of Knut Mølster, whom Bishop Pavels has called a very capable fellow. Here in America, he taught first at Koshkonong from 1857 until the first part of the '60 years, later for

1857 til førstedelen af 60-aarene, senere i mange aar ved Kasson, Minn., hvor han ogsaa var jordbruger. Han var en dygtig lærer og komfirmanterne læste for ham paa Koshkonong. David Leidal og Steffen Sondve var lærer paa Voss en tid i 1830 og senere en tid i 40-aarene. Her var Steffen Sondve en tid lærer paa Koshkonong, senere reiste han til Trempealeau Co., Wis., hvor han blev til sin død. David Leidal var først en tid paa Jefferson Prærie, Wis., senere i Goodhue Co., Minn., men var ikke lærer her. Knut H. Bjørgo kom til Amerika i 1873 og bosatte sig i Big Canoe, Iowa, var lærer og jordbruger en del aar, men døde tidlig.

I 1858 nævnes Knut Johanneson Grevle som lærer ved Lisbon, Ill. Han blev lærer paa Voss i 1854. Saavidt vides boede han ved Lisbon til sin død.

Sylfest Sylfestson Fletre blev lærer paa Voss i 1856 og var der til 1864, da han gjennemgik Voss lærerskole og var derpaa lærer et aars tid i Evenvik. Saa kom han til Amerika, hvor han saavidt vides har været bosat i Story Co., Iowa. Knut Anderson Leidal gjennemgik Voss høiere Almueskole i 1862 og var lærer en tid paa Voss, senere paa Sotren øen i Sund. Kom til Amerika 1866. Var sidst bosat i Decorah, Ia., men blev paa et besøg i Dane Co., Wis., overkjørt af toget.

Anders Olson Nesheim kom til Amerika 1876. Han udgik fra Voss høiere Almuskole i 1858 og senere fra Stord seminar. Var saa lærer og kirkesanger paa Vossestranden til han udvandrede. Han skal have været bosat ved Lake Mills, Ia. Om disse har havt nogen befatning med lærergjerningen her i landet, kan vi ikke sige.

Sjur Knutson Bøe (Raundalen) kom til Amerika 1873 og var lærer i og nær Primrose, Wis. Paa Voss blev han lærer i 1853 og var først en tid i Vangens sogn, og saa i Opheims sogn til han udvandrede. I Primrose var ogsaa Ole Kolve lærer en kort tid.

Ivar Davidson Hustvedt f. 1844, søn af den velkjendte kommunemand paa Voss, David Larson Hustvedt, udgik fra Voss lærerskole i 1863 og var lærer i Løne og Leidalskredsen til han i 1868 udvandrede til Amerika. Her har han været bosat i Goodhue Co., Minn., og været lærer i 40 aar og tillige kirkesanger og menighedssekretær i 30 aar ved Urland menighed. Han er ogsaa et svært interesseret medlem af Vosselaget. Han bor i Fergus Falls, Minn.

Christoffer Olson Lillethun, f. paa Vossestranden 1846, udgik fra Voss høiere almuskole i 1862 og var lærer en tid i Exingedalen og en tid i Reppen, Vangens sogn, til han i 1871 udvandrede

many years at Kasson, MN where he also was a farmer. He was an excellent teacher and conducted the confirmation class at Koshkonong. David Leidal and Steffen Sondve were teachers at Voss a while in the 1830's and later for a while in the 1840's. Here Steffen Sondve taught at Koshkonong but later went to Trempealeau County, WI, where he remained until he died. David Leidal went first to Jefferson Prairie, WI, then later to Goodhue Co., MN, but didn't teach there. Knut H. Bjørgo came to America in 1873 and settled in Big Canoe, Iowa, taught and farmed a number of years, but died early.

Knut Johanneson Grevle is mentioned as a teacher at Lisbon, IL. He became a teacher at Voss in 1854. As far as we know, he stated at Lisbon all his life.

Sylfest Sylfestson Fletre became a teacher at Voss in 1856 and was there until 1864, when he went through Voss Teacher's College and taught at Evenvik for a year. Then he came to America, where as far as we know, he settled in Story Co., Iowa. Knut Anderson Leidal attended Voss Higher Common School by 1862 and taught at Voss for a while, then on the Sotre island in Sund. He came to America in 1866. he last was living in Decorah, IA but was on a visit to Dane Co., WI, when he was killed by a train.

Anders Olson Nesheim came to America in 1876. He had finished Voss Higher Common School by 1858 and later Stord seminary. He was a teacher and precentor at Vossestranden until he emigrated. He supposedly lived at Lake Mills, IA. Whether this had any association with his teaching career in this country, we don't know.

Sjur Knutson Bøe (Raundalen) came to America in 1873 and was a teacher in or near Primrose, WI. he had become a teacher at Voss in 1853 and was a Vangen's parish, then at Opheim's parish until he emigrated. Ole Kolve was a teacher in Primrose for a short time, too.

Ivar Davidson Hustvedt b. 1844, son of the well-known county board member at Voss, David Larson Hustvedt, was graduated from Voss Teacher's College in 1863 and taught at the Løne and Leidal Circuits until 1868 when he emigrated to America. Here he settled in Goodhue Co., MN and was a teacher for 40 years and in addition was precentor and congregation secretary for 30 years at Urland congregation. He has been a very interested member of the Vosselag. He lives in Fergus Falls, MN.

Christoffer Olson Lillethun, b. at Vossestranden in 1846, was graduated from Voss Higher Common School in 1862 and taught for a time in Eksingedalen and for a time in Reppen, Vangen's

til Amerika. I 6 aar var han her bosat i Wisconsin, siden i Red Wing, Minn. I 15 aar var han skolelærer her i landet. Siden bestyrer af Hauges Synodes boghandel med flere ansvarsfulde bestillinger forøvrigt inden kirkesamfundet.

Nils Anderson Kvale (Guldfjerdingen) udgik fra Voss lærerskole i 1866 og var lærer et par aar i Viken. Kom saa i 1868 til Amerika og var en tid bosat ved Cambridge, Koshkonong, Wis., hvor han i nogle aar holdt skole. I 4 aar studerede han ved Albion Academy og derpaa et aar ved et theologisk institut i Evanston, Ill., og blev prest som nævnt andetsteds.

Voss lærerskole viser sig at ha været en god forskole for flere prester i Amerika. Foruden Bryngel Hovda, som er nævnt, var pastorerne Johannes Øfstedal, Th. Himle, Henrik Helleve, Ole Larson Kjønnegaard, J. O. Litsheim, A. K. Flatkol og J. J. Ekse paa denne skole, og de fleste virkede i kortere eller længere tid som lærere, før de blev prester. Arne Nelson Bolstad, som sluttelig blev læge og apotheker i Fertile, Minn., var ogsaa paa Voss lærerskole og blev lærer baade paa Voss og i Amerika. Ved Fertile, Minn., har ogsaa Knut L. Opheim, som var seminarist fra Norge, været skolelærer af og til.

Anfin O. Himle og Mads Bjørneson Litsheim, som i flere aar var skolelærer paa Voss kom til Amerika, men om de her har fortsat nogen tid, vides ikke.

Knut K. Gjelle (Edison) og Anders K. Glimme gik i 1869 paa Voss høiere almuskole og kom senere til Amerika. Knut Gjelle virkede i 1870-'80-aarene som lærer i Trempealeau og Buffalo countier i omkring 10 aar og har gjort meget for oplysningens fremme i nybyggertiden der. Et skolehus saavel som kirken staar paa hans farm i Bennet Valley, town of Chimney Rock, og han har været med, paa byggekomitéen af samme. Anders Glimme, som ogsaa var paa Voss lærerskole, var i 4 aar lærer ved Cambridge, Wis., efter sin ankomst i 1875. Siden var han handelsmand og postmester i Kenyon, Minn.

Ludvig M. Rockne, søn af Ivar L. Rockne, som kom til Amerika i 1851, har været skolebestyrer i Mohall, N. Dak., og nu i mange aar "superintendent" af skolerne i Renville Co., Nord Dakota.

Denne korte beretning om skolelærere af vosseslægt vil da give en liden ide om vossingernes indsats og virke for oplysningens fremme her i landet.

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To personer af vosseslægt sidder for nærværende i Minnesotas statssenat, siges der. Det er Anton J. Rockne, søn af Lars Rokne, som kom til Amerika i 1849, og Frimont Thoe, søn af Jacob Thoe, den bekjendte kirkebygger i Dane Co., som kom til Amerika 1850.

parish, until he emigrated to America in 1871 For six years, he lived in Wisconsin, then in Red Wing, MN. Since, he has been manager of the Hauge Synod bookstore with several responsible positions, beside, in the church society.

Nils Anderson Kvale (Guldfjerdingen) finished Voss Teacher's College in 1866 and taught at Viken for a couple years. Then he came to America and settled in Cambridge, Koshkonong, WI, where he taught school some years. For four years, he studied at Albion Academy and after that at a theology institute in Evanston, IL, and became a minister as discussed elsewhere.

Voss Teacher's College has been a good primary school for several ministers in America. In addition to Bryngel Hovda, who was mentioned, there were pastors Johannes Øfstedal, Th. Himle, Henrik Helleve, Ole Larson Kjønnegaard, J. O. Litsheim, A. K. Flatkol and J. J. Ekse at this school, and most of them worked for a shorter or longer time as teachers before they became ministers. Arne Nelson Bolstad, who eventually became a physician and pharmacist in Fertile, MN also went to Voss Teacher's College and taught both in Voss and in America. Knut L. Opheim, who was a graduate of a teacher's college in Norway, taught school intermittently.

Anfin O. Himle and Mads Bjørneson Litsheim, who taught school at Voss for several years, came to America, but we don't know if they continued teaching.

Knut K. Gjelle (Edison) and Anders K. Glimme finished Voss Higher Common School in 1869 and emigrated to America later. Knut Gjelle worked in the 1870-80 years as a teacher in Trempealeau and Buffalo counties for about ten years and has done a lot to promote education among the pioneers there. A schoolhouse and a church stand on his farm in Bennet Valley, town of Chimney Rock, and he has been on the building committees of both. Anders Glimme, who also attended Voss Teacher's College, was a teacher for four years in Cambridge, WI, after his arrival in 1875. Since then, he has been a storekeeper and postmaster in Kenyon, MN.

Ludvig M. Rockne, son of Ivar L. Rockne, who came to America in 1851, has been principal in Mohall, ND and superintendent of schools in Renville County, North Dakota.

This short listing of schoolteachers of Voss extraction will give a little idea of the vossings influence and effort to promote education in this country.

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Two people of Voss heritage are sitting in the Minnesota State Senate it is said. They are Anton J. Rockne, son of Lars Rokne, who came to America in 1849, and Fremont Thoe, son of Jacob Thoe, the famous church-builder of Dane County, who came to America in 1850.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

KASSERER GLIMME PAA VOSSETUR.

19de mai.

Ja, nu er reisen snart over. Skal være i Bergen kl. 12 middag. I forgaars den 17de skulde vi ha havt et stort program; men den 16de om natten blaaste det op en stiv kuling, saa det var umuligt at ha hverken barnetog eller taler, sang og lek paa dækket som bestemt. Hadde dog koralmusik om morgenen, samt gudstjeneste baade paa 3die og 2den plads om formiddagen. I røgesalongen var almindelig jubel med sang af norske og svenske nationalsange. Igaaraftes havde vi festmiddag saa flot som paa noget første klasses hotel. Beværtningen har forresten været udmærket paa hele turen.

Af vossinger foruden mrs. I. Vinsand hendes tante og mig selv, saa er her mr. og mrs. Siver Vinje fra Emmons, Minn. Han er søn af hoteleieren og skal være hjemme et par aars tid og bestyre hotellet. Ligesaa fandt jeg tilfældigvis en mrs. Sather fra Maywood, Ill. Hun er datter af Ole Olson Grimestad, Kristiansand, der i ung alder tog ud fra Voss paa skræppehandel, men kom vist ikke tilbage til Voss.

Det regner nu, men haaber at det blir bedre, naar vi kommer iland.

John R. Glimme.

NITTI AAR.

Bryngel Knutson Rokne, Wallingford, Iowa, fyldte 90 aar den 15de april sidsleden, er endda rask, rørig og aandsfrisk. Naar han gaar omkring bruger han ialmindelighed stav men glemmer den gjerne efter sig og maa gaa og lede efter den igjen. Paa sin fødselsdag, som iaar var paa søndag, gik han som vanligt til kirken, der staar 1¼ mil fra hans hjem. Efter prædikenens slut samledes en mængde af hans slegt, naboer og venner i hans hus. Blandt dem var pastor T. Hanson og professor S. Strand med hustruer. Kvinderne havde madkurve med og serverede middag af bedste slaget. Pastor Hanson og prof. Strand holdt taler, hvorpaa hædersgjesten overraktes en mindegave paa 41 dollars. Paa hans anmodning takkede presten, for den udviste ære. Tilstede var alle hans børn, 10 børnebørn og 5 børnebørnsbørn og omkring 100 naboer og venner. Han er en velkjendt person i sine omgivelser, har altid havt en townbestilling der og var county commissionær 4 aar og recorder i andre 4 aar. I mange aar var han menighedssekretær og kasserer.

TREASURER GLIMME ON VOSS VOYAGE

May 19

Yes our voyage is soon over. We shall be in Bergen at noon. Yesterday, the 17th, we were supposed to have a big program, but on the night of the 16th there was a great gale so it was impossible to have either the children's parade or the speeches, songs and games on deck as planned. So we had choir music in the morning, and church services in both 3rd and 2nd class in the forenoon. In the smoking salon, there was the usual hilarity with the singing of Norwegian and Swedish national anthems. Yesterday evening, we had a banquet as grand as a first-class hotel. The entertainment has, however, been excellent the entire trip.

Beside Mrs. I. Vinsand, her aunt and myself, there are here Mr. and Mrs. Siver Vinje from Emmons, MN. He is the son of the hotel owner and is going home to manage the hotel for a couple years. Similarly, I had the occasion to meet Mrs. Sather from Maywood, IL. She is a daughter of Ole Olson Grimestad, Kristiansand, who left at a young age as a peddler and never returned to Voss.

It is raining now, but I hope it improves when we reach land.

John R. Glimme.

NINETY YEARS.

Bryngel Knutson Rokne, Wallingford, Iowa, attained 90 years recently on last April 15, is still agile, active and of sound mind. When he walks around, he uses a cane, but he often forgets it behind and must go looking for it again. On his birthday, which was on a Sunday, he walked to church, 1¼ miles from home, as usual. When the service was over, a number of his relatives, neighbors and friends gathered at his house. Among then were Pastor T. Hanson and Professor S. Strand and their wives. The women had brought food baskets and served dinner of the finest quality. Pastor Hanson and Prof. Strand made speeches, whereupon the honored guest was extended a testimonial gift of $41. At his request, the minister was thanked for all the honor demonstrated. Present were: all his children, 10 grandchildren, 5 great-grandchildren and about 100 neighbors and friends. He is a well-known person in his area, has always had a town position there and was county commissioner for four years and secretary for another four. For many years, he was the congregation secretary and treasurer.

Til det lokale vossestevne i Deerfield, Wis., den 24de juni mødte der frem omkring 7-800 personer. Det var vist den varmeste dag i hele aaret, og man svedede nok i bare skjorteærmerne. Taler og oplæsninger var der iflæng. Senator Knute Nelson, som var opdragen for det meste paa Koshkonong, blev erindret i velvalgte ord af prof. R. B. Anderson og ved oplæsning af et par digte til hans pris, et af mrs. Styrk Reque. Madkurve havdes med og man havde vist en behagelig dag. Et par musiknumre af Hans Rygh bidrog mægtigt dertil. John G. Pedersen (Hosaas) ledede mødet.

KNUTE NELSONS DØD OG BEGRAVELSE.

Senator Knute Nelson døde pludselig af et hjertetilfælde lørdag den 28de april i nærheden af Baltimore, medens han sad paa jernbanetoget paa reise fra Washington til sit hjem i Minnesota. Hans lig toges af toget i Harrisburg, Pa. Efter at være balsameret sendtes det med følge til St. Paul, Minn. I Chicago sluttede guvernør Preus og mange venner og representanter fra Minnesota sig til følget tilligemed senatorens halvbrødre William og Henry Nelson fra Wisconsin. Under militær og civil eskorte bragtes liget fra stationen i St. Paul til statskapitoliet, hvor det laa paa parade tirsdag den 1ste mai. Hele dagen drog en stadig folkestrøm derhen for at faa et sidste glimt af den afholdte statsmand. Under æresvagt sendtes liget kl. 4 til Alexandria, hvor det stod over natten i hans gamle hjem. Onsdag den 2den mai holdtes begravelsesgudstjeneste i Alexandria Armory, hvorpaa jordfæstelse fandt sted paa Kinkead gravlund ved siden af hans før afdøde hustru og 4 børn. Pastor A. T. Tjørnholm og dr. Stub, Den Norsk Amerikanske Kirkes formand, forrettede ved begravelsen. En stor folkemasse var forøvrigt tilstede. Knute Nelson overleves af en datter mrs. Ida Nelson.

Blandt de mange anerkjendende udtalelser af høi og lav om senator Knute Nelson, skal her kun nævnes guvernør Preus's ord, da han sagde, at senator Nelson var den største mand som nogensinde har udvandret fra de skandinaviske lande, og ingen mand har ydet staten Minnesota en større tjeneste end han.

PAA VOSS.

To store brandulykker har hændt i Evanger iaar. Den 27de februar brandt alle husene ned paa gaarden Elge og den 10de april brændte 30 hus i selve landsbyen Evanger og 132 personer

About 7-800 people met at the local Vosselag meeting in Deerfield, WI on June 24, (1923). It was surely the hottest day of the year and men sweated in only shirtsleeves. There were speeches and readings in abundance. Senator Knute Nelson, who was largely raised on Koshkonong, was memorialized in well chosen words by Prof. R. B. Anderson and by the reading of a couple poems in his praise, one by Mrs. Styrk Reque. People brought food baskets and they had an enjoyable day. A couple of musical numbers by Hans Rygh contributed o lot. John G. Pedersen (Hosaas) led the meeting.

KNUTE NELSON'S DEATH AND BURIAL.

Senator Knute Nelson died suddenly of a heart attack Saturday April 28 (1923), in the vicinity of Baltimore, while riding a railroad train on his way from Washington to his home in Minnesota. His body was taken off the train at Harrisburg, PA. After embalming, it was escorted to St. Paul, MN. In Chicago, Governor Preus and many friends and representatives from Minnesota joined the escort, including the senator's half-brothers William and Henry Nelson from Wisconsin. The body was brought to the state capitol from the railroad station in St. Paul with a military and civilian escort, where it lay in state Tuesday, May 1st. For the entire day, a continual crowd of people went by to get a last glimpse of the popular statesman. At 4 o'clock, an honor guard accompanied the body to Alexandria, where it remained overnight in his old home. On Wednesday, May 2nd, funeral services were held in the Alexandria Armory, and burial followed at Kinkead Cemetery beside his deceased wife and four children. Pastor A. T. Tjørnholm and Dr. Stub, The president of The Norwegian-American Church, officiated at the funeral. A large crowd was present. Knute Nelson is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Ida Nelson.

Among the many recognizable high and low expressions about Senator Knute Nelson, we shall quote Governor Preus' words, when he said that Senator Nelson was the greatest person ever to have emigrated from Scandinavia, and no man has contributed a greater service to the state of Minnesota than he.

AT VOSS.

Two big fires occurred in Evanger this year. February 27, all the buildings on the Elge farm burned and on April 10, 30 houses in the village of Evanger, itself burned and 132 people are without

blev husvilde. Man fik med nød og neppe bjerget kirken og skolehuset.

—Et stenkors lignende det som staar paa Vangen skal reises paa Himleshaugen. Ifølge sagnet har der før staaet et kors, reist af Hellig Olav, da han kom saalangt fra Hardanger, at han fik se nedover den deilige bygd ved kristendommens indførelse.

—Johan Olson Bryn fra Voss er ordfører i Tins prestegjeld, Telemarken. Paa Rjukan var det en vossefest den 14de marts hvor ordfører Bryn og sagfører Lars L. Istad var talere. Der var ogsaa nationalspil af Lars Istad og Per Gjerme.

—Et vosselag fuldt af liv og lyst er ogsaa igang i Bergen. Johan Lid, som er sysselsat vel "Bondebladet" er formand.

—E. Kvale f. 1857 i Guldfjerdingen, Voss, har været lærer i Gylland, Øst Agder, samtidig har han i 28 aar været medlem af herredsstyret og tjent de sidste 20 aar som ordfører.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Distriktslæge Jonas Frost døde den 17de auril 72 aar gammel. Nils J. Een, 31 aar; Martha B. Mølster, f. Ullestad, 84; Thorbjor T. Een, f. Hylle, 86; Jacob Pedersen Lekve, 84; Anna A. Nordheim, f. Sygnabere, 73; Guro Andersdatter Bryn, født Kvitne, 77; Inger K. Gjelland, 80; Anna L. Apalthun, 85; Ole A. Skiple, 54; Ragnhild L. Rokne, 50; Bryngel Een, 81; Halle A. Kindem, Bø, 34; Martha N. Skiple, 52; Ole Skjelde d. y., 52.

Evanger: Ingeborg Endresdatter Steine, 48.

Vossestranden: Gjertrud A. Draugsvold, 85; Nils P. Flis-ram, 92; Britha A. Jordalen, 83; Britha O. Ulvund, 77; Synneva M. Taulen, f. Høvik, 59.

DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

—Mrs. Mari Lee, enke efter Nils A. Lee Deerfield, Wis., og datter af ovennævnte Sjur Reque, døde den 19de mai 1923 og Hev under stor deltagelse begraven den 23de. Hun var født paa Voss den 23de marts 1839 og kom med forældre og søskende til Amerika 1845. I 1865 blev hun gift med Nils A. Lee, som var født paa Voss 1841. De bosatte sig paa den gamle Rekve farm, som de om en tid kjøbte og blev boende der hele sit liv. Hun efterlader sig 3 børn, Sivert og Peder, som bor i Deerfield, og Julia (mrs. Styrk Rekve) i Madison, og desuden en søster mrs. H. B. Hustvedt i Decorah, Iowa.

—Mrs. Martha Juve, Wis., datter efter Styrk Olson Hæve, afgik ved døden den 4de april og blev

housing. People barely saved the church and schoolhouse.

—A stone cross, similar to the one standing at Vangen shall be erected at Himleshaugen. There formerly was a cross there according to the sagas, erected by St. Olav, who had reached there from Hardanger, and he was able to look down at that beautiful valley at the introduction pf Christianity.

—Johan Olson Bryn from Voss is the mayor in Tins Parish, Telemark. At Rjukan they had a Voss festival on March 14, during which Mayor Bryn and attorney Lars L. Istad were speakers. There was also a national drama presented by Lars Istad and Per Gjerme.

—A Vosselag full of life and fun is going in Bergen. Johan Lid, who is employed at the "Bondebladet is president.

—E.(rik) Kvale b. 1857 in Guldfjerdingen, Voss, has been a teacher in Gyland, West Agder, while he was a member of the county board for 28 years, the last as president. [He was my father's only schoolteacher when he grew up in Gyland. SJN].

DEATHS AT VOSS.

Vangen. District physician Jonas Frost died April 17, 72 years old. Nils J. Een, 31 years; Martha B. Mølster, neé Ullestad, 84; Thorbjor T. Een, neé Hylle, 86; Jacob Pedersen Lekve, 84; Anna A. Nordheim, neé Sygnabere, 73; Guro Andersdatter Bryn, neé Kvitne, 77; Inger K. Gjelland, 80; Anna L. Apalthun, 85; Ole A. Skiple, 54; Ragnhild L. Rokne, 50; Bryngel Een, 81; Halle A. Kindem, Bø, 34; Martha N. Skiple, 52; Ole Skjelde, the younger, 52.

Evanger: Ingeborg Endresdatter Steine, 48.

Vossestranden: Gjertrud A. Draugsvold, 85; Nils P. Flisram, 92; Britha A. Jordalen, 83; Britha O. Ulvund, 77; Synneva M. Taulen, f. Høvik, 59.

DEATHS IN AMERICA.

—Mrs. Mari Lee, widow of Nils A. Lee Deerfield, WI and daughter of the aforementioned Sjur Reque, died May 19, 1923 and, with great attendance, was buried the 23rd. She was born at Voss March 23, 1839 and came with her parents and siblings to America in 1845. She married Nils A. Lee, who was born at Voss in 1841. They settled on the old Rekve farm and after a while, bought it, and lived on it all their lives. She leaves three children: Sivert and Peder, who live in Deerfield and Julia (Mrs. Styrk Rekve) in Madison, and in addition a sister Mrs. H. B. Hustvedt i Decorah, Iowa.

—Mrs. Martha Juve daughter of Styrk Olson Hæve, died April 4 and was buried at Western

begraven paa vestre Koshkonong kirkegaard den 9de april. Hun kom med forældre til Amerika l aar gammel i 1845, blev gift med Aslag Juve den 11te december 1868. De boede. paa den bekjendte Juve-farm, hvor pastor Dietrichson i 1844 holdt sin fødste prædiken i Amerika.

—Knut Sjurson Reque døde den 12te febr. i Torquay, Sask. Can., hvor han endel aar har drevet som farmer. Han var født paa Voss 1871 af forældrene Sjur Anfinson Reque og hustru Guri T., f. Dagestad. Kom til Amerika 1880. Han efterlader sig hustru Anna, f. Gjérme og 4 børn; Sivert, Albert, Newman og Gladys. Alle i Madison, Wis.

—Henry Vethe, 27 aar gammel, søn af Ole M. Vethe, Deerfield, Wis., døde af et vaadeskud den 31te mai. Han havde støttet et gevær mod en vognhjul, da det gled og gik af.

—Norman Savee, 29 aar gammel, søn af Gullik Sæve og hustru Martha, f. Hagen, Morrisonville, Wis., døde den 5te juni. Han overleves af hustru og en liden datter samt moder og 5 søskende.

—Asle Vold, Jasper, Minn., døde for en tid siden efter en uges sygeleie. Han var født paa Voss 1845, gjennemgik under-officerskolen i Bergen, men efter udtjent værnepligt udvandrede han i 1872 til Amerika. Der opholdt han sig i Chicago, Ill., til 1877, da han indgik i ægteskab med Britha Reime og samme aar flyttede til Syd Dakota, hvor han boede til 1918 og drev med jordbrug. Han efterlader sig 6 børn; Susie, Knut, Julia, Albert, Mathilda og Alletta.

EN VOSSE-DIGTER.

Et vers af en gammel vise randt os i tankerne. Det heder saa:

Nu "Voss" læg ind med aaren og heis dit seil itop,
Se efter alt i baaden og klar pikfaldet op;
Se Østens røde skyer og sydens mørke bank,
Snefog og hagelbyger dig æsker ud til kamp—
ud til kamp.

Det var Sjur Monson Bakketun, som sang dette, da han i 1840-aarene rodde fiske i Norge. Men ordene kan i en vis forstand passe saavel paa land som paa sjø, og helst paa Vestens store vidder. Sjur Bakketun viste det. Han var først og fremst en landmand, som dyrkede jorden, og kunde synge om dette saavel som om fisket. "Sterk-Odder stor agtelse bar for den, som var vant til at pløie", staar der vist i en af hans digte. Og han ryddede og pløiede. Han tænkte ikke paa at karre sig frem med aarerne, men heiste seil tiltops,

Koshkonong Cemetery on April 9. She came to America with her parents in 1845 at age one. She married Aslag Juve December 11, 1868. They lived on the familiar Juve farm, where Pastor Dietrichson held his first sermon in America in 1844.

—Knut Sjurson Reque died February 12 in Torquay, Sask. Can. He has farmed for a number of years. He was born at Voss in 1871 of the parents Sjur Anfinson Reque and his wife Guri T. neé Dagestad. He came to America in 1880. he is survived by his wife, Anna neé Gjerme and four children; Sivert, Albert, Newman og Gladys, all in Madison, WI.

—Henry Vethe, 27, a son of Ole M. Vethe, Deerfield, WI, died of a gunshot wound May 31. He had leaned a gun against a wagon wheel, and it slid and went off.

—Norman Savee, 29 years old, a son of Gullik Sæve and wife Martha, neé Hagen, Morrisonville, WI, died June 5. He is survived by his wife and a little daughter as well as his mother and five siblings.

—Asle Vold, Jasper (78), MN died a while ago, following a week's illness. He was born in Voss in 1845 and went through the non-commissioned officers school in Bergen, but after having served his enlistment, he emigrated to America. There, he stayed in Chicago, IL until 1877 when he married Britha Reime and that same year moved to South Dakota, where he farmed until 1918. He leaves behind six children: Susie, Knut, Julia, Albert, Mathilda and Alletta.

A VOSS POET.

A verse from an old ballad ran through our mind. It went like this:

Now "Voss", lay on the oars, raise your sails up,
Secure all and raise the peak-halyard to the top,
Look at east's red clouds and south's dark night,
Drifting snow and hail clouds ask you out to fight— ask you out to fight.

It was Sjur Monson Bakketun, who sang this, when he rowed out fishing in Norway in the 1840's. the words, in a certain manner, fit on land as at sea, especially on the great plains of the West. Sjur Bakketun knew that. He was, first and foremost, a man of the soil, who tilled the earth, and could sing about it as well as about fishing. "Strong Odd had great respect for he, who was accustomed to plowing" is one of the lines from his poetry. He cleared and plowed. He didn't think about scratching forward through the years, but hoisted the sail to the peak and took up the conflict for Norwegian

og tog kampen op for norsk jordbrug. Han var en af dem som gik paa landbrugsskole hos Jacob Sverdrup, statsminister Johan Sverdrups far. Snart efter kjøbte han et af de mest stenede jordbrug paa Voss, nemlig paa Øvre Grove. Af stenen byggede han en fjøs, som vistnok staar der endnu. Men han længtede efter større virkefelt. Efter at have bestyret et par herregaarde og rod fiske m. m. og fundet at den økonomiske vinding ikke stod i forhold til ansigtets sved, saa satte han seil for Amerikas udyrkede strækninger.

Hid kom han i 1858. En to-tre aar bygsléde han land paa Jefferson Prærie og tog det smaat, som enhver nykommer, som er komne op i aarene. Men i 1861 brød Borgerkrigen ud. Der trængtes hvede, og Sjur Bakketun "mindtes en kjending, gammel og tro", den store fragtbare jord. Han satte seil til Minnesotas vidder. Der i, Goodhue County fik han sig 160 acres land og pløiede saameget han kunde af dette; saa pløiede han for andre og blev inden sin død i 1865 en ganske velholden mand. Viser digtede han hele tiden — først om reisen til Amerika, under hvilke man holdt paa at forlise paa sjøen, og Sjurs erfaring fra hans fiskertogter kom til stor nytte ombord, og siden om landbrug og arbeiderkaar. I sin tid tog han interesse i den saakaldte Thranebevægelse i Norge, og havde altid et ord at sige for de mindre vel stillede, ogsaa her.

Sjur Bakketun var en onkel af Nils T. Bakketun, som i 1857 begyndte at udgive "Wossingen" i Leland, Ill. Han blev da en betydelig yder til denne i form af digte, og det haabes at "Vossingen" af idag vil kunne gjengive noget af dens indhold om kort tid, ligesom en fyldigere historie om Sjur og Nils Bakketun .vil bli skreveri i Vossingernes saga her.

———

Thorger Thompson (Saude) Cambridge, Wis., har givet-50,000 dollars til opførelse af et luthersk hospital i Madison, Wis., mod at der samles $100,000 paa anden maade, og han skal dertil give $1.00 for hver 2 dollars der ellers kan samles. Der lægges planer til at bygge et hospital for $250,000. Guvernør Nestos af Nord Dakota talte ved et massemøde i Madison den 22de juli, da kampagnen aabnedes for at samle midler. En takkeresolution til Thompson forfattet af prof. Julius E. Olson vedtoges af forsamlingen.

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RETTELSE.

Paa sidste side af forrige hefte staar: "Knut Alfson, som var gift med Magnhild Oddsdr." Skulde være Alf Knutson.

Anders Himles brev i 4de hefte f. a. var skrevet i 1842; ikke som nævnt i '43.

agriculture. He was one of the students who attended Agricultural School with Jacob Sverdrup, Prime Minister Johan Sverdrup's father. Shortly after he bought one of the stoniest workings at Voss, namely Øvre Grove. He built a barn with the stones that probably still stands. However, he longed for bigger fields, after having managed a farm and rowed afishing, among other things; he found the economic return disproportional to the sweat of the brow, so he set sail for America's uncultivated regions.

He came hither in 1858. Within 2-3 years he had leased land on Jefferson Prairie and got a poor return, like every newcomer who has come up through the years. Then the Civil War broke out. They needed wheat, and Sjur Bakketun "remembered a friend, old and loyal", the big, fertile earth. He set his sails for Minnesota's open expanses. There in Goodhue County, he got 160 acres of land and plowed as much of it as he could and also for others by the time he died in 1865, he was very well off. He rhymed doggerel all his life — first about the trip to America, during which one started to get lost at sea, and Sjur's experiences from the fishing expeditions were of great use aboard, and later about farming and worker's lives. In his time, he was very interested in the Thrane movement in Norway, and always had a word to say about the less well placed, also in this country.

Sjur Bakketun was an uncle of Nils T. Bakketun, who in 1857 started publishing the "Wossingen" in Leland, IL. He became a valuable contributor in the form of poems, and it is hoped that the "Vossingen" of today could reproduce some of them shortly, just as a more complete history of Sjur and Nils Bakketun will become a part of the saga of Vossingen here.

———

Thorger Thompson (Saude) Cambridge, WI has given $50,000 toward the construction of a Lutheran hospital in Madison, WI, providing that $100,000 be collected by other means and in addition, he will donate $1.00 for each $2.00 collected otherwise. It is planned to build a hospital for $250,000. Governor Nestos of North Dakota spoke at a fund-raising in Madison on July 22, when the money-raising campaign was kicked off. A thank you resolution to Thompson written by Prof. Julius E. Olson was adopted by the gathering.

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CORRECTIONS.

On the last page of the previous issue is " Knut Alfson, who was married to Magnhild Oddsdr". It should have been Alf Knutson.

Anders Himle's letter in the 4th issue of last year was written in 1842, not as stated in '43.

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MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1923.

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Redaktør — K. A. Rene.

Medlemskontingent $1.00 for aaret. Enkle numre 25 cent.

"Vossingen" har særdeles længe ladet vente paa sig denne gang. Herfor maa nok redaktøren tage hovedskylden. Han har været formeget optaget paa anden maade, idet han ogsaa har maattet gjøre en dyd af nødvendighed og se mere paa fortjenesten end paa moroen. Det har sin interesse at sysle med lagets sager og følge vore sambygdingers bevægelser og virke her i landet saavel som i gamlelandet; men det lægger ofte beslag paa en kostbar tid, som man stundom ikke godt kan afse. "Vossingen" vil dog vedbli at udkomme, selvom det blir noget uregelmæssigt, dersom tilstrækkelige midler til dækning af omkostningerne med trykningen indkommer, hvad der maa antages i betragtning af lagets nuværende medlemsantal. Rigtignok er der endel, som har glemt at indsende sin aarskontingent, men det haabes at disse vil tage sin del igjen og indsende det manglende. Ligeledes er det at haabe, at en og anden i de forskjellige strøg, hvor vore sambygdinger holder til, vil indsende beretninger og nyheder derfra. Der foregaar saa meget nu bare blandt vossingerne her i landet, at det vilde være mere end nok til at fylde et hefte ved at skrive derom, og de historiske beretninger om Voss og vossingerne er nok til at fylde "Vossingens" sider med svært interessant stof i lang tid, naar man faar anledning til at se efter dem; men alt dette er ikke nogen enmands sag, uden at der er midler for haanden, som i tilfælde kan bruges, hvad der hidtil har været smaat bevendt med.

* * *

Vosselaget kom ikke til at holde noget aarsmøde i forløbne aar. Først var det tanken at vente med mødet til nogen af dem, som tog turen til Voss kom tilbage; men da blev det sent paa høsten. Det er ogsaa et betænkeligt arbeide at give sig ikast .med disse store møder. Vossingerne lever for spredt til at kunne mødes i store forsamlinger uden større udgifter end man bryder sig om at ofre; og uden at en god lokal komite kan faaes til at tage sig af sagen, kan det komme til at koste en god del af aarskontingenten, som vistnok helst burde gaa til trykning af lagets skrifter. Der skal dog forsøges at faa et møde istand til vaaren; hvor dette blir er endnu ikke bestemt. Der har været gjort forslag om at holde et stevne i Fargo, Nord

VOSSELAGET'S OFFICERS:

President — Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis.
Vice-president — R. A. Nestos, Bismarck, N. Dakota.
Secretary — K. A. Rene, 617 S. Brooks St., Madison, Wis.
Treasurer — John R. Glimme, 3234 Hirsch St-, Chicago, Ill.
Editor — K. A. Rene.

Membership/subscription $1.00 per year. Single numbers 25¢.

"Vossingen" was especially awaited a long time this time. The editor assumes the main responsibility. He has been very busy with other matters, in that he had to do some deeds of necessity and look more on responsibility than entertainment. It's more interesting for him to putter with the lag's affairs and follow our fellow townspeople's activities and to work in this country as well as the old, but it confiscates valuable time, that I can't afford at this time. "Vossingen" will, nevertheless, be sent out, even if a little irregularly, if the means to cover the costs of printing come in, which must be considered in relation to the current membership count. Of course, there a bunch who have forgotten to send in their annual subscription, but we hope these will participate again and send in the delinquencies. Likewise, we hope that one or another in the various areas where our compatriots live, will send information and news. There is now so much happening just among the vossings in this country, that it would more than fill the available space in the journal to write about it, and the historical narratives about Voss and the vossings are enough to fill the "Vossingen" pages with very interesting material for a long time, if only one could have an opportunity to look after things; but all this is not a one-man job, without having the means at hand that are needed, that thus far have been in poor shape.

* * *

The Vosselag didn't have any annual convention in the past year. It was the idea at first to wait with the meeting until some of them who took the trip to Voss returned, but then it got too late in the fall. It is also necessary to give a thought to the amount of work required for these big meetings. The vossings live spread over such a big area that they can't gather in big groups without bigger expense than people care to spend, and unless a good local committee takes care the matter, it will cost a good deal of the annual membership dues, which preferably would be used to print the club journal. We shall try to arrange a meeting in the spring, but this isn't for certain. There has been a proposal to hold the stevne

Dakota, i en af byerne ved Minnesota-grænsen i Syd Dakota eller i Rice Lake, Wisconsin. Kanske blir vi nødt til at holde det i Madison, Wis.

* * *

Skriv efter alle udkomne numre af "Vossingen" og send den til slegt og venner i Norge. De koster $2.00 for de 12 numre.

———————

TUREN TIL JUBILÆUMSFESTEN PAA VOSS.

————

Af John Glimme.

Jeg antager at der er adskillige Vosser som ønsker at høre lidt om Vosseturen forleden sommer, Og da undertegnede var en af de faa som tog turen hjem, saa vil jeg i all korthed fortælle lidt om reisen og opholdet paa Voss.

Som dere alle ved, saa blev det paa et af Vosselagets aarsmøder nedsat en komite til at arbeide for at faa saamange Vosser som muligt til at reise hjem til 900-aars festen, der skulde holdes paa Vossevangen den 29de juli 1923.

Det var svært faa som meldte sig til komiteen, saa jeg forstod[1] ganske snart, at det vilde bli yderst vanskeligt at faa Vosserne sammen til et større reiselag; der var nok formeget skrig og forlidet uld, som manden sa, da han klipte grisen. Det saa ud til at den ene stolte paa den andre, at han skulde reise; men selv vilde de af en eller anden grund, hverken ofre tid eller penge paa reisen. Derfor bestemte nogen faa af os her i Chicago, at vi skulde reise med "Stavangerfjord" den 8de mai ifra New York.

Lørdags morgen den 5te mai var vi alle samlet i Grand Central station her færdige til at ta afsted med Den Norske Amerika Linies excursionstog. Der var en masse med skandinaver som skulde afsted med samme tog og samme baad. Vi traf etpar andre Vosser, som kom ifra Minnesota, saa vi blev en liden flok for os selv. Kl. 9:30 satte toget sig i bevægelse, og vi var altsaa paa begyndelsen af Norgesreisen. Liniens herværende agent Mr. Williams var ogsaa med paa toget til New York og gjorde alt han kunde for at gjøre reisen saa behagelig som muligt. Linien sender næsten alle sine passagerer med Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for at gi dem anledning til at bese Washington, D. C. Vi benyttede derfor anledningen til at se landets hovedstad, stoppede der en 4 timer og fortsatte saa til New York, hvor vi ankom søndags aften.

Mandag den 7de maatte vi faa vore billetter iorden, og paa efterm. tog vi en "Rubberneck" buss og kjørte rundt i byen, saa vi ogsaa fik se lidt af Amerikas største by. Tirsdags morgen den 8de mai tog vi med busser over til Brooklyn, hvor Den Norske Amerika Linie har sin kai. Det var et helt virvar førend vi fik fat paa vore

in Fargo, North Dakota, in one of the cities on on the border between Minnesota and South Dakota or in Rice Lake, Wisconsin. Maybe it will be necessary to hold it in Madison, WI.

* * *

Write for all previous issues of "Vossingen" and send them to your relatives or friends in Norway. It only costs $2.00 for the 12 issues.

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THE TRIP TO THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION AT VOSS.

————

By John Glimme.

I presume that there are various vossings who desire to hear a little about my trip to Voss last summer. Since the undersigned was one of the few who took the trip home, I will talk briefly about the trip and conditions at Voss.

As you know, there was a committee appointed at an annual meeting, to work at organizing as many vossings as possible to go home for the 900-year celebration to be held at Vossevangen July 29, 1923.

There were very few who notified the committee so I soon realized that it would be extremely difficult to get a number of vossings for a big travel group; I got too much squealing and too little wool, as the man said as he clipped the pig. Each encouraged the next person that he should go, but he himself, on some basis, either time or money, wouldn't. Therefore, some of us, here in Chicago, decided that we would go on the "Stavangerfjord", sailing from New York on May 8.

Saturday morning, May 8. We all met at the Grand Central Station ready to leave with the Norwegian-American Line's excursion train. There were many Scandinavians who were going to leave on the same train for the same boat. We met a couple vossings from Minnesota, so we formed a little pack of our own. At 9:30, the train started to move, and we had begun our Norway trip. The line's local agent, Mr. Williams, was along on the train to New York and did everything he could to make our trip as pleasant as possible. The line sends almost all its passengers with Baltimore & Ohio R. R. in order to give them an opportunity to see Washington, DC. We, then, used the chance to see the country's capital, stopping for four hours before continuing to New York, where we arrived Sunday evening.

Monday the 7th was spent confirming our tickets, then we took a "Rubberneck" bus and rode around the city, so we also saw a little of America's largest city. On Tuesday morning, May 8, we rode buses over to Brooklyn, where The Norwegian-American Line had its quay. It was a complete mess before we got our baggage and had them taken care of; but by 12 noon we

kufferter og fik dem ekspedert; men Kl. 12 middag var vi ombord i "Stavangerfjord" og kl. l efterm. medens baadens musikkorps spillede norske og amerikanske nationaltoner gled baaden roligt men sikkert ud i New York Bay og satte baugen østover mod den gamle verden.

Vi hadde en udmærket fin reise over Atlanteren og tiden gik fort. Den 17de var vi i Nordsjøen. Det var lidt rusket veir den dag; men den næste morgen den 18de var det fint igjen og vi fik da det første glimt af de yderste skjær af gamle Norge. Næsten alle var paa dæk og det var mange forunderlige følelser og forventninger man hadde ved at se gamle mor Norge igjen efter saa mange aars fravær. Da vi kom længere ind imellem holmer og skjær hadde vi regnbyger, saa det var ikke til at ta feil af, at vi nærmede os Bergen, og kl. 12 middag la baaden ind til kaien.

Vi fik det nu travelt med at fremvise vore pass og landingskort og faa dem stemplet. Komne iland var det toldvæsenets tur til at undersøge alt tøiet. Det gik noksaa hurtigt forresten at faa alt ordnet, tog saa lige til jernbanestationen med en gang og kl. 4 efterm. var vi paa vei til Vossevangen — den sidste stubben af reisen.

Vi ankom til Vossevangen kl. 8 og tog ind paa Prestegaards Hotel. Efter aftensmaden tog vi en tur indover gaden og traf tilfældigvis flere kjendinger og venner. Næste dag efter at ha hilset paa flere gamle kjendinger paa Vangen, traf jeg en nabo og fik kjøre med ham til mit gamle barnehjem Glimme.

Efter de gjensidige hilsener og lykønskninger med min bror Ragnvald og familie samt min tante Synneva, kom samtalen paa glid, blandt andet om de mange hilsener jeg skulde frembære og saa spørge om de forskjellige naboers befindende. Det føltes dog noget tomt og ensomt eftersom begge mine forældre var vandret bort, siden sidst jeg var hjemme, 17 aar siden.

Jeg tog saa ind til min tante, som har sit eget hus, hvor jeg hadde mit hjem saalænge jeg var hjemme.

De blev alle overrasket ved at se mig, hadde ikke ventet mig før ud i juni; men jeg tænkte som saa, at naar man tar en saa lang reise, saa er jo vaaren i almindelighed den fineste tid i Norge, og til at reise hjem efter "pibevarme" som man siger, snu sig rundt en par gange og saa dra afsted igjen synest mig er naragtigt.

De hadde der hjemme ligesom her en sen og kold vaar. Det var saavidt at marken var begyndt at bli grøn rundt husene og skogen stod bar. Gaardbrugerne hadde det travelt med vaararbeidet og dem holdt paa at saa og sætte poteter lige til Iste juni. Veiret var dog nogenlunde bra, men koldt.

Efter at jeg hadde været hjemme en 2—3 ugers tid og hilset, paa naboer og grændefolk, tog jeg nogen smaa reiser til forskjellige steder, som jeg skal fortælle

were aboard the "Stavangerfjord" and at 1 P. M., while the band played Norwegian and American national anthems the ship glided slowly but surely out into New York Bay and pointed its bow toward the old world.

We had an outstandingly nice trip across the Atlantic and time passed quickly. On the 17th, we were on the North Sea. There was a little inclement weather that day, but by the next morning, it was nice again and we got our first glimpse of the outermost skerries of old Norway. Almost everyone was on deck and one had many strange feelings and expectations in seeing Norway again after so many years absence. When we got further in among the islands, we got some rain clouds, so there was no mistaking that we were nearing Bergen, and at 12 noon the ship pulled up to the dock.

Now, we were busy showing our passes and landing cards and getting them stamped. When we reached land, it was the toll service's turn to inspect our bags. It was rather expeditious to arrange everything and then we went to the railroad station and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, we were on our way to Vossevangen — the last leg of our journey.

We arrived at Vossevangen at 8 o'clock and moved into Prestegaard's Hotel. After dinner, we walked in the street and, by chance, met several acquaintances and friends. The next day, after I had greeted several old acquaintances at Vangen, I met a neighbor and he drove me to my old childhood home, Glimme.

After the mutual greetings and well wishes with my brother Ragnvald and his family as well as my aunt, Synneva, the conversation flowed, among else about the many greetings I brought and asking of the health of the neighbors. It felt somewhat empty and lonesome after both of my parents had gone, since last I was home, 17 years ago.

I then went over to my aunt's, who has her own house, where I had as my home, as long as I was home.

They were all surprised to see me as they hadn't expected me before June, but I figured that if one were to take such a long trip, and that spring is usually the nicest time in Norway, to go home, smoke only a couple "pipefuls", as people say, then turn around a couple of times and leave again seems foolish to me.

They had a late and cold spring there at home just as we had. The fields had just begun to get green around the buildings and the woods were bare. The farmers were busy with spring work and they were sowing and setting potatoes all the way until June 1. The weather was nice, but cold.

After I had been home 2-3 weeks and greeted all the friends and neighborhood people, I took some short trips to various places that I shall tell about in a

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

lidt om i et senere nr. af "Vossingen". Jeg var bort til Vangen næsten anden hver dag, hvor jeg altid kunde træffe gamle kjendinger, som jeg ikke hadde seet, siden jeg besøgte Voss sidst.

Paa Vangen var dem allerede begyndt at gjøre forberedelser til den store høitidsfest den 29de juli. I kirken hadde de tat væk det gamle orgelgalleri i Raundalskirken og nyt galleri eller "lem" blev bygget lige frem i kirkens skib. Dele af det nye orgel ankom næsten daglig fra Kristiania og indsættelsen deraf paagik nu uden ophør. I midten af juli arbeidede man baade dag og nat forat faa allting saavidt færdigt, at den kunde bruges under festen. Foruden orgelet, som optar en god del af galleriet saa er der ogsaa plads for et større eller mindre sangkor.

Hele vangen undergik en almindelig rengjøring. Gaderne blev oppudset, selv de gamle hestestalder, som stod der faldefærdige, men som man ikke kan bli kvit, blev sat istand med dører og vinduer, bordklædning, hvor det trængtes, og saa malet, saa de saa ud som en million dollars, og fik saaledes sit liv forlænget mindst en 20 aar. Kirketaarnet fik ogsaa en ny dragt af maling, indgangen og gangen rundt kirken blev grusbelagte med pene blomster paa kanterne alle graver rundt i kirken blev sat i stand med ny jord og pene blomster, saa det saa rigtig storartet ud.

De par sidste dage hadde festkomiteen det travelt med at dekorere kirken indvendig med gran og blomster.

Den store høitidsdag oprandt med straalende solskin og varme, en ideal festdag. Tidlig om morgenen kunde man se skarer af fest klædte folk fra alle kanter af bygden paa vei til Vangen, saa der har vel ikke været en saa almindelig ferdsel til Vangen siden St. Olav var der for 900 aar siden. Kirken var snart fuld til trængsel; men i Prestegaardsmoen hadde man bygget en tribune, og did drog en herskares mangfoldighed med en biskop klædt i sin sorte kjole og ordener i spidsen.

Efter gudstjenesten var der en pause, men kl. 2½ skulde den store kirkekonsert gaa af stabelen. Alle pladser var snart optat, og saa blev det nye orgel prøvet offentligt for første gang. Sangerne og musikkerne gjorde sine sager udmærket, og det var storartet, at de kunde prestere saadanne vanskelige sager foruden professionel hjælp til alle de soloer, som blev sunget. Lederne var naturligvis bekjendte musikere. Efter konserten bar det afsted over til den gamle stenkrossen, som staar i syd for kirken. Flere taler holdtes der samt sang og musik. Dermed var den vigtigste del af festlig-hederne forbi.

Jeg har aldrig set saa mange folk paa Vangen som den dag. Det var just som State og Madison st. i Chicago i middagstider. Men saa var det ikke

later issue of "Vossingen". I was over to Vangen almost every day, where I almost always met old acquaintances, whom I hadn't seen since the last time I had visited Voss.

Preparations were underway at Vangen already for the big celebration on July 29. They had removed the old organ gallery in the Raundals Church, and built a new loft all the way forward to the church's nave. Parts of the new organ were arriving daily from Oslo and installation was proceeding without problem. By the middle of July, they were working night and day to get everything ready that was going to be used during the festivities. Besides the organ, that occupied a goodly portion of the gallery, there was also room for a bigger or smaller choir.

The entire Vangen was undergoing the regular cleaning. The streets were refurbished, even the old horse stables, that were ready to fall down, but which one couldn't get rid of, were fixed up with doors, windows, and siding, where needed, and painted, so they looked like a million dollars and thereby had their life extended at least 20 years. The church steeple also got a new coat of paint, the entrance and the walks around the church were graveled with pretty flowers planted along the edges and all the graves around the church were repaired with new soil and nice flowers, so it looked really first rate.

The last couple of days the Celebration Committee were busy decorating the church on the inside with pine boughs and flowers.

The big church holiday dawned with beaming sun and warmth, an ideal celebration day. Early in the morning, one could see bands of holiday-clad people from all corners of the district on their way to Vangen; there hadn't been such universal journeying to Vangen since St. Olav was there 900 years ago. The church was soon crowded, but in Prestegaards-moen, they had built a grandstand and thither went the prevailing multitude led by a bishop in his black gown and orders.

After the service, there was an interval, but at 2:30 o'clock, there was to be the start of the big church concert. All seats were soon taken; the new organ was to be tested in public for the first time. The singers and musicians did extremely well and it was amazing that they could perform such difficult music without the help of professionals for all the solos that were sung. The leaders were, naturally, recognized musicians. After the concert, it was over to the old stone cross, just south of the church. Several speeches were made, as well as singing and music. With this, the most significant portion of the celebration was over.

I have never seen so many people at Vangen as today. It was just like State and Madison Streets in bare bygdefolk heller, men folk fra alle til-

stødende bygder og byer.

Slutningen paa alle festligheder var festmiddagen paa Seim kl. 8 aften. Der var 300 reserverte pladser, og alle billetter var udsolgt. Kl. 8½ gik vi tilbords. Der var tilstede en broget forsamling af prester, biskoper, professorer, store og smaa politikkere, udlændinger, bønder og almindelige arbeidere, — kort sagt, folk af. alle samfundsklasser. Alt gik fint for sig, og da vi var komne ud middagen og den største hunger tilfredsstillet, begyndte talerne slag i slag, — taler og svartaler i lange baner, skaaler udbragt ved hver tale med en sang indimellem.

Der var ogsaa holdt tale for hjemkomne Vosser fra udlandet eller andre steder.

Netop før middagen begyndte, traf jeg en af Vosselagets gode medlemmer, en mand, som paa staaende fod kan holde en ypperlig tale, og bad ham at svare paa talen til hjemkomne Vosser, naar vi kom saa langt i programmet, og han lovede det, men en anden kandidat kom ham i forkjøbet.

Den svartalen, som blev holdt efter talen til hjemvendte Vosser, var ikke paa sin rette plads og skulde aldrig ha været holdt ved en saadan anledning.

Han fortalte om, hvor godt Vosserne hadde gjort det i Amerika, hvor rige de var blit, hvor store politikkere og forretningsmænd de var og hvor vel de var agtet og set op til af Amerikanerne, og at det gamle Norge kunde være stolt af sine udvandrede sønner o. s. v. Jeg sad saa flau og vidste ikke, hvorhen jeg skulde snu mig, og jeg saa folk dra paa smilebaandet og hviske: amerikansk skryt. Vel ærede læsere: Hvad synest du om det ? — Det er dog ikke saa galt, at det er godt for noget. Vi ved nu, at dere. alle staar dere godt, saa jeg vil derfor give spesielt alle de ifra "Voss Herred" anledning til at vise, at dere har hjerte paa rette sted og yde bidrag til det nye kirkeorgel og gamlehjem paa Voss.

For vel et aars tid siden foretog Vossestrendingerne herover en indsamling til kirkeorgelet i Vinje kirke, og de fik ind flere hundrede dollars. Er det ikke muligt, at Vosserne kunde gjøre det samme? Om de gav en 5—10 dollars til mands, saa fik de jo deres 3 maaltider for dagen alligevel, og jeg tror at de vilde faa en mere rolig søvn og føle dere mere tilfreds med verden i almindelighed. Alle gaver, store eller smaa, vil bli modtagne med taknemmelighed af dem derhjemme.

For et aars tid siden fik vi en skrivelse ifra Hr. A. Ullestad med anmodning til at forsøge, om vi kunde faa indsamlet bidrag herover til Voss Gamlehjem. Skrivelsen blev indtat i "Vossingen" og Minneapolis "Tidende", og den første som ofrede sin $5.00 var en ikke Vossing.

Chicago at noon. But, it wasn't just people from the area, but people from all adjacent cities and districts.

The finale to all the festivities was a banquet at Seim at 8 in the evening. There were reserved places for 300 and all the tickets had been sold. We went to dinner at 8:30. In attendance were a mixed collection of ministers, bishops, professors, big and small politicians, foreigners, farmers and ordinary workers, — in short, people of all levels of society. Everything went smoothly and when we came out of the dinner with our hunger satisfied, the speeches began in earnest — speech and response in long series, toasts made and a song in between each speech.

There were also speeches for the returned vossings from foreign countries and other places.

Just before the banquet started, I met one of Vosselaget's good members, a man, who can extemporaneously make a superb talk, and I asked him if he would respond for the returned vossings when we reached that point in the program. He promised he would, but he was pre-empted by another candidate.

The response that was made after the speech directed to the home-visiting vossings was improper and should never have been made on this occasion.

He talked about how well the vossings had done in America, how rich they had become, what great politicians and big businessmen they were and how well they were respected and looked up to by the Americans, and old Norway should be proud of its emigrated sons, etc. I sat so shamefacedly, I didn't know which way to turn, and I could see people starting to smile and whisper: "American bombast". Well, esteemed readers, what do you think of that? — But nothing is so bad that it isn't of some good. We know, now, that you are all well off, so I will give you all, from "Voss Herred", an opportunity to show that your hearts are in the right place and you will contribute for the new organ and the old people's home at Voss.

A year ago, the Vossestrendings undertook the collection for the church organ in Vinje church, and amassed several hundred dollars. Isn't it possible, that we vossings could do likewise? If you gave 5—10 dollars, a man, you would get your three meals a day anyway, and I think you would have sleep that is more peaceful and feel more satisfied with the world in general. All gifts, big or small, will be accepted with gratitude by them there at home.

A year ago, we received a letter from Mr. A Ullestad with a request to see if we could collect a contribution over here for the Voss Old Folk's Home. The letter was printed in "Vossingen" and the Minneapolis "Tidende", and the first contributor wasn't a vossing.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Naar "ikke" Vosser har saa stor interesse for en saa stor og vigtig sag, saa skulde jeg tro, at alle ærværdige Vosser vil betragte det som en æressag at faa anledning til at yde bidrag til et saa godt foretagende. Naar alt kommer til alt, saa skylder de alle noget til deres gamle fødebygd, for de fleste af dere var bare Consumers derhjemme og reiste derifra da de begyndte at bli Producers.

Alle bidrag kan sendes enten til undertegnede eller K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., eller direkte til Voss Sparebank eller Lensmand Jens Lillegraven.

Det er meningen at Gamlehjemmet skal bestyres paa en lignende maade, som de Gamlehjem man har her.

Jeg besøgte ogsaa Voss Fattiggaard og den var overfyldt med patienter, gamle folk i 80—90 aars alderen, sengeliggende, andre blinde eller fra forstanden, og de alle trængte stadigt tilsyn. De holdt netop paa med en større tilbygning til hovedbygningen for at faa mere rum. Bestyreren er en driftig ung Vossing; men efter hvad jeg saa, saa er der ikke nogen som misunder hverken ham eller det øvrige tjenerskab deres bestilling.

Jeg besøgte ogsaa barnehjemmet. De hadde fortiden 11 børn der, som saa noksaa velstelte og fornøiede ud; men saa har de ogsaa et fint hjem, store stuer og stor gaardsplads til at tumle og lege i, og det kan dem gjøre saa frit uden nogen fare.

Jeg antager, at de begynder at bli trætte nu, saa jeg vil slutte for denne gang med en venlig hilsen til alle Vosser og ønsker dere en glædelig jul og et godt nytaar.

John Glimme.

DEN STORE MINDEFEST PAA VOSS.

Værdig og storslagen, som det sømmede sig for Vossebygderne med sine rige historiske minder, blev feiringen af 900-aarsmindet om kristendommens indførelse paa Voss holdt den 29de juli forleden sommer. I forvisningen om almen tilslutning var der gjort store forberedelser. Festdagen blev begunstiget af det herligste veir og en folkemasse paa alt ialt omkring 10,000 personer indfandt sig paa Vangen.

Festen begyndte allerede lørdagsaften den 28de, da man ringte med kirkeklokkerne til høitid. Et ensligt baal lyste op udover kvelden fra Vangsvandets bredder, og maanen kastede sit blege skin over bygden i den klare sommerkveld. Mange folk fra de omliggende bygder havde allerede da indfundet sig paa Vangen.

Søndagsmorgen kl. 8 fik man høre hornmusik fra kirketaarnet, hvilket efterfulgtes af klokkeringning, medens folket i tusinvis samlede sig om den gamle kirke. En egen andagtsfuld stemning

When a "non" vossing has such a great interest in such a big, important subject, I would believe that all respectable vossings would regard it as a matter of honor to have an opportunity to donate to such a good undertaking. All things considered, you all owe something to your birth home because most of you were only Consumers there and only after you left have you become Producers.

All donations can be sent to the undersigned, to K. A. Rene, Madison, WI or directly to Voss Sparebank or Sheriff Jens Lillegraven.

It is intended to manage the Old Folk's Home in the same manner as the homes for the elderly we have here.

I also visited Voss Poor Farm and it was overfilled with patients, old people in 80-90 years range, bedridden, others blind or without minds, and all needed constant attention. They were in the course of building a bigger main building to get more room. The manager was an enterprising young vossing, but according to him, nobody envies his or any of his staff their job.

I visited the orphanage, too. They currently had 11 children there, who appeared well-cared for and satisfied; but they also had a fine home, big rooms and a big yard in which to tumble and play and they can be at liberty without fear.

I presume that you are getting tired now, so I will quit this time with a friendly greeting from all the vossings and wish you a merry Christmas and a happy new year.

John Glimme.

THE BIG COMMEMORATIVE FESTIVAL AT VOSS.

Worthy and splendid, as it behooved Voss with its rich historical past, was the celebration of the 900-year anniversary of the introduction of Christianity held July 29, last summer. With the assurance of general attendance, consider-able preparation was done. The festive day was favored with the grandest weather and a crowd of 10,000 people in all showed up at Vangen.

The festival began already on Saturday evening, the 28th, when the church bells were rung for the church holiday. A solitary bonfire lit up the night out over the night from the shore of Lake Vang, and pale moonlight shone on the district in the clear summer night. many people from the surrounding areas had already arrived at Vangen.

Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, horn music could be heard from the steeple, followed by pealing of bells, while people by the thousands

prægede fra først af den store folkemængde, skrev en udenbygds korrespondent.

Af bekjendte udenbygds personer, som deltog i festen, kan nævnes kirkeminister Sælen, fylkesmand Friis Peterson, Skoleinspektør Vevle, stortingsmand Skaar, biskoperne Hognestad og Støylen, provst Anker, professor Taranger samt musikbrødrene Erik og Arne Eggen.

Festgudstjenesten begyndte kl. 10 formiddag. I kirken talte først provst Barstad, der tog sit udgangspunkt i Sakarias lovsang: "Miskundelig af hjerte er han den gode Gud" o. s. v. og fortsatte dels i versifiseret form om den Guds sol, som var rundet over vossebygderne, da kong Olav sendtes af Herren til Voss. Han ønskede derpaa alle velkomne og sluttede med bøn. Saa holdt biskop Hognestad en prædikeri over Davids salme no. 100. Gjennem denne salme strømmede der glæde og tak, sagde han, og glæde og tak fylder os idag. Der var glæde i Israel da de forstod, at Gud havde skabde dem til sit folk. Ved kristendommens indførelse kunde nordmæn-mændene ogsaa sige, at de var skabte til Guds folk. Kristendommen bragte en vending indenfra, en nyskabning i sjælen. Kong Olav fandt denne Guds sag stor nok til at ofre sit blod for den, og med sit blod malte han korsmærket paa land og folk, et mærke, som aldrig vil slettes ud. Han omtalte den Guds kraft, som han ved sit skaberværk lader strømme til alle gjennem naaden i frelser-værket. Dene kristne kirke var en kraftstation for naade-kraften. Det havde kostet meget at faa den kristne kirke bygget i Norge, men lyset og varmen, som havde strømmet fra den i 900 aar var mere end man kunde maale, og dette skal vedbli ogsaa herefter at strømme fra æt til æt. Provst Anker talte tilslut om det syn, som hellig Olav havde, da han fra fjeldet paa sin sidste reise saa udover landet og videre over hele verden. Saalangt, som Olavs syn rak skulde kristendommen og dens goder række. Nu er den norske kirke en missionsmor, som spreder kristendommen til andre folkeslag.

I prestegaardsmoen holdtes ogsaa Gudstjeneste paa samme tid, som i kirken. Der prædikede biskop Støylen, og professor Taranger holdt derpaa en tale.

Kl. 2:30 holdtes kirkekonserten af et stort blandet kor med Erik Eggen som dirigent og Arne Eggen ved orgelet. Olav Tryggvason, Landkjending og andre sange blev først sungne. saa kom en lang kantata, skreven af folkehøiskolebestyrer Lars Eskeland med musik af Erik Eggen. Det hele var særdeles vakkert og stemningsfuldt, blev det sagt.

Kl. 5 var der folkefest ved det gamle stenkors bortenfor kirken. Der samlede sig mellem 2 og 3000 mennesker. En sang blev af sunget og saa holdt ordfører N. J. Finne følgende tale: Sambygdinger, grander og frendefolk! Vi er idag samlet til den største

characterized the big crowd from the first, wrote one of the correspondents from outside Voss.

Recognizable personages from outside of Voss, who participated in the festival that we can list include the Minister of Church and Education Friis Peterson School Inspector Vevle, Stortings Representative Skaar, Bishops Hognestad and Støylen, Dean Anker, Professor Taranger as well as the musical brothers Erik and Arne Eggen.

The celebratory church service began at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Dean Barstad was the first to preach and took as his lesson, Zacharias' song of praise: "Merciful of heart is He the good God" etc. and continued partly in versified form about God's sunlight that shone on the Voss districts, when King Olav was sent by Our Lord to Voss. He welcomed everyone and then closed with prayer. Next Bishop Hognestad preached a sermon based on David's Psalm no. 100. joy and thanks streamed through this psalm, he said, and joy and thanks fill us today. They were joyful in Israel when they learned that God had made them his Chosen People. With the introduction of Christianity, the Norwegians could also say that they were made God's people. Christianity brought a turning inwards, a rebirth of the soul. King Olav found this God's cause of sufficient importance to shed his blood for it, and with his own blood, he portrayed the mark of the cross on this land and people, a mark that will never wear out. He talked about God's power and Who via His creation lets mercy reach everyone by his grace. This church is a power station of this mercy. It cost a lot to build the Christian churches in Norway but the light and warmth that have streamed forth from them in the 900 years was immeasurable, and it shall exist hereafter and stream from generation to generation. Dean Anker spoke at the end about the vision that Saint Olav had from the mountains on his last trip and he looked over the country and further over the whole world. As far as Saint Olav's vision reached, would Christianity and its God reach. Now the Norwegian church is a mission mother that spreads Christianity to other peoples.

There was a service at the same time as in the church, out at Prestegaardsmoen. Bishop Støylen preached there, and Professor Taranger followed with a speech.

A church concert was presented at 2:30 o'clock with a big combined choir with Erik Eggen, directing and Arne Eggen at the organ. "Landsighting" and other songs were sung first, then came a long cantata, written by the People's High School Principal Lars Eskeland, with music by Erik Eggen. It all was especially beautiful and moving, they said.

At 5 o'clock, there was a people's festival by the old stone cross across from the church. Between 2 and 3000 people assembled. A song was sung and then Mayor N. J. Finne gave the following speech: Fellow citizens, neighbors and foreigners! We have gathered for the big-

mindehøitid i Vossebygdens historie, og mange er mødt her fra bygden, fra grandebygderne og fra bygder og byer, som ligger længere borte. Vossinger, som ,er reist ud for at finde sig levevei og bostad andre steder, har fundet veien hjem igjen til sin fødebygd; —ja, helt fra Amerika er mange komne; og her er representanter for rigsstyret, stiftsdirektionen, fylket o. fl. Maa jeg faa lov til at ønske alle hjertelig velkomne til denne mindestund.

Vi er samlede paa samme sted og samme jordstykke, som de gamle for 900 aar siden mødte den nye lære og den nye tid. Men de vilde ikke godvillig tage imod den nye lære. De mødte hær-klædte til strid, til kamp mod det nye og til værn om sin gamle tro og sin gamle retsopfatning. Vi kan tænke os, at naar de hærklædte og stridslystne mænd fra bygderne her omkring saa kong Olav Haraldson med sin hær komme frem deroppe i Bordalsskaret, og de kom nedover, saa kan det nok hænde, at modet ikke netop var ivoksende.

Hvorhenne kongsmændene gik over Vosseelven er uvist. Mulig kom de over Vossabakken og hidover prestegaardsmoen, men det er ogsaa mulig, at de gik over elven ved Gardsvadet, de kalder. Det var der, den gamle veien gik over "Vosso" før Brynebroen var bygget. Der er endnu spor efter den gamle vei der borte i moen i mærkeskillet mellem Lekves og Prestegaardsmoen.

Saavidt som sagaen melder var hellig Olav den første konge, som holdt ting med folket her i bygden. Smaakonger havde nok holdt ting med folket her, saaledes Gunhildsønnerne, Harald og Sigurd, men den dagen, som vi i denne stund skal mindes, da mødtes de med kongen over Norges rige.

Harald Haarfagre havde samlet landet til et rige. Hellig Olav vilde samle folket, saa det blev et folk, og han vilde samle det ind under den største kongstanke, som er baaren frem i verden — ind under Jesus Kristi evangelium i tro og lære. Underligt er det derfor ikke, at naar de stod ansigt til ansigt med Norges konge og hans mænd, som bar korsmærket baade paa sin hjelm og paa sit skjold; at de da syntes, at de gamle guder og den gamle gudstro ikke længer var at lide paa. Her stod da "fylka te strid den gamle og so dan nyare tid, det som hadde vore mot det som skulde verta, det som skulde stiga mot det som skulde detta."

Vi ved at der blev ingen kamp med spyd mod spyd, da ingen af Vosserne vilde staa fremst i fylkingen; men der blev en aandens kamp. De sterke armene faldt, og folket bøiede sig ind under den nye lære. De lod sig døbe og kristne og de lovede kongen troskab. Stenkorset, som staar her, skal efter sagnet være reist til minde om denne hendelse for 900 aar siden. Vi staar saaledes paa historisk grund.

I 900 aar har læren om Hvidekrist lydt i bygden. I 900 aar har æt efter æt blit døbt og ført ind under

gest commemorative service in the history of the Voss area, and many have come here from regions and cities far away. Vossings that emigrated to find themselves a living and home somewhere else, have found the way home to their home town; — yes, many came all the way from America and there are representatives from the government, the diocese, the county, and more. May I have a chance to wish you a hearty welcome to the commemorative hour?

We had met at the same place and on the same piece of ground as the old inhabitants, 900 years ago encountered the new teachings and the new era. They didn't willingly accept the new teachings. They met geared for battle, to fight against the new and guard their old belief and its old concept of right. We can just imagine that when the armed and belligerent men from the district around here saw King Olav Haraldson's army appear up there in Bordal's Gap and come downward, that it could well happen that their courage wasn't exactly growing.

Where the king's men crossed the Voss River, is unknown. Possibly, they came down the Voss slopes and across to Prestegårdsmoen, but also they may have crossed the river at Gard's Ford, as it is called. it was there that the road crossed "Vosso" before the Bryne bridge was built. There are still tracks of the old road over there in the grazing land where the road divides between Lekve's and Prestegård's fields.

As far as we can learn from the sagas, St. Olav was the first king to hold court here in the district. Smaller chieftains had evidently held court with the residents here, such as the sons of Gunhild, Harald and Sigurd, but the day that we commemorate now, there they met with the king of the Kingdom of Norway.

Harald Hårfagre had collected Norway as one kingdom. Saint Olav wanted to unite the people, so they became one people, and he wanted to lead them under the highest royal ideals, under the gospel of Jesus Christ in belief and teaching. Therefore, it's not surprising that when they stood face to face with the king of Norway and his men, who wore the cross on their shields and helmets, then thought they couldn't rely on their old gods and beliefs. Here then, stood "the people who would fight the old and thus create a new time, those who had the courage against that which was, and would rise against that which would fall".

We know there was no battle of spear against spear, since no one of the vossings wanted to stand in front, it became a battle of wits. The strong weapons collapsed and the people bowed to the new teachings. They were baptized, Christianized and declared allegiance to the king. The stone cross, that stands here, according to the sagas, was erected as a monument to this event 900 years ago. Thus, we stand on historic ground.

For 900 years, the teachings about the White Christ have predominated in the area. For 900 years, generation

korsmærket og ind paa Jesu kongsvei. De gamle mødte her til strid. Men det blev til fred og velsignelse. Vi mødes her til tak til ham, som styrer folk og skjæbner, i tak for det han gav folket og bygden paa mærkesdagen for 900 aar siden.

Professor Taranger talte derpaa. Han tog sit udgangspunkt fra et sted i den gamle Gulatingslov, der igjen var taget fra St. Olavs lov, som var vedtagen paa Mostratinget aaret efter Olavs færd til Voss. Han paapegte der, hvorledes lagrettesmændene betragtede sig som folkets representanter, og hvorledes lagmanden talte i folkets navn, nævnte saa om det vigtigste paabud i loven, som siger, at vi skal bøie os i øst og bede til den hellige kristus om godt aar og fred, hvad der skulde gjøres ikke bare i kirken, men ogsaa paa tingel; og de skulde bede om, at han maatte holde landet bygt og kongen frisk. De trængte Guds hjelp til styrelsen af folk og land, og det vigtigste spørgsmaal i middelalderen var at faa lande-fred og indre ro.

Biskop Hognestad besteg saa talerstolen efter Taranger og oplæste en hilsningskrivelse fra den Norsk Lutherske Kirke i Amerika, hvori der stod, at man paa kirkemødet i St. Paul, hvor 1,212 stemmeberettige prester og delegater fra kirkemenighederne var tilstede, blev det vedtaget at lade formanden i samfundet dr. H. G. Stub besøge fædrelandet og hilse frændefolket paa Voss og Valdres ved 900-aars festlighederne for kristendommens indførelse*). Da dr. Stub var paa festen i Valdres havde han bedet biskop Hogne-nestad om at frembære hilsningen. Desuden læste han op et brev fra dr. Stub, hvilket er interessant nok til at gjengives her, og ifølge "Hordaland" lød det saaledes :"

"Kjære frænder paa Voss: Da festlighederne paa Voss og i Valdres er samtidige, og det saaledes er umuligt for mig at være paa begge steder, være det mig tilladt at føie nogle ord til vort samfunds hilsen. Stiftets høiagtede biskop, biskop Hognestad vil være saa venlig at fremlægge begge dele. Ihvor vel født i Amerika, hvor min far fra 1848 virket som den 2den norske prest fra Norge, kom jeg under min fars fireaarige ophold i Norge fra 1861—65 som elev til Bergens katedralskole i berøring med Voss gjennem min onkel Kristian Meischer, gift med min fars søster, paa gaarden Lekve. Der tilbragte jeg hyggelige ferier, og den dag idag har jeg slegt paa Voss. De tidlige indtryk fra det deilige Voss holdt jeg, og det styrkedes gjennem flere besøg fra Amerika.

Dernæst har i Amerika staaet i venskabsforhold til mange vossinger og det tildels bekjendte personligheder. Jeg skal nævne nogle. Det tør nok

*) Var dette refereret i aviserne her?

after generation have been baptized and led into the road to Jesus Christ. There came peace and blessedness. We meet here in gratitude to Him, who guides people and controls our destiny, in appreciation for what He gave the inhabitants and district on that notable day 900 years ago.

Professor Taranger spoke next. He took his subject from a place in the old Gulating's law, which again was derived from St. Olav's law excerpted from the Mostrating, the year after Olav's expedition to Voss. He pointed out that even though the judges regarded themselves as representatives of the people, and even if the jurors represented the people, he indicated the most important thing in the law which states, we are to genuflect toward the east and pray to the holy Christ for good years and peace, and it should not only be done in the churches, but also in court; and they should pray that He would keep the country developed and the king strong. They needed God's help to rule the people and the country, and the most important question in the middle ages was to maintain law and order.

Bishop Hognestad then mounted the podium after Taranger and read aloud from a greeting letter from the Norwegian Lutheran Church in America that said that in a church meeting in St. Paul, with 1,212 voting eligible ministers and delegates from congregations present, it was to have the society's president Dr. H. G. Stub visit the fatherland and greet kindred at Voss and Valdres at the 900-year anniversary of the introduction of Christianity*). Since Dr. Stub was at the celebration in Valdres, he had requested Bishop Hognestad to bring forth the greetings. In addition, he read a letter from Dr. Stub, which is of enough interest to be repeated here and quoting from "Hordaland", it goes thusly:

"My dear kin at Voss: Since the celebration at Voss and in Valdres occur simultaneously and thus it is impossible for me to at both places, permit me to relay some words of greeting from our organization. The diocese' highly respected bishop, Bishop Hognestad, will be kind enough to present both parts. Although I was born in America, where my father served as the second minister from Norway, during my father's four-year stint in Norway from 1861-65, I was a pupil at Bergen's Cathedral School and in contact with Voss via my uncle Kristian Meischer, married to my father's sister, on the Lekve farm. There, I spent my happy vacations, and yet today, I have relatives at Voss. I still hold the impression of beautiful Voss, only increased by several visits from America.

Subsequently America was in a friendly relationship with many vossings and occasional notable personages. I shall list some. Probably there are still some of you here,

*) Were these minutes in the papers here?

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

være dem her, som endnu mindes Prof. Knut Bergh. Han var en sjelden begavet ung mand, studerede lov, blev medlem af Iowas legislatur og tilsidst professor ved den første norske latinskole eller gymnasium Luther College, Decorah. Som taler var han uovertræffelig især paa engelsk. Men størst af alt var, at han var en from kristen. En tærende sygdom nødte ham til at opgi sin stilling. Han søgte helsebod i Norge. Men saa var ikke Guds vilje. Han døde i ung alder og hans grav er i Norge. Den talrige Rekveslegt er veikjendt. Af den skal jeg næyne Lars, som blev professor ved Luther College, Iowa, i flere aar var De Forenede Staters generalkonsul i Rotterdam, Holland, og som indtil sin død var professor ved Luther College. Hans bror Styrk var en ivrig prest i et af de største kald. Hvilken ry, der gik af Styrk, vil blandt andet fremgaa deraf, at en vossekone sa til Lars under et besøg paa Voss: "Han bror din, Styrk skal være den største mand i Amerika han."

Den nordmand, som i det politiske liv har bragt det længst, er selvfølgelig Knute Nelson, født paa gaarden Kvilekval, Evanger. I en lang aarrække har vi været venner. Hans livsførelse høres næsten som et eventyr. Den 7-aarige gut kommer med sin fattige mor til Amerika og bor en tid i Chicago, saa i Wisconsin. Der blir han konfirmeret, og der arbeider han haardt for at tjene lidt penge, saa han kunde komme paa skole. Gutten vilde frem. Han studerede lov og flyttet vestover følgende det raad, som den bekjendte Horace Greely gav "Go West young man". I Alexandria slaar han sig ned, vinder straks anseelse for sin dygtighed og hæderlighed, vælges til medlem af legislaturen; saa blir han governør for staten Minnesota, gjen vælges, saa Forenede Staters senator i Washington, gjenvælges gang paa gang og døde iaar som senator og noget over 80 aar gammel. Det er dem, som mener, at hvis han ikke havde været født i Norge, vilde han muligens have havnet paa president-stolen.

Til hans 80de fødselsdag sendte jeg ham et brev, hvilket jeg mindede om den Guds naade, som havde fulgt ham fra barndommen til alderdommens graa haar. Alt ellers forandres, forgaar; men Guds naade i Jesus Kristus bestaar, og den er det eneste, som bærer os i livet og døden. Jeg fik svar fra ham, i hvilket han takker saa hjerteligt for brevet og siger, at intet kunde være ham til mere trøst og opmuntring end breve af denne art. Jeg nævner dette, fordi det, er et vidnesbyrd om, at det norske folks største mand i Staterne holdt fast ved de evige uforanderlige sandheder, han havde lært og tilegnet sig. Senator Knute Nelson var en gammel-lutheraner, som i al enfoldighed holdt fast ved sin barnelærdom og ikke vilde vide noget af senere tiders forsøg paa at tage marven ud af lutherdom og kristendom. Jeg satte derfor stor pris paa at bli anmodet

who still remember Prof. Knut Bergh. He was an unusually talented young man, who studied law, became a member of the Iowa Legislature and eventually a professor at the first Latin School or junior college, Luther College, Decorah. He was an unsurpassed speaker in English. Nevertheless, most important of all, he was a pious Christian. A wasting illness required that he give up his position. He sought a cure in Norway. However, that wasn't the will of God. He died at a young age and his grave is in Norway. The plentiful Rekve family is well known. Of them, I want to mention Lars, who became a professor at Luther College, Iowa; for several years, he was the United States General Consul in Rotterdam, Holland, and until his death was a professor at Luther College. His brother, Styrk, was zealous minister with one of the biggest calls. Whatever renown Styrk had, among else it would be evident from, a Voss woman saying to Lars, while on a visit to Voss: "Your brother, Styrk, is supposed to be one of the biggest men in America, he is".

The Norwegian, who in his political life reached the farthest, was, of course, Knute Nelson, born on the Kvilekval farm in Evanger. We have been friends for many years. The conduct of his life sounds almost like a fairytale. The 7 year-old boy came to America with his penniless mother and lived in Chicago for a while, then in Wisconsin. There, he was confirmed, a there he labored to earn money to go to school. The boy wanted to get ahead. He studied law and moved westward following the advice of the famous Horace Greeley gave: "Go west, young man". He settled in Alexandria, and soon had a reputation for his ability and integrity, and was elected a member of the legislature, then he became governor of the state of Minnesota, was re-elected, the United States Senator in Washington and re-elected time after time until he died this year as a senator and some over 80 years old. There are those who insist, that had he not been born in Norway, he would possibly have been president.

For his eightieth birthday, I sent him a letter, in which I reminded him of God's mercy that had followed him from childhood to old age's gray hair. Everything else changes, disappears, but God's mercy through Jesus Christ is constant and is the only thing that carries us through life and death. I got an answer in which he thanked heartily for the letter and said that nothing could be of more comfort and encouragement to him than letters of this type. I mention this, because it is a testimonial to the fact that Norway's biggest man in the States held to the eternal truths he had learned and adopted for himself. Senator Knute Nelson was a life-long Lutheran, who in all simplicity clung to his childhood learning ad didn't want anything of recent time's attempts to take the marrow out of Lutheranism and Christianity. I greatly value being requested to hold the funeral address

om at holde ligtalen over senator Knute Nelson. Som ganske ung mand havde han deltaget i den amerikanske borgerkrig og været villig til ofre sit liv for unionens bevarelse og negerslaveriets afskaffelse. Derfor blev han begravet med fuld militær honør; men det var kun kirken, som talte ved hans baare, der fulgtes af tusinder.

Jeg faar tilføie, at senator Knute Nelson i gjerning beviste, at han høiagtede det fjerde bud: "Hædre din fader og moder". Han glemte aldrig sin gamle mor, men viste hende til det sidste al sønlig kjærlighed.

Den norsk lutherske kirke i Amerika takker idag ogsaa Voss for alle de gjæve mænd og kvinder, som har været med at bygge kirken i Amerika, som nu tæller omkring 500,000 sjæle med de mange skoler, med en udstrakt indremission, med en noksaa stor hedningemission i Kina og Madagaskar, i Zululand, blaadt indianer og eskimoer, med et stort barmhjertighedsarbeide.

Vi takker for arven, som begyndte for 900 aar siden, for reformationens velsignelser, for den kjærlighed for Guds ord og kirke, det udflyttede Norge og ogsaa udflytterfolket fra Voss, har vist ved sin kraftige deltagelse i kirkens arbeide.

Vort ønske og vor bøner, at det norske folk paa begge sider af havet maatte være forenet i den tro, som engang er overantvordet de hellige. Gud give, at vi alle maatte vedbli at være borgere af det rige, hvor intet hav, intet sprog, intet kaar gjør noget skille, men hvor alle er et i Jesus Kristus! Som kristne siger vi aldrig farvel for bestandig, men "paa gjensyn" der, hvor intet farvel skal høres mere, men evigt samvær glæde vore sjæle og lovsang lyde for frelsen alene af naade ved troen paa vor dyrebare frelser.

Herren velsigne menighederne paa Voss med deres prester samt stiftets høitærede biskop! Han signe den norske kirke, det norske folk med konge og dronning og kronprins, — i Jesu navn!

Det vedtoges, at festkomiteen skulde sende skriftligt svar paa hilsningen. Ordfører Finne læste op hilsningstelegram fra kongen. Folkehøi-skolebestyrer Lars Eskeland talte saa om Hellig Olavs værk i Norge. Han begyndte med at omtale det hurtige omskifte, som fandt sted i Norge efter kong Olavs fald paa Stiklestad—hvorledes kongen blev den store nordiske helgen, som folket angrende samlede sig om fra landsende til landsende og bandt dem sammen til et folk. Saa omtalte han kong Olavs drømme. To gange havde) han i drømme havt valget mellem at gaa paa pilgrimsfærd til Jerusalem eller reise hjem til Norge, sit fædreland, hvor han skulde bli konge evindelig. Olav reiste til sit fædreland, fik den første gang landet paany samlet og fredet for fremmedvældet. Anden gang blev han konge evindelig, da han fadt og blev erklæret hellig. Norges rige var først samlet, da alle,, som talte norrønasproget var samlet om kristendommen

for Senator Knute Nelson. As a young man, he had fought in the American Civil War and been willing to offer his life to preserve the Union and abolish slavery. Therefore, he was buried with full military honors, but it was only the church, that spoke at his casket, that was accompanied by thousands.

I want to add, that Senator Knute Nelson in his career demonstrated that he highly regarded the fourth commandment: "Honor your father and mother". He never forgot his old mother, but always showed her a son's love until the end.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church in America today also thanks Voss for all the distinguished men and women, who helped build the church in America, which now counts about 500,000 souls with many schools, with an extensive home mission and also a rather large heathen mission in China, Madagascar and Zululand, among the Indians and Eskimos, with a big work of mercy.

We thank you for the heritage, that began 900 years ago, for the blessing of the Reformation, for the love of God's Word and the church, that emigrated Norway and also those emigrated from Voss, have shown by their strong participation in the work of the church.

Our wishes and our prayers, that the Norwegians on both sides of the ocean will be united in that faith that once was entrusted the blessed. God give, that we all will be citizens of that kingdom, where no ocean, no language, no life situation can divide us, but where everyone is one with Jesus Christ! As Christians we never say farewell constantly, but "'til we meet again" there where farewell will never be heard again, but eternal togetherness gives our souls joy and praise for the salvation, alone by the mercy of faith in our precious Savior.

May the Lord bless the congregations at Voss with their ministers as well as their highly esteemed bishop! May he bless the Norwegian Church, the Norwegian people with their king, queen and crown prince, — in Jesus' name!

It was moved that the Celebration Committee should sent a response to the greeting. Mayor Finne read a greeting telegram from the king. People's High School Principal Lars Eskeland talked about St. Olav's work in Norway. He began by discussing the rapid changes occurring in Norway after King Olav fell at Stiklestad—how the king became the big Norwegian hero so that people with regret joined together from land's end to land's end and bound themselves as one people. Then he discussed King Olav's dreams. Twice he had dreams of choosing between making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem or going home to Norway, his fatherland, where he would be king "eternally". Olav went home to his fatherland and for the first time united the country free from foreigners. The second time he became king "eternally", he fell and was declared a saint. The kingdom of Norway was united at last when all the people who spoke Old Norse were

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

og en ny folkelig grundtanke, den at landet skulde bygges med lov indenfra, og alle skulde have samme ret, baade fattig og rig. Landet taalte ikke dette fra først af; derfor maatte Olav lade sit liv, men hans gjerning seirede, og denne er i virke ogsaa idag. Kong Olav peger over landet og viser at fædrelandet fordrer villige tjenere, som ikke bare ser paa egeninteressen (madhugen) men er store nok til at se udover hele landet, og endda, videre, og fordi han altid maa staa saaledes for folket vil han være konge i Norge evindelig og Olavsdagen vil blive høitidelig-holdt.

Efter nogle sange af jubilæumskoret, holdt formanden i festkomiteen, hr. disponent L. Kindem, en takketale, hvori han rettede en speciel tak til de forskjellige personer og grupper af deltagere. Glædeligt var det, sagde han herunder, at flere af de udflyttede sambygdinger i disse dage besøger sin fødebygd og er med i festen. Tak skal de have for det.

Om kvelden holdtes festmiddag paa Seim i folkehøiskoleloka-let. Festkomiteens formand hr. L. Kindem bad forsamlingen sætte sig tilbords. Beværtningen bestod blandt andet i rømmegrød og steg m. m. Efter spisningen kom talernes række. Hr. L. Kindem talte for kongen, ordfører Finne for storting og regjering, Lars Eskeland for fædrelandet, provst Barstad for kirken, stortingsmand Olav Bjørgum for fylket, og vise-ordfører Lars Gjerde for de hjemkomne vossinger. Statsraad Sælen svarede paa talen for storting og regjering og talte saa for Voss. Fylkesmand Friis Peterson svarede paa talen til fylket, biskoperne Hognestad og Støylen for kirken og missionsprest Svend Tverberg takkede for talen til de hjemkomne vossinger, professor Taranger talte om Herderne. Saa oplæstes endel telegrammer fra mange steder omkring i landet.

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I anledning mindefesten paa Voss skrev folkehøiskolebestyrer Lars Eskeland et festskrift om Hellig Olav. Særdeles interessant er det at se deri om kong Olavs reise til Voss—om den vei han tog fra Hardanger og merkerne efter denne m. m. Han har hentet frem igjen forskjellige sagn i bygden om dette og fastslaaet uden tvil, at kong Olav tog fra Folkedal i Hardanger opover til Krossa-sæt, hvor skillet mellem Voss og Granvin var. Der har de taget hvil, og til minde derom er der senere, da Olav blev erklæret hellig, reist et kors paa stedet. Om kvelden har saa kongen kommet til Himle i Bordalen og har sandsynligvis overnattet der. Et kors blev senere reist ogsaa der, og navnet Himleskrossen er jo kjendt den dag idag af alle lokalkjendte personer der. Etsteds mellem Væte og Berge i Vestbygden ligger Olavstoen, som er beskreven i et gammelt dokument. Dette navn skal ogsaa være efter Hellig Olavs færd til Voss. Paa Kvilekval er et sted, som kaldes Krossen. Krossneset er

united with a new democratic fundamental idea and the country would create their law domestically, and everyone should have the same rights, both rich and poor. The country wouldn't accept this at first; therefore, Olav had to forfeit his life, but his idea survived and is still alive today. King Olav points over the land and shows that the fatherland demands willing servants, who don't look only after their own interests (look for a house where you always get a good dinner) but are big enough to look over the entire country, and farther; and because he will remain that for the people of Norway, he will remain king of Norway "eternally" and St. Olav's Day be commemoratively observed.

After a pair of songs by the Jubilee Choir, the president of the celebration committee, Mr. managing director L. Kindem gave speech of thanks, which directed special thank yous to various individuals and groups of participants. It was gratifying, he added, that several emigrated vossings were visiting, and participated in the celebration. Thanks to you all.

There was a banquet at Seim in the high school. Pres. L. Kindem invited everyone to the tables. The menu consisted of rømmegrøt and steak, and more. After dining, there came a series of speakers. Mr. Kindem spoke for the king, Mayor Finne for the parliament and government, Lars Eskeland for the fatherland, Bjørgum for the county board, and Vice Mayor Lars Gjerde for the returned vossings. Cabinetman Sælen answered on behalf of the parliament and government and spoke about Voss. County Superintendent Friis Peterson answered on behalf of the county, Bishops Hognestad and Støylen for the church and Missionary Svend Tverberg thanked for the recognition of the returned vossings, Prof. Taranger talked about the Hordalandings. Telegrams from around the country were read.

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People's High School Principal Lars Eskeland at Voss took the occasion of the Commemorative to write a celebratory paper about Saint Olav. It is especially interesting to read of King Olav's trip to Voss — about the route he took from Hardanger and the signs of this. He is recalled about it, in the district sagas and it establishes beyond doubt that King Olav went by way of Folkedal in Hardanger up over to Krossasæt, where there is the division between Voss and Granvin. They rested there, and he was declared a saint later, a cross was erected on the site. That night, he probably arrived at Himle in Bordalen and most likely spent the night. A cross was erected there also, later, and the name Himleskrossen is still used yet today by all the local people. On a place between Væte and Berge in Vestbygdi lies Olavstoen (Olav's patch of grass), which is described in an old document. This name was used following Saint Olav's trip to Voss. At Kvilekval there is a place, known as Krossen. Krossneset is near Bolstad fjord. At Fadnes,

ved Bolstadfjorden. Paa Fadnes skal kongen ogsaa have stanset. Meget andet interessant er at finde i skriftet.

Eskeland udgav ogsaa et Oratorium — en digteriek behandling af hellig Olavs værk og færd til Voss. Heri er den paa festen sungne kantata m. m. Det er et betydeligt arbeide Eskeland her har gjort. Et exemplar af disse skrifter er foræret Vosselaget af L. Kindem, Voss.

Før festen udkom skriftet For By og Bygd, trykt i Kristiania, med et nummer som næsten bare angik Voss—med disponent L. Kindems billed paa titelbladet og billeder af mange andre vossinger ellers. Mange af landets største aviser havde sine specielle korrespondenter ved mindefesten, og disse blade havde store billeder og lange referater af festligheden og om bygden. Vi har seet Bondebladet, Den 17de Mai, Nationen og Tidens Tegn foruden Hordaland, og alle har været begeistret over den store fest.

Det nye orgel i Vossevangens kirke blev fagmæssigt bedømt og, antaget den 29de september. Det er bygget af firmaet Olson & Jørgensen, har 28 stemmer og alt tidsmæssigt tilbehør, saa det betegnes som førsteklasses i enhver henseende. Orgelet er som andet-steds nævnt, sat i den gamle saakaldte Raundalskirke, hvor et nyt galleri, som rækker over hele rummet lige frem til fremste kant af portalen i skibet er bygget. Orgelet er i tre dele og dækker hele nordre væg og ligeledes de to hjørner, sydøstre og sydvestre. Det er gjort saa for at vinduerne skal være fri. Bælgen og viften er plaseret i taarnet, og fra disse fører tre luftkanaler ned til orgelet. Orgel-prospektet er særdeles vakkert. Det er i gammel norsk stil, udført efter tegning af arkitekt Greve. Orgelet med prospekt koster omkring 50,000 kroner.

I kirken er indsat 3 glasmalede vinduer. Det ene er i vinduet over hovedindgangen, de andre i vinduerne paa hver side af altertavlen; Et fjerde vindu vil ogsaa bli indsat. De har været rosende omtale i aviserne.

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Forsaavidt navne er opgivet var disse paa Voss forleden sommer: John Glimme, Odd Fletre, Mrs. Isak Vinsand og Martha Hoie fra Chicago; Pastor J. J. Ekse, Henricks, Minn. Thorkel Setre og søn, og Christi Aure fra Minneapolis; Johannes Ringheim, Forsyth, Mont., samt Martha A. Dagestad og Ola Tesdal; Desuden missionsprest Svend Tverberg, som kom fra Madagaskar.

Dr. Peter Nestos og Sivert Vinje med hustruer var ogsaa paa et kort besøg til hjembygden, men overvar ikke mindefestlighederne.

the king also was supposed to have halted. A great deal else is to be found in writings.

Eskeland also published an oratorio — a poetry rich handling of Saint Olav's work and journey to Voss. It was sung as a cantata during the celebration. Eskeland has created a significant work. A copy of this was presented to the Vosselag by L. Kindem, Voss.

The magazine By og Bygd, printed in Oslo, with an issue almost completely about Voss with director L. Kindem's picture on the title page and many other vossings too. Many of the country's biggest newspapers had their special correspondents at the commemorative celebration, and these papers had big pictures and long reports about the festivities and about the district. We have seen Bondebladet (The Farm Journal), The 17th of Mai (The 17th of May), Nationen (The Nation) and Tidens Tegn (Sign of the Times) in addition to Hordaland, and all were satisfied with the big celebration.

The new organ in Vossevangen's church was technically inspected and approved September 29. It was built by the firm of Olsen & Jørgensen, has 28 voices and all modern attachments, so it is first class in all aspects. The organ, which is mentioned elsewhere, was located in the old so-called Raundal's church, where a new loft, reaching over the entire space completely forward to the entrance of the nave, was built. The organ is in three parts and covers the entire northern wall and also the two corners, southwest and southeast. This was done so that the windows would be clear. The bellows and fan are located in the steeple and from here air ducts lead down to the organ. The appearance of the organ is especially handsome. It is in old Norwegian style, carried out according to design by architect Greve. The organ, with façade, cost about 50,000 NKR.

In the church, are placed three stained glass windows. On over the main entrance, the others in windows on each side of the altar; a fourth window was also installed. They have been roundly praised in the papers.

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As far as we were given the names, these were at Voss last summer: John Glimme, Odd Fletre, Mrs. Isak Vinsand and Martha Hoie from Chicago; Pastor J. J. Ekse, Henricks, Minn. Thorkel Setre and son, and Christi Aure from Minneapolis; Johannes Ringheim, Forsyth, Mont., as well as Martha A. Dagestad and Ola Tesdal; in addition, missionary Svend Tverberg, who came from Madagascar.

Dr. Peter Nestos and Sivert Vinje, with their wives, were also on a short visit to their home district, but didn't attend the celebration.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

I SPANSKEKRIGEN.

Der var utvilsomt mange vossinger, som meldte sig til krigstjeneste under spanskekrigen i 1898, men saavidt det vides, Var der kun en, som virkelig deltog i slagene paa Cuba og kunde gjøre Col. Roosevelt rangen stridig som den første paa toppen af St. Juan Hill ved Santiago. Denne var Ivar Arneson Rene, som i denne krig ofrede livet for Amerikas ære. Han var født paa gaarden Rene, Voss, den 7de april 1868 og var søn af Arne Sjurson og Anna Sylfestdr. Rene. Som 15 aars gut kom han til Amerika i 1883 og tog ophold en tid i Leland, IL, og en tid i og omkring Madison, Wis., hvor hans ældre broder Sjur ogsaa opholdt sig. Da der i slutningen af 80-aarene var snak oin indianeruroligheder i nordvesten, lod han sig hverve i armeen og var en tid stationeret ved Fort Sylly, S. D. Inden hans tjenestetid i armeen helt var udløben, fik han i 1893 permission til Chicago for at bli gardist paa verdensudstilingen der.*) En tid efter udstilingens slut traadte han i 1894 atter ind i armeen og blev ansat ved komp. F, 13de Infanteri regiment, da stationeret ved Fort Niagara, N. Y. Den 12te dec. 1894 blev han udnævnt til korporal. Tidligere havde han taget "sharp-shooter"-graden og var markmand. Den 1ste sept. 1895 blev han udnævnt til sergeant. Da krigen udbrød i 1898 sendtes regimentet til New Yorks havn og var en tid stationeret i Fort Columbia, Governors Island. Derfra drog de i april maaned til Florida, hvor de forblev en tid indtil alle afdelinger af de amerikanske stridskræfter var samlet, hvorpaa landsættelse paa Cuba foregik.

Ivar A. Rene.

Det vil kanske være af interesse at se noget af et par breve, som han paa denne tid skrev til sin søster i Chicago, og et lidet oversat uddrag skal derfor gives:

*) Paa billedet er han i gardeuniform paa Chicago udstillingen.

IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Undoubtedly, there were many vossings who volunteered for military service during the Spanish-American War in 1898, there was only one who actually fought in the battles in Cuba and could stubbornly rank with Col. Roosevelt as the first on top of San Juan Hill at Santiago. This was Ivar Arneson Rene, who in this war gave his life for the honor of America. He was born on the Rene farm, Voss, April 7, 1868, the son of Arne Sjurson and Anna Sylfestdatter Rene. As a 15 year-old boy he came to America in 1883 and settled in Leland, IL, and for a while in and about Madison, WI, where his older brother, Sjur, also supported himself. Since there was talk of Indian rebellions in the North-west during the 80's, he enlisted in the army and was stationed at Fort Scylly, SD. As long as his enlistment wasn't over, he got orders to Chicago to be on guard duty at the World's Fair there.*) A while after the exhibition closed in 1894, he again was activated with Company F, the 13th Infantry Regiment then stationed at Fort Niagara, NY. He was promoted to corporal on December 12, 1894. He had taken the "sharp-shooter" test earlier and was a marksman. On September 1, 1895, he was promoted to sergeant. When the war started, the regiment was sent to New York's harbor and he was stationed at Fort Columbia, Governors Island. From there they went to Florida in April, where they stayed while all the units of the American forces were assembled, whereupon the landing on Cuba took place.

It would maybe be interesting to see parts of two letters that he wrote to his sister in Chicago at this time, so I shall present a little translated excerpt now:

*) On the picture, he is in his guard uniform at the Chicago Exposition.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Kjære Søster:

Jeg modtog netop dit brev og var svært glad ved at faa det. Da jeg forlod Governors Island glemte jeg at tage med din adresse og har af den grund ikke skrevet før.

Du spørger, om jeg skal reise i krigen eller ikke, og jeg har den fornøielse at fortælle, at jeg skal. Jeg er nu en sergeant i komp. F. 13de U. S. Infanteri, stationeret ved Tampa, Florida, og er under ordre til at reise over til Cuba hvad tid som helst. Men, kjære søster, vær ikke ængstelig for mig, da jeg er godt istand til at tage vare paa mig selv til hvilkensomhelst tid. Vi er nu stationeret i en sandbanke, hvor der er saadan søle, at det er unævneligt, og det er svært varmt om dagen men koldt om natten. Vi sover i telte paa marken med et teppe under os og fire over os, saa vi har det behageligt nok om natten. Men den stegen de varme om dagen er mere ubehagelig. Her er mere soldater samlet, end jeg nogensinde før har seet, og flere skal komme. Saasnart soldaterne er mobiliseret, skal de overføres til Cuba og det vil bli omkring 9 maaneder fra nu. Tiden er endnu ikke nøiagtigt kjendt. Jeg skal skrive og give besked saasnart vi gaar herfra til Cuba. Jeg ved ikke om her vil bli oprettet regulære postruter eller ikke; men jeg formoder, at der vil bli en.

Jeg vil slutte for denne gang, da det er svært sent og jeg sidder paa bare marken og skriver paa mit knæ. Din broder,

Ivar Arneson.

Sergt., Co. F. 13th U. S. Inf., Tampa, Fla.

Den 22de juni sendte han søsteren følgende brev fra Juragua, Cuba.

Kjære Søster:

Jeg modtog dit brev netop som vi drog til Cuba, og jeg havde kun liden tid til at skrive. Vi forlod Tampa, Fla., den 8de juni, og var, 15 dage paa veien. Jeg var søsyg som vanlig og er glad at være paa land igjen.

Idet vi naaede Cuba var jeg vidne til bombardementet af festningsværkerne ved havnen i Santiago De Cuba; men vi var saa langt borte, at vi ikke kunde se hvilken skade der var gjort paa festningsværkerne. Paa samme tid blev der landsat soldater paa dette sted, som havde været bombarderet nogle dage før. "The First Volunteer Cavalry" eller "The Rough Riders", som de kalder sig selv, var de første til at lande. De var under komando af.....*) som før var doktorkaptein i armeen og ved hans uagtsomhed mistede 8 mand ved at udsætte poster, og de vilde alle ha været dræbte, hvis ikke det 10de kavaleri havde kommet dem til hjælp.

*) Leonard Wood.

Dear sister:

I just got your letter and was extremely glad to get it. When I left Governors Island, I forgot to take your address and that's why I haven't written before.

You ask if I shall go to war or not, and I have the satisfaction of telling you that I shall. I am now a sergeant in Company F, 13th U. S. Infantry, stationed at Tampa, Florida, and I'm under orders to Cuba whenever necessary. But, my dear sister, don't be worried for me because I am in good condition to take care of myself whatever happens. Now we are camped on a sand dune where it is so terribly dirty that it is indescribable, and it is very hot during the day but cold at night. We sleep on the ground in tents with a blanket under ourselves and four over, so we are comfortable at night. However, the increase in heat during the day is more uncomfortable. There are more soldiers gathered here than I have ever seen before. And there are more coming. As soon as the soldiers are mobilized, they will be transported to Cuba, about nine months from now. We don't know exactly when. I'll write and give you notice as soon as we leave for Cuba. I don't know if the regular mail routes will be established or not, but I presume there will be one.

I want to quit this time, since it is late and I'm sitting on the bare ground writing on my knee. Your brother,

Ivar Arneson.

Sergeant, Co. F, 13th U. S. Inf., Tampa, FL.

He sent the following letter to his sister from Juragua, Cuba on June 22.

Dear sister:

I received your letter just before we left for Cuba, and I have had only a little time to write. We left Tampa, Fla., June 8, and were 15 days on the trip. I was seasick as usual and am very happy to be on land again.

As we were approaching Cuba, I could see the bombardment of the fortress at the harbor in Santiago De Cuba; however, we were so far away, we couldn't see what damage was being done to the fortifications. At the same time, soldiers were put ashore at a place that had been bombarded some days before. "The First Volunteer Cavalry" or "The Rough Riders", as they called themselves, were the first to land. They were under the command of……*) who before had been a doctor captain in the army and through his inattention at outposts, all would have been killed had it not been for the intervention of the 10th Cavalry who came to help.

*) Leonard Wood.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Der gaar rygte, at vi skal rykke mod Santiago De Cuba imorgen med alle stridkræfter 20,000 amerikanere og 10,000 cubanesiske soldater for at drive ud spanierne, som har en styrke paa omkring 20,000.

Jeg er frisk som vanlig og haaber at du er det samme. Jeg skal skrive mere næste gang. Posten skal netop afgaa inden nogle minuter, og jeg har ingen tid til at skrive mere, hvis jeg skal faa brevet afsted med denne post. Det kan gaa maaneder, før vi kan sende et andet brev. Eller hvis vi er saa heldige at tage Santiago De Cuba, kan vi kanske være istand til at sende vor post regulært. Hils alle som kjender mig Din Broder,

Ivar Arneson,

Q. M. Sergt., Co. F. 13th Inf., U. S. Army, Juragua, Cuba.

Dette var hans sidste brev til sine slegtninger. Den 1ste juli 1898 rykkede regimentet mod San Juan Hill, hvor spanierne havde befæstet sig sterkest. Først var det vistnok bestemt, at et regiment af frivillige skulde gaa i spidsen; men af frygt for at disse ikke vilde bestaa ildprøven blev det 13de U. S. Regiment af regulære sendt op foran. Dette regiments soldater var de første paa toppen af høiden. Men det havde kostet dem frygteligt. Dette skyldtes tildels en jammerlig ledelse af hele fremrykningen, idet regimentet fik ordre til at stanse netop der, det var mest udsat for fiendens ild. Dets chef, oberst Wykoff, faldt med de første og flere andre af de høieste befalingsmænd faldt eller saaredes. Man rykkede sluttelig frem uden komando. Høiden blev taget og straks efter, som bekjendt, ogsaa byen Santiago De Cuba. Sergeant Arneson var med i alt dette.

Men saa fik de en anden fiende, som viste sig næsten ligesaa farlig som spanierne. Det var den gule feber. Den skulde bli hans bane.

Den 18de. juli, dagen efter at byen Santiago havde overgivet sig, blev han angreben af sygdommen og den 10de september afgik han ved døden enten paa et transportskib til et hospital ved Camp Wykoff eller kort efter ankomsten dertil.

Af et brev fra kompaniets komandør og et fra armestyrelsen vil der sees lidt mere derom og om regimentets deltagelse i det berømte slag og indtagelsen af Santiago, Kaptein F. W. Fuger, som da komanderede kompaniet skrev følgende:

"Ingen af sergeant Arnesons venner kan være mere bedrøvede ved at høre om hans død end jeg. Jeg har kjendt ham siden enlistment i '95 og har seet hvilken udmærket og fortjenstfuld soldat og mand han var. Han var stadigt ved sit kompani, tog del i stormen paa San Juan Hill med sit kompani og var en af 17 mand tilbage i kompaniet, da vi naaede toppen af høiden og jagede spanierne

It is rumored that we are going to move against Santiago De Cuba tomorrow with all our forces, 20,000 Americans and 10,000 Cuban soldiers in order to drive our the Spanish, who are about 20,000 strong.

I am healthy, as usual, and hope you are the same. I shall write more next time. The mail is going to leave in a few minutes, so I don't have time to write more, if I am to get this mailed with this mail. It might be months before we can send another letter. If we are lucky enough to take Santiago de Cuba, maybe we will be in position to send regular mail. Greet all my acquaintances. Your brother,

Ivar Arneson

Q, M. Sgt., Co. F, 13th Inf., U. S. Army, Juragua, Cuba.

This was his last letter to his family. On July 1, 1898 his regiment moved against San Juan Hill, where the Spanish were most firmly entrenched. It had originally been decided, that a regiment of volunteers would go in front, but for fear that these wouldn't tolerate the firing, the 13th U. S. Regiment of regulars was sent up ahead. This regiment's soldiers were the first to attain the heights. However, it cost them frightfully. This was because of pitiful leadership on the entire front, in that the regiment got orders to pause exactly there, where the enemy fire was the worst. Its commander, Major Wykoff, was among the first to fall, and several other of the higher commanders were killed or wounded. Eventually, they advanced without orders. The heights were taken soon after, and as known, also the city of Santiago de Cuba. Sergeant Arneson was involved in all this.

Then came another enemy that was almost as dangerous as the Spanish. That was Yellow Fever. It was to be his course.

On July 18, the day after the city of Santiago had surrendered, he was attacked by sickness and September 10, he died, either on a transport ship or in a hospital at Camp Wyckoff or shortly after his arrival there.

From one of the letters from the company commander and one from the Army authorities we see more about it and about the regiment's role in the famous battle and the capture of Santiago, Captain F. W. Fuger, who then commanded the company, wrote the following:

"None of Sergeant Arneson's friends can be more grieved than I. I had known him since he enlisted in '95 and had seen what an outstanding and meritorious soldier and man he had become. He was constantly with his company, took part in the storming of San Juan Hill with his unit and was one of the 17 men to return with the company when it reached the top of the height and chased the Spanish into the city. He was acting

ind i byen. Han fungerede som 1ste sergeant af kompaniet og blev syg af feber omkring den 17de juli. Den 19de flyttede vi vor leir og han med andre mænd blev tagne til hospitalet. Han ankom til Monlenk Point paa transportskibet Catania omtrent den 28de aug. Pvt. Woyn af mit kompani kom paa samme skib. Han fortalte at din broder var svært daarlig, og at lægen ikke ventede at han vilde staa det over. Han maa ha afgaaet ved døden under flytningen fra hospitalet eller straks efter ankomsten dertil.

F. W. Fuger, 1st Lt.
13th Inf. Co. F.

Fra Armestyret blev følgende rapport modtagen: Iver Arneson, Quartermaster serg. in 13th U. S. Inf.

Iver Arneson gjennemgik den 3 dages kamp 1-3die juli foran Santiago og forblev ved kompaniet under beleiringen og overgivelsen af byen den 17de juli. Den 18de juli blev han syg af feber. Han var for syg til at følge regimentet, da det kom nord til Camp Wykoff omkring den 25de aug. — var forflyttet til Camp Wykoff aug. 26, '98 lidende af den gule feber. — Quartermaster Sergt., Kompani F., 13th U. S. Inf. døde den 10de sept. 1898.

Ligene af dem, som blev begravne ved Camp Wykoff er blit flyttet og jordfæstet i The National Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dette er da i korthed beretningen om denne vossing, som ogsaa ofrede sit liv paa adoptivlandets alter. Det talte ikke godt for lægetilsynet i armeen, at han skulde ligge syg af feber i over en maaned. Den slags sygdom varede sjelden over en uge. Flytning af de syge især tilsjøs var neppe til det bedre under denne sygdom. Det har nok ikke værct uden grund at den hele ledelse af dette felttog har været saa skarpt kritiseret.

BREV FRA FOX RIVER 1842.

Til velagtede Bjørne Olsen Vaale,
Vosse Prestegjæld, Bergens Stift.

Kjære svigermoder med Eders børn!

I anledning af at Eders skrivelse, som var af den lst|e mai 1841 er mig tilhændekommet den 25de december s. a. saa maa jeg tilbagesende Eder en skrivelse, som er mit hjertes tilskyndelse, for at underrette Eder om vores forsyns anvisning. Gud være lov og tak, vi ere nu alle af os ved en god helse, og jeg vender mig med taknemmelighed til Gud som har styret min vei, saa jeg har kjøbt mig et stykke land af 26 acres af skovland, som er beliggende i LaSalle County ved Fox River, 7 mile fra staden Ottawa, nærliggende til de andre bosatte norske; og jeg har at betale 10 dollar for hver acre, og hvilket samme land var kjøbt af regjeringen før. Derfor er det altid kostbarere

First Sergeant and became ill with Yellow Fever on July 17. We moved our camp on the 19th and he and several other men were moved to the hospital. He arrived at Monlenk Point on the transport ship, Catania, about August 28. Pvt. Woyn, of my company, was on the same ship. He said that your brother was very bad and the doctors didn't expect him to live. He must have died while being transferred to the hospital, or shortly thereafter.

F. W. Fuger, 1st Lt.
13th Inf. Company F

From the army authorities we received the following report:

Iver Arneson went through the 3-day battle from July 1-3 in front of Santiago and was with his company during encampment and the surrender of the city on July 17. He became ill with fever on July 18. He was too sick to go north with his regiment when they moved to Camp Wyckoff about August 25 — was moved to Camp Wyckoff August 26, 1898 suffering of Yellow Fever. — Quartermaster Sergeant, Company F., 13th U, S. Infantry died September 10, 1898.

The bodies of those, who were buried at Camp Wyckoff were moved and reburied in The National Cemetery, Brooklyn, NY.

This, then, is a brief narration about this vossing, who also gave his life on the altar of his adopted country. It didn't speak very well for the Army Medical Corps that he should lie ill of fever for more than a month. This type of illness usually only lasts a week. Movement of the patient to sea hardly was good for this illness. It isn't without basis that the entire leadership of this field expedition has been sharply criticized.

LETTER FROM FOX RIVER 1842.

To the esteemed Bjørne Olsen Våle,
Voss Parish, Bergens Diocese.

Dear mother-in-law and Thy children!

At the occasion of Thy letter, of May 1, 1841, which I received December 25 of the same year, must I return to Thee a letter, which is my heart's prompting to inform Thee about our allotment of divine providence. God be praised and thanked, we are all in good health, and I turn to God with gratitude, who has guided me so that I have purchased a piece of land consisting of 26 acres of woodland, lying in LaSalle County by the Fox River, 7 miles from the town of Ottawa, lying near the other settled Norwegians; and I paid 10 dollars for each acre, for the same land that had been bought from the government before. Therefore it is always more expensive to buy it the second

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

at kjøbe af andre igjen; og især saadant skovland; thi samme er jo heromkring ubetydeligt af i henseende til de store prærier. Og her er mere af det samme land, at kjøbe, om jeg vil med tiden kjøbe mere. Vi fandt os ikke behag i at flytte til et andet sted.*) Her er gode udsigter for vore børn. Min ældste søn, Erik, tjener hos en kjærlig og omhyggelig mand i staden Ottawa og skal erholde 100 dollar og klæder for dette aar, og ikke betydeligt arbeide; just til at staa paa krambod eller et "staar", som det her kaldes, og udsælge alslags, af hvad de begjærer. Min anden søn, Torkel, er hjemme hos os; ogsaa min tredie søn, som blev født til verden den 14de april 1841 i staden Ottawa og blev givet navnet Chjale B. Larson.**) Og min ældste datter, Randvei, tjener i staden Ottawa hos den samme mand som før og erholder 3 ort efter norsk regning for ugen; dog ikke klæder. Ligeledes Ragnhild er hos den samme mand, som hun har været hos nu i 2 aar for mad, klæder og skole. Mine børn har forglemt at læse norsk; dog har de lært noget i det engelske sprog at læse og skrive, som jeg haaber inden en tid vil blive til fremgang og oplysning. Her er god anlæg for skoler baade til at lære læse, skrive og regne. Ethvert skoledistrikt kan opsøge sig skoleholder, hvor han vil for den betaling, som de blive akkorderet om.

Jeg erfarede det i Eders forrige skrivelse, som var af datum den 30te marts 1839, at der blev en forandring hos Eder, siden vi reiste, — at vor kjære fader Torkel Johannesen er ved døden borti gangen, hvorover det gjør os en dyb betenkning, at vi ere alle dødelige mennesker og skal alle gaa den samme vei igjennem og samles med ham og alle for den alvidende Guds domstol; og vi ønsker at vide nøie, hvorledes de gjenlevende lever og finder sig fornøiet, dog helst min svigermoder.

Vi har ingen skrivelse faaet fra Bjørne Olsen; men vi haaber med tiden og leilighed at se en skrivelse fra ham. Jeg ønsker, at I maatte finde Eder saa vel fornøiet som vi. Vi flyttede i vort eget hus den 17de juni 1841, hvilket er et middelmaadigt godt hus. Jeg vil ogsaa underrette Eder om, at min kone var i besøg hos Ole Knutsen Grove og hans kone den 6te, 7de og 8de juni d. a. hvilket er paa en længde 12 engelske mil fra mit til deres hus og opholdssted. Og hun fandt dem i god forfatning i alle maader og de levede alle vel med helse og sundhed. Jeg har ogsaa bestemt mig til inden kort tid at reise for at se ham og hans familie. Vi kan ikke begge reise fra vores hjem og vore kreaturer paa en gang. Jeg har ogsaa nylig været hos Lars Godskalkson Møn, og erfarede, at han levede vel i alle maader med helse, sundhed, han og hans kone.

*) Hans to brødre havde fulgt Kleng Peerson til Misouri.
**) Charles B. Erikson.

time; especially woodland, because it is not common compared to the extensive prairies. There is more similar land for sale if ever I want to buy more. We didn't feel like moving to another place.*) Here there are good possibilities for our children. My oldest son, Erik, works for an agreeable and careful man in the town of Ottawa and shall receive 100 dollars and clothing for this year, and it isn't difficult work, only standing in a shop or "staar", as they call it here and selling all kinds of things, whatever is desired. My second son, Torkel, is at home with us; also my third son, who was born to this world April 14, 1841 in the town of Ottawa and was named Chjale B. Larson.**) My oldest daughter, Randvei, serves in the town of Ottawa at the same man as before and obtains, by Norwegian calculation, 3 orts a week, but not clothes. And my Ragnild is working for the same man where she has been now for food, clothing and school. My children have forgotten how to read Norwegian, but have learned some of the English language, both reading and writing, which I hope in time will help them progress and in edification. Here there is a good situation for schools for learning to read, write and cipher. Each school district can employ their own teacher, whatever he will for that salary they agree upon.

I learned from Thy previous letter, that was dated March 30, 1839, that there had been a change with Thee, since we left, — in that dear father, Torkel Johannesen has left via death, which makes us consider deeply, we are all mortal beings and will go the through the same path as he and meet everyone before the all-knowing God's judgment chair; and we want the details of how you still living are, and especially about my mother-in-law.

We haven't had any letter from Bjørne Olsen, but we hope to see a letter from him in time and opportunity. I wish that Thee find Thyselves as we. We moved into our own house on June 17, 1841, which is a reasonably good house. I also want to relay to Thee that my wife was on a visit to Ole Knutsen Grove and his wife the 6th, 7th and 8th of June, this year, which is 12 English miles from my to their house and living place. She found them in good condition in all aspects and they were all well and healthy. I have decided to go to see him and his family in a little while. We can't both of us go from our home and animals at the same time. I recently was at Lars Godskalkson Møn's, and learned that he lived well in all regards with health and vigor, he and his wife.

*) His two brothers have followed Kleng Peerson to Missouri.
**) Charles B. Erikson.

Jeg vil for denne gang afbryde min skrivelse med en kjærlig og venlig hilsen fra mig, min kone og vore børn til en og hver af Eder alle vore velbekjendte venner og paarørende, at vi lever vel.

Og vær da kjære svigermoder med Eders børn først og sidst hilset fra os alle. Lev vel! Jeg ønsker Dem alle livets timelige og aandelige velgaaende.

LaSalle County, Stat af Illinois, den 24de juni 1842.

Lars Eriksen Rekve.

Til Ragnild Olsdatter Vaale.

I want to stop for this time with a dear and friendly greeting from me, my wife and our children to each and every one of Thee and all our familiar friends and relatives, that we live well.

And be, dear mother-in-law with Thy children first and last, greeted from us all. Live well! I wish Thee all life's worldly and spiritual fortune.

LaSalle County, State of Illinois, June 24, 1842.

Lars Eriksen Rekve.

To Ragnild Olsdatter Våle.

ET OG ANDET FRA VOSS.

Vossebanen var 40 aar forleden sommer. Den blev aabnet for drift den 11te juli 1883, og har hele tiden vist sig som et lønsomt foretagende med øgende betydning for bygderne. Trafiken, som det første aar er opgivet til 5600 tons af gods og 214,800 reisende, var i 1920—21 225,310 ton af gods, og de reisendes antal var 3,498,787.

Med Vossebanen var første del af forbindelseslinjen mellem øst og Vestlandet færdig. Men det tog 14 aar før den næste strækning blev aabnet for drift, nemlig strækningen over fjeldet til Hallingdal, som blev aabnet i 1907. Og først i 1909 blev linjen færdig til Hønefos, Ringerike, hvorfra der allerede var bane til Kristiania.

— Den 1ste august havde de norske afholdsvenner storlogemøde paa Voss. En masse deltagere fra alle dele af landet indfandt sig til dette. Om kvelden var der fest i Nam med taler af forskjellige personer om afholdsarbeidet. Det fremgik af disse, at man følte sig sveget af styremagterne under de bekjendte traktatforhandlinger med Spanien, at man nu maatte arbeide sterkere i hver sin kreds og saa optræde med større klem ved næste afstemning, naar afholdsspørgsmaalene kommer op.

— Erik Hirth, som i 25 aar har været lærer i Bergen var 50 aar den sidste juli og var i den anledning meget omtalt i aviserne i Bergen og Voss. Han har taget fremragende del i ungdomsarbeidet og er formand for bondeungdomslaget i Bergen. Han er ogsaa maalmand og ivrer for alt norsk.

— Sagfører Schanks, en anden velkjendt mand paa Voss, fyldte 75 aar den 17de august. Han var født i Trondhjem. I 1874 tog han juridisk embedseksamen og kom, i 1877 til Voss, hvor han saaledes har været i 46 aar og fremdeles praktiserer som jurist.

— Knut K. Gjelle, som i en aarrække har været lærer og indehavt alle komunale stillinger i Alstahaug, Helgoland, Nordlandspresten Peder Dass's bekjendte sæde, skrev om, — der han sad hjemme og tænkte paa

ONE THING AND ANOTHER FROM VOSS.

The Voss Railway was 40 years old last summer. It was opened for operation, July 11, 1883, and has shown itself to be a profitable undertaking the entire time with increasing importance to the districts. The traffic, which in the first year was reported as 5600 tons of freight and 214,800 passengers in 1920-21 was 225,310 tons of freight and 3,498, 787 passengers.

The first portion of the connection between the east and west country was completed with the Voss Railway. But it was 14 years before the next section was open for business, namely the stretch over the mountains to Hallingdal that was opened in 1907. Only in 1909 was the line open to Hønefoss, Ringerike, from which there already was a connection to Kristiania.

—The 1st of August the Norwegian Temperance Friends had their big group meeting at Voss. A large crowd of participants attended. In the evening, there was a party at Nam with speeches about the temperance work by various people. It was interpreted from these that they felt hindered by the authorities during the familiar treaty negotiations with Spain, so people will have to work more strongly in their areas in order to increase the pressure at the next election, when the temperance question will come up.

—Erik Hirth, who has been a teacher for 25 years in Bergen was 50 years last July, and was considerably written about in the papers in Bergen and Voss. He is quite prominent in youth work and is the president of the Farm Youth Association in Bergen. He is a language man and enthusiastic about everything Norwegian.

—Attorney Schanks, another familiar man at Voss, was 75 the 17th of August. He was born in Trondheim. In 1874, he was graduated in law and came to Voss in 1877, where he has been for 46 years and continually practiced as a lawyer.

—Knut K. Gjelle, who for years has taught and occupied public positions in Alstahaug, Helgoland, and Nordland minister Peder Dass' familiar seat wrote about how, — he sat at home and thought about the

festlighederne paa Voss i sommer, — hvor gjildt det hadde vore um han hadde kunna vore tilstade i heimbygdi si i dei dagane. Han va vel ikkje aaleina um da.

— Evanger Ungdomslag har udsendt indbydelse til folket I Vossebygderne om at være med paa at reise en mindesten paa Evanger om senator Knute Nelson, bygdernes største søn. Der har allerede været adskilligt tegnet til dette. Knut Mæstad, Evanger, er formand i styret.

— Som det vil sees paa et andet sted anmoder Jenny Arneson vossingerne i Amerika om at kjøbe huset, hvori senator Knute Nelson er født og levede de første 6 aar af sit liv. Det vilde vist være svært bra, om dette blev gjort. Stuen burde ialfald bevares, derom kan der ikke være tvil.

— Guri Styrksdaiter Aga, som var født paa Voss den 11te august 1824, opdragen paa Kongstun, Granvin, og for 81 aar siden gift med Johannes J. Aga, senere stortingsmand, lever endnu og er i bedste velgaaende trods sin høie alder af over 99 aar.

— Pastor J. J. Ekse fra Amerika prædikede søndag den 19de aug. i Evangerkirken, i hvilken han var døbt. Søndag den 2den september prædikede han i Nesheims kapel, Eksingedalen.

— Vossingen Martin Mølster vandt i Stavanger ihøst Norgesmesterskabet i kulestøitning og satte 2 nye rekorder. Han vandt guldmedalje og 2 ekstrapræmier — den ene som bedstemand paa Vestlandet og den anden for landsdistrikterne.

— Landsmaalet paa Voss seirer overalt. I Evanger har herredsstyret vedtaget at alle faste opslag paa jernbanestationerne og i lokaltogene skal være paa landsmaal. Kirkefolket har ogsaa krævet at Liturgien i Kirkerne skal være paa landsmaal.

— Et par stygge ulykker har hændt paa Voss. En 13-aars gut Trygve J. Ygre druknede i dammen ovenfor Rognsfossen, hvor han og en anden gut holdt paa at fiske. I Evanger faldt snedker Ole Hemre ned fra taget af et nyt hus og forslog sig svært.

— Sogneprest O. Olavson, den bekjendte historiegransker om Hardanger og Voss, fyldte den 3die sept. 80 aar, og fik i den anledning kongens fortjenstmedalje i guld. Den blev overrakt af Fylkesman Friis Peterson i overvær af presterne paa Voss, formandskabet, formanden i Sogelaget og andre paa Voss. Olavson var født paa Soleglad i Dovre, blev i 1889 sogneprest i Ullensvang, Hardanger, tog afsked i 1913 og har siden været bosat paa Voss.

— De 7 nye gaardbrugere paa Istadmyrene er Odd Himle, Nils O. Fenne, Lars Fykse Lid, John Brækhus Opelund, Anders L. Bryn, Ole Stolen og Nils Rjodo. Hver gaard er paa 100 maal.

—Thorbjørn Anderson Kvale — den velkjendte sløidlærer paa Voss, døde den 9de september. 81 aar gammel. Mange ogsaa i Amerika vil erindre den vennesæle mand, som i 28 aar virkede som arbeids-

celebration at Voss this summer, — how nice it would have been if he could attended in his home district those days. He, most likely wasn't alone in those thoughts

—The Evanger Youth Association has sent out invitations to join them in erecting a monument about Senator Knute Nelson, the area's most famous son. Already, there have been various drawings for it. Knut Mæstad, Evanger, is chairman.

—As will be seen elsewhere another place, Jenny Arneson is requesting the vossings in America to buy the house where Senator Knute Nelson was born and lived the first six years of his life. It certainly would be nice if it were done. There can be no doubt the house should be preserved,

—Guri Styrksdatter Aga, who was born at Voss on August 11, 1824, reared at Kongstun, Granvin, and 81 years ago married Johannes J. Aga, later a Stortingsrepresentant, is still alive and in good shape in spite of the advanced age of over 99 years.

—Pastor J. J. Ekse from America preached Sunday, August 19, in the Evanger Church, in which he was baptized. On Sunday, September 2, he preached in Nesheim's Chapel, Eksingedalen.

—The vossing, Martin Mølster, in Stavanger, won Norway's championship in shot put and set two new records. He won a gold medal and two extra prizes — the one as the champion of West Norway and the other for the district.

—Nynorsk is winning everywhere in Voss. In Evanger, the town council moved that all the placards in the railway stations and on the local trains shall be in Nynorsk. The church people have also asked that the liturgy in the church be in Nynorsk.

—There have been a couple of accidents at Voss. A 13-year-old boy, Trygve J. Ygre, drowned above the dam above Rognsfossen, where he and another boy were fishing. In Evanger, carpenter Ole Hemre fell from the roof of a new house and was severely injured.

—Parish minister O. Olavson, the well-known historian of Hardanger and Voss was 80 years old, September 3, and received the King's Gold Medal. This was presented by the County Chairman Friis Peterson in the presence of the ministers at Voss, the officers and the president of the Voss Historical Society and others. Olavson was born at Soleglad in Dovre, became the parish minister in Ullensvang, Hard-anger in 1889, retired in 1913 and has since lived in Voss.

—The seven new farmers at Istadmyrene are Odd Himle, Nils O. Fenne, Lars Fykse Lid, John Brækhus Opelund, Anders L. Bryn, Ole Stolen and Nils Rjodo. Each farm measures 100 mål.

—Thorbjørn Anderson Kvale — the well-known woodworking teacher at Voss died September 8, 81 years old. Many in America will remember the friendly man, who for 28 years worked as a teacher in

skolelærer og flyttede fra kreds til kreds i bygden. Han har 3 søskende som lever i Amerika.

— Holbergsfuruen er nedhugget. Efter aaringerne som taltes af skjønsmænd kunde den ikke være mere end 194 aar. Den var efter dette ikke plantet af Ludvig Holberg, som antaget. Den maatte i saa tilfælde ha været omkring 220 aar.

— Voss-Eidebanen skal ifølge sidste overslag komme til at koste 9,8 mill. kroner. Af dette skal de interesserede distrikter betale 642,800. Stigningen i Skjervet frembyder store vanskeligheder, sa aat den ikke kan bli paa mindre end 45 pro mllle uden at koste betydeligt mere.

— Lærer Einar Seim fra Voss er udkaaret til Kirkesanger i Hol, Hallingdal. En tid forud var han lærer ved Lærdals middels-skole.

— En ung kunstner Johannes Lisheim har tildraget sig adskillig opmærksomhed paa Voss. I september havde han en udstilling paa Vangen af en hel del tegninger, malerstykker, akvareller og saadant. Der var blandt andet tegning af Mølstertunet, Tunet paa Kolle, Kvernhuset paa Gjernes, Knute Nelsons fødehjem paa Kvilekval m. m. Alt visende en rig kunstnernatur, som man haaber vil fremhjelpes.

— Det vakte betydelig opmærksomhed, at to fremragende personer fra Norges gamle skatlande, Island og Færøerne, aflagde Voss et besøg ihøst og holdt taler der. Biskop Jon Helgasen fra Island talte paa Voss den 28de september, og kongsbonde Johannes Paturson fra Færøerne talte der den 1ste Oktober. Helgasen fortalte om Island, som det er nu, og kom sluttelig ind paa, samfølelsen! mellem frendarfolket, som i de sidste tider er blit betydelig sterkere igjen. Dette drag kom endda sterkere frem fra Paturssens tale. Han lagde ikke skjul paa sin mening om at Færøerne heller burde forenes med Norge end staa under Danmark, af hvilket de faar en mindre hensynsfuld behandling.

— Man ventede paa Voss at Dr. Stub fra Amerika skulde finde anledning til at komme der og holde en tale; men anledningen tilbød sig nok ikke. Provst Barstad bekjendtgjorde, at han skulde tale der den 17de oktober; men der sees intet om at saa skede.

— Missionsprest A. Raugstad, som i 30 aar har været paa Madagaskar har udgivet en bog: "Minder fra Bara", der er godt omtalt og kanske vil læses med interesse ogsaa af vossinger i Amerika.

— Den 2den november blev der holdt en mindefest paa Vangen om 4 af døde kirkesangere, nemlig om Th. Sæve, Olav L. Kindem, Knut Opheim og J. Skjerven. Det var Vangens Skolekreds med A. Ullestad som formand, der fik dette istand. Kirkesanger T. Raugstad talte om Thorbjørn Sæve, som var kirkesanger fra 1857 til 1876 og som fremholdtes

the industrial arts schools and moved from circuit to circuit in the district. He has three siblings living in the U. S.

—The Holberg Fir has been cut down. According to the annual rings, assessors said it couldn't have been more than 194 years old. It wasn't planted by Holberg, as presumed. In that case, it would have been about 220 years old.

—The Voss-Eide Line according to the last estimate will cost about 9.8 million NKR. The involved districts will pay 642,800 of this. The grade required at Skjervet creates big difficulties, so it won't be less than 45/1000 without costing considerably more.

—Teacher Einar Seim of Voss has been chosen precentor in Hol, Hallingdal. Previously, he was a teacher at Lærdal's Middle School.

—A young artist, Johannes Lisheim, has attracted attention for various events at Voss. In September, he had an exhibition at Vangen of a great number of drawings, paintings, aquarelles and such. Among others, there was a drawing of Mølstertunet, the yard at Kolle, the mill at Gjernes, Knute Nelson's birthplace at Kvilekval and others. They all showed a rich artistic nature, which we hope, would be developed.

—It aroused significant attention, when two prominent people from Norway's old colonies, Iceland and The Faroes, paid Voss a visit last fall and spoke there. Bishop Jon Helgasen from Iceland orated at Voss on September 28, and royal farmer Johannes Paturson from The Faroes spoke there on October 1. Helgasen talked about Iceland as it is now, and finished about the solidarity! between the kinsmen which has significantly strengthened again. This feature became even more evident from Paturssen's talk. He didn't conceal his opinion that The Faroes should rather be united with Norway than stay under Denmark, from which they get a less considerate treatment.

—People at Voss expected that Dr. Stub from America would find an opportunity to come and speak; but the occasion didn't occur. Dean Barstad announced that he would speak there October 17, but it doesn't seem to have happened.

—Missionary A. Raugstad, who has spent 30years in Madagascar has published a book: "Memories from Bara", that was reviewed positively and maybe will also be read with interest by vossings in America.

—On November 2, there will be held a memorial program on Vangen about four deceased precentors, namely about Th. Sæve, Olav L. Kindem, Knut Opheim and J. Skjerven. It was Vangen's Circuit with A. Ullestad as chairman, who arranged it. Precentor T. Raugstad talked about Thorbjørn Sæve, who was a precentor from 1857 until 1876, and who carried on as

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

som en sjelden lærer især i religion og historie. Han døde 1876 bare 51 aar gammel.

Ordfører N. J. Finne talte om kirkesanger Olav Kindem, som efter Sæves død var kirkesanger til 1883. Han var ikke bare en dygtig lærer, men tog en fremragende del i bygdestyret, var for-mand i Voss sogeselskab, postaabner m. m. Han var ogsaa bare 50 aar ved sin død. Knut Opheim omtaltes af skoleinspektør Sudmann, der fremholdt hvorledes Opheim som formand i den komite, der skulde sætte skoleloven af 1889 igang, paa en dygtig maade skilte sig fra dette og ligeledes som formand i skolestyret. Skjærven omtaltes af pastor Strømme, der fremholdt det greie retskaarne væsen, han lagde for dagen.

Det havde vel ogsaa været bra om nogen havde talt om ældre kirkesangere, især om en mand som David Lemme, der var kirkesanger fra 1842 til '57 og orgelbygger m. m.

– Til de brandlidte paa Evanger kom der ind frivillige gaver til et beløb af kr. 26,082.05 og blev fordelt paa 53 personer, ifølge den skade som de led.

— To gamle kvinder døde i Voss Enkehjem med et par dages mellemrum og lagdes i fælles grav. Det var Martha P. Ulvund eller senere Haga, som var 99 aar, og Anna O. Tesdal, 96. De var begge raske og røringe til for et par aar siden.

———

TIL VOSSINGER I AMERIKA.

———

Stova paa Kvilekvaal i Evanger der Knut Nelson levde sine fyste barneaar.

Her kjem eg og bed,
aa riv meg kje ned,
for her leika kulten han Knute,
den tid han var ørliten gute.

Aaa lat meg faa staa,
ver inkje so braa,
og tyn ikkje minnet um Knuten,
den gjævaste Ævongaguten.

Aa berga meg no,
sjaa timbra er god,
og enno ho toler ei bot eller tvo,
naar timbra og toka fær standa i ro.

Aa berga meg snart,
gjer bygdemuseum av meg i ein fart!
So stettar eg Ævongabygdi sin tarv
og gøymer so truge all Ævongaarv.

an exceptional teacher especially in religion and history. He died in 1876, only 51 years old.

Attorney N. J. Finne talked about precentor Olav Kindem, who after Sæve's death was the precentor until 1883. Not only was he an excellent teacher, but also took a leading role in the government of the district, he was president of the Voss Historical Society, postmaster and other. He was just 50 years at his death. Knut Opheim discussed school inspector Sudmann, who continued as chairman, after Opheim, of the committee, that started the School Law of 1889, and in a competent manner distinguished himself in this as well as chairing the schoolboard. Skjærven discussed Pastor Strømme, who continued the straightforward pension service he'd brought to light.

It would have been nice if someone had said something about the precentors of longer ago, especially about a man like David Lemme, who was precentor from 1842 to '57 and organ builder and more.

—The fire victims at Evanger got donations of 26,082.05 NKR and it was divided among 53 people in proportion to the damage they suffered.

—A couple days separated the deaths of two old women at Voss Widow's Home and they were buried in a common grave. They were Martha P. Ulvund, later Haga, who was 99 years and Anna O. Tesdal, 96. Both were agile and active until a couple years ago.

———

TO THE VOSSINGS IN AMERICA.

———

The house at Kvilekvål in Evanger where Knut Nelson spent his early childhood.

Here I come and plead,
Don't tear me down,
Because here plays the stocky Knute,
that time when he was a little boy.

Oh, let me stand,
Don't be so impatient
And don't forget Knute,
The noblest "Evanger" boy.

And save me now,
See the timber is good,
And yet, she can survive a penalty or two,
When the forest and fool can stand in peace.

And save me soon,
Build the town museum about me quick!
Then I'll support "Evanger" district's good,
And faithfully preserve the "Evanger" legacy.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Gilde utflutte vener!

Eg kjem med helsing og bod fraa heile det gamle Voss i dag. Det gjeld aa berga denne gamle stova fraa ødeleggjing med tider. Og det bør vera ei kjær plikt for vosse-amerikanarar framum alle aa faa legg ja ein skjerv til dette fyremaalet og soleis æra Knute Nelson sitt minne. For i denne stova paa Kvilekvaal livde han sine fyrste barneaar, upp og ned steintroppi, ut for døri sprang han dagleg. Her er det rettborne Knute Nelson-minnet. Voss og Evanger meinast reisa han ein bauta! Lat skura, endaa um eg og fleire med meg heller hadde set det hadde vorte eit Knute Nelson-fond til hjelp for gaaverik Evangerungdom t. d. Men reisa bauta til minne um han Knute og samstundes lata stova som han budde i verta nedrivi, det maa aldri henda. Ikkje berre som eit minne um Nelson bør denne stova vernast, for etter bileti aa døma maa ho og ha kulturverd som eit minne fraa gamall tid, byggjemaaten, inn-reidnaden, alt. Og daa er ho sjølvkrivi til aa verta Evanger bygdemuseum som Voss hev Finneloftet og Mølstergarden. Difor bed eg styret for Vosselaget føra tanken ut i livet, faa sett i gang ei innsamling til aa faa kjøpa denne stovebygnaden med eldhuset og grunnen og sett ho i horveleg stand og so gjeva Evanger bygnaden til dette fyremaalet, sjølvsagt med plikt til aa halda ho ved like seinare. Det vilde vera ei fin takk til Evanger fraa det rike og mektige Amerika for den gjæve gaava Amerika fekk i Knute Nelson og hans arbeidskraft. Difor burde det og vera høve for andre Amerika-folk enn nett utflutte vossar til aa vera med i gaava. Ingen som skyna og sette verd paa Knute Nelson burde vera utestengd. Men Vosselaget i brodden for upptaket! Ingen er nærare til! Og so de vosse-amerikanarar som er komne lengst i forgrunnen i pressa og politikken, slaa til ljod for tanken og hjelp han fram! Tanken kom til meg gjenom maalarstykket hans unge Johs. Lidsheim av dene stova, og det er ogso han som etter mi uppmoding gratis hev skore klisjeen til biletet ovanfor. Og denne tanken hev ikkje gjeve meg fred sidan, eg laut leggja han fram for dykk gjenom pressa fyrr det vert for seint. For .eigaren hev tenkt aa riva ned det gamle huset. Eg sender difor bod yver havet med denne jolehelsingi. Nøyt dykk og faa freda um dette Knute Nelson.-minnet! Ver med alle som sette verd paa han Knute og livsverket hans!

Med varm helsing fraa

Jenny Arnesen, Voss.

* * *

En statue af Knute Nelson tænkes opført udenfor statskapitoliet i St. Paul, Minn. Endel bidrag til et mindesmærke indkom straks efter senatorens død, og guvernør Preus udnævnte en komite i sagens anledning. Hidtil er dog saavidt det vides, intet videre foretaget i sagen.

Splendid emigrated friends!

I come with greetings and tidings from all of old Voss today. It involves saving this old house from destruction with time. It would be a cherished duty for Voss-Americans to above all give a "yes" to this proposal and thus honor the memory of Knute Nelson. He lived his early childhood years in this house at Kvilekvål, and every day he ran up and down the stone steps and out the door. Here is the proper Knute Nelson remembrance. Voss and Evanger intend to erect a monument to him! Let it rain, even if I and several along with me would rather have seen a Knute Nelson fund for the gifted Evanger youth, e. g. But to erect a monument to Knute and simultaneously allow the house he had lived in to be razed, that must never happen. It should be saved, not only as a remembrance of Nelson should it be saved, but judging by the pictures, it also has cultural value as a reminder from old times, a building method, inner furnishings, everything. When it is destined to become Evanger's district museum just like Voss has the Finneloft and the Mølster Farm. Therefore I request the officers of the Vosselag to carry out the idea in reality, to start a collection in order to buy this living house and cooking house and lot and put them in suitable condition and give the buildings with this objective to Evanger, of course with the responsibility of their maintaining it. It would be a thank you to Evanger from the rich and powerful America for the gifts they got from Knute Nelson and his abilty to work. Therefore, it ought to be the need for other American people not only emigrated vossings to be part of thus gift. Nobody who liked and valued Knute Nelson would be excluded. But the Vosselag is in the vanguard for the collection! No one is more closely involved! Therefore, the Voss-Americans who have progressed the most in the foreground of the press and of politics, wake up and help this onward. The thought came to me by virtue of the paintings of the house by young Johs. Lidsheim and it is also he that according to my encouragement, has carved clichés in the upper part of the pictures. This thought hasn't given me any peace since, and I must present it to you via the press before it is too late. The owner of the house is thinking of tearing down this old house. I send tidings over the sea with this Christmas greeting. Use this opportunity to preserve the memory of Knute Nelson! Join everyone else in setting value on Knute and his life's work.

With warm greetings from

Jenny Arneson, Voss.

* * *

A statue of Knute Nelson is to be erected outside of the state capitol in St. Paul, MN. A number of donations came in shortly after the senator's death, and governor Preus appointed a committee for this purpose. Thus far we don't know whether any action has been taken in the matter.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

BLANDEDE MEDDELELSER.

Anders A. Kindem, Minneapolis, var i juli maaned paa besøg i Madison, Wis., og tilbragte mestedelen af maaneden i byens nærhed. Han har drevet som snedker, kontraktør, eiendomshandler og saa begyndt i forretning med kul og ved. Tog en maaneds ferie, som han med familie benyttede til at besøge Madison og det berømte Koshkonong. Ved Lake Riply ved Cambridge, Wis., tilbragte de længere tid. Hans søster Ingeborg Kindem, som er sygepleierske i Chicago, tilbragte en tid paa diakonissehjemmet her i august. Deres broder Bjarne Kindem kom paa den tid til Amerika og reiste til Minneapolis.

* * *

Advokat Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, var en af deltagerne til Luther Broderskabs aarsmøde, som holdtes i Madison sidste uge af september. Sekretæren havde fornøielsen af en lang samtale med ham over telefonen. Markve er født i Amerika men er svært interesseret i Vosselaget, hvis sekretær han var i 1916. Vossemaalet taler han saa godt som nogen. "Vossingen" syntes han svært bra om. Man længtede formelig efter hvert nummer, sagde han. Redaktøren takker, fordi han ringte op.

* * *

Bryngel Olson Berge, som fra 1893 har været bosat i Chicago, var i Madison, Wis., i september og aflagde redaktøren et besøg. Han har i mange aar været typograf og haandteret en større sættemaskine, men har nu sluttet. Han har forresten været heldig nok til at erhverve sig en betydelig eiendom i Chicago. Hans hustru Anna L. Opheim (Vestbygden) døde den 3die Nov. 1922. Hr. Berge ønskede alle udkomne numre af "Vossingen" — hvert eneste nummer, sagde han, — for det er den mest interessante læsning, han kunde faa. Han lovede at sende os skrivelser fra Chicago, og for en tid siden modtoges nedenstaaende bemærkekesyærdige stykke fra laget:

Til Betragtning for Vosselaget.

Vosselaget er endnu en begyndelse, men en meget god begyndelse. Til videre fremme af laget synes jeg, at det nationale Vosselag egentlig skulde være en storloge med alle lokale Vosselag som underordnede loger. Storlogen skulde have møde mindst en gang om aaret, og dens medlemskab skulde bestaa af deltagere fra de lokale loger med lovlig stemme af en vis procent af medlemsantallet i logerne for at afgjøre alle love og forslag.

MIXED ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Anders A. Kindem, Minneapolis, visited Madison, WI, in July and spent most of the month near the city. He has worked as a carpenter, contractor, real estate dealer and begun a business selling coal and wood. He took a month vacation which he and his family utilized to visit Madison and the famous Koshkonong. He spent quite a bit of time at Lake Ripley, Cambridge, WI. His sister, Ingeborg Kindem, who is a nurse in Chicago, spent some time at the deaconess home here in August. Their brother, Bjarne Kindem came to America at that time and went to Minneapolis.

* * *

Attorney Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, was one of the participants in the Lutheran Brotherhood annual meeting, held in Madison, the last week of September. The secretary had the satisfaction of holding a long conversation with him on the telephone. Markve was born in America but is very interested in the Vosselag, whose secretary he was in 1916. He speaks the Voss dialect as well as anyone. He is quite pleased with the "Vossingen". He actually yearns for each issue, he said. The editor thanks him for the call.

* * *

Bryngel Olson Berge, who has lived in Chicago since 1893, was in Madison, WI, in September and paid the editor a visit. He has been a typographer and operated a big typesetting machine but has stopped working now. Anyway, he was lucky enough to obtain a significant property in Chicago. His wife, Anna L. Opheim (Vestbygden), died November 22, 1922. Mr. Berge wished for each issue of "Vossingen" — each single issue, he said — because they the most interesting reading he could get. He promised to send us letters from Chicago and recently we received the remarkable item below for the lag.

For consideration by the Vosselag.

The Vosselag is still in beginning, but a mighty good beginning. For further promotion of the lag, I think, that national Vosselag really should be the master lodge with all the local Vosselag as subsidiary lags. The master lag would have a convention at least once a year and its membership would be constituted of the participants in the local lags with valid votes according to the membership of their lag to decide all the rules and motions. Certain activities could be meaningfully extended

dertil skulde virke grenene udvides betydelig i retning af sygehjælp og assurance o.s.v. hvilket alt vilde have til følge, at man tager mere interesse i samfundet til deres egen financielle og sociale nytte. Man vil da have noget at knytte sig til; det vil være umagen værdt at være medlem, tilslutningen vil bli meget større og stadigere, og ikke dvindle bort, som det nu gjør paa mange steder. Skriftet "Vossingen" vilde da komme ud en gang om maaneden, maaske om ugen og Vosselaget vilde blive den mest elskede organisation som kunde tænkes for vossinger. Enhver som er født paa Voss eller stammer derfra, skulde slutte sig til laget akkurat som man slutter sig til et kirkesamfund. Dette program skulde overveies og diskuteres i vore vosselag saasnart leilighed gives. De vossinger, som ikke da slutter sig til laget, vil snart glemme det kjære gamle Voss. Skriv til "Vossingen" alle som ønsker et udvidet, fuldbart og komplet Vosselag, saa at vi kan vide, hvorvidt det bærer frugt.

Bryngel O. Berge,
Chicago.

* * *

Nils Johnson, af det kjendte firma Johnson Chair Company, Chicago, og hustru Martha, f. Findall, feirede sit guldbryllup den 23de oktober s. l. Et stort antal af slegt og venner indfandt sig i den anledning i deres hjem. Disse kom fra Wisconsin, Minnesota, Syd og Nord Dakota foruden fra forskjellige steder i Illinois og udgjorde flere hundrede personer. Et festmaaltid havdes om kvelden efterfulgt af taler og musik. Dommer Oscar Torrison fungjerede som kjøgemester. Taler holdtes af pastor J. A. Leas, til hvis menighed brudeparret hører, Dr. G. Torrison mindedes i sin tale brudeparrets forældre. Joseph A. Johnson, guldbrudgommens nevø, talte paa barns og barnebarns vegne. Advokat Mosser læste en resolution fra Treenighedskirken. Mrs. Oscar Haugen frembragte en gratulation fra The Valla Club. Major Birger Osland overrakte, ledsaget af en stemningsfuld tale, en vakker present i guld fra Chicago Pioneer Club, hvis president Nils Johnson er. En resolution oplæstes fra The Old Time Printers Association. Guldbrudgommen var nemlig en tid beskjæftiget som typograf og journalist. Andre talere var fhv. Minister N. A. Grevstad, Henry I. Hertz, Pastor S. P. Long og John Hovland. Sluttelig holdt Guldbrudgommen selv en interessant tale, hvori han blandt andet fortalte flere smaahistorier fra gamle dage. Mrs. Joseph Johnson og Mrs. Jacobson gav musikalsk underholdning mellem talerne.

Nils Johnson, som nu er 80 aar, er søn af John Larson Gjerdager, som med familie kom til Amerika i 1850 og bosatte sig paa Jefferson Prairie.

in the direction of nursing care and insurance, e. g. which all will have to be later, when people take more interest in society than in their own financial and social needs. People will have something to relate to; it will be unmatchable to be a member, eventually it will get bigger and more constant, and not dwindle away as it is now doing many places. The newsletter, "Vossingen", will the come out once a month, maybe weekly, and the Vosselag will become the most beloved organization one could think of, for vossings. Everyone who has been born at Voss or who stems from there would join the lag the same as one joins a church society. This plan should be considered and discussed in our Vosselag at the next opportunity. Those vossings who don't join the lag will soon forget the dear old Voss. Everyone who wishes an expanded, mature and complete Vosselag should write to "Vosselag" so that we can learn how far this bears fruit.

Bryngel O. Berge,
Chicago.

* * *

Nils Johnson, of the famous firm of Johnson Chair Company, Chicago and his wife Martha, neé Findall celebrated their golden wedding October 23. a large number of relatives and friends attended the occasion at their home. They came from Wisconsin, Minnesota, South and North Dakota in addition to several places in Illinois and consisted of several hundred people. A banquet was served in the evening followed by speeches and music. Judge Oscar Torrison functioned as master-of-ceremonies. Speeches were made by Pastor J. A. Leas, to whose congregation the married couple belong, Dr. G. Torrison remembered the couple's parent in his talk. Joseph A. Johnson, the gold-grooms nephew talked on behalf of the children and grandchildren. Attorney Mosser read a resolution from Trinity Church. Mrs. Oscar Haugen produced congratulations from The Valla Club. Major Birger Osland presented, accompanied by a moving speech, a handsome present in gold from the Chicago Pioneer Club, whose president is Nils Johnson. A resolution was read from The Old Time Printers Association. The gold-groom was employed as a typographer and journalist at one time. Other speakers were the former Minister N. A. Grevstad, Henry I. Hertz, Pastor S. P. Long and John Hovland. In conclusion, the goldbridegroom himself gave an interesting talk in which he included several anecdotes from the early days. Mrs. Joseph Johnson and Mrs. Jacobson gave musical entertainment between the speeches.

Nils Johnson, who now is 80 years, is a son of John Larson Gjerdager, who came to America with his family in 1850 and settled on Jefferson Prairie.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Guvernør Nestos var i New York og talte ved handelskammerets aarsmøde der den 15de nov. s. 1. I sin tale omtalte han de modstridende opfatninger, som gjorde sig gjældende mellem Østen og Nordvesten og nævnte, hvor vanskeligt det især syntes at være for New York handelstand at sætte sig ind i forholdene og den aand, som var den herskende i Nordvesten. Han udviklede derpaa hvorledes tilstanden var iblandt farmerne og hvad der havde foraarsaget de politiske rivninger der i de sidste aar. Nævnte om, at en stor del af farmerne maatte arbeide 14—16 timer i døgnet for at reise en avling, som man fandt ikke gav vederlag for omkostningerne, og hvor store priser der var paa alle fornødenheder, de maatte kjøbe. Der har været tale om beskyttelsestold eller fastsættelse af hvedepriser, men man havde fundet, at regjeringen ikke havde taget fornødent hensyn til deres klagemaal, hvad der havde bragt mistro og gjort, at mange har været rede til at følge selvbestaltede ledere, som med stor veltalenhed har lovet forbedringer ved midler, som vides at være usunde. Men man maatte ikke tro at farmerne i Minnesota og Dakotaterne var socialister, bolshevister, komunister, røde, radikale og uvidende barbarer, som mange af Østens industrielle ledere synes at mene. En saadan mening var ligesaa uberettiget som man i Nordvesten mente, at New Yorks handelstand var en flok snedige bedrager, der gjennem Wall street søgte at frarøve farmere og arbeidere deres ærligt fortjente løn, fordi at der kunde findes slige iblandt den. Han forklarede saa nærmere om sin egen stat, hvad der var gjort og dens store muligheder; — sagde om folket, at det' var en klasse af hjem-eiere og hjem-elskere, flittige og samvittighedsfulde, gudfrygtige og ærlige i sin vandel med tro paa kirken og skolen og respekt for lov og ret. Han sluttede med at udtale en forvisning om, at man ved at kjende den herskende aand i det store Nordvesten, vilde skatte folkets idealer og karakter mere tilfulde og faa fornyet tro og tillid til Nord Dakota.

Governor Nestos was in New York and spoke November 15, at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. In his speech, he discussed the opposing concepts that were presently extant between the East and the Northwest and told how difficult it seemed to be for the New York businessmen to understand the conditions and attitudes that were prevailing in the Northwest. He then developed about how circumstances were among the farmers, and what was the cause for the political discord in the last year. He told how most of the farmers had to work 14—16 hours a day in order to raise a harvest, which one found didn't give remuneration for the expenses, and how high all the prices were for all the provisions they had to buy. There has been some talk of protective tariffs or of price setting of wheat, but they have discovered that the government doesn't pay the essential consideration to their complaints and that this brings mistrust and makes many afraid to follow the self-appointed leaders, who with great confidence promise improvement of the conditions which they feel are unsound. Nevertheless, people didn't want to believe that the farmers in Minnesota and the Dakotas are Socialists, Bolsheviks, Communists, reds, radicals or uninformed barbarians as many of the industrial leaders in the East seemed to think. A similar attitude is equally unjust when the people in the Northwest think New York's commercial world consists of a group of crafty swindlers who via Wall Street try to cheat the farmers and workers of their deserved earned income, because there could be found such among them. He explained about his own state, what had been achieved there and its great possibilities; he said about the populace, that they were a class of home-owners and home-lovers, energetic and conscientious, God-fearing and honorable in their conduct with belief in church, school and with respect for law and justice. He concluded by expressing a conviction that, if people got to know the predominant spirit in the big Northwest, they would value people's ideals and character and get a renewed trust and confidence in North Dakota.

DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

Torger G. Thompson, den bekjendte storfarmer og forhenværende legislaturmedlem paa Koshkonong, Wis., døde den 12te november s. 1. Han havde været sygelig de sidste par aar, men døden kom dog noget pludselig. Torsdag den 15de nov. stedtes han til hvile paa Liberty Prairie kirkegaard under usædvanlig stor deltagelse. Liberty Prairie Kirken rummede paa langt nær ikke alle, som bivaanede sørgegudstjenesten der. Pastorerne Krostu af Liberty Prairie, Siljan fra Madison, Hegge og Stubkjær fra Stoughton, talte i kirken. Krostu forrettede ved graven.

Torger Thompson var søn af Gulleik Thorstenson

DEATHS IN AMERICA.

Torger G. Thompson, the well-known big farmer and former legislator on Koshkonong, WI, died November 12, (1923). He had been ill the past two years, but death occurred suddenly. He was laid to rest in Liberty Prairie Cemetery on Thursday, November 15, with an unusually large attendance. Liberty Prairie Church didn't near hold the large crowd that was at the funeral there. Pastors Krostu of Liberty Prairie, Siljan from Madison, Hegge and Stubkjær from Stoughton, spoke in the church. Krostu officiated at the gravesite.

Torger Thompson was a son of Gulleik Thorstenson

Saude, som med forældre kom til Amerika i 1840. Hans mor var Dønot Torgersdatter Røthe. Thompson var født paa det gamle hjemsted i townet Christiana, Dane Co., Wis., i 1853 og blev boende der hele sit liv. I 1883 blev han gift med Asher Andersdatter Grimestad, som overlever ham. De fik to børn, som begge døde i barnealderen.

Om Thompsons deltagelse i det offentlige liv m. m. vil sees af "Vossingen" no. 3, 3die aarg. tilligemed hans portræt. Her skal vi nævne lidt om hvorledes hans formue, der er anslaaet til en halv million, skal anvendes.

Alt indbo og personlige eiendele i hjemstedet skal tilhøre hans hustru. Alt det øvrige er overladt i forvaring til The Central Wisconsin Trust Company af Madison og af det uddeles som nedunder anført til følgende formaal:

En sum, af hvilken indtægtet skal gaa til vedligehold af gravstedet paa Liberty kirkegaard ved Deerfield, er sat tilside. Hustruen skal have et saadant beløb af indtægten fra boet, som hun trænger; dets størrelse at bestemmes af hende. Efter hendes død skal boet deles. Af dette skal $40,000 gaa til St. Olaf College i Northfield, Minn., og udgjøre et fond, som skal hede The Torger G. Thompson Fond, hvis indtægter skal gaa til hjelp for studenter med smaa midler. Indtægten af $10,000 skal gaa til den Norsk Lutherske kirke af Amerikas Missionskasse. Indtægten af $10,000 skal betales aarlig til Wisconsin Universitet og anvendes til lægevidenskabelige undersøgelser. Indtægten af $2,500 skal aarlig betales til Martin Luther Børnehjem i Stoughton og af andre $2500 til Skaalen Gamlehjem, Stoughton. Indtægten af $5000 skal gaa til Homme Barnehjem i Wittenberg og af andre $5000 til Homme Gamlehjem samme sted. Efter dannelsen af disse fond, skal det øvrige gaa til Wisconsin Universitet som et fond til hjelp for ubemidlede studenter af skandinavisk herkomst og til bestridelse af udgifterne ved et professorat i skandinaviske sprog og literatur, som skal kaldes "The Thompson Chair of Scandinavian Languages of the University of Wisconsin," samt til dannelse af et bibliothek af bøger, som angaar skandinavisk sprog og literatur. Dette fond, som kanske vil beløbe sig til mindst $300,000 skal forvaltes af universitetsstyret. De skal afsætte en del deraf til bestridelse af lønninger til professoren ved The Thompson Chair of Scandinavian Languages of the University of Wisconsin. Resten eller saa meget deraf, som bestyrelsen finder passende, skal bruges til at hjelpe ubemidlede studenter af skandinavisk herkomst baade paa faders og moders side, naar disse andrager derom og ansøgningen er anbefalet af professoren ved The Thompson chair. Af mulige overskud skal der kjøbes bogværker som behandler skandinaviske sprog eller tillægges hovedfondet, om slige værker ikke trænges.

Saude who came to America with his parents in 1840. His mother was Dønot Torgersdatter Røthe. Thompson was born on the old homestead in the town of Christiana, Dane County, WI in 1853 and lived there his entire life. He married Asher Andersdatter Grimestad, who survives him, in 1883. They had two children, both who died in childhood.

To read of Thompson's activity in public life as well as see his portrait, we refer you to "Vossingen" no. 3, 3rd year. Here we shall mention a little about his fortune, which is estimated to be about a half million, and how it shall be utilized.

All furniture and personal property at the homestead shall belong to his wife. The remainder is placed in trust at The Central Wisconsin Trust Company of Madison and will be divided for the following purposes as recorded below.

A sum is reserved, whose income shall be used for upkeep of the burial place at Liberty Cemetery in Deerfield. The widow shall have such an amount, as she needs, the size as she determines, from the estate. The estate shall be divided after her death. From this, $40,000 shall go to St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minn., to create a fund, known as Torger G. Thompson Fund, whose income shall go to helping students with little means. The income from $10,000 shall go to The Norwegian Lutheran Church Mission treasury. The revenue from $10,000 shall be paid annually to the University of Wisconsin and used for medical research. The income from $2,500 shall be paid annually to the Martin Luther Children's Home in Stoughton and another $2500 to the Skaalen Old People's Home in Stoughton. The income from $5,000 shall go to the Homme Children's Home in Wittenberg and from another $5,000 to the Homme Old People's Home of the same place. After the establishment of these funds, the remainder shall go to the University of Wisconsin, as a fund for needy students of Scandinavian heritage and to defray the costs of a professorship in Scandinavian Languages, and shall be named "The Thompson Chair of Scandinavian Languages of the University of Wisconsin," as well as a library of books relating to Scandinavian languages and literature. This fund, which will maybe consist of at least $300,000, shall be controlled by the university management. A portion of it shall be earmarked for defraying the salary of a professor at The Thompson Chair of Scandinavian Languages of the University of Wisconsin". The remainder, or as much as the university management thinks appropriate, shall be used for needy students of Scandinavian descent on both their mother's and father's sides, when these applications are recommended by the professor in The Thompson Chair. Any excess shall be used to purchase books dealing with Scandinavian languages or added to the main legacy, if such works aren't needed.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

BERGSDALEN I EVANGER

Av Vilhelm Rogdo i "Bondebladet".

———

Her strøymer veldet innpaa deg,
her ser du fjelli reisa seg
med res og skard og haugar graa
og tjørnar smaa,
som speglar kvelven djup og blaa.

I botnen brusar stride elv,
so lufti baarar, grunnen skjelv.
Og bekker i dei bratte hall,
og fossefall
som kvite band fraa pall til pall.

Og geisledans kring haug og hø,
og glim og glans paa drivkvit snø,
som løyner stokk og stuv og stein.
Og luft so rein
til helsebot for kvar og ein.

Ein daam av dette veldet ber
det gilde, trauste folkeferd,
som voks seg vent i harde kaar,
i strid so saar
mot snø og storm og seine aar.

Bergsdalen ligg i Evanger. Han skjer seg upp fraa Dale i Bruvik. Den fyrste halvmili er dalen bratt, og der er høge stupbratte fjell og store fossar. Der er trongt og villt. Elles er dølen-nokolunde flat, og mange stader er han heller open. Der er det vent.

I Bergsdalen er 10 gardar, som er skifte i 20 bruk. Alle ligg i solhalli paa nordre sida aat elvi. Fleire ligg ikring 500 m. yver havet. Bergsdalselvi kjem fraa Hamlagrøvatnet, som ligg 23 fcm. fraa Dale. Ved Hamlagrøvatnet hev fleire vossingar og hardingar stølar. Bergsdølerne hev sine stølar i smaa tverrdalar lenger nede.

Framkoma.

Fyrr var det ikkje godt aa koma til og fraa Bergsdalen. Der var ikkje vegar. Ned til Dale var det mest uraad aa koma fram med noko. Daa var det meir framkomande yver fjellet til Bolstadøyri og Evanger. Og her for bergsdølerne baade med varor, lik og smaaborn som skulde til daapen. Um sumaren kunde dei reida; men um vinteren kom dei ikkje fram med hest. Daa maatte bergsdølerne gaa paa

BERGSDALEN IN EVANGER

By Vilhelm Rogdo in "Bondebladet".

———

Here awesome majesty overwhelms you,
here you see the mountains rear.
With ridges and gaps and grey knolls
and little lakes,
like overturned mirrors deep and blue.

In the bottom, rushes the struggling river,
so the air billows, the earth shakes,
and streams in the steep stone,
and water falls
like white ribbons from step to step.

The glittering beams round hills and heights,
glisten and reflect on white-driven snow,
that conceals treetrunks, stumps and rocks,
The air so pure,
a therapy for everyone.

A feature of this majesty asks of
the fine, reliable type of people,
that grow up in this environment,
in a struggle so demanding,
against the snow and storms and slow years.

Bergsdalen valley lies in Evanger. It cuts upward from Dale in Bruvik. For the first half mile, it is very steep; there are high steep mountains with big waterfalls. It is narrow and wild. The rest of the valley is rather flat with several widened places. It is pretty.

There are ten farms in Bergsdal, divided into 20 workings. All are in on the sunny or north side of the river. Several are 500 meters over sea level. Bergsdals River starts from Hamlagrøvatnet, which lies 23 km. From Dale. Several vossings and hardings have their summer pastures at Hamlagrøvatnet. The bergsdalites have theirs in cross-valleys farther down.

Access.

Earlier, it wasn't easy to get to and from Bergsdalen. There weren't roads. It was almost impossible to get down to Dale. It was more plausible to go over the mountain to Bolstadøyri or Evanger. The bergsdalites traveled here with their wares, corpses and little babies that were to be baptized. In the summer, they could ride, but in winter, they couldn't get through by horse. Then the bergsdalites

ski og bera eller draga det dei hadde med seg. Dei brukte lang tid fram og attende, ofte tvo-tri dagar. Stundom kom det snøstorm paa dei, og daa var dei ofte ille ute.

Hausten 1891 tok dei til aa byggja veg fraa Dale. I 1894 var han ferdig til Fosse, nedste garden i Bergsdalen. Fraa Fosse til Hamlagrøvatnet vart det bygt veg i aari 1901—1908.

No er det daa lettare for bergsdølerne aa koma fram. Dei kann køyra til Dale heile aaret, so nær som ei kort tid midt paa vinteren naar det er mykje snø. Um sumaren gjeng der bilar kvar dag, og det fer ikkje so faa framande gjenom dalen.

Gravplass og Kapell.

Bergsdølerne fekk sin eigen gravplass for vel 20 aar sidan. Han ligg umlag midt i Bergsdalen. Dei vilde og gjerne faa seg kapell, og stortingsmann h. v. Guttorm Lid gav 400 kr. til det ein gong dei kom saman og dryfte tanken. Meir hev dei ikkje fenge, so det er uvisst endaa naar dei kann taka til aa byggja.

Skulen.

Fyrst var der umgangsskule som i andre bygder. Ei tid var det skule paa tri stader i kvar krins, seinare paa tvo stader. Det er berre tvo krinsar. I 1902 vart det byggt skulehus i Øyo krins og i 1917 i Hatlestad krins. Fyrr stogga gjerne kvar lærar lenge i dalen, sume upptil 20 aar. Dei siste aari hev der vore lærarbyte ofte. No er Rangvald Nødtvedt fraa Modalen lærar i Bergsdalen.

Ikkje so faa bergsdøler hev gjenge paa ein ungdomsskule eller ein folkehøgskole. Sume hev og vore paa andre skular.

Lag.

Ungdomslag og maallag hev det aldri vore i Bergsdalen. Men der hev vore eit leselag og eit fraahaldslag. Fraahaldslaget vart nedlagt daa det hadde arbeidt i seks aar. Men interessa for fraa-haldsarbeidet var ikkje heilt burte, det synte seg i 1915, daa vart der skipa ein losje som fekk namnet "Fjelliast". Millom dei som hev gjort mest i losjen, maa ein nemna Andreas Smaabrekke, Anna Th. Lie og Helena P. Øye. Det syner att paa folkelivet at det hev vore arbeidt for edruskapen. I det store og heile er det vent, det er lite utskjemt av fyll.

I 1908 vart det skipa skyttarlag. Det er tanken aa faa upp skyttarhus, og det hev vore samla litt pengar til det.. Formenn i laget hev Johannes L. Berge og Olav Kaldestad vore.

Det er ikkje alltid so greidt for bergsdølerne aa koma saman; for gardarne ligg langt fraa einannan, og um vinteren er der mykje snø og harde stormar. Men bergsdølerne er flinke til aa gaa paa ski, so dei kjem no fram naar dei vil.

go by ski and carry or drag what they had along. They spent a lot of time en route, often two-three days. Occasionally they were caught in a blizzard, and then it was horrific.

They started building a road from Dale in 1891. It was finished as far as Fosse, the lowest farm in Bergsdalen, by 1894. The road from Fosse to Lake Hamlagrø was built in the years from 1901—1908.

Now it is easier for the bergsdalites to get out. They can drive to Dale the entire year, except for a short time in the winter, when there is too much snow. Cars go there every day during the summer, but few strangers drive through the valley.

Cemetery and chapel.

The bergsdalites got their own cemetery about 20 years ago. It lies in the middle of Bergsdalen. They also wanted to build a chapel for themselves and former Stortings-representative Guttorm Lid gave 400 NKR for it once when they were making plans. They haven't collected more so it is yet unknown when it they can start building.

The school.

Originally, there was a circuit school like the other districts. At one time, school was held in three places, later two. There are only two school districts. In 1902, they built a schoolhouse in Øye district and in Hatlestad in 1917. Before, each teacher had to plod far into the valley, some as many as 20 years. They changed teachers quite often, especially the last years. Ragnvald Nødtvedt from Modalen is the current teacher in Bergsdalen.

Many of the bergsdalites have gone on to school at youth school or a folk high school. Some have attended other schools.

Clubs.

There have never been youth clubs or language clubs in Bergsdalen. However, there have been reading clubs and Temperance Societies. The Temperance Society was discontinued after it had functioned for six years. It wasn't because the interest in anti-alcohol use was completely gone, that was evident in 1915, when a lodge called "Fjelliast" was created. Andreas Smaabrekke, Anna Th. Lie and Helena P. Øye worked the most for the lodge. It shows on the life of the people that there has been work for sobriety. All in all, as expected, there were is little drunkenness.

A shooting club was started in 1908. there is consideration of building a shooting gallery, and money has been collected for it. Johannes L. Berge and Olav Kaldestad have been presidents.

It isn't always so easy for bergsdalites to get together; because the farms are far apart and during the winter, there is a lot of snow and there are blizzards. However, the bergsdalites are good skiers and so they go where they want to.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Bergsdølerne

er strevsame og smaanøgde og greider seg med smaa innkomar. Og det trengst; for gardarne kastar ikkje mykje av seg, og umframarbeid hev det ofte vore smaatt um. No er det elles betre i so maate, det er arbeid aa faa nede paa Dale, der Bjørgvin og Bjørgvins-landet byggjer det store kraftverket sitt.

Mange bergsdøler hev flytt ut or dalen. Dei fleste hev greidt seg godt, kva dei so hev slege inn paa.

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TAKKESKRIVELSE FRA VOSSESTRANDEN.

———————

Det var om høsten 1921 der blev slaaet til lyd for at vossestrandingerne her i landet skulde hjelpe til med at skaffe penge til et orgel i Vinje eller Drøgsvoldskirken. Britha Herheim i Chicago gjorde begyndelsen, fik ind et opraab i bladene og samlede noget over hundrede dollars der i byen, saa fik maa istand en komite i Madison, Wis., med Ole S. Vinje i spidsen. Han fik tegnet noget over $50.00, John Herheim og Amund Selje samlede ind $72.00 paa Spring Prairie. Mrs. Monson, Britha Herheims søster, samlede $170.00 i Iowa og Minnesota og flere sendte vist ind penge direkte. Ole Vinje fik ivaar et takkebrev fra formanden i orgelkomiteen, og dette vil vist være af interesse for giverne og andre at se. Det lyder saa:

"Tusin tak for pengene de sendte til orgellet. Da jeg ikke kjender adressen til de sidste givere, maa jeg bede Dem være saa venlig at hilse dem alle vore hjerteligste tak for den store gave. Det var rigtigt pent af Eder, at I vilde vise hjembygden den ære at være med aa hjelpe til at skaffe orgel til den kirke, som de fleste af Eder er døbt og konfirmeret i. Naar orgeltonerne nu bruser gjennem kirken, bærer de en hilsen til Vinje menighed fra deres bygdebørn hinsides havet.

Ja, orgelet er nu kommet og tat ibrug. Det blev indviet 2den paaskedag, og De kan tro kirken var fuld af folk den dagen. Som formand i orgel-komiteen overleverte jeg da efter gudstjenesten orgelet til Vinje menighed og holdt i den anledning en liden tale, hvori jeg fremholdt hvor hyggeligt og vakkert det var, at vi havde faaet saa god hjelp fra Eder i Amerika. Det vidner, sa jeg, — paa en smuk maade om, at I fra hjemlandet har tat med baade fædre-landskjærlighed. og kjærlighed til kirken og kristendommen. Naar orgeltoneme nu lyder under kifkens hvælv, saa faar vi ogsaa gjennem dem hilsen fra venner kjendinger og slegtninger hinsides havet. For mig personlig var disse Amerika-sendinger en stor glæde, da jeg blandt givernes navne kjendte igjen mange af mine gamle

Bergsdalites.

are hard-working, of few necessities and get along on low incomes. That is necessary because the farms don't produce very much, and there is little outside work. Now, however, in one regard, it is better; there is work to be found down at Dale, where Bjørgvin and Bjørgvins-landet are building their big power plant.

Many bergsdalites have left the valley. Most of them have done well, whatever they have tried to do.

———————

THANK YOU LETTER FROM VOSSESTRANDEN.

———————

In the fall of 1921, there was an appeal to the vossestrendings in this country to help collect money for an organ in Vinje or Drøgsvold churches. Britha Herheim in Chicago started it, got an announcement in the papers and collected some over a hundred dollars there in the city, then organized a committee in Madison, WI, with Ole S. Vinje as chairman. He raised a little over $50, John Herheim and Amund Selje collected in $72.00 at Spring Prairie. Mrs. Monson, Britha Herheim's sister, gathered $170.00 in Iowa and Minnesota and several evidently sent in money directly. This spring, Ole Vinje got a thank you letter from the chairman of the organ committee, and this will probably be of interest for the donors and others to see. It goes like this:

"A thousand thank yous for the money you sent for the organ. Since I don't know the addresses of the last donors, I ask you to be so kind as to greet them and give them our heartiest thanks for the big present. It was extremely nice of you, that you should honor your home district to join in the effort to obtain an organ for that church in which most of you were baptized and confirmed. When the organ notes resound through the church, they carry a greeting to the Vinje congregation from their fellows on the other side of the ocean.

Yes, the organ has arrived and is in use. It was dedicated on the Second Day of Easter, and you can believe the church was full of people that day. As chairman of the organ committee, I, after the service, delivered the organ to the Vinje congregation and used the occasion to give a little speech in which I presented how pleasant and nice it was to get such good help from you in America. It testifies, I said, — about the kind manner that you from the homeland have used your love of your fatherland and love of your church and Christianity. When the chords from the organ are heard under the vault of the church, we will get from them also a greeting from friends, acquaintances and relatives on the other side of the sea. For me, personally, these American were of immense joy since via the names of the givers I recognized again many of my old pupils. The second

skoleelever. 2den paaskedag blev en mindedag for os om Eder, som reiste som unge mennesker forat arbeide Dere op et hjem i det fremmede land, og gaverne De sendte var os et pant paa, at det hadde gaaet godt, men at De alligevel endnu er norske i hug og haat. Det er et meget godt orgel vi har faat. Det er fra vor bedste og mest moderne orgelfabrik (Olsen & Jørgensen i Kristiania) og koster opsat i kirken lidt over 8000 kroner. Vi har enduu en gjæld af mellem 8 a 900 kroner paa det. Tiderne her er nu sterkt nedgaaende med pengemangel, saa det er just ikke den beleeiligste tid til indsamling hverken for det ene eller det andet.

Saa tilslut da en hjertelig tak til Eder allesammen. Jeg skulde have lyst til at kunne trykke hvereneste af Eder i haanden og sige tak.

Med de hjerteligste hilsener fra Eders gamle ven

N. Bjørgaas.

———

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Marta O. Ringheim, 63 aar gammel; Ivar Olsen Olde, 57; Brita G. Vethe, f. Berge, 87; Olav I. Rio, 66; Sigrid Skutle, 80; Kristi Eimstad, 20; Lars N. Herre, 29; Bryngel Anderson Skjelde, 55; Lars G. Hovda, f. paa Vestrheim, 80; Elisabeth K. Skutle, 20; Cecelia I. Eide f. Bø, 84; Anna A. Graue, f. Gjerdager, 63; Ranvei Gjerstad f. Litsheim, 63; Bryngel P. Lemme, 76; Ole J. Bryn, 85; Brita I. Lie, 21; Askel H. Øvsthus 62; Gulleik H. Grimestad, 30; Lars L. Hauge, 30; Johannes G. Rokne, 77; Thorbjørn A. Kvale, 81; Britha K. Midtun f. Hefte, .74; Maria Graue, 37; Maria Vinje, 42; Brita G. Nedkvitne, 65; Bryngel A. Hjembære 76; Godskalk K Plage, 85.

Vossestranden: Sjur K. Nesheim, 78; Gjertrud Ingebriktsdr. Sundve, 82; Ola Brekke, Mikkel I. Hole, 76; Erik H. Tufte 32; Anders O. Skjervheim d. e. 71; John Anderson Overland, 99; Gunhild E. Stalheim 87; Ole O. Høen, Ole O. Lilleteig 76.

Evanger: Brita Rongen, 44; Lars A. Hyljaraas, 90; Nils H. Horvei 65; Brytva Hernæs f. Fadnes.

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Det har stundom undret os, hvorfor man paa Voss hvor nynorsken og alt nationalt regjerer, ikke faar navnet paa bygden forandret til sin oprindelige form Vors, for idetmindste at skille bygdens navn Voss fra skolelærer Voss paa Voss og alle andre tyske vossnavne, hvoraf her er en masse i Amerika.

Easter Day became a commemorative day for us about you who left as young people in order to create a home for yourselves in a strange land, and the gifts you sent to us were signs that you were thriving, yet still were Norwegians in mind and quality. We have a very fine organ. It is from the best and most modern organ manufacturer (Olsen and Jørgensen in Kristiania) and it cost the church upwards of 8000 NKR. We still owe a balance of between 8 and 900 NKR for it. The times are strongly depressed now with shortage of money, so it isn't the most convenient time for the collection for one thing or the other.

In conclusion, a hearty thank you to each of you. I wish I could have shaken each of you in the hand and said thank you.

With the most heartfelt greetings to you from your old friend

N. Bjørgås".

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DEATHS AT VOSS.

Marta O. Ringheim, 63 years old; Ivar Olsen Olde, 57; Brita G. Vethe, neé Berge, 87; Olav I. Rio, 66; Sigrid Skutle, 80; Kristi Eimstad, 20; Lars N. Herre, 29; Bryngel Anderson Skjelde, 55; Lars G. Hovda, neé Vestrheim, 80; Elisabeth K. Skutle, 20; Cecelia I. Eide neé Bø, 84; Anna A. Graue, neé Gjerdager, 63; Ranvei Gjerstad neé Litsheim, 63; Bryngel P. Lemme, 76; Ole J. Bryn, 85; Brita I. Lie, 21; Askel H. Øvsthus 62; Gulleik H. Grimestad, 30; Lars L. Hauge, 30; Johannes G. Rokne, 77; Thorbjørn A. Kvale, 81; Britha K. Midtun neé Hefte, .74; Maria Graue, 37; Maria Vinje, 42; Brita G. Nedkvitne, 65; Bryngel A. Hjembære 76; Godskalk K Plage, 85.

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Evanger: Brita Rongen, 44; Lars A. Hyljaraas, 90; Nils H. Horvei 65; Brytva Hernæs neé Fadnes.

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It has often puzzled us, why people at Voss , where Nynorsk and everything patriotic reigns, haven't had the name of their district changed to its original form, Vors, at least to differentiate the area's name from Voss, the schoolteacher at Voss and from all the other German names, of which there are a great number in America.

No. 1. 6te Aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1924.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.
Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.

K. A. RENE, Redaktør.

No. 1 Madison, Wis., April 1924 6te aarg.

VOSSINGERNE I MADISON.

Den 8de marts liavde det lokale vosselag i Madison sit aarsmøde og en festlig tilstelning. Der var et ganske godt fremmøde, om end det daarlige veir gjorde det vanskeligt for mange udenfor byen at være tilstede.

Den nye bestyrelse blev John G. Pedersen (Hosaas), formand, John Herheim, viceformand, L. O. Havey, kasserer, og Lars A. Kløve, sekretær. En komite valgtes desuden til hjælp ved møderne. Dennes medlemmer blev O. J. Horvei, jr. Poynette, Wis., Mikkel Bystøl, Mt. Horeb, Nils Spilde, Deerfield, hvis hustru er Voss, samt Lars Murkve, Stoughton, Christina N. Kvale, Mrs. Martha Væte Hanson, Mrs. L. O. Havey og Mrs. Gulleik Pederson (Shelvik) alle af Madison.

Efterat den lille forretning var ekspederet, blev der taler, sang og musik. Pastor O. J. Preus af Spring Prairie blev først kaldt frem. Han var opvokset paa Spring Prairie nær formand Pedersons hjem og var jevnaldrende med dennes børn. Han var da blit godt bekjendt med vossingerne, hvilket havde havt til følge, fortalte han, at han ikke kunde tænke paa at tage nogen-anden til hustru end en vossepige, og en saadan fik han da ogsaa fat paa. Forresten havde han hørt tale baade om "knivavossar" og slige, som hjalp sig uden kniv i gamle dage; men selv havde han fundet, at vossingerne her i landet havde i rigt maal brugt sine evner i det godes tjeneste, hvad han haabede, at de ogsaa vilde fortsætte med.

Næste taler var advokat K. N. Nelson, der ogsaa havde en vossehustru men var selv halvt sogning og halvt gudbrandsdøl. Han fik stemningen op ved endel sandfærdige historier, blandt andet om sogningen som vilde have moro paa vossingens bekostning, men som i al gemytlighed fik svar paa tiltale. Sluttelig omtalte han betydningen af vore sammenkomster, ved hvilke man kunde mindes vort folks betydelige virke og sunde karaktertræk og bruge fædrenesproget, hvad der ikke alene var til fornøielse, men ogsaa til uvurderlig nytte og gavn.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR THE VOSSELAG
Continuation of the oldest bygdelags newsletter in America. 1857—1860.

K. A. RENE, Editor.

No. 1 Madison, Wis., April 1924 6te aarg.

THE VOSSINGS IN MADISON

On March 8, 1924, the local Vosselag in Madison had its annual meeting with festive arrangements. It was quite well attended but the poor weather made it rather difficult for many from out of town to be present.

The new board of directors consists of John G. Pedersen (Hosaas), president, John Herheim, vice president, L. O. Havey, treasurer, and Lars A. Kløve, secretary. In addition, a committee was elected to help with the meetings. Its members are O. J. Horvei, Jr. Poynette, Wis., Mikkel Bystøl, Mt. Horeb, Nils Spilde, Deerfield, whose wife is vossing, as well as Lars Murkve, Stoughton, Christina N. Kvale, Mrs. Martha Væte Hanson, Mrs. L. O. Havey and Mrs. Gulleik Pederson (Shelvik) all of Madison.

After a little business was taken care of, there were speeches, songs and music. Pastor O. J. Preus of Spring Prairie was first called upon. He had grown up on Spring Prairie near president Pedersen's home and was the same age as his children. As a result, he was well acquainted with vossings, which were his companions, he said, which had the result that couldn't think of marrying anyone but a vossing girl, and that he did. Previously, he had heard of both "knife vossings" and those who survived without knives in the old days, but he himself had found that in this country the vossings, to a great degree, had used their talents for accomplishing good and he hoped that they would continue the same.

The next speaker was attorney K. N. Nelson, who also had a vossing wife but he himself was half sogning and half gudbrandsdaling. He livened up the audience by telling some truthful anecdotes, among others about the sogning who wanted to have some fun at the expense of a vossing, but in all congeniality got tit for tat. In closing, he discussed the meaning of our meetings in which we could remind ourselves of our people's considerable work and sound characteristics and we could use our fatherland's language, which wasn't only pleasurable but also of invaluable benefit and nourishment.

Formand Pedersen omtalte det venskab og den hjælpsomhed som karakteriserede de første nybyggere og nævnte om, hvor vidt enkelte af de gamle slægter, saasom Fadnesslægten, var spredt ud-over staterne. Saa paakaldtes Odd K. Glimme, der gav en vosseskrøne tilbedste. Den 89-aarige Knut Henderson Løne talte lidt om gamle og nye tider. Redaktøren mindede om "Vossingen" og vosse-historien som alle maatte støtte som bedst. "Dovre" mandskor sang nogle numre mellem talerne. Mrs. B. N. Nelson gav ligeledes et par sangnumre tilbedste. Miss Johnson (af Grimestad-slægt), spillede nogle stykker paa piano. Sluttelig serveredes forfriskninger.

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Af vossinger, som tidlig gjorde sit indtog i Madison,, har enkelte her i skriftet allerede været nævnte, og andre vil maaske senere komme paa tale. Nu vil vi gjøre et flygtigt besøg hos vore derværende vosselagsmedlemmer. Den fornemste af dem har ogsaa været omtalt nemlig høiesteretsjustitiarius Aad J. Vinje, som har sit kontor i Kapitoliet; ligeledes skattekommissær A. J. Myrland, der dog helst regner sig for nordlænding. Gaar man. nogle kvartaler nedover øst Mifflin Street fra Kapitelet, saa finder man Nils Anderson Kvale (Guldfjerdingen), der nu er den, som længst har boet i Madison. I en aarrække har han været i postvæsenets tjeneste, men har nu trukket sig tilbage. Hans hustru, som var født paa Koshkonong, er datter efter Knut J. Hylle. De har en værdifuld eiendom hvor de lever; alle børnene er gifte.

Paa øst Wilson Street ikke fuldt saa langt fra Kapitoliet har Odd Knutson Glimme sin juveler-forretning, og er kanske den vossing, som er lettest at finde. Han satte sig til der omkr. 1906. Før var han i Whitewater, Wis. Hans hustru, Anna, er datter efter Nils Anderson Folkedal, som i flere aar opholdt sig paa Skjærve, Voss, før han i 1856 kom til Amerika og der blev gift med Christina Eriksdatter Rio (Williams), som er hendes mor. Glimme har sit hjem paa East Johnson Street og eier foruden dette ogsaa andre eiendomme i byen og paa landet.

I samme omkreds af Kapitolet bor paa østsiden Nellie Wilson paa Hancock St. Hun er fra Skorve i Evanger. Paa vestsiden omtrent samme afstand bor hendes søskendebarn Martha Andersdtr. Væte (Hanson) som er eier af et par husbygninger der. Begge er enker. Christina Nilsdtr. Kvale (Tykkebygden) tjener hos byens rigeste nordmand Magnus Swenson.

Paa hjørnet af øst Wilson Street og Baldwin St. har Lars Anderson Gavle et hus. Han er ugift; men hos ham bor Ole Sjurson Vinje, som ogsaa er Vossestrænding. Hans hustru er Johanna Eriksdtr. Rekve, og han kan saaledes ogsaa tages med blandt Vangsogningerne. Han har været lagerbetjent, gaardbruger

President Pedersen discussed the friendship and neighborliness that characterized the first pioneers and mentioned certain old families, like the Fadness lineage, that were spread out over the states. Then he called on Odd K. Glimme, who giftedly told a Voss story. The 89 year-old Knut Henderson Løne talked for a while of old and recent times. The editor reminded everyone about "Vossingen" and the Voss history and asked everyone for support. "Dovre" male choir sang some numbers between the talks. Mrs. B. N. Nelson likewise sang a couple numbers beautifully. Miss Johnson (of Grimestad-family), performed on the piano. At the end, refreshments were served.

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Some of the vossings, who were in Madison early, have been written about in this paper already and others will in turn be discussed. Now I want to make a diligent visit with our present members of Vosselag. The most prominent of them has also been written up, namely Supreme Court Justice Aad J. Vinje, who has his office in the capitol; likewise A. J. Myrland, in spite of counting himself from Nordland. If one walks some blocks down East Mifflin Street from the capitol, he finds Nils Anderson Kvale (Guldfjerdingen), who is the one who has lived in Madison the longest. For years, he had been in service with the Post Office, but now he has retired. His wife, who was born on Koshkonong, is a daughter of Knut J. Hylle. They have a valuable property where they live; all the children are married.

On East Wilson Street, not as far from the capitol, Odd Knutson Glimme has his jewelry business. He is the vossing that is easiest to find. He started here about 1906. before that, he was in Whitewater, WI. His wife, Anna, is a daughter of Nils Anderson Folkedal, who was at Skjærve, Voss, for several years before he came to America in 1856 and married Christina Eriksdatter Rio (Williams), who is her mother. Glimme has his home on East Johnson Street and in addition has several other properties in the city and out in the country.

On the east side of the same area of the capitol, lives Nellie Wilson on Hancock St. She is from Skorve in Evanger. At about the same distance on the west side lives her cousin, Martha Andersdatter Væte (Hanson), who owns a couple of apartment buildings there. Both are widows. Christina Nilsdtr. Kvale (Tykkebyden) is in service for the city's richest Norwegian, Magnus Swenson.

Lars Anderson Gavle has a house on the corner of East Wilson Street and Baldwin St. He is unmarried, but Ole Sjurson Vinje, who also is from Vossestrand, lives with him. His wife is Johanna Eriksdatter Rekve, so he can be counted among the Vang-sognings. He has worked as a stockman, farmer, and mechanic and is considered

og mekaniker og har forstaaet sig paa at bli en velstandsmand.

I næste hus paa E. Wilsen St. bor Lars Meland, som har drevet med forskjellig slags arbeide, mest med jordbrug. Han er gift med Thorbjør Arhelleren. Hos dem bor Thorbjørs børn af første ægte-skab Knut og Lars Nelson, og Anna (Mrs. Foss). Knut er maler, og Lars er snedker.

Nogle kvartaler længere i øst bor paa Williamson St. Anna Nilsdtr. Rekve (f. Gjerme), som var gift med Knut Sjurson Rekve, der døde forrige aar i Canada. Hun flyttede med børnene efter mandens død til Madison, hvor flere af hans slægtninge bor. Et kort stykke fra hende har svigersøsteren Britha Eriksdtr. Rekve sit hjem. Hun var gift med Anfin Sjurson Rekve, som døde for mange aar siden. Sønnen Sandford har været guvernørens chauffeur. Brithas og Johanna Vinjes bror Anders Erikson Rekve bor sammen med Lars Torgerson Brække (Guldfjerdingen) paa S. Dickinson St ogsaa i nærheden. Anders har arbeidet med forskjelligt, mest paa et mekanisk værksted. Han er ugift. Lars Brække, som nu i mange aar har været enkemand, har hele tiden drevet paa Gisholt værkstedet, som maskinist.

Paa Rutlege St. i dette strøg bor Arne Larson (Prestegaard) som i en liden menneskealder har været jernstøber paa Gisholt værkstedet.

Naar man gaar over Yahara elven, saa er Riverside drive den første gade paa østsiden. Der har Nils Olson Grimestad bygget et par prægtige huse, solgt det ene og bor i det andet. Han er plastrer og kontraktør, og er gift med en pige fra søndre Norge. I nærheden bor ogsaa hans tante Julia Johnson, som før var Guri Andersdtr. Grimestad.

Næst til Riverside Drive er Clemons Avenue. Der bor Lars Nilson Brække (Vossestranden) i eget hus paa et hjørne, som veifarende ikke kan undgaa at se. Han foretrækker at kalde sig Lewis Nelson. Han har for det meste arbeidet paa et af byens værksteder. Hans hustru er fra Sogn. Fra Clemons Ave. strækker Helena St. sig mod øst. Der har Kolbein Skjervheim, (som kalder sig Benny Sherven) bygget sig et vel indrettet hjem. Han har været jordbruger, værkstedsarbeider og i det sidste drevet med cementarbeide. Paa gadens anden side bor svigersønnen Johannes Herheim, som et cement-kontraktør og gjør det vist godt som de fleste vossinger. Længer borte i gaden har Knut Mørkve et prægtigt hjem. Han har længe arbeidet paa et værksted, men driver nu en elevator i en af byens store forretningshuse. Hans hustru er fra Bære i Raundalen.

Et kvartal nord for disse bor paa Winnebago St. Lyding Olson Havey, som rigtignok er født i Amerika, men er lige interesseret vossing for det. Navnet Lyding er svensk siger han, opkaldt efter

to be a well off man.

In the next house on E. Wilson St. lives Lars Meland, who has been involved with various kinds of work, mostly farming. He is married to Thorbjør Arhelleren. The children from Thorbjør's first marriage, Knut and Lars Nelson, and Anna (Mrs. Foss) live with them. Knut is a painter, and Lars is a carpenter.

Some blocks further east on Williamson St., lives Anna Nilsdtr. Rekve (neé Gjerme), who was married to Knut Sjurson Rekve, who died last year in Canada. She moved to Madison after her husband's death, where several of his relatives live. A short ways from her, her sister-in-law Britha Eriksdatter Rekve has her house. She was married to Anfin Sjurson Rekve, who died many years ago. Their son, Sandford, has been chauffeur for the governor. Britha's and Johanna Vinje's brother Anders Erikson Rekve lives together with Lars Torgerson Brække (Guldfjerdingen) at S. Dickinson St. also nearby. Anders has worked at different things, mostly in an auto shop. He is a bachelor. Lars Brække, who has been a widower for many years, has worked the entire time at the Gisholt Corp. as a machinist.

Arne Larson (Prestegaard) lives in this neighborhood on Rutledge St. For less than a generation, he has cast iron at Gisholt Corp.

When one goes over the Yahara River, then Riverside Drive is the first street on the east side. Nils Olson Grimestad has built a couple of grand houses there, sold one and he lives in the other. He is a plasterer and contractor and is married to a girl from south Norway. His aunt, Julia Johnson, the former Guri Andersdatter Grimestad lives in the vicinity.

Next to Riverside Drive is Clemons Avenue. Lars Nilson Brække (Vossestranden) lives there in his own house on the corner where a driver could hardly avoid seeing it. He prefers to use the name, Lewis Nelson. He has mostly worked at one of the factories in the city. His wife is from Sogn. From Clemons Avenue, Helena St. goes toward the east. There Kolbein Skjervheim, (who uses the name Benny Sherven) has built a organized home. He has been a farmer, factory laborer and lately he has worked with cement. His son-in-law, Johannes Herheim, lives on the other side of the street is a cement contractor and is doing well as do most vossings. Farther along the street, Knut Mørkve has a magnificent home. For a long time, he has worked in a factory, but now he is an elevator operator in one of the city's office buildings. His wife is from Bære in Raundalen.

A block north on Winnebago St., lives Lyding Olson Havey, who properly was born in America, but nevertheless, is an interested vossing for all that. The name Lyding is Swedish, he says, named for a

en god kompagnon, som hans far Ole Olson Hæve mistede netop før sønnens fødsel. Lyding Havey har været jordbruger i flere stater, men er nu eiendomshandler og eier vistnok flere huse i byen.

Lidt længere fremme svinger man fra Winnebago St. ind paa Attwood Ave. Der i 2det hus har Guri Clausdtr. Væle, som er gift med Olaus Nyborg, i lang tid havt en bageriforretning. I andet hus derfra bor for nærværende Lars Anderson Kløve og hustru, som er fra Gjerstad, Han har været cementarbeider, gaardbruger og nu mekaniker. Forresten har han været heldig i eiendomshandel og spekulerer nu paa for anden gang at bygge sig et nyt hus, hvortil granden allerede eies.

Fra Attwood Ave. gaar Rusk St. østover der bor Rognald Larson Grove i eget hus og hjem. Han arbeider ogsaa paa et mekanisk værksted. Hans hustru er fra Skjelvigen (Stranden). Hun har to brødre, Gulleik og Sivert, som bor nogle kvartaler derfra paa øst Washington Ave. Gulleik Pederson Shelvik er snedker, violinmager og eier af hus og hjem. Hans hustru er fra Sogn. Sivert P. Shelvik er tegneingeniør paa Gisholt værkstedet, opfinder og pa-tenteier. Han har eget hus, men bor nu hos broderen Gulleik, da han for et aars tid siden mistede sin hustru.

Længere øst paa samme gade bor Styrk Sjurson Rekve, der har drevet som handelsreisende og butikbetjent. Han er gift med Julia Nilsdtr. Lee fra Deerfield. De eier, et pent hjem og har landeiendomme andre steder. Gamle Sjur Anfinson Rekve var en tid hos dem, men er nu hos datteren Mrs. Hermandson paa Spring Prairie. Paa 7de St. nær Styrk Rekve bor Ole Larson Vinje (Vossestranden). Han er snedker og byggede sig forrige aar et nyt hjem. Hans hustru er Eli Andersdtr. Flatlandsmoen.

Tager man nu i sydlig retning til Milwaukee street, saa findet man der efter en kort vandring John G. Pederson (Hosaas) omgiven af to om ikke tre gifte døtre. Først satte svigersønnen E. N. Nelson og hustru Amelia G. sig til der paa et stort stykke land. Saa fik datteren Brita, da Mrs. Prescott, nu Mrs. Nelson (Skutle) en hustomt af landet. Hendes første mand, en sønnesøn af Anders Prestegaard, døde i krigstjenesten. Ifjor byggede Pedersen sig eget hus der i nærheden og flyttede til byen. Før var han gaardbruger paa Spring Prairie, hvor han ogsaa var født. Han er søn efter Godskalk Pederson Hosaas, en af de første pionerer der. Hans hustru er af Fadnesslegt. En anden datter er Mrs. Bergo.

I dette strøg bor ogsaa Ole Erikson Fenne, der har sat sig op et hus paa Union street. Han har i det sidste arbeidet for Madison Pakking Company. Hans hustru er af Flatabø slægt, født i Primrose, vest for byen.

Paa Dunning street længer i syd bor William Prescott, som er søn efter Anders A. Prestegaard,

good companion who his father lost just before his son's birth. Lyding Havey had been a farmer in several states but now is a real estate dealer and evidently owns several buildings in the city.

A little farther one turns from Winnebago St. in to Atwood Ave, and there in the second building, Guri Clausdatter. Væle, who is married to Olaus Nyborg, and has run a bakery. In the second house farther on presently live Lars Anderson Kløve and his wife, who are from Gjerstad. He has been a concrete worker, farmer and now, a mechanic. Previously, he was very lucky in real estate and is speculating for the second time to build himself a new house, in addition to the one he already has.

From Atwood Ave., Rusk St. Goes eastward and there lives Rognald Larson Grove in his own home. He works in a mechanical factory. His wife is from Skjelvigen (Stranden). She has two brothers, Gulleik and Sivert, who live a few blocks away on East Washington Ave. Gulleik Pederson Shelvik is a carpenter, violin maker and owns his own home. His wife is from Sogn. Sivert P. Shelvik is a draftsman for Gisholt Corp. And also invents. He owns his own house but now lives with his brother, Gulleik, since he lost his wife a year ago.

Styrk Sjurson Rekve, who has been a traveling businessman and a shopkeeper, lives a littler further east on the same street. He is married to Julia Nilsdatter Lee from Deerfield. They own a nice home and have land property other places. Old Sjur Anfinson Rekve lived with them for a while but now stays with his daughter Mrs. Hermandson at Spring Prairie. Near Styrk Rekve, on 7th Street lives Ole Larson Vinje (Vossestranden). He is a carpenter and built a new home last year. His wife is Eli Andersdtr. Flatlandsmoen.

If one takes a southerly direction to Milwaukee Street, then after a short wandering one will find John G. Pederson (Hosaas) surrounded by two, if not three, daughters. First, his son-in-law, E. N. Nelson and his wife Amelia G. settled on a big piece of land. Then the daughter Brita, then Mrs. Prescott, now Mrs. Nelson (Skutle), got a building lot from the land. Her first husband, a grandson of Anders Prestegaard, died in military service. Last year, Pedersen built his own house there in the vicinity and moved to town. Before, he farmed at Spring Prairie, where he had been born. He is a son of Godskalk Pederson Hosaas, one of the first pioneers there. His wife is of the Fadness family. Another daughter is Mrs. Bergo.

In this area, Ole Erikson Fenne also lives, who had set up a house on Union Street. Recently, he has been working for Madison Packing Company (Oscar Mayer?). His wife is of the Flatabø family, born in Primrose, west of town.

On Dunning Street, farther south, lives William Prescott, who is the son of Anders A. Prestegaard,

nybygger i Deerfield. Han har været jordbruger, men som de fleste af disse naar de blir velstaa-ende, er han flyttet til byen. Paa samme gade længer i vest bor Mrs. S. Sørensen, som er født paa Utkvitno, men kom. ung til Amerika. Hendes mand, som er værksted arbeider, er ikke Voss.

Vi maa nu gaa nordover til øst Main street. Der i kvartalet 1900 bor først Peder Olson Bygd. Han er snedker og kontraktør. Hans hustru er født i Amerika og er ikke af vosseslegt. Et stykke fra dem bor Gulleik Henriksen Mugaas, som er maler. Han eier et noksaa stort hus, i hvilket han nu har boet i mange aar. Hans hustru er af tysk herkomst. Lars Røthe, som for det meste har arbeidet med jordbrug har nylig slaaet sig til i byen og bor ligeledes paa øst Main st. ikke langt fra kapitoliet.

Vi har nævnt etpar velstaaende gaardbrugere, som har bosat sig i byen. Til dem maa føies et par stykker til, nemlig, Torkel J. Opstedal og John Selheim. Opstedal er født nær De Forest, Wis., og har drevet som gaardbruger der, til han for nogle aar siden bosatte sig i Madison og har sit hjem paa vest Johnson street nær universitetet. Hans forældre var fra Øfstedal i Evanger. Hans hustru er datter efter Anna Christoffersdr. Graue, og Anton Nelson Meland (Sogning). — John Selheim var født paa Voss. Han har drevet som jordbruger paa Spring Prairie til for et aars tid siden, da han flyttede til byen. Han er en svoger af Nils Kvale, idet hans hustru Christina ogsaa var Knut Hylles datter. Hun døde for et par aar siden.

Sluttelig skal vi nævne et par som ikke netop nu er i byen, men har været der i lang tid. Torsten Anderson Lofthus (Kvernehaugen) kom til Madison i 1893 og har siden drevet der som snedker og kontraktør, indtil han for henimod et aar siden reiste til Bremerton, Wash., hvor hans halvbroder Endre driver som material-handler. Steffa Anfinson Hegle, som er gift med hans søster kom til Madison i 1894 og har vekselvis boet der og paa landet. Nu har han en stor gaard ved Vestport, 7 mil fra Madison. Blandt de vossinger i byens omkreds som vi oftest ser i Madison, skal nævnes Sivert Herheim, som er maskiningeniør i DeForest og broderen Ole cementkontraktør samme steds, samt disses svoger Ole Skjervheim, som er gaardbruger 8 mil fra Madison nær Sun Prairie.

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O. K. Takle og kompani, Albert Lea, Minn., holder paa at sprænge sine lader for at gjøre dem større. I 1900 begyndte Takle forretningen med 60 dollar. Nu viser opgjøret over 60,000; og saa har de nu sikret sig en uldvare fabrik for at det skal gaa endda hurtigere fremover. Men saa har han jo ogsaa selve formanden i Sognelaget hr. E. R. Hopperstad til kompagnon.

pioneer in Deerfield. He has been a farmer but like many like many, when they get better off, he has moved to town. Farther west on the same street, lives Mrs. S. Sørensen, who was born at Utkvitno and came to America when she was young. Her husband, who works in a factory, is not vossing.

Now we shall go northward to East Main Street. There in the 1900 block first there is Peder Olson Bygd. He is a carpenter and contractor. His wife is born in America but is vossing. A little past them, we find Gulleik Henriksen Mugaas, who is a painter. He owns a rather big house, where he has lived for many years. His wife is of German origin. Lars Røthe, who mostly was a farmer, has recently moved to town and lives on East Main Street, not far from the capitol.

We mentioned a couple wealthy farmers that have retired in the city. I have to add a couple more, namely, Torkel J. Opstedal and John Selheim. Opstedal was born near DeForest, WI, and farmed there until he settled in Madison a few years ago and has his home on W. Johnson Street, not far from the university. His parents came from Øfstedal in Evanger. His wife is a daughter of Anna Christoffersdatter Graue and Anton Nelson Meland (Sogning) — John Selheim and was born at Voss. He farmed at Spring Prairie until a year ago, when he moved to town. He is a brother-in-law of Nils Kvale, in that his wife Christina also is Knut Hylle's daughter. She died a couple years ago.

Finally, we will mention a couple who though not exactly now in the city, have lived here a long time. Torsten Anderson Lofthus (Kvernehaugen) came to Madison in 1893 and has worked as a carpenter and contractor until about a year ago, when he went to Bremerton, WA, where his half-brother Endre works as a material handler. Steffa Anfinson Hegle, who is married to his sister, came to Madison in 1894 and has intermittently lived here and in the country. Now he has a big farm at Westport, 7 miles from Madison. Among the other vossings in the area of the city that we see most often here in Madison are Sivert Herheim, who is a machine engineer in DeForest and his brother Ole, a cement contractor in the same place, as well as their brother-in-law Ole Skjervheim, who is a farmer 8 miles from Madison near Sun Prairie.

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O. K. Takle and company, Albert Lea, MN, are enlarging their shop because of growth. Takle started the business in 1900 with $60. Now they were showing a business of $60,000, and have just purchased a woolen mill to grow even more rapidly. However, he has the president of the Sognelag, Mr. E. R. Hopperstad as his partner.

SLEGTSHISTORIE.

Oppe i Øvre Reppen, hvor gaardene Nesheim, Grotland, Fletre, Hefte og Leidal ligger, var folket for lidt over 100 aar siden, som det synes, omtrent alle i slegt med hinanden. Om de var ætlinger efter hersen Vigfus Kaaresens venner, Eeidar og Ivar, som man mener boede paa Nesheim i sagatiden, skal vi ikke sige; men nogen af forfedrene boede der vel ogsaa da. Her skal vi dog ikke gaa fuldt saa langt tilbage, men begynde med aaret 1792. I det aar den 5te dec. blev der paa gaarden Fletre holdt skifte efter Sylfest Bryngelsen Fletre og hustru Anna Monsdatter. De havde 8 børn, som alle da var ilive. Det var Begga, Brita, Mons, Bryngel, Ragnhild, Marita, Inger og Nils. Da mange af disses etterkommere har fundet veien til Amerika og der sat sine mærker, vil det vist være af interesse at stifte lidt nærmere bekjendtskab med dem. For visse nødvendige underretninger skylder vi især tak til I. D. Hustvedt, Cannon Falls, Minn., og L. Kindem, Voss.

Begga, som vistnok var eldst, blev i 1781 gift med Ole Vikingson Grotland og blev boende paa Grotland, hvor de drev hele gaarden og forblev til sin død. Ole blev nærpaa 100 aar gammel. De havde tre sønner, Viking, Sylfest og Nils. Gaarden Grotland blev delt mellem Viking og Sylfest. Nils reiste til Amerika.

Viking Olsen Grotland havde, saavidt vi kan forstaa, to sønner, Ole og Ivar, samt døtrene Begga og Anna. Ole eiede vistnok først gaarden Løken, Vossestranden, men byttede denne gaard i et brug af gaarden Rene og boede siden der. Det har været nævnt, at det var bedstefaren Ole Vikingson, som byttede gaardene; men det kunde ialfald ikke være han, som boede der. Ole, som boede paa Rene, havde en søn Viking, der blev gift med en fjern slegtning Guro Sylfestdr. Rene og kom til Amerika i 1867. De bosatte sig i Leland, Ill., hvor en datter Jennie endnu lever. Vikings mor hed Gunvor. Hun døde paa Rene i 1880. — Ivar reiste i 1844 til Amerika og var først en tid typograf i Chicago, den 3die norske typograf der, bosatte sig siden som farmer paa Skoponong, Wis., nær Palmyra, hvor hans søn Herbert endnu bor. En datter Ida bor i Omaha, Nebr. Begga blev gift med Ole Saude og fik gaarden efter forældrene. Efter en tid solgte de gaarden og reiste til Amerika, hvor de ogsaa bosatte sig som farmere paa Skoponong, Wis. Deres .sønner Lars og Knut bor i Deerfield. Anguna blev gift med Bjarne O. Een og boede ved Mapleton, Minn. — Anna var vistnok gift med Ole A. Aga og bosat i Trempealeau County, Wis.

Sylfest Olsen-Grotland havde 4 børn: Ole, Bjarne, Begga og Synneva. Ole blev gift paa Voss med Kari Gjerstad og kom i 1854 til Amerika. En tid var han bosat paa Koshkonong, Wis., men reiste i 1860 til Trempealeau county og bosatte sig i Vossedalen nær

FAMILY HISTORIES.

Up in Øvre Reppen, where the farms Nesheim, Grotland, Fletre, Hefte and Leidal are located, over a hundred years ago, it seemed that almost everybody was related to each other. Whether they all were descendants of Vigfus Kaaresen's friends Eeidar and Ivar, who people say lived on Nesheim in the saga times, we won't say; but some of the forefathers also lived there then. We won't go so far back, but begin with the year 1792. That year, on the 5th of December there was the settlement of Sylfest Bryngelsen Fletre and wife Anna Monsdatter's estate on the Fletre farm. They had 8 children, all alive. There were Begga, Brita, Mons, Bryngel, Ragnhild, Marita, Inger and Nils. Since many of their descendants found their way to America and made their mark there, it would be interesting to provide them with more knowledge about them. For this required information, we owe especial thanks to I. D. Hustvedt, Cannon Falls, Minn., and L. Kindem, Voss.

Begga, who was oldest, married Ole Vikingson Grotland and lived at Grotland, where they farmed the entire farm and stayed all their lives. Ole almost reached 100. They had three sons, Viking, Sylfest and Nils. The Grotland farm was divided between Viking and Sylfest. Nils went to America.

Viking Olsen Grotland had, as we understand, two sons, Ole and Ivar, as well as daughters Begga and Anna. Ole, at first, owned the Løken farm in the Vossestrand, but exchanged this farm for a working in the Rene farm and subsequently lived there. It has been said, that grandfather Ole Vikingson traded the farm, but in any case, it was not he, who lived there. Ole, who lived at Rene, had a son, Viking, who married a distant relative Guro Sylfestdatter Rene and came to America in 1867. They settled at Leland, IL where a daughter, Jennie, still lives. Viking's mother was named Gunvor. She died at Rene in 1880. — Ivar went to America in 1844 and was first a typographer there, then he farmed at Skoponong, WI, near Palmyra, where his son, Herbert, lives yet. A daughter, Ida lives in Omaha, NB. Begga married Ole Saude and they got the parent's farm. After a while, they sold the farm and emigrated to America, where they also settled as farmers at Skoponong, WI. Their sons Lars and Knut live in Deerfield. Anguna married Bjarne O. Een and lived at Mapleton, MN — Anna evidently married Ole A. Aga and settled in Trempealeau County, WI.

Sylfest Olsen-Grotland had four children: Ole, Bjarne, Begga and Synneva. Ole was married at Voss to Kari Gjerstad and came to America in 1854. They lived at Koshkonong, WI for a while, but moved in 1860, to Trempealeau County and settled in Vossedalen near

Taylor. Han havde fem børn, af hvilke nogen endnu lever der. Bjarne forblev paa Voss en tid, men har vist endt sine dage i Bergen. Om Begga vides intet. Synneva blev gift med Knut Bryngelson Grove og boede der til sin død. De havde flere børn. Sønnen Bryngel reiste til Amerika.

Nils Olsen Grotland, f. 1801, kom i 1845 til Amerika, var de første aar i Chicago, blev der i 1849 gift med Ingeborg Haldorsdatr. Kvilekval og bosatte sig samme aar paa Skoponong, Wis. To aar efter flyttede han til Koshkonong, Wis., hvor han forblev til sin død. Hans Sønner er William og Henry Nelson, den første i Deer-field, Wis. Den anden bor i Whitewater og er velkjendte af vossinger. Stedsønnen var senator Knute Nelson af Minnesota.

Saa maa vi tilbage til det første kuld. Brita Sylfestdatter Fletre blev gift med Bjørne Amundsen Hefte og blev boende paa Hefte til sin død. De havde 2 sønner, Amund og Sylfest samt en om ikke flere døtre. Sønnen Amund fik farsgaarden og boede paa Hefte til sin død. Han havde sønnerne Bjarne og John, — maaske flere børn. Brødrene blev gifte med søstre, — Bjarne med Synva og John med Herborg, døtre af Ole Thormodson Gjerdager og Gudve, datter af Eidsvoldsmanden Bryngel Gjerdager, og alle kom til Amerika. Bjarne Hefte bosatte sig som farmer paa Skoponong, hvor flere slegtninger blev samlet. Han reiste imidlertid i 1861 i borgerkrigen, hvor han døde 1864. Han stod i 28de Wis. regiment. Sønnen John boede paa Skoponong. Børnebørnene er flyttet til i nærheden af Burbank, S. Dak. Broderen John Amundson Hefte bosatte sig i Chicago og arbeidede i trykkeriet til John Wentworth og var den 2den norske typograf i Amerika. Den første var Erik E. Rude, som ogsaa var født paa Voss. John har 2 døtre, som lever. Den ene er Julia, som blev gift med Gjetle B. Nordheim og bor i Chicago, den anden med sin slegtning John Emerson og bor i Syd Dakota.

Sylfest Bjørneson Hefte blev gift med Ingeborg Tvinde og blev bosiddende paa Tvinde til sin død. Hans søn Bjarne blev i 1855 gift med Ingeborg E. Staup og bosatte sig straks efter paa Løne. Bjarnes sønner Ivar, Sylfest og Peder bor i Minnesota, ved Thief River Falls, og hans dattersønner er Anders, Erik og Bjarne Kindem i Minneapolis. Sylfest og Ingeborg Tvinde havde ogsaa en datter Brita, som blev gift med Ole Rødne paa Vossestranden, og Anna, gift med Nils K. Afdal, samt sønnen Lars, gift med Ingeborg A. Løne og bosat paa Løne.

Bjarne A. Heftes datter blev gift med Ole Een og var mor til Bjarne Olsen Een, som ogsaa var med i borgerkrigen og senere bosat ved Mapleton, Minn., samt vistnok ogsaa Steffen Olsen Een som boede i Clay Co., Syd Dakota. Begge er døde.

Den næste, som skal nævnes af Sylfest og Anna

Taylor. He had five children of which none live there. Bjarne stayed at Voss and finished his life living in Bergen. Nothing is known about Begga. Synneva married Knut Bryngelson Grove and lived there all her life. They had several children. Their son, Bryngel went to America.

Nils Olsen Grotland, b. 1801, came to America in 1845 and was in Chicago the first years, then married Ingeborg Haldorsdatter Kvilekval in 1849 and they settled in Skoponong, WI that same year. Two years later, they moved to Koshkonong, where he stayed until he died. His sons are William and Henry Nelson, the first is in Deerfield, WI. The other lives in Whitewater and is well-known by the vossings. His stepson was Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota.

Now we'll have to return to the first brood. Brita Sylfestdatter Fletre married Bjørne Amundsen Hefte and lived on Hefte all her life. They had two sons, Amund and Sylfest, as well as possibly several daughters. The son, Amund, got the family farm and lived at Hefte until his death. He had the sons, Bjarne and John, — maybe more children. The brothers married sisters, — Bjarne with Synva and John with Herborg, daughters of Ole Thormodson Gjerdager and Gudve, daughter of Eidsvoldsman Bryngel Gjerdager and all came to America. Bjarne Hefte settled as a farmer at Skoponong, where several relatives had grouped. In 1861, he went in the Civil War where he died in 1864. He served in the 28th Wisconsin Regiment. His son, John, stayed at Skoponong. The grandchildren moved to the vicinity of Burbank, SD. His bother, John Amundson Hefte, moved to Chicago, worked for John Wentworth Printing, and was the second Norwegian typographer in America. The first was Erik E. Rude, who also came from Voss. John had two daughters, who are alive. One was named Julia and married Gjetle B. Nordheim and lives in Chicago, the other with her relative John Emerson and lives in South Dakota

Sylfest Bjørneson Hefte married Ingeborg Tvinde and remained at Tvinde all his life. His son, Bjarne, in 1855, married Ingeborg E. Staup and he settled on Løne. Bjarne's sons Ivar, Sylfest and Peder live in Minnesota at Thief River Falls, and his daughter's sons are Anders, Erik and Bjarne Kindem in Minneapolis. Sylfest and Ingeborg Tvinde also had a daughter Brita, who married Ole Rødne from the Vossestrand, and Anna, married to Nils K. Afdal, as well as a son, Lars, who married Ingeborg A. Løne and stayed on Løne.

Bjarne A. Hefte's daughter married Ole Een and was the mother of Bjarne Olsen Een, who was also in the Civil War and later settled in Mapleton, MN, as well as Steffen Olsen Een, who lived in Clay Co., South Dakota. Both are dead.

The next of Sylfest and Anna Fletre's children, is

Fletres børn, er Mons Sylfestson Fletre. Han blev i 1792 gift med Guro Ivarsdatter Leidal og boede en tid paa Fletre og senere paa Hefte. Hans hustru var af denne velkjendte Leidalslegt, om hvilken dei senere vil blive fortalt. De fik 3 sønner Sylfest, Ivar og Nils samt 3 døtre Ragnhild, Gjertrud og Marta. Sylfest blev gift med Anna Larsdatter Rogne, en søster af Ole Larson Rogne, pioneer ved Leland, Ill. og farsøster til Lars Pederson, i sin tid veikjendt skrædder i Chicago, og boede en tid paa Jeraldstveten, saa i Vivaaslien, hvorpaa han kjøbte et brug i gaarden Øvre-Lid, Kvitlen. Efter at have boet der i mange aar, solgte han denne gaard og kjøbte igjen et brug i gaarden Rene. Der var han bosat til sin død i 1880. Han havde døtre, Guro og Anna. Guro blev gift med førnævnte Viking Olsen Rene og kom til Amerika. Anna blev gift med Arne Sjursen Nygryten eller Vike. De fik i 1866 gaarden paa Rene, og boede der til Annas død i 1880. De fik børnene Sjur, Ivar, Sylfest, Knut og Anna, som alle kom til Amerika. Sjur var snedker og arbeidede en tid i Illinois og en tid i Madison, Wisconsin, men døde i ung alder i Madison, Wis. Ivar døde i den spanske krig, som andetsteds nævnt, Sylfest er farmer ved Eleva, Wis. Knut og Anna er i Madison.

Ivar Monsen Fletre eller Hefte var en tid bosat paa Jeraldtveten senere paa pladsen Kvernehaugen under Dukstad. Hans hustru hed Marjo. De havde ingen børn. Ivar var sølvsmed som flere af slegten.

Nils Monsen Hefte blev gift med Marta Kleivene og boede paa en plads under Hefte. Begge døde tidlig. Han havde sønnerne Mons og Anders samt datteren Guro. Mons blev gift med Maria Simonsdr. Kindem og reiste kort efter til Amerika. Var der jordbruger i mange aar i townet Chimney Rock, Tremp. Co., Wis., men er nu paa Voss. Anders vokste op hos slegtninger paa Løne, blev gift i Aurland, Sogn, og var i mange aar bosat paa Aurlandsvangen, hvor han drev som snedker og bygmester. Havde sluttelig meget arbeide ved anlægget af Bergensbanen og døde under et ophold paa fjeldet. Guro var en tid hos onkelen paa Rene, blev siden gift med Nikolai Larson Ullestad. Hans far var fra Lødve, moderen af Jægerfamilien paa Vangen. Guro og Nikolai bosatte sig paa en plads under Kindem, hvor Guro endnu lever. De har 5 børn ilive. De fire er i Amerika. Lars, den ældste har været politimand i Odda, Hardanger, Eli er gift med Sylfest A. Rene og bor ved Eleva, Wis. Nils, Barbra (Mrs. Strom), og Nikolai d. y. bor i Minneapolis, hvor Nils er malermester. Nikolai var med i verdenskrigen. Martha er Mrs. Johnson og bor i Minnesota.

Ragnilda Monsdr. Hefte havde i lang tid sit tilhold paa Røte, hvor hun ogsaa døde. Datteren Olina tjente sidst paa Vangen og døde der for nogle aar siden. Gjertrud Monsdtr. var gift, vistnok med en fra, Gjerstad, som døde tidlig. Hun døde paa Enkehjemmet

Mons Sylfestson Fletre. He married in 1792 to Guro Ivarsdatter Leidal and lived at Fletre for a while, later at Hefte. His wife was from the well-known Leidal lineage, about whom more will be told later. They had three sons, Sylfest, Ivar and Nils as well as three daughters, Ragnhild, Gjertrud and Marta. Sylfest married Anna Larsdatter Rogne, a sister of Ole Larson Rogne, a pioneer at Leland. IL, and paternal aunt to Lars Pederson,, in his time a well-known tailor in Chicago, and lived for a time at Jeraldstveten, then at Vivaaslien, whereupon he bought a working in the Øvre-Lid, Kvitlen farm. After having lived there many years, he sold this farm and bought a working at Rene. He stayed there the rest of his life. He had the daughters, Guro and Anna. Guro married the aforementioned Viking Olsen Rene and came to America. Anna married Arne Sjursen Nygryten, or Vike. They got the Rene farm in 1866, and lived there until Anna died in 1880. They had the children Sjur, Ivar, Sylfest, Knut og Anna, all of whom emigrated to America. Sjur was a carpenter, worked in Illinois, then Madison, WI, but died at a young age. Ivar died in the Spanish-American War (see no 4, 1923 5th year). Sylfest farms in Eleva, WI. Knut and Anna are in Madison.

Ivar Monsen Fletre or Hefte lived at Jeraldtveten a while, later at the Kvernehaugen place under Dukstad. His wife was named Marjo. They had no children. Ivar was a silversmith, as were several in the family.

Nils Monsen Hefte married Marta Kleivene and lives at a place under Hefte. Both died early. He had the sons, Mons and Anders, as well as the daughter, Guro. Mons married Maria Simonsdatter Kindem and went to America, shortly after. They farmed for many years in the town of Chimney Rock, Trempealeau. Co., WI, but are now back at Voss. Anders grew up with relatives at Løne, married in Aurland, Sogn, and lived at Aurlandsvangen for many years where he worked as a carpenter and builder. At the end, he worked on the Bergensbanen and died during a stay in the mountains. Guro lived with her uncle at Rene, but later married Nikolai Larson Ullestad. His father was from Lødve, his mother from the Jæger family at Vangen. Guro and Nikolai set up at a place under Kindem, where Guro is still living. They had five grown children. Four are in America. Lars, the oldest was a policeman in Odda, Hardanger. Eli married Sylfest A. Rene and lives in Eleva, WI. Nils, Barbra (Mrs. Strom), and Nikolai, Jr. live in Minneapolis, where Nils is a painter. Nikolai served in the World War. Martha is Mrs. Johnson and lives in Minnesota.

Ragnilda Monsdatter Hefte had her residence at Røte for a long time, where she also died. Her daughter, Olina was in service at Vangen and died there some years ago. Gjertrud Monsdatter was married, evidently with someone from Gjerstad, who died young. She died at the Widows

for ca. 35 aar siden. Martha Monsdtr. var ugift og havde mest tilhold hos broderen paa Rene og døde endel aar efter søsteren.

Bryngel Sylfestson Fletre blev i 1794 gift med Anna Sjursdtr. Øvre-Vinje og boede paa Fletre. Han havde sønnerne Sylfest og Sjur samt Datteren Synneva, om de var flere er os ubekjendt. Sylfest blev gift med en pige, som hed Gjertrud og fik farsgaarden. Han druknede i ung alder. Straks efter fødtes ham en søn, som fik navnet Sylfest efter faderen. Denne søn blev skolelærer. Hans mor blev gjengift med Haavard Lemme, en broder af Kirkesanger David Lemme paa Kløve og hos sidstnævnte fik Sylfest i 1854 sin første undervisning i lærergjerningen og var lærer i flere aar paa Voss. Senere tog han et kursus paa Voss lærerskole og var derpaa et aars tid lærer i Evenvik, men drog i 1865 til Amerika, og har saa-vidt vides været bosat i Story County, Iowa. Han var gift med Anna Hefte, en søster af uhrmager Bryngel Hefte paa Vangen (ikke i slegt med de andre fra Hefte) og har vist børn som lever i Iowa.

Sjur Bryngelson Fletre blev gift paa Voss og reiste i 1844 til Amerika. Søsteren Synneva var reist før, og et brev fra hende til broderen er i nr. l af "Vossingen" forrige aar. Sjur Fletre og hustru fik en søn, som det er sagt, fødtes paa havet. Han fik navnet Bryngel efter bedstefaren. Sjur med familie bosatte segg først paa Skoponong, Wis., nær sine øvrige slegtninger, som bosatte sig der, men flyttede senere til townet York, Green County, Wis., nær Blanchardville, hvor han boede til sin død. Sønnen Bryngel var den velkjendte Bryngel Sjurson Fletre, borgerkrigsveteran og velstaaende jordbruger samme sted. Han var to gange med i borgerkrigen. Først meldte han sig som 16-aarig gut i 15de Wisconsin regiment, men blev i 1863 syg og maatte sendes hjem. I 1865 deltog han atter i krigen og stod da som sergeant i 49de reg. Han var to gange gift; først med Eliza Landmark der fødte ham en søn, Sivert, og saa med Ellen Hanson. De fik 11 børn, som bor omkring Blanchardville, Wis. En datter er gift med Dommer O. A. Stolen og bor i Madison, Wis.

Ragnhild, som formodentlig var næst i rækken af Sylfest og Anna Fletres børn, var født 1770 og gift 1801 med Nils Vikingson Rykke. For nærværende haves ingen flere oplysninger om dem.

Marita Sylfestdatter Fletre blev gift med Lars Sætre, efter hvem hun levede som enke. Hvormange børn de havde, skal for nærværende ikke siges; men vi finder to i Amerika, som maa antages at være deres børn. Det er Erik Larson Sætre og søsteren Anna, som var gift med Henrik Monson Kaldestad. Erik Sætre og vistnok ogsaa søsteren og hendes mand kom til Amerika i 1839, og var muligens de allerførste nybyggere i nærheden af Lisbon, Illinois, hvor de boede til sin død. Anna døde i dec. 1858 efter-ladende en søn Mons. Erik var gift med Kari Johannesdr. Ulle-

Home about 35 years ago. Martha Monsdatter never married, spending most of her life with her brother at Rene, dying a number of years after her sister.

Bryngel Sylfestson Fletre married Anna Sjursdtr. Øvre-Vinje in 1794 and lived at Fletre. He had the sons Sylfest and Sjur as well as the daughter Synneva; it is unknown if there were more. Sylfest married a girl, whose name was Gjertrud and he got his father's farm. He drowned at a young age. Soon after, a baby was born to him, who was named Sylfest after the father. This son became a schoolteacher. His mother remarried with Haavard Lemme, a brother of precentor David Lemme at Kløve and from him he got his instruction in teacher's education and was a teacher several years at Voss. Later, he took a course at Voss Teachers College and after that taught for a year at Evenvik, but left for America in 1865 and, as far as we know, settled in Story County, Iowa. He married Anna Hefte, a sister of watchmaker Bryngel Hefte at Vangen (not related to the others from Hefte) and certainly has children living in Iowa.

Sjur Bryngelson Fletre married at Voss and went to America in 1844. His sister, Synneva, had gone earlier, and a letter from her to her brother is in no. 1 of "Vossingen" last year. Sjur Fletre and his wife got a son; it is said, who was born at sea. They named him Bryngel, after his grandfather. Sjur and his family first settled in Skoponong, WI, near the rest of his relatives, who had settled there, but later moved to York, Green County, WI, near Blanchardville, where e spent his remaining days. His son, Bryngel was the well-known Bryngel Sjurson Fletre, Civil War veteran and well off farmer of the same place. He was in the Civil War two times. First, he enlisted as a 16 year-old in the 15th Wisconsin Regiment, but in 1863 he became sick and had to be sent home, but in 1865, he again participated in the war and served as a sergeant in the 49th Regiment. He was married two times; first with Eliza Landmark, who delivered him a son, Sivert, and then with Ellen Hanson. They had 11 children, who are in the Blanchardville, WI area. One daughter is married to Judge O. A. Stolen and lives in Madison, WI.

Ragnhild, who presumably was the next in line of Sylfest and Anna Fletre's children, was born in 1770 and in 1801, married Nils Vikingson Rykke. At the present, we don't have any more information about them.

Marita Sylfestdatter Fletre married Lars Sætre, after whom she lived as a widow. How many children they had, we can't presently say; but we find two in America, who can be assumed to be their children. That's Erik Larson Sætre and his sister, Anna, who married Henrik Monson Kaldestad. Erik Sætre and , no doubt, also the sister and her husband came to America in 1839, and possibly were the very first pioneers in the vicinity of Lisbon, Illinois, where they stayed the rest of their lives. Anna died in December 1858, leaving a son, Mons. Erik married Kari Johannesdr.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

stad. Han døde i 1881 og hun i 1883. De efterlod sig 2 børn; Anna og John. Anna blev gift med Nils S. Nelson fra Skaanevik, som var med i borgerkrigen. De har været bosat i nærheden af Newark, Ill. Hvor Nelson endnu lever. Anna døde i 1913, efterladende mange børn. John blev gift med Alice Nelson og lever for nærværende i Westbrook, Minn. Hans søn er Pastor Lewis samme sted.

Inger Sylfestdr. Fletre var født 1775 og var ugift endda f 1800, berettes der. Maaske mere om hende senere.

Nils Sylfestson Fletre var født 1778 og døde allerede i 1800. Han havde dog været gift et par aar, om vi ikke tager svært meget feil. Vi har grund til at tro, at han efterlod sig to børn: Sylfest og Gudve. Sylfest er den Sylfest Nilson Fanestøl, som vi omtalte i "Vossingen" nr. l, 4de aarg. blandt dem som reiste til Kansas og var en af de første norske nybyggere der. Dennes søn Lars skrev nemlig som svar paa redaktørens spørgsmaal, at saavidt han vidste var bedstefaderen født paa Fletre eller deromkring, og at hans far Sylfest var et søskendebarn eller noget saadant til John Amundson Hefte i Chicago hos hvem de tog ind ved ankomsten dertil, hvilket stemmer forsaavidt at det var John Heftes far og Sylfest, som var søskendebørn. Nils Fletre maa da efter sit giftermaal have boet paa Eggjareid i Raundalen, hvor hans børn var fødte. Gudve blev gift med Askel Skiple, og hendes børnebørn bor vistnok endnu paa Skiple. Sylfest var nok født 1798 og boede paa gaarden Fanestøl til han i 1857 drog til Amerika. 1 1860 reiste han til Kansas og var bosat nær Atchinson i countiet af samme navn til sin død 1882. Se forøvrigt ovennævnte nummer af "Vossingen".

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NOGLE ERINDRINGER OM LARS NELSEN NESHEIM.

Af I. D. Hustvedt.

Den mand, vi i særdeleshed har at takke for, at de gamle Amerikabreve, som er optagne i "Vossingen", blev opbevarede, er gamle Lars N. Nesheim. Da jeg tror at disse breve har været læst med interesse, saa tænker jeg, at der kunde være nogen, som ønskede at faa vide lidt mere om denne mands liv og virksomhed og vil derfor i det efterfølgende forsøge at fortælle lidt af det, jeg ved, og hvad jeg kan erindre om ham. Førend jeg begynder derpaa, vil jeg nævne lidt om gaarden Næsheim, som er en af de største og indtægtsrigeste gaardsbrug i Voss hovedsogn og udmærker sig ved sin skjønne beliggenhed ved den nordre ende af det vakre og fiskerige Lønevand, hvori man kan se den stolte og majestætiske Lønehorg af speile sig. I nord og øst er gaarden med sine huse omkranset af en prægtig skov af furu og grantræer, der

Ullestad. He died in 1881, and she in 1883. They were survived by two children; Anna and John. Anna married Nils S. Nelson from Skaanevik, who is a Civil War veteran. They lived in the vicinity of Newark, IL, where Nelson lives yet. Anna died in 1913, leaving many children. John married Alice Nelson and, for the present, lives in Westbrook, MN. His son is Pastor Lewis of the same place.

Inger Sylfestdatter Fletre was born in 1775 and still wasn't married before 1800, it says here. Maybe there will be more about her later.

Nils Sylfestson Fletre was born in 1778 and died already by 1800. He'd been married a couple years by then, unless we're mistaken. We have reason to believe that he left two children: Sylfest and Gudve. Sylfest is that Sylfest Nilson Fanestøl, who we discussed in "Vossingen" no. 1, 1923, 4th year, with those who went to Kansas and were the first Norwegian pioneers there. Their son, Lars, you see, wrote, in response to a query by the editor, that as far as he knew his grandfather was born on Fletre or thereabouts, and that his father, Sylfest, was cousin to John Amundson Hefte in Chicago with whom they stayed on their arrival, which agrees with that John Hefte's father and Sylfest being cousins. Nils Fletre then must, after his marriage, have lived at Eggjareid in Raundalen, where his children were born. Gudve married Askel Skiple, and her grandchildren evidently still live at Skiple. Sylfest was born in 1798 and lived on the Fanestøl farm until he went to America in 1857. In 1860, he left for Kansas and lived at Atchison in the county of the same name until his death in 1882. See the issue of "Vossingen" named above for more.

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SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF LARS NELSEN NESHEIM.

By I. D. Hustvedt.

The man, to whom we are indebted, that these old America letters, which are reproduced in "Vossingen", were preserved, is old Lars N. Nesheim. Since I believe these letters have been read with interest by many, I thought there might be some, who wanted to learn something more of this man's life and activities, and therefore, in the following, I will try to tell what I know and what I remember about him. Before I begin, I want to tell a little about the Nesheim farm, which is one of the biggest and productive in Voss and is distinguished by its superb position at the northern end of the attractive and fish-rich Lønevand (Lake Løne) in which one can see mirrored the proud and imposing Lønehorgi (Mount Løne). The buildings of the farm are ringed by a grand forest of fir and pine that also belong to the farm and are a source of income

tilhører gaarden, og er for dens eier en aarlig indtægtskilde ligesom den ogsaa tjener til at beskytte den mod veir og vind og give den en ligesaa lun som skjøn beliggenhed. Gaarden har fra umindelige tider tilhørt den samme slægt, og gaaet i odel og arv fra fader til søn. Dens opsiddere har til alle tider været nogen af bygdens mest velstaaende bønder, ligesom de altid har udmærket sig ved en stille, bramfri og ordentlig vandel. Foraarsaget af endel dødsfald, og andre forviklinger, er dog gaarden nu, for nogle aar tilbage kommet ud af slægten og i fremmede hænder.

Paa denne idylliske gaard fødtes den 14de februar 1792 Lars Nelsen Næsheim og hans tvillingbroder Anders. De var i det hele otte søskende af hvilke Amund og Stephen var ældre end de to førnævnte og Nils, Styrk, Gjertrud og Sigvar var yngre. Amund, som var ældst blev udkommanderet i krigen i 1807 til 1814 og døde i denne. Dette havde tilfølge at Stephen, som den næst ældste blev odelsberettig til gaarden, hvilken han ogsaa senere overtog og beboede i lang tid. Anders og Nels slog sig sammen og byggede sig et hus paa Næsheim, hvor de boede som ungkarle, eller pebersvende, lige til sin død. Styrk blev gift med Syneva Een og var fader til min ungdomsven og skolekammerat Amund Rongve. Sigvor blev gift med Erik Lemme og Gjertrud med Ivar Bøe i Tykkebygden. Forældrene til de her nævnte søskende var Nils Næsheim og hans hustru Gjertrud.

Det var dog især om sønnen Lars, jeg havde tænkt at skrive. Da han var blevet voxen forblev han ikke længere paa Næsheim, men flyttede til sin søster og søstermand Erik Lemme og der paa gaarden Lemme havde han siden sit hjem saa længe han levede. Han skrev dog altid sit navn for Lars Næsheim. Lars var i mange henseender, hvad man maa kalde en original. Jeg hørte tale om, uagtet jeg ikke kan erindre de nærmere omstændigheder derved, at han, i sine yngre aar, skulde have været forelsket i en pige, og tænkt paa at gifte sig, men at hans forældre og søskende fik ham overtalt til at lade det være. Aarsagen til at hans slægtninge ikke ønskede at forbindelsen skulde komme istand var vel den, at han var søn af en rig og anseet gaardbruger, og pigen kanske af nogen ringere afstamning. Dette faar nu være, som det vil, nok er det, at Lars blev aldrig gift og hørte man aldrig mere tale om, at han gjorde tilnærmelse til det smukke kjøn. Hans kjærlighed, sind og tanker tog en anden retning. Hans liv og lyst var først og fremst arbeide, men sine fristunder benyttede han til at forskaffe sig læse-stof, og da især viser og sange. Alle sang og visebøgcr, som han kunde faa fat paa kjøbte han, og dem han kunde faa laane afskrev han ved at frakturere dem. Størstedelen af dem havde han vistnok lært udenad, saa han kunde synge dem.

Efterat udvandringen til Amerika var begyndt, og

for the owner of the farm and is also serves to protect against weather and winds and give a somewhat cozy and pretty location. The farm has belonged to the same family since time immemorial, and gone from father to son by odel and legacy. Its occupants have always been among the best-off farmers in the district, as they have been famous for their quiet, unostentatious life-style. Because of a number of deaths, and other occurrences a few years ago, the farm has left the family and is now in strange hands.

Lars Nelsen Nesheim and his twin brother were born on this idyllic farm February 14, 1792. In all, there were eight siblings of whom Amund and Stephen were older than the aforementioned and Nils, Styrk, Gjertrud and Sigvar were younger. Amund, the oldest, was drafted into the war in 1807-1814 (Napoleonic War) and died in it. This had the result that Stephen, as the next oldest became the odel-heir for the farm, which he took over later and resided there a long time. Anders and Nils joined together and built a house on Nesheim, where they lived as bachelors, or pepper-swains, all their days. Styrk married Syneva Een and was father of my childhood friend and schoolmate Amund Rongve. Sigvor married Erik Lemme and Gjertrud Ivar Bøe in Tykkebygden. The parents of these herein named siblings were Nils Næsheim and his wife Gjertrud.

It was especially about the son, Lars, that I had thought about writing. When he was grown, he didn't stay on Næsheim, but moved in with his sister and her husband Erik Lemme and he had his home on the Lemme farm as long as he lived. He always signed his name as Lars Næsheim. Lars was, in many regards what people would call an eccentric. I have heard stories about, respecting that I can't remember the exact circumstances, that he, in his young days, was to have fallen in love with a girl, and was thinking of getting married, but his parents and siblings convinced him to leave her alone. The reason his relatives didn't want the union to occur was because he was the son of a rich and respectable farmer and the girl of somewhat humble extraction. Be this as it may, it's enough that Lars never married, and one never again heard talk of his approaching the gentler sex. His interest, mind and thoughts took a different direction. His life and desire, first and foremost, was his work in leisure time used to gather reading material, and ballads and songs. He bought all the songs and ballads he could get hold of and those he could borrow, he would copy by inscribing them. Most of them, he had learned by heart, so he could sing them.

After the emigration to America had begun, and

det begyndte at komme Breve fra de udvandrede emigranter, saa blev dette en ny opgave for hans energi og samlelyst. Han sparede ingen møie, men gjorde ofte lange reiser for at faa fat paa disse breve, enten som laan eller paa anden maade, saa han kunde kopiere dem. Disse kopier fik han saa indbundet i bøger. Den bog af disse breve, som jeg var saa heldig at faa fat paa, var vistnok en af de mindste af disse brevsamlinger; thi jeg husker godt, da jeg engang besøgte ham paa Lemme at han viste mig flere af disse bøger, som var meget større i format, og derfor ogsaa muligens i indhold, end den bog vi har.

Naar man saa betragter alt det arbeide, som Lars udførte med at samle og kopiere alle disse viser, sange og Amerikabreve, kunde man fristes til at tro, at han anvendte al sin tid hertil, og at dette var hans eneste beskjæftigelse. Dette var dog langtfra tilfældet. Det var kun sine fristunder han anvendte hertil, ellers var hans tid optaget med jordarbeide, der bestod i at bryde op agerland og opkaste vandgrøfter, helst det sidste. Med saadant arbeide fortsatte han fra tidlligt om vaaren til sent paa høsten, men han havde altid sine skrivematerialer med sig, saa hvis der kom en rigtig uveirsdag, saa det ikke gik an at arbeide ude, satte han sig til at skrive og kopiere. Uvirksom var han aldrig. Hans arbeidsfelt, som jordarbeider strakte sig over hele bygden, og da han var flink og dygtig i sit arbeide, og kanske var billigere end mange andre, saa havde han altid beskjæftigelse. Om vinteren var han heller ikke ledig. Han havde om høsten faaet opgravet og samlet sammen en masse tæger, som voxte i fjeldmyrer, og af disse forarbeidede han mangeslags nyttige gjenstande, saasom ostetæjer, saabutter, soldbotner m. m.

Lars havde en god helbred; aldrig hørte man, at han var syg, endskjønt nakken og ryggen, af det bestandigt tunge og lutende arbeide, var blevet bøiet fremover, saa havde dog ansigtet ungdommens friske farve, endog efter at han var blevet meget gammel. Det som hjalp ham til at bevare sin helbred var, næst Guds bistand, at han altid var i godt humør. Altid var han glad og førnøiet og ingen sindsbevægelse kunde man mærke hos ham. Han syntes at se alt fra den lyse side. Dertil kom ogsaa, at han, bedre end mange, forstod at tage vare paa sin helbred. Altid nøktern og maadeholden saavel med hensyn til mad, som drikke, og altid holdt han sig med varme, rene og gode klæder. Han var saaledes ogsaa forsynet med vandtætte oljeklæder, som han, naar det behøvedes, trak udenpaa de andre klæder. Tillige var han ogsaa forsynet med et par gode støvler, som rak ham opover knæerne, de var rummelige nok til, at han kunde benytte flere par strømper. Paa den maade kunde han holde fødderne varme, uagtet han stod i vand og søle dag efter dag.

there started to come letters from the emigrants, this became a new task for his energies and collection passion. He spared no effort, often traveling great distances to get hold of these letters by one means or another and then inscribe them. He bound these copies into books. The book of these letters, that I was fortunate to obtain, was evidently one of the smaller of these collections of letters, because I remember well, visiting him at Lemme and he showed me several of these books, which were much bigger in format and therefore in content, than the book we have.

When one looks at all the work, that Lars completed, in copying and collecting all these ballads, songs and America letters, one would be tempted to believe that he devoted all his time to this and this was his only occupation. This was far from being the case. It was only during his leisure hours that he turned to these, otherwise he was taken up with earth work, which consisted of breaking up fields and digging ditches. He continued this work from early in the spring until late in the fall, but he always had his writing materials with him, so if there came a day of poor weather, when he couldn't work outside, then he would sit and write and copy. He was never idle. His work area, which stretched over the entire district and since he was capable and diligent with his work and maybe was cheaper than many others, he always had work. During the winter, he wasn't idle either. In the fall, he would dig up and collect a lot of root fibers, that grew in marshes, and from these he would manufacture many kinds of objects, such as cheese-baskets, seed buckets, herring pails etc.

Lars had a strong constitution; one never heard of him being sick, except his neck and back; the constant heavy and stooped labor, had bowed him over, even though he still preserved the childhood fresh coloring, even after he had become old. That which helped him keep his health, besides God's help, was that he always was in a good mood. He was always happy and satisfied and no excitement would bother him. He always looked at things from the brighter side. It also came from that he, better than most, understood caring for his health. Always temperate and moderate with regard to food, as well as drink, and he always kept warm, clean and in good clothes. He also was well-supplied with watertight oilskin clothing, which he, when it was needed, pulled on outside his other clothing. In addition, he had a pair of good boots that reached above the knees and were roomy enough that he could use several pairs of stockings. That way he could keep his feet warm, regardless of whether he stood in water and mud day after day.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Jeg tænker det var om sommeren 1853, eller kanske det var i '54, jeg husker ikke sikkert, hvilke af disse aar det var, at min fader leiede Lars Næsheim til at kaste op endel veiter, eller grøfter. Jeg var da 9 a 10 aar gammel, og da var det jeg først blev kjendt med ham, og det var ikke længe inden baade jeg og min broder Thorkel blev gode venner med ham. Ved sit venlige væsen og sin sang vandt han med engang vort venskab. Han kunde ogsaa undertiden fortelle os smaa eventyr. Saavel jeg, som Thorkel, søgte til gjengjæld at vise ham smaa opmærksomheder, saasom at plukke bær og give ham, og da kunde vi være sikre paa en sang, eller et eventyr, som paaskjønnelse. Det, han sang ved saadanne anledninger var ofte noget meningsløst, men vi smaagutter fandt det morsomt, f. ex. naar han sang: "Ekornet færo paa havsens-botten og vælte op store steina, laxen færo i furutop og gnaver barken af greina, eg laug og eg dat og drømte om nat; æg syntes mi visa var bag-vent sat." Hvormeget han sang, saa maa det dog siges til hans pris, at han aldrig sang noget, som var uanstændigt. Det kunde ofte være noget tul, men ellers var det uskyldigt, saa ingen kunde tage skade, ei heller anstød af at høre derpaa. En anden af hans yndlings-sange skal jeg her anføre et vers af:

"En vise om bjørnen jeg lyster at sjunge, vil nogen af Eder lytte til den? Jeg haver god stemme og rørende tunge, livligen vil jeg nu røre den, Og sjunge om den sorte skovkonge, som har ti mands styrke og tolv mands vid i sit bryst. Han vanker saa vide og ingen kan lide. Hans framfærd sommer, vaar eller høst."

Det var ikke nok med, at han søgte at laa fat paa alle de sange og viser han kunde opdrive, men hvis han havde hørt tala om nogen, som var lidt af en rimsmed, saa opsøgte han en saadan for at betinge, eller overtale ham til at forfatte en sang. Mærkelig nok befattet han sig aldrig selv med at digte, men han vilde andre skulde; gjøre det. Skolelærer Sylfest S. Fletre var en af dem han vilde skulde forfatte en sang. Sylfest efterkom ogsaa dette ønske, idet han digtet en sang, som var af passet saadan, som om den skulde være forfattet af Lars selv og om han selv. Dette blev da ogsaa en af hans mest yndede sange, og som jeg tror han sang oftere end nogen af sine andre viser. Som smaagut lærte jeg den fuldstændigt af ham ved at høre ham synge den, uagtet den var meget lang. Jeg har desværre glemt det meste af den, men jeg husker dog endnu de tre første vers, som jeg her skal forsøge at gjengive. De lyder som følger:

"Jeg, Lars Nilsen Næsheim, en sangernes ven, jeg synger saa gjerne en vise, jeg synger mens tiden den løber fort frem, I sangen jeg finder en lise, jeg sang i det øieblik verden jeg saa, jeg synger, naar jeg ud af verden skal gaa, ja, hinsides graven jeg sjunger.

"Jeg synger om krig og om store uheld, Om

I think it was the summer of 1853, or maybe it was '54, I don't recall for sure which year it was, that my father hired Lars Næsheim to spade out some trenches or ditches. I was then 9 or 10 years old, that's when I first met him, and it wasn't long before both my brother, Thorkel, and I were good friends with him. His pleasant manner and songs won our friendship immediately. Now and then, he would tell us adventures. No wonder then, that Thorkel and I tried to remunerate him with small courtesies such as picking berries to give him, and then we could be sure to get a song or a fairytale as recognition. That, that he sang on such occasions was often meaningless, but we small boys thought it fun, for example, when he sang: "The squirrel traveled to the ocean's bottom and turned up big stones, the salmon traveled to the fir tops and gnawed the bark off the branches, I laid and I dreamt at night; I think my ditties were set backwards". No matter how much he sang, and this is to his credit, he never sang anything improper. Often it was plain foolishness, but otherwise it was innocent, so nobody could take indignation or offence from listening to it. I shall cite a verse of another of his favorite songs here:

"A refrain about the bear, I ache to sing, will none of you listen? I have a good voice and a moving tongue, now I want to use it briskly, to sing about the black king of the forest, who has ten men's strength and a breast twelve men's size. He roams widely and no one can pass. This is his conduct in summer, spring and fall".

It wasn't enough that he tried to get hold of all the songs and verses he could raise, but if he had heard of anyone who was good at rhyme, he sought him out to insist or persuade him to write a song. Remarkably enough, he never concerned himself about creating, but he was always after others to do it. Schoolteacher Sylfest S. Fletre was one of those he asked to write him a song. Sylfest complied with his request, in that it was so written as if it were written by Lars himself and about himself. This became one of his favorite songs, and I believe he sang this more often than any other of his ballads. As a small boy, I learned it totally from him by hearing him sing it, regardless that it was mighty long. I, unfortunately, have forgotten most of it, but I recall the three first verses yet, which I shall try to repeat here. They go as follows:

"I, Lars Nilsen Næsheim, a singers friend, I gladly sing a ditty, I sing though time passes quickly, in the song I find a solace, I sing in an instant, the world that I saw, I sing, when I shall leave this world, yes, from the other side of the grave I sing.

"I sing about war and the great misfortunes, about

dennem saa gjerne jeg synger. Nu vil jeg istemme en sang om mig selv, Kom lyt da, hvorledes den runger, Jeg ung haver været, nu gammel jeg er, Og Sangen den altid har været mig kjær. Mit arbeid med sang let har gledet.

"Sytten hundrede to og nitti aar, den 14de dag februari, Jeg fødtes til verden, der triller en taar, Man kaldte mig dengang den lille. Jeg voxed, mens tiden løb hastelig frem, Og tiltog i alder i forældrenes hjem. Fuldvoxen fra dem jeg bortvandret."

Naar Lars havde sunget denne sidste strofe, saa standsede han og gjorde den bemærkning: "Aa da reiste jeg te Lemme.'

Ovenstaaende sang hvoraf disse vers er citerede. kaldte han Myrevisen. Han havde en anden sang, hvis indhold ogsaa var om ham selv hvilken han havde givet navnet Lars Visen, og var forfattet af skolelærer Haldor M. Nedqvitne. Af denne mindes jeg dog intet og kan derfor ikke anføre noget af den, men jeg forstod, at han syntes godt om den.

Om Høsten i 1861 var Lars Næsheim atter paa Hustvedt i længere tid for at grave og opkaste grøfter. Jeg lagde da mere mærke til hans arbeide end jeg havde gjort før. Han var da i sit 70de aar, men det var forbausende hvilket arbeide han kunde udføre paa en dag. Det viste sig at han havde en særegen øvelse til at udføre dette arbeide og saa benyttede han tiden godt. Som enhver kan skjønne, var det at opkaste grøfter et tungt og besværligt arbeide. Grøfterne kunde ofte være en 5 a 6 fod dybe og omkring 3 fod brede, og at grave sig frem i den haarde og ofte stenfulde jord var ingen barneleg. Værst var det dog naar store stene kom i veien, men Lars stod aldrig fast. Kunde han ikke finde en omvei, saa at vandet kunde faa udløb; thi det var dette det gjaldt om, saa havde han sine mineredskaber i beredskab og stenen var snart sprængt i stykker og al hindring bortryddet. Det var godt at forstaa, at han likte dette arbeide bedre end noget andet arbeide. Derfor sang han ogsaa i den før omtalte "Myrevise", efterat han havde i et af samme, sunget et vers, der beskriver hans klædedragt, oljeklæder, sydvest, og søstøvler m. m.:

"Med denne mundering og spaden i haand og foden sit tempo mon gjøre, jeg vandrer til myren med fyrigste aand, vandgrøfter jeg mange opkaster. Og bøen jeg renser for stub og for sten, og tuer afhugger gjør bøen vel ren. Se dette gjør gamle Lars Næsheim."

I pekuniær henseende var Lars Næsheim vel stillet, saa det var ikke af trang, eller nødvendighed for livets ophold han paalagde sig saa haardt arbeide. Han havde arvet en hel del penge efter sine forældre, hvilken han havde udestaaende paa renter. Desuden fortjente han med sit arbeide mere end han trængte til sit daglige behov, hvilket overskud blev lagt til kapitalen, der saaledes øgedes aar for aar. Han var sparsom og forsigtig, men han brugte endel penge til at kjøbe bøger

them I want to sing. Now I want to start singing a song of myself, come and listen how it resounds, I have been young, now I am old, the song has always been my beloved. My labor is delightfully easy with songs.

"In seventeen hundred and ninety two, the fourteenth day of February, I was born into the world, there rolls a tear. People called me then the little one. I grew, while time ran by quickly, and increased in age in my parent's home. I moved away from them full grown, ".

When Lars had sung this last stanza, then he would stop and make the remark: "Aw, then I went to Lemme".

The above song from where these verses are cited, he called The Marsh Song. He had another song, whose content was about himself that he has named Lars Visen, and which had been written by schoolteacher Haldor M. Nedkvitne. I don't remember any of it and therefore I can't cite any of it, but I understood that he liked it.

In the fall of 1861, Lars Næsheim was back at Hustvedt for a longer period to dig and shovel out trenches. I paid more attention to his work than I had done before. He was then in his seventieth year, but it was amazing, the amount of work he could accomplish in one day. It showed that he had a special technique to complete this job and also utilize his time well. As you can imagine, shoveling out trenches was heavy and difficult work. The ditches often were 5 to 6 feet deep and about 3 feet wide, and to dig forward in that hard and often stony earth wasn't child's play. The worst was when big stones got in the way; but Lars wasn't stopped. If he could find no alternative route to drain the water, for this was the purpose of this work, he had his mining tools, the stones were soon blown to bits and all impediments removed. You must understand, he liked this work, better than any other. Therefore, he also sang about it in the aforementioned "Marsh Song", and according to the same in one verse, he describes his costume; oiled clothing, Nor'easters and mud-boots and more.

"With these trappings and my shovel in hand, my feet somewhat in proper tempo, I wander to the marsh with an eager spirit, water trenches, I dig up many. I clean many meadows of stubble and stones, and chop down tuffets making the meadows clear. See, this is what old Lars Næsheim does."

Lars was well off in regards monetary matters so it wasn't from need or necessity for earning a living that he chose such hard work. He had inherited a great deal of money from his parents, which he had out at interest. In addition, he earned more by his jobs than he needed for his daily living, and the extra he added to the capital, that increased from year to year. He was prudent and saving, but he used a certain amount of money to buy books and paper and this he had good

og papir, men dette havde han god raad til, saa det gjorde ikke stort skaar i hans kasse.

Da jeg i 1864 holdt skole i det distrikt hvilket ogsaa gaarden Lemme tilhørte, og hvor Lars Næsheim, som før nævnt, havde sit opholdssted, saa besøgte jeg ham ofte. Alle de nye sange eller viser, som jeg kunde bekomme, og som jeg ikke troede han før havde bekommet, bragte jeg ham. Til gjengjeld laante han mig bøger. Han havde et værelse eller kammer for sig selv, stort nok til at rumme seng, ovn, et lidet bord og et par stole. Rundt væggene havde han sine boghylder, der rak fra gulvet op under taget og optog to af rummets sidevægge og var vel pakkede med bøger. Bøgerne var opstillede i den nøiagtigste orden efter deres indhold. Han havde mange gode bøger i sit bibliothek. Der kunde man finde religiøise, eller andagts bøger, historiske og videnskabelige værker, og skjønliteratur af de mest kjendte norske og danske forfattere. Det meste bestod dog af, hvad man kan henregne til morskabslæsning dermed indbefattet sang, vise og eventyrbøger. Mange af hans sang og visebøger var saadanne som han selv havde kopieret, dermed ogsaa indbefattet hans Amerikabreve.

Da han blev gammel fik han den uheldige ide at han vilde holde auktion paa alle sine bøger og saaledes sælge dem, hvilket desværre ogsaa blev gjort. De blev naturligvis solgte for en spotpris, og saaledes spredte for alle vinde. Min broder Thorkel, som den tid var constitueret lensmand paa Voss og derfor ogsaa auktionarius fortalte mig i et brev derom, og han sagde, at det gjorde ham ondt, det skulde gaa den vei med Lars Næsheims bogsamling.

Da jeg i 1878, efter 10 aars ophold i Amerika besøgte Norge, saa besøgte jeg ogsaa gamle Lars Næsheim. Han var da i sit 87de aar. Han syntes fremdeles at være baade legems og aandsfrisk, men jeg forstod dog, at han havde tabt noget af hukommelsen. Da jeg spurgte ham, om han kunde erindre, hvor ofte jeg havde besøgt ham og laant bøger af ham den tid jeg holdt skole der i nabolaget, svarede han: Dette mindes jeg intet om, men derimod husker jeg godt den sommer jeg arbeidede hos din far, at Du og Thorkel plukkede bær og gav mig. Jeg synger endnu fortalte han mig, men jeg synger ikke nogen af disse letfærdige sange mere. Det er kun aandelige og opbyggelige sange, jeg nu synger, og folk her i huset fortæller mig, at de ofte hører mig synge om nætterne, og at de synes det er saa vakkert at høre det.

Hvor mange aar han levede efter den tid, kan jeg ikke angive. Jeg tror dog han blev over 90 aar og opnaaede saaledes en høi alder.

Jeg vilde nødig at nogen skulde faa det indtryk af, hvad jeg her har skrevet og fortalt om Lars Næsheim, at han var en mand uden nogen høiere interesse end at synge viser og grave i jorden. Den som kom i et fortroligt forhold og omgang med ham maatte snart

means for, so it didn't take a big slice out of his treasury.

In 1864, I taught in the school district to which the Lemme farm belonged, and where Lars Næsheim, as mentioned before, had a place to stay, so I visited him often. All the new songs or verses that I could get, and which I didn't think he had gotten before, I brought to him. In return, he lent me books. He has a room or chamber for himself, a big enough room for a bed, stove and a little table and two chairs. Around the walls, he had his bookshelves that reached from the floor to up under the ceiling, filled two of the room's side walls and were completely stuffed with books. The books were arranged in the most exact order, according to their content. He had many good books in his library. There one could find religious, or devotional books, histories and scientific works, and fiction by the most eminent Norwegian and Danish authors. Most consisted of recreational reading which included songs, ballads and adventure books. Many of his song and verse books were those he had copied himself, thereby including his letters from America.

When he got old, he got the regrettable idea that he would hold an auction of all his books and sell them in that manner. Which unfortunately was done. Naturally they sold at a bargain prices and thus were spread to all winds. My brother, Thorkel, who was the appointed sheriff in Voss at that time and thereby the auctioneer, told me about it in a letter, and said it was just painful that it would happen that way with Lars Næsheim's book collection.

When, after being in America for ten years, I visited Norway in 1878, I visited old Lars Næsheim. He was in his 87th year. He seemed to be physically and mentally healthy, but I soon realized he had lost some of his memory. When I asked him if he could recall how I had often visited him and borrowed books at the time when I taught school in the neighborhood, he answered: I don't remember anything about that, but, on the other hand, I well remember that summer I worked for your father, and you and Thorkel picked berries, and gave to me. I still sing, he told me, but I never sing those frivolous songs any more. It's only religious and revival songs, that I sing now, and the people in the house tell me they often hear me singing at night, and they think that it is so nice to hear.

How many years he lived after that time, I don't rightly know. I think he became more than 90 years and reached an advanced age.

I only essentially wanted that some one would get an impression from what I have written to tell about Lars Næsheim, that he was a man without any higher ambition than to sing ballads and dig in the earth. Those who were familiar with him and associated

lægge mærke til, at han var en baade oplyst og kundskabsrig mand, saavel paa det aandelige, som timelige omraade, og ligesom han var en god og nyttig borger, var han ogsaa en from og oprigtig kristen. Sit barnlige sindelag beholdt han gjennem hele sit lange liv, og ved sit venlige væsen vandt han mange venner og det ikke mindst iblandt de første udvandrere fra Voss, til Amerika. Dette kommer noksaa vel tilsyne i de mange og venlige hilsener, som de gjennem sine breve sendte ham, ligesom han ogsaa vistnok flittigt korresponderede med dem. Han var desuden meget interesseret i, og gransket nøie alt, som stod i forbindelse med Amerika. Derfor var det vel ogsaa, at han afskrev saa mange Amerikabreve.

Han er nu for lang tid siden død og borte, men hans minde fortjener at bevares, saavel i sin hjembygd, Voss, som af Vosserne her paa denne side havet.

KONG SVERRES FÆRD TIL VOSS.

Af Knut Nygryten.

Midt i de nye tider og slegter skinner det svundnes glorie frem, siger digteren Welhaven; og det er saa sandt, som det er sagt.

Vi dvæler i tanken ved kong Sverre og birkebeinerne. Senhøstes 1177 var de atter paa farten for at udføre et af de mesterstreger, hvormed de er velkjendte i historien. Tidligere paa aaret havde de ved et saadant sat sig i besiddelse af bispestaden Nidaros. Nu gjaldt det kongsstaden Bjørgvin; men naturen og de menneskelige kræfter havde dennegang sammensvoret sig for at stanse deres færd. Det lykkedes ogsaa, og der var nærpaa sat en stopper for deres fremtidige færder tillige. Men skjæbnen vilde det anderledes. Den havde i baghaanden for dem en mission, hvortil der krævedes al den staalsætning, som naturen eiede, og mænd, hvis hoder ikke blev fordreiet ved lykkesolens første glimt. Den vilde ved denne leilighed vise, at der ikke fandtes nogen aaben vei til kongsædet og de høie menneskelige maal, — en lærdom, som ikke var at forglemme.

En ny tid var i anmarch i Norge. De trediveaarige krige mellem høvdingerne efter Sigurd Jorsalafarers død i 1130 havde frembragt utaalelige tilstande, i hvilken egeninteressen og den dermed forbundne hensynsløse barbarisme florerede. Der var opstaaet en klasse mennesker, som nærmest var uden rettigheder i landet. De havde staaet under høvdinger, som var faldne under de mange kampe, og deres egen lovlige ret til liv og eiendom havde liden hjemmel hos de daværende magthavere. Ingen forstod sig paa eller lagde sig efter at forsone de modstridende elem-

with him would soon notice that he was both an enlightened and knowledgeable man, in the spiritual, as well as secular domain; just as he was a good, useful citizen, he was a pious and sincere Christian. His childlike attitude was maintained throughout his entire long life, and with his friendly appearance, he won many friends, not least among the first emigrants from Voss to America. This acknowledges the many and friendly greetings they sent him through their letters, which he evidently dutifully answered in his correspondence with them. Beside that, he was very interested in, and researched everything that was associated with America. Hence, it was reasonable that he copied so many America letters.

Now he is dead and gone, but his memory deserves to be preserved, in his home district of Voss as by the vossings here on this side of the ocean.

KING SVERRES EXPEDITION TO VOSS.

By Knut Nygryten.

Amid the new times and families, the past glory shines forth, says the poet Welhaven; and it is true, just as it was said.

We pause in our thoughts to consider King Sverre and the Birchlegs. Late in the fall of 1177, they were again traveling to carry out one of their operations, with which we are well-acquainted from history. Earlier in the year, it was such that they were in possession of the bishopric city of Nidaros (Trondheim). Bergen was now the capitol city; but nature and the general population had sworn union to halt their expedition. It so happened that there almost was a stopper for the progress of their maneuver besides. Nevertheless, fate was to have it otherwise. In reserve, they had an undertaking that required all the steely character that nature had, and men, whose heads weren't turned by the first sign of good fortune. This opportunity will show that there wasn't any easy road to the throne and their high human aspiration, — a lesson that wasn't to be forgotten.

A new era was coming to Norway. The thirty-year war between the chieftains after Sigurd Jorsalfarer's death in 1130 had created an intolerable situation in which self-interest and the following meaningless barbarism flourished. There had arisen a class of people in the country, who had almost no sense of justice. They had served under chieftains who had fallen in the frequent battles and their own legal rights to life and property had little weight with the present powers. No one understood or even attempted to reconcile the contrasting elements. The result

enter. Følgen var, at der var indtraadt hjemløshed, fredløshed og nød, som maatte bringe det til at ulme under overfladen, og foraarsage lovløse udforud snart her, snart der i bygderne. En kort tid i slutningen af 1160-aarene saa det dog ud til, at alt vilde stilne af. Men der var bare en stilhed før stormen — en storm, som kom til at skabe en ny samfundsordning, ihvilken lige lov og ret for alle skulde være de ledende principer.

Denne mission var det skjæbnen havde anbetroet Sverre Sigurdsen, Birkebeinernes nykaarede høvding, der han søgte at bane sig vei til landsstyret. Men den gyldne vei var stengt. Alle magtens midler var til at begynde med paa modpartens side. Den havde forsvarsværker, befordringsmidler, blanke klæder og vaaben; og alle forraadskamre stod dem aabne.

Mod dette kunde Sverre kun stille en flok udhungrede og fillede personer, der dog var i besiddelse af mænds mod og et par kraftige arme, og var fyldte af bevidstheden om sin ret til at kjæmpe for tilværelsen, den kamp, som ikke erkjender noget nederlag.

Sverre var prestelærd og var nylig vaagnet til bevidstheden om et stort kald. Han var kongebaaren, men opvoksen under andre indflydelser end de, som herskede i norske stormands kredse. Kommen fra udøerne kan man sige, at han var fremmed blandt sit eget folk, men netop ved denne uafhængige stilling kunde han med et friere blik beskue opgavernes løsning og slaa ind paa retninger, som var tidsaanden fremmed, men dog ledende til almenhedens nytte og gavn. Den gamle hærskesyge adel skjønte, at den i ham ikke havde nogen velynder, derfor fik han føle hele vægten af deres fiendskab.

Saa naaede der rygter til oplandene, hvor han, efterat kongsnavnet var givet ham i Nidaros, havde søgt hen, at kong Magnus og hans fader jarlen havde forladt sit klippefaste Bjørgvin og begivet sig til Viken, hvor de samlede folk for at paagribe ham. Det saa da ikke lyst ud for Sverres lille flok. Fare truede paa alle kanter. Ingen vovede at undsjaa sig, naar den mægtige Erling Jarls bud kom. — Men faren har vist sig som livets salt. Den hærder og besjæler, gjør beslutsom og skaber i det sunde menneske den djervhed, som er bestemt paa at vinde trods alt. Saa var det med Sverre. Han skimtede en mulighed for, at veien over Sogn til Bergen var aaben, og saa besluttede han at forsøge ved en rask manøvre at tage byen ved overrumpling, medens dens hærskere var borte.

De satte afsted, men veien var lang, og sogningerne var paa sin post. Rygtet gik foran, og saa blev der heftelser paa veien. I skrænterne af en brat kleiv i Lærdal samlede en bondeflok sig med rullende material ved haanden. De blev dog opdaget af Sverre, før de kunde gjøre den tiltenkte skade, men tiden var kostbar, og den lille stans gjorde skade nok. Den gav

was that there were outcasts, outlaws and poverty, which led to smoldering under the surface and caused lawlessness to break out, soon here, soon there, in the districts. For a while towards the end of the 1160 years, it looked liked it was getting quieter. However, this was just the calm before the storm — a storm, which would create a new organization of society, in which equal laws and rights for everyone would be the leading principles.

This was the mission that fate had entrusted to Sverre Sigurdson, the Birchlegs new leader, who sought the road to the country leadership. However, the golden path was closed. To begin with, the power was in the hands of the opposition. They had the defenses, transportation, shiny new armor and weapons and all the supplies they needed.

Against this, Sverre could only present a group of hungry and ragged people, yet they possessed a man's courage and two strong arms, and they were filled with the consciousness of their right to fight for existence; that fight, that doesn't recognize defeat,

Sverre was educated in the clergy and only recently became aware of his big calling. He was royal-born, and grew up under the influence of those who ruled in Norwegian chieftain's class. Having come from the outermost islands, he was not well acquainted among his own people, and this was exactly the position from which he could view the answer to the problem and he began in that direction, but that wasn't in the spirit of the times, that led to the needs and benefit of the common man. The old militaristic nobility realized that in him they had no benefactor; therefore, he encountered the entire force of their animosity.

The news reached up to the uplands, where it, after he had been crowned at Trondheim, reached him that King Magnus and his Earl father had left their rock-solid Bergen and moved to Viken, where they were raising people in order to attack him. It didn't look good for Sverre's little group. Danger was on every side. No one had the gall to flinch when the mighty Earl Erling came. — Danger shows a man's salt. It tempers and it shields, and makes one decisive and in the strong man creates the daring that decides on victory in spite of anything. That's the way it was with Sverre. He saw the possibility that the route over Sogn to Bergen was open, so he decided on a rapid maneuver to take the city by surprise, while the powers were away.

They set off, but the road was long, and the sognings were on guard. Rumors preceded him, and there were encumbrances on the way. On the edge of a steep cliff in Lærdal, a group of farmers had assembled with boulders ready. They were discovered by Sverre before they could do their intended harm, but time was valuable and this little delay did enough damage. It gave the sailors time

havmanden tid til at samle sit værn. Da man rak Lærdalsfjorden, laa der en flaade og ventede dem; og fjorden var laast og lukt.

Færdens held havde faaet et knæk, men endnu var der en udvei. Man kunde tage over fjeldene til Voss og derfra videre til Bjørgvin. Det var en besværlig vei; men der var intet valg, og prisen var veien værd, om færden lykkedes, Her gjaldt den gamle læresætning:

Kan du ei følge den lune dal, saa tag over fjeldet.
Vil du naa frem til ærens portal, saa kravl opad heldet.
Ei mange naar frem ad den slagne vei;
thi let den kan stænges.
Lad veien gaa over fjeld og hei
saa ofte det trænges.

De tog over fjeldene; men det skulde bli at gaa fra galt til værre. Kong Sverre vidste vel ikke, at Erling Skakkes slegt var i Hordaland. Han havde kanske heller ikke hørt om Olav den helliges advarsel til sine eftermænd, at han ikke holdt det raadeligt for nogen Norges konge at færdes mellem haugene paa Voss. Advarselen viste sig endda berettiget. Vossingerne samlede sig paa Vangen for at møde ham, og budstikken gik til Hardanger, Nord- og Søndhorland. Der blev en hærsamling uden lige. Folk kom drivende ad alle veie, siger sagaen. Man betenkte sig ikke paa at værne om hus og hjem. Naar rygtet om fiender kom, var man straks parat. For folket her var vel denne fiende aldeles ukjendt, og den ansaaes vel for en almindelig røverflok, hvad sagnene ogsaa har villet have det til.

Sverre og Birkebeinerne kom sent om kvelden den 27de oktober ned over tykkebygden, paa Voss. De lagde sig vel ind paa gaardene en stund; men et stød i luren Advake kaldte dem i graa-lysningen atter sammen. Bønderne stof ifærd med at sætte over Bodebroen (Baabroen). For Sverre var det vistnok straks klart, at denne vei ogsaa var stængt; men for at faa tid til at komme sig undaf paa en nogenlunde skikkelig maade, gjaldt det om at faa bønderne stanset. Da disse satte over broen, gjorde han et heftigt anfald og drev dem tilbage. Bønderne trak sig saa opover mod Lundervandet for at omgaa ham, og han maatte følge efter paa den anden bred. De vekslede skud over elven, indtil vandet skildte dem ad, siger sagaen. Derpaa besluttede Sverre at vende om og begive sig paa tilbageveien over fjeldene, hvilket iværksattes samme dag.

Men enten man gaar frem eller tilbage, saa kan ulykken være der. Den lod her ikke længe vente paa sig. Den vei, han var kommen, var ogsaa stængt. Sogningerne havde utvilsomt fulgt efter ham for om nødvendigt at hjelpe sine venner paa Voss, og de laa nu opi fjeldskarene ved Skjevlingen og Raukjeldo i

to get prepared. When they reached the Lærdalsfjord, there lay a fleet expecting them, so the fjord was closed and locked.

The expedition's luck had taken a knock, but there was an alternative. One could take the route over the mountains to Voss and from there farther to Bergen. It was a difficult route; but there wasn't any choice, and the reward was valuable, if the expedition succeeded. The old adage applied here:

If you can't travel the snug valley, go over the mountain.
To reach the errand's portal, toil up the hill.
If many go there by the beaten path,
it may be easily blocked
Take the route over the mountains and heights,
as often as you need to.

They went over the mountains, but things went from bad to worse. Evidently, King Sverre didn't know that Erling Skakke's relatives were in Hordaland. Maybe he hadn't heard about Saint Olav's (King Olav Haraldson) warning to his followers that it wasn't wise for any Norwegian king to travel through the mountains of Voss. The warning was still justified. The vossings assembled at Vangen in order to encounter him, and the assembly stick (method of communication in time of war. A stick passed from farm to farm) went out to Hardanger, Nord- and Sunhordaland. There was a gathering of an army without equal. People came from all directions, say the sagas. People didn't just think of guarding their homes. When the rumors about an invader came, they were soon ready. People here didn't know who was coming, they were afraid of common bandits, which the sagas imply.

Sverre and the Birchlegs arrived late in the evening of October 27, coming down over the Tykkebygd at Voss. They rested at some farms for a while but the trumpet Advake called them together in the twilight. The farmers were in the process of crossing the Båbroen (a bridge across Voss River). Soon it was plain to Sverre that this route was also blocked, but in order to get time to escape in a reasonable manner, it was necessary to stop the farmers. When they started over the bridge, he made a vigorous attack and drove them back. The farmers retreated towards Lundevatn (Lake Lunde) to escape him; he had to chase them from the other bank. They exchanged arrows across the river until the lake water divided them say the sagas. Thereupon, Sverre decided to turn back and proceed on the return route, which was put into action that same day.

Whether one goes forward or backward, misfortune may be waiting there. They didn't have to wait long. The route they had come was also closed. The sognings, no doubt, had followed them to see if it was necessary to help their friends at Voss, and they now lay up in the mountain passes by Skjevlingen

Langedalen, hvor de havde samlet dynger af sten som endnu kan paavises, hvormed de agtede at modtage ham. Han betakkede sig for en slig modtagelse og trak sig i skymringen lidt længere sydover til Raundalselven ved gaarden Kløve. Maaske har han først tænkt at sætte over denne og drage til Hardanger; men her var dette ugjørligt. Det dybt liggende elveleie kunde man ikke komme over. Synet maatte vendes fremover mod Rastalien og Klyvet. Der stod bjergvæggene stængende iveien. Fra Arilds tid havde her været ufrernkommeligt ialfald med heste og kreaturer. Det saa da mørkt ud. Den truende Selheimsnut stod ogsaa da med sin brede ryg som en vogter for dalen. Den skummende elv drønnede ved dens fod; op i fjeldskrænterne til venstre laa fienden. Den kunde ogsaa ventes bagfra i hvert øieblik. Her var ikke tid til lang betænkning. Øiensynlig var dog Sverre forberedt paa slige muligheder. En bjergvæg kunde overstiges med kunstige midler, og fjeldets sønner vidste at bruge dem. Sverre lod jernbolter slaa ind i fjeldrevnerne, og over disse lagdes trær og torv, hvorover hestene kunde føres. Det er den bekjendte Sverresti. De kom sig frem til Raundalen og stansede ikke, før de havde lagt Raundalseidet bag sig. Saa tog de den haardt trængte hvile i den lille dalsænkning, som endnu den dag idag kaldes Sverdalen efter Sverres leirplads.

Men det værste var endnu ikke udstaaet paa denne færd. Prøvelsens høieste stund kom, da det gik paa livet løst, og man ikke engang kunde kjæmpe derfor. Sne og kulde var i anmarsh, og det har stanset mangt et felttog. Det holdt paa at skulle stanse Sverres lille flok midt paa høifjeldet. Værre øieblikke kan man vel vanskelig tænke sig. Der kom op en storm af det slemme slag, som sjelden var indtruffet. Og mage til snefald havde man neppe seet. De mistede alle sine heste — 120 i tallet — med forgyldt sadeltøi, kostbare klæder og mange andre gode ting. Deres mad slap op og de kunde ikke finde vand. I 8 dage smagte de ikke andet end sne og leilighedsvis bær, som groves frem under sneen. Stormen var saa sterk, at en mand kastedes overende og brækkede ryggen paa tre steder Naar bygerne kom, maatte man kaste sig ned og holde skjoldet over sig. Det blev saa mørkt af snefog og skodde, at man ikke kunde se frem for sig, og de 5 veivisere, som Sverre havde faaet med fra Voss, var i vildrede om veien. Man blev sluttelig saa medtagne af mødighed, sult og kulde, medens uveiret endnu rasede, at mandskahet holdt paa at skulle give op. Lidelserne blev for store. Haab og tro veiredes bort, og kun den ene tanke sysselsatte sindet: Hvorledes skal denne utaalige kval hurtigst kunne endes.

De fandt paa raad—det mest radikale man kan tænke sig. De raadslog sig imellem om, enten de skulde løbe udfor fjeldhamrene eller ligesom forfædrene bære vaaben paa hinanden.

Sverre hørte paa dem en stund, saa kaldte han dem

and Raukjeldo in Langedalen, where they had collected heaps of stones with which they intended to resist them. He said no thank you to such an encounter and retreated in the twilight farther south along the Raundal River by the Kløve farm. Perhaps he first considered crossing it and heading for Hardanger; but that was impossible. One couldn't cross the deep riverbeds. It seemed they would have to turn forward toward Rastalien and Klyvet. There the mountain walls were blocking their way. From Arild's time, it was impassable by horses and cattle, in any case. It looked very dark. The threatening Selheim's peak also stood with its broad back as a guardian of the valley. The foaming river was roaring at its foot; up to the left lay the enemy. They also could be expected from behind any moment. There wasn't time for prolonged study. Nevertheless, Sverre was obviously prepared for such possibilities. A mountain wall could be climbed with proper equipment, and the sons of the mountains knew how to use them. Sverre had iron bars pounded into the mountain cracks; then they laid branches and sod on these, so the horses could be led forward. This is the famous Sverre's Path. They reached Raundalen but they didn't stop until Raundalen was behind them. Then they took their badly needed rest in that little depression that yet today is named Svervalley after Sverre's campground.

The worst on this venture hadn't been endured yet. The test's highest hour came when they almost lost their lives and one couldn't fight it. Snow and cold were advancing and that had stopped many armies. It attacked Sverre's little flock in the middle of the high mountains. Only with difficulty can one think of a worse moment. A storm of the worst kind as is rarely encountered came up. People had never seen the like of the snowfall. They lost all their horses — 120 in number — with gilded tack, costly clothes and many other fine things. Their food ran short and they couldn't find water. For eight days they didn't taste anything but snow and occasional berries which were dug from under the snow. The blizzard was so bad that one man was thrown topsy-turvy and broke his back in three places. When the clouds came, people had to lie down and hold their shields over themselves. It got so dark from drifting snow and fog that people couldn't see in front of themselves, and the five guides that Sverre had gotten along from Voss were confused about the route. Finally, the soldiers were afflicted by weariness, hunger and cold, while the bad weather raged, so the men were about to give up. The suffering was too much. Hope and faith were worn away, and only one thought occupied their minds: How can this intolerable agony most quickly be ended?

They discovered a remedy— the most radical one can think of. They consulted among themselves, either they were going to off a cliff or, like their forefathers, use their weapons on each other.

Sverre listened to them a while then he called them around himself and made a speech to them, that in all its

omkring sig og holdt for dem en tale, der i al sin korthed og simpelhed maa betragtes som en af historiens mest bemærkelsesværdige taler. Han kunde isandhed optræde som kirkens saavel som det borgerlige samfunds overhoved. Han manglede ikke ord og heller ikke alene den værdighed og klarhed i stemmen, som trængtes; men ogsaa den klarhed i tanke, som satte ham istand til at vælge passende ord ved de rette anledninger, og bedømme tilhørernes aandelige tilstand. Han foreholdt dem hvilket galmandsværk, de stod i begreb med at gjøre; det var djævelens indskydelse og hedenske mænds eksempel, de vilde følge, sagde han. Saadant sømmede sig ikke for kristne folk, som skulde være ydmyge af hjertet og finde sig i de straffedomme, som Den Almægtige paalagde for deres synder. Han formanede dem til ved bønner at paakalde de helliges miskundhed og hjælp, afkrævede dem løfte om at gjøre dette ligesom han selv vilde gjøre det. Talen havde den forønskede virkning. Man afgav løftet med haanden paa sverdheftet og slag paa skjold. De sidste korte øieblikke var vundne, og de frelste følget, æren og kongeriget, som alt laa paa ødelæggelsens rand. Som for at give talen vegt, klarnede veiret straks op, og solstraalerne begyndte at strække sig legende henover de snedækte skrænter. Veiviserne saa, hvor de var, og snart kom de ihus, hvor Sverre fik slaaet ild, og man fik den haardt tiltrængte varme og hvil, før man drog videre til den nærliggende bygd.

Fra historien kan man hente frem mange fremragende folkeførere; men nogen, som sætter Sverre Sigurdsen i skyggen, er det vel vanskeligt at finde. Hos ham synes de særlige egenskaber som omtanke, forsigtighed og selvbehærskelse, forenet med djervhed, mod og udholdenhed at have faaet en ligevægt, som neppe ellers kan paa vises. Ved enhver anledning var han istand til med uhildet dømmekraft at beskue de foreliggende opgaver og vælge det rette. For en saadan er det, som naturen selv bøier sig. Dette afsnit af hans begivenhedsrige liv var vistnok det mørkeste, og det har da en særlig betydning, ved at vise os, hvorledes en mand, der saaledes i fuldeste maal har sine evner under kontrol, kan lede, ikke alene sin egen skjæbne, men ogsaa andres i de mest kritiske øieblikke. Her gik de fra uheld til uheld, indtil de sluttelig kun var et skridt fra undergang, og dog beholdt han sit folks fulde anseelse og tillid.

Og billedlig talt, saa kan det nok hænde nogen hver, at de kan komme ud for skodde, storm og kulde, saa det isner til marv og ben. Man farer vild og gaar fra uføre til uføre, indtil det sluttelig er vanskeligt at vide, hvor det havner. Man skimter i synskredsen hvasseste eggen, svarteste stupet og strideste strømmen. Et skridt kan let tages for langt. Mismod og fortvilelse er gjerne en mere kjendt fornemmelse, end man vil vedkjende sig. Under saadanne omstændigheder kan man have

brevity and simplicity must be regarded as one of the most remarkable talks in history. He could, truthfully, perform as a religious and public leader. He didn't lack any words nor the dignity or clarity of voice that was required, which put him in a position to choose the appropriate words on the proper occasions. He asked them what kind of crazy man's work they were about to do, it was the influence of the devil and heathen men's example, they were about to follow, he said. They didn't look like Christians, who were supposed to be gentle of heart and pay for the penalties that The Almighty dispensed for their sins. He commanded them to assist with their prayer and called on the Lord's mercy and help, weakened them into doing as he, himself wanted it done. The talk had its desired effect. The men swore to it, with their hands on the hilts of their swords, and beat upon their shields. In the last instant, they were won over. That saved the group, the mission and the kingdom, everything that was on the brink of disaster. As if giving the speech meaning, the weather cleared, the sun started to peek over the escarpments. The guides told them where they were, some they got shelter in houses, Sverre started a fire and people got warmth and rest, before they set off to the next district.

People can cite many prominent leaders of the people, but anyone, who can put Sverre Sigurdson in the shadows, would be hard to find. In him, the special talents of thought, care and self-restraint combined with daring, courage and perseverance seemed to have found a balance that couldn't be found in others. At each instance, he was ready to with impartial judgment to view the presenting alternatives and choose the correct one. For someone like this, it's almost as if nature herself relents. This selection of his eventful life was most likely the darkest, and it has the special significance in showing us how one man, who to the greatest degree has his own qualities under control, can control, not only his own fate, but also others in the most critical instant. Here they went from misfortune to misfortune until they were one step from defeat, and then he kept his men's full respect and trust.

Cheaply said, it may occur to anyone that they get out of the fog, blizzard and cold, which freezes their bones and marrow. People go astray and go from adversity to adversity until they don't know where they'll wind up. In one's mind's eye, one glimpses the slipperyest edge, blackest depth and the most difficult stream. One step can be too many. Suspicion and doubt are likely more familiar sensations than one will admit. During such circumstances one would benefit from remembering

godt af at erindre kong Sverres prestelige skikkelse staaende paa høifjeldet, omgiven af en halvt fordærvet frossen skare, holdende en ildnende tale, der varmer om hjerterne og med magisk kraft vender, bevidsthed og vilje i den rette retning.

Og mærkerne om hans færd staar der endnu og taler sit mægtige sprog. Den veifarende stanser og lytter; og han føler noget af den ildnende begeistring, som maner til tanke og ægger til handling. Det toner i omgivelserne om "fædrenes bedrifter paa landet og paa sjøen", og de peger mod fremtidens trange stier, som kan være besværlige, men føre til store maal. Saaledes lød det i liernes susning ved Sverrestien:

Der for han den konge som løfted til hæder
sit folk af det brede lag;
Og tanken vil høines paa saadanne steder
i tro paa en værdig sag.
Om modgang vi møder, og hjertet end bløder,
vi tro paa en seirens dag.

Om veien end stænges af vildledte kjæmper,
vi baner en ny, der vi gaar.
Alt mismod og tvil vi af tankerne lemper
og gjør, som vi bedst formaar.
Vi husker paa lien, hvor Sverrestien
til minde om fremgang staar.

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NAVNET KNUT.

———

Notre Dame Universitets Berømte "Football Coach".

Der var saa mange Knuter paa Voss, og alle staute karer. Havde de faaet navnet Knut saa var du sikker paa, at de udmærkede sig paa en eller anden vis. Der var nu "Storesmeden" paa Vangen*), Knut L. Rokne, alle vosser har nu hørt om ham.

Saa har vi havt mange gjæve vossinger her i Amerika, som har baaret navnet Knut. Og jeg vil bede vor redaktør, som ogsaa heder Knut, om lidt spalterum; saa vil jeg fortelle lidt om en vossing som heder Knut Rockne, som er sønnesøn-søn af storesmeden paa Vangen.

Knut Rockne var født paa Voss den 4de marts 1884, og kom med sine forældre her til Amerika i 1893. De bosatte sig i Chicago, hvor Knut voksede op. Hans fader Lars Rokne var

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*) Storesmeden boede nok paa Rokne. Sønnen flyttede paa Vangen. — Red.

King Sverre's priestly behavior, standing up in the high mountains, surrounded by a half-destroyed frozen band, making a fiery speech, that warmed their hearts and magically turned consciousness and desire in the right direction.

Signs of his journey still stand there and speak with powerful voices. Passers-by stop and listen, and feel something of the inspired enthusiasm that urges to thought and incites for action. It echoes in the surroundings of the "forefather's activity at land and sea", and it points to the future's narrow paths, though they may be complex, lead to great treasure. Thus, it sounds in soughing of the meadows by Sverre's Path:

There goes the king, who promised to uplift
His people of the common class;
thoughts will be raised to such an extent
in faith in a worthy cause.
If opposition we meet, and the heart bleeds,
We believe in the day of victory.

If the end of the road is blocked by misled bands,
We'll make a new way, where we go.
All doubt and hesitation we cast from our minds
And do what we're most capable of
We recall that meadow, where Sverre's path,
our monument to our advancement, stands.

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THE NAME KNUT

———

Notre Dame University's Famous "Football Coach".

There were many Knutes at Voss, and all were strapping fellows. If they were named Knut, you can be sure they would distinguish themselves, one way or another. There was the "Big-Blacksmith at Vangen*), Knute L. Rokne; every vossing has heard of him.

We have had many distinguished vossings here in America who have carried the name, Knut. I would ask the editor, who also is named Knut to spare me some space so that I could tell a little about the vossing named Knut Rokne, who is the great grandson of the big blacksmith at Vangen.

Knut Rokne was born at Voss March 4, 1884, and came with his parents to America in 1893. they settled in Chicago, where Knut grew up. His father, Lars Rokne, was a machinist, but

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*) The "Big-Blacksmith" certainly lived at Rokne. His son moved to Vangen. — Ed.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

maskinist, og døde for mange aar tilbage. Efter at Knut havde gaaet igjennem "common" skolen, gik han paa høiskolen, hvor han graduerte i 1906. Den samme sommer arbeidede han en stund som "fireman" paa en af de store baade paa Lake Michigan. Om høsten arbeidede han et par maaneder med at tærske ude paa vestens prærier. Det samme aar fik han ansættelse i U. S. Post Departmentet som jernbane "postal clerk", og denne stilling indeholdt han i fire aar. Hans hu havde altid staaet efter mere skoleuddannelse, og da Knut havde været baade nøisom og sparsom, saa havde han nu sparet saa mange penge at han kunde begynde paa universitetet i Notre Dame, Indiana. Her graduerte han i 1914 med graden B. S. i kemi. For en tid var han lærer i dette fag. Men da han havde særdeles udmærket sig i gymnastik, blev han ansat som direktør i dette fag, og. har udelukkende undervist i dette, og da især som "football coach". I dette er han en af de allerbedste i dette land. Knut har hele tiden været ansat ved Notre Dame universitet, og i nov. 1922 havde de en "Rockne Homecoming", ved denne skole, for at samle penge til en ny bygning. Byen var da pyntet med portrætter af Knut ifra den ene enden af byen til den anden, og en "byste" af Knut, som den bekjendte billedhugger Lorado Taft havde udført blev solgt til indtægt for dette byggefond. "Bysten" bragte $239.00. Saa havde de faaet støbt 5,000 mineaturbilleder af nævnte byste, og disse blev solgte for $1.00 stykket. I forrige sommer var Knut en stund paa Brigham Young universitet i Utah, hvor han underviste i en skole for saadanne "coaches", saa reiste han til Springfield, Mass., hvor han holdt en lignende skole og saa tilbage til Notre Dame hvor han ogsaa holdt en slig skole, og da havde han bare et par ugers ferie før universitetet igjen aabnedes.

Mange universiteter har prøvet at faa Knut Rokne som lærer ved sine skoler, men har ikke været heldige. Og nu har Knut sluttet forbund med Notre Dame paa en ti aars termin. Med undtagelse af Knut Nelson, saa er der vel ingen, som har været født paa Voss, der har været saa ofte omtalt i de store engelske blade, som Knut Rokne. Men naar vi husker paa at storesmeden paa Vangen var en af hans oldefedre, og Andres Reque, senere kaldt Andres Gjermo, var hans anden oldefar. (Andres var baade kjøgemester og talsmand) saa kan vi ikke undres om det blev "nokko te kar" af Knut Rockne.

Ja, navne Knut æ godt aa bæra.

J. L. R.

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Mrs. J. S. Johnson, Bird Island, Minn., døde den 11te dec. 1923. Hun var af Horvei-slegt fra Evanger, og havde slegtninger ved Lake Mills, Iowa.

died many years ago. When he had finished grammar school, high attended high school, where he was graduated in 1905. That same summer, he worked as a fireman on a big boat on Lake Michigan. When fall came, he worked, threshing, on the prairies in the west. He got a job with the U. S. Post Office as a railroad postal clerk and he did this for four years. He had always yearned for more education and since he had been both prudent and modest, he had saved up enough money to start at the Notre Dame University in Indiana. He was graduated in 1914 with a bachelors degree in chemistry. He taught this science for a while. Since he has great talent in gymnastics, he was employed as the Director of Physical Education and exclusively instructed in this, especially as the football coach. He is one of the best in the country. Knute has always been employed by the Notre Dame University and in November 1922, they had a "Rokne Homecoming" at this school, in order to raise money for a new building. The city was decorated with pictures of Knut, from one end of town to the other. A bust of Knut, sculpted by the famous sculptor, Lorado Taft, was auctioned and the income used for the building fund. The bust brought $239.00. Then 5,000 miniatures of the forenamed bust were cast and these were sold for $1.00 a piece. Last summer, Knut was at Brigham Young University in Utah, where he taught a school for coaches. Then he went to Springfield, MA, where he had another "school", then back to Notre Dame for one more. He had only a couple weeks vacation before school started again

Many other universities have tried to hire Knut Rokne as a teacher at their school, but haven't had any luck. Now Knut has signed a contract with Notre Dame for ten years. Aside from Knut Nelson, no one born at Voss has received so much publicity in the American papers as Knut Rokne. But, if we recall that "The Big-Blacksmith" was one of his great-grandfathers, and Andres Reque, later named Andres Gjermo, was another great-grandfather. Andres was both a master-of-ceremony and orator, so it is no wonder that Knut Rokne became "something of a fellow".

Yes, the name Knut is good to bear.

J. L. R.

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Mrs. J. S. Johnson, Bird Island, MN, died December 11, 1923. She was from the Horvei family from Evanger, and had relatives at Lake Mills, Iowa.

ET OG ANDET.

Ærede redaktør! — Netop nogle ord fra en bondekone fra Voss. Jeg skal ikke optage pladsen formeget.

Ja, endog bare navnet "Vossingen" er kjært, ikke at tale om indholdedt. Jeg kan dog ikke hjælpe for andet end at sige en hjertelig tak til John Glimme for hans gode forklaring af Vosseturen. Jeg føler akkurat, som jeg har været hjemme og kommet ud af det svært billigt. Jeg var hjemme i 1914 og betragtede det gode gamle Norge med de stolte klippeborge med de følelser som ikke kan besvares af andre end dem, som har sit moderland kjært. Mrs. M. H.

Et dobbelt guldbryllup feiredes i Deerfield, Wis., den 23de sept. s. a. Det var William Nelson (Grotland), Vosselagets formand og hustru samt Lars Olson Grotland og hustru — hustruerne er søstre f. Gustavson — som i 50 aar havde nydt ægteskabets velsignelser. Et festmaaltid blev givet af børnene i kirkens forsamlingsrum, hvortil 85 gjester var indbudne. Da brudefolkene kom ind i kirken spilledes en brudemarch paa violin og piano. Pastor D. Borge fungerede som kjøgemester. Der var sang, deklamation og taler — alt paa bedste maade.

En lyshaaret vossing, John Riise, som skal have slegtninger paa Grimestad, Saude, Veka, Dagestad og Hellesnes, er chefingeniør for Wellman, Seaver & Morgan Motor og Tractor Co.s Div. i Ohio skrives i "Hordaland". Efter at have gaaet paa middelskole kom han or omtrent 20 aar siden til Amerika; arbeidede først for Standard Oil Co., i New York med at rulle oljefad, men kom tilskade og begyndte som tegner paa en automobilfabrik. Her viste han et opfindergeni, som blev bemærket. Konstruerede blandt andet en tractor, som paa en udstilling i Kansas vakte stor opmærksomhed og menes at bli uundværlig for jordbrugere verden over. Han har ogsaa konstrueret et gearsystem, hvormed luftskibe drives. Han bor i Akron, Ohio, er gift og har 4 børn.

DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

Mrs. Stephen Knutson, hvis pigenavn var Brita Nilsdr. Ure, døde i sit hjem nær Scarville, Iowa, den 2den sept. 1923. Hun var født paa Vossestranden den 9de nov. 1847 og kom i 7-aarsalderen til Amerika sammen med forældre og søskende. I 4 aar var de paa Koshkonong, Wis., saa endel aar i Winnesheik Co., Iowa, hvor hun blev gift og flyttede saa i 1871 til Winnebago county, hvor de omkring 1874 bosatte sig som nybyggere paa den gaard, hvorpaa de siden levede til sin død. Paa deres gaard byggedes Immanuel kirke, og de var blandt menighedens første medlemmer. Hun havde 11 børn af hvilke de 5 døde før hende, ligesom hendes mand.

ONE OR ANOTHER.

Esteemed editor! — Only a few words from a farmer's wife from Voss. I won't take too much room.

Yes, just the name "Vossingen" is precious, not to say anything of the contents. I can't help but say a hearty thank you to John Glimme for his excellent explanation of his Voss trip. I feel exactly as if I had been home, and I came out of it very cheap. I was home in 1914 and contemplated old Norway with its proud rocky strongholds with the feeling that can't be regarded as anything other than those, who hold their motherland dear. Mrs. M. H.

A double golden wedding was celebrated in Deerfield, WI September this year. They were William Nelson (Grotland), the president of the Vosselag and his wife as well as Lars Olson Grotland and his wife — the wives are sisters neé Gustavson — who for 50 years have enjoyed the blessings of marriage. A banquet was served in the church meeting room, to which 85 guests were invited. When the bridal couples came into the church, a bridal march was played on violin and piano. Pastor D. Borge functioned as master-of-ceremonies. There were songs, declamations and speeches — all of the best quality.

A light-haired vossing, John Riise, who has relatives at Grimestad, Saude, Veka, Dagestad and Hellesnes, is the chief engineer for Wellman, Seaver & Morgan Motor and Tractor Company's Division in Ohio, writes the "Hordaland". After having attended middle school, he came to America about 20 years ago, working first for Standard Oil Co. in New York by rolling oil barrels, but was injured and then started as a draftsman at an automobile plant. Here he demonstrated his creative ability, which attracted notice. Among others, he designed a tractor that attracted considerable attention at an exhibition in Kansas, and deemed indispensable for farmers all over the world. He also designed a gear system to power airships. He lives in Akron, Ohio, is married and has four children.

DEATHS IN AMERICA.

Mrs. Stephen Knutson, whose maiden name was Brita Nilsdatter Ure, died at her home near Scarville, Iowa, September 2, 1923. She was born at Vosse-stranden November 9, 1847 and at age 7, came to America together with her parents and siblings. For four years they were at Koshkonong, WI, then a number of years in Winneshiek County, IA where she married and moved in 1871 to Winnebago County, where in 1874 they settled as pioneers on a farm, where they spent the rest of their lives. The Immanuel Church was built on their farm and they were among the first members of the congregation. She had 11 children of whom five died before her, as did her husband.

Ole Larson Myrland, Mt. Vernon, Wis., døde den 23de jan. 1924. Han var søn af Lars Olson Myrland og hustru som kom til Amerika 1846. Moderen var en søster af Elling Eielson Sundve. Han var født ved North Cape, Racine Co., Wis. Broderen var den bekjendte baptistprest Eiel Myrland.

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Halstein Johnson Gilderhus, Stoughton, Wis., afgik ved døden den 26de nov. 1923. Han var født paa Vossestranden den 4de febr. 1836, blev omkring 1861 gift med Gjertrud H. Bidne, udvandrede med familie i 1867 til Amerika og bosatte sig i Stoughton, hvor han begynde i arbeide ved Mandts vognfabrik. I 1883 kjøbte han et jordbrug og drev dette i 35 aar til han igjen flyttede til Stoughton for at tilbringe sin alderdom der. Hans første hustru døde kort efter ankomsten til Amerika, og i 1871 blev han gift 2den gang, da med Synva T. Dvergsdalen fra Sogn. I første ægteskab havdes 3 børn, Ingeborg, Synva og John. Den sidste døde som barn. I andet 4 børn: Theodor, Karen, Samuel O. (død) og Helmer G.

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Pastor Nils Arveson, St. Olaf, Clayton Co., Iowa, døde den 11te febr. sidstleden. Han var født i Indre Arnar, Haus Prestegjækl, Norge den 29de april 1857,og var søn af Arve Larson Fosse og hustru Brita Askelsdatter Lie, begge fra Bergsdalen, Evanger. I 1873 kom han til Amerika og opholdt sig i 3 aar ved Lisbon, Ill. hvor onkelen Anders Askelson Lie eller Opeland boede. Saa tog han i 1876 ind paa Luther College, Decorah, Ia., og blev udexamlneret derfra i 1880. Studerede derpaa teologi ved Ohio-Synodens presteseminar og blev ordineret til prest i 1883, hvorpaa han antog kald fra Rowe, Pontiac og Gardner menigheder i Illinois, og senere fra andre som nævnt i no. 2 og 3 af "Vossingen" 5te aarg. samme aar indgik han i ægteskab med Brita S. Anfinson fra Big Canoe, Ia. De har faaet otte børn som alle lever.

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Ole K. Tyssen, gaardbruger i Norway Township nær Lake Mills, Ia., døde den 18de jan. sidstleden. Han var født i Evanger den 4de sept. 1833 og blev gift der i 1855 med Brita Monsdatter Furness, som døde i 1900. De udvandrede til Amerika 1878 og bosatte sig samme aar paa gaarden i Norway Township, Ia., hvorpaa han senere forblev. Han efterlader sig tre søskende og sex børne-børn.

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John A. Forde, Decorah, Iowa, der af "Vossingens" læsere vil erindres som forfatteren af flere interessante skisser fra Winnesheik Co., afgik ved døden i sit hjem den 23de febr. s. 1. af et slagtilfælde, han fik samme dag. Han var født paa Vossestranden den 19de dec. 1852 og var søn af Amund J. Førde, som med familie kom til Amerika i 1857 og samme aar bosatte sig paa en jordeiendom i

Ole Larson Myrland, Mt. Vernon, WI, died January 23, 1924. he was a son of Lars Olson Myrland and his wife who came to America in 1846. the mother was a sister to Elling Eielson Sundve. He was born at North Cape, Racine Co., WI. his brother was the well-known Baptist minister Eiel Myrland..

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Halstein Johnson Gilderhus, Stoughton, WI died November 26, 1923. He was born at Vossestranden on February 4, 1836, was married about 1861 to Gjertrud H. Bidne, and immigrated to America with his family in 1867 and settled in Stoughton, where he started work with Mandt's wagon factory. In 1883, he bought a farm and ran this for 35 years, when he moved back to Stoughton to spend his remaining years. His first wife died shortly after their arrival in America, and in 1871, he married a second time, to Synva T. Dvergsdalen from Sogn. In his first marriage, he had three children: Ingeborg, Synva and John. The last died as a child. In his second, four children: Theodor, Karen, Samuel O. (dead) and Helmer G.

* * *

Pastor Nils Arveson, St. Olaf, Clayton Co., Iowa, died last February 4. he was born in Indre Arnar, Haus Parish, Norway on April 29, 1857, the son of Arve Larson Fosse and wife Brita Askelsdatter Lie, both from Bergsdalen, Evanger. In 1873, he came to America and spent three years at Lisbon, IL where his uncle, Anders Askelson Lie or Opeland, lived. Then he matriculated into Luther College, Decorah, IA, and was graduated from there in 1880. Thereafter, he studied theology at Ohio Synod's minister seminary and was ordained a minister in 1883. he was called to Rowe, Pontiac and Gardner congregations in Illinois, and later as described in issue 2 and 3 of "Vossingen", 5th year, the same year he married Brita S. Anfinson from Big Canoe, IA. They have eight children, all who live.

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Ole K. Tyssen, farmer of Norway Township near Lake Mills, IA, died last January 18. He was born in Evanger September 4, 1833 and married there with Brita Monsdatter Furness, who died in 1900. they immigrated to America in 1878 and settled that same year on a farm in Norway Township,, IA, where he stayed. He is survived by three siblings and six grandchildren.

* * *

John A. Forde, Decorah, Iowa, who "Vossingens" readers will remember as the author of several interesting sketches from Winneshiek Co., died at his home February 23, of a stroke he had received that same day. He was born December 19, 1852 and was a son of Amund J. Førde, who came to America in 1857 and settled on a property in

Pleasant Township, Winnesheik Co., Iowa. John overtog efter forældrene det gamle hjemsted og boede der, indtil han for et par aar siden flyttede til Decorah. Han var to gange gift, først med Tina Hjortland og efter hendes død med Martha Berge, som overlever ham. I første ægteskab havdes to børn: Mrs. G. Arneson og Aubert Førde, og i andet 9 børn, af hvilke 7 lever, nemlig: Gerhard, Walter, Lloyd, Mrs. Nananfred, Magne, Ingolf og Mrs. Th. Arneson. Han overleves ogsaa af fire søskende: Ole Førde og Mrs. A. Grindeland i Warren, Minn., Mrs. J. Jøssendal og Mrs. Brick Arneson i Big Canoe, Ia.

* * *

Mrs. Martha Hand, De Forest, Wis., døde i marts maaned. Hun var født paa Voss og var datter efter Lars Pederson Gjerme, som med familie kom til Amerika i 1845 og bosatte sig paa Spring Prairie, Wis. Hun blev i 1875 gift med Jacob Hand og efterlader sig en søn Ole Leonard, som bor i De Forest.

* * *

Edvard Gilderhus, gaardbruger paa Vest Koshkonong, Wis.. døde den 4de marts s. l. og blev begraven den 7de. Han var en sønnesøn af Ole Knutson Gilderhus (Dyrvedalen), som kom til Amerika i 1839, og i 1844 bosatte sig paa det jordbrug, hvorpaa sønnen og sønnesønnen har boet.

* * *

Sjur Erickson, velkjendt kontraktør og bygningsmand i Chicago døde den 6te april i en alder af 66 aar. Han var født paa gaarden Arnetveit, Vossestranden, var gift med Anna Opheim og efterlader sig 9 børn: Martha, Anna, Ellen, Olav, Mabel, Alice, Erik, Agnes og Gjertrud.

* * *

B. L. Bolstad, N. Kimball Ave., Chicago, afgik ved døden den 16de april s. 1. og gravlagdes paa Olive gravlund den 19de. Han kom til Amerika omkring 1880, blev gift i Chicago for 41 aar siden og efterlader sig foruden sin hustru Bella tillige en søn Byron og døtrene Mrs. E. Grosscup, Mrs. C. E. Christie og Mrs. Lee Hall. Desuden to søstre Mrs. Sina Miller og Mrs. O. O. Lawson. Alle I Chicago.

* * *

Ole Nelson Lee, den første nybygger ved Skagit elven nord for Seattle, Wash., afgik ved døden i sit hjem der den 29de marts i en alder af næsten 93 aar. Han var født i Raundalen, Voss, den 8de mai 1831 og kom til Amerika i 1855. Om hans lange og mærkelige livshistorie, saavel som om andre af familien, skal vi forsøge at berette en anden gang.

Pleasant Township, Winneshiek Co., Iowa. John took over from his parents on the old homestead and lived there until he moved to Decorah a couple years ago. He was married twice, first with Tina Hjortland and after her death, with Martha Berge, who survives him. In the first union, he had two children: Mrs. G. Arneson and Aubert Førde, and in the second, nine children, of whom seven are alive, namely: Gerhard, Walter, Lloyd, Mrs. Nananfred, Magne, Ingolf and Mrs. Th. Arneson. He is survived by four siblings: Ole Førde and Mrs. A. Grindeland in Warren, MN, Mrs. J. Jøssendal and Mrs. Brick Arneson in Big Canoe, IA.

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Mrs. Martha Hand, DeForest, WI, died in the month of March. She was born at Voss and was a daughter of Lars Pederson Gjerme, who came to America in 1845 and settled at Spring Prairie, WI. she was married in 1875 with Jacob Hand and leaves a son, Ole Leonard, who lives in DeForest.

* * *

Edvard Gilderhus, farmer at west Koshkonong, WI, died last March 4, and was buried on the 7th. He was a grandson of Ole Knutson Gilderhus (Dyrvedalen), who came to America in 1839, and settled on the farm, in 1844, where his son and grandson have lived.

* * *

Sjur Erickson, well-known contractor and builder in Chicago died on April 6, at an age of 66 years. He was born on the Arnetveit farm in Vossestranden, was married with Anna Opheim and leaves nine children: Martha, Anna, Ellen, Olav, Mabel, Alice, Erik, Agnes and Gjertrud.

* * *

B. L. Bolstad, N. Kimball Ave., Chicago, died last April 16, and was interred at Olive Cemetery on the 19th. He came to America about 1880, was married in Chicago 41 years ago and leaves his wife, Bella, a son, Byron, and daughters Mrs. E. Grosscup, Mrs. C. E. Christie and Mrs. Lee Hall, beside two sisters Mrs. Sina Miller and Mrs. O. O. Lawson, all of Chicago.

* * *

Ole Nelson Lee, the first pioneer by the Skagit River north of Seattle, WA, died at his home March 29 at an age of 93 years. He was born at Raundalen, Voss, May 8, 1831 and immigrated to America in 1855. His long life, as well as about other members of his family, we shall try to describe another time

BREV FRA VOSS.

Det har været en sjelden fin vinter paa Voss iaar, omlag som i de gode gamle dage. Helt siden sneen kom i november har det været sneføre, og klart veir med sterk kulde har det været i flere bolker.

Man har da ogsaa forstaat at udnytte føret paa mange maader. Livlig skogtrafik og vedkjøring har det været. Ligesaa har skiløberne boltret sig i det herligste skiføre. Nu har vi slutten af mars; men endda ligger sneen overalt. Vi har like til de sidste dage hat over 20 kuldegrader, hvilket ikke har været tilfælde paa over 20—30 aar. Solen har dog faaet stor magt nu, saa det er ikke saa farligt, om det er noget koldt.

Vi haaper paa en god vaar og en varm sommer. Alt tyder paa, at vi skal faa det. De gamle mærker var lange haarde og kolde vintre og varme somre. I mange aar har vi nu hat milde vintre og kolde somre. Nu faar vi se om det slaar til.

Voss er og blir et livligt trafikcentrum. Arbeidet med Voss-Eidebanen nærmer sig nu Vossevangens grænser. Over vosseelven skal bygges en stor stenbro, og stationen paa Vangen skal udvides betydeligt. Gader og undergange skal anlægges, saa det tegner til, at bli store forandringer.

Flaambanen — det nye jernbaneanlægget fra Myrdalen til Flaam i Sogn -— er nu paabegyndt. Det blir en kostbar bane. Den ligger i det vildeste fjeldparti fra Gravhalsen — Norges længste tunel — gjennem Flaamsdalen til Sognefjorden — for det meste i tuneller.

Sogn vil med denne bane faa direkte forbindelse med Bergensbanen og Kristiania. Det blir da i første række en turistbane. Men det har været stor uenighed om denne bane, da den blir saa altfor kostbar og sikkert aldrig vil komme til at svare sig.

Baade Voss-Eidebanen og Flaambanen vil faa ikke saa liden betydning for Voss.

Spørgsmaalet om Vangens udskillelse fra bygden vil faa sin afgjørelse paa fylketinget ivaar. Her er sterk strid om denne sag, saa det er helt usikkert, hvorledes det vil gaa. Den raske udvikling, som nu foregaar gjør det til et stort spørgsmaal for Vangen at bli egen kommune. Kloakvæsenet, gadespørgsmaalet og mange andre ting kan ikke faa sin bedste løsning, før Vangen faar raade sig selv. Men det er et vanskeligt spørgsmaal.

Iaar er det flere institutioner, som kan holde jubilæumshøitid paa Voss. Voss Veksel og Landmandsbank kan saaledes holde 25-aars jubilæum. ligeledes Voss Afholdskafe, som ogsaa er 25 aar.

LETTERS FROM VOSS.

It has been an unusually fine winter at Voss this year, like in the good old days. Ever since the snow came in November there have been good snow conditions, and there has been clear weather with strong cold for several spells.

People ave been able to use these good conditions in several manners. There has been active woods traffic and hauling of wood. Likewise, the skiers have frolicked in the magnificent snow. It is the end of March now; but still the snow lies everywhere. Until the last few days, we have had below zero weather, which hasn't been the case for over 20-30 years. The sun is getting stronger now, but that's not so bad, if it is rather cold.

We hope for a nice spring and a warm summer. Everything indicates that we shall get it. The old ways were to have a long and cold winter with a warm summer. For many years now, we have had mild winters and cool summers. Now we shall see if it holds true.

Voss has become a lively traffic center. The work on the Voss-Eide spur is now nearing the border of Vangen. A big stone bridge is to be built over the Voss River, and the station at Vangen shall be enlarged significantly. Syreets and underpasses are to be constructed, all indicating big changes to come.

Flåmsbanen — the new railroad project from Myrdal to Flåm in Sogn — has been started. It lies in the wildest terrain from Gravhalsen — Norway's longest tunnel — through the Flåm Valley to Sognefjord mostly via tunnels.

Sogn will get a direct connection with the Bergensbanen and Kristiania. It will mainly be a tourist railroad. There has been considerable disagreement about this railroad, since it will be very costly and will never pay for itself.

Both the Voss-Eidebanen and the Flåmsbanen will have considerable significance for Voss.

The question of Vangen's separation from the township will be decided in the parliament this spring. Here there has been considerable debate about this matter, so it is uncertain how it will go. The rapid development that's going on now makes a big question of whether Vangen will be its own municipality. The sewer service, the street question and many other questions can't find their best solutions until Vangen can govern itself. It is a difficult question.

This year, several institutions shall hold anniversary celebrations at Voss. Voss Veksel and Landmandsbank (Exchange Bank) can have its 25-year anniversary. Similarly, the Voss Temperance Café, which is also 25 years old.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Ifjor kunde Voss Sparebank feire sin 80-aars dag. Og saa hadde vi da den store mindehøitid om kristendommens indførelse paa Voss.

Arbeidet med at samle midler til Voss gamlehjem gaar sin gang; men det gaar smaat. Det er blit mindre med penge mellem folk. Vi har faat nedgangstider paa alle omraader, saa det er ikke like til at samle ind frivillige bidrag til slige ting. Vi har da faaet noget over kr. 20,000 i rede penge, og lidt vokser det stadigt. Ifjor fik vi stiftet et kinalag, og noget af indtægten der gaar til gamlehjemmet. Vi haaber ogsaa atfaa større bidrag fra bankerne her paa stedet. Fra Amerika er det ogsaa kommet bidrag. Nylig mod-tog vi over kr. 100.00 fra John Glimme og vi haaber paa mere.

Paa Evanger vil nu bli reist et mindesmerke over Knute Nelson. Det skal staa paa en aaben plads like ved kirken. Det blir en stor bautasten med billede af Knute Nelson indfældt i stenen. Det er meningen, at mindesmerket skal afsløres den 4de juli iaar. Det har ogsaa været tale om at indkjøbe det hus, hvor Knute Nelson var født, saa det kan bli bevaret for eftertiden.

Som man ved blev Evanger herjet af en stor brand ifjor. Hele stedet blev saa godt som nedbrændt. Man fik saavidt reddet kirken. Nu har stedet reist sig igjen. Mange store nye huse er bygget; og flere kommer efter hvert. Reguleringen er smukt anlagt, og hele stedet blir ikke til at kjende igjen.

Nylig havde jeg brev fra Knut Henderson Løne. Det er en merkelig gammel mand. Hans hjerte slaar endnu like varmt for hjembygden.

Guvernør Ragnvald Nestos følger vi med stor interesse. Det er alle tegn, som tyder paa, at han blir en værdig arvtager efter Knute Nelson. Vi vossinger er stolte af slige mænd.

Dette i al hast.

Med hilsen,

A. Ullestad.

March 25de march 1924.

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FRAA EKSINGEDALEN.

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Gode Bladstyrar!

No hev du sendt meg "Amerika-Vossingen" tvo gonger. Fyr govor er det god skikk aa takka. Men kva skal eg takka med. Vossasogor! ja, va eg full vossing so var der vel inkvatt aa finna. Um eg fortel etter mor, so vert da beste burte. Det misser svipen og andi. Ho va og helst noko vand paa sogorna. Ho sagde best dei, som kunde syne Guds godleik, magt og æra. Eg hev set elder høyrt same

Last year the Voss Sparebank (Savings Bank) celebrated their 80th anniversary. We also had the big commemorative service for the introduction of Christianity into Voss.

The work of collecting means for the Voss Old Folk's Home continues, but it proceeds slowly. People don't have very much money nowdays. We have depression in all aspects, so it isn't easy to collect voluntary donations for such causes. We have collected some over 20,000 in available cash, and there is a small steady increase. Last year we formed a film club and some of its income goes to the nursing home. We hope to get larger donations from the banks here in town. Some gifts have also come from America. Recently we received over NKR 100.00 from John Glimme and we hope for more.

They have erected a memorisl ston for Knute Nelson at Evanger. It stands in an open area beside the church. It is a big monument with a picture and Knute Nelson set in the stone. It is the intention that the monument shall be unveiled on July 4 this year. There has also been talk about buying the house where Knute Nelson was born, so it may be preserved for posterity.

As is known, Evanger was razed by a big fire last year. Almost the entire place was burned down. They barely saved the church. Now it has been rebuilt. Many big new buildings have been built, and gradually there are more coming. The design is quite pretty and the place is hardly recognizable.125

Recently, I received a letter from Knut Henderson Løne. He is a remarkable old man. His heart still beats warmly for his hometown.

Governor Ragnvald Nestos' career is being follwed with great interest. All signs indicate that he is a worthy heir following Knute Nelson. We vossings are proud of men like them.

This in all haste.

Greetings,

A. Ullestad.

March 25, 1924.

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FROM EKSINGEDALEN.

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Good Paper Manager!

Now you have sent me "Amerika-Vossingen" two times. It's good manners to thank for gifts. But what shall I thank with. Voss tales! Yes, if I were full vossing, there would be something to find. If I try to tell acording to my mother, it would be best to ignore it. It would lack the touch and interest. She told those the best, that could show God's presence, power and esteem. I have seen or heard the same stories from others, but definitely

sogona ogsa av andre, men tykte hjamt dei hadde mist noko and og liv. Lat meg nemna ei liti segn um daa den store mannadauen kom til Voss. Engelen var kommen, som skulde vardsla. Er der ein Abraham, som Gud kan tala med elder ein Lot aa vardsla, so vert det gjort av Gud.

Ein vossabonde gjekk til skogs tidleg morgons. Mødte ein framande paa vegen. Dei kom i tale og spurgte fretningar. Den framande fortalde baade um daudarsotti og anna. Sist sa han ken han va. "Dette er sidste dagen din i dette liv. Snu heim att og gjer deg ferig aa døy". Mannen so gjorde. Han samla husfolke sit, fortalte det som hadde hendt han, og fekk huset stjorna og fjelga, som til dan høgsta helg. Mot kvelden daa alt var fraa seg gjort, sette han seg i hogsetbenken og dødde. Sameleis vardsla engelen paa andre stader og, men dei tok ikkje alle imod bodskapen paa same maate. Som Gud lyt lata soli si skina baade paa retferdige og uretferdige, so lyt han og slaa ned til baae sidor, naar domstidorna lyt fremja rettferds sak.

Umframt hendingarne fraa bibelen fortalde ho best um dei truande vinerne fraa Hauge nedyver, vesser, sogningar og længer ifraa. Elling Eilson var ein af deim som hjamt var paa tale. Eg veit ei liti soga, attegangar i ymse blad og til ymse tider, som mor fortalde dei for med ogso um Elling Eielson. Medan han laag paa kne og bad til Gud fekk han hov høve til aa stela ei skaftlaus øks, som laag under benken og gjøyma henne i trøyelumma si. Soga er soleis gamal nok um ho vert prenta som ny. Mor fekk helsingar og fretningar fraa Elling Eielson etter han var faren til Amerika. Fraa Voss var ho kjend med ei Brita Ygre. Dei var komne til livet i Gud i ungdomsaari og hadde lese, songe, bede og grete ilag. Men vegene deira skuldest. Brita for til Amerika, Kari til Eksingedalen. Venskapen gløymde dei likevel ikkje. Eg minnest enno somt af brevi fraa Brita Ygre. I eit af desse var det fyrstegongen eg høyrde gjete Abraham Lincoln. Eg skyner no betre kva man det var; men ogso daa tykte eg han maatte vera gjild. I desse brevi var han Edlend ofte nemd og altid med helsing. Der Brita budde hadde dei eigong vorte paatekne av indianara. Dei smette seg av i eit gjøymsle, men det kunde ikkje ha berga dei, skriv Brita. Til det var det for ringt. Um det var der og den gongen Elling aaleina hadde gjenge mot ein slig røvarflok, huksar eg inkje no aa segja vist. Men ei gong var det. Han kunde noko av maalet deira og var ein indianerarven. Det var noko ut i 70 aari mor fekk sista helsingi fraa Brita Ygre. Fraa Andres bror sin noko seinare. Han hadde kalla henne upatt i eit af barni "Klara". Ei av mor sina sogor hev fenge den versformi som her kjem:

felt they had less interest and life. Let me tell a little tale about the big pestilence that came to Voss. An angel had come in order to give warning. If there were were an Abraham for God to talk to, or a Lot to warn, it would be done by God.

A Voss farmer went out in the woods early in the morning. He met a stranger, on the way. They started to talk and asked about news. The stranger told both about the epidemic and other things. At the last, he said who he was. "This is the last day of your life. Turn towards ome and get ready to die". This the man did. He gathered his household and told them what had happened to him; he got the house cleaned up and the chores done, as if it were a holiday. Towards evening when all was in order, he sat on the high bench (master's seat at table) and died. Similarly, the angel of death warned other places, but they didn't heed the warning in the same way. As God shines the sun both on the just and unjust, thus He also will divide into two sides, when the judgement seat advances the cause of justice.

Rather than parables from the bible, she told about the devout vines from Hauge downward, vossings, sognings and further distant. Elling Eilson was one of those to whom she referred. I know a little story, repeated in various papers at various times, that mother told those who followed Elling Eilson. While he knelt and prayed to God, he had an opportunity to steal a handleless ax from under the bench and hide it in the pocket of his jacket. The story is so old it sounds almost new. Mother got greetings and inquiries from Elling Eilson after he had gone to America. She was acquainted from Voss with a Brita Ygre. They had found god in their youth and had read, sung, prayed and cried together. But their ways parted. Brita went to America. Kari to Eksingedalen. The friendship was not forgotten. I still remember some of the letters from Brita Ygre. I heard the first mention of Abraham Lincoln in one of these. I know better now, what kind of man he was, but still at that time I thought he must be dashing. These letters often mentioned Edland, and always with a greeting. One time, Brita had been attacked by Indians. They sneaked to a hiding place, but nothing could save them, wrote Brita. It was too bad. If this was the time that Elling resisted such a band, I can't remember and won't say for sure. But one time I recall, he knew some of their language and was a friend of the Indians. Mother got her last greetings from Brita Ygre far into the '70s. she got a letter somewhat later from Andre's brother. In childhood, he had called her "Klara". One of my mother's stories I have in verse form and here it comes:

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Luthers lille katekisma.

Moto: "Den tunge boki".

Der sit ei mor millom sine smaa,
Som katekisma skal læra.
Ei segn um henne dei lyder paa
Og spyrja som børn kan gjera!
Dei undra seg paa den tunge bok
Som Luther upp av si lumma tok
Og bruka til Kristi æra.

Han kommen var i den store strid
Med paven um tru og sanning.
Ein trudoms holmgang er aldrig blid
Og Luther fekk pavebanning.
Mot Romarhandel med syndekram —
Drog Luther Kristus Guds retferd fram,
Paa Kristus hev Luther kanning!

I sanningsstrider med munn og penn
Det grunnarne er som vinner.
I Herrens ord me dei grunnar finn
Som samvitet i os binner.
Men paven brukte ei onnor gjerd —
Mot grunnar treiv han til eld og sverd.
Paa slike raader han spinner.

No stod det heilt til Guds viljes makt,
For Luther kan dauden lida!
Ein trudoms prøve det daa vart sagt,
Skal enda den ufredskvida.
Fraa Peters kyrkja ei vikt dei bar;
Det vegast skulde som skrevet var,
Fraa Luthers og pavens sida.

For paven kom dei med lass paa lass.
Hans skaal dei til marki læste.
Ho stod urikkande paa sin plass.
Mot Luther dei tongor kveste.
Der gjekk det ord, og det var vist rett —
So mange bøker hev ingen sett!
So spyrst det daa um den beste.

Luthers Small Chatechism.

Melody: "The Mighty Book."

There sits a mother amid her little ones,
the catechism they shall learn.
They listen to a tradition about her,
and ask as children do!
They wonder over that mighty book
that Luther took out of his pocket
and used for the glory of Christ.

He had come during the big conflict
with the Pope about faith and truth.
A religious duel is never gentle,
and Luther was excommunicated.
Dealing with Rome and its sinful trash —
Luther brought Christ God's justice forth,
Luther is knowledgeable about Christ!

In the fight for truth with pen and mouth,
The more logical are the winners.
In the Lord's word, we find reason
as the conscience in us promises.
However, the Pope used a different way,
he fought reason with fire and sword.
He depended on such devices.

Now it was completely in God's hands,
For Luther could be condemned to death!
A test of faith, that's for sure,
is the agony of dissension.
From Peter's church, they carried a message;
significant as it was written
from Luther's or the Pope's side.

They gave the Pope worry after worry.
They filled his bowl to the limit.
He stood his ground unshakeably
Against Luther, the weapons damaged.
There was the word, it was right —
I've never seen so many books!
it required the best!

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Kvar er no Luther — Kvar er hans kram,
Dei ropa med slag paa trumma —
Daa steig han mitt utor flokken fram
Og drog ei bok or ei lumma.
Paa tomme skaali hans boki fell,
Og skaali seig under dette fjell
So langt som ho kunde komma.

Men paveskaali i veret for
Og bokerne vinden blanda.
Slik yvermagt hev det gudomsord,
Som ofte vert vrengt og vanda.
Sin største siger det vinn den dag,
Daa ord og tankar av alle slag
Fyr retferdsdomen skal standa.

Anders Lavik.

Where is Luther now? — Where are his wares?
They summon him by beating the drums —.
Then he appeared in the middle of the assembly
and drew a book from his pocket.
His book landed in the empty bowl,
and the bowl resisted this evidence
as much as it could.

But the Pope's bowl was destroyed
and the books were blown away
Such superiority won the trial by ordeal,
As is often wrung and won.
His greatest victory he won that day,
when words and ideas of all kinds
stood before the judgment day.

Anders Lavik.

VOSSASTRONDI.

Paa vegen fraa Voss og til Neroyfjord ligg "Strondi"
Og mangen en turist, som vida for kring londi
vart gripen av bining og undring stor i aandi,
naar han paa sin tur kring den vide jord saag Strondi.

Du skulde her vera ein sumardag paa Strondi,
naar alt staar i bloming og beste lag paa Strondi.
Daa er her so vent du det aldri trur paa Strondi
Daa net so ei smilande pynta brur lig Strondi.

Og fjelli er skogkladd fraa dal til top paa Strondi;
det finst snaut ein einaste nakjen krop paa Strondi.
Dei alle er gronkladd fra deild til heid paa Strondi;
og grorangen kjennest nok langan leid fraa Strondi

Som storste kjempa i vest-sudvest for Strondi,
stend Lønehorg som ein kvitkladd prest aat Strondi.
Og hine fjelli, lik Lønehorg paa Strondi
stend trauste rundt som ein trufast borg kring Strondi.

Naar soli paa veg -yver himmelkvelv stryk Strondi
av lauvkladde fjell daa i ynde stend vel Strondi
Daa glitrar det gull og det glimar sylv paa Strondi
Ja, her er natur som Vaarherre sjolv bles aand i.

THE VOSSASTRAND:

On the way from Voss to Nærøyfjord lies "The Strand".
Many tourists that traveling widely in the land
Were attacked by wonder and awe in their heads
On their trip round the earth, saw "The Strand".

You should be here on a summer's day at "The Strand",
when all's in bloom , the best time at "The Strand".
It's so beautiful you won't believe it's "The Strand".
Like a smiling decorated bride lies "The Strand".

Mountains are forest-clad, valley to peaks at "The Strand";
You won't find a single bare tree on The Strand".
They're all green-clad from edge to height at "The Strand".
And the vegetation is known far from "The Strand".

The biggest defender southwest of "The Strand",
stands Lønehorgi like a white-clad minister at "The Strand."
And its mountains, like Lønehorgi at "The Strand".
encircle like a trusty castle round "The Strand".

When the sun over the heavens strikes "The Strand"
whose leaf-clad mountains favor the "The Strand".
that shine like gold and gleaming silver at "The Strand".
Yes, here is nature like Our Lord had in mind.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

So mang ein Fagnaman up her ran paa Strondi.
Per Sivle, han va ein adelsmann i aandi.
Sjur Helgeland er ein meister, han, med handi;
for han er den gjavaste spelemann paa Strondi.

Ja, enno liver den gamle dygd paa Strondi.
for enno bur der ein skald paa Bygd paa Strondi.
Her er baa' liten og stor profet paa Strondi;
men folket flest, dei hev vanlegt vet paa Strondi.

Av vene gjentor ei mengd her gaar paa Strondi
med blanka augo og flette haar med baand i.
Du vert vel sæl um ei slik du faar i haandi!
Det er nok dei som royndi raar paa Strondi.

Og difor so hev eg so god ei tru paa Strondi,
at eg vil byggja og eg vil bu paa Strondi.
Den eine stad som meg gjere sæl er Strondi,
og ingen er her som svelt ihel paa Strondi.

Naar eg vert gamall av slit og kav paa Strondi,
naar døden kjem og vil slita av livsbandi,
naar Herren sjølv, som meg livet gav tek aandi,
daa vil eg finna ei roleg grav paa Strondi.

Knut Brekke i "Hordaland!"

So many eminent people up here on "The Strand"
Per Sivle, he was noble in spirit.
Sjur Helgeland is a master with his hands;
he is the most gifted fiddler on "The Strand".

Yes, the old virtues live yet on "The Strand".
There's still a poet here at Bygd on "The Strand".
both large and small prophets are on "The Strand",
people mostly have common sense on "The Strand".

There are lots of pretty girls here on "The Strand",
with bright eyes and braided hair with ribbons.
You would be happy to have your hands on one!
They evidently are usual on "The Strand".

Therefore, I have so much trust in "The Strand",
that I want to build and live on "The Strand".
The one place that makes me happy is "The Strand"
and no one here starves to death on "The Strand".

When I'm old and worn out on "The Strand",
when death comes and ends my life,
when He who gave me life, takes my spirit,
Then I'll find a quiet grave on "The Strand".

Knute Brekke in "Hordaland".

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NOGLE AF VORE ÆLDSTE

Den 6te januar s. 1. var Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills, Ia. 89 aar. Mrs. Gudve Reque Nelson var 97 den 13de febr. Den 15de april var Bryngel K. Rokne, Wallingford, Ia. 91 aar. Næst kommer Knut Henderson (Løne), som blir 89 aar den 16de november. Desuden lever, saavidt vi ved, Ragnhild Olsdr. Honve, Northwood, Ia., og er omkring 90 aar. Ligeledes Styrk Anfinson Leidal, Wisner, Nebr. 88 aar. Magne Pederson Veisene (Sampson) Clitherall, Minn. omkring 84, Charles Larson Lødve, (Erickson) 83; Aad Pederson Løne 81. Flere er omkring 80 aar.

— Fhv. stortingsmand Mathias G. Dukstad, Voss, var 80 aar den 20de -jan. s. 1. og blev viet velfortjent opmærksomhed. I 1876 begyndte han sit lange virke i kommunestyret. I 1885 valgtes han til stortingsmand og tjente i 4 valgperioder. Han havde desuden flere andre tillidshverv af mindre betydning. Han har en bror John G. Sime, som bor i Albert Lea, Minn.

SOME OF OUR OLDEST

Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills, IA, WAS 89 years on last January 6. Mrs. Gudve Reque Nelson was 97 on February 13. On April 15, Bryngel K. Rokne, Wallingford, IA reached 91 years. Next comes Knut Henderson (Løne), who becomes 89 years November 16. As far as we know, the following are still alive: Ragnhild Olsdr. Honve, Northwood, IA, and is about 90 years. Likewise Styrk Anfinson Leidal, Wisner, NB 88 years, Magne Pederson Veisene (Sampson) Clitherall, MN about 84, Charles Larson Lødve, (Erickson) 83; Aad Pederson Løne 81. Several are about 80 years.

—Former stortings representative Mathias G. Dukstad, Voss, was 80 years, last January 20 associated with much attention. In 1876, he started his long service on the town council. In 1885, he was elected Stortings Representative and served four terms. In addition, he has served several other lesser positions. He has a brother, John G. Sime, living in Albert Lea, MN.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Marion Jane Settre, datter af Dr. O. M. Settre, Rice Lake, Wis., blev i januar maaned gift med Frank William Kuehl fra Fountain City, Wis. Han er Guvernør John J. Blaines privat-sekretær, og blir boende i Madison.

* * *

Voss Sogelags skrift Vossebygderne for 1923 er udkommet og indeholder blandt andet en svært interessant artikel om gamle personsnavne paa Voss. Det vilde vist være bra, om ret mange vossinger her vilde studere disse navne, saa at de kunde give sine børn slige navne, som har været agtet og æret i hundreder af aar og med en historie bag sig, istedetfor, som ofte er tilfældet, lave sammen noget yankee-stof, som har en tvilsom mening og mere tvilsom vellyd. Der er en navneliste paa over 300 navne at vælge imellem. Mange af disse navne var ibrug for tusin aar siden og bruges endnu. Det ældste navn er kvindenavnet Signy. Det er et fint navn. Saa kommer Kaare, Ivar, Brynjulv, Eirik, Øystein, Astrid, Gyda, Odd, Tord, Torleiv, Hild, Helga o. s. v. I det 13de aarhundrede var navnet Sigurd (nu Sjur) mest brugt, siden Olav, Knut og Lars. Og af kvindenavne, Solveig, Ambjørg, Brynhild, Gunnhild, Gudrun (nu Guro) Ragnhild, Sigrid og andre, nu Anna, Ingebørg, Marta, Brita o. s. v.

* * *

I townstyrene paa Koshkonong sees netop indvalgt endel personer med vossenavne. J. C. Berge og N. C. Berge trustees i Deerfield; A. C. Erickson (halv voss) kasserer, Frank Howe (Hæve) ligningsmand; - Christ Egre (Ygre), supervisor i Christiana township.

Til Voss Gamlehjem er modtaget paa Voss fra Vosselagsmedleminer i Amerika kr. 220.30, heri indbefattet $5.00 fra A. C. Teien Dragston, N. D., som ikke er vossing. De øvrige givere er John Glimme, Lars A. Kløve, Bryngel K. Rokne, Nils I. Lødve, Halvard P. Ronve.

Til orgelet i Vangens kirke er modtaget til dato kr. 264.50. Mest er givet af John Glimme, nemlig kr. 109.00, Odd Fletre kr. 75.00. De øvrige er Lars A. Kløve, K. A. Rene og Tom Setre.

Knut Lodve, Evanston, Ill., har siden indsendt til kasserer Glimme $5.00 for gamlehjemmet. Haaber at andre af medlemnierne gjør ligesaa. Der var svært faa Amerika-vosser, som deltog i mindefest-lighederne paa Voss ifjer. De fleste tænkte vel, at det vilde være ligesaa godt at giva et pengebeløb til disse formaal, og dertil indbydes nu alle og enhver. John Glimme kan expedere 5 og 10 dollarne videre til Voss saasnart de indløber.

Marion Jane Settre, daughter of Dr. O. M. Settre, Rice Lake, WI, was married in January with Frank William Kuehl of Fountain City, WI. He is Governor John J. Blaines private secretary. They will live in Madison

* * *

The Voss Historical Society's publication "Vosse-bygderne for 1923" has come out and contains, among other things, a very interesting article about old person names at Voss. It would be nice if many of the vossings here would study these names, so they could give their children such names, that have been esteemed and respected for hundreds of years and have a history behind them instead of as often is the case, putting together some "yankee stuff" of dubious meaning and more dubious sound. There is a list of more than 300 names to choose from. Many of these names have been used a thousand years ago and are still used. The oldest girl's name is Signy. It's a fine name. Then comes Kaare, Ivar, Brynjulv, Eirik, Øystein, Astrid, Gyda, Odd, Tord, Torleiv, Hild, Helga, etc. In the 13th century the name Sigurd (now Sjur) was common, since Olav, Knut and Lars. For women, there was Solveig, Ambjørg, Brynhild, Gunnhild, Gudrun (now Guro) Ragnhild, Sigrid and others, now Anna, Ingebørg, Marta, Brita etc.

* * *

In the town councils at Koshkonong, we see a number of Voss names. J. C. Berge and N. C. Berge trustees in Deerfield; A. C. Erickson (half voss) treasurer, Frank Howe (Hæve) assessor; - Christ Egre (Ygre), supervisor in Christiana township.

Voss Old Folks Home has received NKR 220.30 from Vosselag members in America including $5.00 from A. C. Teien Dragston, ND, who is not vossing. The other donors are John Glimme, Lars A. Kløve, Bryngel K. Rokne, Nils I. Lødve, Halvard P. Ronve.

Vangens church has received NKR 264.50 to date for its organ fund. Most has been given by John Glimme, namely NKR 109.00, Odd Fletre kr. 75.00. The other donors are Lars A. Kløve, K. A. Rene and Tom Setre.

Knut Lodve, Evanston, Ill., has since sent $5.00 to treasurer Glimme for the Old Folks Home. We hope the other members will do the same. There were very few American-vossings who took part in the commemorative festivities last year. Most evidently thought it would be just as good to give a sum of money for this purpose, and for that we invite each and every one of you. John Glimme will forward the five and ten dollars to Voss as soon as they come in.

"Vossingen"

udkommer om mulig 4 gange om aaret og koster $1.00 pr. aar.
Enkle numre 35c.

K. A. RENE, Redaktør.

INDHOLD:

Vossingerne i Madison. Af Red. ..... Side 1
Slegtshistorie. ..... " 6
Nogle Minder om Lars Nilson Nesheim. Af. I. D. Hustvedt " 10
Kong Sverres Færd til Voss. Af Knut Nygryten ..... " 16
Navnet Knut (Knut Rokne). Af J. A. R. ..... " 21
Et og Andet. ..... " 23
Dødsfald i Amerika. Af Red. ..... " 23
Brev fra Voss: Vangs Sogn. Af A. Ullestad ..... " 26
Brev fra Eksingedalen. Af Anders Lavik ..... " 27
Vossastrondi. Af Knut Brække ..... " 30
Nogle af vore Ældste, etc. Af Red. ..... " 31

VOSSELAGETS EMBEDSMÆND:

Wm. Nelson, Formand, ... Deerfield, Wis.
R. A. Nestos, Vice-Formand, ... Bismarck, N. D.
K. A. Rene, Sekretær og Redaktør, 617 S. Brooks St., Madison, Wis.
John Glimme, Kasserer, ... 3234 Hirsch St., Chicago, Ill.

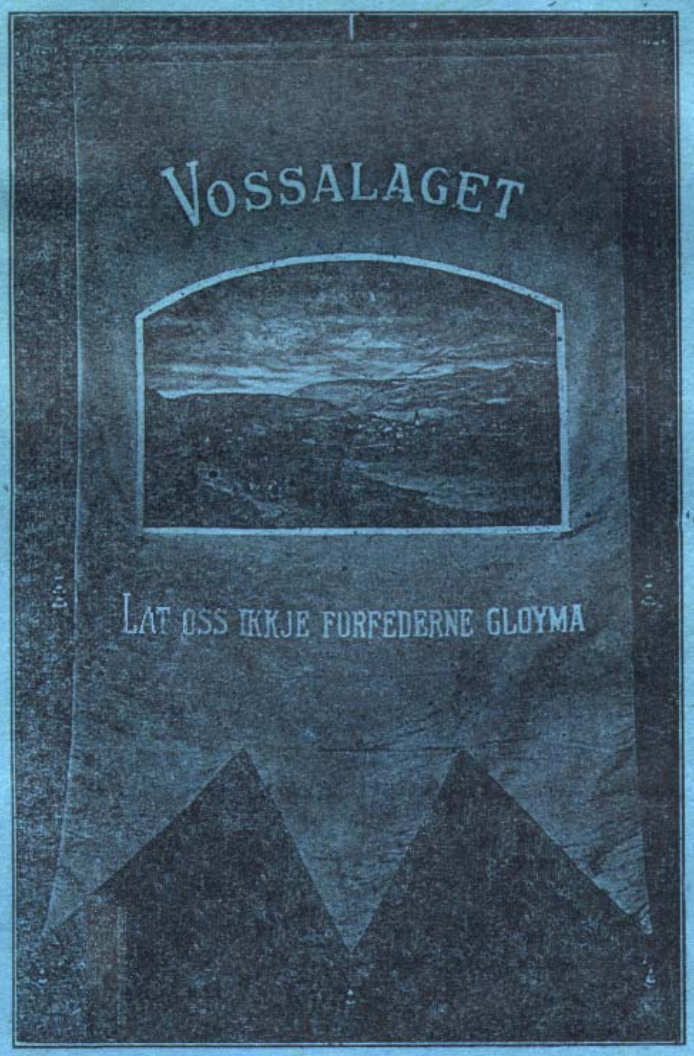
Vossingens før udkomne 12 numre faaes for $2.00.

No. 2-3. 6te Aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.



MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1924.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.
Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.

K. A. RENE, Redaktør.

No. 2-3 Madison, Wis., Juli-Okt. 1924 6te aarg.

LAGETS AARSSTEVNE I FERGUS FALLS.

Efter adskillig drøftelse fattede bestyrelsen endelig den beslutning at af holde lagets aarsstevne i Fergus Falls, Minnesota, den 27de og 28de juni sidstleden. Byens handelsklub indbød laget til at møde der og lovede at være behjelpelig med ordningen, hvilket var af vigtighed, da ingen af de derværende Vossingers navne da var paa medlemskabslisten. Presidenten og Sekretæren drog afsted til mødet allerede den 23de og kom til stedet om eftermiddagen næste dag. De fik saa ordnet med hvad der stod tilrest før mødet og fik god tid til at bese byen og dens omegn. Noget af det første, de foretog sig, var at faa greie paa byens vossinger. Den første de søgte var byens ældste juveler Hr. Ole Davidson Leidal, som til med var en fjern slegtning af sekretærens mor. Han var imidlertid netop reist til sit sommer bosted ved den prægtige indsø, Otter-tail, der laa ca. 25 mil borte. Men 25 mil er jo intet at regne nu tildags, og sønnen Iver gav dem om kvelden en behagelig automobil-tur derhen.

Det var forunderligt at se det bølgeformige Landskab med de mange smaa tjern og vande dukkende frem for øiet ved hver dreining om høidedragene. Her var "de tusin sjøers land". Høidedragene var jevne og himmelhvelvingen bøiede sig ned i det fjerne bagenfor de lave flader. Her var store strækninger. Farmhusene laa enslige borti en liden bakkeskraaning, og der var langt mellem hver husklynge. Der syntes at være rum for langt flere folk.

Ved Ottertails strandbred var mange sommerboliger, som var bygget af Fergus Falls borgere. Noget af vildnisset med skogkrat og høit græs var synligt og midt ind imellem dette kom en hytte tilsyne. Ude paa vandet saaes fiskerbaade. Her rugede det landslige idyl.

Ole Leidal viste sig som en ægte vossing tiltrods for at han var kommen til Amerika som en smaagut. I 40 aar har han boet i Fergus Falls

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR THE VOSSELAG
Continuation of the oldest bygdelags newsletter in America. 1857—1860.

K. A. RENE, Editor.

No. 2-3 Madison, Wis., July-October. 1924 6th year

THE LAG'S ANNUAL MEETING IN FERGUS FALLS.

After considerable discussion, the board of directors finally decided to hold the lag's annual stevne in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, on last June 27-28. The city chamber of commerce invited the lag to meet there and promised to assist with the arrangements, which was important since none of the vossings who live there are on the membership list. The president and the secretary left for the meeting already on the 23rd and arrived on the afternoon of the next day. They then could deal with the remaining arrangements before the meeting and still have sufficient time to look around the town and the area. One of the first things they undertook was to learn about the vossings in town. First, they looked for the city's oldest jeweler, Mr. Ole Davidson Leidal, who was a distant relative of the secretary's mother. He had just moved to his summer residence by a lovely lake, Otter Tail, lying about 25 miles away. But 25 miles is nothing nowadays, so his son gave them a comfortable automobile tour there in the evening.

It was amazing to see the undulating landscape with the many small ponds and lakes appearing before one's eyes at each bend on a ridge. Here was really "the land of a thousand lakes". The ridges were even and the arch of the heavens bent down to them back of the low plains. Here were long distances. The farmhouses lay lonesome against the low hills and it was far between each cluster of buildings. There seemed to be space for many more people.

There were many cottages on the shores of Lake Otter Tail, which had been built by citizens of Fergus Falls. There was wilderness with forest vegetation and tall grass visible and right in the midst of this a cottage appeared. We saw fishing boats out on the water. Here a rural idyll reigned.

Ole Leidal showed himself to be a genuine vossing in spite of the fact that he had come to America as a small boy. For 40 years, he had lived in Fergus Falls and had seen the town since its

og har seet byen dukke frem af sin barndom. Han har en prægtig butik i byens centrum.

Paa et hjørne næsten ret overfor Leidal paa gadens anden side havde en anden vossing sin forretning. Det var Ole Helgeson Lee, der driver klæde-varehandel. Han var født i Olmstead County, Minnesota, hvor Faderen var en af de gamle Pionerer, der kom til Amerika i 50 aarene fra Lee i Bergsdalen, Evanger.

En tredie vossing, som besøgtes var S. M. Sætre, der heller ikke boede langt borte. Sætre var blit beskadiget under en svær cyklon, som herjede byen for 5 aar siden. Hans ene arm blev knust af ned-faldende vragstykker. Om denne cyklon hørtes rørende fortellinger, og mærker efter den var paaviselige. Taget paa det hotel, hvor vi boede, var revet af, og en gren af et træ var gaaet gjennem væg-gen og havde splintret speilet i en dør, som endnu stod i. Paa et sted blev der vist os en altan, paa hvis gulv en mand, som boede et stykke længer borte paa gadens anden side, blev slængt hen livløs. Hans hustru laa død et stykke fra sit hjem, deres hus var bortrevet. En kirke, i hvilken der var mange folk, blev nedrevet. Man mærkede cyklonen nogle minuter før den kom og sprang ned i kjelderen. Eiere blev dog dræbte. Presten og nogle med ham stod i et hjørne i kjelderen. Gulvet faldt ned, men de blev ikke skadet. Da de kom sig op, saa de at kirketaarnet laa tvers over det hjørne hvor de havde staaet. Et andet sted var to stykker af gulvet sat paa kant med toppene lænende mod hinanden. I mellemrummet under var flere personer, som kom fra det med livet. Flere huse blev revet bort. Det var da en begivenhed, som man ikke vil have let for at glemme. Fergus Falls er countysædet for Ottertail county. Byen har en meget smuk beliggenhed ved en gren af Red River, som gjennemstrømmer den. Som navnet antyder, er der et lidet fossefald inden-for bygrænsen. Det er opdæmmet en hel del. Af dette faar man kraft til elektricitetsværket, som forsyner byen med lys. Melmøller drives ogsaa med vandkraft. En saadan har da sandsynligvis givet byen sin oprindelse. I byens udkant laa udstillingspladsen, hvor mødet holdtes. Hovedbygningen, der kunde rumme flere tusen mennesker, var en fortræffelig mødesal. Ved siden deraf havde et af kirkemenighederne sat op en spisesal, hvor forfriskninger af forskjellig slags kunde faaes. Derfra kunde man da ogsaa lettelig servere for store forsamlinger i hovedbygningen, og dette gjorde de for flere bygdelag, som mødte der og saaledes ogsaa for Vosselaget. Den korte varselstid for mødet og manglende kjendskab til vossingernes antal i byen og dens nærhed gav ingen grund til store forventninger om mødet. Dog skulde den ting, at det var et Knute. Nelson møde, og at mænd som guvernør Nestos og Rektor Boe vilde være der, havde gjort underværker ved at bringe folk sammen, og det

infancy. He has a fine-looking shop downtown.

On a corner almost across from Leidal on the other side pf the street, another vossing has his store. That would be Ole Helgeson Lee, who operates a clothing store. He was born in Olmstead County, Minnesota, where his father was one of the old pioneers, who came to America in the fifties from Lee in Bergsdalen, Evanger.

A third vossing we visited was S. M. Sætre, who didn't live rather far away. Sætre had been injured during a severe tornado that ravaged the town 5 years before. One of his arms was broken by falling pieces of wreckage. There were moving stories about this tornado, and evidence of it was still visible. The roof of the hotel where we stayed had been ripped off, and a tree branch had gone through the wall and smashed a mirror in a door, that still was in situ. They showed us a porch, to which floor a man, who lived not far away on the other side of the street, was thrown lifeless. His wife lay dead a short distance from their home, their house having been blown away. A church, in which there were many people, was torn down. People noticed the tornado a few minutes before it hit and ran to the basement. The owner was killed. The minister and some with him stood in a corner of the basement. The floor collapsed but they were unharmed. When they came up, they saw the church steeple lying across the corner where they had stood. At another place, two pieces of the floor sat on their edges leaning against one another. There were several people in the space between them but they escaped with their lives. Several buildings were blown away. It was an event that people won't forget. Fergus Falls is the county seat of Ottertail County. The city has a gentle location by a branch of the Red River, which flows through it. As the name indicates, it has a little waterfall within the city limits. It is dammed up a lot. From this, they get power for their electric plant that supplies the city with light. The grain mills are also driven by waterpower. Such a mill gave rise to the town. On the edge of town is an exhibition hall, where the meeting is to be held. The main building, which can hold several thousand people, is a first-class meeting hall. One of the church congregations put up a dining room next to the exhibition hall, where refreshments of different varieties can be obtained. This could also easily been used to serve big groups in the main building, and they did this for several bygdelags that met there similarly to the Vosselag. The short notice of the stevne and lack of information about the number of vossings in town and its location gave no basis for big expectations for the meeting. There was one thing, and that was it was the Knute. Nelson meeting, so when men like Governor Nestos and President Boe were going to be there, it was a big factor for

saa virkelig ud til kvelden før mødet, at saa vilde ske. Der kom da et par fuldpakkede automobiler fra Fertile, Minn., og et par fra Florence, Syd Dakota, medens en flok, hvoraf endel var fra Chicago, kom med jernbanetoget. Stevnet og stemningen var da allerede paa god vei torsdags aften; men hvad antallet angaar blev dog stevnet middelmaadigt med et par hundrede deltagere. Ellers blev det et særdeles interessant stevne.

Mødets gang og beslutninger.

Om formiddagen den 27de samledes man i hovedbygningen paa udstillingsgrunden og fik programmer, mærker og billetter, samt registrerede som vanlig. Kl. 2 om eftermiddagen blev mødet formelt aabnet. "Ja, vi elsker" blev sunget af forsamlingen. O. H. Lee, en af byens vossinger og medlem af Commercial Club, bød forsamlingen velkommen paa arrangements-komiteens og klubbens vegne og introducerede saa, som stedfortræder for byens borgermester, A. G. Anderson,. Anderson var ikke vossing, sagde han, men hørte dog til et andet norsk bygdelag og kjendte til den betydning, som lagene havde ved at virke for værdige maal og god forstaaelse blandt landsmænd. Han endte med paa byens vegne at byde forsamlingen velkommen. Formand Wm. Nelson svarede paa talen paa sin egen lune maade, nævnte om byen i heldige beliggenhed og skjønhed og om ikke alle folk, som var tilstede var vossinger, saa var de norske af den gamle Norrønastamme, og der var gjæve mænd at finde i alle lag.

Efter telemarkingen Olaf Ormbreck havde givet tilbedste vossa-rullen "Per Bolko" og andre nationalslaater, holdt redaktør K. T. Moen, Fergus Falls, Form. for Østerdølslaget, en tale, hvori haa omtalte, hvorledes bygdelagsbevægelsen havde bragt folket sammen og givet det anledning til at finde hinanden igjen, nævnte, at vi trængte bygdelagsstolthed og slægtsstolthed, og at man maatte være sig selv og blive store i det, man har arvet. Det er aanden igjennem dette, som gjør vore stævner lykkelige, sagde han. Sin tale afsluttede han med en hilsen fra Østerdalslaget. Derpaa fulgte en piano solo af Miss Valborg Ylvisaker.

Formanden fik saa øie paa nogen blanke uniformsknapper, som tilhørte et par gamle veteraner fra borgerkrigen. Disse og en anden, som vistnok ikke havde faaet sin uniform fornyet og derfor optraadte civilt, blev saa anmodet om at komme op paa platformen. Det var sergeant Magne Sampson, hvis vossenavn egentlig var Magne Pederson Veisene, en af Minnesotas første norske pioneerer og 86 aar gammel, samt dennes søskendebarn Odd Pederson Løno (Ed. Pederson,) 83 aar gammel og Amund Larson (Bø eller Skiple), 86 aar. De er mænd, som har været med at skabe Minnesotas historie og vil senere blive

bringing people together, so it looked real promising for the night of the meeting, and it was to happen. There came a couple of fully loaded automobiles from Fertile, MN, and a couple from Florence, SD, while a whole flock of people, a number from Chicago, came by railroad. The stevne and attendance were already good by Thursday evening, but whatever the attendance it was an average meeting with couple hundred participants. Otherwise, it was a very interesting convention.

The meeting's proceedings and resolutions.

During the forenoon of the 27th, people gathered in the main building of the exhibition grounds and got their programs, ribbons and tickets, as well as the usual registration. The meeting was formally opened at 2 PM. The audience sang "Ja, vi elsker". O. H. Lee, one of the town's vossings and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, bade everyone "Welcome" on behalf of the arrangement committee and the Vosselag and introduced the town's mayor, A. G. Anderson. Anderson wasn't vossing, he said, but belonged to another lag and knew well the meaning that lags had in working for preservation of dialect and understanding between countrymen. He concluded by welcoming the gathering on behalf of the community. President Wm. Nelson responded in his own droll manner, mentioning the town's fortunate location and beauty and if all those present weren't vossings, they were, in fact, Norwegians from the Old Norse heritage and there were fine men to be found in all bygdelags.

After Telemarking Olaf Ormbreck had played "Per Bolko" and other national dances on his fiddle, Editor K. T. Moen, Fergus Falls, president of Østerdølslaget, made a speech in which he discussed how the bygdelag movement had brought people together and given them the opportunities to find each other again and stated that we need pride in our bygdelags and family pride and that people should be themselves and be proud of what they have inherited. There is a spirit from this that makes our meetings happy. He ended his talk with a greeting from the Østerdølslag.

The president spied some shiny uniform buttons that belonged to a couple old veterans of the Civil War. These two, and one more, who evidently hadn't had his uniform modernized and was in mufti, were introduced and asked to step forward to the platform. They were Sergeant Magne Sampson, who's Voss name really was Magne Pederson Veisene, one of Minnesota's first Norwegian pioneers, 86 years old and his cousin, Odd Pederson Løno (Ed. Pederson), 83 years old and Amund Larson (Bø eller Skiple), 86.

nærmere omtalt. Alle havde deltaget i de mest bekjendte slag i Borgerkrigen. Ed Pedersen, en kjæmpekar at se til, havde endnu ikke glemt sine ungdomssange og sang til under-holdning. "Den gang da jeg var 15 aar", saa det ljomede i salen og til megen moro. Efter en deklamation af formanden afsluttedes eftermiddags-mødet med violinmusik af A. T. Anderson, Fergus Falls.

Om kvelden samledes man til banket. Kl. 6:30 gik man tilbords og forsynte sig med rømmegrød, fladbrød og ellers lidt af hvert af norske sager. Kvindeforeningen i Bethlehem mennighed; stelte med dette og gjorde det svært godt.

Det efterfølgende program begyndte med sang af Bethlehein menigheds sangkor, hvorpaa man fik en tale af Guvernør B. A. Nestos af Nord Dakota. Han talte paa uforfalsket vossemaal og tyede ikke en eneste gang til engelsk, hvad der betragtedes som noget enestaaende og interessant. Da mødet især var viet afdøde; Senator Knute Nelson, kom talerne for det meste til at dreie sig. om. ham. Nestos begyndte med at nævne, hvorledes folket paa Voss var vante til at arbeide og stole paa sig selv og søge at vinde frem paa egen haand. Det var karaktertræk, som havde fulgt med de første udvandrere til Amerika, og de havde vist sig igjen i pioneer-flokken her. Knute Nelson kom hertil som en liden pengeløs gut men han havde arven i sig. Han vilde strax begynde at lære sproget og arbeide. Han gav sig ikke i ro, men søgte bedre skolegang; saa snart han kunde. Han ventede ikke med at melde sig, naar krigen kom; saa snart noget trængtes paa en eller anden vis, var han strax rede til at tage en haand i med, og altid stod han for det, som var ret. Man kunde stole paa hans trofasthed, og han søgte altid at vise, at det var folkets egen interesse, han søgte at fremme. Han stod for det, som løfter og staar for det gode. For at følge i Nelsons spor maa man tænke paa, hvad far og mor gjorde — hente frem det bedste i deres gjerning og gjøre det rigere. Det trænges at gjøres noget, som bygger op karakteren. Man trænger religionen —• læse i bibelhistorien og gaa til høimesse som de og i, det hele gjøre det bedste, man kan. Sluttelig omtalte han afsløringen af Knute Nelsons bautasten paa Evanger, Norge, og anbefalede, at et kabelgram sendes med hilsen fra laget i anledning af høitideligheden. Efterat Miss Fagerland saa havde sunget et par sange, fik man en tale af Præsident L. W. Boe af St. Olav College, der ogsaa brugte det norske sprog. Han begyndte med at omtale folket og forholdene i den første udvandringstid, paa-pegede forskjellen mellem denne og nutiden og sagde, det var passende, at vi kom sammen for at samtale om og mindes disse ting. Tiden efter udvandrigens begyndelse inddelte han i tre perioder. Først var det den tid, som laa forud for

They are men who helped shape Minnesota's history and will be having more written about later. All had participated in the most well known battles of the Civil War. Ed Pedersen, a big fellow to look at, still hadn't forgotten his childhood songs and sang to those present "When I was but fifteen", so that it resounded in the hall, to everyone's great amusement. After a declamation by the president, the afternoon program was concluded by violin music by A. T. Anderson, Fergus Falls.

In the evening people attended the banquet. At 6:30 we went to table and satisfied ourselves with rømmegrøt, flatbrød and a little of everything of Norwegian foods. The Ladies Aid of Bethlehem congregation prepared it, and very well, too.

The following program started with songs by the Bethlehem choir, whereupon people got a speech by Governor B. A. Nestos of North Dakota. He spoke in genuine vossamål and didn't lean to English a single time, which should be regarded as something outstanding and interesting. Since the meeting was specially to remember the deceased Senator Knute Nelson, the speaker directed most of his remarks about him. Nestos began by describing how people at Voss were accustomed to work and tried to get ahead by their own means. It was a trait of character that followed along with the first immigrants to America, and it was present in the flock of pioneers here. Knute Nelson came to this as a little penniless boy, but he had his heritage with himself. He soon started to learn the language and to work. He didn't give himself peace, but looked for more education as soon as he could. He didn't delay in volunteering, when war came; as soon as he was needed in one way or another, he was soon ready to lend a hand and he always stood for that that was right. One could depend on his reliability, and he always tried to show that it was the people's own interest he was trying to promote. He stood for that which lifts up and stands for good. To follow in Nelson's steps, one has to think about what father and mother did — get out their best, and improve on it. It is needed to build character. People need religion — to read bible history, go to church and do the best you can do. In closing, he discussed the unveiling of Knute Nelson's monument in Evanger, Norway, and recommended that a cablegram with greetings from the lag be sent on the occasion of the ceremony.

After Miss Fagerland had sung a couple numbers, we heard a talk by President L. W. Boe of St. Olav College, who also used Norwegian. He opened by discussing the people and the conditions of the early immigration, stressing the differences between those times and now and that it was fitting that we convened in order to discuss and remember these things. He divided the time following the beginning of immigration's onset into three periods. First was the time

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Knute Nelsons komme til landet, saa den tid han repræsenterede og endelig nutiden. Knute Nelson repræsenterede pioneertiden. Han var blandt de unge, som kom til landet og tog ud paa egen haand, saa snart de kunde, for at bygge sit eget hjem, bryde sig en bane og staa paa egne ben. Der findes ikke en slægt i verden, som kan maale sig med denne pioneerslægt, og Knute Nelson repræsenterede det bedste af den, sagde Boe. Grunden, til at Pioneererne kom saa langt, som de gjorde, var, at de var nøisomme, havde tro paa sin Gud og sig selv og vilde smide sin egen lykke. Præsident Boe udtalte sine tvil om den nye slægt. Vi opdrager en slægt, som sidder hjemme, sagde han. En mand havde sex sønner; manden selv gjorde arbeidet, sønnerne sad hjemme. Det var ikke ligt de gamle. Den slægt, som forlod Norge, havde ikke meget af timeligt gods; men de havde været tro mod det, som var givet dem. De unge nu havde meget, men der var frygt for, at de vilde anvende for meget paa forlystelser. De gamle havde med sig et drag af sørgmodighed til Amerika. Nutiden har lettere for at le og tage alting let. Sluttelig udtalte han, at det er saare godt at komme sammen og lære at kjende den arv, vi har faaet, og lære at have respekt for den. Amerika er vort hjem; men vi vil bruge Fædrenaarven. Den vil gjøre vort liv rigere og bedre, og vi haaber, at vi fra aar til aar vil faa flere af den nye slægt med os.

Guvernør Nestos introducerede derpaa Knute Nelsons eneste gjenlevende barn, datteren Ida Nelson, som var tilstede. Hun takkede rørt for den ære, som var vist hendes fader. Saa fik man en solosang af Ferdinand Nelson og derpaa violinmusik af A. J. Anderson. Sluttelig oplæstes et par hilsningstelegrammer og breve i anledning af festen.

Lørdag formiddag holdtes forretningsmøde. Rapporter fra sekretær og kasserer blev oplæst og vedtaget. Derpaa besluttedes, at sekretæren besvarer indsendte hilsningsbreve og telegrammer. Saa optoges forhandling om 100-Aarsfesten næste aar. N. T. Moen, som er medlem af executivkomiteen i bygdelagenes fællesraad, udredede i en tale, hvad der var gjort og hvad der er at gjøre, og anbefalede, at Laget bliver med og tager sin del af udgifterne. Der krævedes $10 for at blive inkorporeret med de andre lag i raadet, og desuden krævedes et laan paa $200 af hvert lag. Det blev derpaa vedtaget, at laget slutter sig til fællesraadet og deltager i 100- Aarsfesten. En komite paa tre blev saa udnævnt til at skaffe de nødvendige penge tilveie, nemlig Boe, Nestos og Glimme. Den fik dog et let arbeide, da en indsamling foretoges paa stedet, og da do fleste gav 5 dollars, fik man $170 ind i en snarvending, og resten skulde foreløbig tages af kassen.

Saa, gik man til valg paa nye embedsmænd. Som formand for

before Knute Nelson's coming to this country, then the time that he represented and finally, the present. Knute Nelson represented the pioneer time. He was among the young, who came to this country and took things in their own hands, as soon as they were able; to build their own homes, were interested a pathway and standing on their own feet. There can't be found any generation in the world, that can match this pioneer group, and Knute Nelson represented the best of them, said Boe. The reason that the pioneers got as far as they did, was, that they were modest, believed in their God and themselves and wanted to forge their own fortune. President Boe expressed his doubt about the new generation. We are rearing a generation that sits at home, he said. A man had six sons; the man himself worked, the sons sat at home. It wasn't like the old days. The generation that left Norway didn't have much in worldly goods; but they a belief in what was given to them. The young now have a lot, but we are worried they will depend too much on recreation. The old had with it the pull of melancholy for America. Nowadays, it's easier to laugh and take everything easy. In conclusion, he said it was nice to get together and learn to know the heritage we have received and learn to have respect for it. America is our home; but we should use our forefather's heritage. It will make our lives richer and better, and we hope that we, from year to year will have many of our new family with us.

Then Governor Nestos introduced Knute Nelson's only surviving child, his daughter Ida Nelson, who was present. She movingly thanked for the respect shown her father. We then had a solo by Ferdinand Nelson, then violin music by A. J. Anderson. Lastly, a couple of greeting telegrams and letters were read on the occasion of the stevne.

There was a business meeting held on Saturday morning. Reports from the secretary and treasurer were read and accepted. Thereupon it was approved that the secretary answer the received telegrams and letters of greeting. Next was a discussion about the Centennial Celebration to be held next year. N. T. Moen, who is a member of executive committee of the Bygdelagenes Fællesraad, explained in a talk, what had been done and what was to be done, and recommended the lag to join in and share the expenses. This required $10 to be incorporated with the other lags in the council (raad), and additionally they asked for a loan of $200.00 from each lag. It was adopted that the lag should join the Fællesraad and take part in the centennial. A committee of three was appointed to raise the necessary money to be provided, namely Boe, Nestos og Glimme. They got a easy assignment, since a collection was taken on the spot and since most donated 5 dollars, they had $170 in passing, the remainder temporarily to taken from the treasury.

So, people then progressed to electing new officers.

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laget valgtes Guvernør E. A. Nestos og tilviceformand Rektor L. W. Boe. Til sekretær gjenvalgtes K. A. Rene og til kasserer John Glimme. S. A. Nelson, Minneapolis, valgtes som repræsentant til fællesraadet ved siden af formanden, som var selvskreven.

Sekretæren paalagdes at sende et kabelgram til Evanger Ungdomslag med hilsning fra Vosselaget i anledning af afsløringen af Knute Nelsons bautasten paa Evanger den 4de juli. Desuden blev det vedtaget, at en komite paa tre udnævnes til at indsamle penge til et Knute Nelson fond, der tænkes anvendt til mindesmærker over ham paa Voss.

Angaaende udgivelsen af "Vossingen" blev det vedtaget at overlade til bestyrelsen at ordne med dette. Desuden blev det besluttet, at en komite paa tre medlemmer udnævnes til at indaamle penge til udgivelsen af Vossehistorien.

Under mødet frembar Telelagets ærværdige sogeskriver, Torkel Oftelie, hilsen fra sit lag til Vosselaget.

Om ettermiddagen havdes ogsaa et kort møde. Miss Valborg Ylvisaker gav tilbedste et par musikstykker paa piano. Olaf Ormbreck spillede hardangerviolin og sang folkeviser. Saa vedtoges takkeresolutioner til alle, som havde hjulpet til med det heldige stevne. Sluttelig holdt Guvernør Nestos en kort tale paa engelsk om Knute Nelson, saa var ogsaa dette møde tilende, og enhver gik vistnok vel fornøiet til sit med tanken paa at mødes igjen næste aar i Minneapolis.

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VOSSESTEVNE VED MADISON, WIS.

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Søndag den 6te juli havde det lokale vosselag for Madison og omegn et særdeles vellykket stevne i en skovlund nogle mil i nordøst for byen. Den tilstedeværende folkemængde ansloges til over 2,000 mennesker. Det var dog ikke bare vossinger men ogsaa disses venner og naboer af sogninger, teler, gudbrandsdøler og andre gode norske. Det var nemlig oplyst at alle med norsk blod var velkomne, og saa blev det, som sogningen sagde: Man tog sig en udflugt paa vossingernes bekostning — dog helst paa egne ben og kjøregreier og medhavende egne madkurve. Kaffe, pop og ice cream m. m. var tilkjøbs, og til anden underholdning var der taler, sang og violin-musik.

Hovedtalerne var Prof. Ove J. A. Preus af DeForest og Prof, Julius E. Olson.

Olson talte baade formiddag og eftermiddag. Han gav vossingerne et vakkert skudsmaal. Nævnte hvorledes de som pionerer havde hjulpet til at gjøre Wisconsin til at bli en haveflæk, hvad

As president of the lag, was elected Governor R. A. Nestos and for vice president, President L. W. Boe. K. A. Rene was re-elected secretary and for treasurer, John Glimme. S. A. Nelson, Minneapolis, was elected as a representative to the Bygdelagernes Fællesraad in addition to the president, who is automatic.

The secretary was instructed to send a cablegram to the Evanger Youth Association on the occasion of the unveiling of the Knute Nelson monument at Evanger on July 4th. Besides, it was adopted that a committee of three be appointed to collect money towards a Knute Nelson fund to be intended for a monument for him at Voss.

It was decided to let the board of directors deal with the matter of publication of "Vossingen". Also, it was passed to appoint a committee of three members to raise money for the publication of a Voss history.

During the meeting, Torkel Oftelie, the esteemed historian for the Telelag, brought greetings from his lag to the Vosselag.

There was also a short assembly in the afternoon. Miss Valborg Ylvisaker favored the group on the piano with a couple pieces of music. Olaf Ormbreck played the Hardanger violin and sang folk ballads. Then a resolution was adopted to thank everyone who had helped with this fortunate convention. At the last, Governor Nestos made a short speech about Knute Nelson, then our meeting ended, and everyone left evidently satisfied, with their thoughts on meeting again next year in Minneapolis.

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VOSSESTEVNE AT MADISON, WIS.

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On Sunday, July 6, the Vosselag for Madison and area had an especially successful meeting in little forest glade some miles northeast of the city. The attendance was estimated at more than 2,000 people. There weren't only vossings, but also their friends and neighbors that were sognings, telemarkers, gudbrandsdølers and other good Norwegians. It had been explained that everyone of Norwegian origin was welcome, and it was as the sogning said, people had an outing at the vossings expense — most came on their legs or transportation and brought their own picnic baskets. Coffee, pop and ice cream were for sale, and for the other entertainment there were speeches, songs and violin music.

The main speakers were Prof. Ove J. A. Preus of DeForest and Prof. Julius E. Olson.

Olson spoke in both the fore- and afternoon. He gave the vossings a handsome testimonial. He mentioned how the pioneers had helped make Wisconsin a garden spot, which the young shouldn't

de unge ikke maatte forglemme. Fortalte saa om sit personlige kjendskab til de mest fremragende vossinger som Senator Knute Nelson, Høiesteretsjustitiarius A. J. Vinje og Guvernør R. A. Nestos og andre. Sluttelig talte han om de norske bondedigtere deriblandt om vossingen Per Sivle.

Pastor Preus nævnte ogsaa om sit bekjendtskab med vossingerne, som han var opdragen med paa Spring Prairie. Fortalte at hans hustru var af Førdeslegt — datter af Pastor Nils Førde. Nævnte om vossingernes evne til at se og gribe anledningerne, deres dygtighed og retlinjede karakter o. s. v. Man havde ikke nok vossinger i verden, sagde han. Sluttelig nævnte han om norskerne og kirken. Hovedlagcts sekretær fortalte om mødet i Fergus Falls, Mrs. A. Quisling (telemarking) spillede hardanger violin og sang. Dovre mandskor gav nogle numre tilbedste. Formanden John J. Pederson (Hosaas) ledet programmet og var ikke i mangel af træffende smaabemærkninger. Han fortalte ogsaa om vosseslægter. De øvrige af bestyrelsen og komiteen solgte forfriskninger.

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FRA TOTALISMENS MORGEN.
Brev fra Chicago 1843.

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Til velagtede Lars Nilson Næsheim paa Voss i Bergens Stift, Norge: — Velagtede Ven! Siden jeg har leilighed til at skriva til Norge, saa har jeg lyst at skrive dig til angaaende Amerika, og hvor jeg lever. Da lever jeg vel med en god helse og sundhed til dag og datum, og det samme ønsker jeg at høre fra dig.

Det første, som jeg vil skrive til dig om, er maadeholdsselskabet eller dem, som har aflagt at drikke nogenslags drik, saasom brænde-vin eller alt det, som gjør folk drukne. Dette selskab begyndte først i en by, som heder Baltimore i Nordamerika. Det var 6 mand, som begyndte det. Og det var i et gjestgiveri, og disse 6 mænd var halvdrukne, og disse mænd aflagde at drikke eller smage det, som gjorde folk drukne; og fra den time eller stund gjorde de forbundet, at de ikjke skulde smage det, saalænge som de lever, foruden naar de gaar til alterens sakramente eller er syge og en doktor befaler dem.

Dette selskab er nu kommet igang over hele Amerika og paa mange pladser i Europa. Det holder en forsamling en gang i ugen, og hver mand staar op, mens der gjøres en tale om hvorledes det har gaaet med dem i sine drikkekure. Dette sætter exempel for mange personer i huset, og det hus, hvori de holder forsamlingen, kan rumme fra 4 til 500 mennesker og de er enige om at faa alle fra de giftige drikke, som fordærver baade sjæl og legeme og gjør man færdige

forget. He told of his personal acquaintance with the most prominent vossings like Senator Knute Nelson, Supreme Court Justice A. J. Vinje and Governor R. A. Nestos and others. To close, he discussed Norwegian farmer poets among them the vossing Per Sivle.

Pastor Preus also told of his proximity to vossings, whom he had been raised with in Spring Prairie. He told us that his wife was of the Førde family — daughter of Pastor Nils Førde. He described the vossings talent for seeing and grasping opportunities, their capable and straightforward character, etc. people didn't have enough vossings in the world, he said. He closed by telling of the Norwegians and the Church. The secretary of the national lag told about the meeting in Fergus Falls, Mrs. A. Quisling (Telemarking) played the Hardanger violin and sang. The Dovre Male Choir treated the audience to a couple of numbers. President John J. Pederson (Hosaas) conducted the program and there was no lack of appropriate remarks. He also talked about Voss families. The rest of the executive committee and the program committee sold refreshments.

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THE DAWN OF TEMPERANCE.
Letter from Chicago 1843.

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To the esteemed Lars Nilson Næsheim at Voss in the Parish of Bergens, Norway: — Esteemed Friend! Since last I had the opportunity to write to Norway, I have the desire now to write regarding America, and how I'm doing. I am in good health to date and I wish to hear the same from you.

The first that I want to write you about is the self-control associations or those who swear against any type of drinking, like hard liquor or anything that makes people drunk. This association began first in a town called Baltimore in North America. It was started by six men. It was in an inn, and these men were half-drunk, and these men swore off drinking or tasting anything that intoxicated people; and from that hour, they made the pledge that they would never taste it again as long as they should live, except for communion or when sick and recommended by a doctor.

This association has now spread all over America and to many places in Europe. They hold a meeting every week during which people stand while making talks about how it is going with their cure from alcoholism. This sets examples for many people in the building, and the place where they hold these gatherings can hold from 4-500 people and they agree on getting everyone away from all toxic drinks that doom both soul and body and make people ready

til alt ondt, — som provst Munster siger, at drukkenskab er en rod til alt ondt.

Nu vil jeg tilspørge dig, at du ved, hvorledes det var i Norge. Der skulde man berede sig til enhver høitid, saa man kunde have nok til at drikke — fornemmelig til julehøitid. Naar børnene og tjenerne stod op om juledagsmorgen, saa skulde der gives en dram til hvereneste af dem, og naar de havde spist frokosten, saa skulde enhver af dem have en flaske med sig til kirken. Og naar prædikenen var forbi, da begyndte de at spandere paa hverandre, og saa begyndtes kiv og uvenskab. Hvor fattig en husmand var, saa skulde han dog endelig kjøbe sig brændevin til høitiden. Havde det ikke været bedre for ham, at han havde kjøbt sig mel eller andre madvarer heller end at gaa og sulte, naar høitiden var forbi.

Nu ville vi gaa til ungdommen, som det var paa Voss og i Hardanger. Da begyndte de at drikke hele dagen, og saaledes holdtde paa næsten hele ugen, satte til penge for sig, og en ond vane er vanskelig at aflægge. Til paaske høitid og andre høitider, da skulde de have brændevin. Nu var det ikke nok, at de havde den skik alene paa høitiderne; men for det meste i alle slags selskab. Saasom bryllup og barsel, men end ogsaa naar det skulde begraves et lig. Disse selskaber ender ofte med de styggeste slagsmaal og grove misgjerninger.

Nu, min ven, vil jeg tilspørge dig, om det gjorde godt paa legemet? Du kan sige ja; men jeg siger nei. De høieste og bedstø doktorer er enige om, at det er ikke godt for helse og sundhed, men at det er skadeligt for legemet, fordi det er en unaturlig ting for din mave, fordi du kan se, at smaa børn synes at det aldrig er godt: Og naar du vilde give en sterk dram til et voksent menneske, da vilde det blive en farlig drik og foraarsage døden om en liden tid. Men naar en person har begyndt at drikke, da giver det ham slig en lyst, at han kan aldrig være det foruden. En anden ting er, at de, som drikker meget brændevin, have sygdom som de kunde have undgaaet, havde de været ædruelige; og at medicin ikke virker saa godt paa dem, som drikker brændevin. Men foruden dette, ser vi alle, at en stor del af folket, som drikker, kommer i fattigdom og armod. For en stor del af Folket som er i fattighusene, er det brændevinets skyld, — og fattigdom vil for det meste følge drukkenskab. Nu, der er aldrig nogen, som er født drikker; men de begynder med at drikke lidet og saaledes holder de paa, til det bliver meget.

Nu ved du, hvorledes de drikker og sætter til penge i Norge. De penge, som de drikker op for aaret, vilde beløbe sig til meget. Jeg synes det var nok til at opholde en familie med klæder og føde. Men var det ikke noget andet end legemet, som tog skade af brændevin? Jo, det

for everything bad, — as Dean Munster says, drunkenness is a road to everything evil.

Now I want to ask you, since you know how it was in Norway. There everyone was to prepare for each occasion by having drinks enough — especially for Christmas. When the children and servants got up on Christmas morning, they were each given a "shot" and when they had finished breakfast, they were each to take a bottle along to church. When the preaching was over, they started to "treat" each other, leading to quarreling and hostility. No matter how poor a peasant was, he still bought liquor for the holidays. Wouldn't it have been better for him, to have bought some flour or other foodstuff rather than be hungry when the holiday was over?

Now we started with the young people, like there were in Voss and Hardanger. They started to spend the whole day drinking, and this continued all week long; wasting their money; a bad habit is difficult to quit. At Easter and other holidays, they had to have liquor. It was not enough that they had this custom on holidays but soon at all kinds of parties, like baptisms and weddings, even when they were to bury a body. These parties often ended with nasty fights and serious misdeeds.

No, my friend, I want to ask you if it does the body any good. You may say yes, but I say no. the top and best doctors agree about that it is not good for the health and constitution, but is harmful to the body, because it is an unnatural thing for the stomach. You can see that small children think it never is good. If you give a strong "shots" to an adult, then it will become a dangerous drink and lead to death in a little space of time. When a person has started to drink, it gives him the desire, so he can never be without it. Another thing is, that those who drink a lot of liquor have an illness they could have avoided if they had stayed sober; that medicine is less effective on those who drink liquor. Besides this, we all see that a big proportion of the people who drink become poor and needy. A large share of the inmates of poor farms, are there because of liquor, — and poverty will most likely follow alcoholism. Now, there is nobody born a drinker; but it starts gradually by drinking small amounts and then continues until it becomes a lot.

Now you know how they drink and spend their money in Norway. The money, they drink up per year, amounts to a lot. I think it would be enough to maintain a family in clothing and food. But, is there nothing beside the body that takes harm from liquor? Yes, it dooms the heart and prepares a person

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Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

fordærver hjertet og gjorde en færdig for alslags ugjerninger.

Nu, min Ven! Der er ingen anden vei, du kan blive sikker, foruden du skriver dit navn til Maadeholdsselskabet og holder ditt løfte , at I aldrig skal smage det mere. Faa børnene og ungdommen til at skrive sit navn til maadeholdsselskabet. Da er de sikker at de ikke bliver drankere, — før ikke. Thi I forstaar vel selv, at naar børnene og ungdommen eller nogen person, der begynder i sin ungdom til at drikke — ikke meget i begyndelsen — maaske han ikke drikker mere end en dram om ugen. Men han vil snart lære at drikke mere og mere, og naar han kommer i sin mandsalder, da kan han .aldrig være det foruden, men drikker mere og mere dagligen; og man maa have det, ihvor han skal tage det. Derimod en, som ikke havde smagt det eller faaet vane til den dødelige forgift, saa har han ingen lyst til det — ingen begjærlighed for det; og naar han da skriver sit navn til maadeholds-selskabet, da er han sikker — før ikke. — Thi jeg siger dig, at maadeholdsselskabets pagten er ligesom Noas ark. — den eneste grundvold, man kan blive frelst ved. Thi jeg siger dig, min ven, at dersom vi ikke smager det, da vil vi aldrig faa lyst til det. Da er vi sikker, at vi ikke bliver drankere — før ikke.

Nu har vi hørt, at det er skadeligt for legemet. Nu ville vi beskue fangehuset, fattighuset og hospitalerne, da de fleste som er komne til fattig-husene, er komne dertil for brændevinets skyld, og mange er komne i slaveriet paagrund af slagsmaal, fordi de har brugt formegen drik, og naar de bliver drukne, da ved de ikke hvad de gjør. Thi hvormangen er det, som. af den grund har gjort saa stor misgjerning, at de saaledes bliver borttaget fra verden og ei forladt hverken af Gud eller mennesker.

Nu har vi alene talt om den skade, denne forgift gjør paa sjælen. Det vil blive langt mere og større tal — ja, det største af alt dette er nu den. Og dersom helvedes døre er aabne og vi skulde se hvor mange, som har kommet dertil formedelst drukkenskab og fylderi, da skulde vi blive saa forskrækkede, at de alle vilde til at skrive sig ind til maadeholdsselskabet. Og nu da det er saa stor en skade baade paa legemet og sjælen, synes jeg at I maatte forstaa Eders eget bedste. Nu for exempel da her nu skulde være et slags brød tilkjøbs og I skulde kjøbe af dette brød, for det var deiligt at se til men skadeligt for legemet og I vidste det. Var det da ikke min pligt at advare Eder, at I ikke maa drikke forgift, som dræber baade sjæl og legeme. Jo, sandelig!

Nu vil jeg bede dig, min ven, Lars Nilsen Nesheim, om du ikke vil være saa snild og saa god at gjøre din flid at faa dette selskabt igang paa Voss og over hele Norge. Jeg vil give det et navn. Dette

for all kinds of mishaps.

Now, my Friend! There is no other way, you can be sure, but that you sign your name to the Temperance Society and keep your promise, that Thou wilt never again taste any more. Get children and young people to sign with the Temperance Society. Then they are certain they will never become drinkers, — don't start. For Thou understand well yourself, that whoever starts to drink in their childhood — not much at first — perhaps not more than a shot glass a week. But he soon learns to drink more and more, and when he reaches adulthood, he can't be without it, but drinks more and more on a daily basis and there you have where it takes you. Whereupon one who has never tasted it or formed the habit for the daily poisoning, has no yearning for it — no endearment to it; and when he signs for the Temperance Society, then he is certain — don't start. — Since I say to you, that the Temperance Society pact is like Noah's Ark, — the only way to be saved. For I say to you, my friend, that if we never taste liquor, then we won't get pleasure from it. Then we can be certain that we won't become drinkers — don't start.

Now we have heard that it is harmful for the body. Now, let's contemplate the prisons, poor houses and hospitals, that most who have come to the poorhouses have come because of liquor and many have come to slavery on the basis of fighting because they have drunk too much and when hey are drunk, they don't know what they're doing. For many of them have done such misdeeds that they have thereby been taken away from the world and are forgotten both by God and people.

Now we have just talked about the harm this poison has on the soul. It shall be much more serious and of greater number — yes, the worst of all is this now. Thereby, the doors of hell are opened and we could see how many have arrived there mostly by drunkenness and overindulgence, we would be surprised that they wouldn't sign the pledge for temperance. And now when there is so much danger to both the mind and body, that Thou would understand it to be for their own good. For example, if there were a kind of bread for sale and thou bought that bread because it looked good but it was harmful for the body and Thou knew it. Wouldn't it be my duty to warn Thee that Thou must not eat that poison that kills both mind and body? Yes, of course!

Now I want to ask you, Lars Nilsen Nesheim, if you wouldn't be nice enough to do your duty and start such an association at Voss and over all of Norway. I will give you a name. You should under-

selskab som du skal forestaa, skal hedde Ædruelig Maadehold Selskab i Norge. Og dette selskab er at holde sig ifra alt ugudeligt selskab eller ifra drukkenskab. Og jeg vil bede dig om, at du faar dem til at holde en forsamling en gang i ugen i hverteneste distrikt eller otting. Og jeg vil bede dig om, at du er forenig om at faa saa mange som du kan til at skrive sine navne til pagten. Jeg vil bede dig, om du vil være saa snild at tage en mand i hvert distrikt som en forstander for selskabet. Er det saa, at du kan faa dette selskab igang, som jeg ønsker og haaber du kan, da vilde det blive langt bedre i Norge. Mange, som er fattige, kan blive rige, skriver de sig til dette selskab. I Norge vilde det blive langt bedre, vilde de alle lægge af at drikke og skrive sit navn i pagten.

Nu, min ven vil jeg tilspørge dig, om du ikke ved, at drukkenskab er en stor synd. Nu som det er i Norge. Om søndagen gaar de i gjestgiverstuen og drikker sig fulde, danser, spiller kort og slaast. De styggeste misgjerninger de kan tænke op, det gjør de om søndagene. Tænker du, dette er ikke stor synd? Var det ikke bedre, at de bad til Gud om søndagene eller de bad til Satan, at han skulde være med dem. Men du ved, at de ikke kan dyrke Gud i drukkenskab; men vi maa dyrke Gud i ædrueligt liv.

Nu som det var i Irland. I Irland var det største hedenskab, som kunde findes i verden, tror jeg; men nu er det langt bedre, siden de har begyndt med dette selskab. Jeg vil derfor sige til dem. Holder de ikke op at drikke i Norge og tager til med dette selskab, saa bliver Norge det største hedenskab i hele verden. Derfor haaber jeg, at du begynder med dette selskab.

Nu vil jeg skrive dig op pagten: Forbindelse og pagt af Det Norske Ædrueligt Maadehold Selskab i Norge. Derfor (Idet) det amerikanske Maadeholds-selskab kaldes her Temperens Crusade, som begyndte i Baltimore, og hvis aarsag var, at de, som nu var blevne drankere, kunde komme til ædruelighed og oprette sig en god karakter og nyde alle de nødvendigheder til livets ophold og da en bedre dag haver ladet sig tilsyne over dette sted og som giver lyst til en og hver, som vil blive frelste fra drukkenskaben; derfor haver vi undertegnede en trøst og hjælp fra den levende Gud, at vi vilde forene os i det Norske Ædruelig Maadehold Selskab i Norg ved de følgende: Om nogen skulde bryde sit løfte, da maa han ifra selskabet gaa, naar de er forsikret om, at dette er sandt. Alle som vil høre til Maadeholds-selskabet er begjærende efter at skrive sit navn og holde sit løfte.

Vi undertegnede haver afgjort, at vi ikke ville bruge nogen-slags sterke drikke, handle med dem og aldeles lade af at bruge dem, undtagen naar vi gaar til Alterens Sakramente eller er syge og en doktor befaler det, og at vi ville faa al vor slegt og lands-

stand that this association shall be called The Temperance Society of Norway. This society shall refrain from all godless company and from all drunkenness. I want to request that you get them to have a meeting once a week in every district or otting (precinct). And I request that you agree to get as many as possible to sign their names to the pledge. I ask you to be nice enough to arrange for a man in each district to be chairman. If it will be possible to start these societies, and I hope and wish you could, it would be far better for Norway. Many, who are poor, would become wealthy, if they sign with this association. Norway would be much better off if everyone would quit drinking and sign their names to this pledge.

Now my friend, I want to ask you if you don't know that drunkenness is a big sin. Now like it is in Norway. They go to taverns on Sundays and drink their fill; they dance, play cards and brawl. The worst things they can dream up, they do on Sundays. Don't you think that is a bad sin? Wouldn't it be better to pray to God on Sundays, than to pray to Satan that he should join them? But you know that they cannot serve God in drunkenness; that we must be sober to serve God.

Now we come to Ireland. The Irish were the biggest heathens in the world, I believe, but now it is far better there since they have started with this society. Therefore, I will tell you, if they don't stop drinking in Norway and join this society, then Norway will become the most heathen in the world. Therefore, I hope you will start this organization.

Now I want to write up the pledge: Association and Pact of The Norwegian Sober Temperance Society in Norway. Inasmuch as the temperance crusade, called here The American Temperance Society, that started in Baltimore for the reason that those who had become alcoholics might attain sobriety and maintain a good character for themselves and partake of all the things necessary for life and enjoy a better day, have let it be known at this place which each and every person who desires to be rescued from this drunkenness; therefore, we, the undersigned, having faith and help from the living God, we will unite ourselves in The Norwegian Temperance Society by the following: If anyone breaks their pledge, then he must leave the society, if they are certain that this true. All who wish to belong to The Temperance Society are required to sign their name and keep their pledge,

We, the undersigned, have decided that we will never use any type of strong drink, trade in them and completely stop using them except when we go to Communion or are sick and a doctor prescribes it and

folket til at forene sig med os, saa at ogsaa de maatte komme til ædrueligheds liv.

Jeg beder dig, at du vil lade alle mine slegtninger og venner se dette brev, og allesammen. Min fader har skrevet sig ind i selskabet. Jeg haaber, at du kan faa hvereneste en til at sætte sit navn i pagten — smaa og store — unge og gamle maatte skrive sig til pagten.

Jeg vil bede dig, om du ikke vil være saa snild at skrive mig tilbage, hvad angaaest i Norge og om alle de nyheder, som passerer, og om du kan faa dette selskab igang i Norge. Skriv mig tilbage om dette som jeg beder dig om og send det med Knut Hylle.

Intet videre dennegang. Lev vel i Gud. Vær flittig hilset fra mig og i fra alle norske i Chicago og til dig og alle. En flittig hilsen til Lars Knutson Grove i Kanndalen, til mine slægtninger og venner paa Voss.

Chicago den 20de juni 1843. Cook County i Illinois state.

* * *

Underskriften paa dette brev er ikke paasat afskriften; men af et andet brev sees det, at det er skrevet af Anders Baardson Lassehaug. Det er et særdeles interessant brev baade i henhold til hvad det fortæller, og hvad det ikke fortæller. Det var sandsynlig-vis det første toltalsbrev sendt til Norge. Hvad virkning det havde der, er vi ikke istand til at sige. Lars Nesheim var vistnok ikke manden, som kunde gjennemføre tanken deri, og kanske ikke nogen anden heller paa den tid. Nogen totalsforening blev der vistnok ikke dannet paa Voss før op i 1880-aarene; men at der allerede i 40-aarene var folk, som virkede sterkt mod drikketrafikkeu er sikkert nok.

Vi rnærker os imidlertid forholdene i Chicago. Brevet giver os et begreb om, hvad der foregik og en grund mere for de stridigheder, som fandt sted der i 1840-aarene. Chicago var kaldt eit brændpunkt for politiske, sociale og religiøse kampe. De fleste norske var vossinger, og man ved, at mange af dem ikke netop var totalister. Man ved ogsaa, at Anders B. Lassehaug og hans søskender ikke var enig med de andre om præstevalg blandt andet. De omtales ikke blandt medlemmer af det vosseselskab, som dannedes i Chicago i 1848. Naar man ser med hvilken ivrighed Anders Lassehaug, som han da kaldte sig, gik igang med afholdssagen, ser vi kanske den fornemste grund. I 1857 var han dog med at danne det andet vosseselskab i Chicago — emigrationsselskabet, af hvilket han var viceformand. I 1860-aarene var han medlem af countystyret og "chairman of the supervisors", — en ikke let bestilling i krigsaarene. Han var den vindende

we will get all our relatives and neighbors to join with us, so that they too can attain a life of sobriety.

I beg you to allow all my relatives and friends see this letter, and everyone. My father has signed the pledge. I hope that you can get everyone to sign the pledge — big and small and elderly must sign the pledge.

I would ask you if you wouldn't be kind enough to write back about what is happening in Norway and all the news pertinent about if you can get this organization established in Norway. Write back to me about this I ask you and send it with Knut Hylle.

Nothing further this time. Live well with God. Be diligent greet everyone from all the Norwegians and me in Chicago and to yourself and all. Many greetings to Lars Knutson Grove in Kanndalen, my family and friends at Voss.

Chicago the 20th of June 1843. Cook County in state of Illinois.

* * *

The signature on this letter was not included on the copy, but from another letter, it is apparent that it was written by Anders Baardson Lassehaug. It is an especially interesting letter both from what says, and from what it doesn't say. It is probably the first temperate letter sent to Norway. What effect it had there, we're not in a position to say. Lars Nesheim evidently wasn't the man who could carry out the idea at that time, nor perhaps anyone else. A temperance organization wasn't started at Voss until the eighties; but there were certainly already people working diligently against traffic in drink.

In the meantime, we'll look at the situation in Chicago. The letter gives us a hold on what was going on and a better idea about the strife that took place in Chicago in the 1840 years. Chicago was called the focal point for political, social and religious combat. Most Norwegians were vossing and we know that many of them weren't exactly teetotalers. It is also common knowledge that Anders B. Lassehaug and his siblings weren't in agreement with others about the choice of minister among other things. They are not mentioned among the members of the Voss Society that started in Chicago in 1848. When we observe the enthusiasm Anders Lassehaug, as he called himself then, with which approached the temperance cause, maybe we see the most prominent basis. In 1857, he helped start a second vossing association in Chicago — the immigration society, of which he was vice president. In the 1860 years, he was a member of the County Board and was "chairman of the supervisors", a none too easy position in the war years. He was a catalyst.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

SJUR STYRKSON REKVE.

II

Som før fortalt kom bedstefar til Amerika i 1845 og bosatte sig paa Spring Prairie, Columbia Co., Wis. Tre aar senere flytteda han til Deerfield township i den nordlige del af Koshkonong. Her kjøbte han 120 acres land af brødrene Ivar og Knut Bø. Landet; havde tilhørt deres broder Baard, som var død. Her byggede bedstefar først et lidet loghus — saapas at de klarede sig gjennem sommeren, medene han byggede et større og bedre. Naar det sidste var saapas færdigt, at der var lagt gulv i halve huset, flyttede familien ind. Den næste dag blev deres tredie og yngste søn født. Det var Lars — den senere professor L. S. Rekve af Luther College.

Paa den tid kom der mange nykommere, og mange tog da ogsaa ind hos bedstefar. Loghuset blev snart forlidet, og saa byggede han i 1852 et stort stenhus. Stenen til dette kjøbte han af Nils Gilderhus, som da boede lidt over en mil derfra. Murkalken brændte bedstefar selv af sten paa sit eget land. Denne kalk er ligesaa hvid den dag idag, og der er ikke en sprække i muren. Huset har nu staaet i 72 aar og vil staa saalænge til. Jacob Thoe, som ogsaa murede Liberty Prairie Kirken, murede huset. Stenhuset er 26 fod bredt og 40 fod langt og har. 2 fulde etager. Væggene er 18-tommer tykke.

I dette hus blev der holdt 2 gange gudstjeneste — første gang af pastor Preus i 1852. Huset var da forsaavidt færdigt, men ikke indredet; det var alt i et rum. Der var ogsaa forrettet baade brudevielse og barnedaab. En brud havde gaaet tilfods lige fra Token Creek og vilde gjerne faa slettet lidt paa haaret sit. Brita, bedstefars ældste datter, tog da et talglys, et speil og bruden selv ned i kjelderen, og der blev bruden pyntet. Ialt blev der forrettet fem brudevielser i dette hus. Der blev ogsaa bedstefar yngste datter, Anna Maria den senere Mrs. H. B. Hustvedt, født*).

Bedstefar byggede siden en lade, som var 46 fod bred og 94 fod lang og har fuldt "basement" under det hele, tilligemed en sidebygning til stald for hestene. Laden saavel som huset er endnu i brug. Det var mig fortalt, at bedstefar tærskede om dagen og kjørte "lumber" fra Fort Atkinson om natten og tærskede saa igjen næste dag. Huset og laden var da de største bygninger, som til den tid var opførte paa Koshkonong.

Foruden det land, som bedstefar kjøbte af Bø-brødrene, kjøbte han i 1848 paa U. S. Landkontor 40 acres, som laa vestenfor Bø-eiendommen, og i 1853 kjøbte han 20 acres, som laa ved siden af sidst-

*) Se side 17.

SJUR STYRKSON REKVE.

II

As told before, my grandfather came to America in 1845 and settled at Spring Prairie, Columbia Co., WI. Three years later, he moved to Deerfield Township in the northern part of Koshkonong. Here he bought 120 acres of land from the brothers, Ivar and Knut Bø. The land had belonged to their brother Bård, who was dead. Here grandfather built a little log house — enough to get along in for the summer, whilst he built one bigger and better. When this was reasonably finished, enough so half the house had a laid floor, they moved in. The very next day their third and youngest son was born. He was Lars — the later Prof. L. S. Rekve of Luther College.

At that time, there were many newcomers, and many of them moved in with grandfather. The cabin soon was too small so in 1852 he built a big house of stone. He bought the stone from Nils Gilderhus, who lived a little over a mile away. The mortar was burned by grandfather himself of stone from his own land. This mortar is just as white today and there isn't a crack in the wall anywhere. The house has stood for 72 years and will stand that long more (now 153 years). Jacob Thoe, who also did the masonry work on Liberty Prairie Church, built the walls. The stone building is 26 feet wide and 40 feet long and has two full stories. The walls are 18 inches thick.

Church services were held here on two occasions — the first time by Pastor Preus in 1852. The house was sufficiently finished but not furnished; it was just one big room. Baptisms and weddings were also officiated here. One bride had walked all the way from Token Creek and wanted to comb her hair a little. Brita, grandfather's oldest daughter, took a candle, a mirror and the bride into the cellar, and there the bride made herself up. In all, there were five weddings in that house. There is also where grandfather's youngest daughter, Anna Maria, the later Mrs. H. B. Hustvedt, born.

Grandfather also built a barn that was 46 feet wide and 94 feet long and had a full "basement" under the entire structure as well as a side building for a stable. The barn, as well as the house, is still in use. It was told to me that grandfather threshed during the day, hauled "lumber" from Fort Atkinson during the night and threshed again the next day. The house and the barn were the biggest buildings at Koshkonong at that time.

In addition to the land that grandfather bought from the Bø brothers, in 1848, at the U. S. Land Office, he bought 40 acres of land that lay west of the Bø property, and in 1853 he bought 20 acres that lay beside the last-named property from Gulleik Thompson.

*) See page 17.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

nævnte eiendom af Gulleik Thompson. Firti acres kjøbte han af Svend Larson i 1854. Dette land havde Knut Skru eiet før. I 1855 kjøbte han af enken efter Samuel Johnson (Haalo) 40 acres, som laa paa nordsiden, og af regjeringen 40 acres, som laa ind i mellem. Af Anfin Storesund kjøbte han 80 acres og ved siden af disse er 40 acres, som han kjøbte af Rasmus Nilson, af hvem han ogsaa kjøbte 40 acres ved siden af Bø-landet. Desuden havde bedstefar kjøbt af Bø-brødrene 40 acres skogland, som laa længer nord i townet. I dette huggede mangen nykommer tømmer til hus.

Bedstefar var med at stifte Liberty Prairie Menighed og tog ivrigt del i menighedsarbeidet og opførelsen af kirken. Til muringen af kirken brændte han ogsaa al kalken og gav den frit til dette.

Bedstefar døde 1862 i en alder af 52 aar og bedstemor 3 aar senere i samme alder. De ligger begravne ved siden af Liberty Prairie kirken, som endnu staar kjæk og brugbar til minde om disse første pionerer, som ikke alene byggede, men byggede godt.

Efter bedstefar's død blev farmen brugt et par aar af fremmede. Saa flyttede Nils A. Lee og hustru Mari, bedstefars næst ældste datter, til den og drev den til de i 1883 kjøbte den. Nils med familie boede der til sin død 1916. Hans søn Sivert eier nu farmen og bor der med sin familie.

Paa denne farm er Deerfield menigheds gravlund nu anlagt, og der ligger nu baade Nils A. Lee og hustru, samt Brita, bedstefars ældste datter og hendes mand, Ole L. Kvale, begravne.

Koshkonong Creek, af hvilken Koshkonong Lake og Koshkonong settlement har faaet sit navn, rinder gjennem denne farm. Her var der i de første tider meget fisk, og langs dens bredder er der indianergrave.

Af bedstefars andre børn, som her ikke er nævnte, var Styrk i lang tid prest i Spring Grove, Minnesota, hvor han ogsaa døde. Peter var prest i Pope County, Minn., men døde ung. Martha boede længe i Decorah, Ia. Brita, Mari, Lars og Marie er nævnte foran.

J. L. R.

He bought forty acres from Svend Larson in 1854. This land had been owned by Knut Skru before. He bought 40 acres from the widow of Samuel Johnson (Haalo) in 1855, which lay on the north side, and 40 acres from the government, which was in between. From Anfin Storesund, he obtained 80 acres and another 40 acres that he bought from Rasmus Nilson, from whom he also got 40 acres along side the Bø property. In addition, grandfather 40 acres of woodland from the Bø brothers, which lay farther north in the township. Many newcomers obtained lumber for their houses from here.

Grandfather helped found Liberty Prairie congregation and took an avid interest in the activity of the congregation and the building of the church. He burned all the mortar for the masonry work on the church and donated it.

Grandfather died in 1862 at an age of 52 and his wife three years later at the same age. They lie in graves along side of Liberty Prairie church, which still stands courageously and practical as a memorial to these first pioneers who not only built, but also built well.

After grandfather's death, the farm was used by strangers for a couple years. Then Nils A. Lee and his wife Mari, grandfather's next oldest daughter, moved there, operated it and bought it in 1883. Nils and his family lived there until he died in 1916. His son Sivert now owns the farm and lives there with his family.

On this farm, the Deerfield congregation's cemetery now lies, and there are both Nils A. Lee and his wife, as well as Brita, grandfather's oldest daughter and her husband Ole L. Kvale, buried.

Koshkonong Creek, from which Koshkonong Lake and Koshkonong settlement got their names runs through this farm. In early days, it contained a lot of fish, and along its banks are Indian graves.

Of grandfather's other children, who haven't been mentioned, there was Styrk, who was a minister for a long time in Spring Grove, Minnesota, where he died. Peter was a minister in Pope County, MN, but died at an early age. For a long time, Martha lived in Decorah, IA. Brita, Mari, Lars and Marie are mentioned above.

J. L. R.

ET OG ANDET.

Høiesterets justitiarius A. J. Vinjes datter, Ethel, blev Lørdag den 3die mai sidstleden gift med Alfred E. Walker fra Hinsdale, IL i forældrenes hjem i Madison. Over 100 gjester var nærværende og blandt dem var dommer Vinjes søster Mrs. A. H. Dahl fra Kenosha, Wis., samt brudens søster Mrs. A. R. Taylor fra Montclair, N. J. Brudeparret skal bosætte sig i Wakefield, Mich., hvor Hr. Walker har en bestilling som geolog.

ONE THING AND ANOTHER.

Supreme Court Justice A. J. Vinje's daughter, Ethel, was married last may 3rd to Alfred E. Walker from Hinsdale, IL, in the parent's home in Madison. More than 100 guests were in attendance, among them Judge Vinje's sister, Mrs. A. H. Dahl from Kenosha, WI, as well as the bride's sister Mrs. A. R. Taylor from Montclair, NJ. The bridal couple will settle in Wakefield, MI, where Mr. Walker has a position as a geologist.

Pastor Oefstedal, søn af pastor A. Oefstedal i Chicago, blev den 11te juni gift med Edith E. Estrem fra Minneapolis. Vielsen foregik i University Lutheran Church af Hope. Brudgommens- far assisteret af kirkens prest C. S. Thorpe forrettede. Brudgommens søstre, Valborg og Eunice Oefstedal var blandt brudepigerne og hans bror, C. A. Oefstedal var bedstemand. Brudeparret skal bo i Edmore, N. Dak., hvor pastoren har sit kald.

* * *

Justitiarius A. J. Vinje blev udnævnt til æresdoktor i jus. ved Wisconsin universitet den 21de juni.

* * *

Guvernør Nestos kom til at mangle omkring 2000 stemmer paa at bli gjennomineret til guvernør for næste termin. For mange vælgere sad hjemme. Han vil nu træde tilbage ved nytaar; men Jon Norstog og John Lee, som har følt paa stemningen i staten, siger, at folk angrer paa den bedrift, og at Nestos vil komme ind igjen saameget sterkere næste gang.

* * *

Peter P. Vinje, Chicago, og hans søn Pastor Aad K. Vinje som har sit prestekald ved Kelliher, Minn., var paa Den Norsk Lutherske Kirkes distriktsmøde i Madison, Wis., i juni maaned. Peter Vinje er bygmester i Chicago og driver nu forretningen sammen med sin søn Peter d. y. Denne søn var gift den 28de juni sidstleden med en pige som ogsaa er af vosseslegt.

Det kan være interessant at notere, at Peder Vinje og justitiarius Aad J. Vinje var legekammeratcr som smaagutter i Tykkebygden paa Voss. Peders hustru og dommer Vinje er søskendebarn idet hendes far Aad D. Kløve og dommerens mor, Ingeborg D. Kløve, var søskende. Peter Vinjes farfar, Anders Vinje var stortingsmand i 1827 og hustruens oldefar Aad Kløve var paa det overordentlige storting i 1814.

* * *

Lars O. Lawson (Kjønnegaard), som har en bestilling paa artinstitutet i Chicago, var ogsaa delegat til det kirkelige distriktsmøde i Madison. Sekretæren, talte med ham i anledning en sag, som flere kan have godt af at huske paa og denne er saaledes:

* * *

En Vossings Historie.

Anders Nelson Rekve (Brytva-Anders) døde i Helena, Mont.. i 1911. Han havde skrevet til sin mor, Brytva N. Rekve, Voss, at han var assureret men havde ikke opgivet i hvilket selskab. Moderen har ikke faaet nogen assurance, og iaar har det norske udenrigsdepartement taget sagen ihaand. Konsul Olav Rove i Milwaukee, Wis., skrev straks til Vosselagets sekretær om sagen, og denne har ved skrivelser og

Pastor Oefstedal, son of Pastor A. Oefstedal in Chicago, on the 11th of June, married Edith E. Estrem from Minneapolis. The wedding took place in the University Lutheran Church of Hope. The bridegroom\s father assisted, while the church's minister presided. The bridegroom's sisters, Valborg and Eunice Oefstedal were among the bridesmaids and his brother, C. A. Oefstedal was the best man. The married couple will live in Edmore, ND, where the bridegroom has his call

* * *

Supreme Court Justice A. J. Vinje was awarded an honorary Doctor of Law degree by the University of Wisconsin on June 21.

* * *

Governor Nestos came up about 200 votes short to be renominated for governor next term. Too many voters stayed home. He will finish his term at New Years; but Jon Norstog and John Lee, who have feel for the voters in the state, state people are upset by this business, and that Nestos will be elected again by a bigger majority next time.

* * *

Peter P. Vinje, Chicago, and his son Pastor Aad K. Vinje, who has parish in Kelliher, MN attended the Norwegian Lutheran Church district meeting in Madison, WI, in June. Peter Vinje is a builder in Chicago and runs a business together with his son Peter Jr. This son was married last June 28 with a girl also of Voss extraction.

It might be interesting to note that Peder Vinje and Judge Aad J. Vinje were playmates as small boys in Tykkebyden at Voss. Peder's wife and Judge Aad Vinje are cousins in that her father, Aad D. Kløve, and the judge's mother, Ingeborg D. Kløve, were brother and sister. Peder Vinje's grandfather, Anders Vinje, was a Storting representative in 1827 and his wife's father Aad Kløve was at the extraordinary Storting in 1814.

* * *

Lars O. Lawson (Kjønnegaard), who has a position at The Art Institute of Chicago also was a delegate to the church district meeting in Madison. The secretary talked with him, on this opportunity, about a case many of you may recall and it goes like this:

* * *

One vossing's story.

Anders Nelson Rekve (Brytva-Anders) died in Helena, MT in 1911. he had written to his mother, Brytva N. Rekve, Voss, that he was insured but hadn't told her which company. The mother hasn't received anything so this year the Norwegian Foreign Service took the case in hand. Consul Olav Rove in Milwaukee, WI soon wrote to the secretary of the Vosselaget about the matter, and he, via letters and conversations with

samtale med Anders Rekves bekjendte, fundet ud, at han i 1893 tog ud $2,000 i assurance i "The Modem Woodmen of Amerika"; men medens han var i spanskekrigen paa Philippinerne maa han ha forsømt at betale og gik ud i 1899. Imidlertid havde han forud sluttet sig til ordenen "The Knight of Maccabees" i Chicago og ligeledes udtaget $2000 i assurance. Om han holdt oppe betalingen der er endnu ikke opklaret. Konsulatet i Chicago har nu sagen til undersøgelse. Anders Rekve sluttede sig til sidstnævnte orden sammen med L. O. Kjønnegaard (Lawson) og Anfin S. Rekve. Sidstnævnte døde ved Rio, Wis., omtrent paa samme tid som Anders.

I 1904 drog Anders N. Rekve fra Deerfield, Wis., hvor han havde været en tid. Med ham fulgte Lars Nilson (Arhelleren). I et brev om sagen giver denne en interessant beretning om deres færd, der viser hvor vidtfarende vossingerne kan være. "Vi reiste fra Deerfield i April maaned og tog til Madison, hvor vi stansede nogle dage, saa til Chicago, hvor vi var et par ugers tid, da Anders havde mange bekjendte der at besøge. Derfra tog vi til St. Louis, Mo., hvor vi tog ind verdensudstillingen, som holdtes der det aar. Jeg tror vi standsede der et par uger og saa bar det til Sherman;. Texas. Men da det var forsent til "harvisten", begyndte vi at drage nordover og tog veien til Hutchinson, Kansas, og Center City til Ellewood samme stat og tog der ind høstarbeidet. Færdige med dette reiste vi til Kansas City, Mo., hvorfra vi efter en tid drog nord til Minneapolis, Minn., og saa over Fargo og Grand Forks, Nord Dakota, til Michigan City samme stat, hvor vi var med i høstarbeidet. I november eller december drog vi til Petersburg, N. Dak., og der skiltes vi. Anders reiste til Claresholm, Alberta, Can., og tog sig "homestead". En tid senere skrev han til mig fra et sted i British Columbia, at han havde opgivet "homesteadet" i Alberta og taget et andet der. Det var i aaret 1905, tror jeg. Jeg havde nogle breve fra ham. Det sidste var fra Vancouver, B. C., i 1906."

Anders Rekve kom til Helena, Mont., om. vaaren 1910, blev syg ved nytaarstid 1911 og døde den 24de marts mellem fremmede.

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I ovenstaaende har vi nævnt Montana. Der er mange vossinger der, om ikke nogen som vi kjender, endnu, har opslaaet sit panlun i hovedstaden Helena. Mange har gjort det svært godt. En af de største kreaturflokke der eies af Mons P. Teigen. En anden eiedes i sin tid af Anders Fadnes. Vi tør ikke begynde at regne op alle, da nogen let kan glemmes.

I den blomstrende by Glendive, ikke langt fra Dakotagrænsen, er en hel flok vossinger. Først blandt dem er Rivenæs-brødrene,

Anders Rekve's acquaintances, found out that he took out a policy for $2000 in 1893 with "The Modem Woodmen of America"; but while he was in the Spanish-American War in the Philippines, he must have neglected to pay the premiums and the policy lapsed in 1899. Meanwhile, he had joined the order "The Knight of Maccabees" in Chicago and similarly taken out another $2000 in insurance. Whether he stopped paying these premiums is not clear. The Consul in Chicago is investigating the matter. Anders Rekve joined the last-named order together with L. O. Kjønnegaard (Lawson) and Anfin S. Rekve. The latter died in Rio, WI about the same time as Anders.

In 1904, Anders N. Rekve left from Deerfield, WI, where he had been for a while. Lars Nilson (Arhelleren) traveled with him. In a letter about the case giving a description of their journey, it illustrates how widely vossings travel. "We left Deerfield in April and went to Madison, where we stayed some days, then on to Chicago, where we were a couple weeks, since Anders had a lot of friends to visit there. From there, we took the train to St. Louis, MO, where we took in the World Exposition that was being held that year. I think we stopped there a couple weeks before moving on to Sherman, Texas. We were too late for the "harvest", so we moved northward to Hutchinson, Kansas and Center City then Ellewood, in the same state and worked in the harvest. When we finished, we went to Kansas City, MO, from where after a time we moved north to Minneapolis, MN, and then over to Fargo and Grand Forks, North Dakota, to Michigan City in the same state, where we were along in the harvest. In November or December, we went to Petersburg, ND, and there we parted. Anders went on to Claresholm, Alberta, Can., and took a "homestead". Later he wrote to me from somewhere in British Columbia, saying that he had given up the "homestead" in Alberta and taken another there. That was in 1905, I believe. I had occasional letters from him. The last was from Vancouver, B. C., in 1906.

Anders Rekve came to Helena, Mont in the spring of 1910, became sick at New Years time in 1911 and died among strangers on March 24.

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We mentioned Montana above. There are many vossings there, even though we don't know them, yet, have built their center in the capital city of Helena. Many of them have done quite well. One of the biggest herds is owned by Mons P. Teigen. Another was owned in his time by Anders Fadnes. We shouldn't try to list them all because we might forget someone.

In the blossoming town of Glendive, not far from the Dakota border, is a whole group of vossings. First among them are the Rivenes brothers, sons of the

sønner af Fanejunker Ivar Rivenes, Sætre. Jens er sagfører, David, bankør, Einar var handelsmand; men han døde i april maaned 1923. Han havde da været byraadsmedlem i flere terminer og var bykasserer. David Rivenes var paa vossestevnet i Fergus Falls iaar. Det var 150 mil at kjøre tvers over Nord Dakota, men moroen betalte for skydsen. Han overvar forresten ogsaa et stort bankiermøde i Fargo, N. D. Han er nu bykasserer i Glendive og har stillet sig til valg som county assessor, hvad han sikkert blir ihøst.

En anden vossing der er David S. Leidal. Han og David Elvenes har sit navn efter kirkesanger og orgelbygger David Lemme paa Kløve, og slegtskabet fornægter sig ikke. De er da gode vosselags-medlemmer. Anders A. Rokne, som er snedker, bor ogsaa i Glendive. Ikke langt fra denne by er Forsyth, hvor Gulleik Flage, Johan Vangen og John E. Ringheim med flere befinder sig. I Twete, Mont., har vi Anders L. Bolstad. Ja, de vossinger færdes saa vide.

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Knut L. Rokne af Notre Dame universitet, Ind., har i sommer været instruktør for fodboldspillerne ved California universitet.

* * *

Miss Malinde Havey, datter af L. O. Havey og hustru, Madison, Wis., er bestyrer for folkesygepleien og bor i Washington, D. C. Hun tilbragte et par uger hos forældrene i sommer og reiste tilbage den 7de juli. Under verdenskrigen var hun bestyrer for et hospital unit i Frankrige og var der i 18 maaneder.

* * *

Dr. E. O. Giere, St. Paul har havt Den Norsk Lutherske Kirkes formand, Stub til behandling under dennes sygdom isommer og faar velfortjent ros af denne. Doktorens søn Verner Giere, blev indviet til prest den 3die aug. og har antaget kald ved Betania menighed i Emmettsburg, Ia. Doktor Gieres mor var Inger Clausdatter Himle. Faderen Ole Giere var Halling.

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Sjur Anfinson Rekve var den 15de juni s. 1. 85 aar og er frisk og rørig. Var paa stevnet ved Madison 6te juli.

Arne Amundsen Gjøsten var 81 aar den 16de jan. og ser efter sit gaardsstel ved Verona, Wis., som vanligt.

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Nils A. Kvale og hustru, Madison, Wis., feirede sin guldbryllupsdag den 15de aug. s. 1. i nærværelse af 50 slægtninger og venner. Alle børnene med undtagelse af datteren Susanne (Mrs. E. M. Flint, som bor i Syd Indien) var tilstede.

Master Sergeant Ivar Rivenes, Sætre. Jens is an attorney, David, banker, Einar was a storekeeper, but died in April 1923. He had been on the city council for several terms and had been the town treasurer. David Rivenes was at the Vosselaget stevne in Fergus Falls this year. It was an 150-mile drive across North Dakota, but it was worth it for the fun. Anyway, he was attending a big bank meeting in Fargo, ND. He now is the town treasurer in Glendive and has placed his name in nomination for election to county assessor, which he is most likely to win this fall.

Another vossing there is David S. Leidal. He and David Elvenes were named after precentor and organ builder David Lemme at Kløve, and the relationship is not to be denied. They are, of course, good members of the Vosselag. Anders A. Rokne, who is a carpenter, also lives in Glendive. Not far from this town is Forsyth, where Gulleik Flage, Johan Vangen and John E. Ringheim are located. In Twete, MT, we have Anders L. Bolstad. Yes, the vossings travel widely.

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Knut L. Rokne of Notre Dame University, Ind., was an instructor for football players at California University this summer.

* * *

Miss Malinde Havey, daughter of L. O. Havey and his wife, Madison, WI, is a Director of Nurses and lives in Washington, DC. She spent a couple weeks at her parents' this summer, returning July 7. during the World War, she managed a hospital unit in France for 18 months.

* * *

Dr. E. O. Giere, St. Paul has been caring for The Norwegian Lutheran Church's president Stub for his illness this past summer earned considerable praise for it. The doctor's son Verner Giere, was ordained a minister August 3, and was called to Betania congregation in Emmettsburg, IA. Dr. Giere's mother was Inger Clausdatter Himle. His father, Ole Giere was Halling.

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Sjur Anfinson Rekve was 85 on last June 15 and is healthy and active. He was at the stevne in Madison on July 6.

Arne Amundson Gjøastein was 81 on January 16 and looks after his yard in Verona, WI as usual.

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Nils A. Kvale and wife, Madison, WI celebrated their golden anniversary August 15 recently in the presence of 50 relatives and friends. All their children with the exception of daughter Susanne (Mrs. E. M. Flint, who lives in South India) were in attendance.

DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

Ivar Brekhus afgik ved døden den 20de mai ved Trinity Hospital, Minot, N. Dak. Han var født den 17. sept. 1861 paa gaarden Brekhus i Teigdalen af forældrene Johannes og Britha Brekhus. Reiste til Amerika i 1887 men efter tre aars forløb vendte han tilbage til Norge, hvor han forblev i 5 aar, da han igjen drog over havet og bosatte sig i Deerfield, Wis., hvor han blev gift med Ingeborg Johnson (Brekhus). I 1903 tog de sig "homestead" 12 mil fra Norma, N. Dak., hvor han forblev til sin død. Afdøde var der med og begyndte den saakaldte Evangers menighed, og var selv menighet dens kirketjener lige til sin død. Kirken og gravpladsen ligger ogsaa paa hans land.

Han døde stille og fornøiet i troen paa sin Frelser og blev begravet paa Evangers kirkegaard, Norma, N. Dak., den 22de mai under stor deltagelse.

Pastor Trygve Svare forettede i sørgehuset og ved kirken og la en krans fra menigheden paa hans kiste.

Han efterlader sig hustru og seks barn og to barnebarn. Børnee er: den ældste søn John, har i længere tid og under faderens sygdom og død ligget syg paa Trinity hospital, Minot, N Dak., efter samme slags operation som bragte faderen døden*). De andre er: Elmer, Mrs. J. Lie, Ida, Alfred og Julia Brekhus.

Desuden overleves han af flere søskende: Mons Brekhus, Norma, N. Dak., Brødrene Jakob og Johannes paa gaarden Brekhus, Norge, Anna Fjellanger, Eksingdalen. Kristbjorg Lie, Bergsdalen, og Synøve Fosdal, Vaksdal i Norge,

Mons Brækhus døde paa Kenmare Hospital, Norma, N. Dak., den 15de juni s. 1. af blindtarmbetændelse ikke fuldt en maaned efter broderen Ivar Brækhus. Han var født paa Brækhus, Evanger, den 16de sept. 1875 og var ved sin død 48 aar og 9 maaneder. Han kom til Amerika 1892 men reiste efter nogle aar tilbage til Norge hvorfra han kom igjen til Amerika i 1900. I 1902 indgik han i ægteskab med Anna Aarhus i Lake Preston, S. D., men flyttedø til Norma, N. D., og tog homestead paa hvilket de siden har boet. Han efterlader sig 8 børn.

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Anna Marie Hustvedt, Pastor H. B. Hustvedts hustru, født Rekve, døde den 3die juli af lungebetændelse under et ophold hos sin datter Mrs. M. Orvale i Granite Falls, Minn. Hun var født i Deerfield, Wis., den 26de nov. 1854 og var datter af Sjur Styrkson Rekve og hustru Anna f. Gjermo, som

*) Han døde den 7de Juni, 27 aar gammel.

DEATHS IN AMERICA (1924).

Ivar Brekhus died May 20 at Trinity Hospital, Minot, ND. He was born on September 17, 1861 on the Brækhus farm in Teigdalen of the parents Johannes and Britha Brækhus. He went to America in 1887 but returned to Norway after three years had elapsed. He stayed there 5 years and again went over the ocean and settled in Deerfield, WI where he married Ingeborg Johnson (Brekhus). In 1903, they took a "homestead" 12 miles from Norma, ND, where they stayed the rest of their lives. The deceased was along in starting the so-called Evangers congregation, and he was the congregation's sexton until he died. The church and cemetery lie on his land.

He died quietly, satisfied with his faith in his Savior and was buried in Evangers Cemetery, Norma, ND on May 22 with large attendance.

Pastor Trygve Svare officiated at the funeral service and burial and laid a wreath from the congregation on his casket.

He is survived by his wife, six children and two grandchildren. The children are: John, who has lain sick for a long time in Trinity hospital, Minot, ND, during his father's illness and death, from the same type of illness and operation as his father*). The others are: Elmer, Mrs. J. Lie, Ida, Alfred and Julia Brekhus.

In addition, he is survived by several siblings: Mons Brekhus, Norma, ND, brothers Jakob and Johannes on the Brekhus farm, Norway, Anna Fjellanger, Eksingedalen. Kristbjorg Lie, Bergsdalen, and Synøve Fosdal, Vaksdal in Norway.

Mons Brækhus died at Kenmare Hospital, Norma, ND, last June 15, of acute appendicitis not a full month after his brother Ivar Brækhus. He was born at Brækhus, Evanger September 16, 1875 and was 48 years, 9 months old at his death. He came to America in 1892 but went back to Norway after some years, but returned to America again in 1900. in 1902, he entered matrimony with Anna Aarhus in Lake Preston, SD, but moved to Norma, ND, and took a "homestead" on which he has subsequently lived. He is survived by 8 children.

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Anna Marie Hustvedt, Pastor H. B. Hustvedt's wife, neé Rekve, died July 3 of pneumonia during a visit to her daughter Mrs. M. Orvale in Granite Falls, MN. She was born in Deerfield, WI, November 26, 1854 and was a daughter of Sjur Styrkson Rekve and his wife Anna neé Gjermo, who

*) He died June 7, 27 years old.

er omtalte paa et andet sted i dette hefte. Da forældrene døde medens hun endnu var barn, havde hun sit hjem hos broderen Pastor Styrk Rekve. Den 23de mai 1878 blev hun gift med Pastor Halvor B. Hustvedt; (Telemarking). De boede i Gayville, S. D. til 1881, saa i Northwood, Ia., til 1883. Siden har familien boet i Decorah, Ia., med undtagelse af et aars tid i Chicago og 3 aar i Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Hun overleves af sin mand og 7 børn.

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Samuel Sampson, Rio, Wis., hvis vossenavn var Sams Thorbjørnson Skutle, afgik ved døden i sit hjem paa Bonnet Prairie nær Rio den 8de juli sistleden i en alder af 87 aar. Han var født paa Voss den 6te mai 1837; kom til Amerika sammen med forældre og søskende i 1844; opholdt sig omkring 2 aar paa Jefferson Prairie, kom saa til Bonnet Prairie, hvor han senere forblev til sin død. Han var med, da Pastor I. W. C. Dietrichson i 1847 stiftede menigheden der og den første prædiken blev holdt paa hans farm. Han blev gift paa juledag 1885 med Aasta Kjøsvik; fik 15 børn som alle undtagen et vokste op.

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Ole Knutson (Saude) som nu i mange aar har boet i San Diego, Cal., afgik ved døden den 9de. aug. sidstleden og blev begraven i Madison, Wis., den 26de samme maaned. Han var født paa Voss 1838, kom til Amerika med forældre i 1843. Havde først sit ophold nær Cambridge, Wis., saa ved Deerfield, hvor han efter forældrenes død drev gaarden endel aar, flyttede saa til Madison og drev som modelmager ved Fuller & Johnson værkstedet, blev i 1862 gift med Brita Nilsdtr. Saude og har havt 4 børn, af hvilke de 3 lever. I 1893 og '94 gjorde Ole Knutson en tur over flere lande i Europa, deriblandt det Hellige Land. I 1912 reiste han rundt jorden.

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Arne Larson, Madison, Wis., døde den 19de aug. i en alder af 77 aar. Han var født paa Voss Prestegaard den 7de aug. 1847 og var søn af Haldor Larson Kjønnegaard og hustru Sigrid Arnesdtr. født Nygryten. Han kom med forældre og 2 søstre til Amerika i 1853, havde sit ophold paa Liberty Prairie, Deerfield township, til han var voksen. Faderen døde første aar i Amerika; moderen fik sig op hus hos sin gamle nabo fra Voss, Anders A. Prestegaard ved Deerfield. Senere kom hun til Madison, hvor børnene var, og tog ophold hos datteren Guri, Mrs. E. P. Sime. Arne drev som jernstøber ved Fuller & Johnson og Gisholt værkerne saalænge han kunde arbeide. Han var ugift og havde mest sit tilhold hos søsteren Mrs. Sime.

is discussed elsewhere in this issue. Inasmuch as her parents died while she was yet a child, she had her home with her brother Pastor Styrk Rekve. On May 23, 1878, she married Pastor Halvor B. Hustvedt; (Telemarking). They lived in Gayville, SD until 1881, then in Northwood, IA, until 1883. Since then, the family has lived in Decorah, IA, with the exception of a year's time in Chicago and 3 years in Sioux Falls, SD. She is survived by her husband and 7 children

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Samuel Sampson, Rio, WI, whose Voss name was Samson Thorbjørnson Skutle, died at his home in Bonnet Prairie near Rio on last July 8 at an age of 87. He was born at Voss May 6, 1837; came to America with his parents and siblings in 1844; stayed at Jefferson Prairie about two years, then moved to Bonnet Prairie, where he remained the rest of his life. He was along when Pastor I. W. C. Dietrichson in 1847 established the church there and the first church service was held on his farm. He married Aasta Kjøsvik on Christmas Day 1885; they had 15 children, all but one of which reached adulthood.

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Ole Knutson (Saude), who has lived in San Diego, CA for many years, died last August 9 and was buried in Madison, WI on the 26th of the same month. He was born at Voss in 1838, came to America with his parents in 1843. They settled first in Cambridge, WI, then in Deerfield, where, after his parent's deaths, he ran the farm for a number of years, then moved to Madison and worked as a patternmaker for Fuller & Johnson Company. He married in 1862 to Brita Nilsdtr. Saude and had four children, of which three are alive. In 1893 and '94, Ole Knutson made a trip to several countries in Europe, including the Holy Land. In 1912, he traveled around the world.

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Arne Larson, Madison, WI, died August 19 at an age of 77. He was born at Voss Prestegaard August 7, 1847, a son of Haldor Larson Kjønnegaard and wife Sigrid Arnesdatter neé Nygryten. He came to America in 1853; staying at Liberty Prairie, Deerfield Township, until he was grown. His father died his first year in America; his mother lived with her old neighbor from Voss, Anders A. Prestegaard at Deerfield. Later, she moved to Madison, where her children lived, and lived with her daughter, Guri, Mrs. E. P. Sime. Arne worked making castings at Fuller & Johnson and Gisholt Foundries as long as he was able. He was unmarried and mostly lived with his sister Mrs. Sime.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Mrs. Ole L. Grove, Leland, I11., hvis pigenavn var Clara Klove, datter af Anders A. Kløve, Leland, døde den 23de aug. s. 1. efter lang tids sygelighed og var jordfæstet paa Little Indian Creek gravlund syd for Leland den 26de. Hun var født i Leland, 111., den 29de okt. 1861 og var saaledes nær paa 63 aar. Den 25de nov. 1896 blev hun gift med Ole L. Grove fra Ellsworth, la., og blev boende i Iowa til 1911, da de flyttede til Leland. I sine unge dage tog hun stor del i det kirkelige arbeide især som søndagsskolelærer.

Hun overleves af sin mand og 4 søskende.

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Mrs. Julia Johnson, Madison, hvis vossenavn var Guri Grimestad døde i august maaned. Hun var født paa Voss 1877.

SE HER!

Historien om vossingerne i Amerika, hvorom der tidligere har været talt og skrevet, vil blive udgivet i løbet af kommende vinter, hvis penge paa nogen maade kan skaffes til trykning og andre omkostninger. Guvernør Nestos har nylig udsendt en opfordring til alle sambygdinger om at indsende $2.50 med bestilling paa bogen. Endel har allerede etterkommet opfordringen; men det maa ventes, at mange flere vil gjøre det samme. Trykningen koster mange penge, og de som arbeider med sagen forøvrigt til økonomisk skade, kan ikke resikere at gaa igang med trykningen, uden at der er bestilt et betydeligt antal exemplarer. Vent derfor ikke men indsend straks $2.50 med bestilling paa bogen til sekretæren. De, som før ikke har indsendt sine biografier, kan gjøre det med det samme.

FAMILIEFEST

Etterkommere efter Knut O. Fadness og hustru, som kom til Amerika i 1848, havde en festlig sammenkomst den 27de juli hos Anders E. Fadness i town of Leeds, Columbia Co., Wis. Knut Fadnes havde 5 sønner og 2 døtre, hvis slægt nu udgjør over 1000 personer spredt udover nordveststaterne. Over 200, af hvilke mange var reist hundreder af mil, var mødt frem. John G. Pederson (Hosaas), hvis hustru er af Fadnesslegt fortalte om sit kjendskab til slegten. I 1904 var han paa besøg til Evanger, Voss, hvor slegtens vugge stod og kunde fortælle om stedet og den lange reise derfra til Spring Prairie, Wis., samt nybyggerlivet der. Inga Bjørnson fortalte om sin bedstemor Fadness, som havde været Jordmor og været tilstede ved fire hundrede barnefødsler. Pastor Neaset, stedets prest, samt E. N. Nelson af Madison og William Nelson, Deerfield, Wis., holdt ogsaa taler. Planer om fremtidige sammenkomster for at bevare gamle minder blev ogsaa lagt.

Mrs. Ole L. Grove, Leland, IL, whose maiden name was Clara Klove, daughter of Anders A. Kløve, Leland, died last August 23 after a long illness and was interred at Little Indian Creek Cemetery, south of Leland, the 26th. She was born in Leland, IL on October 29, 1861 and was thus nearly 63 years. On November 25, 1896 she married Ole L. Grove from Ellsworth, IA and lived in Iowa until 1911, when they moved to Leland. In her younger days, she was active in church activities specially as a Sunday School teacher.

She is survived by her husband and four siblings

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Mrs. Julia Johnson, Madison, whose Voss name was Guri Grimestad, died in the month of August. She was born at Voss in 1877.

LOOK HERE!

The history about the vossings in America, which has been discussed and written about earlier, will be published in the course of the coming winter, if money can be scraped up by any manner, to defray the expense of printing as well as other costs. Governor Nestos has recently sent out an appeal to all the people from the district to remit $2.50 while ordering the book. A number have already responded to the appeal; but it must be expected that many more will do the same. Printing costs a lot of money, and besides those who are working on the matter will suffer economic hardship and will risk losing more money during the printing, unless there a reasonable number of copies ordered. Don't wait, but send in $2.50 soon to the secretary with your order for the book. Those of you who haven't sent in your biographies before, can do that at the same time.

FAMILY REUNION

The descendants of Knut O. Fadness and his wife, who came to America in 1848, had a delightful gathering on July 20 at Anders E. Fadness in the town of Leeds, Columbia Co., WI. Knut Fadness had five sons and two daughters, whose family now numbers over 100 people spread over the northwest states. Over 200, of whom many had driven hundreds of miles, attended. John G. Pederson (Hosaas), whose wife is of the Fadnes family, told of his knowledge of the clan. In 1904, he was on a visit to Evanger, Voss, where the family cradle stood and told about the place and the long trip to Spring Prairie, WI and the pioneer life there. Inga Bjørnson talked about her grandmother Fadness, who had been a midwife and was present at over 500 births. Pastor Næseth, the local minister, as well as E. N. Nelson of Madison and William Nelson, Deerfield, WI, also made speeches. Plans for a future reunion to preserve old memories were also made.

PAA VOSS.

Da Vossekirken blev bygget.

Hellig Olav kristenret vedtoges paa Mostratinget i Norge for 900 aar siden. Det bringer atter tanken hen paa kongen, kirken og fædrene paa Voss; men vi vælger os en tid 250 aar senere til betragtning. Vossevangens gamle kirke blev da bygget efter kong Haakon Haakonsons raad. Paa den tid stod Norge paa høidepunktet af magt og gammel kultur. Paven i Rom og Frankriges konge beilede til kong Haakons gunst; men han var klog nok til at holde sig udenfor de storpolitiske rørelser i Europas sydligere lande. Hans eget lands ære og velfærd laa ham først og fremst paa hjerte og han fandt tilstrækkelig ære i at herske over et lykkeligt folk, om landet ikke var af de største. Derfor æres han ogsaa i historien.

Kong Haakons hovedstad var Bjørgvin — det nuværende Beethoven, — som laa bare omkring 4 norske mil fra vossegrænsen, som den var i de dage. Til kongens Bjørgvin kunde man da række under gunstige omstændigheder paa mindre end en dag, enten man reiste tilsjøs eller tillands. Utvilsomt har kong Haakon besøgt Voss kanske flere gange, om Sagaen end ikke nævner derom, og man kan forstaa, at han stod paa god fod med vossingerne. Da hans herskesyge jarl, Skule Baardson gjorde oprør mod ham, udrustede vossingerne ikke mindre end 7 skibe for at hjelpe kongen. Dette har man taget som bevis for at Vossegrænsen den gang laa længere vest ved Osterøen, end som senere har været tilfældet, og man kan vistnok ogsaa deri se et bevis paa vossingernes kongetroskab.

I 1263 drog kong Haakon med sin flaade paa det bekjendte tog til Skotland for at værne om de norske interesser der. At vossingerne med sine 7 skibe ogsaa da var med, kan man vistnok antage, og en og anden vossegut blev vel igjen paa færden, ligesom kongen selv der lukkede sine øine for stedse. Man faar tro, at vossingerne indlagde sig hæder paa toget, og de vilde hædre sin konge. Naar krigssnakket stilnede af, saa huskede man paa, at han bad dem om at bygge sig en stenkirke — reise et mindesmærke som pas-sede for Norges stortid og vidne for fremtiden om den agtelse de havde for den folkekjære konges raad. Saa begyndte man 7 aar efter kongens død at bygge kirken paa Vangen.

Paa den tid var der i Vangens sogn omkring 1,100 mennesker og de byggede en kirke, som rummede 750 siddepladse. "Det var et tag man kan kalde stort. Og neppe er der et større gjort.

Det mærkeligste er, at man kjender navnene paa en hel del personer, som levede paa Voss i de tider, da kirken byggedes; og man kan skjønne, at det var mænd med magt og myndighed. Enkelte hørte til den gamle norske adel; andre var af storbondeklassen,

AT VOSS

When the church at Voss was built.

Saint Olav's Church Law was adopted at the Mostrating in Norway 900 years ago. That brings forth thoughts about the king, church and our forefathers at Voss; but we elect to regard a time 250 years later. Vossevangen's old church was built then upon orders of King Håkon Håkonson. At that time, Norway was at its zenith of power and old culture. The Pope in Rome and France's king wooed his favor; but he was clever enough to keep himself out of the big political agitation in the southern countries of Europe. With him, his own country's honor and welfare came primarily in his heart and he got great satisfaction from reigning over a contented people, even if theirs wasn't one of the biggest countries. Therefore, he is commended by history.

Kong Håkon's capital was Bjørgvin — the present Bergen, — that lay only about 4 Norwegian miles from the border of Voss, as it was in those days. With favorable conditions, one could get to the king's Bjørgvin in less than a day whether one went by land or sea. No doubt, King Haakon had visited Voss on several occasions even though the sagas don't say anything about it, and we are to understand that he was on good footing with the vossings. When the power-hungry earl, Skule Baardson revolted against him, the vossings furnished no less than seven ships to help the king. People have interpreted this as an indication that the Voss border lay farther west, by the Østerøen than was later the case, and also that this indicated allegiance to the king.

In 1263, King Håkon went to Scotland with his fleet to safeguard the Norwegian interests there. One would presume that the vossings with their seven ships went along, and one or more Voss young men stayed behind on the expedition, who, like the king himself, had closed their eyes forever. One would believe that the vossings earned glory on the journey and they wanted to pay homage to their king. When the war talk had quieted down, people remembered that he had ordered them to build a stone church — raise a monument appropriate of Norway's greatness and as a testimony of their respect for the king's advice. So they started to build a church at Vangen seven years later.

At that time, there were about 1,100 people in Vangen's parish and they built a church that had 750 seats. "It was a roof one could call big, hardly has a bigger one been built".

A remarkable thing is that we know the names of a number of people who lived at Voss when the church was built; and we can deduce they were men with power and authority. Some belonged to the old Norwegian nobility; others were from the farmer class

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

fra hvilken kongen ofte hentede sine bestillingsmænd. Deres slegter kan følges langt fremover i tiden, og der er personer paa Voss og i Amerika nu, som kan føre sine slegtsregistre tilbage til det 14de aarhundrede og kanske knyttes til nogen af disse personer som levede paa Voss da kirken blev bygget.

Sira Villiam, som antagelig var kirkens første prest, levede paa Voss i 1360 og fremover. Navnet Villiam, som paa Voss er blit til Velom, har siden gaaet igjen der. Andre navne er ikke nævnt i forbindelse med kirkebygningen eller paa den tid undtagen sagn-figurerne Strænger, Bæk, Utter og Baste, som skulde være bygmestrene. Men nogle og tyve aar efter dukker der frem i skrifter en hel del personer, som maa have levet under kirkens bygning og taget del i arbeidet, da flere af dem er nævnt som gamle folk.

Fra retsakterne af en stor odelsretssag, som opkom paa Voss i 1293, nævnes først brødrene Odd Bonde paa Rogne og Halrod Bonde paa Ringheim. De anlagde sag mod Einar Pinung eller Pining om at faa igjen gaarden Byrkjo, som de havde odelsret til, men som Einar da havde i sin besiddelse. Alle disse var ældre mænd, som havde voxne børn. Odd og Einar døde vistnok før sagen i 1303 blev afgjort; thi det var Odds sønner Halle og Odd samt svogeren Anders Paalson paa Ringheim som førte sagen frem tilslut. Halrod paa Ringheim levede dog længe efter, men havde vistnok overgivet sin ret paa Byrkjo til Anders Paalson, Einar Pinings hustru Solveig og søn Haakon førte sagen paa den anden side.

I et vidnesbyrd i samme sag nævnes Gard paa Vinje i Holbygden og Styrkaar. De var vel heller ingen ungdommer siden de er indkaldte til at være vidner paa et forlig; ellers vides intet om dem. Derimod nævnes Peter Bonde paa Finne og Orm Kafle, som etslags lagrettemænd, der var tilstede under vidners afhørelse. Disse var da aldrende personer som i sin ungdom maa have havt del i kirkens opførelse. Peter paa Finne var kirkeværge og er blit kaldt egnens ypperster hand paa den tid uden at være adlet. Han døde 1319 og havde da to voxne og vistnok gifte sønner Orm og Gudbrand. Han var grundlæggeren af det siden bekjendte Finnegods. Han eller hans far har vel ogsaa været kirkeværge i 1270 aarene under kirkens bygning; derfor blev der vel ogsaa holdt gudstjeneste i Finneloftet som staar endnu, istedetfor i Rogneloftet eller andetsteds, medens arbeidet stod paa. Peter paa Finne og Rognebrødrene har vistnok været i slegt, da alle brugte efternavnet Bonde, der maa ha været deres familienavn. De førte dog forskjellige skjoldmærker.

Orm Kafle boede paa Øvre Graue; men han eiede ogsaa gaarden Hylle. Han skrev sig Orm Borgardson som sees paa hans skjoldmærker og hørte vistnok til gammel-norsk adel. Han havde to sønner Halstein, som

from whom the king obtained his commanders. Their families can be followed far forward in time, and there are people at Voss and in America now, who can trace their family tree back to the 14th century and maybe be connected to these people that lived at Voss when the church was built.

Sira Villiam, who probably was the first priest at the church, lived at Voss in 1360 and onward. The name, Villiam has become Velom at Voss and has since disappeared. Other names are not mentioned in association with the building of the church except the saga figures Strænger, Bæk, Utter and Baste, who were supposed to have been master builders. But some twenty years later, there appear the names of a great number of people, in the documents, who must have lived during the construction taken part in the work, since many of them are described as elderly.

From legal documents from a big lawsuit, which occurred at Voss in 1293, the brothers Odd Bonde at Rogne and Halrod Bonde at Ringheim are first mentioned. They started an action against Einar Pinung or Pining in order to get return of the Byrkjo farm, to which they had the odal right, but which Einar had the right of possession. All these were older men who had grown children. Odd and Einar, we think, died before the case was decided in 1303, since it was Odd's sons, Halle and Odd together with their brother-in-law Anders Pålson at Ringheim who carried the claim to the end. Halrod at Ringheim lived long after, but evidently had turned over his rights to Anders Pålson. Einar Pining's wife Solveig and his son Håkon carried the case for the other side.

In a deposition in the same case, Gard at Vinje in Holbygden and Styrkår are specified. They weren't any children if they were called to be witnesses at a settlement: otherwise, we know nothing more about them. Contrary to that, Peter Bonde at Finne and Orm Kafle, some sort of jurymen, were present during the witness' testimony. These were mature people who must have participated in the construction of the church. Peter at Finne was a churchwarden and was called the region's most highly regarded man at that time, without being noble. He died in 1319 and at that time had two grown and evidently married sons, Orm and Gudbrand. He was the founder of the well-known Finne Estate. He or his father probably were churchwardens in the 1270's during the church's erection; therefore church services were held in the Finneloft, that still stands today, instead of the Rogneloft or elsewhere, while work on the church continued. Peter at Finne and the Rogne brothers were evidently related because they all used the last name Bonde, which must have been their family name. They had different shield insignias, anyway.

Orm Kafle lived at Øvre Graue; he also owned the Hylle farm. He signed himself as Orm Borgardson as seen on his shield markings and evidently belonged to Old Norse nobility. He had two sons, Halstein, who later

senere boede paa Graue og Sørqvir, som antages at have boet paa Hylle. Medlemmer af slegten Kafle findes, nævnt flere gange nedigjennem tiderne. En ætling af den var Mats Kafle, som i 1497 var høvidsmand paa Øresten ved svenske-grænsen og er nævnt i et par skrivelser fra kong Hans. Han stod dog helst i forbindelse med den svensk norske frihedskamp under Knut Alfson fra Voss og Sturerne i Sverige. I 1539 udfærdigede han en skrivelse om Elfsborgs overgivelse og skrev sig da til Hatlene (Hylle). Hans bror var maaske presten Ivar Ormson paa Voss, som var af adelig æt, og antagelig søn af den Orm Kafle, der er nævnt 1464 som medeier i gaarden Gjerde.

I et andet dokument fra sagen om Byrkjo nævnes videre om følgende mænd paa Voss: Erlend Unge, Arne Paalson, Bjørn Buk og Narve af Bryn som lagrettemænd. Desuden Sigurd Skjalg, Hallvard Snialleson, Thorbjørn Kvale (Gulfj.) og Sigurd Snialle. I andre skrifter fra omkring aaret 1300 findes navne som Bendikt Haugo, Halstein Brasa, Jorund Rekve, Anfin Trining (maaske Pining) Ellend Grotland, Steingrim Askelson, Arne paa Gjerme, Torer paa Rykke, Jorund paa Bryn, Paal paa Ludvo, Koll paa Grove, Koll paa Gremme (maaske Glymme) og Odd paa Fenno. Desuden nævnes i 1293 Svein paa Kvitheim, der levede endda i 1319. I 1317 nævnes første gang Halder Olavson Duk, der byggede gaarden Dukstun nu Dukstad paa Kvitheim. Han var af adelig æt og var kirkeværke. Hans far Olav Duk har utvilsomt havt noget at gjøre med bygningen af Vangskirken. Halvard Buk er ogsaa nævnt, omkring 1300. Han boede paa Vestrheim og var antagelig en bror af Bjørn Buk.

Navnet Buk forekommer paa forskjellige tider og steder i Norgeshistorien. Det er mulig, at det har sin oprindelse paa Voss, hvor flere personer med dette navn forekommer ved 1300 tallet. Før den tid findes kun Bjørn Nikolasson Buk — Erling Skakkes søstersøn — nævnt. Han siges at være død barnløs. Halvard Buk paa Vestrheim havde en søn Ulf Buk, der ligeledes boede paa Vestrheim og var gift med en datter af presten Fjaler i Østensø, Hardanger. Om Bjørn Buk, som er nævnt i 1290 aarene havde nogen børn, er ikke nævnt med sikkerhed. Maaske er de to anseede mænd Sigurd Bjarnarson og Borgar Bjarnarson som levede i 1330-40 aarene hans sønner. Borgar var da lensmand paa Voss. I 1342 nævnes en Bjørn Steinarson, der kunde mindes 60 aar tilbage og muligens er den samme som Bjørn Buk, men maa da være svært gammel.

I denne forbindelse kan det være interessant at se om de to brødre Markvard og Olav Buk der spillede en betydelig rolle i kong Erik af Pomerns tid. Deres faders navn var Steinar. Han skal have

lived at Graue and Sorqvir, who presumably lived at Hylle. Members of the Kafle family are found mentioned many times down through the years. A descendent of it was Mats Kafle, who was a leader at Øresten by the Swedish border and was mentioned in a couple of letters from King Hans. He was involved in the Swedish Norwegian battle for freedom under Knut Alfson from Voss and the Sturers in Sweden. In 1539, he prepared a report about the surrender of Elfsborg and to the Hatles (Hylle). His brother may have been the minister Ivar Ormson at Voss, who was of nobility; probably a son of Orm Kafle, who in 1464 was recorded as co-owner of the Gjerde farm.

In another document from the lawsuit about Byrkjo, it mentions the following men from Voss: Erlend Unge, Arne Pålson, Bjørn Buk and Narve of Bryn as jurors. In addition, Sigurd Skjalg, Halvard Snialleson, Thorbjørn Kvale (Gulfj.) and Sigurd Snialle are recorded. In other letters from around the year 1300 we find names like Bendikt Haugo, Halstein Brasa, Jorund Rekve, Anfin Trining (most likely Pining) Ellend Grotland, Steingrim Askelson, Arne on Gjerme, Torer on Rykke, Jorund on Bryn, Pål on Ludvo, Koll on Grove, Koll on Gremme (most likely Glymme) og Odd on Fenno. Besides, Svein on Kvitheim is mentioned in 1293, who was still alive in 1319. In 1317, Halder Olavson Duk is named the first time, who built the farm Dukstun now Dukstad at Kvitheim. He was of nobility and was churchwarden. His father, Olav Duk, undoubtedly had something to do with the building of Vangschurch. Halvard Buk is also brought up about 1300; he lived at Vestrheim and most probably was a brother of Bjørn Buk.

The name Buk arises at various times and in various places in the history of Norway. It is possible that it originated in Voss, where several people with this name present in the 1300's. Before that time only Bjørn Nikolasson Buk — Erling Skakkes nephew — is cited. He is said to have died childless. Halvard Buk on Vestrheim had a son Ulf Buk, who likewise lived at Vestrheim and was married to a daughter of Pastor Fjaler in Østensø, Hardanger. Whether Bjørn Buk, who is recorded in the 1290's, had any children, is not known for sure. Maybe the two respected men Sigurd Bjarnarson and Borgar Bjarnarson who lived in the 1330-40 years were his sons. Borgar was the sheriff at Voss then. In 1342, a Bjørn Steinarson, who could remember back 60 years might have been the same as Bjørn Buk, but would to have been quite old.

In this connection, it would be interesting to learn about the two brothers, Markvard and Olav Buk, who played a significant role in King Erik

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boet i Stokke prestegjæld; men han kan være kommen fra Voss. Da kong Haakon den 5te efter broderen Erik Prestehaders død gjorde Oslo til hovedstad har vel mange vossinger i kongens tjeneste ogsaa draget derhen og siden slaaet sig til der. Saa kan det have været med nogen af Bukslegten. Markvard Steinarson Buk findes nævnt som fogd i Namdalen, Brunlarnes, senere Jarlsberg 1413. Han blev en af Norges rigeste mænd. Hans datter Kattrina blev gift med den danske adelsmand Hartvig Krummedike, der efter svigerfaderens og hustruens død fik sneget Norge ind under dansk styre. Olav Stenarson Buk blev i 1438 udnævnt til høvidsmand paa Akershus af kong Erik af Pomeren. Han var død i 1465, da Hartvig Krummedike satte mindesmærke over familien Buk, hvis midler gjorde ham til den rige mand han blev.

En anden sag, som har givet os en hel del oplysning om de mænd, som levede paa Voss under kirkens bygning, var sagen om veienes vedligehold paa Voss, der opkom i 1342. I et vidnesbyrd om dette nævnes der først 17 paalidelige mænd paa Voss. Af disse skal her kun nævnes de mere kjendte navne som Bjørn Steinarson (maaske Buk) Jostein paa Saude, Askild- paa Vinsand, Jorund Berge, Sigurd Eide, Gudbrand Gjelle, Ulf af Lid, Arnbjørn Rykke og Jorund Vadr. Disse afgav viduesbyrd paa tinget 1342. Fem af dem og en anden afgav ogsaa vidnesbyrd aaret efter, da sagen af-gjordes paa vaabentiuget paa Voss. Disse var Bjørn Steinarson, Jostein paa Saude, Jorund Vadr, Gudbrand paa Gjelle og Ulf paa Lid, samt Alfin paa Rekve. Det er da sagt at hver især af disse mænd kunde huske 60 aar tilbage, hvad de havde hørt af deres fædre og andre gode mænd om veienes vedligehold. De maatte da være fødte paa den tid kirken var under arbeide eller før, og deres fædre har altsaa boet paa Voss og været behjælpelig med bygningen. Jostein paa Saude menes at ha været søn af Halstein Brasa og Alfin paa Rekve, søn af Jorund paa Rekve, som altsaa begge har været med.

Det er af interesse at lægge mærke til de familienavne, som enkelte af forannævnte personer bar, da de først er nævnte paa denne tid og har siden holdt sig til vore doge. Om navnet Kafle og Buk endnu er i brug har vi ikke lagt mærke til. Navnet Pining var ibrug omkring aar 1500. Et andet navn, som først er nævnt paa denne tid eller lidt senere, er navnet Stubb. Det findes nemlig at forannævnte Thorbjørn paa Kvale havde to sønner, Svein paa Kvale og Eindrede Stubb. Man kan da gaa ud fra at Thorbjørn Kafles familienavn har været Stubb. Navnet Bonde er ibrug flere steder; men om det har nogen særlig oprindelse er uvist. Det brugtes af storbønder, som betegnelse for, at de ikke var adlet eller var i kongens tjeneste. Navnet Vadr eller Vad er ogsaa ibrug men har vel heller ingen oprindelse paa

of Pommerania's time. Their father's name was Steinar. He supposedly lived in Stokke Parish; but he may have come from Voss. When King Håkon the 5th, after his brother Erik Priesthater's death, made Oslo the capital, many vossings in the king's service followed along and settled there since. This is what may have happened to the Buk clan. Markvard Steinarson Buk is found named as magistrate in Namdalen, Brunlarnes and later at Jarlsberg in 1413. He became one of Norway's richest men. His daughter, Kattrina, married the Danish nobleman, Hartvig Krummedike, who, after his wife's and father-in-law's deaths inveigled Norway in under Danish control. Olav Stenarson Buk was appointed commander by King Erik of Pommerania. He was dead by 1465; when Hartvig Krummedike raised a monument to the Buk family, whose machinations made him the rich man he became.

Another lawsuit, which has given us a lot of information about the men who lived at Voss during construction of the church, was the case about the condition of the roads in Voss that arose in 1342. In a deposition about this are named 17 reliable men of Voss. From these, we will only list the more familiar names like Bjørn Steinarson (maybe Buk) Jostein at Saude, Askild- at Vinsand, Jorund Berge, Sigurd Eide, Gudbrand Gjelle, Ulf of Lid, Arnbjørn Rykke and Jorund Vadr. These provided testimony at the court in 1342. Five of them and another fellow also testified a year later, when a case was decided at the Våbenting at Voss. These were Bjørn Steinarson, Jostein at Saude, Jorund Vadr, Gudbrand at Gjelle and Ulf at Lid, as well as Alfin at Rekve. It is said that each these men could remember back 60 years, what they had heard from their fathers and other reliable men about the condition of the roads. They would have been born at the time of work on the church or before, and their fathers lived at Voss and were helpful with building. Jostein at Saude and Alfin at Rekve, son of Jorund at Rekve, both had been along.

It is of interest to note the family names, which various people carry, are first brought up in this time and have lasted to our days. We have not noticed the names Kafle and Buk still common. The name Pining was in use around the year 1500. Another name in use at that time, or a little later, was Stubb. It is found namely with the forenamed Thorbjørn at Kvale who had two sons, Svein at Kvale and Eindride Stubb. We could interpret that maybe Thorbjørn Kafle's family name was Stubb. The name Bonde was used several places; but it is unknown if it has a special origin. Big-time farmers used it as an indication that they weren't nobility nor had they been in the king's service. The name Vadr or Vad was also used but had no special place of origin since it can be presumed to have come from a ford (wading-place) over a river

et specielt sted, da det kan formodes at være kommet af Vadested over en elv eller bæk. Paa Voss er flere saadanne vad saasom Gardsvadet og Gratlavadet og andre.

Af forannævntes slegter er det Rogneslægten, som vistnok har øvet størst indflydelse paa Voss, og kanske udenfor bygden tillige. Halle Odson Rognes sønnedatter, Aasa Haarvardsdtr. blev gift til Finne og kom i besiddelse af Finnegodset, som hun efter mandens død fik øget betydeligt. Hendes sønnedatters søn var Knut Alfson, der var det norsk nationalpartis leder i oprøret mod danskestyret, men blev myrdet af danskeren Henrik Krummedike. Om de forskjellige slegter forøvrigt kan det kanske bli anledning til at nævne adskilligt senere.

ELLERS PAA VOSS.

I Evanger.

Et af de vigtigste opgaver for Evanger herredsstyre er at udvide herredets veinet, skriver ordfører Mugaas. De har endnu paa langt nær ikke nok kjøreveie. Man maa bruge kløvhesten paa mange gaarde. Arbeidet paa bygdevei til Rasdalen begyndte ifjorhøst og ivaar begyndte man med bygdeveien Rongo—Øvstedal. Paa hovedveien Fosse — Nesheim i Eksingedalen blir der bygget et stykke vei hvert aar; men det gaar ikke snart, da de aarlige bevilgninger til veien er saa altfor smaa efter trangen.

Saa har herredet elektricitetsforsyning at tænke paa. Det er med i Bergens halvøens kommunale kraftselskab og skal faa kraft fra Dale i Bruvik, naar udbygningen i Bergsdalselven er færdig og det blir ikke før i 1928. Man holder paa med det forberedende arbeide — overslag og linjeudstikning. Bygning af linjerne maa udstaal til bedre tider kommer. Det samme er tilfældet med nødvendige skolehus og lærerhjem. Der er en sørgelig nedgangstid og meget kommunalt arbeide maa man vente med. Herredet fik store særskilte udgifter efterat strandstedet Evanger brændte ifjor. Der maatte regulering til og et nyt herredshus maa bygges, da herredsstyret ikke har tag over hodet.

— En kjendt mand i Eksingedalen gbr. Helge Bergo, døde den 7de mai 60 aar gammel. Han var meget brugt i kommunale anliggender som medlem af herredsstyret, ligningsmand, skjønsmand o. 1. I 15 aar var han postbærer i dalen.

Johannes G. Horvei sluttede som lærer den 1ste juli efter en tjenestetid af 50 aar. Han var født 1855 og 19 aar gammel begyndte han som omgangsskolelærer. Alle tillidshverv, som bygden kunde lægge paa en mand har han indehavt. I 1890 aarene, fik J. G. Horvei dannet Bolstad ungdomslag og var dets formand i mange aar. Dette lag har iaar faaet sig

or stream. At Voss, there are several such fords, like Gardsvadet or Gratlavadet, as well as others.

Of the previously mentioned families, perhaps the Rogne family has exercised the greatest influence on Voss, and outside the district, too. Halle Odson Rogne's son's daughter, Aasa Hårvardsdaughter, married into the Finnes and gained possession of the Finne estate, which increased significantly after her husband's death. Her son's daughter was Knut Alfson, who was leader of the Norwegian National Party in the rebellion against Danish authority, but was murdered by the Dane Henrik Krummedike. There might be an opportunity to discus some of the other names later

ELSE AT VOSS.

At Evanger.

One of the most important problems for the Evanger Town Board is to increase their road system. They don't have near enough driving routes. People have to use packhorses on many farms. The work on a county road to Rasdalen started last fall and this spring they started on a road Rongo—Øvstedal. The main road Fosse—Nesheim in Eksingedalen has a little built each year; but it isn't very fast, when the annual allocation is smaller than the requirement.

Then the township has electrical supply to think of. It is part of Bergen Peninsula's Communal Power Company and will get power from Dale in Bruvik, when the construction on the Bergsdalen River is finished, but that won't be before 1928. They are continuing with the preparatory work — rough cutting and electric line piers. The building of the lines must be postponed until we have better times. The same is the case with needed schools and homes for the teachers. It is a pitiful depression and considerable public work has to wait. The town had a lot of expense related to the fires in Evanger last year. There was much grading to be done and a new town hall had to be built, since the town board didn't have a roof over their heads.

— A familiar man in Eksingedalen farmer Helge Bergo, died May 7 at age 60. He was greatly involved in community activities as a member of the town board, as an assessor, appraiser, etc. he carried the mail for 15 years.

Johannes G. Horvei retired from teaching July 1, after serving 50 years. He was born in 1855 and started as a circuit schoolteacher when he was but 19 years old. He has performed well all positions of trust the district could give him. In the 1890's, J. G. Horvei founded the Bolstad Youth Society and was

eget hus. Planen om dette blev gjort for 10 aar siden og penge har været samlet til dette hvert aar. Huset koster alt ialt kr. 25.000 Det staar paa grund tilhørende en engelskmand Mr. Charrington, til hvem laget betaler en billig grundleie. Mr. Charrington gav kr. 500 til huset. Han. og et par andre engelskmænd var tilstede ved indvielsen den 5te juni. Knut Horvei er nu lagets formand. Laget skylder 18,000 kroner paa sit hus.

* * *

Vossevangens udskilling som eget herred var fore i fylkestinget den 13de juni og blev nedstemt. Vangen og den øvrige bygd maa altsaa være sammen som hidtil endnu i lang tid.

—Et par stygge brande har hændt paa Voss iaar. Først brændte et forretningshus paa Vangen for brødrene Ramsdal den 14de mai. Skaden ansloges til omkring kr. 100,000.

Den 17de juli brændte alle husene paa to af brugene paa gaarden Lirhus. Ilden begyndte i en ladebygning tilhørende Brita Lirhus. Hendes huse og husene til Styrk Lirhus tilligemed en ny stue! for Jorund Lirhus gik med. Tabet er anslaaet til kr. 80,000. Det meste var dog assureret. Man har ikke fundet ud hvorledes branden opkom.

* * *

En vossing, Hr. Apaltun, har nu været lensmand i Fjeld herred i 25 aar. Ved siden af lensmandsbestillingen har han indehavt flere kommunale bestillinger. I 1911 fik han grundlagt en sparebank for herredet. Han begyndte i offentlig tjeneste som kontormand hos sorenskriveren paa Voss.

* * *

—Martin Mølster af idrætslaget "Bjart", Voss, blev ved legene i Tunsberg den 21de juni Norgesmester i 5-kamp.

— Et billede som viser kong Sverres kamp med uveiret paa Vossefjeldene, tegnet af Nils Bergslien, blev af Thor Odegard givet til Færøerne. Billedet var malet i 1898. Kong Sverre var jo født paa Færøerne og opdragen der, og han sættes da høiest af alle historiske personer paa øerne.

— Jernbryllup feiredes den 31te mai iaar af Nils Olson Midtun og hustru Gurid Olsdtr. De havde altsaa været gift i 60 aar. Nils var født paa gaarden Nyre den 1lte okt. 1840 og Gurid var født paa Midtun den 11te febr. 1843. De blev gifte den 31te mai 1864. Af deres 7 børn er de 6 i Amerika — 4 sønner og 2 døtre. En datter har forældregaarden paa Midtun.

— Ole Knutson Himle, og hustru Ingeborg feirede 50-aars-dagen for sit giftermaal den 28de mai. Ole var født paa Opelund, konen paa Himle.

its president for many years. This club has obtained its own building. The plans have been made for this 10 years ago and money has been collected every year- the building cost NKR 25,000 in all. It stands on property belonging to an Englishman, Mr. Charrington, to whom the society pays a nominal rent for the ground. He, and a couple other Englishmen, were present at the consecration June 5. Knut Horvei is the society's president now. The club owes NKR 18,000 on the building.

* * *

The separation of Vossevangen as its own township was in front of the County Board June 13 and was voted down. Vangen and the other districts must remain together a long time yet.

— A couple terrible fires have happened in Voss this year. The first was the business building on Vangen of the Ramsdal Brothers on May 14. the damage was estimated at NKR 100,000.

All the buildings on two of the bruks on the Lirhus farm, burned. The fire started in a haybarn belonging to Brita Lirhus. Her house and the buildings of Styrk Lirhus as well as a new house! of Jorund Lirhus went along. The loss is estimated at NKR 80,000. Most of it was insured. The reason for the fire hasn't been as yet learned.

* * *

A vossing, Mr. Apaltun, has been the sheriff in Fjeld Township for 25 years. He has filled several other positions in the community beside sheriff. In 1911, he founded a savings bank for the district. He started his career as a public servant as an office employee with the magistrate at Voss.

* * *

—Martin Mølster of the "Bjart" sports team, Voss became the Norwegian champion in pentathlon on June 21.

—Thor Odegard gave a painting showing King Sverre's struggle with the elements in the Voss Mountains, done by Nils Bergslien, to the Faroes. The picture was painted in 1898. Kong Sverre, of course, was born on the Faroes and grew up there, and he is regarded as the greatest historical personage on the islands.

—May 31, this year, Nils Olson Midtun and his wife Gurid Olsdatter celebrated their Iron Anniversary. Nils was born on the Nyre farm October 11, 1840 and Gurid was born on Midtun, February 11, 1843. They were married May 31, 1864. 6 of their 7 children are in America — 4 sons and 2 daughters. One daughter has the parent's farm at Midtun

—Ole Knutson Himle and his wife Ingeborg celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage May 28. Ole was born at Opelund, his wife at Himle.

Samme dag, som dette par blev gift, var ogsaa giftermaalsdagen for Elling Knutsen Kvitno og hustru Anna f. Fære som ligeiledes feirede sit guldbryllup. Den ældste af deres to børn driver na gaarden paa Kvitno.

— En Knute Nelson kveld holdtes med et særdeles godt program i Vosselaget i Bergen den 1ste juni. Blandt andre var ordførerne i de 3 vossebygder tilstede, samt fylkesmand Smit og den amerikanske konsul Pierce. Taler holdtes af lærer Bergo, redaktør Joh. Lavik og ordfører Mugaas. Per Berge spillede violin.

— Paa Gjerme blev der isommer gjort et gravfund i en haug, Lunden, vestenfor husene paa gaarden. Bergens Museum blev varslet og konservator Joh. Bøe kom og undersøgte graven. Det viste sig at være en kvindegrav 1400 aar gammel. Der var ikke mange ting at finde, da det viste sig at .graven havde været røvet engang. Det vigtigste var et par hægter, et par spender, en bronsenaal, et øre af et trækar, en rund sten brugt til at spinde med, nogle smaa benrester og forskjelligt andet. Noget af det var værdifuldt. Konservatoren tror, at det har været en rig grav engang; men den var kanske røvet omkring aar 1000. Haugen skal kastes til igjen som den var.

Paa gaarden Røte aabnede konservatoren en anden grav. De fandt der 3 bjørneklør, et bronsespende og brændte ben. Denne grav var fra folkevandringstiden.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Voss Herred: Ivar P. Ringheim, 62 aar; Thormod Fletre 64; Anna Ukvitne, 64; Nils O. Prestegaard, 76; Johannes T. Dagestad, 24; Lars I. Skorve, Lidsheim, 57; Ole L. Grimestad, 71; Sigrid L. Børkje, f. Fjose; Britha O. Bryn f. Haga, 24; Arne P. Skutle, 75; Gunvor D. Dukstad, 53; Ingeborg Vatle f. Ludvo, 41; Guri J. Bjorke f. Lie, 77; Ole Oddsoii Fletre, 71. Den sidste døde den 3die aug. Han var i flere aar med i herredsstyret.

Vossestranden: Inger Stalheim f. Hemre, 86 aar; Postkjører Knut Vinje, 80; Ole Sjurson Sivle, 85; Martha Kvarme f. Vinje, 32; Viking O. Bidne, 32; Gulleik Hoie, 73.

Evanger: Einar K. Tyssen, 75 aar; Helge Bergo, 60.

Gaardssalg paa Voss.

Ifølge tinglæste Skjøder har følgende gaardssalg fundet sted i Vossebygderne:

I Evanger har Olav Knutson Basdal udstedt skjøde til Ole Olson Tuftene.

Paa Vossestranden har Ole O. Bystølen solgt til Olav O. Jordheim. Posthagen paa Vinje er solgt af Knut Larson til Ole Larson Vinje. Ole O. Stal-

The same day that these two got married was also the anniversary for Elling Knutsen Kvitno and his wife Anna neé Fære who were celebrating the Golden Wedding. Their oldest son now runs the farm at Kvitno.

— A Knute Nelson night was held with an especially good program at the Vosselag in Bergen on June 1. Among others, the attorney for the three areas of Voss was present, as well as County Board Member Smit and the American Consul Pierce. Teacher Bergo, Editor Joh. Lavik and Mayor Mugaas presented speeches. Per Berge played the violin.

— On Gjerme, this summer they opened a mound grave, Lunden, west of the buildings on the farm. Bergens Museum was notified and conservator Joh. Bøe came and examined the grave. It demonstrated itself to be a woman's grave, 1400 years old. There weren't many artifacts to find since it was evident that the grave had been robbed at one time. The most important were a pair of hooks, a pair of buckles, a bronze needle, a — of a wooden bowl, a round stone used for spinning, some small pieces of bone and various other items. Some were valuable. The conservator believes it to have been a rich grave at one time; but it was ransacked probably around the year 1000. The mound was reassembled the way it was.

The conservator opened another grave on the Røte farm. They found three bear claws, a bronze buckle and burned bones. This grave was from the nomadic period.

DEATHS AT VOSS (1924).

Voss Herred: Ivar P. Ringheim, 62 years; Thormod Fletre 64; Anna Ukvitne, 64; Nils O. Prestegaard, 76; Johannes T. Dagestad, 24; Lars I. Skorve, Lidsheim, 57; Ole L. Grimestad, 71; Sigrid L. Børkje, neé Fjose; Britha O. Bryn neé Haga, 24; Arne P. Skutle, 75; Gunvor D. Dukstad, 53; Ingeborg Vatle neé Ludvo, 41; Guri J. Bjorke neé Lie, 77; Ole Oddsoii Fletre, 71. The last died August 3. He was on the County Board for many years.

Vossestranden: Inger Stalheim neé Hemre, 86 years; Postman Knut Vinje, 80; Ole Sjurson Sivle, 85; Martha Kvarme neé Vinje, 32; Viking O. Bidne, 32; Gulleik Hoie, 73.

Evanger: Einar K. Tyssen, 75 years; Helge Bergo, 60.

Farm sales at Voss.

According to the Register of Deeds, the following farm sales have occurred in the Voss districts.

In Evanger, Olav Knutson Basdal issued a deed to Ole Olson Tuftene.

At Vossestranden, Ole O. Bystølen has sold to Olav O. Jordheim. Knut Larson has sold the postal pasture at Vinje to Ole Larson Vinje. Ole O. Stalheim

heim har solgt en part, Solheim til Ivar M. Sleen. Et brug i Sundsvold er skjødet fra Ole O. til sønnen Ole Sundsvold. Anders Davidsen Ulvund har solgt et brug i Pinne til Olav O. Sundsvold. Paa Gilderhus har arvingerne efter Marta Pedersdr. solgt til Botulf O. Tveite. Lars Larson Mørkve har solgt til broderen Odd Larson sit brug i Mørkve.

I Voss herred er eiendommen Lonene solgt af Anna S. Leidal til Nils T. Leidal.

Sjur Pederson Saue har skjødet til svigersønnen Nils Larson Botnen. Paa Raudstad har fru Anna Phillipson solgt til Peder O. Hynning. Paa Rekve har Knut L. Vethe solgt til Anders Sæve. Torsten K. Dagestad til sønnen Knut Dagestad. Thorbjørn Larson Gjerdskval til Ole A. Dagestad. Knut Olson Opkvitne har kjøbt af medarvingerne bruget paa Opkvitne. Paa Graue har Knut Fares-tvedt udstedt Skjøde til Ole B. Valdal; af gaarden har Ole O. Graue kaar. Lars Arveson Skjeldal har skjødet til sønnen Nils L. Skjeldal. Anna Arnesdtr. Ukvitno til Nils O. Berge.. Olav Larson Grimestad til sønnen Knut O. Grimestad. Gjertrud Sjurdtr. Skjerpe til sønnen Anfin Knutson Skjerpe. Isak Larson Nyre til lærer Tormod Vinstad stedet Brattheim. Jens Larson Kolve til sønnen Olav Jensen.

KNUTE NELSONS BAUTA AFSLØERS PAA EVANGER.

Senator Knute Nelsons bautasten blev afsløret paa Evanger den 6te juli isommer. Det blev en minderig begivenhed i vossebygderne. Trods et regnfuldt og ubehageligt veir var mange fremmødt allerede om morgenen. De fleste var fra Evanger, men mange var ogsaa fra Voss herred og Bruvik. Fra Dale i Bruvik mødte hornmusiklaget frem og spillede. Amerikas minister Swenson og advokat A. Ueland fra Minneapolis og andre amerikanere var tilstede. Af Knute Nelsons æt var lærer Anders Bergo og dennes søster Anna Brekke der. De var Nelsons søskendebørn, idet deres mødre var søstre.

Et program med Nelsons biografi og billede af ham og hans mor samt nogle sange var opgjort og trykt.

Om formiddagen var der gudstjeneste i kirken, hvor pastor Eliason i sin prædiken mindede i vakre ord om Knute Nelson og hans gjerning. Efterpaa begyndte den egentlige afsløringshøitidelighed. Formanden i Evanger ungdomslag, Knut Mæstad, bød alle velkomne. Saa holdt folkehøiskolebestyrer Lars Eskeland den egentlige afsløringstale. Derpaa talte minister Swenson, der gav en vakker fremstilling af Knute Nelson og hans liv. Knut Mæstad fortalte, at Anders Ullestad havde først slaaet til lyd om at reise min-

has sold a part of Solheim to Ivar M. Sleen. A bruk in Sundsvold is deeded from Ole O. to his son Ole Sundsvold. Anders Davidsen Ulvund has sold a bruk at Pinne to Olav O. Sundsvold. On Gilderhus the heirs after Marta Pedersdatter have sold to Botulf O. Tveite. Lars Larson Mørkve has sold his bruk in Mørkve to his brother Odd Larson.

In Voss Township, Anna S. Leidal sold the property Lonene to Nils T. Leidal.

Sjur Pederson Saue has deeded to his son-in-law Nils Larson Botnen. At Raudstad, Mrs. Anna Phillipson has sold to Peder O. Hynning. At Rekve, Knut L. Vethe has sold to Anders Sæve. Torsten K. Dagestad to his son Knut Dagestad. Thorbjørn Larson Gjerdskval to Ole A. Dagestad. Knut Olson Opkvitne has bought, from the heirs, the bruk at Opkvitne. At Graue, Knut Farestvedt transferred the deed to Ole B. Valdal; of the farm, Ole O. Graue has retirement. Lars Arveson Skjeldal has deeded to his son Nils L. Skjeldal. Anna Arnesdtr. Ukvitno to Nils O. Berge. Olav Larson Grimestad to his son Knut O. Grimestad. Gjertrud Sjurdatter Skjerpe to her son Anfin Knutson Skjerpe. Isak Larson Nyre to teacher Tormod Vinstad the Brattheim place. Jens Larson Kolve to his son Olav Jensen.

KNUTE NELSON MONUMENT UNVEILED AT EVANGER

Senator Knute Nelson's monument was unveiled July 6, this summer. It was a memorable event in the Voss districts. In spite of the rain and uncomfortable weather, many had come out already in the morning. Most were from Evanger, but many came also from Voss Township and Bruvik. The brass band from Dale in Bruvik played. America's Minister Swenson and Attorney A. Ueland from Minneapolis and other Americans were there. Of Knute Nelson's family, there were teacher Anders Bergo and his sister Anna Brekke. They were Nelson's cousins, in that their mothers were sisters.

There was a program prepared and printed with Nelson's biography and pictures of him and his mother.

During the forenoon, there were services in the church, where Pastor Eliason in his sermon, remembered Knute Nelson and his achievements with nice words. Afterward, the actual unveiling ceremony began. The president of the Evanger Youth Association, Knut Mæstad, bid everyone welcome. High School Principal Lars Eskeland then made the true unveiling speech. Then Minister Swenson gave a fine presentation about Knute Nelson and his life. Knut Mæstad told that Anders Ullestad had had the first idea about erecting a

destenen og overgav den saa til herredets varetægt. Ordfører Mugaas takkede ungdomslaget for reisningen af stenen og lovede, at heredet skulde værne og holde stenen i ære fra æt til æt. Saa oplæstes hilsningstelegrammer hvoraf et var fra Vosselaget i Amerika. Se forøvrigt L. Kindems brev fra Voss.

BREV FRA VOSS.

Hr. Bladstyrer: Mange, tak for Deres skrivelse med mange interessante oplysninger om Rene, Grytestølen og fædrene Deres. Vi er særlig taknemmelige for saadant, som ikke er at finde noget om i arkiv og bøger. Det, som der er, vil man nok faa tag i, men det, som er.-.bare paa folkenmunden, gjælder det om at faa opskrevet, saa det senere kan bli udnyttet i trykte værk, eftersom det passer.

Søndag den 6te f. m. var jeg paa Evanger ved afsløringen af mindestenen for Knute Nelson. Veiret var regnfuldt og surt, men der var ligevel mange mødte frem, særlig fra Evanger. Om selve afslørings-høitideligheden har I faact melding i bladene, saa det trænges ikke at skrives om det. Det er Evanger ungdomslag, som har sat sig i brodden for reisningen af stenen, og det var et gildt tiltag af laget, særlig naar en mærker sig de andre opgaver, som laget har arbeidet med samstundes. De vidste ikke saa nøie, hvad stenen kom til at koste, men det vilde dreie sig om mellem 2—3000. kr., kanske nær sidstnæynte sum, og laget var skyldige meget paa stenen. Den er omtrent 5 meter høi og tilsvarende paa andre maader. Den er grovt tilhuggen — noget finere huggen omkring indskrift og billede. Dette er af bronse, udført af billedhugger Sofus Madson, infeldt i stenen; og jeg synes billedet ligner svært godt. Det er vossingen Steffa Haug, som har arbeidet stenen til, fragtet den frem og reist den op. Fordi at stenen var saa høi og tung, var det et vanskeligt arbeide. Stenen, maatte føres paa den store bro over elven ved jernbane-stationen til Evanger, hvor den staar frem for kirken. Veistyret vovede ikke at give lov til at føre stenen over broen, men Steffa gjorde nogle særlige tilstellinger og en dag, der laa isskorpe paa broen, fik han stenen rykket over før folk flest huskede efter det.

Nu holder de paa med at taksere grunden til jernbanelinjen Vossevangen til Eide i Hardanger. De begyndte den 23de juni og skal snart være færdige mellem Vossevangen og Svelgene, grænsert mellem Voss og Granvin. Der blir da fastsat godtgjørelse til grundeierne og andre, som har krav paa det efter loven. Arbeidet paa banen har holdt paa i omkring 3 aar — mest i Voss og har holdt; til mest i udmark, og om vinteren hvor der er fjeld. Først i vinter begyndte de i Skjervet, der det blir en noksaa lang tunell. Man

memorial stone and presented it into the care of the town. Mayor Mugaas thanked the Youth Society for erecting the stone and promised that the town would preserve the stone and honor the monument from generation to generation. Then he read congratulatory telegrams of which one was from The Vosselag in America. See below for L. Kindem's letter from Voss.

LETTERS FROM VOSS.

Mr. Editor: many thanks for your letter with much interesting information about Rene, Grytestølen and your forefathers. We are especially appreciative for that which we don't find in our archives and books. What is there, can be retrieved, but that which is only oral, must be written down, so that it may be later printed, according to what is desired.

Last month, on Sunday, the 6th, I was in Evanger at the unveiling of the monument for Knute Nelson. The weather was rainy and cold, but nevertheless, there were many people in attendance, especially from Evanger. You have read in the paper about the unveiling itself, so it is unnecessary to write about that. The Evanger Youth Society was the prime mover for the erection of the monument and it was good of the organization, especially when they are working on other projects concurrently. They didn't know exactly what the stone would cost, but they guessed between NKR 2-3000, maybe nearer the latter sum, and the society owed a lot on the stone. It is about 5 meters tall and proportional in other respects. It is roughly hewn — somewhat finer sculpted around the inscription and pictures. These were of bronze, done by the sculptor, Sofus Madson, set in the stone; I think it is a good likeness. It was the vossing, Steffa Haug, who prepared the stone, hauled it and erected it. Because the stone was so tall and so heavy, it was a difficult job. The stone had to be moved across the big bridge across the river from the railroad station to Evanger, where it stands in front of the church. The highway commission wouldn't give permission to move the stone across the bridge, but Steffa made some special arrangements and one day, there were crusts of ice on the bridge, and he pulled it across before people knew about it.

Now they are evaluating the route of the path of the railway for the railroad to Eide in Hardanger. They started June 23 and soon will have the way between Vossevangen and Svelgene, the border between Voss and Granvin. The price owing to the property owners and others, who have a claim, according to the law, has been established. The work on the track has been going on almost 3 years — mostly in Voss, and continued on the level and in the winter where there is mountainous terrain. Just this winter they started in Skjervet, where there will be a rather long tunnel. They

ved ikke naar banen blir færdig, da det kommer an paa, hvor mange penge stortinget ser sig syn med at bevilge. Der blir station ved Palmefossen, Mønshaugen, Skjervet, Nesheim eller Seim i Granvin og Eide. Endel vil ogsaa gjerne have station ved Matlandmoen, men det blir vel ikke med det første.

Som I vistnok ved, var her arbeidet meget for Voss-Vikbanen. Efterdi stortinget har fastslaaet Flomsbanen, blir det selvsagt ikke nogen Voss-Vik bane.

Elektricitetsagen er vel en af de vanskeligste opgaver for bygden vor. Heredsstyret har kjørt sagen paa afveie. De har bygget ledningsnet for bortimod en million kroner, men har ikke kraftstation, og faar leie bare omtrent 200 hestekræfter. Følgen er, at det gaar med underskud paa 40—50 tusin kroner aarlig. Paa grund af de flotte bevilgninger i jobbetiden til alt muligt er vi iaar komne op i 15 pct. af indtægten til herredet plus statsskat. Som et dømme paa, hvordan det virker, kan jeg nævne, at ifjor da herreds skatten var 12 pct., gik en trediedel af min indtægt til skatter. Det blir en vanskelig opgave baade for mange bygdelag og for laadet vort at komme sig over den økonomiske vanskelighed, som nu er.

Da tiderne er saa daarlige her, kommer det an paa, om vi kan faa nok penge til udgivelse af bygdebogen, naar den blir færdig fra, skriverne. Der er omkring 20, som arbeider sammen med mig; og vi har skiftet de forskjellige emner mellem os; og vi prøver paa at bli færdige om et aars tid.

Ellers arbeider jeg med museet ogsaa. Det har taget saa lang tid med udskiftningen paa Mølster og er endda ikke færdig. Derfor har vi ikke taget imod husene, med tufter og jordbelte, som vi har kjøbt til museet. Vi har nu forhaabning om, at det snart vil bli ende paa udskiftningen, saa museet paa Mølster kan tage til. Nu arbeider jeg med sanking af ting til museet enten som gaver eller ved kjøb og har til denne tid faaet over 1700 ting. Saa maa jeg samstundes tigge nogen om penge til kjøb af ting. Vi har nogle aar faaet 400 kroner af staten paa vilkaar, at vi paa anden maadje faar dobbelt saa meget.

Der er kommet glasmalerier i de 2 østre vinduer i koret og de 3 vestre vinduer over indgangsdøren i Voss kirke. Det er 900-aars udvalget, som har arbeidet med det. Nu har vi ogsaa faaet penge til glasmalerier i søndre vindu i koret og de er tinget. Dermed blir der glasmalerier i alle vinduer i koret. I skibet skal der ikke være glasmalerier; men der staar igjen det store vindu paa søndre side i rammet vestre ende af kirken, som vil koste omkring kr. 3500. Hertil har vi ikke penge. Men for nogle dage siden kom 2 gilde mænd og sagde, at de vilde hver give kr. 1000 til det. Derfor vil vi nu prøve at faa restsummen ogsaa. Til vor ærværdige, storsti-

don't know when the road will be finished, since it depends on how much money the Storting will see fit to allocate. There will be stations at Palmefossen, Mønshaugen, Skjervet, Nesheim or Seim in Granvin and Eide. Many also want a station at Matlandmoen, but I guess not at first.

As you probably know, there was considerable activity for a Voss-Vik line. After the Storting has decided on the Flåmsbanen, there, of course, will be no Voss- Vik line.

The situation concerning electricity is one of the most difficult tasks for our district. The Town Board has tabled any action. They have built a power net for about a million crowns, but the don't have a power station and can rent only 200 horsepower. The result is that they have a loss of 40-50 thousand NKR per year. Because of the excellent appropriations in the improving economy, they increased to 15 percent of the income to the district plus state tax. Nevertheless, however it works, I can tell you that last year, when the district tax was 12 percent, one-third of the town's income went for tax. It is a difficult task for many districts to deal with the economic difficulties that now exist.

Since the times are so bad here, it depends on if we can get enough money to publish the when it is finished by the authors. There are about 20, who are working with me, we have moved the various chores among us and we are trying to finish in about a year.

Otherwise, I'm also working with the museum. It has taken a long time with the estate settlement at Mølster, and it's not over yet. Therefore, we haven't taken possession of the buildings, lot or strip of land that we have purchased. We are hopeful that the estate will be settled soon s we can have a museum at Mølster. Now I am engaged in collecting of items for the museum either as gifts or as purchases and have by now gathered 1700 artifacts. At the same time I must beg for money for purchase of items. Some years, we have received 400 crowns from the state on the condition that we raise double the amount from other sources.

We have stained glass paintings in the two east windows and the three west windows over the entrance door in Voss church. It was the choice of the 900-year committee, who have been working with it. Now we also have money for the south windows in the choir. Thus, we have stained glass in all the windows in the choir. There aren't to be stained glass in the nave; but there remains the large window on the south side joining the west end of the church, which will cost about NKR 3,500. we don't have the money thus far. A few days ago, two nice men came and said that they each wanted to give NKR 1000 for them. Therefore, we are trying to raise the remainder, too. To our honorable, highly styled churches belong

lede kirke hører nemlig til at der skal være glasmalerier i vinduerne i koret og den vestlige del under taarnet. — Det nye orgel er vakkert med herlige toner. Vi er ogsaa saa heldige at have en duelig organist hr. Lars Hauge og har saaledes opbyggelig kirkemusik. Sangen vil trolig ogsaa komme sig, da flere lærere arbeider for det.

Det har været koldt og regnfuldt i sommer til for nogle dag siden. Men græsset staar godt, bare man nu faar godt tørkeveir. Kornagrene staar mindre godt, ligesaa poteter.

Jeg er nu i Strandebarm hos datter og versønnen vor og skriver saaledes brevet derfra.

Bedste hilsning,
L. Kindem.

the stained glass in the windows of the choir and the westernmost area under the steeple. — The new organ is beautiful with grand tones. We are fortunate to have a skillful organist, Mr. Lars Hauge and as a result have edifying church music. The singing most likely will come too, since several teachers are working with it.

It has been cold and rainy this summer until a few days ago. But the hay looks good, if we only get drying weather. The wheat fields are so nice, similarly the potatoes.

I am now in Strandebarm at my daughter and son-in-law's, from where I am writing this letter.

Best wishes,
L. Kindem.

VOSSASONGEN

Eg veit ei bygd med lange leine lider,
som fell fraa fagre fjell i dalen ned.
Der blømer hegg, der grønskar bjørk og vier,
og gran og fura, vigslar alt med fred.
Og gjenom lidi lette grøver gaar
med song og sull, og helst um haust og vaar,
i lange stryk, med byks og kaate foss:
du vene Voss, du vene Voss !

Og gjenom dalen elvi vyrdsam skrider
i roleg gang, ei dronning ven og blid;
ho liknar folket som i grendi strider
og vinn seg stillsleg fram fraa tid til tid.
Sjaa soli spreider lettleg taake-eim;
han lyfter seg; daa ser me hus og heim.
Ein ufødd tone lokkar mildt paa oss:
Du vene Voss, du vene Voss.

Ja der ligg heim i heim so trygt, dei mange,
sjaa der ligg tun i tun og gard i gard.
Og alt med tider gjekk og kvarv, dei lange,
tok borni arven etter mor og far.
Me stansar stille attmed halvgløymd grav.
og takkar varmt for det dei gamle gav.
Lat minnet liva ! Høyr det syng til oss:
Du vene Voss, du vene Voss!

SONG OF VOSS.

I know an area with long, sloping mountainsides
that fall from beautiful mountains to the valley.
Chokecherry blossoms, birches leaf, turn green,
And pine and fir, dedicates all to peace.
Brooks run through the slopes
With musical ringing, mostly in spring and fall
In long streaks, with bounding, frisky rapids:
you beautiful Voss, you beautiful Voss!

Through the valley the river serenely slides
in a quiet course, a queen, fair and mild;
like the people nearby who strive
and peacefully proceed from age to age.
Look, the sun lightly chases the fog;
it lifts; now we see homes and buildings.
An unborn melody mildly steals upon us:
you beautiful Voss, you beautiful Voss!

Yes, they lie, home-to-home, most so cozy,
look, yard next to yard and farm to farm.
Everything takes time to go and course,
the children inherited from mother and father.
We pause by a half-forgotten grave,
and give thanks for what the old gave.
Let the memory live! Listen to it sing to us:
you beautiful Voss, you beautiful Voss!

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Høyr, maalet leikar lett paa folkemunnen
i segn og soga og i tala kring.
Det friskt er runne fraa den gode grunnen,
det maal Per Sivle gav so høg ein sving.
Paa denne bivrebrui no me staar
med von og tru og fager framtid spaar:
du vert for ætti sidan som for oss,
Du vene Voss, du vene Voss.

For gode framtid er me med og strider,
og vonar paa ein endaa betre dag.
Og livet skirslast medan tidi lider,
naar berre me kann strida trutt i lag.
Lat gamlekrossen nedpaa Vangen staa
og siger for vaart norskemerke spaa.
Ber, Finnelovt og kyrkja bod til oss
fraa gamle Voss, fraa gamle Voss.

No vil me ryddja bygdi upp, kvar teigen,
og gjera vaart so vokstren vent kann gro.
No vil me strida striden god, vaar eigen,
og møta dag som renn, med arbeidsmod.
Naar alle sitt vil gjera gaar det vel,
til helsebot for baade krop og sjæl.
Lyft merket høgt, med Heilag Olavs kross,
du vene Voss, du vene Voss!

Lars Eskeland.

———

BYGDELAGSSANG TILEGNET VOSSELAGET.

Af Knud Henderson.

Melodi: "Paul sine Høner".

Naar vi er samlet, til Vosselagsstevner,
Mindes vi særlig, den Bygd vi forlod,
Synge om Vosserne alt, hvad vi evner,
Vi som nedstammer fra Vossernes Blod.
Vossing at være, er ingen vanære,*)
Tro mod Amerika kan vi nok være,
Selv om vi "Vossemor" gjerne vi ære,
værne om stedet, hvor vuggen vor stod.

———

*) Det er jo en ære. — Red.

Listen, the dialect is easy in their mouths
in sayings, sagas and everyday speech.
Unspoiled, it pours from that good basis,
the language that Per Sivle raised.
On this Bivre bridge where we stand now
with hope, trust and a nice future foretold:
you were generations ago, same as for us,
you beautiful Voss, you beautiful Voss!

We are part of trying for a better future,
And hope yet for better days.
And life is baptized whilst time advances,
We can only endeavor steadily together
Let the old cross stand down on Vangen
Foretell our Norwegian characteristics,
Ask, Finneloft and the church attract us,
from old Voss, from old Voss.

Now we want to clear the area, each strip,
make it so the beautiful growth can grow.
We will fight well, our own,
to meet the coming day, with zest
when everything we do goes well,
therapy for both body and soul.
Raise the banner high, with St. Olav's cross,
you beautiful Voss, you beautiful Voss!

Lars Eskeland.

———

A BYGDELAG SONG FOR THE VOSSELAG.

By Knud Henderson.

Melody: "Paul sine Høner".

When we have gathered, for Vosselag's meetings,
we specially remember the district we left,
and sing of the vossings, as much as we can,
we, who are of vossing blood.
To be vossing, nothing is more honorable.*)
We can believe in America,
even though we honor "Mother Voss",
preserve the place, where our cradle stood.

———

*) Of course, it is an honor. — Ed.

Udflytterfolket af vossingerslægten,
Trofaste kvinder og modige mænd,
Ryddet op skovland og præriesletten,
Mægtige bygder og prægtige hjem.
Her skal bevares alt ærligt og ægte,
Ingen blandt os, vil sin herkomst fornægte.
Her skal vor ungdom paa fædrene
slægte Troskab mod arven i alt, hvad vi kan.

Tro imod arven, i liv og i lære,
Holder vi sammen saa trofast og fri,
Løfter i flok, at vi stærke kan være
Til at fortsætte paa Fædrenes sti.
Mens stjernebanneret høit vi vil bære.
Vossebanneret vi ogsaa vil ære!
Fædreneminder skal altid bli kjære,
Efter som slægterne farer forbi.

Men under alt, lad os ikke forglemme,
Troskab mod landet, som tog os i favn.
Her i Amerika er vi nu hjemme,
Lad os bli landet til ære og gavn,
Her vil vi leve, og her vil vi virke,
Her slaar vi ring omkring skole og kirke,
Kjært er os Norge, men her er vort yrke.
Men lad os hædre forfædrenes navn.

Immigrants of Voss origin,
Trustworthy women and courageous men,
cleared the forests and prairie plains,
made mighty districts and grand homes.
all genuine and respected will be preserved,
no one among us will his origin deny.
Here shall our childhood with our parents
keep allegiance to heritage in all that we can

Belief in our heritage, in life and learning.
We'll stay together so trustworthy and free,
we'll join forces, the stronger to be
to continue on the path of our forefathers,
while we carry the stars and stripes high.
The Voss banner will also be esteemed!
Parent's memories will always be dear,
after the families are long gone.

But above all, let's not forget,
belief in the country which embraced us.
Our home is now here in America.
Let's cherish and honor this land,
We will live here; we will work here.
Here we hold our schools and churches close,
Norway is dear to us, but our jobs.
Let us honor our ancestor's name.

RETTELSE OG TILLÆG.

Paa side 8 forrige numer staar at Nils Monson Hefte var gift med Martha — skulde være Barbra Kleivene. Nils havde en stedsøn, Sjur Kolve, som tidlig kom til Amerika. Han bosatte sig paa en farm i town of Chimney Rock, Tremp. Co., Wis., sædvanlig kaldt Kolvefarmen, og forblev der til sin død i 1880-aarene. Hans hustru med hvem han blev gift her, var fra Tin, Telemarken. De havde ingen børn. Efter Sjurs død fik halvbroderen, Mons N. Hefte, det meste af farmen. Endel af den eies nu af S. A. Rene, gift med Mons' søsterdatter.

* * *

Guri Styrksdatter Aga fyldte 100 den 23de august. Hun var født paa Voss af forældrene Styrk Sjurson Lassehaug og Brita Nilsdatter. Syv aar gammel kom hun til Rikol Kongstun paa Eide i Granvin og vokste op der. I 1841 blev hun gift med senere Stortingsmand Johannes Aga i Ullensvang. Hun har havt 3 sønner og 8 døtre. Sønnerne døde ugifte, men døtrene har familier. Hun har nu 300 etterkommere.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

On page 8 of the previous issue, it stated Nils Monson Hefte was married to Martha — should have been Barbra Kleivene. Nils had a stepson, Sjur Kolve, who came to America early. He settled on a farm in the town of Chimney Rock, Trempealeau Co., WI, usually called the Kolve farm, and stayed until his death in the 1880's. his wife, whom he married here, was from Tinn, Telemark,. They had no children. After Sjur's (Nils ?) death, a half-brother, Mons N. Hefte, got most of the farm. S.A. Rene, married to Mons' sister's daughter, owns part of it now.

* * *

Guri Styrksdatter Aga reached 100 August 23, She was born at Voss of the parents Styrk Sjurson Lassehaug and Brita Nilsdatter. At age seven, he moved to Rikol Kongstun at Eide in Granvin and grew up there. In 1841, she married with later Storting representative Johannes Aga in Ullensvang. She has had three sons and 8 daughters. Her sons died unmarried, but the daughters have families. She has 300 descendants.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

"Vossingen"

udkommer om mulig 4 Gange og Aaret og koster $1.00 pr. Aar med Medlemskab i Vosselaget. Enkle Numre 35c.

K. A. Rene, Redaktør.

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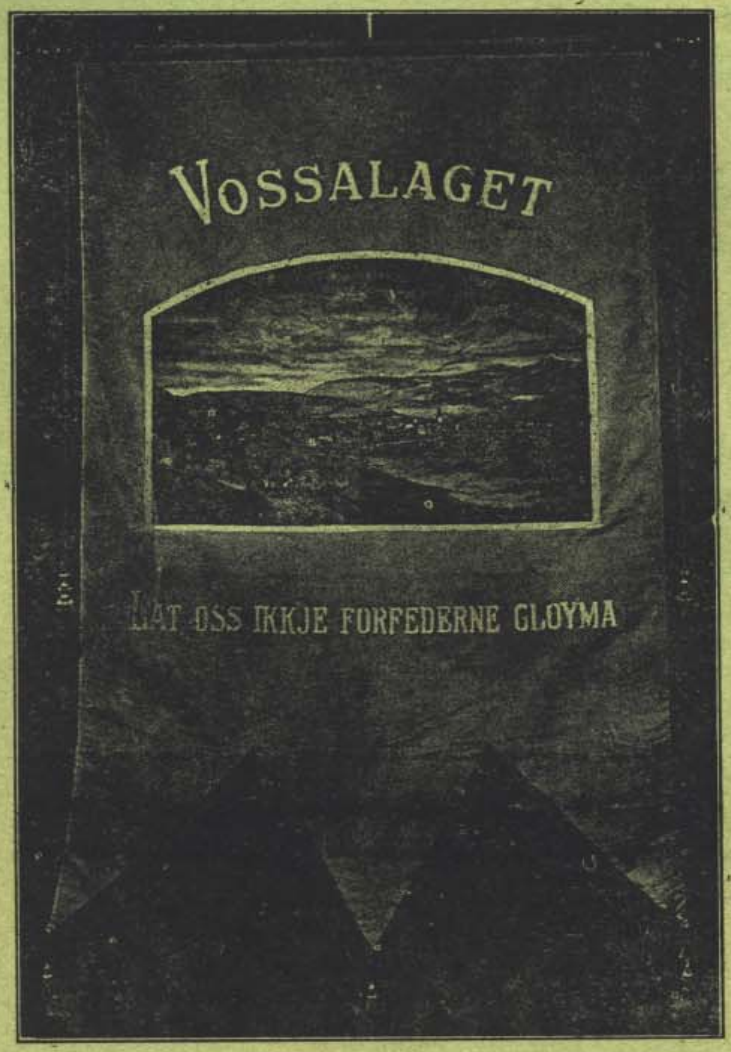
Husk Hundredaarsfesten i Minneapolis næste Aar.

No. 4. 6te Aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.



MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1924.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857-1860.

K. A. RENE, Redaktør.

Nr. 4. | Madison, Wis., December 1924 | 6te aarg.

Vossingerne og Mindefesten.

Hundredaarsmindet om den norske udvandring til Amerika skal feires paa udstillingsgrunden i St. Paul, Minn., den 6te, 7de, 8de og 9de juni 1925. Det er da en selvfølge, at vossingerne deltager deri, saa godt de kan. Vosselaget har inkorporeret med andre lag og laant fællesraadet de nødvendige 200 dollars, hvilke nogle interesserede medlemmer, som før meddelt, fik samlet det meste af ved sammenskud paa sidste møde. Det er da interesseret i festens held saavel i pengeveien som anderledes.

Feiringen af hundredaarsmindet gjælder i første række skibet Restaurationens færd til Amerika i 1825 med et antal af 52 immigranter ombord. Paa denne færd var der vel ingen vossinger med: men vi kan komme ihu, at dens betydning egentlig beroede paa, hvad der kom efter, og i denne henseende kan der peges paa mange vossefærder, uden hvilke færden i 1825 kanske havde faaet svært liden betydning i forhold til, hvad den fik, og den norske udvandrer-saga vilde have seet ganske anderledes ud.

TRÆK AF VOSSINGERNES UDVANDRINGSSAGA.

Vi vil tage en liden oversigt over udvandringen fra Voss. Det var omtrent 10 aar efter Restaurationens reise, at den aarvisse udvandring fra Voss begyndte. De første Vossingers komme til Amerika er ikke mærket ved nogen særlig opsigt. Ubemærket af andre end sine nærmeste steg et par stykker af dem iland som forløbere for de talrige flokke af deres bygdefolk, som kom efter. Det anta-ges i almindelighed, at Nils Knutson Røte og hustru, Torbjør, som kom i 1836, var de første; men det

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Continuation of the oldest bygdelags newsletter in America. 1857-1860.

K. A. RENE, Editor.

No. 2-3 | Madison, Wis., July-October. 1924 | 6th year

Vossings and the Celebration

The One hundred year anniversary of the Norwegian immigration to America shall be celebrated in St. Paul, MN, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of June 1925. Naturally, the vossings will be participants, as good as they can. The Vosselag has incorporated with other lags and lent the Fællesråd the necessary $200, which some interested members, as shared with you earlier, had collected most of at the last meeting. It shows interest in the celebration financially as otherwise.

The celebrating of the hundred-year anniversary is counted from the time when the ship Restauration made its voyage to America in 1825 with 52 immigrants aboard. There weren't any vossings along on this trip, but we should remember what meaning it had on what came later, and in this regard we can point out many Voss journeys without which the voyage in 1825 perhaps wouldn't have the meaning it got, and the Norwegian immigrant-saga would appeared completely differently.

VOSSINGS DURING THE IMMIGRATION SAGA.

We will take an overview over the emigration from Voss. It was about ten years after the Restauration's voyage that the annual immigration began. The first arrival of vossings to America was not marked by any particular attention. Unremarked by others than their nearest acquaintances, a couple landed as the vanguard of the countless mass of their townspeople that came after. It is most likely, simply, that Nils Knutson Røte and his wife, Torbjør,

er mulig, at en anden var kommen tidligere. Her skal vi dog ikke gaa nærmere ind paa dette.

Det første, som mærker vossingens nærværelse i Amerika, er, at forholdsvis mange af dem allerede i 1837 bosatte sig i den vordende verdensby Chicago. Dette var betegnende. Chicago var Porten til Nordvesten og blev det egentlige fordelingspunkt, hvorfra de ankomne drog til forskjellige kanter. Derfra kunde man bedst holde forbindelsen med de forskjellige strøg her i Amerika og tillige med hjembygden. Chicago-vossingerne kom da ogsaa især til at indvirke paa udvandringen. Blandt de første var flere, som var godt skrivedygtige, og med nye flokke kom andre brevskrivere, af hvilke enkelte, som vi skal se, tog sig fore at gjendrive misvisende etterretninger om Amerika.

Vossinger var der ogsaa med i forsøget paa at danne det saakaldte Beaver Creek settlement, sydøst for Chicago, og de fik sin del af ulykken, som herjede dette sted. Den gamle veteran fra krigen med Sverige, Halle E. Væte og hustru døde der efterladende 5 endnu smaa børn. En voksen datter døde ogsaa. Alligevel holdt vossingerne ud at være der, og det skulde ikke undre os om nogen af efterkommerne er der endnu.

I 1838 var et par vossinger med Kleng Peerson til Missouri, medens etpar andre blev igjen i Ohio, hvorfra de aaret efter reiste til Mississippi. Det ser ud til, at Kleng Peerson ledede folk til at gaa over elven efter vand, medens vossingerne ikke var rædde for et stykke vei og var heller ikke stedbundne.

Et særligt mærkeaar i udvandringen fra Voss var 1839. Mange drog da afsted til Amerika og blandt dem flere, som blev adskilligt bekjendte. De fulgte med et skib, som gik direkte fra Bergen. Lars D. Rekve, som var med, skulde have fortalt, at det var det første skib, som gik derfra med emigranter. Han mente naturligvis det første, som fragtedes af udvandrere fra Voss. Omtrent halvdelen af disse udvandrere tog for det første ophold i Chicago efter ankomsten dertil. De øvrige drog til Fox River kolonien. Derhen drog ogsaa en, som kom paa et andet skib lidt senere samme aar, nemlig Elling Øielson Sundve.

Elling Sundves komme til Amerika er et mærkepunkt for sig selv. Et andet er det, at han formentlig samme høst satte op det første hus, som var bestemt for norsk gudstjeneste i Amerika. Endnu en vigtig omstændighed, som vi nærmere skal omtale, knytter sig til vossingerne i 1839, nemlig Koshkonongs opdagelse.

who came in 1836, but it is possible, that others had come earlier. We won't go into detail about this.

The first noteworthy indication of the vossing presence in America was relatively many of them had, already by 1837, settled in the future major city, Chicago. This indicated that Chicago was the "Gate to the Northwest" and was the actual dividing point from which the arrivals went to various areas. Therefore, here was the best place to maintain a relationship with the different settlements and also with the hometown. The Chicago vossings had an especial effect on the immigration. Among the first, there were several who were literate, and with each new group came other letter writers, of whom a few, as we shall see, attempted to promulgate misinformation about America.

The vossings were active in helping to start a settlement at Beaver Creek, southeast of Chicago, and they were victims of the misfortunes that played havoc with that place. The old veteran of the war with Sweden, Halle E. Væte and his wife both died leaving five small children. A grown daughter died also. Nevertheless, the vossings persisted there and it wouldn't be surprising if there weren't still descendants there.

A couple vossings went to Missouri with Kleng Peerson in 1838, while a couple others stayed behind in Ohio, from where they went to Mississippi the next year. It appears that Kleng Peerson guided people over the river or lakes but the vossing weren't hesitant to travel cross-country and were certainly not placebound.

An especial year in immigration from Voss was 1839. Many left then, for America, and among them were a good deal of acquaintances. They went on a vessel that went directly from Bergen. Lars D. Rekve, who was along, supposedly said that it was the first vessel to leave from there with immigrants. He meant, of course, the first that directly carried immigrants from Voss. Approximately half of these immigrants stayed in Chicago after their arrival. The rest went to the Fox River colony. There also, went one who arrived on a different ship a little later that same year, namely Elling Øielson Sundve.

Elling Sundve's arrival in America is a marking point of itself. Another is that he allegedly built the first building intended for church service in America. Still another important circumstance, which we will discuss in more detail ties to the vossings in 1839, namely the discovery of Koshkonong.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

EN BETYDNINGSFULD FÆRD.

Det var vossingerne, som først bosatte sig paa Koshkonong — det største og rigeste norske settlement i Amerika; og paa sin første færd derhen gjorde de sandsynligvis ogsaa andre opdagelser, som kom de norske tilgode.

Nils A. Lee skrev i 1894 efter opfordring af guvernør Knute Nelson en beretning om vossingerne i Amerika, og deri findes følgende om Koshkonongs opdagelse. "I 1839 var endnu Nils S. Gilderhus, Nils L. Bolstad og Magne B. Bystøl i Fox River settlementet i Illinois. Disse leiede i forening Odd J. Himle ti at gaa med sig som tolk til Wisconsin, hvor de vilde se sig om efter land. Magne blev dog ikke med paa turen. De tre andre drog først til Milwaukee og derfra vestover til Koshkonong. Her vankede de omkring i 2 dage, og saa fandt de endelig land, som de likte og udsaa sig hver sit stykke i den trakt, hvor G. Thompson nu bor. Disse var de første nordmænd, som satte sin fod paa Koshkonongs grund. Dette er aldeles paalideligt; thi jeg har det fra Odd Himle selv. Her er ogsaa at mærke sig, at der ingen andre er, som gjør fordring paa at være komne til Koshkonong før 1840. Efter at have udseet sig land, drog de tre mænd tilbage til Milwaukee og kjøbte 120 (160 ?) acres, hvoraf 40 skulde tilhøre Magne Bystøl, og saa drog de atter tilbage til Fox River. Om vaaren 1840 flyttede Nils Gilderhus, Nils Bolstad, Magne Bystøl og Anders Fenno op til Koshkonong og byggede paa Bystøls land en kjælder, som de skulde benytte sammen. Dette var det første hus, som blev bygget paa Koshkonong eller i town of Christiana af nordmænd."

Her er da greie ord om opdagelsen af Koshkonong og de første bosiddere der. Men det var en lang reise de tre mænd havde gjort om høsten 1839. De maa have seet paa land ogsaa andre steder, hvor norske folk kom til at bosætte sig, og var formodentlig aarsag i, at saa skede. Vi kan saaledes ikke tænke os andet, end at de paa veien fra Fox River settlementet til Milwaukee havde seet trakterne ved Wind Lake eller hvad der blev townet Norway i Racine County, og at de ved tilbagekomsten til Fox River har fortalt ogsaa om dette skogland med elve og vande. Tillige har de hørt om det saakaldte Luraasparti, som allerede da var bosat ved Muskego Lake i Waukesha county. Dette har da bragt Johannes Johannesen og Søren Bakke fra Drammen som ogsaa var ved Fox River, til at drage derhen, da det netop var land, som de ønskede at bebo, og Elling Sundve har da fulgt med, som man ved, han gjorde, helst for at besøge Luraaskolonien. Indirekte har da Gilderhus, Bolstad og Himle vist veien til Muskego.

De maa ogsaa om høsten 1839 have lagt veien om Jefferson prærie og saaledes bragt en forbindelse istand

AN IMPORTANT TREK

It was vossings who first settled at Koshkonong — the biggest and richest Norwegian settlement in America; and on their first there, the probably made other discoveries that were good for the Norwegians.

Nils A. Lee, in 1894, upon request of Governor Knute Nelson, wrote a description about the vossings in America and in it can be found the following about the discovery of Koshkonong. "In 1839, Nils S. Gilderhus, Nils L. Bolstad and Magne B. Bystøl were still in the Fox River settlement in Illinois. They hired Odd J. Himle to go with them to Wisconsin, as an interpreter, where they wanted to look around for land. Magne, however, didn't go with them on this trip. The three others first went to Milwaukee and from there westward to Koshkonong. They roamed around for about two days, and then finally found land they liked and chose a piece for each of them in the area where G. Thompson now lives. These were the first Norwegians to set foot on Koshkonong's ground. It is completely possible, since I had it from Odd Himle himself. Here it should also be noted, that there aren't any others, who claim that they came to Koshkonong before 1840. After they had chosen land, the three men went back to Milwaukee and bought 120 (160?) acres of which 40 would belong to Magne Bystøl, and the returned to Fox River. In the spring of 1840, Nils Gilderhus, Nils Bolstad, Magne Bystøl and Anders Fenno moved up to Koshkonong and built a cellar on Bystøl's land, which they all used. This was the first building built on Koshkonong or in the Town of Christiana by Norwegians.

Here then is the word on the discovery of Koshkonong and the first settlers there. It was a long trip the three men made in the fall of 1839. They must have looked at land other places also, where Nor-wegians settled, and probably were the cause of this happening. We can hardly think other than that on the way from the Fox River settlement to Milwaukee, they had studied the tracts at Wind Lake or what became the town of Norway in Racine County, and that on their return to Fox River had told about this forestland with rivers and lakes. Additionally, they had heard about the so-called Luraas party, which already had settled at Muskego Lake in Waukesha County. This then brought Johannes Johannesen and Søren Bakke from Drammen, who also were at Fox River, to come thither, since there was land on which they wanted to inhabit, and Elling Sundve then followed along, as you know he did, mainly to visit the Luraas colony. So, indirectly, had Gilderhus, Bolstad and Himle shown the way to Muskego

In the fall of 1839, they must have used the route via Jefferson Prairie and in that manner created a con-

mellem de forskjellige strøg. Dette fremgaar dog ikke af Nils Lees beretning; men det kan forstaaes af en anden.

Numedølen Ansten Nattestad, som var kommen til Jefferson Prærie om sommeren 1839 berettede nemlig, at vossingerne kom ogsaa der om høsten samme aar. Efter alt hvad vi har kunnet finde ud, var der neppe nogen andre vossinger der den høst. Hvis nogen havde bosat sig der da, saa vilde Anders Mage sikkert have omtalt dem i det brev han skrev i 1840, i hvilket han vistnok nævner alle ankomne vossinger. Ellers kjendes der til de første bosiddere paa Jefferson Prærie. Der er da grund til at tro, at Gilderhus, Bolstad og Himle ogsaa har været aarsag til, at mænd derfra som Gunnul Vindeg, og mulig andre, drog til Koshkonong om vaaren ligesom de var aarsag til, at flere drog derhen fra Fox River kolonien og fra Chicago.

SKRIDT TIL UDVANDRINGENS GJENNEMBRUD.

Ingen har vel gjort mere til udvandringens fremme end vossingerne. De var skrivedygtige, sendte breve til hjembygden og svar paa misvisende beretninger om Amerika; de gjorde tidlig ture til hjembygden igjen, og bragte med sig flokke tilbage; de dannede foreninger, ikke alene for at give oplysninger om Amerika men ogsaa for at hjælpe ubemidlede sambygdinger med penge til reisen. Alt dette trængtes; thi der gjordes ihærdige bestræbelser i Norge paa at faa udvandringen standset, og var dette lykket mere end som tilfældet, saa havde nok mange herlige trakter i Nordvesten ikke været beboet af nordmænd som nu.

I 1840 var det nær kommet til en stands. Den stærke udvandringsstrøm, som tog til i 1836, kom allerede da til et hastigt vendepunkt. Den vakte opmærksomhed hos geistlige og værdslige myndigheder, og en agitation imod den begyndte. Biskop Newman i Bergen sendte i 1837 ud sit hyrdebrev. Amtmanden der tog ogsaa fat. Prester og de nylig oprettede herredsstyrer har da faaet sit at gjøre i sagen.

Det virksomste middel mod udvandringen blev dog de hjemsendte Amerikabreve fra saadanne som var uheldige eller skuffet i sine forventninger og ikke saa udover øieblikkets rækkevidde. Nogle af brevene blev trykte i de norske blade, andre udgaves i bogform. og enkelte afskrifter blev ogsaa taget. Et skrift af en misfornøiet Amerikafarer ved navn Tesman blev i 1839 udgivet i Stavanger. Om vinteren 1840 indtoges i de norske blade et brev fra Sjur Jørgenson Lokrheim, der var udvandret fra Haaheim i Ulvik og var bosat i Fox River settlementet. Han var førstedags fra Valders, og vossingerne kaldte ham tildels ret og slet Sjur Valders. Dette brev tilligemed

nection between the various areas. We didn't learn this from Nils Lee's narrative: but it can be understood from another.

The Numdaling, Ansten Nattestad, who had arrived at Jefferson Prairie in the summer of 1839 described namely that vossings had also come there in the fall of that same year. From all that we have been able to learn, there weren't hardly any vossings that came that fall. If any did settle there then surely Anders Mage would have discussed them in the letter in 1840, in which he evidently listed all immigrated vossings. Otherwise, we know of the settlers at Jefferson Prairie. We have reason to believe that Gilderhus, Bolstad and Himle also caused men to move from there, like Gunnul Vindeg and possibly others, to Koshkonong in the spring just like they were the reason several others moved there from Fox River colony and from Chicago.

STEPS TO IMMIGRATION'S BREAKOUT.

Nobody did anything more than the vossings to promote immigration. They were literate, sent letters home and responded to the misinformation about America; they made early return trips home again and brought groups back; they started organizations, not only to give explanations about America but also to fellow vossings without means with money for the trip. All this was needed, because energetic efforts were being made in Norway to get immigration stopped, and if this had been more successful than was the case, then many grand tracts in the Northwest wouldn't have been inhabited by Norwegians as they are now.

It had come to a standstill by 1840. The big immigration stream that had started in 1836 came to a hasty turning point. It awakened attention among the spiritual and government authorities, and agitation against it started. Bishop Newman in Bergen send out his pastoral letter in 1837. The county prefect also got involved. Ministers and the newly created position of town president got their assignments in the matter.

The strongest force against immigration was the home-sent America letters from those who were unfortunate or disappointed in their expectations and couldn't see beyond the moment. Some of the letters were printed in the Norwegian newspapers, others were published as books and single copies were made. A copy of from a displeased American by the name of Tesman was published in Stavanger in 1839. in the winter of 1840, Norwegian newspapers contained a letter from Sjur Jørgenson Lokrheim, who had emigrated from Haaheim in Ulvik and had settled in the Fox River settlement. He was originally from Valders, and the vossings outright called him Sjur

fra John Aga, som var udvandret fra Ullensvang, Hardanger, blev især kjendte i Bergens stift og havde stor virkning. Lars Nelson Nesheim tog en afskrift af Lokrheims brev, og af denne haves nogle rester, hvoraf det fremgaar, at der var megen sygdom blandt de norske, og at mange var døde. Han regner op nogle fra Hardanger, af hvilke der i afskriften kun er levnet navnet til en Buen samt Østen Bakke og hustru der efterlod sig 6 børn. Mange kan han ikke opregne for rummets skyld, siger han. Selv havde han ligget syg i 6 uger og var da saapas, at han paa en ussel maade kunde skrive brevet. Blev han frisk, skulde de om faa aar se ham i Norge igjen.

Første del af brevet var dateret den 23de Oktober 1839; men senere har han sat en lang efterskrift til, i hvilken han siger med hensyn til, at enkelte havde berettet om, at de var komne til rigdom og velstand, at han ikke vil hykle eller dølge, at dersom den største del af folket var tilbage i Norge, saa vilde de prise sig langt lykkeligere end i det rige Amerika. Om daglønnen var høi saa var alting saa dyrt, at der blev lidet om noget igjen. Klæderne var dyre og lidet varige; men værst var dog sygdommen, som var saa haard og nedtrykkende. Han nævnte nogen, som pralede af den velstand, de var komne i; men det var daarskab at tro dem. Det var dog ikke at undres over den store urolighed, som var kommen over det norske folk, naar saadanne skjønne løgnere skrev det ene brev herligere end det andet om de var færdige til at gaa med betlerstaven. Han skrev sig Sjur Jørgensen Lokrheim i Valders eller Haaheim i Ulvik.

Vi har ikke seet noget af John Agas brev; men ifølge Anders Plage maa det have gaaet i samme dur. Foruden at være trykte i bladene, har brevene været bekjendtgjordte i Hardanger af stedlige embedsmænd. — Saaledes af Provst N. Herzberg, der meddelte oplysninger om udvandrerne, men var kommen til, at der ikke var bare herlighed og glæde i Amerika. Virkningen i Hardanger syntes da ogsaa at have været afgjørende. O. Olafson fortæller, at der i kirkebøgerne for Ulviks og Granvins vedkommende ikke findes anført om nogen, som udvandrede i aarene fra 1839 til 1847 i Ulvik og fra 1839 til 1850 i Granvin. Forud var mange udvandrede fra begge disse herreder. Lignende har det antagelig været i det øvrige Hardanger og tillige i Søndhordland og Rogaland hvor Tesmans skrift ogsaa kan formodes at være bekjendtgjordt.

Om virkningen paa Voss haves direkte vidnesbyrd. Arne A. Vinje, som kom til Amerika i 1840, har berettet følgende: "Om vinteren 1840 reiste mange fra Voss til Bergen for at skrive sig ind med et skib, som skulde gaa til Amerika; men om vaaren kom der et brev fra en Sjur Valders i Fox River settlementet der, som gav saa ugunstig beretning om forholdene, at mange opgav reisen og skibsføreren i

Valders. This letter and another from John Aga, who had emigrated from Ullensvang, Hardanger, became especially well known in the diocese of Bergen and had a big effect. Lars Nelson Nesheim copied Lokrheim's letter, and there are some remnants from which it can be concluded the there was much sickness among the Norwegians, and many died. He lists some from Hardanger, which in the copy only leaves the names of a Buen and Østen Bakke and his wife who left six children. He didn't list more because of space, he said. He, himself had lain sick for six weeks and was barely able write the letter. If he recovered, they would see him in Norway again.

The first part of the letter was dated October 23, 1839; but later he added a long postscript in which he said; in regards to some who have reported that they come to riches and affluence, that he didn't want to play the hypocrite or deny them, but most of the people back in Norway would find themselves far more fortunate than in the rich America. Even if day salaries were high, everything was so expensive that there was little left over. Clothing was expensive and short-lasting; but the worst was the sickness, which was so relentless and discouraging. He mentioned someone, who had boasted about the prosperity he had come into, but it was folly to believe him. It isn't any wonder that a discontent overtakes the Norwegian people when such big liars write one letter grander than the next, when they were, in fact, ready to go panhandling.

We haven't seen John Aga's letter; but according to Anders Plage, it must have been of the same tone. In addition to being printed in the papers, the letters were announced in Hardanger by local officials. — Such as Dean N. Herzberg, who shared information about the emigrants who had discovered that it wasn't just splendor and happiness in America. The effect in Hardanger seems to also been decisive. O. Olafson tells that in the church registers concerning Ulvik and Granvin, nothing had been entered about anyone who had emigrated in the years from 1839 until 1847 in Ulvik and from 1839 until 1850 in Granvin. Otherwise, there were many who emigrated from these towns. Likewise, it probably affected the rest of Hardanger and also Søndhordland and Rogaland where Tesman's letter can be presumed to have been publicized,

We have direct evidence of its effect in Voss. Arne A. Vinje, who came to America in 1840, has described the following: "During the winter of 1840, several from Voss went to Bergen in order to sign up on a ship that was to go to America, but in the spring a letter came from Sjur Valders in the Fox River settlement there that gave such an unfavorable report about the conditions many gave up the trip as

Bergen ligesaa, da der var saa faa, som vilde reise fra Voss".

Det ser ud til efter Vinjes beretning, at vossingerne havde fragtet skibet for reisen, saa antallet af dem, som stod reisefærdige, maatte være stort. Af disse reiste der 20 voksne personer, der tog til Gøteborg, Sverige, for at faa skibsleilighed. Der kom de sammen med Even Heg og hans følge fra Drammens omegn, saa de ialt blev 90 udvandrere — vistnok alle, som tog ud det aar fra Norge, og saavidt vi har kunnet udfinde, blev det færre næste aar. Den første udfærdsfeber havde lagt sig, og udenom Voss og tildels i Telemarken tog det flere aar før udvandringen greb videre om sig igjen.

VOSSINGERNE I CHICAGO GRIBER IND.

Ovennævnte breve kom snart til vossingernes kundskab i Amerika; Lars Nesheim og Steffa Sonve havde sendt besked; og det var disse breve som bragte Anders Flage til at skrive sit uforlignelige brev til Voss om høsten 1840 som indlæg fra alle vossinger i Chicago og med underskriften af tre af dem. *) Flage betegner meget af brevenes indhold som aabenbar løgn og kan ikke billige deres skrivemaade. Istedetfor 14—15, som skulde være døde af de i 1839 udvandrede vossinger, var der bare 6, hvilke han nævner — tre var børn og tre voksne. Han forklarer saa om sygdommen, om sine egne erfaringer, som nok havde været tunge, men som han da fandt betydelig lettere; nævnte om prisen paa land. —• Det kan mærkes, hvad han siger om. landet, at "vel er det bedste land nu optaget i Illinois, men de som ønsker sig land, reiser nu til en stat kaldet Wisconsin, der ligger nordvestlig for Illinois. Det siges, at der er bedre land end i Illinois og billigere pris paa det." I brevet findes det, at Nils Gilderhus fra Koshkonong netop havde været i Chicago og ligeledes havde Elling Sundve været der efter sin Wisconsin tur. Flage nævner saa om arbeidsforhold og lønninger, om hvad man bør tage med sig til Amerika og ikke. Saa giver han besked om næsten alle udvandrede vossinger og om mange andre ting. Brevet er et historisk dokument af største værd. Dets greie udredning blev et vægtigt modtræk mod hine mindre forstaaelsesfulde skrivelser af Sjur Valders og John Agas skrivelser, og følgen var mærkbar. Meningen var, at brevet ogsaa skulde trykkes i de norske blade, men vi kan forstaa, at det var vanskeligt at faa det gjort, da bladene helst ikke vilde tage ind noget, som kunde vække lyst til udvandring.

Vi kan omtrent se den første virkning af Anders Flages brev paa Voss. Fra Flages gamle grænd, hvortil brevet var adresseret, findes nævnt blandt udvandrerne i 1841, Kolbein Vestrheim, Gudve

*) Se "Vossingen" nr. 3, 4de aarg.

did the captain of the ship in Bergen too, because there were few from Voss who wanted to travel".

It appears from Vinje's narrative that the vossings had loaded the ship for the trip, so the number of them ready for the trip must have been many. Twenty adults from this group went to Gothenburg, Sweden, to get passage. There they met Even Heg and his group from the Drammen area, so that in all there were 90 emigrants — evidently everyone who left from Norway that year, and as far as we could learn, there were fewer the next year. The first emigration fever had abated outside of Voss and to a certain extent Telemark; it took several years before the immigration started again.

THE VOSSINGS IN CHICAGO REACT.

The above named letters soon came to the attention of the vossings in America. Lars Nesheim and Steffa Sonve had sent messages and it was these letters that caused Anders Flage to write his incomparable letter in the fall of 1840 as contribution of all the vossings in Chicago and with the signatures of three of them.*) Flage characterizes much of the content of the letters as outright lies and could not approve of their style of writing. Instead of 14-15, that were to have died of the 1839 emigrant vossings there were only six, that he could list — three children and three adults. He, then, explained about the illnesses, of his own experiences, which had been, admittedly, difficult, but which he found significantly easier; he discussed the land prices. — we should note what he says about the land, that "the best land is already taken in Illinois, but those that want land, could now go to a state called Wisconsin, that lies northwest of Illinois. It is said that it is better land than Illinois and carries a cheaper price." In the letter, it is found that Nils Gilderhus from Koshkonong had just been in Chicago and likewise Elling Sundve had been there after his trip to Wisconsin. Flage talks about the working conditions and salaries and about what one should take along to America or not. Then he gives a message about other emigrated vossings and about many other things. The letter is an historic document of the greatest value. Its excellent clarification became an important countermove to the lesser understood writings of Sjur Valder's and John Aga's letters. It was intended to print the letter in the Norwegian papers, but we can understand that this was difficult to do, since the papers would rather not accept any thing that would stimulate desire for emigration.

We can almost see the first effect of Anders Flage's letter at Voss. From Flage's old neighborhood, to which the letter was addressed, we find listed among the emigrants in 1841, Kolbein Vestrheim, Gudve Gilderhus and her sister, Gunvor

*) See "Vossingen" nr. 3, 4th year.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Gilderhus og dennes søster Gunvor med mand Anders N. Lee. — I Flages brev stod en hilsing fra Nils Gilderhus til hans søstermand Anders Lee, at det var bedst, han kom til Amerika jo før jo heller, om han havde lyst dertil, og Anders gjorde sig straks færdig. En lignende hilsning sendtes fra Kjel V. Gjødsten til Brødrene Lars og Ole, og fra Peder I. Unde fra Vik i Sogn til hans Broder Ole. Han kom med tre andre familier i 1843 og Ole V. Gjøsten kom i 1845.

Men flere reiste i 1841. Lars N. Nesheim paa Lemme tog afskrift af brevet og har især gjort det bekjendt i sin kreds. Derfra. reiste Lars J. Moen som da boede paa Graudo samt Ole, Rasmus og Sjur Graudo med familier, Guri Graudo, Knut L. Bøe, Anna Selheim og Nils S. Vike. Ankomne til New York sendte Lars Møen, Nils Vike og Kolbein Vestrheim breve hjem igjen.*) Alle undtagen Knut Bøe bosatte sig først i Wisconsin. Herfra skrev Lars Møen straks efter nytaar 1842 et andet mærkeligt indvandrer-brev til Voss.**) Hvad virkning dette havde i det hele, skal vi ikke sige; men en vigtig følge deraf synes klar. Det maatte være hans breve, som gjorde at hans høit anseede nabo, Anders A. Kløve tog afsted i 1843 med sin store familie.

Det havde selvfølgelig sin store betydning hvem der skrev brevene og hvem som reiste. Lars Møen hørte til en af bygdens bedst kjendte familier, og var en mand med indsigt og dygtighed. Man kunde trygt stole paa, hvad han skrev. Det samme var i videre udstrækning tilfældet med Anders Kløve. Han var en af bygdens fornemste tillidsmænd, før han reiste. Fem gange havde hans sambygdinger sendt ham til valgmandsforsamlingerne i Amtet som en af de første repræsentanter, og hans navn var kjendt langtudenfor bygdens grænser. I et brev fra Muskego, fortæller han straks efter ankomsten dertil, at Even Heg fra Drammens-kanten havde hørt om ham før sin reise til Amerika i 1840. Nogen hver maatte da skjønne, at der maatte være noget at reise til Amerika for, naar en saadan mand tog afsted. Vi finder da ogsaa i henhold til Knut Langelands "Nordmændene i Amerika", at der i 1843 afgik fra Bergen 2 skibe med emigranter næsten udelukkende fra Voss.

Den store udvandring det aar havde vel ogsaa sin grund i andre breve, som forud var sendt til Voss. Vi vil nævne et af Mons Larson Skutle, dateret 22de juni 1841.***) Dette var ogsaa et udmærket indlæg mod forannævnte Sjur Lokrheims skrivelse og kom til Voss netop i rette tid til at medvirke en ny beretning om Amerika af ham i den forriges aand. Sjur Lokrheim reiste nemlig tilbage til Norge i 1841,

*) Se pg. 16.
**) Se "Vossingen" nr. 4, 4de aarg.
***) Se "Vossingen" nr. 3, 4de aarg.

and her husband, Anders N. Lee. — In Flage's letter there were greetings from Nils Gilderhus to his sister's husband, Anders Lee that if he had any desire for going, that it would be better to come to America earlier than later and Anders soon got ready. Kjel V. Gjødsten sent a similar greeting to his brothers Lars and Ole, and from Peder I. Unde from Vik i Sogn to his brother Ole. He came with three other families in 1843 and Ole V. Gjøastein came in 1845.

Several left in 1841. Lars N. Nesheim on Lemme made a copy of the letter and circulated it in his district. From there left Lars J. Moen who then lived at Graudo as well as Ole, Rasmus and Sjur Graudo with families, Guri Graudo, Knut L. Bøe, Anna Selheim and Nils S. Vike. When they arrived in New York, Lars Møen, Nils Vike and Kolbein Vestrheim sent letters home.*) Everyone except Knut Bøe settled first in Wisconsin. Soon after New Year of 1842, Lars Møen wrote anther outstanding immigrant letter to Voss.**) We can't say what effect this had in the greater picture but an important result seems clear. It must have been because of his letter that his highly esteemed neighbor, Anders A. Kløve, left in 1843 with his big family.

Of course, who wrote the letters and who went was meaningful. Lars Møen belonged to one of the most well known families in the area, and was a man of insight and competence. One could surely count on whatever he wrote. The same was true even more so with Anders Kløve. He was one of the district's foremost public figures, before he left. The fellow citizens of his constituency had elected him five times to go the Electoral Committee in the county as one of the first representatives, and his name was known far beyond the borders of the town. In a letter from Muskego, soon after his arrival, he tells that Even Heg from the Drammen area had heard of him before his departure for America in 1840. People realized, there must be a reason to go to America, if such men left. We find by referring to Knut Langeland's "Norwegians in America", that in 1843 there departed two ships of emigrants almost exclusively from Voss.

Other letters beside those sent to Voss probably caused the big emigration that year. We will mention one by Mons Larson Skutle, dated June 22, 1841.***) this was also an outstanding contribution against forenamed Sjur Lokrheim's letter and came to Voss at the appropriate time to initiate a new description of America in he who had the previous understanding. Sjur Lokrheim went back to Norway

*) See pg. 16.
**) See "Vossingen" nr. 4, 4th year.
***) See "Vossingen" nr. 3, 4th year.

og der blev hans beretning samme aar trykt og udgivet i bogformat. Paa Voss fik denne ingen virkning, som den store udvandring i 1843 viser, og mange var ogsaa udvandret i 1842. Mons Skutle, som paa den tid boede ved Fox River, skrev nemlig blandt andet, at "det er ikke sandt, at det er saa ondt i Amerika, som den Sjur fra Valders skrev hjem til Norge," og saa forteller han hvilken urolig og mindre agtværdig person han var. Om sig selv skrev Skutle, at han fandt sig vel fornøiet i Amerika og havde aldrig havt saa gode dage. Det samme sagde hans hustru, fortalte han. Han gav ogsaa ellers et godt indblik i forholdene i Amerika. I 1842 udvandrede flere fra Fenne og Bryn, som maatte kjenda Mons Skutle og rimeligvis fik se hans brev da modtageren boede paa samme bygdevei som de. Det blev ogsaa afskrevet af Lars Nesheim og sandsynligvis bekjendtgjort især af ham. Mons Skutle sendte ogsaa et brev af almen interesse i 1842 med Knut Aslagson fra Telemarken, som i det aar besøgte Norge.

Udvandringen fra Voss var i 1843 kommen til et punkt, da den ikke længer var til at stanse, og igrunden havde den taget en uforholdsmæssig fart. Den var derfor ogsaa blit landskjendt. Sprogforskeren Ivar Aasen, som var til Voss i 1843, skriver derom; "Under mit ophold paa Voss var udvandringen derfra i fuld gang; og mange familier var i disse dage ifærd med at afhænde sine eiendomme og gjøre sig færdige til reisen. Jeg havde forhen hørt ymte om, at aarsagen til de hyppige udvandringer herfra skulde være vedkommendes misfornøielse med sin stilling, ja endog med rigets forfatning i det hele. Dette er, som man kan slutte, bare sladder. Aarsagen til udvandringen er, saavidt jeg kunde erfare, dels den medfødte lyst til at reise og til urolighed, dels og fornemmelig haabet om at komme i besiddelse af store og letvundne eiendomme, et haab, som ved adskillige breve fra forhenudvandrede var i høi grad næret og beskyttet."

Ivar Aasen nævner ikke, saavidt vi ved, om udvandringen fra andre steder i amtet, og han for vide omkring.

Hvad han havde hørt ymte om angaaende vossingernes misnøie var vel ikke aldeles grundløst, som man vil se af digtet fra 1844 paa et andet sted i dette skrift. Det almene folk var vækket op og begyndte at hævde sin stilling ovenfor embedsstanden. Det viste sig ved valgene og paa anden maade. Enkelte embedsmænd synes endog at have paadraget sig sterk uvilje. Saaledes ser vi, at Sjur Bakketun, som havde været paa landbrugsskolen og kommet i berørelse med folk, som hævdede "bondebaten", var uforsonlig. Det samme kommer senere frem i skrivelser fra vossinger i Chicago. Det blev ialfald en medvirkende aarsag.

Fra Voss forplantede udvandringen sig til Sogn.

namely in 1841 and that year his description was printed in book format. It didn't have much effect in Voss, as the large immigration in 1843 shows, and many emigrated in 1842. Mons Skutle, who lived at Fox River, at that time, wrote among else "it isn't true, that it is so bad in America as that Sjur from Valders wrote home to Norway," and then he describes what a dissatisfied and little respected person he was. Skutle wrote about himself that he was quite satisfied with America and he had never had it so good. His wife said the same, he said. Otherwise, he gave good insight into the conditions in America. In 1842, several emigrated from Fenne and Bryn, who must have known Mons Skutle and possibly saw his letter since the receiver lived on the same country road as they. They also were copied by Lars Nesheim and most likely were announced by him. Mons Skutle also sent of general interest in 1842 along with Knut Aslagson from Telemark, who was visiting Norway that year.

The emigration from Voss by 1843, had reached a point where it couldn't be stopped and basically it had an unreasonable rate. It was, therefore, nationally known. The linguist, Ivar Aasen, who was in Voss in 1843, wrote about it; "During my stay at Voss, emigration was in full force; many families in those days were in the process of disposing of their property and getting ready to travel. I had heard rumors that the emigrants frequently were experiencing dissatisfaction with their situation, yes, and with the government condition altogether. This is, as you can see, only gossip. The cause of the emigration is, as far as I could see, partly the natural desire to travel and agitation, partly the principle hope of coming into possession of big and easily acquired property, a hope that from various letters from prior emigration was protected and nourished to a great degree".

Ivar Aasen doesn't mention, as far as we know, anything about emigration from other places in the county, and he traveled widely.

What he had heard rumored regarding the vossing's dissatisfaction wasn't completely without basis, as one can see from the poem from 1844 elsewhere in this publication. The common people had been awakened and had started rise up in their situation regarding authority. It showed in the elections and in other ways. Certain public officials seemed to have taken a strong stance. And we see that Sjur Bakketun, who had been to Agriculture School and came in contact with people, who raised "the peasant benefit", was implacable. The same comes out later in letters from vossings in Chicago. In any case, it became a contributory cause.

From Voss, the emigration implanted itself in Sogn.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Peder Ivarson Unde fra Vik i Sogn var gift med en søster af Peder Skjervheim og til Sjur Ulvunds hustru, og var vistnok paa deres opfordring kommen til Amerika i 1839. Som nævnt sendte han ved Anders Flage hilsning til sin broder Ole, at han ønskede at se ham i Amerika. I 1843 tog saa baade Ole og broderen Erik Unde afsted tilligemed Erik Ingebrigtson Hove, Ole Anderson og Sjur Tollefson Bruavold, Ole Guldteigen, Hans Dalen og Brita Tisdal. Dette var begyndelsen til den senere store udvandring fra Sogn.

DE FØRSTE AMERIKABESØG I HJEMBYGDEN.

Man skulde vel have troet, efterat de to skibe i 1843 var af-gaaede med udvandrere fra det forholdsvis ikke store bygdelag Voss, at der vilde hengaa en tiaars tid, før noget lignende vilde hænde igjen, ligesom tilfældet var paa Stavangerkanten; men saadan blev det nok ikke. Tvertimod. Det største udvandrerantal i dette tidsrum drog afsted aaret efter. Dette havde dog sin specielle bevæggrund. To ungkarle, som havde været i Amerika et par aar, fandt for godt i 1843 at aflægge fødebygden et besøg. Disse var Knut J. Hylle og Lars T. Røte. De havde for det meste opholdt sig i Chicago, men havde ogsaa besøgt nogen af settlementerne. Knut Hylle havde saaledes allerede ved sin ankomst i 1840 reist til Koshkonong og kjøbt sig land. Om vinteren 1841 var han i Muskego, medens Lars Røte da besøgte Koshkonong. Røte havde ogsaa reist som sjømand paa Michigansjøen. De havde saaledes seet noget af Amerika, og deres fortællinger derom maa have været bedaarende. Om vaaren den 8de mai 1844 førte de hver sin brud til alteret i Vossevangens gamle kirke og med disse og flokke af sine sambygdinger drog de straks efter tilbage til Amerika. De fleste med Hylle og Røte reiste til Koshkonong; og i det aar blev alt det bedste land optaget der. Andre reiste til Jefferson Prærie, som ogsaa blev godt bebygget.

Samme aar drog Aad J. Himle paa besøg i hjembygden og fulgte Hylles og Røtes eksempel. Om vaaren 1845 indgik han i ægteskab med Martha Larsdatter Gjerme og drog ligeledes straks efter tilbage med mange udvandrere hvoriblandt svigerforældrene med familie til Amerika. To skibe med udvandrere reiste ogsaa da; men muligens ikke fra Bergen.

Odd Himle med det meste af udvandrerne i 1845 drog til Spring Prærie, Wisconsin, der høsten forud var opdaget af Knut Langeland fra Samnanger. De blev saaledes de egentlige grundlæggere af dette store settlement.

Udvandringen fra Voss fortsatte ogsaa i de etterfølgende aar — dog i lidt mindre skala op til 1850. Men det aar overgik alle tidligere i udvandrerantal, da det i henhold til Nils Lee beløb sig

Peder Ivarson Unde from Vik i Sogn was married to a sister of Skjervheim and to Sjur Ulvunds wife, and had come to America in 1839 on their recommendation. As mentioned, he sent a message with Anders Flage to his brother Ole that he wished to see him in America. In 1843, both Ole and his brother Erik Unde took off along with Erik Ingebrigtson Hove, Ole Anderson and Sjur Tollefson Bruavold, Ole Guldteigen, Hans Dalen and Brita Tisdal

THE FIRST AMERICANS VISIT HOME.

One would have thought that after two shiploads of vossings in 1843 left with emigrants from the relatively not very big Voss, that there might pass a decade before anything similar would happen, like was the case in the Stavanger area but it didn't happen. Contrariwise. The largest number of emigrants in this period left the next year. This had a special basis. Two young bachelors, who had been in America a couple years, in 1843 got the idea to visit their native district. These were Knut J. Hylle and Lars T. Røte. They had spent most of their time in Chicago, but had also visited some of the settlements. At his arrival in 1840, Knut Hylle went to Koshkonong and purchased land. During the winter of 1841, he went to Muskego, while Lars Røte then visited Koshkonong. Røte had also spent time as a sailor on Lake Michigan. Thus, they had seen a bit of America, and their descriptions must have been fascinating. In the spring, on May 8, 1844, they each led a bride to the altar of Vossevangen's old church and with these and a group of their fellow vossings; they soon thereafter left for America. Most of those with Hylle and Røte went to Koshkonong; and that year all the best land was taken there. Others went to Jefferson Prairie, which also was quite built up.

That same year, Aad J. Himle was on a visit home and he followed Hylle and Røte's example. He married Martha Larsdatter Gjerme in the spring of 1845 and likewise came back to America with many other emigrants among whom were his parents-in-law and their families. Two ships of emigrants went then, but possibly not from Bergen.

Odd Himle took most of the emigrants in 1845 to Spring Prairie, Wisconsin, which had been discovered the previous autumn by Knut Langeland from Samnanger. Thus, they became the actual founders of this big settlement.

The emigration from Voss continued in the succeeding years — admittedly on a lesser scale up until 1850. That year exceeded all previous years in emigration numbers, which according to Nils Lee

til ikke mindre end 800. Dette havde, som vi skal komme til ogsaa sin specielle aarsag.

DEN FØRSTE BYGDELAGSFORENING I AMERIKA.

Udvandringen var efter 1845 ogsaa begyndt at øges paa Østlandet og det sydlige Norge — især i Telemarken. Det lod da til at regjeringen i Norge ønskede at faa greie paa, hvordan det gik med disse folk; og det var vel aarsag til, at Adam Løvenskjold, som var de forenede rigers diplomatiske udsending til Amerika i 1847, gjorde en tur til de norske settlementer i Nordvesten. Han tog iland i Milwaukee og besøgte væsentlig settlementerne i Wisconsin. Det ser ikke ud til, at han var til Chicago. Da han kom tilbage til New York skrev han en indberetning til den norske regjering om turen. Denne var i det store og hele et indlæg mod udvandringen og ikke helt paalidelig.

Vossingerne i Chicago, som fik se indberetningen, efterat denvar trykt i de norske blade, kom i harnisk; og følgen var, at i 1848 dannedes den første bygdelagsforening i Amerika med det specielle formaal ved systematisk oplysning, som det sagdes, at rette paa de feilagtige anskuelser, som eksisterede i fedrelandet, angaaende de politiske og religiøse forholde, samt om de hertil emigrerede norske. De kaldte foreningen et Corresponding selskab, Chicago, Illinois. En skrivelse skulde sendes til Voss hver maaned og de skulde søgeat faa svar derfra. Skrivelserne skulde godkjendes af bestyrelsen før den sendtes. Ivar Larson Boe var formand og Endre Tesdal sekretær. Der kjendes til 8 lange artikler, som sendtes. Enkelte er svært radikale. Det ser dog ud til, at de ikke fik noget svar fra Voss og dette var antagelig aarsag til, at tre medlemmer af selskabet, nemlig Steffen Larson Bøe, Knut Ivarson Glimme og Claus Knutson Skjeldal, som skulde skrive eller skrev den niende Artikel, reiste til Voss om høsten 1849. Der har de saa i Vinterens løb nyttet tiden godt med at udbrede sine anskuelser og lovprist Amerika med den følge, som nævnt, at 800 personer fulgte med til Amerika i 1850. Dermed har vel ogsaa korresponderingsselskabet gjort sin nytte foreløbig, og blev kanske opløst. Udvandringen havde nu spredt sig til de omliggende bygder i Hardanger, Sogn, Valders og rimeligvis Hallingdal.

DET VOSSISKE EMIGRATIONSSELSKAB.

Om vaaren 1856 drog de to mest velstaaende vossinger i Amerika nemlig Ivar Larson Bøe og Anders Nelson Brække, paa besøg til sin fødebygd fra Chicago. De havde raad til at vise, hvad man kunde drive det til i Amerika, og gjorde sit bedste. Sandsynligvis fandt de snart ud, at der var mange som gjerne vilde til Amerika; men havde ikke reise-

consisted of no less than 800. This had a special reason, as we shall come to.

THE FIRST BYGDELAG ORGANIZATION IN AMERICA.

The emigration started to increase in east and southern Norway after 1845 — especially in Telemark. The government in Norway wanted to find out how these people were faring; this was the reason that Adam Løvenskjold, who was the United Kingdom's ambassador to America in 1847, made a trip to the Norwegian settlements in the Northwest. He landed in Milwaukee and visited the principal settlements in Wisconsin. It doesn't appear that he went to Chicago. When he got back to New York, he wrote a report to the Norwegian government about the trip. This was largely a contribution against emigration and not completely dependable.

The vossings in Chicago, who got to see the report, because it was printed in the Norwegian newspapers, were infuriated; the result was, that in 1848, they formed the first Bygdelag society whose special objective was a systematic explanation, as is said, to correct the inaccurate opinions extant in the fatherland, regarding the political and religious conditions, as well as the already emigrated Norwegians. They named the organization A Corresponding Society, Chicago, Illinois. A newsletter was to be sent to Voss each month and they would try to get answers in return. The newsletters were to be approved by the management prior to sending. Ivar Larson Boe was president and Endre Tesdal secretary. Eight long articles that were sent are known. Some are quite radical. It appeared that they didn't get any answers from Voss and this was perhaps the reason that three members of the society, namely Steffen Larson Bøe, Knut Ivarson Glimme and Claus Knutson Skjeldal, who were to compose the ninth article, went to Voss in the fall of 1849. In the course of the winter, they well utilized the time to disseminate their opinions and praised America with the result that 800 people followed to America in 1850. With this, the Correspondence Society had achieved its objective and was probably dissolved. The emigration had spread to the surrounding districts in Hardanger, Sogn, Valders and possibly Hallingdal.

THE VOSS EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

In the spring of 1856, the two most prosperous vossings in America, namely Ivar Larson Bøe and Anders Nelson Brække, made a visit to their native district, from Chicago. They had been instructed to show what people could accomplish in America, and tried their hardest. Possibly, they soon learned that there were many people who wanted to go to America; but lacked travel money. After they returned

penge. Efter deres tilbagekomst om høsten blev der i Chicago dannet en forening med det fonnaal at indsamle penge i Amerika for at hjælpe værdige sambygdinger til at udvandre fra Voss. Denne forening blev stiftet den 23de Oktober 1856. Dens konstitution vedtoges paa møde den 13de Nov. Foreningens Navn skulde være Det Vossiske Emigrationsselskab. En tredjedel af de indsamlede penge skulde sendes til Voss; resten skulde sættes ud paa renter. Den 17de november blev følgende embedsmænd valgte: Ivar Larson Bøe, Ordfører; Anders B. Johnson (Lasse-haug) viseordf.; Anders Larson Hage, Skatmester; Endre Nilson Tesdal, sekretær. Desuden valgtes en exekutiv og bestyrende komite, bestaaende af Anders Nilson Brække, John Amundson Hefte og Rognald Haldorson Løne.

Et langt opraab, dateret den 18de dec. og underskrevet af Ivar Bøe og Endre Tesdal udsendtes samme aar. Det ser ud til at selskabet har udfoldet adskillig virksomhed og forsøgt endog at stifte underafdelinger. En saadan blev dannet paa Jefferson Prærie. I 1858 sendte denne ind til hovedlaget 106 dollars, som var samlet der. I de etterfølgende aar udvandrede der ganske mange fra Voss, og sandsynligvis har da flere familier været hjulpne med reisepenge.

BLADET "WOSSINGEN" UDGIVES.

I december maaned 1857 udkom første numer af Wossingen. Det var et bygdelagsorgan, som navnet antyder, udsendt omkring 50 aar før nogen af vore moderne bygdelagsskrifter udkom. Det var beregnet paa at give oplysninger om vossingerne baade paa Voss og i Amerika. Det gjordes tildels ved brevvekslinger mellem slegt og venner, men oftest ved indberetninger fra bladets agenter i de forskjellige settlementer og paa Voss. I sin første redaktionsartikel siger redaktøren "Tillige indser vi, at dette vilde blive et organ hvorigjennem, der kunde gives en mere udbredt oplysning om det Vossiske Emigrationsselskabet, der for omtrent et aar siden dannedes i Chicago og maaske blive et middel til mere almindelig deltagelse."

Det i aaret forud udsendte opraab blev da indtaget igjen i bladet og senere andre artikler. Bladet giver oplysning om, hvem som udvandrede i 1857, '58 og '59 med meget andet og er af stor værdi. Sidste numer udkom i febr. 1860.

MED ERHVERVELSE FØLGER FORPLIGTELSER

Det lakkede saa op til borgerkrigen, som bragte forandrede forholde.

I 50-aarene havde vossingerne spredt sig udover Staterne og dannet flere settlementeer. Først drog

that fall, there was created in Chicago, an association with the objective of collecting money in America to help these deserving fellow vossings to emigrate. This association was founded on October 23, 1856. Its constitution was adopted at a meeting November 13. The association's name would be The Vossing Emigration Society. A third of the collected money should be sent to Voss; the remainder placed out at interest. On November 17, the following officers were elected: Ivar Larson Bøe, chairman; Anders B. Johnson (Lasse-haug) vice-chairman.; Anders Larson Hage, treasurer; Endre Nilson Tesdal, secretary. In addition, an executive and steering committee was elected, consisting of Anders Nilson Brække, John Amundson Hefte and Rognald Haldorson Løne.

A long appeal dated December 18, 1856 and signed by Ivar Bøe and Endre Tesdal was sent out that same year. It appears that the society had put forth a good deal of work and still tried to create subsidiary organizations. Such a one was founded at Jefferson Prairie. They remitted $106.00 to the head society, which they had raised there. In the following years, quite a few families emigrated from Voss, and very likely several families were assisted with travel money.

THE PAPER "WOSSINGEN" IS PUBLISHED.

The first issue of the "Wossingen" was published in December 1857. It was a bygdelag newspaper, as the name indicates, published about 50 years before any of our modern bygdelag newsletters came out. It was intended to give information about vossings in both Voss and America. This was done partly by the exchange of letters between relatives and friends, but most often by reports from the paper's agents in the various settlements and at Voss. In his first editorial, the editor said, "Also we realize that this will be a vehicle by means a wider explanation of The Vossing Emigration Society, which was created about a year ago in Chicago and can be a medium for more general participation".

In the succeeding year, dispatched appeals were included in the paper and later in other articles. The paper gave information about the emigrations in 1857, '58 and '59 with lots more and it is valuable. The last issue was published in February 1860.

WITH ACQUISITION COMES COMMITMENT.

The Civil War slowly approached, and brought changing circumstances.

In the fifties, the vossings had spread out over the states and founded several settlements. First, a

en del til Big Canoe, Iowa. Saa til Trempealeau County, Wis., og derpaa til Olmstead og Dodge co., Minnesota. I 1858 gjorde Bottolf Lunde og broderen Christen Jordalen en tur til nordrekanten af Nebraska og saa over Missouri-floden til de deilige græsgange paa Dakota-siden. Saa reiste de tilbage til Koshkonong og fik en flok landsøgere med sig derfra, og en anden fulgte med, da de drog over Iowa. Disse følger, af hvilke de fleste var vossinger gjorde saa sit indtog i Dakotaerne.

Vossingerne havde erhvervet sig store eiendomme i det nye land og gjorde det godt. De vidste da ogsaa, hvad det gjaldt, naar borgerkrigen kom, og handlede derefter. Vi kjender navnene paa omkring 150, som meldte sig til krigstjeneste; men der var vistnok adskillig flere. Kompani H af det 15de Wisconsin regiment kaldtes Vossekompaniet, men der var vossinger ogsaa i andre kompanier og afdelinger i andre stater. Mange blev igjen paa slagmarkerne.

Dette er da noget af vossingernes udvandringssaga, som maa falde os i tankerne ved hundredaarsmindet.

K. A. Rene.

number of them went to Big Canoe, Iowa, then to Trempealeau County, Wis., and after that to Olmstead and Dodge Counties, Minnesota. Bottolf Lunde and his brother Christen Jordalen made a trek to northern Nebraska then crossed the Missouri River to the beautiful grassy plains on the Dakota side. Then they went back to Koshkonong and got a group of land seekers to follow along when they crossed over Iowa. These wagon trains, of which the majority was vossing, had their influence on the Dakotas.

The vossings had acquired large properties in the new country and were doing well. They also knew what it meant, when the Civil War came, and the business following. We know the names of about 150, who volunteered for military service; but evidently, there were considerably more. Company H of the 15th Wisconsin Regiment was named the Voss Company, but there were vossings in other companies and divisions in other states. Many remained on the battlefield.

This is part of the saga of the emigration of the vossings, which comes to our minds at this centennial.

K. A. Rene.

TANKER VED PLOGEN.

Fra aaret 1844.

Mel.: *Den fineste kone paa stranden.*

Blandt nordmanden var det en hæder
at gjæste i fremmede land;
staaiklædningen var deres glæder,
de indtoge dale og strand.
Nu søges vel fremmede lande,
men ikke paa gammelnorsk vis;
nu fredens stav tages ihænde,
før — sverdet erhvervet dem pris.

Af bygdetyranner har landet,
som driver en mængde herfra.
Før vil vi begraves i vandet,
før vi vil udpantninger ha.
Ove Jer, I sorte munkhuer,
I adskilt har mangen god ven.

THOUGHTS BY THE PLOW.

From the year 1844.

Mel.: *The nicest wife in the Strand.*

Among the Norwegians, it was an honor
to dine in strange countries;
Steel clothing was their delight,
they captured the valleys and beaches.
Now they seek strange lands,
But not in the Old Norwegian manner
Now the staff of freedom is in hand.
Before —, the sword earned them praise.

The countryside has despots,
Which drive many away?
Before we are buried in the water,
before we will have foreclosure.
Masters, in black monk's hoods,
in isolation we have many good friends.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Med paven rescripter I truer;
Tenk, engang i lønnes igjen! *)

Kan aager, det uhyre hemmes,
bortjages fra land og fra strand?
bankørers procenter lidt tæmmes,
der skrækker den tænkende mand.
Det bygselgods hædrer ei landet, **)
gjør odelsmand mager og bleg. —•
Den nidingsdaad være forbandet:
"at vi aldrig vove en præk!"

Kan freden vedvare i norden,
og friheden her holde hus?
Med flid vil vi dyrke paa jorden,
kun trætte udtømme vort krus.
Torvmosen og frugtbar kan blive
ved brænding, ved kalk og ved sand.
Tørbakken vi bedre og trive
ved paafør af muld og af vand.

En ting vil jeg presten advare:
Hold aldrigen selskab for stor.
Vor Christendom staar da i fare.
— Pantet husmand ser da hen paa dit bord.
Der ligger min sau nu smørbræ'et,
min gryta staar koka paa sous,
mens jeg gnaver barken af træet,
og bodna mi ganga klædlaus.

Tidt sættes den firkantet flaske
paa prestens velsignede bord.
Den lokke skal korn i aske
fra bondens høist sparsomme jord.

———

*) Ved at læse den hellige skrift, finder du ikke, at kristendommens store stifter, evighedens store konge, befalede apostlene at holde udpantning hos dem, der nyde understøttelse af fattigvæsenet, eller hos oldinge, der ei formaa at bære deres egen burde. (Forf. anm.)

**) Hvor findes mere udpinte gaarde og mere forsultede bønder end paa den benificerede gods? Den gamle odel maatte gaa i caution for den elendige ny med den store jordeafgift, samt tage del i dens byrder. Og endnu skal den hæderllge gamle odel hæves, og agtværdige bondefamilier forvandles til betlerhorder!

But the pope's proscriptions threaten;
think, to be in debt again! *)

Can usury, the enormous inhibition,
Be chased from the land and from shore?
The bankers' percents can be controlled a little,
there where a thinking man complains.
The lease property is scoffed at in this country,**)
making the heir shriveled and pale.—
The dastardly deed be accursed:
"that we never meander a sermon!"

Can peace persist in the north,
and freedom live here?
With diligence, we will till the soil,
only fatigue can empty our reserve.
Mossy sod and productivity we achieve
with burning, with lime and with sand.
The drying slope we improve and thrive
caused by mold and by water.

One thing I want to caution the minister:
Don't have your parties too big.
Our Christianity is in danger.
— mortgaged tenant look at your table.
There lies my sheep, now a sandwich,
My kettle stands cooking sauce,
While I gnaw the bark of trees
And my children are without clothes.

Often is set the four cornered flask
on the minister's blessed table.
It attracts grain in the ashes
from the farmer's scantiest soil.

———

*) By reading the holy scripture, you will not find that Christianity's main founders, the kings of eternity, commanded the Apostles to foreclose on they, who needed support from Welfare, or on the elderly, who are barely capable of carrying their own share.
(Anon.)

**) Where can be found tattered farms and farmers that are more famished then on beneficert property (farms whose income goes to the church)? The old primogeniture law had to go in bond for the miserable new with its large tax, as well as taking its burden. And now, the mocked old practice is discarded, and legal farm families are turned into beggars.

Men kommer en bonde og siger:
"Jeg betaler retfærdigt og sandt;"
da venligt han kaldes en gnier,
en usling, en skurk og en fant.

Her sirup ei tappes af træer,
men birken giver god saft;
Ei sukkerrør gror paa prærier;
dyrk havre! den giver dig kraft.
Naar jordmonet først er godt blandet, —
ved brækningen frelst fra ukrud,
og grøfter befrier det fra vandet,
besaa det med hvete og rug.

Uagtet vel ingen kan sige:
Mit jordmon har været mig god;
norsk mod bør dog aldrigen svige;
men sten maa bortryddes for fod
og jorden planeres og pløies,
sat grøftningsmaskiner istand;
ved myr da vort øie fornøies,
der forhen stod sort udaf vand.

Nu, skal Norges odel bortkastes
og alting blive skalløst,
og kongernes love høit lastes;
lovtrækkere være vor trøst?
Nu er det paa tiden at vaagne
for fribaaren odelsmands søn,
lidt dæmpe høitsportlede løgne, —-
frit valg, og hver embedsmands løn!

* * *

Se Engelands stormagt er vorden
ved Cromwells navnkundige lov:
"Mit folk maa ei seile rundt jorden
i udenlands byggede skrov.
Hver sømand bør kjende sin seiler,
hvorpaa han vil vove sit liv,
hver jordbruger kjende sin ager
og soldaten prøve sin kniv!"

I Østen Czar Peter regjerte,
godt styrte det russiske folk;
Arbeidsomhed laa ham paa hjerte,

But if a farmer comes and says:
"I pay justly and true";
then jocularly he is called a tightwad,
a scoundrel, a villain and a tramp.

Here sap is tapped from trees,
But the birch gives good juice:
A sugar pipe grows on the prairies:
raise oats! It gives you strength.
When the soil's strength is mixed, —
With the tilling, it saves from weeds,
And ditches get rid of the water,
Sow with wheat and with rye.

Although no one can say:
The soil's strength has been good to me;
Norwegian courage must then never weaken;
But stones must be cleared from our footing
And the soil leveled and plowed
The ditching machine was ready;
By the marshland pleases our eye,
where earlier the black came out of water.

Now, should Norway's heritage be discarded
and everything be released,
and the king's law be loudly loaded;
chicanery be our comfort?
Now is the time to venture
For freeborn primogeniture's son,
Some damping of the loud lies, —
free choice, and each official's pay.

* * *

See England's might has become
With Cromwell's renowned law:
”My people have sailed round the world
in foreign built carcass.
each sailor must know his own sail.
Upon which to risk his life
Each farmer knows his fields
And the soldier tests his blade!”

In the east Czar Peter reigned,
leading the Russian people;
work lay near to his heart,

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

dovne munke fik duelig svolk.
Han dannede dem til soldater,
saa maatte de tjene sit brød;
men helsløse gamle krabater
fik ophold og led ingen nød.

Gamle Bonde han mødte paa tinge
bevæbnet og valgte sin drot.
Da var nordmandskraft ikke ringe;
han værnede øerne godt.
Saa kom de forfinede sæder;
— nu bonde, du taler ei høit. —
Vi sank, og forfedrenes hæder
sank under, som guld i en pøit.

Ugjerne jeg vilde bebreide,
at nordmand nu har ikke mod.
Vi tør ei se tyskerne vrede,
langt mindre se voldsmandens blod.
Nu maa vore danske fostbrødre
selv kjæmpe i tynde geled.
I enighed stod vore fædre,
paa Lyrskog slog venderne ned.

Rust aldrig i krig vore vaaben,
eiheller i freden vor plog!
Kong David var salvet fra oven,
dog kjækt han sin fiende slog.
Sit odels og frihedens rige
forsvarte han altid som mand;
hans lovsang lød høit udi krige;
Gud selv stod som skjold for hans land.

Det tror jeg: Elsk bonde dit Norge;
arbeid paa din odel med flid;
grav grøfter, ryd urer, byg borge,
saa lever du vel al din tid.
Saa ædelt du lande da vinder,
som de gamle ved sværdet vandt land;
sterke muskler i armen du finder
og lever en hundredaars mand.

S. M. Bakketun.

Lazy monks got goodly thrashings.
He turned them into soldiers,
then they had to earn their keep;
but unhealthy old rascals
got support and suffered no need.

The old farmer met at the court
Armed and chose his king.
Then northman's power wasn't feeble;
He guarded his islands well.
Then came the delicate offspring;
— now farmer, you talk of ambition. —
We sank, and the honor of our progenitors
Sank under, like gold in a puddle.

Reluctantly would I blame,
that Norwegians didn't have courage.
We dared to see the Germans turn,
much less than see the assailant's blood
Now must our Danish foster brothers
themselves fighting in thin ranks.
Our forefathers stood united,
At Lyrskog, they slew the turncoats.

Don't let our weapons rust in war
Nor in peace, our plows!
King David was saved from the furnace,
But slew his enemies courageously.
His heritage and his freedom kingdom
Were defended always to a man;
His anthem sounded loud in the battle;
God himself was a shield for his country.

I believe: farmers, love your Norway;
Work on your property with diligence;
dig ditches, clear skrees, build strongholds,
then you will live well all your time.
So honor the land you have won,
as they with swords won the country,
you'll find strong muscles in your arms
and you'll be man of the century.

S. M. Bakketun.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

EN AMERIKAREISE I 1841.

Brev fraktureret af Lars N. Nesheim.

Til kjære forældre og søskende og slegtninger og gode venner!

N.B. Hvor der staar nævnt grader i brevet, da er det saaledes fra Bergen i Norge til Boston i Amerika 44 grader, og hver grad indeholder 15 geografiske mil eller 10 norske mil.

Efter løfte tager vi os den frihed at skrive Eder til, om hvorledes det har gaaet os, siden vi forlod Bergen. Vi gik ud ifra Bergen den 8de august dette aar og havde god vind i 8 dage og seilede nord imellem Skotland og Færøerne. Siden blæste en storm ifra vest, som vedvarede uafladelig i 3—4 dage. Da drev vi tilbage 5—6 grader. Under samme stormvind bræktes løs en tyk jernlæk, hvori bogsprædet var fæstet til galionen og skuden fik læk paa sig, saaat mange maatte staa ved pumpen næsten bestandig for at holde skuden læns. Da hviskede en mig i ørene under 4 øine. Hvis ikke stormen snart gav sig, da nødes vi til at kaste endel af jernlasten for at frelse livet. Den ote morgen blev vinden saa meget stil, at man fik opdrage seil og sætte dem nogenlunde istand igjen. Siden kjæmpede vi det meste med liden vind — tildels storm, og tildels god vind. En nat bræktes ind noget af skanse-klædningen paa styrbord siden og brækte af en tyk jernkrog i en kabel. — Da raabte kapteinen med en forvirret rask stemme: "Åa hjelp os til at hugge riggen af skuden." Riggen fik vi snart af uden at skade skuden. To ankere med jernkjættinger og en med Kabellinen blev straks udkastede. Under samme arbeide faldt Colbein Vestreims gode hugøx i søen. Da vandet der var saa lavt overalt, og det brækkede mere end paa dybet, saa laa vi der ganske sikker under haabets anker. Fredags morgen den Ste oktober kom en grønmalet fiskeslup til os, som trak os l norsk mil ind paa en havn, hvor vi maatte lægge os til anker paa 3½ favn dybt vand — en halv mil fra en liden fiskeby, som heder Velflit; og da havde vi 10 norske mil til Boston. Da skikkede kapteinen styrmanden til Boston for at faa en dampbaad til at trække os ind til Boston, men kom igjen uden dampbaad, fordi de store dampbaade, der var, havde sine visse ture at gaa, og kunde derfor ikke faa tid at hente os. De andre var saa smaa, at de ikke kunde vove sig til at trække saa stort og tungt fartøi saa langt ud af havet. Derfor maatte kapteinen begynde at klarke op igjen saameget master, at han kunde bjerge sig ind til Boston med føielig vind. Medens vi laa i bemeldte havn, fik vi anledning til at ro iland og kjøbte os poteter, melk, æbler og tobak, alt fik vi for taalelig pris, undtagen poteterne. De var dyre og ikke gode; men melken var overmaade gode og

AN AMERICA TRIP IN 1841.

Letter copied in Gothic script by Lars N. Nesheim.

To my dear parents, siblings, relatives and good friends!

N. B. where the term degree is used in the letter, then you must understand that it is 44 degrees from Bergen in Norway to Boston in America, and each degree contains 15 geographic miles or 10 Norwegian miles.

According to our promise, we are taking the peace of writing you, how we are doing since we left Bergen. We left from Bergen on August 8 this year and had good wind for 8 days and sailed north between Scotland and the Faroes. Since, there has been a gale from the west incessantly for 3-4 days. We went backwards 5-6 degrees. During the stormy gale, a thick iron link broke loose, from where the bowsprit was fastened to the keel and the vessel developed a leak, so that many had to man the pumps almost continually to keep the vessel running downwind. Then one whispered to me privately; if the storm didn't ease off soon, we would have to throw the load of scrap iron in order to save our lives. On the eighth morning, the wind quieted so the crew could raise sails and get them reasonably fitted again. Subsequently, we struggled with little wind — sometimes storm, sometimes good wind. One night some of the quarterdeck on the starboard side collapsed and broke a thick iron hook on a cable. Then the captain yelled with a quick, confused voice, "Oh, help us chop the rigging off the vessel". We soon got the rigging off without damage to the ship. During this work, Colbein Vestreim's good timber ax fell in the ocean. Since the water was so shallow everywhere, and the waves were bigger than in the depths, we lay quite secure at anchor and hoped. Friday morning, the 8th of October, a green painted fishing sloop approached us and hauled us one Norwegian mile into a harbor where we lay at anchor at 3½ fathoms depth — a half mile from a little fishing village named Velflit; and we were 10 Norwegian miles from Boston. The captain sent the mate to Boston to get a steamboat to pull us in to Boston, but he came back without one because the big steamboats that were there had their tours to sail and couldn't find time to fetch us. The others were too small that they could not risk pulling so large a vessel so far out in the ocean. Therefore, the captain had to start jurying up enough mast and spars so he could save the vessel with a favorable wind. While we lay in the described haven, we had a chance to row to land and buy ourselves potatoes, milk, apples and tobacco, all for reasonable prices, except the potatoes. They were expensive and not good, but the milk was

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

æbler. Kagetobakken var uden stilk og smagte som honning imod, som det var, det som vi kjøbte i Bergen.

Landet der var bedækket med stor og overmaade prægtig skov af alle sorter, som er i Norge, samt indianerkorn, som saa ud som erter.

Medens vi laa i bemeldte havn, kom en orlogsmand som stedse krydsede langs Kysten ved Boston for at holde rent for røvere seilende til os, og fortæller os, at han havde fundet imellem 80 og 90 fartøier drevne paa land og imellem 70 og 80 mennesker (døde?) ved strandbredden, hvoriblandt var et fruentimmer og et barn ved samme kyst. Tre mænd havde han fundet paa vrag, som blev frelste. Alt var i den bemeldte orkan. Man sagde, at der ikke havde været saadan storm paa 20 aar, ja, ikke i mands minde.

Vi ligger her ved Velflit havn. Nu ville vi føre til noget om madvarerne og søsygen, fordi vi kan ikke slutte brevet, før vi kommer til Boston. I henseende til søsygen, da havde vi alle lidt noget deraf; men det var ingen farlig eller streng sygdom. Den var eftersom vinden blæste, mer eller mindre. Da vi forlod kysten ved Norge og skuden begyndte at hæve sig paa bølgerne, begyndte det at hæve sig i livet, og straks maatte man brække op, undtagen Knut Bøe, Niels Viche og Gudvæ Gilderhus. Det var ligesom man har drukket sig et rus paa, at saasnart man havde kastet op, faldt man i afmagt; og inden en god slummer saa følte man vel ikke nogen smerte, saalænge man laa fast i sengen. Men saasnart man stod paa fod og vinden blæste meget, maatte man brække sig igjen. Endel slap at brække sig mere end en gang. Andre maatte brække sig flere gange, naar vinden blæste sterkt snart til den ene, snart til den anden side, og helst naar den hævede sig op og ned paa de store bølger. Søen gaar ligesom fjeldklipper. Men naar vinden var føielig, var alle paa fod og spiste sine fulde maaltider. Børn følte mindst til søsygen.

Den mad der smagte bedst under søsygen, var saadan mad, som holdt livet aabent; tørre rugkavringer med lidt smør og sirup var gode, og øl med lidt sirup i; god spegesild og poteter; godt spegekjød med grynvelling til, og melk-ost, lidt Hofmandsdraaber og noget engelsk salt. Forstoppelse af fed og sød mad gjorde mere ondt end godt og smagte bittert under søsygen.

De madvarer man maa tage med sig, og som staar sig bedst paa søen, er til hver voksen person omtrent et pund smør, 8 lemmer godt faarekjød, et pund godt flesk af et laar, og nogen maar-pølse. Alt maa I forvare vel og være godt indtørrede. Bygmel i en god hid, 200 leiver dygtigt stegt fladbrød af bygmel med lidt rugmel i. For nogle skilling i tørre rugkavringer, nogen god gammel-ost. Madvarerne forvaredes i tørre, gode kar, saa at søtrækken ikke faar virke paa

exceptionally good. The "cake" tobacco was stemmed and tasted like honey, as compared with what we bought in Bergen.

The country is covered with big and extremely grand forest with all types of trees, like in Norway, and Indian corn that look like peas.

While we lay at the aforesaid harbor, a naval man who continually patrolled the coast by Boston to keep it free of pirates, came sailing up to us, and told us that he had found between 80 and 90 vessels that had been driven to and between 70 and 80 people (dead?) along the shore, among whom was a female and a child by the same coast. He had found three men on a wreck, who were saved. All had been in the aforesaid hurricane. They said that there hadn't been such a storm for 20 years, yes, not in memory.

We are lying here at Velflit harbor. Now we would like to get something for food and for the seasickness, so we can't quit this letter before we get to Boston, anyway. Regarding the seasickness, which we all have had little of; it isn't a severe or dangerous sickness. It happened after the wind blew, more or less. When we left the coast of Norway and the vessel started to heave itself on the waves, it started to raise at the waist, and soon a person would throw up, except Knut Bøe, Niels Viche and Gudvæ Gilderhus. It was as if one got drunk, and soon one threw up, then became very weak and after a good nap one would feel OK, not any pain, as long as one stayed in bed. But if one got up and the wind blew a lot one would vomit again. Several didn't vomit more than one time. Others vomited several times when the wind blew to one side, then the other and particularly when the ship went up and down on the big waves. The sea looks like mountain ranges. But when the wind is favorable, everyone got up and ate full meals. Children felt seasickness the least.

The food that tasted best during seasickness, was such food as would keep the belly open; dry rye crisp with a little butter and syrup was good, and beer with syrup added, good smoked herring and potatoes, good dried meat with rice-milk soup, and cottage cheese, some Hoffman drops and some English salt. Ingestion of fat or sweet food did more harm than good and tasted bitter during seasickness.

The foodstuff one should take along and that serve best at sea are, for every grown person, about a pound of butter, 8 lems of good mutton, a pound of side pork and some marrow sausage. You must prepare everything in advance and it must be well-dried. Oat flour is good here, 200 leaves of nicely cooked flatbrød of barley flour with a little rye flour in them. Get a few shillings worth of dry ryecrisp, some good gammelost (goatcheese). The foodstuffs must be preserved in good, dry containers so the sea

den; saa staar den sig godt, men faar søtrækken virke paa den, bliver de slimagtige, og som de skulde have været gjennemtrængte med tran. Et anker friskt, surt og froset brim. Det staar sig godt, naar det bliver flittigt oprørt daglig; og noget melk fri for vand, staar sig længe; lidt god spegesild, 3 asker poteter, noget tørfisk eller kværker, et anker godt humlet øl — vel tilproppet paa godt kar, en potte vinædik til at forfriske vandet med til drikke, og 2 pæler sirup, noget tørt salt til at gjøre lage paa smørret. Man maa forsyne sig med gode presenninger over tøiet, at det ikke kommer vand paa (det paa) skibet; fordi ellers trækker fugtigheden i madvarerne, og da ville de snart blive udskjemte. Man maa være forsynet med sække til at tage sit tøi i, naar man stiger iland i Amerika, og afsende alle skrabekjørold for at spare paa skydsudgifterne op igjennem landet. De kan have med sig de fornødne klædeskister, som maa være haandtlig, tynd og godt malet; samt forsyne sig med gode vinterklæder, gode støvler og træsko paa søen, fordi søen skyller ofte paa dækket. Emigranterne maa se nøie til at følge paa et sterkt, godt og ei forlastet skib; duelig og praktiseret kaptein til følgesmand og —

* * *

Ovenfor gjengivne brev har mistet slutningen tilligemed underskriften, saa vi kan kun gjøre os en formodning om resten og hvem forfatteren er; men vi tager dog neppe feil ved at antage, at det er skrevet af Lars J. Møen, som var med paa skibet og hvis stil det ligner.

Paa samme skib var ogsaa Anders N. Lie med hustru og søn Nils, som da ikke var aarsgammel. Anders Lie har fortalt, at de fulgte med et gammelt skib, lastet med jern fra Sverige. Før det kom til Bergen fik det skade og laa der i 13 uger under reparation. Til Amerika var der med 17 passagerer. Det gik bra indtil de havde været paa søen i 8 uger og troede at skimte den yderste fyr udenfor Boston, da den svære storm røg op og varede til mandags morgen. Der var ingen anden redning end at afhugge master og taugværk, som med alt ovenpaa dækket gik paa søen. Saa laa de udfor Boston i 3 Uger, før de kom iland. – Se forøvrigt Lars J. Møens brev i "Vossingen" no. 4, 4de aarg. —Red.

— Bryngel K. Rokne, Wallingford, Ia., som vil blive 92 aar den 15de april førstk. skriver, at han undres paa idet præsident-valget nu er over, hvormange vosser har stemt paa 18 præsident kandidater som han. Da det republikanske parti dannedes i 1856 stemte han paa general Freemont og siden paa de andre republikanske kandidater, sidst med de saakaldte progressive. Han er vel alene om det.

currents won't affect them, then you will be all right, but if the sea currents affect them, they will get slimy, and like they have been soaked in cod liver oil. One misses fresh, sour and frozen brim. It is real good when it is mixed up daily; with some milk, free of water, satisfies; some good smoked herring, 3 bowls of potatoes, some dried fish, and one misses good hops beer — well sealed in a good container, a pot of wine vinegar to freshen up the drinking water, and a pint of syrup, some dry salt to make layer on the butter. One must provide himself with good tarpaulins over the clothes, so there doesn't get water on them on the ship; otherwise, moisture will get in the foodstuffs and then they will soon spoil. One must be satisfied to carry one's clothes in bags, when one disembarks in America, and ship all lesser items, in order to save on travel costs up through the country. You may have with you the required clothing chests, which must be hand carried, solid and weighed; and provide yourself with good winter clothes, good boots and wooden shoes at sea, because the sea often washes across the deck. The emigrants must be careful to travel on a strong, good and well loaded ship; a capable and experienced captain as a leader and —

* * *

The above-reproduced letter has lost its ending along with the signature, so we can only presume the remainder or who the author may be; but we most likely aren't wrong when we assume it to be written by Lars J. Møen, who was on the trip and whose style it resembles

Anders N. Lie with his wife and son Nils, who wasn't a year old, were on the same vessel. Anders Lie has told that they sailed on an old ship, loaded with iron from Sweden. Before it got to Bergen, it was damaged and it lay there 13 weeks for repairs. Seventeen passengers sailed for America. It went fine until they had been at sea 8 weeks and thought they could dimly see the outermost lighthouse light outside Boston, when the big hurricane raged until Monday morning. To save themselves, they had to chop off the masts and the rigging, which went into the sea along with everything else on deck. They lay outside Boston for 3 weeks before they landed. —. See above Lars J. Møen's letter in "Vossingen" no. 4, 4th year. —Ed.

— Bryngel K. Rokne, Wallingford, IA, who will become 92 years April 15, writes that he wonders, now that the election is over, how many vossings have voted for 18 presidential candidates like he has. When the Republican Party was founded in 1856, he voted for General Fremont and since for the other republican candidates, except the last when he voted with the so-called Progressives. He is most likely alone in this.

EN TAKKESANG TIL MOR NORGE.

Mel.: *Blandt alle lande i øst og vest.*

Kom lad os synge en liden sang,
Den handle vil om vort fædreland;
Den gamle lære: vi mor skal ære,
Det er vor trang.

Modtag vor tak da du gamle mor;
Vi bør ei takke med bare ord
for silkefanen — den gave kjære,
som er saa stor.

Den fødebygd i det fjerne nord.
Det gi vet har vore fædre jord,
vor barnelære og alt det kjære,
vi fik af mor.

Vi længes hjem til din kjære strand
at nynne der paa vor lille sang—
de barneminder, som ei forsvinder
den tiden lang.

Afskedsstunden var meget tung
for alle gamle saavel som ung.
De glade dage, vi lod tilbage
hos gamle mor.

Kom lad os ære vor gamle mor.
Den arv hun gav os, ja den var stor.
Den gode lære: Vi tro skal være,
var hendes ord.

Vort bygdelag med sit norske flag
vil glæde os paa en junidag,
og minde mane, som vor egen fane:
Holdt frem vort lag!

Styrke A. Kvitne.

SONG OF THANKS FOR MOTHER NORWAY.

Mel.: *Among All Lands in East and West.*

Come; let us sing a little song.
That deals with our fatherland:
The old learning: we must honor mother,
That is our want.

Receive our thanks then, old mother
we thank simply with words
for the silk banner — that dear gift,
that is so important.

The place of our birth in the far north.
That we know is our fatherland,
childhood rearing and all that's dear,
We got from mother.

We are homesick for your dear shore
To hum our little song there—
childhood memories, as they are lost
in the long time.

Departure time was mighty heavy
for the old as well as the young.
Those happy days, we were fond of
back with old mother.

Come let us honor our old mother
The heritage she gave us, yes, it was big.
The good teaching: we believe
to have been, her word.

Our lag with its Norwegian flag
will gladden us one June day,
and urge memories, as our banner:
carry forth our lag!

Styrke A. Kvitne.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

AFSKRIFT AF ET BREVSOM VAR INDFØRT I MORGENBLADENE 1842

———

Efter et i Tiden indført brev fra New York af 14de september 1842, meddeles følgende beretning om nogle udvandrede, som afgik fra ladepladsen Langesund, beliggende 2½ mil fra staden Skien, Bamble Prestegjeld i Norge. De udgik derfra den 18de juni d. a. mod en fragt af 6 spesidaler for hver voksen person; ukomformerede det halve, og diebørn frit; ankom til staden Havre i Frankrog den 12te juli, og blev akkorderet med kaptein Spense, førende skibet "Tyskine", hjemmehørende i New York, om at betale 40 france eller 7 dollars fra Havre til New York for hver person, diebørn frit, og fri for landgangspenger. De forlod Havre den 28de samme m. med god vind og ankom friske og vel fornøiede til New York den 5te september, hvor de henvendte sig til styrmand Peder Christensen og Christian Vold, begge fra Drammen, ved hvis velvillige medvirkning, de blev akkorderede om at betale 8 dollars for hver voxen person, ukonfirmerede det halve og diebørn samt tøi frit, for at gaa med dampbaad fra New York til Milwaukee i Wisconsin. Dette er den billigste fragt man har hørt. Brevskriveren tilraader derfor, at de af deres landsmænd, der ville reise til Amerika, at gaa over til Havre, og der gjøre akkord om reisen til New York, saasom derfra næsten daglig afgaar skibe, som høre hjemme i New York, og er gode og hurtig-seilende, ligesom kapteinerne er billige og besæt-ningen gode og tjenstvillige mennesker. Endvidere bemærkes, at man ved ankomsten til kvarantæne pladsen i New York ikke maa gjøre nogensomhelst akkord ombord i de skibe man er komne med; men straks gaa iland for selv at efterhøre priserne, der er meget forskjellige, saasom der findes mange bedragere, endog blandt vore derværende lands-mænd. De anbefales i denne henseende at henvende sig til de ovennævnte personer, styrmand Peder Christen og Christian Vold, der begge nu er bosatte i New York, og hvis uinteresserede opførsel, de ikke noksom kunne rose. Derimod omtales Kaptein Smith Overveien og Kaptein Ankerson mindre fordelagtigt, idet disse i mere og mindre grad beskyldes for at have lukreret paa deres passagerers bekostning, saavel ved at tage høiere fragt af dem, som ved mindre samvittighedsfuldt at have sørget for deres videre befordring op i landet.

* * *

Disse aviser, som jeg har taget afskrift af, var mig tilsendte fra Ulvik, fra Klokker Arne Bryngelson Leqve.

Fragturet af Lars Nielson Nesheim.

COPY OF A LETTER THAT WAS MADE KNOWN IN THE MORGENBLAD IN 1842.

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From the Times, the introduced letter from New York of the 14th of September 1842 is shared with the following account of some emigrants that departed from the port of Langesund, located 2 ½ miles from the city of Skien, Bamble Parish in Norway. They left from there on June 18 the same year, for a cost of 6 Speciedalers for each adult, unconfirmed, half, and unweaned babies, free; arriving at the city of Havre in France the 12th of July, and reached an agreement with Captain Spense, commanding the ship "Tyskine", out of New York, to pay 49 francs or 7 dollars from Havre to New York for each person, unweaned babies, free, and no disembarking charge. They left Havre on July 28, with a good wind and arrived healthy and satisfied in New York September 5, where they approached Mates Peder Christensen and Christian Vold, both from Drammen, with whose friendly cooperation they agreed to pay 8 dollars for each adult person, unconfirmed, half and unweaned babies and baggage free, to travel by steamboat from New York to Milwaukee in Wisconsin. This is the cheapest fare we have heard of. The letter writer, therefore recommends that those of their countrymen who wish to travel to America, to go to Havre, and there to bargain for a trip to New York, since there are ships leaving almost daily, that have New York as their home port, and are good and fast sailing, like their captains, they are inexpensive and the crew is of good and brisk people. He further notes that when one has arrived at the quarantine place in New York, not to make any agreement on board the ship you have come with; but disembark soon to study the prices, which are variable. Many swindlers are there, even among the countrymen there. You are commended to seek Mates Peder Christensen and Christian Vold, both of whom are now living in New York, and of whose unbiased behavior couldn't be praised enough. Contrariwise, he describes Captain Smith Overveien and Captain Ankerson as less dependable, in that they are more or less guilty of profiting at their passenger's expense in that they took higher freight costs from them and with less conscience would have arranged their further transportation up the country.

* * *

These papers, from which I have taken transcripts, were sent to me from Ulvik, from Precentor Arne Bryngelson Leqve.

Copied by Lars Nielson Nesheim.

———

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

Mrs. Carrie Lewis, hvis vossenavn var Kari Hjembære, enke efter Martin Lewis (Kolve), døde den 29de jan. 1924 i The White Hospital, Los Angeles, Californien, og blev begraven i Primrose, Wis., den 6te febr. Hun var født paa Hjembære, Voss, den 26de dec. 1850, kom i ung alder til Amerika, blev i 1880 gift med Martin Larson Kolve af Primrose, Wis. Drev som jordbrugerfolk i Primrose til 1904, da de flyttet til Mt. Horeb, Wis. Martin døde i 1906. I 1922 reiste hun til sin datter Mrs. C. H. Schroeder i Los Angeles. Hun havde 5 børn, af hvilke tre døde i barnealderen. En datter Dina (Mrs. Henry Peterson) døde 1918. Foruden datteren, Mrs. Schroeder, overleves hun af 2 søstre i Amerika, nemlig Mrs. Knut Murkve af Madison, Wis. og Mrs. Charley Johnson, Buxton, N". Dak. samt 3 brødre, Endre, Asle og Anders paa Voss. Hun overleves ogsaa af 5 børnebørn.

* * *

Ole J. Harvey, Sr., født i Evanger, Norge, den 25de april 1847, udvandrede i ti-aarsalderen med sine forældre Jacob og Brita (f. Børgo) Horveid; bosatte sig paa Spring Prærie i Leeds township, Columbia, co., Wis., hvor hans forældre i 1860 kjøbte sig et jordbrug; forblev hos forældrene til 1870, da han indgik i ægteskab med Caroline Kvatum og bosatte sig paa en 120 acres farm, som han kjøbte, og som laa ved siden af faderens. Han havde der sit hjem til sin død, der indtraf efter et par aars sygelighed den 25de mai 1924. I sit ægteskab med Caroline Kvatum havde han 4 børn, af hvilke to lever, nemlig Ole og Jacob som bor i Hampton township samme county. Carolina døde i 1876, og i 1881 indgik han i ægteskab med Ranvei Lee. De fik 8 børn af hvilke tre lever, nemlig Anna (Mrs. Andrew Meyer af Leeds.) Bennie og Mathilda. Ranvei døde i 1903.

Ole Harvey, Sr., stedtes til hvile paa Spring Prærie kirkegaard. Han tilhørte Spring Prærie lutherske kirke fra han kom til Amerika til sin død og var en agtet og afholdt mand saavel i menigheden som i sin nabokreds. Tre søstre og en bror overlever ham ogsaa, nemlig: Mrs. Lars Harvey og Mrs. Ole Herfindahl af Benson, Minn., samt Mrs. Knut Anfinson og Ole Harvey, Jr., af Spring Prærie.

* * *

Mrs. Amund O. Selje, f. Johnson (Gnolden) af Morrisonville. Wis., som var en datterdatter af Ole K. Rongo, nybygger paa Spring Prærie, afgik ved døden den 12te oktober sidstleden. Hun var født paa Spring Prærie, blev i 1892 gift med Amund Selje,

DEATHS IN AMERICA.

Mrs. Carrie Lewis, whose Voss name was Kari Hjembære, widow of Martin Lewis (Kolve), died January 29, 1924 in The White Hospital, Los Angeles, California, and was buried at Primrose, WI, the 6th of February. She was born at Hjembære, Voss, December 26, 1850, came at a young age to America, was married in 1880 to Martin Larson Kolve of Primrose, WI. They farmed at Primrose until 1904, when they moved de to Mt. Horeb, WI. Martin died in 1906. In 1922, she moved to her daughter Mrs. C. H. Schroeder in Los Angeles. She had 5 children, of whom three died as children. One daughter Dina (Mrs. Henry Peterson) died in 1918. Besides her daughter, Mrs. Schroeder is survived by 2 sisters in Amerika, namely Mrs. Knut Murkve of Madison, WI and Mrs. Charley Johnson, Buxton, ND as well as 3 brothers, Endre, Asle and Anders at Voss. She is survived also by five grandchildren.

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Ole J. Harvey, Sr., born in Evanger, Norway, April 25, 1847, emigrated at age ten with his parents, Jacob and Brita (neé Børgo) Horveid; they settled at Spring Prairie in Leeds Township, Columbia Co. WI, where his parents bought a farm in 1860; he remained with his parents until 1870 when he entered matrimony with Caroline Kvatum and settled on a 120 acre farm he bought which lay alongside his father's. He had his home there until his death which occurred after an illness of a couple years on May 25, 1924. In his marriage with Caroline Kvatum, they had four children, of whom two live, namely Ole and Jacob, who live in Hampton Township, same county. Carolina died in 1876, and in 1881, he married Ranvei Lee. They had eight children of whom three live, namely Anna (Mrs. Andrew Meyer of Leeds), Bennie and Mathilda. Ranvei died in 1903.

Ole Harvey, Sr., was laid to rest in Spring Prairie Cemetery. He belonged to the Spring Prairie Lutheran Church from the time he came to America until his death and was a respected and sober man in his congregation as well as in his neighborhood. He is survived by three sisters and a brother, namely: Mrs. Lars Harvey and Mrs. Ole Herfindahl of Benson, Minn., as well as Mrs. Knut Anfinson and Ole Harvey, Jr., of Spring Prairie

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Mrs. Amund O. Selje, neé Johnson (Gnolden) of Morrisonville. WI, who was a daughter's daughter of Ole K. Rongo, pioneer at Spring Prairie, died October 12, last. She was born at Spring Prairie, was in 1892 married with Amund Selje, vossestranding,

vossestrænding, og har været bosat paa et jordbrug ved Morrisonville. Hun overleves af sin mand og flere børn.

* * *

Siver Peter Egdtvedt, en af de gamle nybyggere ved Stoughton, Wis., er afgaaet ved døden i Seattle, Wash., hvor han har boet siden 1911. Han var født paa Vossestranden i 1839 og var søn af Peder og Ingerid Egdtvedt, der kom til Amerika med familie i 1844 og bosatte sig ved Stoughton, Wis., hvor sønnen vokste op og senere var bosat. Han efterlader sig hustru Marie og 6 børn: Mrs. Jennie Hale, Milwaukee, Wis., Mrs. Louise Bentley, Seattle, Samuel Egdtvedt, Janesville, Wis., Mrs. Myrtle Cunningham, Seattle, og Clare Egdtvedt, Seattle, samt en bror, Charles Egdtvedt, Racine, Wis.

* * *

John S. Prescott, Deerfield, Wis., afgik ved døden den 21de dec. sidstleden. Han var født i Deerfield township den 5te dec. 1859 og var søn af Anders Anfinson Prestegaard, som kom til Amerika i 1845 og var en af nybyggerne i Deerfield. John Prescott overtog i 90-aarene faderens gamle hjemsted og drev gaarden til sin død. I 1901 indgik han i ægteskab med Martha Anfinsdatter Rekve, der kom til Amerika i 1899. Hans hustru og flere børn overlever ham tilligemed flere søskende.

* * *

John J. Fosse, Fertile, Minn., afgik ved døden sidste november. Han var født i Evanger sogn, Voss, den 5te aug. 1853 og var søn af John Torkelson Fosse (Eksingedalen), der boede paa pladsen Kvashaugen under Langeland i Teigdalen, hvor John vokste op. Atten aar gammel drog han i 1871 til Amerika, hvor han først tog ophold i Dodge Co., Minn., og begyndte som farmarbeider, har siden drevet som farmer. En tid var han i Nord Dakota; men i 1891 bosatte han sig paa en farm ved Fertile, Polk County, hvor han siden forblev. Han har været constable og justice of peace; var i 12 aar assessor i Garfield township og ligeledes i 12 aar eller mere medlem af skolestyret. I 1879 indgik han i ægteskab med Brita Sjursdatter Brækhus. De har havt 12 børn af hvilke 4 er døde, Hans hustru er ogsaa død for flere aar siden. Hans brødre er Nils Fosse ved Enderlin, N. Dak., og Johannes Fosse ved Wallace, S. Dak. Fem søskende er døde tidligere.

* * *

Overlæge E. O. Giere ved St. Paul Hospital havde den store sorg at miste sin hustru, der døde den 17de nov. efterladende 8 børn foruden ham selv. Doktorens bror Pastor Nils Giere samt Pastor S. T. Reque og formand Stub var tilstede ved begravelsen.

and has lived on a farm at Morrisonville. She is survived by her husband and several children.

* * *

Siver Peter Egdtvedt, one of the old pioneers at Stoughton, WI died in Seattle, WA, where he has lived since 1911. He was born at Vossestrand in 1839 and was a son of Peder and Ingerid Egdtvedt, who came to America with their family in 1844 and settled at Stoughton, WI, where the son grew up and later lived. He leaves his wife Marie and 6 children: : Mrs. Jennie Hale, Milwaukee, WI, Mrs. Louise Bentley, Seattle, Samuel Egdtvedt, Janesville, WI., Mrs. Myrtle Cunningham, Seattle, and Clare Egdtvedt, Seattle, as well as a brother, Charles Egdtvedt, Racine, WI.

* * *

John S. Prescott, Deerfield, WI died December 21 recently. He was born in the Township of Deerfield on December 5, 1859 and was a son of Anders Anfinson Prestegaard, who came to America in 1845 and was one of the pioneers in Deerfield. John Prescott took over the father's old homestead in the 90's and operated the farm until his death. In 1901, he entered matrimony with Martha Anfinsdatter Rekve, who had come to America in 1899. His wife and several children survive him as well as several siblings.

* * *

John J. Fosse, Fertile, MN, died last November. He was born in Evanger Parish, August 5, 1853 and was a son of John Torkelson Fosse (Eksingedalen), who lived on Kvashaugen under Langeland in Teigdalen, where he grew up. At age eighteen, he left for America, where he first set up in Dodge Co., MN, and started as a farm laborer, later operating a farm. One time, he was in North Dakota, but in 1891, he settled on a farm at Fertile, Polk County, where he has since stayed. He has been constable and justice of peace; he was assessor in Garfield Township and also a member of the school board for more than 12 years. In 1879, he entered matrimony with Brita Sjursdatter Brækhus. They have had 12 children of which four are dead. His wife also died several years ago. His brothers are Nils Fosse at Enderlin, ND, and Johannes Fosse at Wallace, SD. Five siblings died earlier.

* * *

Chief staff physician E. O. Giere at the St. Paul Hospital had the great sorrow of losing his wife, who died November 17, leaving 8 children besides he himself. The doctor's brother Pastor Nils Giere as well as Pastor S. T. Reque and President Stub were present at the funeral.

Mrs. Sarah Reque, Minneapolis, enke efter Pastor Peter S. Reque døde den 28de nov. 76 aar gammel. Hun var født i Suldal, Rogaland, og ikke af vosseslegt; blev gift med Pastor Reque i 1870.

* * *

Martin Peterson, Fertile, Minn., som i 1879 blev gift med Ingeborg Sjursdtr. Bakketun, døde den 7de dec. sidstleden. Han var født paa havet af forældre fra Hadeland, Norge. Han har været county-kasserer i Polk county. I 1892 tog han og hustru en tur til Norge og besøgte da Voss. Hans hustru overlever ham.

PAA REISER.

Styrk A. Reque og hustru, Madison, Wis., gjorde forleden sommer en tur til Minnesota, hvor de opholdt sig en 3 maaneders tid og besøgte herunder flere steder i staten; men var det meste af tiden i Minneapolis. En tid var de i det gamle vossesettlement i Olmstead og Dodge countier, hvor Mrs. Reque, som er en datter af Nils A. Lee, har flere slegtninger af Lee og Gilderhusfamilierne. Ogsaa i Austin var de nogle dage. Der traf de postassistant Clarence Reque — en af dem ukjendt person med Requenavn, fortæller Mrs. Reque. Han var søn af Claus Rekve, som var kommen fra Voss, men var død for en tid siden i en alder af 68 aar. Clarence havde en onkel, Mr. Rokne, som ogsaa boede i Austin.

Paa tilbageveien til Madison standsede de nogle dage i Spring Valley, Wisconsin. Der hørte de om en ærværdig gammel vossekone, Karoline Rokne, som boede straks udenfor landsbyen hos sin datter Mrs. Anna Dalen, og som Mrs. Reque aflagde et besøg. Karoline Rokne var 89 aar gammel den 30te oktober sidstleden. Hun læser uden briller og strikker næsten uafladelig, beretter Mrs. Reque; men hun hører mindre godt. Hun var enke efter Lars K. Store-Rokne og kom til Amerika først i 1908. To sønner foruden datteren, Mrs. Dalen, er i Amerika. Tillige har hun to brødre her, nemlig Ole og Knut Mickelson soni bor i Clay Center, Kansas. Hun er datter efter Mikkel Seim (Guldfj.) ogsaa kaldt Vangsstølen. Forældrene boede en tid i Bergen, hvor hun var født. De var ialt 17 søskende.

— Pastor A. Oefstedal ved det Lutherske hospital og bestyrer af diakonissehjemmet i Chicago var i Madison den 4de oktober paa gjennemreise til Perry, Wis., hvor han skulde prædike ved missionsfesten næste dag.

— Pastor Th. Himle talte ved en kirkeindvielse ved North Havre, Montana, den 26de oktober. Han er reisesekretær i den norsk-lutherske kirke.

Mrs. Sarah Reque, Minneapolis, widow of Pastor Peter S. Reque died November 28, 76 years old. She was born in Suldal, Rogaland, and wasn't vossing; married Pastor Reque in 1870.

* * *

Martin Peterson, Fertile, MN, who in 1879 was married with Ingeborg Sjursdtr. Bakketun, died last December 7. He was born at sea of parents from Hadeland, Norway. He had been county treasurer in Polk County. In 1892, he and his wife took a trip to Norway and visited Voss. His wife survives him.

ON TRIPS.

Styrk A. Reque and his wife, Madison, WI, last summer, made a trip to Minnesota, where they stayed for 3 months while there visited several places in the state but spent most of the time in Minneapolis. For a time, they were in the old vossing settlement in Olmstead and Dodge Counties, where Mrs. Reque, who is a daughter of Nils A. Lee, has several relatives in the Lee and Gilderhus families. They also were in Austin for a few days. They met a postal assistant, Clarence Reque, one of the unknown people with a Reque name, says Mrs. Reque. He was the son of Claus Rekve, who had come from Voss, but died a while ago at age 68. Clarence had an uncle, Mr. Rokne, who lived in Austin.

On their return to Madison, they stopped for some days at Spring Valley, Wisconsin. There they heard of an venerable old vossing lady, Karoline Rokne, who lived just outside of town with her daughter, Mrs. Anna Dalen, and whom Mrs. Reque wanted to visit. Karoline Rokne was 89 years old on last October 30. She reads without glasses and knits almost constantly, describes Mrs. Reque, but she doesn't hear very well. She is the widow of Lars K. Store-Rokne and came to America in 1908. Two sons, beside her daughter, Mrs. Dalen, are in America. In addition, she has two brothers here, namely Ole and Knut Mickelson, who live at Clay Center, Kansas. She is a daughter of Mikkel Seim (Guldfj.), also called Vangsstølen. Her parents lived in Bergen for a while, where she was born. Altogether, there were 17 siblings.

— Pastor A. Oefstedal with the Lutheran Hospital and director of the Deaconess Home in Chicago was in Madison, October 4, on his way to Perry, WI, where he was to preach at a mission festival the next day.

— Pastor Th. Himle preached at the consecration of a church in North Havre, Montana, October 26. he is the traveling secretary of the Norwegian Lutheran Church

— Rektor L. W. Boe af St. Olavs college reiste den 1ste november til Europa for sammen med Dr. Morehead, New York, at repræsentere Amerika paa et møde af exekutivkomiteen i Lutheranernes Verdensraad den 16de nov. i Gøteborg. Han ventedes tilbage til jul.

— Pastor Svend Tverberg, som har været missionsprest paa Madagaskar men nu har havt et aars ferie og opholdt sig i Amerika, reiste den 20de september fra Minneapolis med sin familie tilbage til Madagaskar.

— Edlend P. Sime og hustru, som døde børneløs i september 1922 i Madison, Wis., testamenterede hele sin eiendom paa henimod 10,000 dollars værdi til veldædige øiemed — mest til den Norsk Lutherske kirke. Homme barnehjem fik sig oversendt $465,71 af boet forleden november. Det takker.

— Tre personer ankom fra Voss til Madison i forløbne aar nemlig, Johannes O. Grimestad, der kom i august, Mons Olson Eimstad kom i november. Han havde dog været i Amerika før, men tilbragte et aars tid paa Voss. Brita Haug ankom straks før jul til sin tante, Mrs. G. Væle Nyborg. Klara Jørnevik kom ogsaa til Amerika dette aar.

KNUTE ROCKNE "KING OF FOOTBALL COACHES".

Der har vel ikke været konger af vosseslegt siden Olav Trygvasons dage saavidt vi ved; men nu har Notre Dames berømte fodbold instruktør Knute Rockne erholdt kongenavn og minder os meget om hin sagahelt. Med en trop irske studenter som fodboldspillere, drog han fra det ene universitet til det andet i forskjellige stater og slog det ene modspillerparti efter det andet. Den 8de november var han i Madison og paa den gamle leirplads, Camp Randall, hvor kaptein Knut Seim i 1861 mønstrede med sit vossekompani, slog Knut Rokne Wisconsin-spillerne sønder nu i 1924. Men disse havde jo heller ingen vosseknuter med. Næste lørdag den 15de nov. gik det ligedan med Nebraskaspillerne, der betragtedes som nogen af staternes bedste. Saa kom turen den 30te nov. til the Carnegie Teck. ved Pittsburg, Pa., med hvem det ikke gik stort bedre, og Knute Rokne blev Amerikas største helteskikkelse. Adskillige tusinder betragter ham som en større mand en Coolidge siger bladet "Reform". Han er kjendt idag som "the king of football coaches" siger storbladene i Amerika. I 7 aar har Rokne havt ledelsen ved Notre Dame og har taget del i 64 lege. Af disse har han tabt bare 4, — noget som ingen har gjort ham efter siden 1906, siger The State Journals korrespondent.

— President L. W. Boe of St. Olav College left for Europe November 1 together with Dr. Morehead of New York, to represent America at a meeting of the executive committee of the Lutheran World Council November 16 in Gothenburg. He is expected to return by Christmas.

— Pastor Svend Tverberg, who has been a missionary minister in Madagascar, but has had a year vacation and stay in America, on September 20. left Minneapolis with his family to return to Madagascar.

— Edlend P. Sime and his wife, who died without issue, in Madison, WI. in 1922. bequeathed all of their estate of approximately $10,000 value to charitable causes – most to the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Homme Orphanage received $465.71 of the estate last November. They are thanked.

— Three people arrived from Voss to Madison in the past year namely, Johannes O. Grimestad, who came in August, Mons Olson Eimstad came in November. He had been in America before, but spent a year at Voss. Brita Haug came just before Christmas at her aunt's, Mrs. G. Væle Nyborg. Klara Jørnevik also came to America this year.

KNUTE ROCKNE "KING OF FOOTBALL COACHES".

There, of course, haven't been any kings of Voss origin since Olav Trygveson's days, as far as we know; but now Notre Dame's famous football coach Knute Rockne gotten a king's name and is reminiscent of a saga hero. With a troop in Irish students as football players, he went from the one university to the other in various states and beat one team after the other. On November 8, he was in Madison at the old campground, Camp Randall, where Captain Knut Seim mobilized his Voss Company, Knute Rockne beat the Wisconsin team now in 1924. But these didn't have any vosseknuts with them. The next Saturday, November 15, it went likewise with the Nebraska team, who were considered one of the best teams in the states. Then came the trip to Pittsburg, PA and the game with Carnegie Tech, with whom it couldn't have gone better, and Knute Rokne became America's biggest sports figure. Many thousand regard him as a bigger man than Coolidge says the newspaper "Reform". He is known today as "the king of football coaches" say the most important papers in America. For seven years, Rokne has lead Notre Dame and taken part in 64 games. Of these, he has lost only 6 — something no one has done since 1906, says the The State Journal's correspondent.

STORESMEDEN.

Knut Rocknes oldefar var storsmeden, Knut Larson Rokne, der var den første, som gjorde af de gamle stolkjærrer paa Voss. Han var født paa gaarden Bryn 1787, var 6 aar i smedelære i Bergen, blev 1813 udkommanderet til krigstjeneste i krigen med Sverige; indgik i 1817 i ægteskab med Kristi Olavsdatter Saude (Bordstranden). Kjøbte saa gaard paa Rokne og boede der til sin død 1873.

Dette er i korthed storesmedens livssaga; men dertil vil vi føie et par smaahistorier, som kanske lidt mere viser malmen og personliglierlen i ham. Og kanske draget ogsaa kan gjenkjendes i sønnesøns-sønnen vor Amerika-Knute "the king of football coaches".

Storsmeden forarbeidede skruesteder, ambolter, stolkjerrer og forskjellig andet. Bedstefar havde en skruested og en ambolt, som var forarbeidet af ham. De var de gildeste i Kvitlen. Naar nogen kom i smedjen hos os og mærkede sig dette, fik man gjerne en fortelling om storesmeden. Det skulde ogsaa noget til for af kakles storesmed paa Voss, hvor der var mange dygtige smede.

Som man kan tenke sig, maatte storesmeden ofte sveise store jernstykker sammen. Ved slige anledninger gjaldt det om at være rap i vendingen; og til at sveise var Knut Rokne især en mester. Han havde det ogsaa som et mærke paa en dygtig smed, om vedkommende satte lidt extra fart paa, naar han skulde sveise. Var der nogen i hans nærværelse, som fortalte om en smeds dygtighed, saa kunde han spørge: "Æ da noku ruff* i han, naor han ska te aa sveisa." Var dette tilfælde, saa var nok smeden bra nok.

Rokne maatte til tider have forskjellige hjælpesmænd; men ikke alle havde det "ruff" i sig som trængtes. Kom der noget iveien med hjælpesmanden, saa var han ikke grei. Engang han fik en af nabolagets smede til at hjælpe sig med slæggen, gik det galt. De skulde sveise sammen en stor aksling. Storsmeden lagde det sprutende jern tilrette paa ambolten, og den andre skulde slaa til med slæggen. Men hvorledes det gik til eller ei, saa for slæggen af hænderne paa hjælpesmanden og ud gjennem smedjedøren. Da fik han en ordentlig en under øret, og dermed maatte han reise hjem igjen. Næste dag fik Knut Rokne en anden hjælpesmand. Ogsaa da skulde de sveise. Det gik da bra forsaavidt, at hjælpesmanden med første slag af slæggen traf det tilrettelagde jern paa ambolten, gaa sveisen fæstnede, men idet han skulde slaa til igjen, for slæggen af skaftet og i smedjevæggen, saa det sang efter. "Du æ dao f— te kar du; du træfte dao

*) Fart, ihærdighed.

THE BIG BLACKSMITH.

Knut Rockne's great-grandfather was the "big blacksmith" Knut Larson Rokne, who was the first to make the old chair two-wheeled carts at Voss. He was born on the Bryn farm in 1787, and went to Bergen for six years as a blacksmith apprentice. In 1813, he was drafted to serve in war against Sweden; in 1817, he entered holy matrimony with Kristi Olavsdatter Saude (Borstranden). He then bought the Rokne farm and stayed there the rest of his life.

This, in short, is the saga of "The Big Blacksmith"; but we would like to add a couple of anecdotes that perhaps will show a little more of his fiber and the personality tendencies in him. And perhaps they will be recognized in the great-grandson, our America-Knut, "the king of football coaches".

The Big Smith made vises, anvils, chair carts and various other things. Grandfather had a vise and an anvil that were made by him. They were the nicest in Kvitlen. Whenever anyone came into our smithy and noticed them, they wanted to hear a story about The Big Smith. It had to be really something to crow about The Big Smith at Voss, where there were many talented blacksmiths.

As one can imagine, The Big Smith often had to weld together big pieces of iron. At such occasions it was important to be nimble in the turning, and in welding, Knute Rokne was an especial master. He had, as an indicator of a capable blacksmith, whether the person in question put on a little extra speed when he was going to weld. If there were anyone in his presence who talked of a blacksmith's prowess, then he would ask: "Is there any speed in him, when he is going to weld". If this were the case, then he was a passable blacksmith.

From time to time, Rokne hired various helpers, but they all didn't have the "speed" that was needed. If there was something wrong with the helper, then he wasn't pleased. One time, when he got one of the neighborhood smiths to help him with the hammering, it went bad. They were planning to weld a big axle together. The Big Blacksmith lay the spraying irons in place on the anvil and the other was to pound with the sledge. But whether it worked or not, the sledge slipped out of the hands of the helper and flew out the smithy door. Then he got his ears boxed and he had to leave for home. The next day, Knut got another helper. They were also going to weld. It seemed to go alright at first, because the helper pounded the properly placed irons on the anvil, so that the weld held, but when he was going to strike again, the head of the sledge flew off the shaft and against the wall of the shop with a loud bang. "You are a devilish fellow, you,

*) Speed, tenacity.

smedjo. Eg hadde ein igjaor, han træfte 'kje smedjo heldu han", sa storesmeden.

Naar det stundom var meget sveising at gjøre, og det rigtig gjaldt om at rappe sig, havde storesmeden gjerne en flaske med sig i smedjen. I de dage var jo ikke det noget af veien. Men fik præsten greie paa saadant saa maatte han jo paatale det. Engang skulde storsmeden gjøre noget smideri i Præstegaarden og det var en travel dag, saa flasken ogsaa var ved haanden. Saa kom præsten pludselig i smedjedøren. Han fik da øie paa flasken. "Nei, hvad bruger du det, som er paa flasken til da, min gode Knut", sagde præsten. "Aa detta bruka eg, naor og sveisa la", sagde Knut. "Ja, hjælper det noget da", sagde præsten. "Ja, bia elte, so ska du fao sjao", svarede Knut og stak et par jernstykker i aylen. Om lidt havde han det sprutende jern tilrettelagt paa ambolten, og saa hældte han noget af flaskens indhold over og slog saa til med hammeren. Det gik udmærket og præsten var vel fornøiet. Det blev endog sagt, at storesmeden fik en extra flaske fra præstens eget skab for at sveisingen skulde gaa desto bedre.

Storesmeden syntes nok ikke noget om, at sønnen satte sig til som vognfabrikant paa Vangen. "Han vil værta storkar han," hermede man efter ham. Saadant laa ikke for ham. Han befandt sig bedst, naar ambolten sang lystigt paa Rokne, og naar han havde nogen med sig, "so da va litevetta ruff i, naar dei skulde te aa sveisa."Det er vel og en vigtig egenskab, naar de spiller fodbold i Amerika, og saaledes noget som "the king of football coaches" Knute Rockne har i tankerne i valget af sine fægtemestre.

EN HARING OM VOSSINGERNE.

Et par af vore bedste Vosselags-medlemmer er Haringer. De var rigtignok saa heldige at faa sig hustruer af vosseslegt, og det siger da meget. Vi har leilighedsvis nævnt tidligere om Hans L Hanson, (Hamre) Vermillion, S. D., som kjender vossingerne i sin stat bedre end nogen. I Iowa er Johs. Jøssendal, som i en menneskealder har været skolelærer og kirkesanger i Big Canoe, Winne-shiek county, og ligeledes kjender vossingerne der saa godt som nogen. Ved Big Canoe kirke menigheds 70 aars jubilæum i 1923 udgav han et lidet festskrift, og et exemplar af dette har han for-æret "Vossingens" redaktør. Det er et forvitneligt lidet skrift, som er al ære vær d. Vi skal ikke gjengive noget af skriftet nu, men lidt af følgeskrivelsen, i hvilken han blandt andet siger:

at least you hit the smithy. I had a guy yesterday, that didn't even hit the shop ", said The Big Blacksmith.

Occasionally, there was a lot of welding to do, and it was important to be quick about it. The Big Blacksmith liked to have a bottle along in the smithy. It wasn't anything out of the ordinary in those days. But if the minister learned of such goings on, then he would protest. One time, the blacksmith was going to do some smithing at Prestegård (minister's farm) and it was a busy day, so the bottle also was handy. Suddenly, the minister came in the door of the smithy. He saw the bottle. "Nay, what do you use that for, whatever is in the bottle, my good Knut?", said the minister. "Å, that I use when I weld", said Knut. "Does it help?" said the minister. "Ja, just wait awhile, then you'll see", answered Knut and put two pieces of iron in the coals of the forge. Shortly, he pulled out the glittering irons and positioned them on the anvil. Then he poured some of the contents of the flask over them, and then pounded with his hammer. It went wonderfully and the minister was quite pleased. It was said that The Big Smith got an extra bottle from the minister's own cabinet so that the welding should go that much better.

The Big Blacksmith didn't think too much of the idea of his son starting a cart factory at Vangen. "He wants to be a big shot, he does", people imitated him. Such wasn't for him. He was most happy when the anvil sang lustily at Rokne, and when he had companionship, "There is no time to be fooling around, when you are going to weld". That is also an important characteristic for when one is playing football in America, and something that "the king of football coaches" Knute Rockne has in his thoughts when he chooses his stars.

A HARING ABOUT VOSSINGS.

A couple of our best members of Vosselag members are Harings (from Hardanger). They surely were lucky enough to get wives that are vossing, and that says a lot. We have occasionally mentioned Hans L. Hanson (Hamre), Vermillion, SD, who knows the vossings in his state better than anyone does. In Iowa is Johs. Jøssendal, who for a generation was schoolteacher and precentor in Big Canoe, Winneshiek County, and knows the vossings there as good as anyone. At Big Canoe church congregation's 70-year jubilee in 1923, he published a small celebratory brochure and he has honored "Vossingen"s editor with a copy of this interesting little publication, which deserves all admiration. We won't reproduce any of the brochure now, except the little writing that follows in which he says, among other things:

"De udtaler den formodning, at kanske størstedelen af menighedens medlemmer var vossinger, og denne formodning er fuldstændig rigtig. Mens pionererne var komne fra mange bygdelag, var vosseelementet saa aldeles dominerende, at det med fuld ret kan siges, at en hel vossebygd havde dannet sig her." Senere siger han:

"Tilslut vil jeg dra frem et minde fra de gamle dage. Tidlig i syttiaarene traf jeg sammen med Justitiarius Aad. Vinje. Han var en kort tid her hos slegtninger af Nordheimsslegten. Den tid var han juridisk student og læste en af handling for mig, som bebudet, at han vilde bringe det til at bli fremragende som jurist. Fra den tid fulgte jeg paa af stand sterkt interesseret hans stadige avancement, indtil han naadde toppen, nemlig, det at bli justitiarius i Wisconsin Høiesteret og dermed stillet i klasse med de aller ypperste jurister i dette land som Taft og Root.

Knute Nelson, Aad Vinje og Rognald Nestos er et merkeligt trekløver. De har alle tre gjort en rent vidunderlig og næsten eventyrlig karriere. De kom her som "obscure immigrants" og har naad frem til de aller høieste og mest hædrede stillinger, som nogen af landets borgere kan naa op til med undtagelse af presidentværdigheden, som bare indfødte kan opnaa. De har kastet glans og hæder over sit fædreland og sin hjembygd og gjort en overmaade betydningsfuld indsats i sit adoptivlands historie.

Det er forresten min mening, at her i Big Canoe hadde vi to unge mænd, som hadde de personlige betingelser for at naa opimod lige langt frem, nemlig Ole Nelson (Væle) og Knut Bergh (Berge). Den første gav store løfter om at bringe det til noget fremragende; men han døde 24 aar gammel. Knut Bergh havde store evner, særlig besad han veltalenhedens gave i rigt maal. Han blev uddannet som jurist, og store muligheder laa ham aabne, men han forsagede den juridiske og politiske bane og valgte at vie sit liv som lærer ved Luther College."

Johs. Jøssendal.

———

Indsamling af penge til en statue af Knute Nelson paagaar. Guvernør Preus af Minnesota udsendte et opraab i november. Der tænkes samlet $50,000. Statuen skal staa udenfor capitoliet i St. Paul ved siden af John A. Johnsons statue. Pengene sendes til The Knute Nelson Memorial Headquarters, 232 Federal Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

"They expressed the conjecture that maybe most of the congregation's members were vossings, and this supposition is completely correct. Though the pioneers had come from many different bygdelags, the Voss element was so completely dominant, that with every right it can be said that an entire Voss community was created here". Later, he says:

"In conclusion, I want to bring forth a recollection from the old days. Early in the seventies, I met Judge Aad Vinje. For a short time, he stayed here with relatives in the Nordheim family. At that time, he was a law student and read about a case for me, which proclaimed that he wanted to become prominent as a lawyer. From that time, I followed, with great interest, his steady advancement, until he reached the top, namely when he became a judge in the Wisconsin Supreme Court and thereby was placed in a class with the best lawyers in the country like Taft and Root.

Knute Nelson, Aad Vinje and Rognald Nestos are a remarkable cloverleaf. All three of them had amazing and almost fabulous careers. They came here as "obscure immigrants" and reached the most high and honorable positions that any of our country's citizens can reach except the presidency, which only native-born can attain. They have cast a sparkle and honor over the land of their birth and their hometown and had a meaningful contribution to the history of their adopted country.

Anyway, it is my meaning that. Here in Big Canoe, we had two young men, who had the personal conditions to attain just as far forward, namely Ole Nelson (Væle) and Knut Bergh (Berge). The first gave much promise of becoming someone prominent, but he died barely 24 years old. Knut Bergh had great abilities, especially he possessed the gift of oratory in the right language, he was educated as a lawyer, and vast possibilities were open to him, but he forsook the juridicial and political pathway and chose to consecrate his life as a teacher at Luther College".

Johs. Jøssendal.

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The solicitation of money for a statue of Knute Nelson continues. Governor Preus of Minnesota sent out an appeal in November. It is thought to collect $50,000. The statue shall stand outside the capitol in St. Paul beside John A. Johnson's statue. Money should be sent to The Knute Nelson Memorial Headquarters, 232 Federal Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

PAA VOSS.

Voss Veksel og Landmandsbank feirede sit 25 aars-jubilæuna den 15de september med en festlig tilstelning paa Fleischer Hotel. Banken udgav for anledningen et vakkert trykt hefte med billeder og korte oplysninger om bygdens fremskridt i disse aar. Banken begyndte i 1899 med en aktiekapital af 100,000 kroner, der i 1918 forhøiedes til 500,000. I de sidste aar har den havt en forvaltningskapital paa over 8 millioner kroner. Af sit overskud gav banken iaar kr. 5,000 til Voss Gamlehjem.

Lars N. Lie, Nyre, som har været en af Vosses mest benyttede mænd i bygdestyret, fyldte 80 aar den 13de sept. sidstleden. Netop forud, den 8te sept., tildelte det norske statsraad ham borgerdaads-medaljen i sølv for lang og fortjenstfuldt arbeide i bygden. Den overraktes paa fødselsdagen ved hvilken leilighed formandskabet med mange andre af bygdens fremstaaende mænd mødte i hans hjem. Ordfører N. Pinne og stortingsmand O. Bjørgum talte anerkjendende om hans virke og frembar herredets tak. Han er født paa Lie, Kvitlen den 13de sept. 1844, søn af Nils Johannesen Lie f. Møen og Sunva Lie. Fra 1862 til 1867 var han skolelærer i Tykkebygden, fra 1880 til 1902 medlem af herredsstyret og fra 1887 til 1895 medlem af skolestyret. I over 36 aar har han været forligelseskommissær. I 50 aar var han revisor i sparebanken og har været med paa alslags takst- og skyldssætningsforretninger. For-øvrigt har han været gaardbruger. Et par aar boede han paa Rene, saa kjøbte han gaard paa Nyre, hvor han siden har levet. Han var gift med Anguna Davidsdtr. Kløve som er død for mange aar siden.

— Forleden sommer var der stor turist trafik paa Voss — den største siden krigen brød ud. Engelskmænd og Amerikanere er de fleste reisende, men ogsaa svenske, danske og tyske turister har besøgt bygden.

— Et stykke fra husene paa Gjerstad i Dyrvedalen er der en jordfast sten, som kaldes Krosstenen, da der i samme er indhuggeten hel del kors, bogstaver og tal. Denne vakte forleden sommer adskillig opmærksomhed. O. Olafson mener, at den har havt religiøs betydning.og maaske skriver sig fra Hellig Olavs færd til Voss i 1023, idet den gamle vei, som kong Olav reiste, laa forbi stenen. Endel kors skriver sig dog fra en senere tid som Olafson mener er fra 1621. Andre mener, at korsene betyder stjerner med forbogstaven af navnet paa den, som huggede den, og at de ældste af dem skriver sig fra 1732. Ingen er dog sikker i sagen og ønsker at vide, om nogen kan fortelle mere om den interessante sten.

— Idrætsmesteren Martin Mølster er optagen som elev paa krigsskolen kl. l, øverste afdeling.

AT VOSS.

Voss Veksel and Landmandsbank (Exchange Bank) celebrated their 25th anniversary September 15 with a gala occasion at the Fleischer Hotel. The bank, for the occasion published a handsome booklet with pictures and a short history of the district's progress in these years. The bank started in 1899 with a stock capital of 100,000 kroner, by 1918 had increased to 500,000. In the last years, it has had an administrative capital of over 8 million kroner. The bank gave 5000 NKR of its profit to the Voss Old People's Home.

Lars N. Lie, Nyre, who has been one of Voss most utilized men in the Town Council reached 80 years last September 13. Just before, on September 8, he was awarded the Silver Citizen's Medal by the Norwegian Cabinet for long and serviceable work in the district. It was presented to him on his birthday at which occasion the Town Council and many other of the district's most prominent men met at his home. Attorney N. Pinne and Stortings representative 0. Bjørgum spoke remembering his service and brought the county's gratitude. He was born at Lie, Kvitlen September 13, 1844, a son of Nils Johannesen Lie neé Møen and Sunva Lie. From 1862 to 1867, he was a schoolteacher in Tykkebygden; from 1880 to 1902, he was a member of the County Board and from 1887 to 1895 a member of the school board. For over 36 he has been the assessment commissioner. For 50 years, he has been an auditor at the savings bank and he has been involved in all kinds of tax and assessment business. Additionally, he has operated a farm. For a couple years, he lived at Rene, and then he bought a farm at Nyre, where he has lived since. He is married to Anguna Davidsdatter Kløve who has been dead for many years.

—Last summer, there was lots of tourist traffic at Voss —Americans are the commonest travelers, but also Swedish, Danish and German tourists have visited the district.

—A short distance from the buildings at Gjerstad in Dyrvedal is a buried stone, called the Cross Stone, since it is engraved with lot of crosses, letters and numerals on it. This awakened great interest this past summer. O. Olafson thinks it may have a religious meaning and was probably written from King Olav's expedition to Voss in 1023, because the old route that King Olav traveled went by the stone. Several crosses were written at a later time that Olafson considers from 1621. Others are of the opinion that they may be blazes with the initials of the carvers who cut them, and that the oldest are from 1732. Nobody is sure about the matter and wish to know if anyone can tell more about the curious stone.

—Sports champion Martin Mølster is accepted as a student at the military academy, 1st class, upper division.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

—Lærer Anders Bergo, et søskendebarn af sen. Knute Nelson, fyldte 60 aar den 27de sept. Han blev lærer i Evanger i 1887. I 1891 blev han lærer i Vestbygden, i 1896 paa Askøen. Siden i Bergen. Han har skrevet en hel del baade i digt og paa prosa.

—En gut, Endre Tesdal, blev ihøst borte paa Bordalsfjeldene og blev ikke funden igjen trods eftersøgelser af flere hundrede mennesker.

—Voss Folkemuseum fik ihøst skjøde paa husene paa Mølster med tufter, tun og jordbelte omkring husene. Til vaaren skal saa museet begynde at indsætte sager i 2 af husene, og der søges nu at faa fat paa passende sager dertil.

—Forhenværende lensmand i Evanger, Bryngel Nilson Mugaas, fyldte 90 aar den 17de dec. Han var født paa Mugaas den 17de dec. 1834. Atten aar gammel begyndte han i 1852 som dreng hos lensmand Hovda og maatte samtidig overtage ættegaarden. En stor del af gaardsarbeidet maatte gjøres ved leiet hjælp, da lensmands tjenesten tog meget af hans tid. Lensmandsombudet rak dengang helt udenom Stamnes, og drengen maatte som oftest reise til de længst bortliggende steder. I 1878 blev han autoriseret lensmand og i 1890 fast ansat efter Hovda. Han tog afsked i 1918 over 83 aar gammel. Ved siden af lensmandsbestillingen og gaardsdriften var han i lang tid med i herredsstyret og var i 3 aar forligskommissær. Med som skjønsmand i takst- og skyldssætningsforretninger var han ofte. Han var en af grundlæggerne af Evanger sparebank og af Forbrugsforeningen. Da han fratraadte som lensmand i 1918 fik han borgerdaadsmedaljen i sølv. Endnu er han af god helbred og følger med i alt.

—Ifølge tinglæste Skjøder har følgende gaardssalg fundetsted: I Voss herred: Ingeborg Johannesdtr. Een har overladtgaarden til sønnen Olav Bryngelson; Ingeborg Kjelsdtr. Mosefin til sønnen Lars Halleson Mosefin; Torsten Larson Lofthus til sønnen Lars Torstenson Lofthus; Nels Olson Kvale til datteren Martha Nilsdtr.; Johannes Larson Heglesteigen til Andreas S. Horvei; Ole G. Lie, Kvitlen, til sønnen Joseph Olson. Bottolf Mølster og Arnfin Ringheim til. Voss Folkemuseum; Ivar Heg en part af Lundheim til Brita Brunborg. I Evanger: Martha Helgesdtr. To til sønnen Lars Anderson; Olav Rongen og opsidderne paa Horvei har leiet ud fiskeretten i Bolstadelven paa 10 aar til engelskmanden Mr. H. Charrington. Vossestranden: Ingerid Vinje til sønnen Sigurd Vinje parterne Tveit og Molund i Vinje; Ivar Guleikson Bidne har kjøbt en part i Mæland; Maria Kolbeinsdtr. Sausjerd har solgt til Bryngel Olson Herheim. En part i Armot er af M. G. Dukstad og arvingerne efter Hans Y. Hirth solgt til Lars L.

—Teacher Anders Bergo, a cousin of Sen. Knute Nelson, completed 60 years on September 27. he became a teacher in Evanger in 1887. he started teaching in Vestbygden in 1891, in 1896 at Askøen. later in Bergen. He has written considerably, in both prose and poetry.

—A boy, Endre Tesdal, was lost in the Bordal Mountains this fall and was not found in spite of search by several hundred people.

—Voss Folkemuseum got the deed for the buildings at Mølster with the lot, yard and area around the buildings. In the spring, the museum will start installing objects in two of the buildings, and they are now trying to obtain proper artifacts.

—Former sheriff in Evanger, Bryngel Nilson Mugaas, reached 90 years December 17. He was born at Mugaas December 17, 1834. At age eighteen, he started as an apprentice with Sheriff Hovda in 1852 and at the same time, he had to take over the family farm. A large share of the farm work had to be done by hired help, since his sheriffing duties took so much of his time. The sheriff's area, at that time, reached beyond Stamnes, and the apprentice often had to go to the most outlying places. In 1878, he became the authorized sheriff and in 1890, he was employed at Hovda. He retired in 1918, already over 83 years. Besides his sheriff position and farming, he was on the County Board a long time and for three years, he was ombudsman. But, he was often the appraiser in appraisal and tax business. He was one of the founders of Evanger Savings Bank and of the Consumer Association. When he retired from the sheriff position in 1918, he was awarded the Silver Citizen's Service Medal. He is yet in good health and follows along with everything.

—According to court records, the following real estate transfers have occurred: In Voss Township: Ingeborg Johannesdtr. Een has turned over to her son Olav Bryngelson; Ingeborg Kjelsdtr. Mosefin to her son Lars Halleson Mosefin; Torsten Larson Lofthus to his son Lars Torstenson Lofthus; Nels Olson Kvale to his daughter Martha Nilsdtr.; Johannes Larson Heglesteigen to Andreas S. Horvei; Ole G. Lie, Kvitlen, to his son Joseph Olson. Bottolf Mølster and Arnfin Ringheim to Voss Folkemuseum; Ivar Heg a part of Lundheim to Brita Brunborg. In Evanger: Martha Helgesdtr. To to her son Lars Anderson; Olav Rongen and the occupants at Horvei have leased the fishing rights in the Bolstad River for 10 years to the Englishman, Mr. H. Charrington. Vossestranden: Ingerid Vinje to her son Sigurd Vinje parts of Tveit and Molund in Vinje; Ivar Gulleikson Bidne has bought a part of Mæland; Maria Kolbeinsdtr. Sausjerd has sold to Bryngel Olson Herheim. A part in Armot is by M. G. Dukstad and heirs of Hans Y. Hirth sold to Lars

Bystølen; Ingebjorg Humlebrække til søsteren Inger Humlebrække; Lars Knutsen Hegland til sønnerne Knut og Lars.

— Olav Endreson Skjervheim, 20 aar gammel, fik sig tilkjendt 1000 kroner af Carnegies heltefond straks før jul for at have bjerget 3 gutter, som under skøiteskridning var faldt gjennem isen. En 12 aarig gut Ola Rasmussen Bauge forsøgte først at redde dem; men han faldt selv i vandet og druknede. BergsHans forældre fik 800 kroner.

KAPEL I BERGSDALEN.

Bergsdølerne stræver med at samle midler til at faa opført et kapel i Bergsdalen; og det er vist og sikkert noget som trænges. De har havt en lang og besværlig kirkevei over fjeldet til Evanger. Om vintrene har der næsten været ufremkommeligt. Nu er der gjort en god kjørevei fra Dale i Bruvik opover lige til Hamlagrøvandet, og de vil dermed have en kortere og bedre vei til kirken paa Dale, hvortil man nu hellere gaar end til Evanger. Men der er endda lang vei, og dalen vil bli adskilt fra sin gamle kirkeforbindelse med Evanger, hvad man ikke ønsker.

Sogneprest K. O. Eliassen i Evanger har nu efter bergsdølernes ønske sendt en anmodning til bergsdøler i Amerika om at komme dem tilhjælp. Han haaber at en god bergsdøl vil hjelpe til med dette, ligesom en god eksingedøl gjorde det, da de byggede kapellet paa Næsheim i Eksingedalen. De har udseet en fin byggetomt paa Lie, tvers over veien fra begravelsespladsen. Man har faaet istand smaa tilstelninger til indtægt for sagen, men det kan ikke forslaa meget. Der er bare 170 mennesker i dalen fordelt paa lidt over 20 gaardsbrug. Man har nu 2 skolehuse i dalen — et paa Øye og et paa Hatlestad, og disse bruges nu til forsamlingshus; men barnedaab og konfirmation skal forrettes i lokale som er indviet til kirkeligt brug, siger pastoren.

Vi faar da henstille til de gode folk, som slægter fra gaardene Fosse, Øye, Brække, Lid, Solberg, Berge, Hatlestad, Kaldestad, Smaabrække og Røidland i Bergsdalen at gjøre hvad de kan i sagen.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Voss herred: Lars A. Skjelde, 67 aar; Nils O. Kvale, 73; Begga Helgesdtr. Opheim, 71; Olav O. Haga, 20; Brita A. Gjerdaker, 68; Viking B. Dymbe, 84; Ragnhild K. Graue f. Ygre, 69; Knut Davidsen Rene, 86; Brita H. Lunde f. Mosefin, 38; Sunva I. Gilderhus, 63; Hm. Gerdt N. Jæger, 62; Peder Nilson Dymbe, 91; Anders D. Prestegaard, 56; Anders N. Hegle, f. Fitje, 91; Olav N. Møen, 78.

L. Bystølen; Ingebjorg Humlebrække to her sister Inger Humlebrække, Lars Knutsen Hegland to his sons Knut and Lars.

— Olav Endreson Skjervheim, 20 years old, was presented 1000 NKR by Carnegie's hero fund shortly before Christmas because he saved 3 boys, who while skating had fallen through the ice. A 12-year-old boy Ola Rasmussen Bauge first tried to save them; but he fell in the water himself and drowned. His parents received 800 NKR.

CHAPEL IN BERGSDALEN.

The people of Bergsdalen have been struggling to collect means to construct a chapel in Bergsdalen, and it is something that is certainly needed. They have had long difficult route over the mountains to church in Evanger. It has been nearly impassable during the winter. Now there is a good driving road from Dale in Bruvik up all the way to Lake Hamlegrø, and they thereby have a shorter and better road to church at Dale, to which people can go, rather than Evanger. However, it is still a long distance and the valley will be divided from their old church connection with Evanger

Parish minister K. O. Eliassen in Evanger, following the wishes of the people from Bergsdal, sent a request to America to come to their aid. He hopes that a generous person from Bergsdal will help, just as a man from Eksingedal did, when they built the chapel at Næsheim in Eksingedalen. They have earmarked a fine building lot at Lie, across the road from the cemetery. People have arranged various entertainments in order to raise money for the cause, but it is inadequate. There are only 170 people divided over 20 farms. There are two schoolhouses in the valley — one at Øye and one at Hatlestad, and they are used as meetinghouses; but baptisms and confirmation should be officiated in a locale that has been consecrated for religious use, says the pastor.

We request the good people, who originated from the Fosse, Øye, Brække, Lid, Solberg, Berge, Hatlestad, Kaldestad, Smaabrække and Røidland farms in Bergsdalen to do whatever they can in the matter.

DEATHS AT VOSS

Voss Township: Lars A. Skjelde, 67 years; Nils O. Kvale, 73; Begga Helgesdtr. Opheim, 71; Olav O. Haga, 20; Brita A. Gjerdaker, 68; Viking B. Dymbe, 84; Ragnhild K. Graue neé Ygre, 69; Knut Davidsen Rene, 86; Brita H. Lunde neè Mosefin, 38; Sunva I. Gilderhus, 63; Hm. Gerdt N. Jæger, 62; Peder Nilson Dymbe, 91; Anders D. Prestegaard, 56; Anders N. Hegle, neé Fitje, 91; Olav N. Møen, 78.

Evanger herred: Synva K. Bolstad, f. Furnes, 91; Henrik Nilson Mykkeltvedt, 92; Raneform. Nils Vasenden, 63; Helge Jacob-son Bolstad, 88; Anna Nilsdtr. Bjørgo, 74

Vossestrand: Johannes L. Tveito, f. Aurhus, 79.

SJUR HELGELAND.

Voss's bekjendte spillemand, Sjur Helgeland, sædvanlig kaldt Brita-Lars-Sjur, døde den 12te april 1924. I den anledning hid-sættes følgende fra bladet "Hordaland": Fela hans Sjur Helgeland er tagna, denne trollfela, som tolka so mykje vakkert i norsk natur og folkeliv. Det er berre nokre vikor, sidan han spela ved elev-stemna paa Voss Folkehøgskule. Han stogga, paa Vangen eit par dagar daa, og i eit privat lag ein af kveldane spela han so kunnige folk vart reint i undring. Det var som kraft og reinleik fraa hans hedste aar kom fram i spelet. Ingen tænkte daa, at det var spelemandskjæmpa si sidste store stund, at det var sidste gongen han spela,

Komen heimatt, kjende han seg sjuk, og onsdag i vika som var, maatte doktoren bodsendast. Det var ein magesjukdom som plaga lian, og nat te laurdag sovna han stillt og roleg inn.

Sjur Larson Helgeland var født paa Helgeland i Myrkdalen (Vossestranden) 21de august 1858. Han var soleis ikkje fullt 66 aar gamal. Um han kan ein trykt seia, att han var fødd til aa ver-ta meistarspelar. Far hans spela og fela, og Sjur'n var ikkje stor karen fyrr han tok etter. I 13—14 aars alderen fekk han eigi fela, og daa, var han alt so langt komen att han spela i brudlaup ikkje længje etter. Der var givnad i dan unge guten, so eldre spelemenn sette stora voner til han. Dette slo og til. Endaa Sjur Helgeland ikkje var av dei, som for so vida, heimkjær, so han var, gjekk gjetordet um han, og dei som vilde ha eit retteleg brudlaup, maatte faa Helgeland'n som speleman. Det var særleg paa Voss, Vossastrondi og i Sogn han spela i brudlaupslag. Kor mangje lag han var i, vidste han ikkje eingong sjølv.

Men der kom andre tider for hardangfela og folkemusikken. Det var lyft meir fram i dagen, og fleire av dei store tonekunstnarane tok til aa høira etter det. Og millom dei, som daa maatte fram, var Sjur Helgeland. Han spela for Edvard Grieg, og han spela ved Vestmannalaget sine kapleikar i Bergen og tok fleire 1ste premiar. I mange aar var Sjur Helgeland Vestmanna laget sin visse spelemann 17. mai, og meir enn ei gong sat byfolk og landsfolk tryllte av dan sylvreine tonestraumen fraa fela hans

Evanger Township: Synva K. Bolstad, neè Furnes 91; Henrik Nilson Mykkeltvedt, 92; Raneform. Nils Vasenden, 63; Helge Jacobson Bolstad, 88; Anna Nilsdtr. Bjørgo, 74

Vossestrand: Johannes L. Tveito, neè Aurhus, 79.

SJUR HELGELAND

Voss' famous fiddler, Sjur Helgeland, usually called Brita-Lars-Sjur, died April 12, 1924. We include from the "Hordaland" the following: "Sjur Helgaland's fiddle is silent, this troll fiddle, that translated so much beauty from Norwegian nature and folk life. It was only some weeks since he played at a student assembly at Voss High School. He meandered on Vangen a couple days and in a private recital one night he played so that knowledgeable people were filled with wonder. It was as if then power and purity from his best years came forth in his playing. No one thought then that it was the fiddle playing giant's last great hour that this was the last time he would play".

When he came home again, he felt sick, and on Wednesday of that week, the doctor was called. It was a stomach problem that bothered him, and the night before Saturday, he slept quietly and peacefully away.

Sjur Larson Helgeland was born at Helgeland, Myrkdalen (Vossestranden) on August 21, 1858. He was just barely 66 years old. One can definitely say about him, that he was born to be a master fiddler. His father also played the fiddle, and Sjur'n wasn't a very big fellow before he took after him. At age 13-14, he got his own fiddle and had progressed far enough to play at a wedding not long after. There was talent in this young boy, so older fiddlers expected a lot of him. These expectations were fulfilled. Though Sjur Helgeland wasn't one of those that traveled widely; home-loving as he was, rumors about him spread, and if they wanted a proper wedding, then they had to get Helgeland'n as their fiddler. He especially played for wedding celebrations at Voss, Vossestrand and in Sogn. He didn't know himself, how many weddings he had played.

There were changing times for the Hardanger fiddle and folk music. There was spirit in those days, and many of the great tone artists were like that. Among those, who progressed was Sjur Helgeland. He played for Edvard Grieg, and he played the Vestmannalag's competition in Bergen and won First Prize. For many years, he was Vestmannalag's definite fiddler on the 17th of May, and on more than one occasion both city and townspeople sat bewitched by the silver-clear melodies from his fiddle.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Det var i Bergen Helgeland'n vann sine fleste store sigrar. Berre ei gong, so vidt me veit, spela han i Oslo. Det var 7. juni 1910, daa Voss Spellag synte fram "Bjørnefjell" paa Fahlstrøms teater. Ogso her tok han lyden med storm. Han fek ei fagning som aldri fyrr og hendene fulle med bloniar daa han slutta.

Sjur Helgeland likte betre aa spela lydarslaattar enn danse-slaattar. Der var altid ein sermerkt venleiksdaam yver spelet hans. Fleire af dei gamle slaattene fyldte han ut og gjorde dei rikare. Og han laga mangje slaattar og tonestykkje sjølv. Dei mest kjende af desse er "Budeiona paa Vikafjell" og "Sivlefossen", den sidste til minne um trimenningen sin, Per Sivle.

Jamvel no paa sine gamle daga kunde han laga dei meisterlege. Me viser i so maate til det Magne Dagestad skreiv i Hordl. 5. april um dei sidste slaattane hans. Det er vel diverre ikkje nokon som fek læra dei so dei gjek nok burt med ham sjølv. Men der er og mykje att etter han som dei yngre spelemenn har lært. Ved sida af Myllarguten og Ola Mosafinn vil Sjur Helgeland vera millom dei tre storkultane, som naadde længst paa hardingfela.

Magnus Dagestad fortalte om Helgeland, at han det sidste aaret havde lavet nogle toneslaatter, som var saa merkelige, at han bare en gang før havde hørt folkemusik, som havde forundret ham saameget, og det var da Helgeland selv spillede "Bygdatraaen" til ham for første gang. — "Bygdatraaen" er en huldreslaat, lavet af en ligesaa merkelig spillemand, som levede omkring 1840 aarene i Mørkdalen paa Vossestranden. Dagestad vidste ikke om nogen slaat, som han syntes var saa dybtgaaende som denne. Men det som Helgeland havde lavet i det sidste var ligesaa merkeligt. Et af stykkerne kaldte han "Trolldans i Bygdagjelen". Motivet i dette var taget fra sagnet om troldene i gjelet paa gaarden Bygd, som ikke vilde lade folk faa male. Et andet stykke kaldte, han "Heimlengt". Det var nok noget han selv havde følt ofte; thi Sjur var ikke svært længe hjemmefra, før han lengtede hjem igjen. Et tredje stykke kaldte han "Stølshelg. Disse stykker spilledes paa en egen fele-stilling, som virkede dulgt og mygt, siger Dagestad

It was in Bergen that Helgeland'n won most of his acclaim. He only played in Oslo one time, as far as we know. It was on June 7, 1910, when the Voss Spellag presented “Bjørnefjell” (Bear Mountain) at Fahlstrøm's Theater. Here, too, he took the audience by storm. He received applause as never before and his arms were full of flowers when he finished.

Sjur Helgeland preferred playing country melodies over dance tunes. There was always a special quality to his playing. He improved many of the old tunes and made them richer. He composed many melodies and pieces of music. The best known of these were "Budeiona på Vikafjell"(Hut-owner on Vik Mountain) and "Sivlefossen" (Sivle's Falls), the last in memory of his second cousin, Per Sivle.

He certainly could make them masterfully in his old days. We quote from what Magnus Dagestad wrote in Hordaland April 5 about his last melodies. "Unfortunately, nobody learned them so they disappeared with him. But a lot, that the younger fiddlers have learned remains after him. Along side of Myllarguten and Ola Mosafinn, will Sjur Helgeland be among the three biggest stars who were the greatest on the Hardanger fiddle".

Magnus Dagestad told about Helgeland, that he in the latter years had created some melodies that were so remarkable that he had heard only one time such folk music that had impressed him so much, and that was when Helgeland himself played “Bygdatraaen”(Desire for Home) for him the first time. — “Bygdatraaen” is a siren's melody, made by an exceptional fiddler who lived during the 1840’s, in Mørkdalen at Vossestranden. Dagestad knew of no melody that he thought was so deeply affective as this one but those that Helgeland had composed in his later years were equally impressive one of his pieces he called the “Troll dance at Bygda-sjelen”(district ravine). The motif was taken from a folk tale about the trolls in the ravine at the Bygd farm who wouldn’t let the people grind flour. Another piece is called "Heimlengt" (“Homesick”). This was something he experienced himself because wasn’t far from home before he became homesick. A third piece, he named “Sæter-weekend”. This number was played at its own fiddle position, so it sounded gentle and soft, says Dagestad.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

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K. A. Rene, Redaktør.

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Vossingerne og mindefesten ..... Side 1
Træk fra vossingernes udvandringssaga—
En betydningsfuld færd,—
Skridt til udvandringens gjennembrud—
Vossingerne i Chicago griber ind,—
De første besøg i hjembygden—
Den første bygdelagsforening i Amerika—
Det vossiske emigrationsselskab—
Bladet "Wossingen".
Tanker ved plogen. Digt af Sjur M. Bakketun ..... " 12
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Sjur Helgeland ..... " 31

VOSSELAGETS EMBEDSMÆND:

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VOSSINGEN

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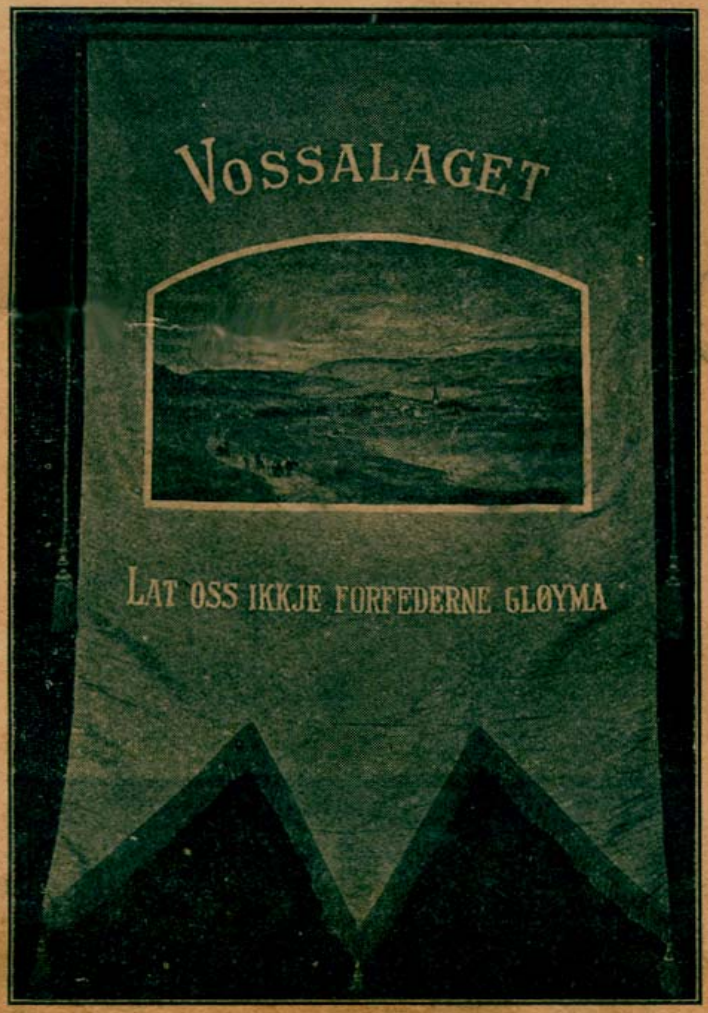

MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1925.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.

K. A. Rene, Redaktør.

Nr. 1—2. | Madison, Wis., Juni 1925. | 7de aarg

DEN FØRSTE VOSSEFORENING I AMERIKA DANNET 1848.

Artikler gjengivet fra foreningens bog.

Artikel 1.

Til vort elskede fædreland og gamle norske venner.

Efterdi at mange feilagtige anskuelser existere i vort fædreland, angaaende de politiske saavel som religiøse forholde i Amerika, samt i henseende til de hertil emmigrerede norske, og efterdi at samme kun kan bli rettet ved oplysninger fra de her ankomne norske, og hvilket alene kan ske ved en systematisk korrespondance, blev følgende besluttet:

I.

At vi for ovennævnte øiemeds opnaaelse banne os selv til et korresponding selskab, Chicago, Illinois, for med fælles forening at møde de omkostninger, som deraf maatte følge ved at skrive til Norge, og om mulig at erholde skrivelser derfra.

II.

Selskabets embedsmænd skulle være en præsident, en vicepræsident, en sekretær og en assisterende sekretær, som tilsammen skulle udgjøre en bestyrende komite.

Det skal være præsidentens pligt at præsidere ved selskabets møber, og i hans fraværelse vicepræsidenten. Sekretæren og assisterende sekretær skulle holde en nøie protokol over selskabets møder, korrespondancer og afhandlinger, og skulle de offent-liggjøre samme, naar de af selskabet dertil maatte opfordres. Det skal være den udøvende komites pligt at erholde en dertil kvalificeret mand hver maaned i selskabets navn at skrive til Norge, angaaende saadanne gjenstande, som komiteen maatte forelægge. Dog skal ingen skrivelse sendes, uden komiteens approbation, som i selskabets navn skulle undertegne samme.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR THE VOSSELAG.

Continuation of the oldest bygdelagsorgan in America. 1857—1860

K. A. Rene, Editor.

Nr. 1—2 | Madison, Wis., June 1925. | 7th year.

THE FIRST VOSS SOCIETY IN AMERICA FOUNDED 1848

Articles reproduced from the society's book..

Article 1.

To our dear fatherland and old Norwegian friends.

Because many inaccurate opinions exist in our fatherland concerning the political as well as religious conditions in America especially with respect to the thus far immigrated Norwegians, and because the same can only be corrected by information from the Norwegians already here, and which only can happen through systematic correspondence, the following was decided:

I.

That we, with the above-mentioned purpose, unite to form a corresponding society, Chicago, Illinois, because with a general association, we can meet the expenses ensuing from writing to Norway, and possibly receiving letters from there

II.

The society's officers shall consist of a president, a vice president, a secretary and an assistant secretary, who together shall constitute the executive committee.

It shall be the duty of the president to preside at the meetings of the society, and in his absence the vice president. The secretary and assistant secretary shall keep exact minutes of the society's meetings, correspondence and transactions, and make them public whenever the society requires. It shall be the executive committee's duty to obtain a qualified man each month to write to Norway, regarding subjects that the committee may present for action. Norway shall any communication be sent without the committee's approval, which shall be signed by the officers in the name of the society.

III.

Selskabet skal holde et møde hyer maaned, og oftere om nødvendigt for afhandlinger og forretninger. Ligesaa skal det være den bestyrende komites pligt da at offentliggjøre korrespondancens indhold fra Norge o. s. v.

IV.

Enhver som maatte have noget, der kunde bidrage til opnaaelsen af selskabets øiemed, skulde overlevere samme til den bestyrende komite; og hvis det ansees nyttigt, skal samme fremsendes. Men hvis ikke reciteres i selskabets navn. Dog skulde alle afhandlinger være underkastede selskabets approbation.

Paa grund af ovenanførte vil vi have hr. organist og kirkesanger David Larson Lemme og Lars Nilsen Nesheim anmodet om, at de godhedsfuldt vilde paatage sig at bekjendtgjøre vore skrivelser for vore slægtninger og enhver anden, som maatte ønske at faa underretning af samme, saasnart de er Eder ihændekomne, og ligeledes besørge, at skrivelse afsendes hver maaned, hvori De vilde behage at underrette os om de politiske, statistiske, industrielle og handels anliggender, saavel som enhver anden begivenhed som kunde være interessant at vide.

Dersom omstændighederne for Hr. David L. Lemme og Lars N. Nesheim er af den beskaff-enhed, at de ikke kunne paatage sig at bekjendtgjøre ovenanførte, da vilde de tjene os meget ved at faa en eller anden dertil skikket mand at antage sig samme, ba vi tror, at der er mange, som vil finde fornøielse deri. Allerhelst siden vi betaler postportoen paa brevene baade frem og tilbage igjen.

De vigtigste gjenstande, som De ønsker at faa underretning om som tilforn har været tilstrækkeligt forklaret, vilde De behage at give os et spørgsmaal om, da vilde vi omhyggeligen besvare samme, saagodt som vor erfaring og videnskab er tilstrækkelig.

Den første Jordeiendom kjøbt af norske her i Chicago, var i aaret 1842 af en man fra Stavanger Len, og nu for tiden er her omtrent 75 eller 80 familier, som har erhvervet sig byggepladse og opbygget sig huse. Med undtagelse af omtrent 17 familier, som endnu ikke have nogen fast eiendom, er her ogsaa omtrent 10 forskjellige personer, som have kjøbt sig eiendom, men ikke endnu bygget sig huse.

I det hele er her 100 familier, som tilsammen tæller en folkemængde af omtrent 650 mennesker — alle norske med undtagelse af nogle faa svenske og danske. Dette er kun et kort omrids af de norskes nuværende forfatning, men vi vil om en kort tid blive istand til at give Eder en fuldstændig underretning desangaaende ligesaa-vel omkring i landet som i byerne.

Den 7de november førstk. skal her holdes valgforsamling over alle de nordamerikanske forenede stater for da at udvælge en mand til at beklæde Regjeringssædet

III.

The society shall hold a meeting every month, oftener if necessary for presentations and business. Similarly, it shall be the executive committee's responsibility to announce the content of letters from Norway, etc.

IV.

Anyone who might have anything, that would help toward the achievement of the society's purpose should deliver the same to the executive committee, and if it is useful, it will be forwarded. If not it will be proclaimed in the name of the society. Thus, every matter be subjected to the approval by the society.

Based on the above we will have Mr. organist and precentor David Larson Lemme and Lars Nilsen Nesheim asked about, whether from their goodness they will be responsible to acknowledge letters from our relatives and anyone who might desire to get information as soon as they are received, and guarantee that letters are sent each month, in which they give pleasure to to describe the political, statistical, industrial and business concerns, as well as any other circumstances that would be of interesting for them to know.

In the circumstances that Mr. David L. Lemme and Lars N. Nesheim are of the nature that they cannot assume the work of acknowledging the above, then it would serve us to a great extent to get one or another appropriate person to assume the same because we believe there are many, who would find satisfaction from it. Especially, since we pay the postage for the letters both to and from.

The most important end that they wish to get information about has been adequately explained before, and if they do us the favor of providing us the questions, we will painstakingly answer the same, as our experience and research is sufficient.

The first property to be purchased by a Norwegian here in Chicago was in the year 1842 by a man from Stavanger County and now there are about 75 or 80 families that have acquired building lots and built houses for themselves. With the exception of approximately 17 families, who don't have their own property, there are also about 10 various people, who have bought lots, but haven't built houses as yet.

Altogether, there are 100 families who in total constitute about 650 people — all Norwegians except for a few Swedes and Danes. This is but a brief outline of the Norwegians current presence, but in a short time we will be in a position to give you a comprehensive description concerning around the country as well as in the cities.

In the coming November, there will be held a general election in all the North America states in order to choose a man to occupy the governing chair

i 4 paa hinanden følgende aar. Megen forsigtighed maa iagttages ved dette valg, og ingen møie eller eftersøgelse bliver sparet for at udforske, hvilken mand er bedst skikket til at forøge nationens lykke og fremgang, samt at yde lighed og enighed at herske inden dets grænser, hvilket er folkets høieste øiemed, og vil derfor vedblive at udgyde sin velsignelse til den arbeidende mand.

I vor næste skrivelse vil vi forsøge at gjøre Eder opmærksomme paa den norske general-konsul, Adam Løvenskjolds, til departementet under 15de oktober 1847 indgivne beretning om hans i afvigte sommer i De nord-amerikanske Fristaters vestlige provinser, i de norske settle-menter aflagte besøg, for da at igjendrive hans mange og store feil, som han maaske af uvidenhed om de norskes forhold har begaaet, eller maaske af en eller anden har ladet sig forlede til at bruge saadanne urigtige og usammenhængende udtryk.

En lov angaaende postvæsenet har nylig undergaaet en forandring, hvorved en europæer har frihed til at betale postportoen paa alle breve, som han ønsker at sende til fedrelandet, hvilket for os var en meget ønskelig under-retning; thi haabe vi nu at kunne korrespondere med vore gamle og elskede norske venner.

Vi skulde tro, at nogen feiltagelse kan finde sted angaaende betalingen paa brevene. Maaske De har at betale samme fra Bergen til Voss, men ialfald ikke mere, da det øvrige betales her. De vilde behage i Deres næste skrivelse at give os underretning desangaaende.

Det skulde glæde os meget at erfare, at De vilde bidrage til øiemedets opnaaelse ved at danne Eder til et selskab for ved fælles forening at besørge skrivelser afsendt hver maaned regulært.

Vi er bestemte paa at sende en skrivelse den første i hver maaned, og vi haaber, at De ville gjøre det samme.

Nogen vigtige nyheder angaaende de norske har vi ikke at meddele Eder. Alle er ved god helse, og ingen er ved døden afgaaen i sommer, undtagen David Torgersen Mølster, som maaske er Eder. allerede bekjendt. Han var paa et fartøi, som forliste forleden april, og ingen af mandskabet blev reddet. Vi har ikke været istand til at faa den mindste underretning om, hvor de vare, da samme fandt sted.

Chicago den 30te september 1848.

Paa selskabets vegne
Anders Nilsen Brekke,
Ivar Larsen Bøe,
Endre Nilsen Tesddtil,
Ole Thormodsen Gjerander.

NB. Efter modent overlæg, vil jeg atter engang have min broder Lars Ellingsen Himle anmodet om, at han af yderst flid vil forsøge at

for the coming four years. Great care must be used in this election, and no difficulty be spared in investigation to research which man is best suited for the country's fortune and progress, as well as contributing equality and unanimity to governing within its borders, which is the people's highest goal, and therefore will shed his blessings to the working man.

In our next writing, we shall attempt to make you well informed about the Norwegian General Consul Adam Løvenskjold's report to his department of October 15, 1847, of the visit he paid in the North American Free States western provinces, in the Norwegian settlements, during the preceding summer, in order to counter the many and great errors, that he, probably from innocence of the Norwegian's situation, has committed, or from one reason or another allowed him to use such incorrect and confused expressions.

A law involving the postal service has recently been changed, whereby a European has the freedom to pay the postage on all letters that he wants to send to the fatherland, which is very desirable information to us, since we now hope we can correspond with our old and loved Norwegian friends.

We would believe that some misconceptions could occur regarding the cost of the letters. Maybe you have paid the same from Bergen to Voss, but in any case, not more than the balance paid here. You will kindly in your next letter give us information concerning it.

It would make us pleased to learn that you will contribute to the achievement of this goal by your forming a society for the common association of sending of a letter regularly each month.

We have decided to send a letter at the first of each month, and we hope that you will do the same.

We don't have any important news items concerning the Norwegians to share with you. Everyone is in good health; none has died this summer, with the exception of David Torgersen Mølster, with which you are already knowledgeable. He was on a vessel, that sank last April, and none of the crew was saved. We haven't been informed in the least bit, what happened.

Chicago, September 30, 1848

On behalf of the society
Anders Nilsen Brekke,
Ivar Larsen Bøe,
Endre Nilsen Tesddtil,
Ole Thormodsen Gjerander.

NB. After serious consideration, I want again to have my brother; Lars Ellingsen Himle requested if he, with the utmost diligence, would try to arrange

faa nogen til, af de, som kommer til Amerika næste aar, at afhjælpe de omkostninger, som deraf vilde flyde; thi De kan med fortrolighed forlade Eder paa, at hvilkensomhelst det end er, at jeg til gjøre rede for samme, saasnart de er komne til Chicago. Til end videre sikkerhed har jeg formaaet nedenstaaende mænd at undertegne samme.

Datum

Nils Ellingsen Himle,
Lars A. Bryhn,
Ole R. Hauge,
Anders N. Gjélland,
Endre N. Tesdahl.

Til Lars Ellingsen Himle.

Chicago, den 2den oktober 1848.

Paa egne og øvriges vegne

Anders Nilsen Brekke,
Iver Larsen Bøe,
Endre Nilsen Tesdahl,
Ole Thormodsen Gjerarger.

Afsendt den 2den oktober.

*

Chicago den Iste Nov. 1848.

Artikel 2.

Agtbare Venner:

Vort øiemed med nærværende communication er kortelig at berøre et og andet, som af generalkonsul Adam Løvenskjold gjennom departementet under 15de oktober 1847 i hans beretning om de norske settlere i Nord Amerika er forelagt det norske publikum og trykt i Bergen 1848. Hverken tid eller rum tillader os at indgaa i en fuldstændig undersøgelse af rigtigheden af Hr. Løvenskjolds beretning angaaende de norske. Dog kunde vi ei undlade at bemærke, at disse feiltagelser vise tydelig nok hvor saare vanske-ligt det er for en mand, som hverken har, eller i Norge kan ret sætte sig ind i den almindelige mands stilling, at kunne give en akkurat og i alle henseender tilforladelig beretning ved et saa kort besøg, som det, hvormed Hr. Løvenskjold i forledne aar beærede de norske settlementer.

Omenskjønt vi nære det haab, at Hr. Løvenskjold ikke ligefrem vilde afmale Amerika i falske kulører, saa bede vi dog vore venner i særdeleshed og det norske publikum i almindelighed at ihukomme, at Hr. Løvenskjold er den norske regjerings tjener, og som saadan, for at kunne vinde sammes gunst og agtelse, maa han ogsaa udføre dens øiemed.

so that, of those who are coming to America next year, to supply a need of expenses, who of them want to move; that you can, confidentially guarantee them, that no matter who they are, that I will be ready for the same, as soon as they arrive in Chicago. For even more assurance I am able to have the men below to countersign this.

Date

Nils Ellingsen Himle,
Lars A. Bryhn,
Ole R. Hauge,
Anders N. Gjélland,
Endre N. Tesdahl.

To Lars Ellingsen Himle.

Chicago, October 2, 1848.

On our own and others behalf

Anders Nilsen Brekke,
Iver Larsen Bøe,
Endre Nilsen Tesdahl,
Ole Thormodsen Gjerarger.

Mailed October 2, 1848.

*

Chicago, November 1, 1848.

Article 2.

Esteemed Friends:

Our goal with the present communication is briefly to contact anyone that General Consul Adam Løvenskjold's report to his department on October 15, 1847 about the Norwegian settlers in North America was presented to the Norwegian people and printed in Bergen in 1848. Neither time nor space permits us to enter into a complete investigation of the accuracy of Mr. Løvenskjold's description regarding the Norwegians. Nevertheless, we couldn't help noting that these indicate definitely how difficult it is for a person, who neither has, or in Norway can properly put himself in, the position of the ordinary man, to give an accurate and in all respects, trustworthy account with such a short stay as the one, that Mr. Løvenskjold paid in the Norwegian settlements.

Although we nourish the hope that Mr. Løvenskjold not baldly paint America in false colors, so nevertheless request our friends, especially the Norwegian public in general, to remember that Mr. Løvenskjold is a servant of the Norwegian government, and as such, in order to gain the their favor and attention, must carry out their objectives.

Og dette er ikke noget mysterium. — Enhver ven af den norske almenhed har for en lang tid med bedrøvelse seet, hvorledes den norske regjering har søgt baade direkte og indirekte at afskrække arbeidsstanden fra Amerika og saaledes hindre emmigrationen, vel vidende, at den høie stand derved kunde faa beholde sine trælle, og saaledes tilsikre sig selv uindskrænket og uforstyrret magelighed og vælde. Men vi haaber, at tiden ei er langt borte, da enhver, være sig høi eller lav, skal tale sandhed med sine næste. Hr. Løvenskjold er betydelig feiltagende angaaende de norskes antal i Amerika, som er maaske dels af, at hans underrettere selv er uvidende derom, og dels fordi han besøgte kun nogle faa af de norske settlementer.

Istedetfor en folkemængde af 12000, som Hr. Løvenskjold antager, saa er det tydelig at de norske i de Forenede Stater af Amerika tæller fra 25—30,000; thi det antages, efter folketellingen forleden vinter, at Wisconsin alene har 15,000 norske. Og hvad Illinois angaar vil vi kun berøre Chicago, som Hr. Løvenskjold har anset bedst ei at beregne i tallet. Efter en nøie undersøgelse finde vi, at de norske her i Chicago tæller en Folkemængde af 6 a 700 og har en almindelig tilfredshed iblandt os. Ja, vi har største aarsag til at være taknemmelige, da mange iblandt os ved sin ankomst ikke eiede deres egne klæder, som nu er satte i en ganske uafhængig stilling — ja, have endog flere hundrede dollars ude paa rente. — Og dette er ikke frembragt ved nogen slumpelykke, men som et resultat af flid og økonomi.

Den næste gjenstand, som Hr. Løvenskjold berører, er de kirkelige forhold, hvorom vi herefter skulde give underretning. Dog er Hr. Løvenskjolds beretning endog her ikke tilforladelig.

Vi vil nu henlede vorelæseres opinærksomhed paa Hr. Løvenskjolds beretning angaaende arbeidsklassen og daglønnen. Han tilstaar, at daglønnen er høi, men udgifterne forøger han, som om en daglønner fandt sit logi i de mest fasionable hoteller — saadanne, som Hr. Løvenskjold og andre saadanne mænd besøger. Dog maa ingen heraf slutte sig til, at arbeiderne i Amerika har ringere underholdning end den saakaldte høiere stand; thi dette haver poeten afmalet, naar han sjunger om Amerika: "Her flæsk og hvede er dagligt brød. Her vugges hver mand i lykkens skjød." Dog er den sidste sætning langtifra ikke saa almindelig, som den første; thi lykken er her, som paa alle andre steder, ligesom paa et hjul. "Det vandrer snart, enhver erfare kan. Den, som vil tro paa lykkens fart, han er en daarlig mand." Dog tale vi ikke om slumpelykke, men vi tale det, som vi vide og have selv erfaret. — Daglønnen her er fra 75 cents til 1½ dollar om dagen, og betaler man almindelig fra 1½ til 2 dollars om ugen for kost, logi og vask,

This is no mystery. — Every ally of the Norwegian common man has, for a long time sadly, seen how the Norwegian government has endeavored, both directly and indirectly, to demean the working conditions in America and thereby hinder emigration, while knowing that the high standard thereby could keep its hard workers, and thus guarantee itself uninterrupted and undisturbed comfort and domination. But, we hope, that the time has been long, when anyone, be he neither high or low, would speak truth with his fellows. Mr. Løvenskjold is currently mistaken regarding the number of Norwegians in America, which is probably partly due to his report itself is uninformed about it and partly because he visited only a few of the Norwegian settlements.

Instead of a population of 12,000, as Mr. Løvenskjold assumes, there are currently calculated to be 25-30,000 Norwegians in the United States of America; since it is understood, after the census last winter, that Wisconsin alone, has 15,000 Norwegians. As to Illinois, we can only take account of Chicago, which Mr. Løvenskjold has seen best not to include in his count. After a closer examination, we find the Norwegians here in Chicago include a population of 6-700, and have a general state of satisfaction. Yes, we have the biggest reason to be thankful, since many of us didn't even own our own clothes at our arrival and now have a position of independency — yes, even to have several hundred dollars out at interest. — And this hasn't been produced by a stroke of good luck, but is a result of diligence and economy.

The next subject that Mr. Løvenskjold touches upon is the religious situation, about which we shall give a description later. Nevertheless, Mr. Løvenskjold's report is not reliable even here.

We now will direct our attention to Mr. Løvenskjold's report concerning the working class and salaries. He admits that the daily pay is high, but expenses he treats to as if the wage earner lived in the most fashionable hotel — just like Mr. Løvenskjold and other similar men use. We mustn't conclude from this that the workers in America have poorer circumstances than the so-called average man; since the poet portrayed it, when he sang about America: "Here meat and flour is the daily bread. Here everyman is rocked in the lap of good luck". Nevertheless, the last sentence is far and away not as ordinary as is the first; because fortune here, just like everywhere, is like on a wheel. "It soon changes, everyone can get it. He, who believes in the course of good luck, is a poor man". Even if we're not talking about stroke of good luck, we want to talk about what we, ourselves, have experienced. — The salaries are from 75 cents to 1½ dollars a day, and a person usually pays from 1½ to 2 dollars a week for board, lodging and laundry.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

og dette er noget forskjelligt fra 3½ dollars for ugen, som Hr. Løvenskjold beretter.

Angaaende utilfredsheden, som han taler om, blandt de norske, saa er der ganske faa, uden de, i det hele, finder sig vel fornøiede; saa vi tør frit sige, at der er 99, som er tilfredsstillede, medens en grumler; og de, som finder sig misfornøiede, er uden feiltagelse saadanne, som have gjort regning paa i Amerika som i Norge, at leve og agere i det store af andres sleb og træl.

Hr. Løvenskjold beraaber sig paa en mand fra Bergens stift, som reiste tilbage til Norge; men dette er en elendig tilflugt. Bemeldte mand var Ole Viste fra Etne, og beskriverne og flere talts mundtlig med ham flere gange, og kan bevidne, at han var en af de mest urimelige mænd i sine fordringer, som vi nogensinde har truffet. Men baade han og hans familie vilde se den dag, at de ønskede sig i Amerika igjen. — Samme mand har udstedt de skammeligste rygter om Amerika og de norske, siden han kom til Norge igjen. Vi ville kun nævne et tilfælde. Da han kom tilbage udraabte han de norske i Amerika for arme betlere, og da han blev spurgt om en fra Stavanger Hr. Endre Olsen, svarede han, at han havde med vanskelighed ophold for sig og sine. — Dette er givet os tilkjende af den, som talede med bemeldte Ole, og som kom her iaar. Vi kunne ogsaa fortælle at bemeldte Endre Olsen solgte over et hundrede bushel hvede det samme aar, som Ole Viste var her; og Ole vilde kjøbt Hr. Endre Olsens farm, men da han fandt sin pengekasse utilstrækkelig, blev han ligefrem fortørnet, uden at vide paa hvem eller hvad; og for at hævne sig, reiste han igjen til Norge. Og det er hemmeligheden med al misfornøielse.

Hr. Løvenskjold siger i Pg. 12, at de norske her i Amerika var lignede med indianere. Hvad for et skammeligt udtryk! Hvad vil en fornuftig mand tænke ved at henvende sine tanker paa oplysningsvæsenet. Mon en oplyst amerikaner skulde tænke, at vi var mere civiliserede den tid vi var hjemme i Norge, end vi er nu-om stund er? Nei, aldeles ikke! Saa lægges her tydelig nok for dagen at ville paakaste os en skamplet, som er saa aldeles ufortjent; og ikke alene os, men ogsaa Eder, vel vidende, at amerikanere ikko anser Eder i en mere oplyst stilling end os. Ovenstaaende er lige-saa stor usandhed, som for vor karakter værende, og vi ville haabe, at Hr. Løvenskjold vil paa dette, som paa mange andre steder, hvor han har fordreiet sandheden og nedslaget os i vort fædrelands øine. En anden gang, hvis han skulde ønske at besøge de norske setlementer i det fjerne vesten, gjøre det norske publikum bekjendt med vor stand og stilling, som den er.

Anders N. Brekke, Ivar Larsen Bøe, Endre Nielsen Tesdal.

Afsendt 2den november d. a.

and this is quite different from 3 ½ dollars a week as Mr. Løvenskjold describes.

Regarding the discontent that he talks about among the Norwegians, there are very few that don't find themselves well satisfied; so we dare say, without hesitation, that there are 99 who are satisfied while one grumbles; and those who find themselves disappointed, are without fail those who have intended in America as in Norway, to live and play largely from the sweat and drudgery of others.

Mr. Løvenskjold points out a man from Bergen Diocese, who went back to Norway, but this is a miserable resort. The involved man was Ole Viste from Etne, and writers who had several talks with him, can testify that he was one of the most unreasonable people in their experience, that they had encountered anytime. But, both he and his family wanted to see the day that they ever wished to be in America again. — The same man had spread the shameful news about America and the Norwegians since he came home again. We, now, want to mention a happening. When he came back to Norway, he called the Norwegians in America poor beggars, and when he was asked by one from Stavanger Hr. Endre Olsen, he replied that he had had difficult situation for himself and his family. — This is made known to us by one who talked to the Ole concerned, and came here this year. We should also say the Endre Olsen sold over a hundred bushels of wheat that same year as Ole was here; and Ole wanted to buy Hr. Endre Olsen's farm, but when he found his cashbox inadequate, he became exasperated, and not knowing what to do avenge himself, he went back to Norway. That's the secret of his displeasure.

Mr. Løvenskjold said on page 12, that the Norwegians in America were like Indians. What an outrageous turn of phrase! What would a rational person think of having his attention turned to such a piece of information? But an enlightened American would think, were we more civilized when we were home in Norway, than we are at the present? No, absolutely not! Now we will expose a blot on our character that was com-pletely undeserved; and not only to you, know-ledgeable people, that Americans don't consider you in a more enlightened situation than we. The above is a great untruth, for our character, and we hope that Mr. Løvenskjold will in this, and in many other areas that he has manipulated the truth and put us down in the eyes of our fatherland, would again visit the Norwegian settlements in the far west; the Norwegian immigrants would show him our state and position as it actually is.

Anders N. Brekke Ivar Larsen Bøe, Endre Nielsen Tesdal.

Mailed November 2, this year.

VOSSINGER I OTTER TAIL CO., MINNESOTA.

MAGNE SAMSON.

Hvad der hjalp til at gjøre mødet i Fergus Falls forrige aar særdeles interessant, var mødet med visse personer. Der var dem tilstede, som var komne til Minnesota med de allerførste nordmænd, og saadanne, som senere havde begivet sig ud paa dets øde vidder, og taget del i nybyggerlivet med dets farer og besværligheder og seet det ene strøg eiter det andet voxe frem i velstand og velvære. Det vil da vist være passende og fornøieligt at se noget om disse mænd.

Først skal vi da nævne Magne Samson fra Clitherall, Otter Tail county. Han var født paa Voss den 3die november 1838 og var søn af Peder Samsonsen Veisene og hustru Brita Magnesdatter Sætre. Med forældrene kom han til Amerika i 1842. Familien bosatte sig ved Fox River settlementet og forblev der i 5 aar, hvorpaa de flyttede til Kosh-konong, Wisconsin, og bosatte sig paa en farm ved siden af Ivar Seim, Per Ljosme, Ole Honve, Nils Bolstad og andre paa grænsen mellem Deerfield og Christiana township. Her forblev de til 1854, da de drog til det nye territorium, Minnesota. I et brev, som Magne Samson i 1859 skrev for Wossingen, men som han nu synes at have glemt, fortæller han om reisen til Minnesota og landet der. Dette brev er et af de vigtigste dokumenter om den norske indvandring, og det skal derfor gjengives her. Det er skrevet fra Dakota county, Minn.

"Jeg og min fader og Ole Toreson var de første nybyggere i dette settlement og blandt de første i denne del af territoriet. Vi forlod Kosh-konong, Dane Co., Wis., den 6te mai 1854 efter at have boet der i 8 Aar og tidligere 5 aar i La Salle Co., Ill. Vi tog veien gjennem Madison og drog vestover til Prairie Du Chien, gik over Mississippi-floden og drog gjennem Iowa—over Decorah og andre hver, til vi kom til Minnesota, og endelig kom vi da den 5te juli til St. Paul, hvor vi opholdt os en tid, medens et par mand gik op floden for at bese det ubebyggede land, men som de ikke fandt sig fornøiede med og kom derfor tilbage. Vi reiste da til Sioux Creek, hvor vi opholdt os en tid og besaa landet rundt om, indtil vi fandt Sioux Lake, hvor vi nedsatte os. Det var den 20de juli 1854. Vi begyndte da at samle foder til heste og kvæg, hvilket gik godt, da der var rigt paa græs. Men tiden blev lang, da vi havde ingen naboer nærmere end 8 mil, og ingen fremmede hvide mennesker saa de første 10 uger, da der ad en indiansk sti, som er indianernes vei mellem Faribault og St. Paul, kom kjørende en mand til os, som var bleven postfører mellem nævnte byer og nu vilde gjøre denne tur hver uge. Den næste morgen kom her flere landsmænd fra Kosh-konong, Muskego og andre steder i Wisconsin. Landet ved Sioux Lake blev opsettlet paa 2 aar, og siden har ingen norske settlet her men har ned-

VOSSINGS IN OTTER TAIL CO., MINNESOTA.

MAGNE SAMSON.

What helped to make the stevne at Fergus Falls last year especially interesting was meeting certain people. Those were present, who had come to Minnesota with the very first Norwegians, and thus, as later happened out on the big desolate expanses, taken part in the pioneer life with its dangers and difficulties and seen the one area after the other develop in affluence and well-being. It would certainly be appropriate and entertaining to say something about these men.

First, we shall mention Magne Samson from Clitherall, Otter Tail County. He was born on November 3, 1838 and was a son of Peder Samsonson Veisene and his wife Brita Magnesdatter Sætre. He came to America with his parents in 1842. the family settled at Fox River settlement and stayed there five years, then they moved to Koshkonong, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm along side of Ivar Seim, Per Ljosme, Ole Honve, Nils Bolstad and others on the border between Deerfield and Christiana township. They stayed here until 1854, when they left for the new territory, Minnesota. In a letter that Magne Samson wrote for Wossingen in 1859, which he seems to have forgotten now, he tells about the trip to Minnesota and the country there. This letter is one of the most important documents about Norwegian immigration. And therefore is reproduced here. It is written from Dakota County, MN.

"I and my father and Ole Toreson were the first pioneers in this settlement and among the first in this part of the territory. We left Koshkonong, Dane Co., WI on May 6, 1854 after having lived there for 8 years and earlier for 5 years in La Salle Co., IL. We took the route through Madison and went westward over the Mississippi River and went through Iowa — past Decorah and other places until we came to Minnesota and at last arrived at St. Paul on July 5, where we stayed for a while, while a couple men went on up the river to inspect the undeveloped country, which didn't satisfy them so they came back. Then we went to Sioux Creek, where we stayed a time and looked at the land round about, until we found Sioux Lake, where we settled down. It was July 20, 1854. We started by gathering fodder for the horses and cattle, which went well, since it was rich with grass there. The time passed slowly, since we didn't have any neighbors closer than 8 miles and we didn't see any white strangers for the first 10 weeks, when along an Indian path, that the Indians used between Faribault and St. Paul, a man came driving by us, who had become the mailman between the above mentioned towns and now wanted to come once a week. The next morning, several countrymen came from Koshkonong, Muskego and other places in Wisconsin. The land by Sioux Lake was settled within 2 years, and since then no Norwegians have settled here but have settled

sat sig ved Root River, Sambros Arne og Albert Lea Lake o. s. v. Her er nu omkring 60 norske og svenske settlere — de fleste velstaaende og alle tilfredse og eie eller have claimed land. Landet er særdeles godt. Vestenfor Sioux Lake er der skov, i vest prærie. Skoven er der dog ikke meget af, men farmlandet er godt over det hele. Plovland, slaat og vand tilstrækkeligt. Tre mil vestenfor Sioux Lake er grænselinjen mellem Dakota og Scott, og i Scott county finder man meget land o. s. v. Hændigt til marked, da det bare er 20 mil til Hastings, som er det bedste markedsplads ved Mississippi, 30 mil fra St. Paul o. s. v."

Paa den tid, da Samson skrev dette brev var han postmester i Christiania, (Eureka) Dakota Co., hvad han var blevet i 1855 og vedblev at være til han i 1861 hvervede sig til krigstjeneste i borgerkrigen.

Magne Samson hvervede sig som menig soldat i kompani B af det 14de Missouri Regiment, der var organiseret i St. Louis, Mo., september og oktober 1861 som et Western Sharpshooter regiment. Det bestod af mandskaber fra forskjellige stater, — mest fra Illinois og Missouri. I november 1862 gik det ifølge ordre fra krigsdepartementet over til at bli det 66de Illinois regiment og blev siden kjendt som saadant. Bare omkring 3 uger efter regimentet? indmønstring i U. S. tjeneste blev det sendt til kamplinjen.

Sampson tjente som menig udover 1861 og '62 og var i den tid med i slagene ved Mt. Zions Church, beleiringen af Fort Henry, Tennessee, erobringen af Fort Donelson, det store slag ved Shiloh den 6te og 7de april, under hvilket han blev saaret paa flere steder af granatsplinter; var med ved Corinth, Miss., baade om vaaren og igjen om høsten 1862 og ved Buzzard Roost, Reseca og Kennesaw Mountains. I 1863 blev han forfremmet til korporal og aaret efter som sergeant. Regimentets første tjenestetid udløb om høsten 1863, men han hvervede sig paany og var med til krigens slut; tog del i kampene ved Atlanta og var med paa Shermans march til havet. En tid i 1865 gjorde han speidertjeneste for general Dodge, som paa den tid havde kommandoen over 15de armekorps. Han var med sit regiment gjennem Nord og syd Carolina og Virginia i 1865 og i den store parade i Washington, D. C. Kort efter den 7de juni blev regimentet afmønstret. Han var saaret 4 gange — to gange sendtes han til et hospital i Georgia.

Ifølge regimentets annaler viste Samson sig som en særdeles tapper og udholdende soldat, en af dets bedste skyttere, der traf maalet med, beundringsværdig sikkerhed og er nævnt som en hvem landet altid skylder ære. En speciel skriftlig bevidnelse i erkjendtlighed for lang og tro tjeneste sendtes ham fra regjeringen.

Efter krigens slut drev Samson med forskjelligt — gik paa opdagelser, var paa jagt, fangst og fiskeri, — hjalp nybyggere til at finde sig land og

down at Root River, Sambros Arne and Albert Lea Lake etc. There are about 60 Norwegian and Swedish settlers — most are well to do and all content and have claimed land. The soil is especially good. West of Sioux Lake there is forest, in the west prairie. There isn't a great deal of woodland, but the arable land is good everywhere. Cultivatable land, hayfields and water aplenty. Three miles west of Sioux Lake is the borderline between Dakota and Scott Counties, and in Scott County is found much land, etc. It is convenient to market, just 20 miles to Hastings, the best market town by the Mississippi, 30 miles from St. Paul, etc.

At the time that Samson wrote this letter, he was postmaster in Christiania, (Eureka) Dakota County, which he had become in 1855 and he remained until 1861 when he entered military service in the Civil War.

Magne Samson enlisted as a private in Company B of the 14th Missouri Regiment, that was organized at St. Louis, MO, in September and October of 1861 as the Western Sharpshooter Regiment. It consisted of men from various states, — mostly from Illinois and Missouri. In November 1862, following orders from the War Department they were transferred to the 66th Illinois Regiment and were known as that later. Only 3 weeks after mobilization of the regiment into U. S. service, they were sent to the battlefront.

Sampson served as a private through 1861 and '62 and was in that time in the battle at Mt. Zions Church, the siege of Fort Henry, Tennessee, the capture of Fort Donelson, the big battles at Shiloh the 6th and 7th of April, during which he was wounded several places by grenade fragments; was along at Corinth, MI, both in the spring and again in the fall of 1862 and at Buzzard Roost, Reseca and Kennesaw Mountains. In 1863, he was promoted to corporal and the next year to sergeant. The regiment's first tour of duty was over in the fall of 1863, but he re-enlisted and stayed until the end of the war; he participated in the battle for Atlanta and was on Sherman's March to the sea. At one time in 1865, he was a scout for General Dodge, who at that time was the commandant of the 15th Army Corps. He was with his regiment through North and South Carolina and Virginia in 1865 and in the big parade in Washington, DC. Shortly after June 7, the regiment was demobilized. He had been wounded 4 times — two times he was sent to a hospital in Georgia.

According to the annals of the regiment, Samson demonstrated as an exceptional and durable soldier, one of the best shooters, who hit his target with amazing accuracy and he is mentioned as someone who always commanded respect. A special written testimonial, for long and dedicated service, was sent to him by the government.

After the end of the war, Samson did various things — went exploring, went hunting, — helped

drev med landmaaling. i to terminer — 4 aar — tjente han som landmaaler i Dakota county. Tidligere var han landmaaler i forskjelige countyer i Minnesota og viste nybyggerne tilrette baade under den saakaldte preemption lov og homestead-loven.

I 1880 flyttede han fra Dakota til Otter Tail county og bosatte sig paa den farm ved Clitherall i Leaf Mountain Township hvorpaa han siden har boet. Sin farm kalder han "The Shiloh" farm.

Han har ogsaa taget del i townets styrelse; har tjent som town clerk og formand i townboardet; var udnævnt til justice of the peace og tjente i mange aar. Stillingerne har han fyldt paa en rosværdig maade. Han er republikaner; hører til den norsk lutherske kirke, desuden til Odd Fellows og Grand Army.

Samson har et helt fond af fortællinger fra de tidligste dage i Minnesota og Dakota, siges der, — særligt historier om indianerne, hvis sprog han lærte. Faa har kunnet fortælle om flere livsfarlige eventyr og rystende hændelser end han.

Magne Samson har to gange været gift — først i 1858 med Marie Halvorson fra Ringerike — anden gang med Kari (Anderson) Haagenson. I sidste ægteskab haves tre døtre: Betsy, gm. Axel Fjeldseth, Carrie, gm. Ivar Jacobson og Anna, gm. Martin Jacobson.

Det er ved slige mænd som Samson, at Otter Tail county har faaet sin velstand, har det været sagt, og er da intet under.

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AMUND LARSON BØE

eller Skiple, der skriver sig Amund B. Larson er en anden af Otter Tail countys fortjenstfulde nybyggere og Vosselagets gode støtter, som vi traf i Fergus Falls. Han var født i Raundalen, Voss, den 14de juli 1836 af forældrene Lars Olsen Bøe og hustru. Cecelia Amundsdatter, f. Lindberg. De boede paa en husmandsplads under gaarden Skiple, hvor Amund vokste op. Han udvandrede til Amerika om vaaren 1857 sammen med sine -to brødre Ole og Torges ; fulgte over havet med skibet "Hebe" og landede i Quebec. Drog derfra til Chicago, hvor han forblev den første sommer; reiste saa til Koshkonong, Wis., og var siden der om somrene og i Michiganskogene om vintrene, til han i 1862 sammen med broderen Torges meldte sig til krigstjeneste i borgerkrigen. Torges hvervede sig den 12te august og Amund den 14de samme maaned. De stod begge i kompani G. 20de regiment, og var med i mange slag og træfninger, af hvilke kan nævnes slaget ved Prairie Grove, hvor Torges blev saaret, Van Buren og Kansas River, nær Smitt — alle i Kansas; saa ved Vicksburg, Fort Morgan, træfning i Alabama, Slag ved Franklin Creek og Spanish Port, Alabama. Han blev udmønstret med regimentet den 14de juli 1865.

pioneers find land and did surveying for two terms — four years — he worked surveying land in Dakota County. Earlier he had been a surveyor in various counties in Minnesota and showed the pioneers correctly under the so-called Pre-emption Law and Homestead Act.

He moved from Dakota to Otter Tail County in 1880 and settled on a farm near Clitherall in Leaf Mountain Township where he has lived since. He calls his farm "The Shiloh" farm.

He has also been active in the town government, has served as town clerk and chairman of the Town Board; was appointed Justice of the Peace and served many years. He has filled these positions in a praiseworthy manner. He is a Republican; belongs to the Norwegian Lutheran Church as well as the Odd Fellows and the Grand Army.

Samson was fond of telling stories about the early days in Minnesota and Dakota, they said, — especially stories about the Indians, whose language he had learned. Few could tell about more dangerous adventures and thrilling happenings than he.

Magne Samson has been married two times — first in 1858 with Marie Halvorson from Ringerike — the second time with Kari (Anderson) Haagenson. In the last marriage, they had three daughters: Betsy, m. Axel Fjeldseth, Carrie, m. Ivar Jacobson and Anna, m. Martin Jacobson.

It is because of such men that Otter Tail County got its affluence, has been said, and it isn't any wonder.

*

AMUND LARSON BØE

or Skiple, who used the name Amund B. Larson is another of Otter Tail County's meritorious pioneers and good supporters of the Vosselag that we met in Fergus Falls. He was born in Raundalen, Voss, July 14, 1836 of the parents Lars Olsen Bøe and his wife Cecelia Amundsdatter, neé Lindberg. They lived on rental property under the farm Skiple, where Amund grew up. He emigrated to America in the spring of 1857 together with his two brothers, Ole and Torges; sailed across the ocean on the "Hebe" and landed in Quebec. They left there for Chicago, where he spent the first summer; then went to Koshkonong, WI, and was there in the summers and in the Michigan woods in the winters, until 1862 when he and his brother enlisted for military service in the Civil War. Torges enlisted on August 12 and Amund on the 14th of the same month. They served in Company G, 20th Regiment, and were in many battles and engagements, which we can name the battles of Prairie Grove, where Torges was wounded, Van Buren and Kansas River, near Smitt — all in Kansas; then at Vicksburg, Fort Morgan, engagements in Alabama, battle at Franklin Creek and Spanish Port, Alabama. He was demobilized with his regiment on July 14 1865.

Efter krigens slut kom Amund Larson den 10de august 1865 tilbage til Koshkonong og tog ophold hos Ole Giere (Halling), gift med Inger E. Himle, og var der til han om vinteren drog til Michigan paa skogarbeide. Var næste sommer igjen paa Koshkonong; men reiste om høsten 1866 til St. Croix county, Wis. Der blev han i 1867 gift med Brita Mikkelsdatter fra Hardanger. Om vaaren 1868 drog saa han og hustru med oksespand og overdækket vogn henover Minnesotatrakterne og kom til Otter Tail county, hvor han den 2den juni 1868 slog sig til paa den jord, som han siden beboed og drev i 50 aar, i nærheden af den nuværende by Dalton. Da han kom der, var landet endda ikke opmaalt og townshipet ikke organiseret. Hans land blev efter opmaalingen kjendt som sydøstre fjerdedel af Sekt. 7 i St. Olavs township. Larson var med at organisere townshipet, da han en termin var county-kommissær, og tillige at fatte bestemmelse og oprette skoler i townet. Han var ogsaa med at organisere den første kirkemenighed og bygge dens første kirke i countiet, nemlig Kvams kirke. Det var i aaret 1871. Kirken staar endnu men har været skadet af lynet. Den mistede sit første spir, hvorpaa aarstallet stod. Larson var ogsaa med at danne The Sverdrup Scandinavian Mutual Insurance Co., af hvilket han i 30 aar har været en af direktørerne. Her kan det da atter siges, at det er ved slige mænd, countiet blev ordnet og har vokset frem i velstand og velvære.

Amund Larson har 6 børn, nemlig Lewis, A. Eline, Oden, Gustav Adolph, Alma og Martha. Sønnerne har antaget navnet Boe. Lewis driver nu den gamle farm ved Dalton. Tre af barnene bor i Polk county, Minn., nemlig Mrs. John Lewis, Mrs. Carl Lewis og Gustav Adolph. Larson og hustru flyttede for omkring 7 aar siden til Gonvick, Polk Co., hvor børnene bor. Hans hustru døde den 25de august 1923. Siden har han boet hos datteren Mrs. Carl Lewis og er nu snart 89 aar gammel.

SOLDATER AF VOSSESLÆGT I VERDENSKRIGEN

Sæve — Bergstadslægt: De tre brødre Thayne A. Savee, Norman S. Savee og Kenneth A. Savee, sønner af Thorbjørn Sæve og hustru Anna Andersdatter (Bergstad.-Johnson) Whitewater, Wis., var alle tre over til Frankrig og deltog i alle de største slag. Først ved Chateau Thierry. De stod forud i Nationalgarden og var i 1916 med ved Mexicogrænsen. Thayne (ogsaa kaldt Pat.) Savee stod i kompani K. 128de reg., 32te Div. begyndte i Frankrig som korporal og blev forfremmet til sergeant. Han faldt i fremstødet ved Argonne. Norman Sidney gjennemgik officerskurset ved Ft. Sheridan og udnævntes til løitnant, blev senere forfremmet til kaptein; kom

After the end of the war, Amund Larson came back to Koshkonong and stayed with Ole Giere (Halling), married to Inger E. Himle, and stayed until he went to Michigan to work in the woods the next winter. He was at Koshkonong the next summer, but in the fall of 1866, he went to St. Croix County, Wis. there, he married Brita Mikkelsdatter, from Hardanger, in 1867, in the spring of 1868, he and his wife left by covered wagon and oxen team across the tracts of Minnesota and came to Otter Tail county, where on June 2, 1868, they settled on the land they farmed for 50 years, in the vicinity of Dalton. When they came there, the land had as yet not been surveyed and the township not been organized. After surveying, his land was known as the southwest quarter of section 7 in St. Olav's Township. Larson helped organize the township, when he served a term as county commissioner and to make the decision to built schools in the town. He also helped organize the first church congregation and build its first church in the county, namely Kvams Church. That was in the year 1871. The church still stands but has been damaged by lightning. It lost its steeple on which the date was displayed. Larson helped start The Sverdrup Scandinavian Mutual Insurance Company, for which he has been a director for 30 years. Here we can say again, that it was men like these, that organized the county and helped it grow forward in affluence and wellbeing.

Amund Larson has 6 children, namely Lewis, A. Eline, Oden, Gustav Adolph, Alma and Martha. The sons have adopted the name Boe. Lewis now runs the old farm at Dalton. Three of the children live in Polk county, MN, namely Mrs. John Lewis, Mrs. Carl Lewis and Gustav Adolph. Larson and his wife moved to Gonvick, Polk Co. about 7 years ago, where their children live. His wife died August 25, 1923. Since, he has lived with his daughter Mrs. Carl Lewis and is now soon 89 years old.

SOLDIERS OF VOSS STOCK IN THE GREAT WAR

Sæve — Bergstad family: The three brothers Thayne A. Savee, Norman S. Savee and Kenneth A. Savee, sons of Thorbjørn Sæve and his wife Anna Andersdatter (Bergstad.-Johnson) Whitewater, WI, were all three over in France and fought in all the biggest battles First at Chateau Thierry. They were in the National Guard and went to the Mexican border in 1916. Thayne (also called Pat.) Savee served in Company K. 128th Regiment, 32nd Division, starting in France as a corporal and was promoted to sergeant. He fell in the encounter at Argonne. Norman Sidney attended Officer Candidate School at Ft. Sheridan and was commissioned a lieutenant, later advanced to Captain;

hjem igjen og er nu i Chicago beskjæftiget ved The Yellow Cab Co. Kenneth Savee var korporal, kom ogsaa fra det med livet og er nu beskjæftiget ved "The Telephone Exchange", Milwaukee, Wis.

Fadness-Ygreslægt: Saa er det de 3 brødre Norman Clarence Knutson, Carl Frank Knutson og Andrew Burtner Knutsen, sønner af Jørgen Nilson Fadnes (Knutson) og Brita Knutsdatter Ygre (Severson), Columbus, Dane Co., Wis. Norman blev født 1lte oktober 1887, blev haardt saaret paa to Steder af granatsplin-ter. En traf ham i Skulderen, en anden traf ankelen. Samme granat dræbte flere soldater i hans nærhed. . Han var først rapporteret falden men kom tilrette igjen. Har efter hjemkomsten været i Minneapolis, Minn. Carl F. født 16de december 1889 og Andrew B. født 8de februar 1892 var ogsaa over havet men kom uskadte tilbage og er i Wisconsin.

Lødve-slegt: Lloyd Erickson, søn af Nils Erickson (Lødve), som var med i borgerkrigen, og sønnesøn af Styrk Erikson Lødve og hustru Ragnhild Pedersdtr. Berge, nybygger paa Skoponong, Wis., tjente som korporal i 89de Div. og var et aars tid ved fronten i Frankrig. Var saa hjemme et aars tid og hvervede sig saa paany for at tjene ved de amerikanske tropper i Tyskland. Kom tilbage og har været ved det nationale forsvar paa Governor Island, New York.

Fire sønner af Henry Erickson (Lødve) og sønnesønner af for-annævnte Styrk Erikson Lødve og hustru Ragnhild var i krigstjeneste, — de 3 i Frankrige. George kom tilbage fra Europa i aug. 1919 og har siden været maler i Minneapolis, Minn. Johannes tjente i komp. F. 328de inf., var omtrent et aar ved fronten, blev over-vældet af gas og har siden været af daarlig helbred og har været paa et hospital i Minneapolis. Herman blev indkaldt i mai 1918 og beordret til Camp Lewis, Wash., hvor han forblev til udmønstret i febr. 1919. — Spencer tjente ved komp. A. 33te Ing. reg. og var over havet; kom tilbage i juli 1919 og er nu i Minneapolis, Minn.

Tre dattersønner, af Styrk Erikson Lødve var ogsaa i krigstjeneste, nemlig Homer Elliott Tinnes, Bird Island, Minn., søn af Lewis L.Tinnes og hustru Martha Maria Erickson (Lødve). Han var først i 22de komp., 166 Depot. Brig. Senere overført til Camp Kearney, Cal., og reiste til Frankrig i 1918. Blev overflyttet til 128de inf. reg. 32te div. var med i Slagene ved Argonne og Meuse; blev af mønstret i Camp Dodge, Ia.

Lande Seymour Tinnes og broderen Dell Tinnes, sønner af Svend Tinnes og Hustru Margretha Styrksdtr. Lødve var ogsaa i krigstjeneste men ikke over havet. De er nu farmere i Montana.

Tre børnebørn af Charles B. Erickson (Lødve) Humboldt, Ia., og hustru (f. Nelson) var i tjenesten. En var i Marinen og gjorde 16 ture over

came home again and is now employed by the Yellow Cab Co. in Chicago. Kenneth Savee was a corporal and came home alive and is now employed by "The Telephone Exchange", Milwaukee, WI.

Fadness-Ygre family: then there are the three brothers, Norman Clarence Knutson, Carl Frank Knutson and Andrew Burtner Knutsen, sons of Jørgen Nilson Fadnes (Knutson) and Brita Knutsdatter Ygre (Severson), Columbus, Dane Co., WI. Norman was born October 11, 1887, was severely wounded in two places by grenade fragments. One hit him in the shoulder, the other in the ankle. The same grenade killed several soldiers near him. He was first reported fallen but survived. He has been in Minneapolis, MN since returning home. Carl F, born December 16, 1889 and Andrew, born February 8, 1892, were also overseas but came home unharmed and are in Wisconsin

Lødve-family: Lloyd Erickson, son of Nils Erickson (Lødve), who was in the Civil War, og grandson of Styrk Erikson Lødve and his wife Ragnhild Pedersdatter Berge, pioneer at Skoponong, WI, served as a corporal in the 89th Division and was at the front in France for a year. He was home for a year then re-enlisted to serve with the American troops in Germany. He came back and has been with the National Guard at Governor's Island, New York.

Four sons of Henry Erickson (Lødve) and grandsons of the above-mentioned Styrk Erikson Lødve and his wife Ragnhild were in the military, — three in France. George came back from Europe in August of 1919 and has since worked in Minneapolis as a painter. Johannes served with Company F, 328th Infantry Division and was at the front for about a year when he was overcome with gas and has been in poor health since and is in a hospital in Minneapolis. Herman was drafted in May 1918 and ordered to Camp Lewis, WA, where he remained until demobilization in February 1919. — Spencer served with Company A, 33rd Engineers Regiment and was overseas, he came back in July 1919 and is now in Minneapolis, MN.

Three daughtersons of Styrk Erikson Lødve Homer also were in service, namely Homer Elliott Tinnes, Bird Island, MN, son of Lewis L. Tinnes and his wife Martha Maria Erickson (Lødve) He was first with the 22nd Company, 166th Depot Brigade. Later, he was transferred to Camp Kearney, CA and went to France in 1918. He was moved to the 128th Infantry Regiment, 32nd Division and fought in the battles at Argonne and Meuse and was demobilized at Camp Dodge, IA.

Lande Seymour Tinnes and his brother Dell Tinnes, sons of Svend Tinnes and his wife Margretha Styrksdatter Lødve were also in the Army, but not overseas. They are now farmers in Montana.

Three grandchildren of Charles B. Erickson (Lødve) Humboldt, IA, and his wife (neé Nelson) were in service. One was in the Navy and made 16 trips across

havet under krigen. Han er første klasses ingeniør med officers rang. De andre var med landtropperne — den ene i-Frankrige.

Bakketun — Leidalslægt: Fire sønner af Ole Olson Bakketun (Tømmeraalen) og hustru Ingeborg Davidsdtr. Leidal var i krigstjeneste —• de 3 i Frankrig. David og Ole var i lang tid i Frankrig, Ivar i lidt kortere tid; Andreas var indkaldt, men slap at reise over til Europa.

Hæveslægt: Malinda Havey, datter af Lyding Olson Havey, Madison, Wis., er sygepleierske ved det Røde Kors og var i 18 maa-neder i Frankrig under krigen. Hun var første assisterende sygepleierske og var ved hospital unit 36. Efter tilbagekomsten har hun havt overopsynet med flere store hospitaler, — Var en tid i Ann Harbor, Mich. Er nu i Washington, D. C.

Orwin Havey, Malindas broder, var ogsaa i Frankrig og tjente i armeen som elektriker.

Brødrene Henry og Carl Lysne, Elkhorst, Wis., sønner af Edwin Lysne og hustru Martha Olsdtr. Hæve, samt Otis Nelson, søn af Sam Nelson og hustru Susanna Olsdtr. Hæve, Red Wing, Minn., var i oversøisk krigstjeneste.

John Havey, Hayfield, Minn., søn af Ole O. Havey var ogsaa i Frankrig.

Jordal-Lundeslægt: Syv personer af denne slægt var med i krigen bare fra Clay county, Syd Dakota. De er ætlinger efter Lars Battolfson Jordalen. Tre er børnebørn af sønnen Bottolf Larson Lunde. Det er Ole S. Larson, søn af Ole B. Larson (Lunde) Vermilion. Faderen var i sin tid med i indianerkrigen i 1860 Aarene. Sønnen i Frankrig.

Saa er det Ole Severin Hanson, født 23de oktober 1889, søn af Hans L Hanson og hustru Ingeborg B. Larson (Lunde). Han var med at lade gasbomber i Frankrig. Er nu jordbruger ved Vermillion, S. Dak.

Elias Myran, Stonewood, Wis., søn af Hans Myran og hustru Anna, som er datter efter Ole Bottolfson (Sivlesøen) og Brytva B. Larson (Lunde). Han var ogsaa i Frankrig.

Harry Hanson, Vermilion, S. Dak., søn af Hans Hanson og Bertina, datter af Christen Larson (Jordalen). Han var med i slagene ved Argonneskogen men kom \iskadt hjem.

Charley Iverson, Fred Iverson og Clarence Iverson i Clay Co., S. Dak., hvis bedstemor var Britta Larsdtr. Jordalen, var i krigen. Charley i flaaden, de andre med landstyrken i Frankrig.

Walter Vold, Clay Co., S. Dak., en dattersøn af Lars Øielson Lunde blev borte paa søen under transporten over til Europa.

Walter Anderson, Clay Co., S. Dak., søn af Ole Anderson Grotland, som tjente i borgerkrigen, faldt i Frankrige.

the ocean during the war. He was an engineer's Mate, 1st Class with an officer's rank. The others were with ground troops — one in France.

Bakketun—Leidal family: Four sons of Ole Olson Bakketun (Tømmerålen) and his wife Ingeborg Davidsdatter Leidal were in military service — three in France. David and Ole were in France a long time, Ivar a little shorter time; Andreas was drafted, but avoided going to Europe.

Hæve family: Malinda Havey, daughter of Lyding Olson Havey, Madison, WI, is a nurse with the Red Cross and was in France for 18 months during the war. She was the first assistant nurse and was assigned to unit 36. After her return she has supervised in several big hospitals, — was in Ann Harbor, MI for a while. Now she is in Washington, DC.

Orwin Havey, Malinda's brother, was also in France and served in the Army as an electrician.

The brothers Henry and Carl Lysne, Elkhorst, WI, sons of Edwin Lysne and wife Martha Olsdatter Hæve, and Otis Nelson, son of Sam Nelson and wife Susanna Olsdatter Hæve, Red Wing, Minn., served in the Army overseas

John Havey, Hayfield, MN, son of Ole O. Havey was also in France.

Jordal—Lunde family: Seven people from this family only from Clay County, SD were in the war. They are descendants of Lars Bottolfson Jordalen. Three are grandchildren of the son Bottolf Larson Lunde. They are Ole S. Larson, son of Ole B. Larson (Lunde) Vermilion. Their father, in his time, was in the Indian Wars in the 1860 years. The son is in France.

Then it is Ole Severin Hanson, born October 23, 1889, son of Hans L Hanson and his wife Ingeborg B. Larson (Lunde). He was along loading gas bombs in France. He is now farming at Vermillion, SD.

Elias Myran, Stonewood, WI, son of Hans Myran and his wife Anna, who is a daughter of Ole Bottolfson (Sivlesøen) and Brytva B. Larson (Lunde). He also was in France.

Harry Hanson, Vermilion, SD, son of Hans Hanson and Bertina, daughter of Christen Larson (Jordalen). He was in the battle at Argonne Forest but came home unscathed.

Charley Iverson, Fred Iverson and Clarence Iverson in Clay County, SD, whose grandmother was Britta Larsdatter. Jordalen, were in the war. Charley in the Navy, the others with the forces in France.

Walter Vold, Clay County, SD, a son of a daughter of Lars Øielson Lunde disappeared at sea during transport to Europe.

Walter Anderson, Clay County, SD, son of Ole Anderson Grotland, who served in the Civil War, fell in France.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Amundson, søn af Endre L. Amundson (Finne) Clay Co., S. Dak., faldt i Frankrig.

Harold McDonald, dattersøn af Steffen Olson Een, Clay Co. S. Dak., faldt i Frankrig.

Martin A. Nelson, nu advokat i St. Paul, Minn., hvervede sig i flyvevæsenet under krigen og var til øvelse ved Ft. Wayne, Ind. Han er født den 21de febr. 1889 og er søn af Andrew A. Nelson (Hermandsdal) og hustru Brita Jacobsen, datter af Jacob Akslebjørg og hustru Guri, f. Seim. Forældrene bor i Decorah, Ia.

Nils Albert Nilson, Martins broder, f. 17de mai 1894, tjenest-gjorde i Frankrige og stod i komp. B. 168de reg., ved 3die Iowa Rainbow Division.

Skogstad, søn af Nils A. Skogstad og hustru Martha Amunds-dtr. Meland, Codington, Co., S. Dak., var med i krigen og over til Frankrig.

Juul og Lewis Johnson, dattersønner af Lars Gullikson Leidal og hustru Martha Thorbjørnsdtr. Gjellen. Moderen var Gudve gift med Johnson og boede i Olmstead Co., Minn. Begge brødrene var i Frankrig. Lewis faldt i slag. Han var forfremmet til korporal.

James Stene, søn af Johannes Stene, hvis forældre var Ivar J. Stene fra Aurland, Sogn, og Ingeborg Rognaldsdtr. Glimme, Goodhue Co., Minn. Stene var Ingeniør og var 1ste løitnant. Havde en betroet stilling i flyvevæsenet i Frankrig. Var efter krigens slut med et grubeselskab i New York og har havt opsyn med sølv-og kobbergruber i Peru, Syd Amerika.

Erwin Williams, søn af Ole Vikingson Rene, var ogsaa indkaldt til krigstjeneste. Bor nu ved Elsworth, Ia.

Earl O. Himley, Soldier Grove, Wis., søn af Ole K. Himley og sønnesøn af Anders Knutson Himle var i krigstjeneste i Frankrige.

Joackim Lee, søn af Steffa Nilson Lie og hustru, f. Bergum., Fergus Falls, Minn., var i flyvevæsenet i Frankrig.

Steffenson, søn af David Steffenson Een var i Frankrig; kom uskadt hjem.

Oscar Peterson, søn af Ed Peterson (Løne) og hustru Johanne, f. Krognes, Evansville, Minn., var i krigstjenesten.

Alle forannevnte soldater er fødte i Amerika. De efterføl-gende er fødte paa Voss:

Erik Nestos, f. 21de mai 1888, søn af Rognald R. Nestaas og hustru Sigvor, f. Skjervheim. Han tjente i flyvevæsenet og var udnævnt til Officer; men var ikke over havet. Bor i Gordova, Alaska.

Olaf R. Nestos, Eriks broder, f. 1ste juni 1882. Var i Frankrig og blev forfremmet til officer for udvist tapperhed. Han bor i Hysam, Mont.

Amundson, son of Endre L. Amundson (Finne) Clay County, SD, fell in France.

Harold McDonald, daughter-son of Steffen Olson Een, Clay County. SD, fell in France.

Martin A. Nelson, now an attorney in St. Paul, MN, enlisted in the flying service during the war and trained at Ft. Wayne, IN. He was born February 21, 1889 and is the son of Andrew A. Nelson (Hermandsdal) and wife Brita Jacobsen, daughter of Jacob Akslebjørg and wife Guri, neé Seim.

Nils Albert Nilson, Martin's brother, b. May 17, 1894, served in France with Company B, 168th Regiment, with 3rd Iowa Rainbow Division

Skogstad, son of Nils A. Skogstad and wife Martha Amundsdatter Meland, Codington, County., SD, was in the war over in France.

Juul and Lewis Johnson were daughter-sons of Lars Gullikson Leidal and wife Martha Thorbjørnsdatter. Gjellen. The mother was Gudve married with Johnson and lived in Olmstead County, MN. Both brothers were in France. Lewis fell in battle. He had been promoted to corporal.

James Stene, son of Johannes Stene, whose parents were Ivar J. Stene from Aurland, Sogn, and Ingeborg Rognaldsdatter Glimme, Goodhue County, MN. Stene was an engineer and was a 1ste lieutenant. He had a trusted position in the flying service in France. After the war, he was with a mining company in New York and had charge of silver and copper mines in Peru, South America

Erwin Williams, son of Ole Vikingson Rene, was also drafted for military service. He now lives in Elsworth, IA.

Earl O. Himley, Soldier Grove, WI, son of Ole K. Himley and grandson of Anders Knutson Himle was in military service in France.

Joackim Lee, son of Steffa Nilson Lie and wife neé Bergum, Fergus Falls, MN, was in the flying service in France.

Steffenson, son of David Steffenson Een was in France, came home unharmed.

Oscar Peterson, son of Ed Peterson (Løne) and wife Johanne, neé Krognes, Evansville, MN, was in the military.

All the forenamed soldiers were born in America. The following were born at Voss.

Erik Nestos, b. May 21, 1888, son of Rognald R. Nestaas and his wife Sigvor, neé Skjervheim. He served in the flying service and was commissioned an officer; but wasn't overseas. He lives Gordova, Alaska.

Olaf R. Nestos, Erik's brother, b. June 1, 1882. he was in France and was promoted to officer for demonstrated courage. He lives in Hysam, Mont.

Sjur Nesheim, f. 9de juli 1887 paa Vossestranden af forældre Øiel Knutson Nesheim og Olina Larsdtr. Udvandrede 1911. Indkaldt til krigstjeneste i St. Paul febr. 1918 og beordret til Camp Dodge; reiste 16de mai over havet, landede i Brest Frankrig, indlemmedes i komp. D, 130te inf. reg., 33te Div., var ved Sommefronten, 47 dage ved Argonnefronten og 2 uger ved St. Mihiel til vaabenhvilen. Var 6 maaneder stationeret ved Luxemburg, Tyskland. Kom hjem 20de mai 1919 og afmønstret 30te mai. Bor nu ved Sun Prairie, Wis.

Gulleik Olson Aarhus, Norma, N. Dak., f. i Evanger, 8de mai 1894, søn af Ole Larson Aarhus, udvandrede 1913, kom til Norma, N. Dak., indkaldt til krigstjeneste 18de sept. 1917 og ansat ved Battery E, 335te feltartillery. Driver nu som jordbruger ved Norma, N. Dak.

Gulleik P. Øie, f. i Evanger, Voss, var 6 maaneder i Frankrig; indkaldt fra Nord Dakota. Var sidst hørt om paa tur til hjembygden i Evanger.

Lars Nelson Hildestvedt var i Frankrig og blev saaret i en fod. Bor nu i Minneapolis, Minn.

Nikolay N. Kindem, f. paa Voss af forældre Nikolay Larson Kindem og Guro Nilsdtr., f. Hefte, var i Frankrig. Skal nu være i Milwaukee, Wis.

Horace Edison, f. i Tremp. Co., Wis., 30te august 1892 søn af C. K. Edison (Knut Knutson Gjelle) og hustru Mari f. Herbjørnson, Eleva, Wis., meldte sig til krigstjeneste i Chicago, 27de juni 1918 og blev beordret til Camp Zachary Taylor som mekaniker, gjorde tjeneste ved the districts accountancy og blev afmønstret 14de februar 1919. Var sidst salgsmand i Eau Claire, Wis.

Kernell Einer Edison, forannævntes broder, f. 2den juli 1896, meldte sig til krigstjeneste 29de mai 1918; var ved Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., Ft. Coswell, N. Carolina. Reiste 24de sept. til Camp Merritt i Staten New York og Camp Codwell, til Hoboken, hvor de den 25de sept. 1918 gik ombord i transportskibet "Tenser" for at gaa til Liverpool, England. Der blev 16 skibe i i transportflaaden. Kom til Liverpool den 8de okt. Gik over Kanalen fra South Hampton den 1lte okt. Aflastede den 12te, reiste til hvile-leirplads no. l og var der til den 15de. Fik i den tid næsten intet at spise. Kom til Montague 25de okr. og havde øvelse i 5 maaneder. Stod i Battery F. som var tilsluttet 62de regiment. Hovedkvarter ved La Roacue. Reiste derfra til Bordeaux, hvor de blev en maaned og fik saa den 6te febr. reise hjem igjen. Kom til New Port, Va., den 19de febr. Afmønstret ved Camp Dodge omkring 10de marts 1919.

George Aldal, søn af Lars Olson Aldal, Lansing, Minn., var over til Frankrig. Blev saaret i slaget ved Argonne og har været arbeidsudygtig; men er dog nu nogenlunde bra

Sjur Nesheim, b. July 9, 1887 at Vossestranden of the parents Øiel Knutson Nesheim and Olina Larsdatter. Emigrated 1911. Drafted for military service at St. Paul February 1918 and ordered to Camp Dodge; went overseas May 16 and landed in Brest, France, incorporated into Company D, 130th Inf. Regiment, 33rd Division, was at the Somme front, 47 days at the Argonne front and 2 weeks at St. Mihiel until the armistice. He was stationed at Luxemburg, Germany for 6 months. He came home the 20th of May 1919 and was discharged the 30th of May. He now lives in Sun Prairie, WI.

Gulleik Olson Aarhus, Norma, ND, b. in Evanger, May 8, 1894, son of Ole Larson Aarhus, emigrated in 1913, came to Norma, ND, drafted in the military on September 18, 1917 and stationed with Battery E, 335te Field Artillery. Now he farms at Norma, ND.

Gulleik P. Øie, b. at Evanger, Voss, was in France for 6 months; drafted from North Dakota. He was last heard from while on a trip to his home area in Evanger.

Lars Nelson Hildestvedt was in France and was wounded in his foot. He now lives Minneapolis, MN.

Nikolay N. Kindem, b. at Voss of the parents Nikolay Larson Kindem and Guro Nilsdatter, neé Hefte, was in France. He now is believed to be in Milwaukee, WI.

Horace Edison, b. in Trempealeau County., WI., August 30, 1892 son of C. K. Edison (Knut Knutson Gjelle) and his wife Mari f. Herbjørn-son, Eleva, Wis., enlisted in the Army in Chicago, June 27, 1918 and was ordered to Camp served with the district's accountancy and was discharged February 14, 1919. Last was a salesman in Eau Claire, WI.

Kernell Einer Edison, the forenamed's brother, b. July 2, 1896, enlisted in the military May 29, 1918; and was at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, MO and Ft. Coswell, N. Carolina. Went on September 24 to Camp Merritt in the state of New York and Camp Codwell, then to Hoboken, where they, on September 25, got aboard the transport ship "Tenser" to go to Liverpool, England. There were 16 ships in the convoy. They arrived in Liverpool October 8. They crossed the Channel from South Hampton October 11. They disembarked on the 12th, and went to rest camp until the 15th. They got almost nothing to eat during this time. They got to Montague October 25 and trained for 5 months. He served in Battery F. which was attached to 62nd Regiment headquartered at La Roque. From there, he went to Bordeaux, where they stayed a month and were able to go home again on February 6. They arrived at New Port, VA, February 19. They were demobilized at Camp Dodge about March 19, 1919.

George Aldal, son of Lars Olson Aldal, Lansing, MN, was over in France. He was wounded at the battle at Argonne and has been incapacitated, but is somewhat improved now. He

igjen. Fik 80 Acres af faderens farm. Er gift med en Vossepige og har en søn 4 aar gammel.

Bryngel Olsen Nordheim, født paa gaarden Nordheim, Voss, den 12te marts 1891, søn af Ole A. Nesheim, og hustru Brita Bryn-gelsdtr. Nordheim. Forældrene boede en tid paa Nordheim, men er nu paa Gjøsten. Han udvandrede i aaret 1909 og kom til Chicago, hvor han fik sig arbeide som snedker. Den 10de jan. 1918 indgik han i ægteskab med Elenore Ekstrøm (svensk). I mai 1918 blev han indkaldt til krigstjeneste (drafted) og beordret til Jefferson Barracks, Mo., og derfra til Camp McArthur, Tex., saa til Camp Meade og i juni maaned samme aar maatte de allerede reise til Europa. De tog iland i Brest, Frankrige. Hidtil havde han staaet i komp. l, 56de inf., 7de Div., men blev nu overført til kompani K, 39te inf., 4de Div., og blev med dette til krigens slut. Han var med i slagene ved Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne og ved Meuse River samt i et par mindre træfninger.

Den 24de dec. 1918 kom han tilbage til Amerika og blev afmønstret i jan. 1919 i Camp Battle Creek, Mich. Siden har han op-holdt sig i Chicago og drevet med snedkerarbeide. Han har 2 børn: Elliot og Arthur Nordheim.

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GJENLEVENDE BORGERKRIGSVETERANER.

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Styret for hundredaarsfesten spørger efter den ældste nulevende krigsveteran af norsk herkomst. Han skal være æresgjæst ved festen. Da en statue af det berømte 15de Wisconsin Regiments fører, oberst Hans Heg skal afsløres i Madison isommer, vil der ogsaa bli spurgt efter regimentets gjenlevende gutter.

De to ældste veteraner af vosseslegt, Amund B. Larson, (Bøe) 89 og Magne Samson (Veisene) 86, er nævnt om i det foregaaende. Dertil skal vi oplyse om følgende, som kjendes til:

Godskalk Knutson (Eide), Rockford, IL, født 1841 i Muskego, Racine Co., Wis., af forældre Knut Godskalkson Eide og hustru Anna Rognaldsdtr. stod i 8de Wisconsin inf. reg. (The Eagle reg.), er 84 aar.

Arne Amundson (Gjøsten) Verona, Wis., 82 aar, maaske den eneste gjenlevende vosseveteran af det 15de Wisconsin reg.. Han er født paa gaarden Gjøsten, Voss, den 16de jan. 1843; udvandrede 1858 og kom til Jefferson Prairie, hvor han hvervede sig paa et sted, som den gang kaldtes Bergen, lidt syd for Clinton. Han stod i komp. G, og var af dem, som blev igjen paa Øen 110. Toges tilfange i slaget ved New Hope Church og sendtes til Andersonville fangeleiren, hvor han blev til krigens slut. Han blev forfremmet til korporal.

Odd Pederson (Løne), Evansville, Minn., 82 aar, født i Veiseteigen, Voss, søn af Peder Knutson

got 80 acres of his father's farm. He is married to a girl from Voss and has a four-year-old son.

Bryngel Olsen Nordheim, born on the Nordheim farm, Voss, March 12, 1891, son of Ole A. Nesheim, and his wife Brita Bryngelsdatter. Nordheim. The parents lived for a time at Nordheim, but now are at Gjøsten. He emigrated in 1909 coming to Chicago, where he got a job as a carpenter. On January 10, 1918 he entered matrimony with Elenore Ekstrøm (Swedish). In May 1918 he was called to the military (drafted) and ordered to Jefferson Barracks, MO, and from there to Camp McArthur, TX, then to Camp Meade and in the month of June that same year they had to go to Europe. They landed at Brest, France. Up to now, he had served with Company 1, 56th Infantry, 7th Division, but was transferred to Company K, 39th Infantry Regiment, 4de Division, and stayed with them until the end of the war. He participated in the battles of Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne and at Meuse River as well as a couple of lesser engagements.

On December 24, 1918, he came back to America and was discharged in January 1919 at Camp Battle Creek, MI. since he has lived in Chicago and done carpenter work. He has two children: Elliot and Arthur Nordheim.

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SURVIVING CIVIL WAR VETERANS

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The committee for the Centennial inquired after the oldest surviving veteran of Norwegian origin. He would be an honored guest at the celebration. Since a statue of the famous commander of the 15th Wisconsin Regiment, Colonel Hans Heg shall be unveiled in Madison this summer, they are asking also for any survivors of the regiment.

The two oldest veterans of Voss stock, Amund B. Larson, (Bøe) 89 and Magne Samson (Veisene) 86, are discussed previously. Now we shall add to them by discussing the following

Godskalk Knutson (Eide), Rockford, IL, was born in 1841 at Muskego, Racine Co., WI, of the parents Knut Godskalkson Eide and his wife Anna Rognaldsdatter. served in the 8th Wisconsin Infantry Regiment (The Eagle Reg.), is 84 years.

Arne Amundson (Gjøsten) Verona, WI, 82 years, probably the only surviving vossing veteran of the 15de Wisconsin Regiment.. He was born on the Gjøsten farm, Voss, January 16, 1843; he emigrated in 1858 and came to Jefferson Prairie, where he chose a place, at that time called Bergen, a little south of Clinton. He served in Company G, and was among those who were left on Island 110. He was taken prisoner in the battle at New Hope Church and sent to Andersonville prison camp, where he stayed until the end of the war. He was promoted to corporal.

Odd Pederson (Løne), Evansville, Minn., 82 years, was born in Veiseteigen, Voss, son of Peder Knutson

Løne og hustru Ragnhild Magnesdtr. Sætre; kom til Amerika i 1857. Hvervede sig i 9de Min-nestota inf. reg. i febr. 1864; udm. 1865, Fik i slaget ved Mobile, Ala., en kugle gjennem hatten, saa den faldt af. Var paa sidste Vossestevne.

Knut Grindland, Spring Grove, Minn., 79 aar, født 1846; kom til Amerika 1850; livervede sig i 1863 og stod i kavalleriet; deltog i flere slag, udm. 1865.

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BREV FRA CHICAGO 1842.

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Fraktueret af Lars N. Nesheim.

S. T. Johannes Amundson Himle,
Vosse prestegjæld, Bergens Stift, Norge.

Da vi nu har ventet saa længe paa brev fra Eder kjære brødre og ikke har faaet noget, saa maa vi endnu engang gjøre et forsøg at oversende Eder en skrivelse angaaende vor levemaa-de. Vi lever vel med en god helse og sundhed, Gud være takket, og vi finder os vel fornøiede her i landet. Jeg har været frisk og sund, siden jeg forlod mit fedreland og min broder Baard har ogsaa været ved god helse, siden jeg kom her. Nu er vi begge i tjeneste hos en amerikaner, som forestaar postkontoret her i staden, og vi har 3 dollar for maaneden enhver af os og frit kost og logi; og det er ganske lidet at gjøre. Mit arbeide er at stie en hest og en ko og at sage brændeved til huset; og vi bliver staaende her til næste sommer.

Vi har kjøbt 120 akres af congress land, betalt med 125 cent for hver aker. Det er nær ved Ole Sjursen Gilderhus's sit land i Wisconsin. Der er landet heldigt og sundt med smaa forhøininger. godt vand og lige tør atmosfære som i Norge. Jeg har hørt, at her er en eller to, som har skrevet modsatte brever i henseende til de andre oversendte breve til Voss — angaaende at her ikke er altergang og barnedaab. Det erholdes i kirken ligesom i Norge. Der er 6 kirker her i byen. Tre af dem er overensstemmende med dem i Norge. Men de andre tre have forskjellige sekter. Sandt er det, at brudevielse holdes ikke i kirken; men maa hente presten hjem til sig; og for disse ting er ikke nogen fastsat betaling ligesom i Norge; men man kan ofre presten som man selv vil. Her er ogsaa gode love. Her er arrester og slaveri, som er til for forbrydere, og for en morder er at hænge i galgen. Jeg vil ogsaa lade Eder vide, at søndagen bruges ikke her til at drive handel paa; ei heller slags-maal og drukkenskab ligesom i Norge. Her agtes og æres søndagen og dyrkes langt bedre end i Norge, undtagen irlænderne. De skyr ikke søndagen. Der er ingen høitidsdag i aaret større end søndagen. Den helligholdes. Men her er en biskop i en kirke ved navn biskop Ellen.

Knutson Løne and his wife Ragnhild Magnesdatter Sætre; he came to America in 1857. He enlisted in the 9th Minnesota Infantry Regiment in February 1864; demobilized in 1865. In the battle at Mobile, AL, he got a ball through his hat, so it got knocked off. He was at the last Vosselag stevne.

Knut Grindland, Spring Grove, MN, 79 years, was born in 1846; came to America 1850; volunteered in 1863 and served in Cavalry; fought in many battles, demobilized 1865

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LETTER FROM CHICAGO 1842.

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Copied by Lars N. Nesheim

S. T. Johannes Amundson Himle,
Vosse prestegjæld, Bergens Stift, Norge.

Since we have expected a letter from Thee dear brother and haven't received any, we shall yet once more attempt to send Thee a description of our life-style. We are living well with good health and vigor, thanks be to God, and we are quite content in this country. I have been healthy and vigorous since leaving the fatherland and my brother, Bård, is also in good health since I came here. Both of of us are now working for an American, who is in charge of the post office in the city, and we earn 3 dollars each month as well as room and board, and there is really little to do. My job is to do the chores for a horse and a cow and to chop firewood for the house; we will be staying here until next summer.

We have bought 120 acres of government land paying 125 cents for each acre. It is near Ole Sjursen Gilderhus's land in Wisconsin. Here the land is desirable and fit with small hills, good water and just as dry an atom-sphere as in Norway. I've heard that there are one or two, who have written contradictory letters regarding the other letters that have been sent to Voss — concerning that there isn't baptism or communion here. They are held in churches, just like in Norway. There are 6 churches here in town. Three of them are harmonious with those in Norway. But the other three have various sects. It is true the weddings are not in church; for these the minister must come to the home; and there isn't any set price for this; a person can give the minister whatever he wants. There are also good laws here. We have arrests and slavery, which are for lawbreakers and for murder there is hanging from a gallows. I also want to tell you that business isn't carried out on Sundays, nor are there fights and drunken-ness like in Norway. Here Sundays are valued and respected and treated much better than in Norway, except for the Irish. They don't differentiate Sundays. There isn't any holiday more important than Sunday. Here there is a bishop

Han holder den ligesom i Norge. Den er bekjendt her ogsaa den dag, som de Forenede Stater eller United States kaldet, slog sig fri for engelskmanden, som var den 4de juli 1776. Deres geburtsdag er ligesom prins Oscars geburtsdag i Norge med stads og musik.

Jeg ved at jeg belovede mig til, da jeg reiste fra Norge, at skrive, om jeg vil tilraade Eder at komme hertil eller ikke. Dette løfte bryder jeg for den slags skyld; om der skulde ramme Eder modgangs bølger paa en eller anden maade, da vilde I sige: Havde han ikke tilraadet mig, saa havde jeg været fri for dette. Ingen af vosserne er døde og ingen har været syge her i byen, siden jeg kom her. Og de. som er inde i landet er ogsaa ved god helse, saavidt jeg ved. Men jeg siger for min part, at her er meget bedre end i Norge. For gamle folk er det ikke nyttigt at komme. Det vil falde for tungt for dem at lære sproget, — uden at de har saamange penge, at de kan kjøbe sig et stykke land til at arbeide paa. Men for unge karle og især for tjenestepiger er her lettere at ernære sig end i Norge.

De forundrer sig i Norge, hvad pigerne gjør her, da de ikke gjør noget udearbeide. Det vil jeg sige Eder. De koge og bage alleslags brød næsten til hvert maaltid. De have meget let arbeide her imod som i Norge. Her bruges ikke saadanne ovner som i Norge. Her er overmaade gode ovner, hvori de kan koge tvende gryder og stege brød og kjød, og alt paa en gang og med liden ved; ikke saameget, som veden de behøvede til samme i Norge. Og det er godt kjøb paa Ovner — fra 16 til 20 dollar. Og alleslags tarvender er bedre her og fornemmelig gode bidt jern; de er godt arbeidede. Og norske økser er ikke bedre end et grev er til at hugge med, mod som økserne er her. I dette land er her maskinener næsten til alslags arbeide. Jeg har seet maskiner her til at gjøre glasrammer med. Somme høvler og hugger æsinger og gjør alt færdigt, undtagen at sætte dem sammen. Her i byen er et maskineri til at pumpe vand ifra den store indsjø og lige ind i byen, saa det er næsten at ligne som vandet skulde tages i vangsvandet og bringes ind til Skarvet ved Baabroen paa Voss. Samme vand bringes i rører omkring i staden, eller lurer, som ligger nedgravne i jorden. Saadanne maskinerier drives med stim eller damp. Jeg kan lidet opregne, som jeg skulde ønske at gjøre, men det tillader sig ikke paa dette lidet stykke papir.

Jeg vil sige Lars Nilsen Nesheim megen ære og tak for din kjære fuldstændige mig tilsendte skrivelse dateret den 1ste mai, 1842, som jeg med glæde modtog en søndag, som var den 25de september. Det samme brev underretter mig om mange nyheder og om fædrelandets forfatning. Venligt ombedes, at du vil meddele mig flere saadanne gode etterretninger enten i posten eller

in a church by the name of Bishop Ellen. He recognizes that day the combined states or The United States, declared their independence from the English, which was July 4, 1776. Their Independence Day is like Prince Oscar's birthday in Norway with festivity and music.

I know that I promised myself when I left Norway, to write and advise Thee about coming or not coming. I'm breaking that promise for this reason; if Thou experienced hardship in one way or another, then Thou would say: If he hadn't encouraged me, I wouldn't be in this fix. No vossings have died nor have any been sick, since I arrived. Those, who out in the country, are also in good health, as far as I know. But for my part, I want to say that things are better here than in Norway. It isn't reasonable for old people to come. It would be too hard on them to learn the language, — unless they have enough money so they could buy a piece of land on which they could work. However, for young bachelors and especially servant girls, it is easier to sustain oneself than in Norway.

They wonder in Norway, what girls do here, when they don't work outside the home. I'll tell you. They cook and bake all kinds of bread for almost each meal. They have easy work here as compared to Norway. They don't use the same kind of stoves here as in Norway. Here they got exceedingly good stoves, on which they can cook two kettles and fry bread and meat, all at one time and using little wood, not as much wood as is needed in Norway. And there is a good price for stoves — from 16 to 20 dollars. All the tools are better here and especially the sharp-edged tools; they are well-made. Norwegian axes are not any better than hoes here for chopping. In this country, there are machines for almost every type of work. I have seen machines that make window frames. Some plane and cut the sashes and get everything ready except assembly. Here in town is machinery for pumping water from the big lake into the city, like if the water were taken from Vangsvatnet and brought to Skarvet by the Båbro at Voss. That same water is carried around town in pipes, or trumpets, that lie buried in the ground. Such machines are powered by steam. I can not list all that I want to, but it isn't possible on this small piece of paper.

I want to give Lars Nilsen Nesheim a great deal of respect and gratitude for his dear complete letter sent to me, dated May 1, 1842, that I received with joy one Sunday, September 28. That same letter informed me of much news and about the condition of the fatherland. You are kindly asked to share with me several good reports either through the mail or any other

med leilighed. Jeg vil besvare det efter min vankundige evne, om Gud giver mig liv og legems kræfter dertil.

Jeg sendte et brev forleden høst i december maaned 1841 til vore brødre, som jeg end ikke har nogen besked om, hvad enten det er dem tilhændekommet eller ikke. Da her leilighed var, saa forundrer vi os over, kjære brødre, at De ikke lader os vide, hvorledes De lever. Vi vil ønske at se Eder her. Da vi ere som vildfarende fugle, saa kunde vi dele sorg og glæde med hverandre, om det er af Gud beskikket, og Eders lyst og vilje er dertil. Og dersom De har lyst dertil, saa send et brev i posten og skriv paa tyndt papir saasnart som muligt er; og medtag ikke nogen kiste eller tung ting. En liden kiste tilsammen, gode sække for klæder er det bedste. Jeg afbryder min skrivelse med de bedste hilsener til Eder kjære og uforglemmelige brødre samt slægtninger og bekjendte og alle dem, som os efterspørger.

Chicago den 24de juli 1843.

Knut Larson Bøe,
Baar Larson Bøe.

Til uforglemmelige brødre Iver og Steffen Larson Bøe.

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(Synes at være indlagt med foregaaende brev af Bøbrødrene).

Jeg har endnu ikke forglemt mit fedreland, — ei heller mine kjære forældre og søskende samt slægtninger og bekjendte, (og vil jeg meddele at jeg lever vel med helse og sundhed, Gud være lov og tak! Og jeg befinde mig meget fornøiet til denne tid. Mit arbeide var det første aar, efter jeg kom her, at arbeide paa kanalen. Denne kanal skjærer i længde fra byen Chicago, som ligger ved den store indsø. Samme kanal strækker sig fra øst til vest 100 engelske mil i længde til en liden by kaldet Perreu nær ved Mississippifloden. Samme kanal er omtrent 60 fod bred og 8 fod dyb. Siden har jeg været i arbeide hos gaardbrugerne, og mit arbeide har været for det meste til at slaa paa høsthvede, og til at høste andre produkter, som I ikke kjender til i Norge.

Jeg ser i Eders sidste til mig sendte skrivelse, at I ønsker at vide, om jeg ønsker at beskue mit fædreland igjen. Jeg har det i tankerne til at reise; men hvad tid det sker, det kan jeg ikke fastsætte. Vi er alle tilsammen om denne skrivelse, og naar de har den igjennemlæst, saa ved jeg ikke mere at underrette Eder dennegang. Men vi forundrer os over, da vi hører, at Vossebygden er saa vantroende om Amerika, som har faaet saamange sandfærdige og overensstemmende breve. Og naar de ikke vil tro vore hænder og segl, saa have vi ikke noget andet at bekræfte sandheden med. Nu maa jeg ikke forglemme at hilse dig, Anders Eriksen Himle, den største ære og tak for den fuldstændige mig tilsendte skrivelse, som jeg

opportunity I will answer it according to my ignorant abilities, if God lets me live and gives me the ability.

I sent a letter last fall in the month of December 1841 to our brothers, to which I haven't received any message of whether they got it. Since we have the opportunity, we are curious why, dear brothers, Thou don't let us know how you are living. We want to see Thee here. Then we would act like wild birds, we could share sorrows and joy with each other, if that is what God wills, and Thy desire and wish is to that end. If you want, send a letter in the mail and write on thin paper, as soon as possible; don't take any chest or heavy items. A little case for both of you, good bags for your clothes is the best. I discontinue my scribbling with the best greetings to Thee, dear cherished brothers, as a well as friends and relatives and everyone who inquires about us.

Chicago, July 24, 1843.

Knut Larson Bøe,
Baar Larson Bøe

To the terrific brothers Iver and Steffen Larson Bøe.

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(Seems to have been included with the foregoing letter of the Bø brothers).

I haven't forgotten my fatherland yet, — or my dear parents and brothers and sisters or my relatives and acquaintances, I want to tell you that I'm living well with good fitness and vitality, God be praised and thanked! I am quite contented up to now. My job, the first year I was here, was to work on a canal. This canal is cuts from the city of Chicago, which lies by a huge lake. It stretches east and west for 100 English miles to a small town named Perreu (Peru) near the Mississippi River. The canal is about 60 feet wide and 8 feet deep. After that I have been working on farms mostly cutting winter wheat and harvesting other crops with which you aren't familiar in Norway.

I see by the last letter that thou sent me that you would like to know if I wanted to see my fatherland again. I have it in mind to travel; but when it will be, I haven't determined. We are all together at the time of this writing; if you have read through all of this then I don't know of anything else to report to you this time. We are curious because we hear that the Voss district is skeptical about America after you have gotten so many truthful and consistent letters. When you don't want to believe our hands and seals, we don't have any other manner to reinforce the truth. Now I must not forget to greet you, Anders Eriksen Himle; the highest esteem and thanks for the complete letter you sent me that I perused with

igjennemlæste med et godt fornøielse. Du underrettede mig om mange nyheder, men jeg maa bede dig at have mig undskyldt, da jeg ingen nyheder har at melde dig, min ven, dennegang.

Da jeg, Knut Bø og Aad Himle, vil underrette Eder om der er nogen af vore beslægtede, som agter at reise til Amerika, og hvis de har mere penge end for sig selv til overfragten; og om saaskjønt Anders Flages døtre giver lyst til at reise, saa maa der ingen frygt være til at gjøre udlæg for dem paa den maade, at de ikke skal faa det tilbage. Nei, vi har seet med sandhed, at han har frit 200 dollar i sølv, og vi bekræfte hans skrivelse i alle dele.

Jeg afbryder min skrivelse med en flittig hilsen til Eder kjære og uforglemmelige forældre, samt min broder Amund, som jeg skylder ære og broderlig tak for den mig tilsendte skrivelse, samt alle søskende og fadersøskende, ja, slægtninger og bekjendte, og Torger Endreson Græe. Lev vel i Gud; det ønskes af mig

Aad Johannesen Himle.

Og naar de lægger brev i posten, saa skal de adressere brevene saaledes, men dog først paa norsk og siden paa engelsk i samme form som her staar:

Knut Larson
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, U. States America.

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FRA PORTLAND, OREGON.

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Gode ven: Nu vil jeg svare paa dit brev. Jeg er svært glad for at faa være medlem af vort bygdelag, og at en saadan sammenslutning er en virkelighed. Dog er det med mig som maaske med de fleste, at jeg helst nyder slummerens drømme om den fremgang og det virke, man maatte ønske i vor forening; og som saadan kan det nok rusle og gaa fra tid til anden. Men det gjælder nok, at skal man komme lidt længere frem, saa maa man tage sin del af byrden, skal det bli noget af. Og det første er da, at man betaler sin aarlige kontingent — en ringe sum.

Dernæst skulde det være, at man var istand til at skrive noget enten om sine omgivelser eller nyheder ifra de mange steder, hvor vore medlemmer er bosatte. Det vilde hjælpe til med at skabe interesse for et bedre samhold og mere interessant læsning i vort skrift. Rigtignok kan jeg forstaa, at I, Hr. redaktør, føler til tider, som om du holdt paa at raabe i ørkenen til mange af dem du har sendt prøvenumere til af Vossingen med haab om, at faa dem som medlemmer af laget. Uden tvil findes der kanske ret mange af saadanne ørkenens vandringsmænd, som har hørt dit raab; men da der ikke tages tid til at stanse for at give svar, hvilket de ellers vil ha gjort, saa blev de ikke med.

Tænk at faa sig. tilsendt "Vossingen" og faa se

great satisfaction. You informed me of much news, but I must ask you to excuse me because I haven't any news items to tell you, my friend, this time.

Since I, Knut Bø and Aad Himle, want to inform thee that there are some of our relatives who intend to go to America, and if they have more money for the trip than they need, and if Anders Flage's daughters want to go, then one should have no hesitation of providing money for them because it will be paid back. No, we have seen honestly that he has 200 dollars in silver, and we guarantee his writing in all parts.

I conclude my letter with many greetings to thee, cherished and unforgettable parents, as well as brother Amund, whom I owe esteem and brotherly gratitude for sending me a letter, and all my sisters and brothers, aunts and uncles, yes, relatives and acquaintances, and Torger Endreson Græe. Live well with God is wished by me.

Aad Johannesen Himle.

When you mail a letter, then you must address the letter thusly, first in Norwegian and then in English as follows:

Knut Larson
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, U. States America.

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FROM PORTLAND, OREGON.

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Good friend: Now I shall answer your letter. I am overjoyed to become a member of our bygdelag, and that such an organization is a reality. Yet it is with me, as undoubtedly the majority, that I enjoy dreaming about the future and the effort we wish for in our society so that we can plod and make progress gradually. In order to move ahead, each must take his share of the burden, if it is going to amount to anything. Moreover, the first thing is that one pays his annual dues, a paltry sum.

The next thing would be for members to be ready to write something about their circumstances or news items from the many different places where they live. It would help make a more interesting content and for more interesting reading in our paper. Properly I can understand that you, Mr. Editor, feel at times like you are shouting in a tempest to many of them that you have sent trial issues of Vossingen in the hope of getting them as members of the lag. No doubt, many of the so-called wanderers in the windstorm, who have heard your call, but haven't taken the time to pause and answer, which they could have done, so they are with us.

Just think, to subscribe to "Vossingen" and have sent back to you — first from there back

sig tilbage —ørst derhen, hvor man kom ifra; saa at faa se, hvordan det gaar til, medens man er langt borte. Hvem kunde vel den person være, som ikke fandt en smule fred og glæde, da han læste sin "Vossing". Har man fred da smiler man fint; og jeg undrer mig paa om ikke alle og enhver, som hidindtil har læst det lille skrift, "Vossingen", har ladet sit ansigt lysne, da de begyndte at læse om de mange venner, slegtninger og kjendte sambygdinger, man har været borte fra saa lang tid.

Det folk man kom ifra og vokste op med, kjender man bedst til, og jeg undrer mig paa, om det ikke er dem, man ogsaa holder mest af og tænker mest paa.

At faa mødes og være sammen ret ofte var bra nok, om saa kunde ske; men da vi sambygdinger fra Voss har draget tilhøire og venstre, til nord og syd, saa blir det lange tider og maaske aldrig, man kan mødes eller faa høre fra den eller hin, som kanske var din eller min skolekammerat, da vi var smaagutter kanhende hjemme i Norge. Derfor tror jeg bestemt, at vort bygdelag ikke alene af de omtalte Grunde men ogsaa af mange andre vigtige aarsager, giver os de aller bedste anledninger til at lægge frem det største og bedste, vort medlemskab maatte være i besiddelse af, om vi end er spredte vide omkring. — Og alt dette for en ringe sum.

*

De spør mig Hr. Redaktør, om jeg er søn til Nils O. Midthun.*) Ja, derom tviles ikke. Jeg har 6 andre søskender her langs Stillehavskysten helt fra California til den arktiske cirkel. Vi bor ogsaa i en rad paa en strækning paa noget over 3000 mil. Min ældste søster, Martha, blev hjemme paa Midthun; derfor blev hun ikke sittende i vor rad. Men vi har rum, og hun var velkommen, kunde hun bare komme.

Min ældste broder, Ole, har været guldgraver oppe i Alaska i mange aar og lever nu i byen Nenana ved Tanana River. Jeg selv har forsøgt min lykke i Alaskas guldfelter; men jeg var nok en af dem, som ikke fandt guldet ved mit første forsøg. Derfor ligger ønsket ganske stærkt i mit væsen at gjøre et forsøg til, førend min anledning dertil skal være forbi. Alaska er et fint land og jeg kunde skrive meget derom, da jeg er godt kjendt næsten over hele landet. Har gaaet tilfods gjennem den største og vigtigste del af Alaska og var pioneer der.

Min søster Ragna, Mrs. Louis Siverson, lever i den sydøstre del af Petersburg, Alaska. De driver med at fiske sild, lax og kveite, og det er en bra forretning nu for tiden.

Broder Nils lever i Bremerton, Washington, og arbeider i U. S. Navy Yard som maskinist. Han gjorde tjeneste i den spansk- amerikanske krig

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*)Se side 35 Vossingen 2 og 3 i 6te aarg.

again, where one hails from, and to learn how things are with people so far away. Who would be that person, who wouldn't get a bit of peace and joy when he read his "Vossing"? if a person has peace, he smiles nicely; and I wonder if all who have read this little publication, "Vossingen", thus far, haven't had their face brighten when they started to read about the many friends, relatives and fellows from their home district from whom they have been separated for such a long time,

The people one come from and grew up with, one knows best, and I wonder if they aren't the ones one is closest to and has in one's thoughts.

To get a chance to meet and be together is good enough, if it only would happen; but when fellow vossings have moved to right and left, to north and south, then it gets to be a long time, perhaps never, before one meets or hears from one or another, who was maybe a school comrade, when we were small boys home in Norway. Therefore, I definitely believe that our bygdelag, not only for the reasons we have discussed, but also for many other important reasons, gives us the best opportunity to put forth the biggest and best, our membership may in possession of, even if we are widely spread around. — And all this for such a paltry sum.

*

You ask me, Mr. Editor, if I am a son of Nils O. Midthun.*) yes, there isn't any doubt. I have six siblings living here along the Pacific coast all the way from California to the Arctic Circle. We live in line stretching more than 3000 miles. My oldest sister, Martha, stayed home at Midthun; therefore she isn't in our line. We have plenty of room, and she is welcome, if she only could come.

Ole, my oldest brother has been a gold miner up in Alaska for many years and now lives in the town of Nenana by the Tanana River. I tried my luck the Alaska gold fields; but I evidently was one of them that didn't find gold with my first try. Therefore there is a strong urge, in my being for another attempt, before my opportunities are gone. Alaska is fine country and I could write a lot about it since I have traveled over nearly the whole territory. I have walked through the biggest and most important parts of Alaska and was a pioneer there.

My sister, Ragna, Mrs. Louis Siverson, lives in the southeast part of Petersburg, Alaska. They fish herring, salmon and halibut, and it is a good business nowadays.

Brother Nils lives in Bremerton, Washington, and works in the U. S. Navy Yard as a machinist. He served in the Spanish-American War as a

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*) See page 35 Vossingen 2-3, 6th year.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

som soldat og deltog i slaget ved Manila, Philipine Island.

Søster Anna, Mrs. Christ Thomson, lever ved Calvis paa Vashon Island, Washington, og de driver med hønseavl. Washon Island ligger inde i Puget Sund og er saaledes ret i Amerikas Hardanger. Vil du nogen gang finde et sted, hvor du kunde leve i fredens skjønhed og natur, da gaa og se, om du ikke fandt det ønske paa Washon Øen.

Min søster Brita, Mrs. Carl Sundt, lever i Seattle Heights, Washington. Hendes mand er sømand, førstemaskinist, og har reist paa China, Japan og Syd Amerika.

Jeg selv er, hvad man kalder en Oregon "Massbask" men tjener mit daglige brød ved flid og ønsker at lave guldsmykker for vore berømte smukke damer her i Portland. Portland, Oregon, indbyder den ganske verden til konkurrance om det smukke kjøn.

De smukke damer
er vor stolthed og vor pryd,
Saa vil du faa dig en rose,
ja, kom da til rosernes by. —

N. B. Forsøg at lære dette vers udenad. Det er mit og jeg synger min sang bestandig.

Broder Olav har været tømmermand i Oregon og Washington's urskoge, hvor de mægtige trær stande; men nu er han vist begyndt at bli farmer ved Silver Lake, Oregon.

Nu har du faat besked om os og kan dertil tilføie, at det staar bra til med os alle.

D. Midthun

I et tidligere brev skriver vor ven D. Midthun følgende: Jeg begynder nu at tro at være en noget ældre borger her i Portland og har fremover i tiderne følt mig noget ensom og forladt, da jeg som vossing har maattet døie tiden alene. Men nu i den senere tid har jeg truffet paa ret mange kjække og af mig godt kjendte vossinger. Af disse kan jeg nævne Nils Natvig, Nils Kvarme, Bernhard Olsen — søn til bager Olsen paa Vangen, saa har vi 2 brødre fra Herheim og en Wilhelm Dolve, og maa jeg ikke glemme Hr. Olaf Kindem, som er en rigtig fin og bra mand. Saa nu, trænger jeg ikke længere sukke; nu har jeg kammerater, som jeg kan tale med, som forstaar mig. Det er nu engang slig, at skal det bli noget til moro, saa blir det bedst, naar man træffer sine egne.

———————

I vinter blev der i Deerfield dannet en Sønner af Norge loge, som fik navnet "Grotland" efter fødestedet paa Voss til William og Henry Nelsons far og Knute Nelsons stedfar. Wm. Nelson valgtes til logens formand.

soldier and fought in the battle at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Sister Anna, Mrs. Christ Thomson, lives at Calvis on Vashon Island, Washington, and they raise chickens. Washon Island lies in Puget Sound and that is America's Hardanger. If you are looking for a spot where you could live in peaceful natural beauty, then go and look whether your wishes aren't answered on Washon Island.

My sister Brita, Mrs. Carl Sundt, lives at Seattle Heights, Washington. Her husband is a sailor, a first machinist and has sailed to China, Japan and South America.

I, myself, am what people call a "Massbask", but earn my daily bread and wishes by making gold jewelry for our famous pretty women here in Portland. Portland, Oregon invites the whole world to a competition of the pretty sex.

Those pretty women
are our pride and our gilding,
If you want to get a rose,
Ja, come then to the city of roses. —

N. B. Try to learn this verse by heart. It is mine and I sing it incessantly.

Brother Olav has been a lumberjack in Oregon and Washington's virgin forests, where the mighty trees stand; but now he evidently has started farming near Silver Lake, Oregon.

Now you have the information about us and can add that everything is great with us all.

D. Midthun

In an earlier letter, our friend, D. Midthun writes the following. I started to feel lonesome and alone as an elderly person in Portland and forward in time, since I as a vossing had to endure the time alone. Recently I have met several nice, and to me known, vossings. Of these I can mention Nils Natvig, Nils Kvarme, Bernhard Olsen — son of baker Olsen at Vangen, then we have two brothers from Herheim and a Wilhelm Dolve, and I mustn't forget Mr. Olaf Kindem, who is a really fine man. Now I no longer need to sigh; now I have companions to talk to, that understand me. It's now begun to be fun, it's best if one meets his own.

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This winter, a Sons-of-Norway lodge was started in Deerfield that was named "Grotland" after the birthplace at Voss of William and Henry Nelson's father and Knute Nelson's stepfather. Wm. Nelson was elected president of the lodge.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

LIDT AF VOSSELAGETS HISTORIE.

Vosselaget blev dannet i 1909—53 aar efter Det Vossiske Emi-grationsselskabs dannelse. Der var nok ingen forbindelse mellem de to foreninger udenom navnet og at medlemmerne var af vosse-slegt. Lagets dannelse i 1909 kom som en væsentlig følge af at folk fra andre bygdelag i Norge nu havde sluttet sig sammen her i landet — det første i 1901. Denne bygdelagsbevægelse har vel faaet sin første gnist fra Pionerforeningerne, som raadede granden i 1880—90 aarene. Vi mærker os den Norske Pionerforening af Deerfield og omegn som dannedes i 1897 med omtrent halvdelen vossinger som medlemmer. Berge H. Hæve (Howe) som mest virkede for den var formand, Wm. Nelson sekretær og Nils A. Lee kasserer samt Pastor S. S. Reque som første festtaler. Alle vossinger. Det var ikke langt fra at være en vosseforening. lalfald kan denne halve bygdelagsforening i 1897 have fostret en hel om ikke netop af vossinger i 1901; og med "Bygdejævningen" af R. B. Anderson i 1903 var bevægelsen i fuld gang. Beretningerne om de store stevner og virket for disse, maatte da bringe vossingerne til videre bestræbelser og disse fik saa sit udslag i dannelsen af Vosselaget i 1909.

Mange vossinger havde da allerede længe havt det i tankerne, at et lag burde dannes i lighed med de andre bygdelag,, skriver L. L. Torgerson, men først i februar 1909 kom der frem en offentlig ud-talelse i sagen. Ole O. Lund (Ygre) Northwood, Iowa, slog da til lyd derfor i en artikel i "Skandinaven". Han vilde bare sætte tanken paa glid, siger han og ønskede at se udtalelser i bladet. Vossinger i Lake Mills, Iowa, som ogsaa havde tænkt paa sagen, fandt det bedst straks at gaa igang med forberedelser. Nogle af dem kom sammen i "Parmers Lumber Yards" kontor den 4de marts og tog sagen under behandling. Ole O. Skutle blev mødets formand og K. N. Knutson (Tveito) sekretær. Man tenkte først paa at danne et lokalt lag; men stemningen blev snart for dannelse af et fælles lag. Den 25de marts samledes man atter og en komite fik da i opdrag at slaa til lyd i de norske blade for et fælles Vosse-lag. Et møde blev saa af holdt den 1ste mai paa ovennævnte sted, hvortil Vossinger fra de omliggende byer Forest City, Leland, Scarville, Joice og Hanlontown, Iowa og Keister, Minn., ogsaa var fremmødte. Der blev da besluttet at udstede indbydelse til alle vossinger her tillands at møde i Albert Lea, Minn., den 24de juni næst efter for at organisere et Vosselag. En komite bestaaende af Ole O. Skutle, David Olson og O. A. Olson, Lake Mills, samt O. K. Takle, Albert Lea, fik i Opdrag at ordne med sagen.

Den 24de juni 1909 blev saa det første store vosselagsstevne holdt i Albert Lea, Minn. Det kaldtes til orden af Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills. Knut Henderson (Løne), Cambridge, Wis., valgtes først

A LITTLE HISTORY OF THE VOSSELAG.

The Vosselag was founded in 1909—53 years after The Vossing Emigration Society was started. There, of course, was no connection between the two organizations except the names and that the members were of Voss extraction. The lag's creation in 1909 came about through an essential following that other bygdelags had formed here in this country — the first in 1901. This bygdelag movement had got its first spark from the Pioneer Associations that predominated in the 1880-90 years. We pay attention to the Norwegian Pioneer Association of Deerfield and surrounding area that was started in 1897 with about half of their members being vossings. Berge H. Hæve (Howe), who was most active in its formation, was president, Wm. Nelson, secretary and Nils A. Lee, treasurer, as well as Pastor S. S. Reque as first principal speaker. All vossings. It was far from being a Voss association. In any case, this half bygdelag association fostered a complete one by 1901, though not completely vossings in 1901; and with "Bygde-jævingen" ("Area-equality") by R. B. Anderson in 1903, the movement was in full swing. Reports of the big conventions also worked toward this and brought the vossings to further efforts and the result was the formation of the Vosselag in 1909.

Many vossings already had it in mind that a lag should be started, similar to the other bygdelags, writes L. L. Torgerson, but not until February in 1909, did there come a statement about the matter. Ole O. Lund (Ygre) Northwood, Iowa, then voiced it in an article in "Skandinaven". He only wanted to the idea going, he said and wanted to see it expressed in the paper. The vossings in Lake Mills, Iowa, who had also been thinking on the matter, felt it best to start making preparations. Some of them met in the office of "Parmer's Lumber Yards" on March 4 and started to deal with the situation. Ole O. Skutle became the chairman of the meeting and K. N. Knutson (Tveito) its secretary. They thought at first to start a local lag, but the voting soon was for the creation of a general lag. They met again on March 25 and a committee was given the assignment to make a proposal for a general Vosselag in the Norwegian papers. A meeting was then held on May 1 at the above named place and to which vossings from the surrounding towns of Forest City, Leland, Scarville, Joice and Hanlontown, Iowa and Keister, Minn., attended. It was then decided to extend invitations to all the vossings here in this country to meet at Albert Lea, MN, next June 24, in order to organize a Vosselag. A committee consisting of Ole O. Skutle, David Olson and O. A. Olson, Lake Mills, together with O. K. Takle, Albert Lea, got the assignment of arranging the affair.

Thus the first big Vosselag Stevne was held in Albert Lea, MN, on June 24, 1909. It was called to order by Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills. Knut Henderson,

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som midlertidig formand og senere for aaret. T. L. Ringheim, Northwood, Ia., ligeledes som sekretær.

Et forelagt udkast til konstitution vedtoges, og embedsmænd for aaret blev derpaa valgt. Foruden de nævnte blev Ole O. Skutle valgt til viceformand og Oscar Horveid, kasserer. Til direktion valgtes John Anderson, Helge Opland, O. K. Takle, Hon. A. J. Rokne, Prof. L. "W. Boe. Ifølge konstitutionen skulde der nu holdes aarlige stevner.

I 1910 blev stevnet ogsaa afholdt i Albert Lea. Paa dette tog man beslutning om at indsamle penge til Voss Barnehjem. Man havde paa Voss netop faaet kjøb paa eiendommen, Lunderhovden, til dette hjem, og laget vilde indsamle penge til dækkelse af kjøbesummen. En 5 mands komite valgtes til at tage sig af dette. Den nye bestyrelse blev det aar: S. A. Nelson, Hillsboro, Minn., form.: John A. Forde, Hanlontown, la., viceform.; L. L. Thorgerson (Markve) sekretær og Oscar Horveid, kasserer. Direktører blev T. L. Ringheim, Ole O. Jetley, L. W. Boe, O. O. Skutle og O. K. Takle.

Stevnet i 1911 holdtes i Madison, Wis., den 23de og 24de juni. Man samledes og holdt forretningsmøde i retslokalet og havde banket i The Womens Building". Af særlig interesse var de mange gode hilsningsskrivelser fra Voss, som var indløbne til stevnet. Som bestyrelse det aar valgtes Prof. L. W. Boe, formand, J. B. Nordheim, viceform., L. L. Torgerson, sekretær og O. O. Skutle, kasserer. Direktørerne blev J. A. Ford, T. L. Ringheim, O. K. Takle og Arne Larson (Prestegaard).

I 1912 afholdtes stevnet i Minneapolis, Minn. Den valgte bestyrelse der blev: Pastor A. Oefstedal, formand, Ivar D. Hustvedt, viceform., L. L. Thorgerson, sekretær og O. O. Skutle, kasserer.

I 1913 holdtes stevnet i Chicago. Af forretninger gjaldt det særlig betragtning af Mindefesten i 1914 som skulde holdes under ledelse af bygdelagene. Til bestyrelse gjenvalgtes de gamle. Knut Henderson valgtes desuden som historieskriver.

I 1914 mødte alle bygdelag til stevne paa Fair grunden i Tvillingbyerne, Minn., som de skal iaar. Vosselagets mødested var i Agricultural Bldg. da ogsaa. Et fælles festskrift blev udgivet. Lagets nyvalgte bestyrelse blev det aar Dommer A. Grindeland, formand; Sen. S. A. Nilson, viceform.; Arthur Markve, sekretær; O. O. Skutle, kasserer og Knut Henderson, historieskriver.

I 1915 blev mødet holdt i Fargo, N. Dak. Paa dette møde blev den fra Voss modtagne fane officielt modtaget af laget. Af fanens historie kan vi meddele følgende:

Da der i 1914 var nogle vossinger paa besøg til fødebygden, opkom tanken hos endel personer der paa at sende en gave til Vosselaget i Amerika i form af en silkefane. En komite med Anders S. Ullestad som formand og kasserer i denne

Cambridge, WI, was first elected interim chairman the president for the year. Likewise, T. L. Ringheim, Northwood, IA was elected secretary.

A motion to accept a rough draft of the constitution was passed, and the officers for the year elected. In addition to the above named Ole O. Skutle was made vice president and Oscar Horveid, treasurer. The directors elected were John Anderson, Helge Opland, O. K. Takle, Hon. A. J. Rokne, Prof. L. "W. Boe. According to the constitution there now should be annual meetings (stevner).

In 1910, the stevne was also held in Albert Lea. At this one, they decided to collect money for a Voss Orphanage. At Voss, they had just bought the property, Lunderhovden, for this home, and the lag wanted to collect money for the purchase price. A five-man committee was elected to deal with this. The new officers for the year: S. A. Nelson, Hillsboro, MN, president: John A. Forde, Hanlontown, IA., vice-president.; L. L. Thorgerson (Markve) secretary and Oscar Horveid, treasurer. Directors were T. L. Ringheim, Ole O. Jetley, L. W. Boe, O. O. Skutle and O. K. Takle.

The stevne in 1911 was held in Madison, WI, on June 23 and 24. People met and had their business meeting in the courthouse and had the banquet in "The Women's Building". Of especial interest were the many nice letters of greeting from Voss that had arrived for the meeting. This year's officers were elected: Prof. L. W. Boe, president, J. B. Nordheim, vice-president., L. L. Torgerson, secretary and O. O. Skutle, treasurer. Directors are J. A. Ford, T. L. Ringheim, O. K. Takle and Arne Larson (Prestegaard).

In 1912, the stevne was held in Minneapolis, MN. The elected officers were: Pastor A. Oefstedal, president, Ivar D. Hustvedt, vice-president, L. L. Thorgerson, secretary and O. O. Skutle, treasurer.

In 1913, the stevne was held in Chicago. Interesting business included special consideration of the Anniversary Celebration in 1914 that will be held by the leadership of the bygdelags. The old officers were re-elected. In addition, Knut Henderson was elected historian.

In 1914, all the bygdelags met at one stevne at the Fair Grounds in the Twin Cities, MN, which they shall do this year. The Vosselag's meeting place was in the Agricultural Building there also. A memorial publication was published. The lags newly elected officers for the year are Judge A. Grindeland, president; Sen. S. A. Nilson, vice-president; Arthur Markve, secretary; O. O. Skutle, treasurer and Knut Henderson, historian.

In 1915, the meeting was held in Fargo, ND. At this stevne, the banner gift from Voss was officially accepted by the lag. About the history of the banner, we want to share the following:

When in 1914, there were some people visiting the town of their birth, the idea occurred to send a gift to the Vosselag in Amerika in the form of a silk banner, a committee, headed by Anders S. Ullestad as chairman and treasurer for this matter

udnævntes og en indsamling sat ingang. Man fik kunstmaler Nils Bergslien til at male et billede paa fanen. D. Rivenes, Glendive, Mont., som var paa Voss i 1914, fortæller, at han blev. anmodet af Bergslien om at fotografere landskabet, som sees paa billedet. Han gik ud under Kvale i guldfjerdingen og tog fotografiet. Ved en festlig tilstelning, som holdtes paa Voss for Ameri-kanerne, blev fanen, som rigtignok ikke da var helt færdig overrakt Knut Henderson (Løne), som lovede at overrække den til Vosselaget paa dets næste møde. Fanen blev færdig i November og sendtes til Bergen til videre befordring med "Bergensfjord" men krigen var udbrudt, og man vovede ikke straks at sende den. I Januar maaned ankom den til Chicago, hvor G. B. Nordheim foreløbig tog vare paa den. Knut Henderson bragte den saa til mødet i Fargo og overgav den til laget.

De nye embedsmænd valgt i Fargo blev A. Grindeland, form.; T. L. Ringheim, viceform.; Arthur Markve, sekr.; Ole N. Styve, kasserer og Knud Henderson, historieskriver. Direktører blev Ole I. Opdahl, O. O. Skutle og prof. L. S. Reque.

I 1916 afholdtes mødet i Decorah, Iowa. Paa grund af daar-ligt veir og uheldige transportforholde blev mødet mindre godt. Til nye embedsmænd valgtes Pastor Knut Bjørgo, formand; vice-formand, sekretær og kasserer gjenvalgtes.

I 1917 afholdtes aarstevnet i Red Wing, Minnesota. Man mødte i Trefoldigheds Menigheds kirke-basement. Som ny bestyrelse valgtes Pastor K. Bjørgo, form.; Ole O. Lund, viceform.; Prof. L. W. Boe, sekretær og Ole I. Opdal, kasserer. — Bestyrelsen skulde bestemme naar og hvor næste møde skulde holdes. Verdens- krigen optog imidlertid alle sind udover da, saa noget møde blev ikke af de følgende aar.

I september 1920 blev Vosselaget reorganiseret. Omtrent det eneste som mindede om det gamle lag var da, at man ifølge en beslutning i 1917 om at udgive en historie om vossingerne i Amerika holdt paa at samle oplysninger til denne. Om lagets senere virke vil man se af skriftet "Vossingen", hvis første nummer udkom i juletiden samme aar, og siden har været fortsat som organ for laget.

RETTELSE.

I forrige no. side 8 nederst paragraf 2 staar "beskyttet" istedetfor bestyrket; side 23, Styrk A. for Styrk S. Reque og side 26 i 11te linje ovenfra staar "la" istedetfor da og senere "aylen" for avlen.

and a collection was begun. They got the artist Nils Bergslien to paint a picture on the banner. D. Rivenes, Glendive, MT, who was in Voss in 1914, was requested by Bergslien to photograph the landscape that is seen on the painting. He went out below Kvale in Guldfjerdingen and took the picture. At a gala presentation held at Voss, for the Americans, the banner, which actually wasn't completely finished, was given to Knut Henderson (Løne), who promised to present it to the Vosselag at its next meeting. The banner was ready in November and was sent to Bergen for further transport on the "Bergensfjord", but the war had started and they weren't able to take it right away. In the month of January, it arrived in Chicago, where G. B. Nordheim temporarily took care of it. Knut Henderson brought it to the meeting in Fargo and presented it to the lag.

The new officers elected in Fargo were A. Grindeland, president; T. L. Ringheim, vice-president.; Arthur Markve, secretary; Ole N. Styve, treasurer and Knud Henderson, historian. Directors were Ole I. Opdahl, O. O. Skutle and Prof. L. S. Reque.

In 1916, the meeting was held in Decorah, IA. Based on inclement weather and poor transportation, the meeting wasn't so good. As new officers, Pastor Knut Bjørgo was elected president; the vice-president, secretary and treasurer were re-elected.

In 1917, the annual stevne was held in Red Wing, Minnesota. People met in the Trinity Congregation's church basement. Pastor K. Bjørgo, president; Ole O. Lund, vice-president; Prof. L. W. Boe, secretary and Ole I. Opdal, treasurer were elected as new officers. — The officers were to decide when and where the next year's meeting would be held. The World War then occupied everyone's mind so no meetings were held the following years.

In September 1920, the Vosselag was reorganized. About the only thing that was reminiscent of the old lag was that, following a motion in 1917 to publish a history of vossings in America there was continuing gathering of information for this. For the lag's later activity, one should see the publication "Vossingen", whose first issue came out at Christmastime of the same year and since has continued as the organ for the lag.

CORRECTIONS.

In the previous no., page 8, lowest paragraph is printed "beskyttet" instead of bestyrket; page 23, Styrk A. for Styrk S. Reque and page 26 in the 11th line above is printed "la" instead of da and later "aylen" for avlen.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

Styrk Anfinson Leidal, — kjendt under navnet Styrk Anfin, døde den 24de januar s. l. hos sin svigersøn Henry Kinzel, Long Beach, Cal. Han var født paa Voss den 9de juni 1834; kom med forældrene til Amerika i 1839. Var et par aar ved Fox River settlementet i Illinois, saa et aars tid i Muskego, Wis., hvorpaa de kom til Koshkonong settlementet. Der blev han i 1857 gift med Kari Lewis steddatter af Rognald Matson Opkvitne. I 1872 drog han og familie sammen med andre til Wisner, Nebr. Der begyndte han som jordbruger 3 mil nordfor byen men flyttede efter et aars tid til byen og drev siden som maler. Hans hustru døde i 1910. De fik 11 børn af hvilke bare 2 overlever ham nemlig Albert, som bor i Kingsville, Ont., Can., og Ole i Butte, Mont. Efter hustruens død flyttede Styrk til sønnen Ole og forblev der til 1917, da han flyttede til svigersønnen, hos hvem han forblev til sin død. Han blev begravet ved Wisner. Han efterlader sig 17 børnebøru og 10 børne-børns børn.

Mons Nelson Stalheim døde omkr. 1ste febr. s. 1. i Sioux Falls, S. D., i en alder af 81 aar. Han blev gravlagt paa Bluff View gravplads ved Vermilion, S. D., hvor forældrene ogsaa var jordfæstet. De sidste 6 aar boede han hos sin søster Mrs. Mary Watson hos hvem han ogsaa døde.

Mrs. Martha Skutle, Lake Mills, Ia., Ole O. Skutles hustru, døde den 25de Dec. 1924 og blev gravlagt paa familiens gravplads i Mitchell County, Ia., den 29de s. m. Hun var født paa Øvre Lie, Kvitlen, Voss, og var datter af Mikkel Lie og hustru. Den 9de febr. 1800 blev hun her i Amerika gift med Ole O. Skutle, l 4 aar boede de saa paa Spring Prairie, Wis., flyttede derpaa til Mitchell County, Iowa, og boede der til høsten 1896 da de flyttede til byen Lake Mills, hvor de siden har boet. De har havt 9 børn.

Torkel Olson Aldal, farmer paa Blooming Prairie ved Lansing. Minn., døde den 2den jan. s. 1. i en alder af 80½ aar. Han var født paa gaarden Aldal, Evanger, og var søn af Ole Knutson og Ragnhild Thorkelsdr. f. Øvstedal. Kom til Amerika omkr. 1866 og bosatte sig 6 aar efter ved Lansing. Han var gift med Julia Johansen f. Aldal, som overlever ham tilligemed 3 sønner og l datter. De havde ialt 8 børn.

Ivar S. Ringheim, Minneapolis, Minn., er for en tid siden afgaaet ved døden i en alder af 74 aar. Han var født paa Voss og kom til Amerika for ca. 55 aar siden. De sidste 19 aar har han boet i Minneapolis. Han var gift med Anna Bryngelsdtr. Gjælle, som døde i 1922. Fem sønner: Elmer, Clarence Arthur, Wallace og Fred overlever ham.

Mrs Margretha Henderson, Cambridge, Wis., Knut Henderson (Lønes) hustru, døde den 2den mai efter lang tids sygdom og blev gravlagt den

DEATHS IN AMERICA

Styrk Anfinson Leidal, — known by the name Styrk Anfin, died last January 24 at his son-in-law's, Henry Kinzel, Long Beach, CA. He was born at Voss June 9, 1834; came with his parents to America in 1839. They stayed a couple years at Fox River settlement in Illinois, then for a year in Muskego, WI, whereupon they moved to the Koshkonong settlement. He was married in 1857 with Kari Lewis, step-daughter of Rognald Matson Opkvitne. In 1872, he and his family, together with others, left for Wisner, NB. There he started to farm 3 miles north of town, but after a year, he moved to town and subsequently worked as a painter. His wife died in 1910. They had 11 children, of whom only 2 survive him, namely Albert, who lives in Kingsville, Ontario, Canada, and Ole in Butte, MT. after his wife's death, Styrk moved in with his son Ole and stayed until 1917, when he moved to his son-in-law's where he remained until his death. He was buried at Wisner. He leaves 17 grandchildren and 10 great grandchildren.

Mons Nelson Stalheim died last February 1, in Sioux Falls, SD, at an age of 81 years. He was buried at Bluff View Cemetery at Vermilion, SD, where his parents also are buried. For the last 6 years, he has lived with his sister, Mrs. Mary Watson, where he died.

Mrs. Martha Skutle, Lake Mills, IA, Ole O. Skutle's wife, died December 25, 1924 and was buried at the family cemetery in Mitchell County, IA, the 29th of the same month. She was born at Øvre Lie, Kvitlen, Voss, and was a daughter of Mikkel Lie and his wife. she was married on February 9, 1888? in America with Ole O. Skutle. They lived at Spring Prairie, WI, then moved to Mitchell County, Iowa, and lived there until the fall of 1896, when they moved to the town of Lake Mills, where the have lived since. They have had 9 children.

Torkel Olson Aldal, farmer at Blooming Prairie near Lansing. MN, died last January 2, at an age of 80½ years. He was born on the Aldal farm, Evanger, and was a son of Ole Knutson and Ragnhild Thorkelsdatter neé Øvstedal. They came to America about 1866 and settled the next 6 years at Lansing. He was married with Julia Johansen neé Aldal, who survives him in addition to 3 sons and 1 daughter. In all, they had 8 children.

Ivar S Ringheim, Minneapolis, MN, recently passed away at an age of 74 years. He was born at Voss and came to America about 55 years ago. The last 19 years, he has lived in Minneapolis. He was married to Anna Bryngelsdatter Gjelle, who died in 1922. Five sons, Elmer, Clarence Arthur, Wallace and Fred survive him.

Mrs. Margaretha Henderson, Cambridge, WI, Knut Henderson's (Løne) wife, died May 2, following a long illness and was buried on May 7.

7de. For 3 aar siden fik hun et slagtilfælde og har siden ligget tilsengs. Hun var født paa gaarden Glimme, Voss, den 2den febr. 1845 og var datter af Knut Rognaldson Glimme og hustru Britha Johannesdtr. I 1869 kom hun til Amerika og blev gift samme aar med sit søskendebarn Knut Henderson. Hendes mand og 6 børn overlever hende tilligemed brødrene Odd K. Glimme, Madison, Wis., og Johannes K. Glimme, Stavanger, Norge, samt søstrene Anna Skaar, Nordheimsund, og Sunva Glimme, Voss, Norge.

— Mrs. Ingeborg Larson, enke efter Ivar B. Larson (Lemme), Byron, Minn., afgik ved døden i sit hjem den 23de april s. 1. og blev gravlagt den 26de s. m. Pastor Wm. Naseth af Rochester forrettede ved begravelsen. Hun var født paa gaarden Bøe Raundalen, Voss, den 27de dec. 1842; datter af Nils Bøe. Udvandrede i 1866 og kom til Chicago. Der blev hun i 1868 gift med Ivar Bryngelson Lemme (Larson) og reiste straks efter til Rock Dell, Olmstead Co., Minnesota, hvor de fik sig en farm og bosatte sig paa denne. Der blev de boende til sin død. Ivar døde i 1914. Hun efterlader sig 3 børn: Mrs. L. B. Starkson, Rochester, Minn., Martin Larson i Rock Dell og Anton Larson, som driver det gamle hjemsted. Ogsaa en søster Mrs. A. T. Hegg, Milan, Minn., overlever hende.

HUNDREDAARSFESTEN.

Bygdelagene samler sig lørdag den 6te juni til den store mindefest om den norske udvandring til Amerika. Uden tvil vil alle saavidt mulig være tilstede ved denne historiske begivenhed, saa nogen særegen opfordring til vore gode sambygdinger derom, er unødvendig.

Vosselaget har gjort sine forberedelser saavidt det kunde gjøres. En arrangements-komite med Olaf E. Lindeberg (Gjelle) blandt andre som den drivende kraft, har ordnet paa bedste maade. Af et udsendt cirkulære vil man nærmere se om enkelthederne; kun skal vi her minde om, at man møder lørdags morgen i den søndre del af agerbrugsbygningen (the Agricultural Bldg.), som vil være til vossingernes raadighed under hele festen.

St. James hotel, hjørnet af 2nd street og Hennepin ave., blir deres hovedkvarter. Der vil man faa logi, hvis man bestiller det før den 25de mai. Der vil ogsaa banket blive holdt om kvelden den 6te juni. Bestilling af plads ved denne med $1.00 vedlagt maa være i hænderne paa komiteen senest et par dage før festen. Olaf E. Lindeberg, 131 East 37th St., og Anfin Seim, 3228 2nd Ave. South, Minneapolis, vil modtage og ordne med bestillingerne.

Three years ago, she had a stroke and has since been bedridden. She was born on the Glimme farm, Voss, February 2, 1845 and was a daughter of Knut Rognaldson Glimme and wife Britha Johannesdatter. In 1869 she came to America and that same year married her cousin, Knut Henderson. Her husband and six children survive her beside the brothers Odd K. Glimme, Madison, WI and Johannes K. Glimme, Stavanger, Norway, as well as her sisters Anna Skaar, Nordheimsund, and Sunva Glimme, Voss, Norway.

Mrs. Ingeborg Larson, widow of Ivar B. Larson (Lemme), Byron, MN, died at her home last April 23, and was buried the 26th of the same month. Pastor Wm. Naseth af Rochester officiated at the funeral. She was born on the Bøe farm, Raundalen, Voss, December 27, 1842; the daughter of Nils Bøe. She emigrated in 1866 and came to Chicago. There she was married with Ivar Bryngelson Lemme (Larson) in 1868 and went shortly to Rock Dell, Olmstead County, Minnesota, where they got a farm and settled. There they lived the rest of their lives. Ivar died in 1914. She leaves 3 children: Mrs. L. B. Starkson, Rochester, MN, Martin Larson in Rock Dell and Anton Larson, who operates the old homestead. She is also survived by a sister, Mrs. A. T. Hegg, Milan, Minn.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The bygdelags will assemble June 6, for the big commemorative festival of the Norwegian emigration to America. Without doubt, everyone possible wants to attend this historic event, so no special urging to our fellow members about it is necessary.

The Vosselag has made preparations as good as can be done. An arrangement committee, with Olaf E. Lindeberg (Gjelle) as the driving force, has planned in the best manner. From a mailed circular, people can see the details more closely; only we should remind people to meet Saturday morning in the southern part of the Agricultural Building, which will at the vossings disposal throughout the festival.

The St. James Hotel, on the corner of 2nd Street and Hennepin Avenue, will be their headquarters. People can get rooms, if they reserve them before May 25. The banquet will also be held there on June 6. Reservations for places, along with $1.00 included must be in the hands of the committee, at the latest, a couple days before the celebration. Olaf E. Lindeberg, 131 East 37th St., and Anfin Seim, 3228 2nd Ave. South, Minneapolis, will accept and arrange for the orders.

En komite bestaaende af S. A. Vethe, Erik A. Kindem og Mrs. Sarah Penne Benson vil tegne nye medlemmer for laget.

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Frøken Herborg Reque, datter efter pastor Peter S. Reque, staar i spidsen for kvindernes udstillings-komite under fællesfesten.

Statssenator Freemont Thoe, Hayfield, Minn., er medlem af en komite, som skal faa istand en udstilling, der viser staten Minnesotas hjelpekilder under mindefesten.

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VOSSEBESØG.

Rektor L. W. Boe af St. Olavs College — Vosselagets viceformand — aflagde Voss et kort besøg under sin tur til mødet af Lutheranernes verdensraad forleden høst. Han havde kun tid til at stanse paa Voss en dag — kom der om kvelden, tog ind paa Fleischers hotel, fik om morgenen en automobil og kjørte til sin morfaders fødested, Rekve; tog saa en tur opover dalen og for at kunne se mest mulig af bygden talte han næsten ikke med nogen. Klokken 5 tog han afsted til Bergen. Han syntes Voss var et særdeles smukt sted. Hvad der forundrede ham var, at man paa Fleischers hotel ikke syntes at vide noget om bygden. Næste gang vil han sikkert stanse der længere, siger han.

Ex-guvernør B. A. Nestos skal til Voss i juli maaned. Han har mor og bror derhjemme og vil tilbringe en tid paa sæteren ved Hamlegrøvandet. Nu holder han chatauqua foredrag for Redpath Lyceum Bureau i sydstaterne her, og skal holde paa dermed til den 18de juli. Den 20de april begyndte han i Columbus, Georgia, og skal slutte i Kalamazoo, Mich., efter at have talt paa flere steder i 10 stater. Efter tilbagekomsten fra Norge bosætter han sig igjen som advokat i Minot, N. D.

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VOSSEMØDER.

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Det lokale Vosselag for Madison og omegn havde aarsmøde og en festlig tilstelning den 17de januar. Henimod et par hundrede personer var tilstede. John G. Pedersen, John Herheim og L. O. Havey gjenvalgtes henholdsvis som formand, viceformand og kasserer. Lars T. Brække blev sekretær. Der bevilgedes af kassen 15 dollars til Knute Nelson mindesmærker, af hvilke 5 skulde gaa til statuen i St. Paul og 10 sendes til Evanger.

Efterpaa holdt høiesteretsjustitiarius A. J. Vinje en interessant tale om skatteydelser og de goder man faar igjen for disse af staten. Advokat E. N. Nilson, formandens svigersøn, gav blandt andet skildringer af nybyggerlivet og nybyggerbørnenes bestræbelser paa at komme sig frem og resultatet deraf. Martha Vethe Hanson mindede om Voss. Dovre sangkor gav nogle sange tilbedste, saa havde man beværtning hvorpaa

A committee consisting of S. A. Vethe, Erik A. Kindem and Mrs. Sarah Penne Benson will record new members for the lag.

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Miss Herborg Reque, daughter of Pastor Peter S. Reque, is leading the committee for the women's exhibitions during the festival.

State Senator Freemont Thoe, Hayfield, MN, is a member of a committee that will prepare an exhibition showing services of the State of Minnesota during the commemoration.

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VISITS TO VOSS.

President W. Boe of St. Olav College — Vosselaget's vice president— paid a short visit to Voss during his trip to the meeting of the Lutheran World Action last fall. He only had time to stop in Voss one day arriving there in the evening, checked into Fleischers Hotel, hiring a car in the morning to drive him to his maternal grandfather's birthplace, Rekve; taking a trip up the valley to see as much of the district as possible but talking nearly with no one. At 5 PM, he left for Bergen. He thought Voss was an especially pretty place. What amazed him was that people at the Fleischers Hotel seemed to nothing about the district. He will certainly stay longer next time, he said.

Ex-governor B. A. Nestos shall go to Voss in the month of July. He has his mother and a brother there at home and wants to spend some time at the sæter by Lake Hamlagro. He is now speaking at Chautauquas for the Redpath Lyceum Bureau in the southern states here, and shall continue until July 18. He started in Columbus, Georgia on April 20 and shall finish at Kalamazoo, MI, after having spoken in several places in 10 states. After his return from Norway, he will again practice law in Minot, ND.

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VOSSING MEETINGS.

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The local Madison Vosselag had their annual meeting and festive occasion January 17. Approximately a hundred people attended. John G. Pedersen, John Herheim and L. O. Havey were re-elected respectively as president, vice president and treasurer. Lars T. Brække became the secretary. Fifteen dollars were appropriated from the treasury for the Knute Nelson memorials, of which five should go to for the statue in St. Paul and 10 be sent to Evanger.

Afterward, Supreme Court A. J. Vinje gave an interesting talk about tax contributions and the good that we get back from the state from these. Attorney E. N. Nilson, the president's son-in law, provided portrayals of pioneer life and the hardships pioneers dealt with in order to progress and its results. Martha Vethe Hanson reminisced about Voss. Dovre chorus sang some songs much to the pleasure of all. Then

Claus Anderson Vethe spillede op til spring-dans og vosserul.

*

Foreningen "Voss" i Chicago har rørt adskilligt paa sig i det sidste. Det havde møde i marts, da man ivrede for at de i flok og følge skulde drage til hundredaarsfesten. Den 19de april havde de et andet møde og godt besøgt.

*

Torsdags aften den 16de april havde vossingerne i Chicago et særdeles vellykket møde i hjemmet hos Andrew Highland (Høiland), 3333 Belden Ave. Ex-guvernør Nestos var da i Chicago og til ære for ham og for at skabe mere interesse for Vosselagets sager og hundredaarsfesten kom denne sammenkomst istand. Der var fremmødt omkring 50 vossinger. Kvinderne medbragte madvarer som serveredes. Guvernør Nestos, som paa turen fra Nord Dakota havde et møde med Pres. L. W. Bøe og andre Vossinger i Minneapolis, fortalte paa sin livlige maade om lagets forberedelser til hundredaarsfesten, og slog til lyd for lagets skrifter, som maatte støttes, fortalte sluttelig om sin foredragstur gjennem sydstaterne. Lagets sekretær fra Madison, Wis. som var mødt frem, fortalte lidt om vossingernes virke i tidligere tider i Chicago m. m. Peter P. Vinje fortalte ogsaa en historie fra den tid, da vedsaging var velkomment arbeide der.

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VOSS FOLKEMUSEUM.

Af breve fra Vosser i Amerika viser det sig, at enkelte misforstaar hensigten med at husene med tomter og tun paa Mølster er kjøbt til museum. I nævnte breve omtales nemlig, at husene der burde forsynes med nye, store vinduer, med ny bordkledning og forskjellige andre udbedringer, saa det kunde "se mere tidsmæssigt ud" som en udtrykte det.

Der er nu ingen gaard paa Voss med saa mange gamle huse som Mølster og er en typisk gammel Vossegaard. Der er 2 hovedbrug, hvis huse ligger omkring tunet. I 1916 paa-begyndtes udskiftning, og det var da klart, at de fleste huse vilde bli revne. For at bevare denne gamle bebyggelse med tomter og tun uforandret optog man arbeidet for at erhverve disse eiendomme og samle midler dertil. Først ihøst var udskiftningen færdig og da fik vi endelig skjøde paa eiendommene. Til vaaren skal vi ordne til i 2 af husene. Resten af husene skal ryddiggjøres af sælgerne i løbet af 3 aar efterhvert sælgerne faar bygget sig nye huse. I de forløbne aar har vi samlet paa ting af alle slags fra ældre tid, som man har brugt paa en Vossegaard. Det vil man fortsætte med. Nu er planen at forsyne det ene sæt huse med alle de ting, som i ældre tid hørte til paa en Vossegaard og i et Vossehjem. I de andre huse

we had entertainment by Claus Anderson Vethe playing a spring dance and a Voss reel.

*

The organization "Voss" in Chicago has been active lately. It had a meeting in March, when people were encouraged to attend the Centennial Celebration. On April 19, they had another meeting and it was well attended.

*

Thursday evening, April 16, the vossings in Chicago had an especially pleasant meeting at the home of Andrew Highland (Høiland), 3333 Belden Ave. Ex-governor Nestos was in Chicago and this gathering was to honor him and create more interest for the cause of the Vosselag and the Centennial Celebration. There were about 50 vossings present. The women brought the food that was served. Governor Nestos, who on his way from North Dakota, had a meeting with Pres. L. W. Bøe and other vossings in Minneapolis, told, in his lively manner, about the lag's preparation for the Centennial, and made a pitch for the lag's publication, that must be supported, spoke in conclusion about his speaking tour through the southern states. The lag secretary from Madison, who attended, told a little about the efforts of earlier vossings in Chicago including Peter P. Vinje and also told an anecdote from that time when sawing wood was welcome work.

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VOSS FOLKEMUSEUM.

The letters from vossings in America demonstrate that some misunderstand the objective that the buildings at Mølster are purchased for a museum. The referred to letters write that, namely the buildings there must be provided with new, big windows, with new siding and an assortment of other improvements, so that they would "appear more up-to-date" as they put it.

There now isn't any farm at Voss with so many old buildings as Mølster, which is a typical old Voss farm. It consists of two main bruks, whose buildings lie around a yard. In 1916, there was the start of a division of an inheritance, and it was clear that most of the buildings would be demolished. In order to preserve this old built-up area with its lot and yard unchanged people took on the job of acquisition this property and collecting funds. Only this fall was the division complete and we, at last, had the deed to the property. In the spring, we shall prepare two of the buildings. The rest of the buildings will be cleared by the sellers gradually over three years, after the sellers have built themselves a new house. In the past years, we have collected artifacts from past times that are properly used on a Voss farm. That will be continued. The plan now is to furnish the one set building with all those artifacts, which belonged to a Voss farm and in a Voss home. The

vil man plassere de andre ting, man faar, i systematisk orden som museum.

For at bevare gaardens gamle rette præg, vil man derfor ikke foreta nogen forandring med husene, men kun den nødvendige vedligeholdelse, saa de ikke lider skade. Vi tror, det vil være af ikke liden interesse i fremtiden at kunne besøge Mølster og se, hvorledes vore gamle fædre hadde det i hjemmet og paa gaarden.

L. Kindem.

VOSSINGERNE I NORGE.

Oberstløitnant Ivar T. Hellesnes holdt foredrag i Oslo den 14de jan. om en ny norsk hærordning. Der var ingenting som viste under verdenskrigen, at den norske hærordning ikke var bra nok, sagde han; men som i flere andre land var der krav paa indskrænket eller fuld afrustning. Den norske hær var en militsehær med fastlønnet befal. Det gjaldt for en saadan hær at have virkelig fagmilitært uddannet befal med høieste kundskab og dygtighed.

Gulleik Knutson Horveid, som har været skolelærer i Skaanevik, Søndhordland, sluttede ved nytaar efter 47 aars tjeneste. Han var født i Evanger, Voss i 1858; gjennemgik Voss lærerskole; var første aar lærer i Høgsfjord, Rogaland, fik saa ansættelse i Skaanevik, hvor han siden forblev. I 30 aar har han været medlem af skolestyret — de 15 som formand ; i 30 aar medlem af herredsstyret; i mange aar forligelseskommissær, medlem af overligning og fattigstyret; ordfører i forstanderskabet i Skaanevik sparebank, i aarevis medlem af indre- og hedninge-missionen m. m. Hans hustu er fra Tungenes i Skaanevik. De har 5 børn.

Til formand i Evanger ungdomslag gjenvalgtes ved nytaar Knut O. Mæstad. I Bjørgums ungdomslag, Voss herred, blev Ingebor O. Fenne formand.

I Voss herred var der i 1924 født 207 børn. Samme aar døde 66 personer; forøgelse i folkeantallet 143 personer.

Der er gjort forslag af Vossevangens Reguleringskommission om 27 gadenavne paa Vangen. Udskillingen af Vangen som eget herred er nu oppe igjen til drøftelse. Sagen var den sidste febr. til behandling i Voss herredsstyre — indsendt fra regjeringen som sidst har havt den til afgjørelse. Vangsfolket vil have deling, men bygden ikke og herredsstyret staar omtrent ligelig delt i sagen.

Thormod K. Vinsand, en i Voss bygdestyre meget benyttet mand fyldte 80 aar den 20de februar s. 1. Han har blandt andet været medlem af herredsstyret i 28 aar, og været med paa over 60 udskiftninger m. m. Han er gift med Oliana Olsdr. Litsheim (Tvilde) og han og hustru har mange skyldfolk i Amerika.

other buildings will be used for placing other things that we get, in a systematic arrangement, like a museum.

In order to maintain the old accurate appearance, there will be no changing of the buildings, but only the necessary maintenance, so they don't suffer any hurt. We believe it will be of more than a little interest in the future to visit Mølster and see how our forefathers had it at home and on the farm.

L. Kindem

THE VOSSINGS IN NORWAY.

Lieutenant Colonel Ivar T. Hellesnes made a presentation in Oslo January 4 about the new Norwegian Army organization. There was nothing during the World War that established that the Norwegian Army arrangement wasn't satisfactory, he said; but in several other countries, there was a need for restriction or complete disarmament. The Norwegian Army was a military organization with salaried leaders. It was necessary for such an army to have actual militarily trained leaders with the highest knowledge and capability.

Gulleik Knutson Horveid, who has been a schoolteacher in Skaanevik, Søndhordland, retired after 47 years of service. He was born in Evanger, Voss in 1858; attended Voss Teacher's Academy; he was a teacher in Høgsfjord, Rogaland, and then was employed at Skaanevik, where he stayed since. For 30 years, he has been a member of the school board — 15 of them as chairman; for 30 years, he was a member of the town council; for many years he was arbitration commissioner, a member of the assessment and welfare committees; spokesman in the management of Skaanevik Savings Bank, and for years a member of the domestic and heathen mission, among other things. His wife is from Tungenes in Skaanevik. They have five children.

Knut O. Mæstad was re-elected president of the Evanger Youth Society this New Year. Ingebor O. Fenne became president of Bjørgums Youth Society, Voss Township.

In the township of Voss, in 1924, 207 babies were born. In the same year, 66 people died, for an increase in the population of 143 people.

There has been a proposal of 27 street names at Vangen by the Vossevangen Development Com-mission. The separation of Vangen as its own township is up for discussion again. Last February the matter was sent to the Voss Town Board — by the government, who has the final say in the matter. The people at Vangen want division but the rural people do not and the town board is about equally divided.

Thormod K. Vinsand, one of men used a lot on the town board became 80 years old on last February 20. Among other things, he has been a member of the town board for 28 years, and been involved in over 60 estate settlements. He is married with Oliana Olsdatter Litsheim (Tvilde) and he and his wife have many relatives in America.

PLOVSANG

Trykt paa S. M. Bakkethuns Forlag i C. Rudophs Officin, Bergen, 1849.

———

Jeg har levet som en Voss,
en plovens tjener;
Jeg vil døe som en Voss —
en sand Birkebeiner!

Mel.: O Vingud med ravende sands.

Selv Sterkodder agtelse bar
for den, som var vant til at pløie;
haart saaret nær døden han var,
dog skjenkte han plovkarlen sin trøie.
Han hugset, at ploven var den,
der havde skjenkt kraft i hans arme
i kampen mod fire og fem,
saa ni sverd ei bed paa hans tarme.

Een, vor Hakon Adelsteen*) god,
vi finde hans tanker de nærte
sand agtelse for bonde og plov;
de havde indtaget hans hjerte.—
Han fandt bondehatten var god,
der den maatte guldhjelmen skjule;
Eivind Skreia, det sortbjørne mod,
fandt aldrigen mere sin hule.

God konge er ogsaa det værd,
at bondeblod for ham bør rinde;
skjønt nutiden ei bruger sverd,
et pennestrøg gjælder for klinge.
Dog findes der nok ved vor plov de mænd,
der isandhed tør vove,
at kjæmpe for kongen i nord,
for odel, heldbringende love.

Giv agt paa de gamles bedrift:
Vel sverdet erhvervet dem hæder;
naar lynende-kongebud gik:
"Nu bonde træd frem i geleder!"

———

*) Hakon Adelsteen gav bønderne den egentlige odel; men senere hen i tiden under pavetyranniet, bortgav endel lykkelske og barnløse bønder deres odel til præsterne for at blive befriet fra skjærsilden efter døden.

SONG BY THE PLOW:

Printed at S. M. Bakkethun's Press in C. Rudophs Office in, Bergen, 1849.

———

I have lived as a Vossing,
a servant of the plow;
I would die as a Voss —
A true Birkebeiner!

Mel.: O Winegrower with madness only.

Even strong Odd has respect for
for he, who is used to plowing;
severely wounded, near death he was,
yet he gave the plow fellow his gear.
He remembered that the plow
had given the strength in his arms
in the fight against four or five
so nine swords wouldn't vie for his gut.

Een, our good Hakon Adelsteen,*)
we find his thoughts sustained
true concern for peasant and plow;
they had captured his heart.—
He found the peasant hat good,
for protecting the gold helmet;
Eivind Skreia, the blackbear's courage,
Never found again its lair.

Good kings are worth the cost,
that peasant blood has flowed for him;
even though swords aren't used now,
a stroke of the pen counts as a saber.
Yet enough men are found by the plow,
who truthfully dare to risk
fighting in the north for the king,
for freehold and beneficial laws.

Pay attention to the old one's deeds:
the sword earns you the challenge;
when instant king commands go:
"Now peasant, step forward in the ranks!"

———

*) Hakon Adelsteen gave the peasants the actual freehold, but later in time during the papal dominion, the unfortunate and childless peasants gave their freehold to the priests to avoid purgatory after death.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Da glathaget bondesøn gik
bag ploven for jorden at dyrke,
til løn en staalklædning han fik; —
lad voldsmand saa prøve hans styrke!

Kong Sigurd han gik ved sin plov,
da ham St. Olav mon gjæste;
ei let han sin ager forlod ;
saa kjært var ham plovens haandfæste.
Naar Romernes vrede var endt
og fienden slagen og rolig,
de helte da tidlig og sent
ved ploven arbeidede trolig.

See Chinas berømmelig drot
har plovens historie lært kjende;
en fure han vælte kan godt —
fiir' heste for ploven kan vende.
Hans valgsprog er: "Kundskab gjør magt".
Arbeidsomhed Gud vil velsigne
Om hunger du aldrig hør sagt,
for fiender aldrig de blegne.

Haarfagers ætten stod fram
paa tinget at kaares til konge,
ildprøven da ventede ham;
et præstebedrag maatte runge.
Ni plovskjære gloende varm
var kongsønnens trappe til tronen.
Da sverde og skjolde gav larm.
Hjelmklædte paasatte ham kronen.

Undskyld mig at ikke min sang
for Evan en blomst kan flette.
Nei, aldrig jeg agter engang
for vinguden en fod at oplette.
Kun ploven har steder opbygt,
og de største stater den grunded.
Den olding kan hvile sig trygt,
naar ploven hans jordmon har vundet.

Rust aldrig meer bort saa min plov,
lad jorden dit støv af polere,
for ilden bliv aldrig et rov,
ei heller lad orme dig tære;

When the dexterous peasant son walked
back of the plow to cultivate,
he was paid in armor got—
let the assaulter try his strength!

King Sigurd went by his plow,
when he feasted to St. Olav's help;
nor did he leave his fields behind;
so accustomed was he to the plow handle.
When the day of the Romans was past
and the enemy quiet and vanquished.
They recovered early and late
by faithfully working at the plow.

See China's famous prince
has learned to know the plow's history;
he can turn a good furrow —
before the horse can turn.
His motto is "Knowledge is power".
God will bless industry
you'll never hear about hunger,
because the enemies never turn pale

Hårfagre's heritage stood forth
at the court that chose the king,
tested by fire when it awaited him;
a priest's deceit must echo.
Nine plowshares glowing warm
were the steps to the throne for the prince.
Since shield and sword made noise.
Helmet clad he put on the crown.

Excuse me that my song doesn't
braid a flower for Evan.
No, I never intended
for the window to stop my footing.
Only the plow has reconstructed places,
and the biggest countries founded.
The old one can rest securely
When the plow has won his earth benefit.

Don't disintegrate away my plow
Let it be polished by dust from the soil
For fire will never steal you
nor shall the worms consume you;

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

gjør furen saa lige og lang,
at kuglen kan danse en fjering;
lad harven saa følge sin mand
saa godt, og vi mangle ei næring.

Det finder vi endnu idag,
hvor ploven og bonde kan trives.
Det er Hakons ætlingers sag,
— de to kan ved love oplives.
Jeg ønsker at dø ved min plov
omgivet af plantede træer,
og velklædte børn begrov
mig*) under veldyrket prærier.

———

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

———

Olina J. Dagestad, f. Rivenæs, 78 aar; Guro K. Kvale, 71; Gjertrud Kolve, f. Lie, 69; Ole L. Almenningen, 96; Brita Th. Melve, 79; Klara Ullestad, f. Dale, 28; Valborg Litsheim, 25; Øystein L. Høiland, 76; Nils O. Dukstad, 51; Bli J. Opeland, 26; Ivar O. Saue, 75; Nils N. Saue, 81; Ingvald Nesheim; Lars I. Nestaas, f. Fadnes, 55; Knut Th. Sætre, f. Skjerve, 82; Nils S. Gjerstad, 66; Brytva O. Tverberg, 70; Guri K. Helland, 88; Lars K. Øvsthus, 53; Lars N. Nyre, f. Lie, 80; Dina Rykke, 61.

Evanger: Hans Lindebrække, 81; Knut B. Horveid, 79; Synneva L. Lie, 67.

Vossestranden: Endre A. Jordalen, 78; Anders L. Sleen, 24; Gudve H. Sivle, 67; Bryngel L. Grindeland, 69; Ole S. Vinje, 46; Sigrid O. Løen, 97.

———

Marvin Edison, søn af C. K. Edison (Gjelle) Eleva, Wis. skal ivaar tage afgangsexamen i apothekervidenskab ved Wisconsin Universitet, Madison. Med tiden agter han at uddanne sig som læge. Han er en sønnesøns-søn af danebrogsmanden, Odd K. Gjelle.

Ved townstyrevalgene ivaar blev Syllfest A. Rene, Eleva, Wis., valgt til supervisor og medlem af sundhedsraadet i Chimney Rock township, Trempealeau county.

Wm. Nilson, Deerfield, Wis., gjenvalgtes som Justice of Peace i Deerfield township.

Christian Berge (Ronve) tog første præmie i 2den kl. paa skistevnet ved Fox River Grove, Ill., den 18de jan.

———

*) En smuk begravelse for en ploymand at blive høisat paa det stykke jord han har opdyrket!

make the furrows even and long,
straight as a bullet could for a quarter mile;
let the harrow follow the man
so good, and we lack a livelihood.

We find it yet today,
where the plow and the peasant can flourish.
That's the case for Håkon's descendants,
— those two can be allowed to enliven.
I wish to die at my plow
surrounded by planted trees
and well-clad children burying
me*) under cultivated prairies.

———

DEATHS AT VOSS.

———

Vossevangen: Olina J. Dagestad, neé Rivenæs, 78 years; Guro K. Kvale, 71; Gjertrud Kolve, neé Lie, 69; Ole L. Almenningen, 96; Brita Th. Melve, 79; Klara Ullestad, neé Dale, 28; Valborg Litsheim, 25; Øystein L. Høiland, 76; Nils O. Dukstad, 51; Bli J. Opeland, 26; Ivar O. Saue, 75; Nils N. Saue, 81; Ingvald Nesheim; Lars I. Nestaas, neé Fadnes, 55; Knut Th. Sætre, neé Skjerve, 82; Nils S. Gjerstad, 66; Brytva O. Tverberg, 70; Guri K. Helland, 88; Lars K. Øvsthus, 53; Lars N. Nyre, neé Lie, 80; Dina Rykke, 61.

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———

Marvin Edison, son of C. K. Edison (Gjelle) Eleva, Wis. shall take the graduating examination in pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin, Madison this spring. In time, he intends to be educated as a physician. He is a great grandson of Odd K. Gjelle, the man who received the Danish Order of the Flag.

At the village council election this spring, Sylfest A. Rene, Eleva, Wis., was elected supervisor and a member of the Board of Health in Chimney Rock Township, Trempealeau County.

Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis., was re-elected Justice of Peace in Deerfield Township.

Christian Berge (Ronve) took first prize in 2nd Class at the ski meet at Fox River Grove, IL, on January 18.

———

*) A pretty burial for a plowman to have the honor of being interred on that piece of earth he himself cultivated!

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

"Vossingen"

udkommer om mulig 4 Gange om Aaret og koster $1.00 pr. Aar med Medlemskab i Vosselaget. Enkle Numre 35c.

K. A. Rene, Redaktør.

INDHOLD:

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VOSSELAGETS EMBEDSMÆND:

R. A. Nestos, Formand ..... Bismarck, N. Dak.
L. W. Boe, Vice-Formand ..... Northfield, Minn.
K. A. Rene, Sekretær og Redaktør, 617 S. Brooks St., Madison, Wis.
John Glimme, Kasserer, ... 3234 Hirsch St., Chicago, Ill.

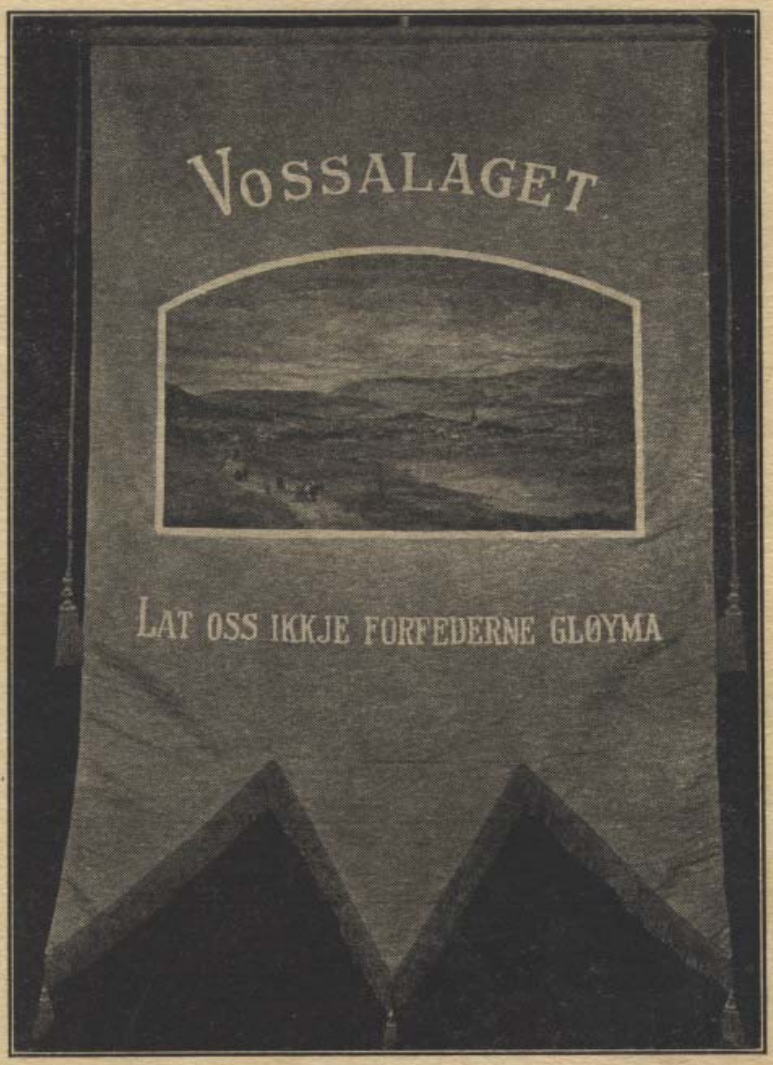
Vossingens udkomne hefter fra 1920 til 1925 kan faaes for $3.00 indbunden.

No. 3-4 7de Aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.



Hefte 19-20 Madison, Wis., 1925

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857-1860.

K. A. RENE, *Redaktør*

Nr. 3—4 MADISON, WIS., DECEMBER, 1925 7de aarg.

VOSSEVANGEN

I forgrunden gaarden Ullestad. I baggrunden fra venstre gaardene Bryn, Hauge og Nyre, nederst, og Ronve, øverst.

Den store mindefest

———

Hundredaarsfesten om den norske udvandring til Amerika, som holdtes i Tvillingbyerne, St. Paul og Minneapolis, fra og med den 6te til og med den 9de juni, er nu en begivenhed, som man kan dvæle ved i behagelig erindring. Den forjøb paa en for de fleste vistnok meget tilfredsstillende maade, og for mange var den vel særdeles fornøielig. Veiret var ganske varmt de første par dage, men en regnstorm kom feiende over strøget om søndagskvelden den 7de og bragte kjølighed i sit farvand, saa der var heller koldt end varmt de næste dage. Den deltagende folkemængde var ifølge de officielle opgaver 53,809 om søndagen den 7de og 83,525 om mandagen og 26,198 om tirsdagen. Hvormange der ialt var paa bygdelagenes dag, lørdagen, kan man vel anslaa til omkring 20—30,000 ogsaa. Uden tvil har der ingensinde været saamange folk af norsk herkomst samlet paa et sted, ialfald udenfor Norge.

Som berammet mødte bygdelagene om lørdagen den 6te paa sine respektive mødesteder paa udstillingsgrunden til aarsmøder. Der var udseet pladse til 38 bygdelag foruden til nogle andre organisationer som Sønner af Norge, det Norsk Lutherske Landsforbund af Norsk Ungdom o. 1.

Vosselaget havde den søndre fløi af agerbrugsbygningen til sin raadighed under hele festlighederne. To andre lag havde andre fløie i samme bygning, men der var rum nok. Lørdag formiddag gik som vanlig med at registrere, faa sig mærker, programmer, billetter og hilse paa kjendinger. Mærkerne var af samme slag for alle lagene, specielt prægede efter feststyrets anvisning. Der var ogsaa sølvmedaljer at faa.

Om eftermiddagen kl. 2 havdes forretningsmøde. Omkring 5—600 personer var fremmødt til dette. Formanden og vice-formanden var fraværende, idet Nestos var paa foredragsreise i sydstaterne og Boe havde 50-aarsfestligheder at ivaretage ved St. Olafs College. Mødet blev da aabnet af sekretær K. A. Rene. Assisterende countyadvokat Arthur Markve af Minneapolis bød i en vakker tale forsamlingen velkommen paa arrangementskomiteens vegne. Han dvælede ved betydningen af bygdelagenes sammenkomster — den glæde man maatte føle ved at træffe slegt og venner, som man havde været adskilt fra og kunde opfriske slegtsminder og bygdehistorier om vore gjæve forfedre.

Sekretær Rene takkede paa Vosselagets vegne for velkomsttalen; nævnte saa, om hvorledes Tvillingbyerne var helt blit det store norske centrum i samband staterne; gav udtryk for at den statue man

The Big Commemorative Festival

———

The Centennial Commemorative Festival of Norwegian emigration to America was held in the Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, from the 6th to and including the 9th of June, and is now an event that people can linger upon with a pleasant memory. It progressed on a, for evidently the most, satisfactory manner, and for many it was especially delightful. The weather was rather hot the first couple days, but a rainstorm came sweeping over the area on Sunday night the 7th and brought coolness in its water, so it was rather cool more than hot the next days. Those participating were, according to official statements, 53,809 on Sunday the 7th and 83,525 on Monday and 26,198 on Tuesday. How many, total, were at bygdelag day, Saturday, people estimated at about 20—30,000 also. Without doubt, there has at no time been so many people of Norwegian heritage assembled at one place, outside of Norway.

As intended, the bygdelags met for their annual meetings on Saturday, the 6th at their respective meeting rooms at the exhibition grounds. There apparently were places for 38 bygdelags in addition to some other organizations such as Sons of Norway, the Norwegian Lutheran Association of Norwegian Youth and the like.

The Vosselag had the southern wing of the agricultural building at its disposal for the duration of the celebration. Two other lags had other wings in the same building, but there was plenty room. Saturday forenoon went as usual with registration, getting badges, programs, tickets and greeting acquaintances. The emblems were of the same design for all the lags, specially decorated according to the instructions of the lag. One could also get silver medallions.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock a business meeting was held. Approximately 5-600 people attended. The president and vice president were absent, because Nestos was on a speaking tour of the southern states and Boe had the 50 year anniversary to attend at St. Olaf College. Assistant District Attorney Arthur Markve from Minneapolis, in a laudable speech, bid the assembly welcome on behalf of the arrangement committee. He dwelt on the importance of the bygdelag meetings — the joy people must feel when they encounter family and friends from whom they had been divided and refresh family memories and hometown anecdotes about our splendid forefathers.

Secretary Rene thanked the speaker for his welcoming address on behalf of the Vosselag; and declared how important the Twin Cities had become in the United States; voiced appreciation for the statue that was intended erected as a memory of

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

agtede at opføre til minde om senator Knute Nelson, Nordens største søn, maatte blive et naturligt samligsmærke for os vossinger og sluttede med ligeledes at ønske alle velkomne til stævnet. Derpaa gik man over til forretninger, og valg af midlertidig formand var da det første. Efter forslag af S. A. Nelson, tidligere formand i Vosselaget, blev Arthur Markve valgt. Referatet fra mødet i Fergus Falls aaret forud blev læst af sekretæren og antaget. Derpaa rapporterede lagets kasserer John Glimme om finanserne og hans rapport blev ligeledes antagen. Efter endel anerkjendende udtalelser om sekretær Renes arbeide for laget, besluttedes at laget giver sin tak tilkjende ved reisning. Arrangementskomiteen rapporterede saa, at den havde faaet istand et brudefølge med nationaldragter fra Voss, og det blev besluttet at dette skulde tage sæde paa platformen.

Dommer A. Grindeland fra Warren, Minn., fik derpaa ordet, og han holdt en vakker tale om afdøde senator Knute Nelson, i hvilken han blandt andet fremholdt hans ubetingede ærlighed, hans virke for det jævne lag af folket, hans hjælpsomhed mod de mindre vel stillede, og hvorledes han til alle tider personlig søgte at udfinde sandheden og komme til klar forstaaelse af alle sager; nævnte derpaa om hans glimrende livsløb som congressmand, guvernør og forbundssenator efter forud at have vovet liv og hilse for adoptivlandet under borgerkrigen. Sluttelig foreslog han, at en komite udnævnes til at indsamle penge til Knute Nelson statuen, som skal reises i St. Paul. Sekretæren oplyste imidlertid, at en komite paa anmodning af styret for hundredaarsfesten allerede var udnævnt af formand Nestos, som havde skrevet derom, og at Nestos havde sendt en anvisning paa $25.00 til at begynde indsamlingslisten med. Et brev fra formand Nestos blev derpaa læst. Ligeledes et lykønsknings-telegram fra ham. Komiteen skulde være Nils Mugaas, Nils Mykkeltveit, John Pederson og 2 fra Minneapolis, som blev T. K. Setre og A. A. Kindem. Lars Aarhus skulde ogsaa have været med, men han var fraværende. Det blev besluttet, at dommer Grindeland blir formand paa komiteen, og at han sætter sig i forbindelse med andre lag om ogsaa at gjøre noget i sagen.

S. H. Holstad af styret for hundredaarsfesten talte saa for monumentsagen. Han sagde blandt andet, at vi norske maatte anse det for en skam, om vi ikke kunde faa op en Knute Nelson statue ligesaavel som svenskerne havde faaet en opsat af guvernør Johnson. Postmester Moos af St. Paul, som er formand paa Knute Nelson Memorial komiteen talte derpaa og mente, at Vosselaget skulde tage ledelsen af indsamlingen. Nogen videre beslutning herom blev dog ikke taget.

I henhold til Arrangementskomiteens program skulde navnene paa Vosselagets medlemmer oplæses.

Man vilde ogsaa at hvert tilstedeværende medlem

Knute Nelson, Scandinavia's greatest son, that it would be a natural symbol for us vossings and concluded by similarly wishing everyone welcome to the convention. Then attention was turned to business and election of an interim president was the first item. Following a nomination by S. A. Nelson, earlier president of the Vosselag, Arthur Markve was elected. The minutes of the meeting in Then Fergus Falls the previous year were read and approved. The lag treasurer, John Glimme, reported about the club finances and his report was also approved. After a number of declarations of recognition about secretary Rene's efforts for the club it was decided to express gratitude with a standing ovation. The arrangement committee reported that they had prepared a wedding party with national costumes from Voss, and it was resolved that it should be seated on the dais.

Judge Grindeland from Warren, MN, then took the stand and made a beautiful speech about the deceased Senator Knute Nelson, in which, among other things, he emphasized his unshakeable honesty, his efforts for the common people, his helpfulness toward those who were not so well off, and how he always had a personal investigation for truth and clear understanding of all matters, and additionally talked about his brilliant career as a congressman, governor and United States senator after also offering his life and health for his adopted country during the Civil War. In conclusion, he proposed that a committee be named to collect money for a statue of Knute Nelson, to be erected in St. Paul. The secretary explained meanwhile, that a committee, at the instigation of the centennial committee, had already been appointed by chairman Nestos, who had written about it and had sent a check for $25.00 to start the subscription. A letter from president Nestos was then read; similarly, a good-luck telegram from him. The committee shall be Nils Mugaas, Nils Mykkeltveit, John Pederson and 2 from Minneapolis, who were T. K. Setre and A. A. Kindem. Lars Aarhus was also supposed to be included, but he was away. It was decided that Judge Grindeland would be chairman of the committee, that he should approach the other lags to see if they might do something in the matter.

S. H. Holstad of the board of directors spoke for the monument cause. He said, among other things, that it would be a shame if we couldn't erect a statue of Knute Nelson just as well as Governor Johnson. Postmaster Moos of St. Paul, who is chairman of the Knute Nelson Memorial committee, gave a talk following this in which he accentuated that the Vosselag should lead the subscription. No further action was taken on the matter.

In regard of the arrangement committee's program the names of the members of Vosselag were to be read. It was the intention that each member present should

skulde reise sig, men efter en stunds læsning, blev det besluttet at slutte dermed. Man gik saa til valg af nye embedsmænd: Som formand valgtes Arthur Markve af Minneapolis, og som viceformand A. A. Kindem fra samme sted. K. A. Rene af Madison, Wis., gjenvalgtes som sekretær, Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., valgtes til kasserer. Sekretæren gjenvalgtes ogsaa som redaktør for "Vossingen." Efter en kort tale af den nyvalgte formand, blev den 90-aarige Knut Henderson (Løne) paakaldt at sige nogle ord. Henderson var lagets formand det første aar det eksisterede, 1909—10. Han fortalte, at det nu var 76 aar siden han med forældre kom til Amerika, og nævnte saa lidt om forskjellen mellem den tid og nu. Da kjørte man i kubberulle og aad graut og mjelk, og en pølseprop gjorde godt i sulten krop, sagde han. Nu kjører man i automobiler og spiser fine kager med andet godt.

Sluttelig maatte den gamle krigsveteran Odd Pederson (Løne) fra Evansville, Minn., frem og synge visen: "Den gang da jeg var 15 aar." Han havde da netop været over i det lag, hvor hans hustru hørte hjemme og sunget visen der. Han var den samme som aaret forud, da han sang i Fergus Falls. Han havde nu en anden udmærkelse, idet han var med æresvagten, som skulde modtage Præsident Coolidge.

En stund efter forretningsmødets slut blev man anmodet om at stille sig op udenfor bygningen for at fotograferes. Dette blev da gjort og et fotografi taget. Knut Larson Fenne af St. Paul var en af feststyrets autoriserede fotografister, og han tog fotografiet.

Om kvelden havdes banket paa St. James Hotel. Til denne fik ca. 260 personer adgang. Beværtningen der var muligens ikke saa god, som man havde ventet, men kun et faatal af de tilstedeværende havde fulgt opfordringen at indsende, bestilling paa plads forud. Adskillige kunde ikke faa plads. Under omstændighederne gjorde man som bedst man kunde.

Festprogrammet, bestaaende af taler, sang og musik, blev ledet af lagets nyvalgte præsident, Arthur Markve. Han var ogsaa opført paa programmet som den første taler, men fandt nu, at der var saa mange dygtige talere i forsamlingen, at han, som han sagde, vilde indskrænke sig til nogle bemærkninger. Disse blev blandt andet endel svært fornøielige smaahistorier og humoristiske udsagn. hvoraf han synes at have et helt fond. Programmet begyndte forøvrigt med en violinsolo af frøken Evelyn Antonsen, og saa en sang af frøken Edna Weese. Begge var svært flinke, men er ikke af vosseslægt. Efter formandens bemærkninger blev saa ordet givet til pastor O. L. Balstad. Han er ligesom Markve født i Amerika, men opdragen i et udpræget vossesettlement ved Fertile, Minn. Som ung gut hørte han ikke andet end vossemaalet, sagde

stand, but after an hour's reading, it was decided to quit with it. They then went to election of new officers: as president was elected Arthur Markve of Minneapolis, and as vice president A. A. Kindem from the same place. K. A. Rene of Madison, WI, was re-elected secretary, Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., elected treasurer. The secretary was re-elected editor of "Vossingen". After a short talk by the newly elected president, the 90 year-old Knut Henderson (Løne) was encouraged to say a few words. Henderson was the club president the first year of its existence, 1909—10. He described that it was now 76 years since he came to America with his parents and depicted a little of the dissimilarity of those days from now. Then people drove a kubberulle (primitive wagon made with sawn-off logs as wheels) and ate gruel and milk, and a sausage plug did a lot of good in a hungry body, he said. Now people drive automobiles and eat succulent cakes and other good things.

Finally the old war veteran Odd Pederson (Løne) from Evansville, MN came forward and sang the rhyme: "When I was 15 years". He had just been over at the lag to which his wife belonged and sung the ballad there. He was the same as the previous year, when he sang in Fergus Falls. He now had another distinction, in that he was to be in the honor guard that would receive President Coolidge.

An hour after the business meeting's ending, people were requested to get in position outside the building in order to be photographed. This was done and a picture taken. Knut Larson Fenne of St. Paul was one of the official photographers of the festival management and took the photograph.

In the evening, a banquet was held at the St. James Hotel. About 260 people were admitted to this. The service possibly wasn't so good, but only because very few of those present had followed requests to mail in there reservation in advance. Many people couldn't get a place. Under the circumstances, people did the best they could.

The dinner's program consisted of speeches and music, led by the organization's new president, Arthur Markve. He was also listed on the program as the first speaker, but discovered that there were so many proficient orators in the group that he, as he said, would limit himself to a few remarks. These consisted of a number of very amusing anecdotes and humorous statements, of which he seems to have a whole fund. The program otherwise began with a violin solo by Miss Evelyn Antonsen and a by Miss Edna Weese. Both were very good, but they were not of Voss heritage. After the president's remarks the podium was turned over to Pastor O. L. Balstad. He, like Markve, is American born, but reared in a distinct vossing settlement at Fertile, MN. As a young boy he heard nothing other than

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

han, og de som ikke var vossinger, maatte ogsaa lære det; endog hunden forstod det, mente han. Han fortalte saa forskjellige træk fra nybyggerlivet, og kom ind paa, hvad de djerve nybyggere fra Voss havde udrettet. Deres historie var ikke alene værd at kjendes, men ogsaa vor pligt at kjende, mente han, og der er ingen grund for nogen ikke at vide hvorfra hans far og mor eller bedsteforældre var komne fra, eller afholde sig fra at vise sit folks historie som andre nationaliteter gjorde, udtalte han. Han opfordrede saa alle til at støtte lagets skrift "Vossingen" og Vossehistorien, som der arbeides med. Det koster vel noget, men man maa huske paa, at man faar intet som er værd noget, uden det koster, og om man følger sin slægtslinje til Voss, hvor den begynder, saa er man lige gode kristne for det, mente han.

Næste taler var advokat David T. Tone (Tøn) fra Chicago. Han havde hørt adskilligt om, at vossingerne havde udrettet meget her i landet, sagde han blandt andet, og spurgte, hvad det var, som gjorde at folk fra steder som Voss kunde komme saa langt frem. Det var deres bestemthed og ved-holdende bestræbelser. mente han, og for dette skylder man sin mor. Han gik saa i talens løb ind paa forskjellige sociale spørgsmaal og tilstande angaaende jordbrugeren, advokaten og politikeren m. m. Enhver havde sine mærker paa duelig mand, udtalte han. Jøden siger for eksempel, at den sagfører ikke er god, som spiser flæsk. Andre har sine racepræg, som naturligt nok maa gjøre sig gjældende, mente han.

Saa fik man en tale af pastor Jacob J. Ekse fra Hendricks, Minn. Formanden sagde, da han blev introduceret, at man gik til presten paa Voss om vaaren for at faa saakorn, og hvis bonden kunde "spurnabokjæ i, so fek han nok kodn." Pastor Ekse var til Voss under jubilæumsfestlighederne i 1923, og fik nok en hel del guldkorn med sig tilbage. Han skulde fortelle lidt om denne tur, og det var morsomt at høre. Han havde været med paa, hvad han kaldte en "koppaleik" paa Voss. Det var under et besøg hos sin gamle bekjendte Mikkel Bragestad, som nu bor paa Rokne. Han skulde da prøve gamle kunster igjen, fortalte han, og være behjælpelig med at lægge kløv paa hesten, hugge ved og plukke multer m. m., og under fortællingen herom sparede han ikke paa de gamle bygdeudtryk og navne som "Klyvsadl, Halastok, mjelkekagga, stampa, saoa, lutafisk, smaopoto og langabytte" m. m. Han var nemlig med paa "stølen," og da var disse meget brugte, som man ved. Roknestølen ligger yderst paa Bordalen, og der maatte kløvgreier til forat faa alt med. Han fik kløvesalen paa efter meget stræv og endog "halastokkjen" rigtigt, og de vandt tilstøls med kagger og greier, saa maatte han og han Mikkjedl hugge ved før "rjummagrauten" blev kogt og lutafiskjen aa

Vossemaul (Voss dialect), he said, and those who were not vossing, had to learn it; even the dogs understood it, he insisted. He gave various sketches of the pioneer life, and went into what the bold pioneers had contributed. Their history is not only worth knowing, but also it is our duty to know, he insisted, and there is no reason for anyone not to know from where his father or mother or grandparents had come from, or refrain from knowing the history of his people like other nationalities do, he said. He urged everyone to support the lag paper, "Vossingen" and the Voss history, which was being prepared. It would cost a little, but remember that you don't get anything of value without it costing you, and if one follows his family tree to Voss, where it began, one is just as good a Christian for that, he avowed.

The next speaker was the attorney David T. Tone (Tøn) from Chicago. He had heard a good deal about what the vossings had contributed to this country, he said, among lots more, and asked what it was that made people from places like Voss progress so far. It was their determination and persistent effort, he maintained, and one owes it to his mother. In the course of his speech, he covered various social questions and circumstances involving farmers, lawyers and politicians among other things. Each had the qualities of a capable person, he said. The Jews have a saying, for example, that a lawyer that eats pork is no good. Others have racial characteristics that naturally are to be taken into consideration, he said.

Then people heard a talk by Pastor Jacob J. Ekse from Hendricks, MN. When he introduced him, the president said that in Voss people went to confirmation class in the spring in order to get seed grain, if the farmer could "recite his book, then he got enough grain". Pastor Ekse was in Voss during the anniversary festivities in 1923 and came back with a lot of valuable grain. He told some about this trip and it was fun to hear. He had been along on what he called a "koppaleik" at Voss. It was during a visit to old friend, Mikkel Bragestad, who now lived at Rokne. He wanted to try the old activities again, he told, and be helpful by putting pack saddles on the horses, chopping wood and picking cloudberries among other things and while telling about this, he didn't spare the old regional expressions and names like "packsaddle, tail pole, milk cakes, the tub, the sow, lutefisk, new potatoes and long pail" among others. Namely, he went along up to" stolen" (sæter) and these were much in use, as you know. Roknesæter lay farthest up in Bordalen and they needed pack gear in order to carry everything along. He put on a pack saddle after a great deal of trouble to get the tailpiece correct and they made it to the sæter with cakes and equipment, then he and Mikkel had to chop wood before the "rjummagrauten"

smaopotna med. Saa var de paa multeplukking, fortalte han. Til dette tog han for sikkerheds skyld en bøtte. En plukkede de haarde multer i bøtten, medens den anden lod "blødmulterne" gaa i "Langabytte." Om kvelden skulde kjørene melkes. Amerikapresten tog da paa sig en "skarve dos" og skulde være med. Han havde jo lært kunsten i Amerika, men gamle Rokskonen greiede det bedre, sagde han. Da hun havde melket 7 kjør maatte han gjøre resten, som formodentlig ikke var meget.

Markve mindede i en vakker tale lagets afgaaende formand, hr. R. A. Nestos, som ikke havde seet sig istand til at være tilstede, men som havde sendt hilsninger til laget. — Sekretæren oplæste derpaa en hilsning fra ordfører Mugaas i Evanger. Han forklarede, at ordføreren havde sendt en lang skrivelse om fremgangen i Evanger herred i de sidste 100 aar. Da programmet allerede var langt, kunde der ikke tages tid til at læse op det hele, men det vilde blive trykt i "Vossingen," fortalte han.

Dommer A. Grindeland holdt saa atter en tale om senator Knute Nelson og mindesmærket om ham. Han fremholdt, at det først og fremst var Knute Nelson, som havde skabt den respekt og anerkjendelse, som var blit det norske folk tildel i Amerika. Og han fortalte om den ublandede anerkjendelse, hvormed alle folkets kaarne betragtede ham i Washington, D. C. En indsamling til statuen i St. Paul blev derpaa foretaget. Festen afsluttedes med afsyngelsen af "America."

Indsamlingen inden Vosselaget af penge til Knute Nelsons statue resulterede i, at $102.50 blev oversendt fra laget til komiteen i St. Paul. Komiteen indsamlede ogsaa direkte fra tilstedeværende vossinger, saa ydelsen i det hele var vel noget større.

Fællesfesten

Her kan kun tages plads til at omtale fællesfestlighederne i al korthed. Der foregik saa mangt og var saameget at se, at en fuld beskrivelse deraf vil føre for vidt her, men noget maa her være.

Om søndag formiddag kl. 10 begyndte de store fællesprogrammer. Man samledes paa to steder, nemlig i den saakaldte Hippodrom og paa den store skueplads, "the Grand Stand." Det var til gudstjeneste, og denne foregik nogenlunde efter gjængse kirkelige regler.

I Hippodromen var alt paa norsk. Pastor B. E. Bergeson ledede. Der begyndtes med et preludium og en salme, saa ind gangsbøn, altergudtjeneste, korsang,

(cream pudding) was cooked along with lutefisk and new potatoes. Then they picked cloudberries, he said. To be certain, he took along a pail. One picked hard cloudberries in the pail while the other laid "ripe berries" in the long pail". The cows had to be milked in the evening. The America minister donned a "ragged old skirt" and was going to help. He had learned the ability in America, but the Rokne-woman performed much better, he said. When she had milked seven cows, he had to do the rest, which probably weren't many.

Markve, in a nice talk, reminded us of the out-going president, Mr. R. A. Nestos, whose circumstances didn't let him be present, but who had sent a greeting to the lag. — The secretary read a greeting from Mayor Mugaas in Evanger. He explained that the mayor had sent a long letter about the progress of Evanger township in the last 100 years. Since the program had been long, time wouldn't be taken to read it in entirety but it would be printed in the "Vossingen", he said.

Judge A. Grindeland again spoke about Sen. Knute Nelson and the commemorative statue for him. He maintained that, first and foremost, it was Knute Nelson, who had created the respect and recognition which the Norwegian people had gained in America. He told about the undiluted recognition by which all the people circumstantially regarded him in Washington, DC. A collection for the statue was then taken. The banquet was concluded with the singing of "America".

The collection at the Vosselag of money for Knute Nelson's statue resulted in $102.50 being sent from the lag to the committee in St. Paul. The committee also received contributions directly from the vossings present, so the contribution altogether was rather large.

General Festival

Here we can only take room to talk about the general festival briefly. So much happened and there was so much to see that a full description would take too much room, but there must be some.

On Sunday forenoon at 10 o'clock the general program began. People gathered at two sites, namely the so-called Hippodrome and in a large theater, "The Grand Stand". It was for church services, and this progressed somewhat according t current practice.

In the Hippodrome, everything was in Norwegian. Pastor B. E. Bergeson conducted. It began with a prelude and a psalm, then into a common prayer, altar service, song by the choir, lesson reading, the creed

tekstlæsning, troesbekjendelsen og en anden salme. Dr. H. G. Stub, formand for Den Norsk Lutherske Kirke holdt festprædikenen. Efter den derpaa følgende bøn og sang, bragte biskop Johan Lunde fra Oslo i en tale hilsen fra Norges kirke og fra Kong Haakon, samt biskoperne Hognestad, Støylen og Jacobsen. Der sluttedes med bøn. Der var sang af St. Olaf College sangkor, F. M. Christiansen, leder, og musik af Luther College hornmusiklag, prof. C. Sperati, leder.

Paa Grand Stand begyndtes paa samme maade. Pastor H. K. Madson ledede. Festprædikenen holdtes ogsaa af ham. Dette var alt paa norsk.

Klokken 11 begyndtes engelsk gudstjeneste paa samme sted. Pastor O. H. Sletten ledede. Liturgitjenesten udførtes af Dr. L. W. Boe af St. Olaf College — den eneste af vosseslægt paa programmet. Festtalen holdtes af pastor Sletten. Saa bragte biskop Johan Lunde ogsaa her den norske kirkes hilsen i en udmærket tale. Der var sang af Nordmændenes Sangforbund af Amerika med prof. F. Wick som leder, og hornmusik af St. Olaf College musikkorps, prof. A. Bergh leder.

I havebrugsbygningen havde De Unges Lutherske Forbund sit stævne med kirkelig betjening. Festprædiken holdtes der af pastor J. A. Aasgaard. En hornblaaserkvartet fra Luther College spillede. De havde ogsaa program om eftermiddagen.

Kl. 2 søndag eftermiddag begyndte et program paa Grand Stand. Det var de norske udsendingers session, og var helt paa norsk. Pastor Bergesen ledede. Først var der musik af Luther College musikkorps, saa ønskedes alle velkommen af Bergeson, hvorpaa "Ja vi elsker," blev sunget af forsamlingen og bøn fremsagt af pastor Norby. Derefter talte feststyrets formand, prof. G. Bothne. Det var en velkomsthilsen til delegaterne fra Norge i det væsentligste. En prolog af M. B. Landstad blev derpaa fremsagt ved skuespiller Drangholt. En hilsen fra Stavanger by oplæstes af Bergeson.

Saa forestillede konsul E. H. Hobe de norske gjæster. Minister Bryn var første taler. Han var kong Haakons specielle repræsentant og frembar dennes hilsen.

Redaktør og stortingsmand C. Y. Hambro var stortingets repræsentant og bragte hilsen fra dette i en anslaaende tale. Saa var det statsraad Oftedal, som talte paa den norske regjerings vegne og bragte hilsen. Efter hans tale sang det norske studenterkor flere numre. Rektor Fredrik Stang af Oslo Universitet repræsenterede Norges høieste læreanstalter og talte om dem. Saa holdt biskop Johan Lunde en tale, og denne efterfulgtes af sangen "Gud signe vaart dyre fedraland," ledet af Luther College musikkorps.

An d another psalm. Dr. H. G. Stub, president of the Norwegian American Church preached the celebratory sermon. After it was followed by prayers and hymns, Bishop Johan Lunde from Oslo, in a talk, brought greetings from the Church of Norway and from King Håkon, as well as Bishops Hognestad, Støylen and Jacobsen. It was concluded with a prayer. There were songs by the St. Olaf College choir, F. M. Christiansen, director, and music by the Luther College Brass band, Prof. C. Sperati, director.

At the "Grand Stand" it started in the same manner. Pastor H. K. Madson leading. He also preached the festival sermon. This was all in Norwegian.

At 11 o'clock the English services began at the same places. Pastor O. H. Sletten leading. The liturgical service was carried out by Dr. L. W. Boe of St. Olaf College — the only person of Voss origin on the program. Pastor Sletten preached the festival sermon. Then Bishop Johan Lunde also brought greetings from the Church of Norway in a remarkable speech. There were songs by the Nordmændenes Sangforbund of Amerika with Prof. F. Wick as leader, and horn music by St. Olaf College band, Prof. A. Bergh, leading.

In the Gardening Building the Young Lutheran Association had their meeting, beginning with a religious service. The festival sermon was preached by Pastor J. A. Aasgaard. A brass quartet from Luther College performed. They had a program in the afternoon, too.

A program started at 2 o'clock in the "Grand Stand". It was the Norwegian Correspondence session and was entirely in Norwegian. Pastor Bergeson led. It led off with music by the Luther College band, then Bergeson bid everyone welcome and "Ja vi elsker" was sung by the assembly and a prayer led by Pastor Norby. Thereafter, the festival Prof. G. Bothne spoke. It was mainly a welcome greeting to the delegates from Norway. A prologue of M. B. Landstad was then presented by actor Drangholt. A greeting from Stavanger was read by Bergeson.

Consul E. H. Hobe the introduced the Norwegian guests. Minister Bryn was the first speaker. He was King Håkon's official representative and brought his greetings.

Editor and Stortingsman C. Y. Hambro was the Storting's representative and brought its greetings in a striking talk. Then Cabinet member Oftedal spoke on behalf of the Norwegian government and brought greetings. After his speech, the Norwegian student chorus sang several numbers. President Fredrik Stang of the University of Oslo represented Norway's highest institutions and talked about them. Then Bishop Johan Lunde made a speech followed by the singing of "Gud signe vårt dyre fedraland," accompanied by the Luther College band

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Næste taler var Minesotas guvernør, Th. Christiansen, der bød alle velkommen paa statens vegne, talte om, hvad de norske havde udrettet her i landet og takkede for deres virke. Derefter sang man et vers af "America."

Fru Betzy Kjeldsberg talte paa de norske kvinders vegne. W. Morgenstierne var Nordmands forbundets representant og talte om nordmændenes udfærdstrang og virke paa fjerne steder. Han bragte hilsning fra det norske folk jorden over. Nils Collet Vogt bragte hilsen fra den Norske Forfatter-forening, og talte om de norske banebrydere i literaturen, som Wergeland og Bjørnson, m. fl. Den norske Presseforening var repræsenteret ved Th. Fryser, som talte om pressens gjerning og bragte hilsning. Det norske studenterkors formand holdt en versificeret tale paa korets vegne, og en kantate fra Nordmands-forbundet blev sunget af koret. Efter adskillige hilsener fra norske organisationer var frembragte, blev en svartale af dommer T. O. Gilbert, Sønner af Norges hoved-præsident, oplæst.

Om kvelden kl. 8 begyndte musikprogrammet baade paa Grand Stand og i Hippodromen. Programmet lededes paa Grand Stand af A. C. Floan, medlem af feststyret. Der var musik af Luther College korps; saa blev The Norse Centennial kantate sunget af et stort mandskor, ledet af dr. Tjomsland; derpaa sang Dikka Bothne, Augustana og Waldorf Colleges kor og de norske studentersangere. Hanna Astrup Larson holdt en tale om de norsk-amerikanske kvinder. Sidste del af programmet blev afbrudt af en regnstorm.

I Hippodromen ledede H. Askeland, medlem af festkomiteen. Der var musik af St. Olaf College korps. Der var sang af Augsburg Glee Club, det norske studenterkor, det store kor som sang kantaten og af det norske sangerforbund; desuden af Gertrude Boe Overbye og C. T. Woll. En tale holdtes af den norske forfatter Nils Collet Vogt, prof. J. E. Olson læste Wergelands digt til Amerika, sendt med Ole Bull. Nils Rein spillede "Sæterjentens Søndag" paa violin.

Mandagen var vel den fornemste dag for de norske i Amerika. De fik da officiel anerkjendelse af landets præsident, baade som Aemrikas første opdagere og som dem i hvis hænder landets velfærd var sikker.

Dagens program begyndte kl. 10:30, baade i Hippodromen og paa Grand Stand. Der var bare korte taler om formiddagen af saadanne, som maa betragtes som vore bedste kræfter af norsk rod, I Hippodromen var redaktør Wm. Ager ordstyrer. Han var fremstillet af Laura Rindal Bratager, Lars L. Bratagers hustru, medlem af kvindekomiteen. Alt gik paa norsk. Statsraad Oftedal talte om det norske

The next speaker was the governor of Minnesota, Th. Christiansen, who bid everyone welcome on behalf of the state and talked about what the Norwegians had accomplished here in this country and expressed gratitude for their effort. Then, people sang a verse of "America".

Miss Betzy Kjeldsberg spoke on behalf of the Norwegian women. W. Morgenstierne was Nordmands Forbundet's representative and spoke about the Norwegian desire to travel and work in distant places. He carried greetings from Norwegians all over the world. Nils Collet Vogt brought greetings from the Norwegian Author's Society and told about the Norwegian trailblazers in literature, like Wergeland and Bjørnson, and others. The Norwegian Press was there in the person of Th. Fryser, who discussed the press' mission and brought greetings. The Norwegian Student Chorus director made a lyrical talk on behalf of the chorus and a cantata by the Nordmands Forbundet was sung by the chorus. After a lot of greetings were presented by many Norwegian organizations, a response by Judge T. O. Gilbert, the Sons of Norway main president, was read.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, music programs were presented at both the "Grand Stand" and in the Hippodrome. The program was led at the "Grand Stand" by A. C. Floan, member of the festival committee. There was music by the Luther College band; then The Norse Centennial cantata was sung by a huge men's chorus led by Dr. Tjomsland; thereupon Dikka Bothne, the Augustana, Waldorf College and the Norwegian Student Chorus sang. Hanna Astrup Larson made a speech about Norwegian American women. The last portion of the program was interrupted by a rainstorm.

In the Hippodrome, H. Askeland, member of the festival committee, led. There was music by the St. Olaf College band. Then there were songs by the Augsburg Glee Club, the Norwegian Student Chorus, the big chorus that sang the cantata, and by the Norwegian Singing Society; and in addition, Gertrude Boe Overbye and C. T. Woll. The Norwegian writer, Nils Collet Vogt made a speech, Prof. J. E. Olson read Wergeland's poem to America, sent with Ole Bull. Nils Rein played "Sæterjentens Søndag" on the violin.

Monday was probably the principle day for the Norwegians in America. They received official recognition by the country's president, both as the country's first discoverers and as they in whose hands the country's welfare was secure.

The day's program began at 10:30, both in the Hippodrome and the "Grand Stand". There were only short talks in the forenoon by those, who were portrayed as our best strengths of Norwegian ethnicity. In the Hippodrome, editor Wm. Ager was moderator. He was introduced by Laura Rindal Bratager, Lars L. Bratager's wife, member of the women's committee. Everything was in Norwegian. Cabinet member Oftedal spoke about

folk. Forøvrigt var der 8 talere, som havde forskjellige emner at behandle. Indimellem var sang.

Paa Grand Stand var ligeledes 8 talere og sang imellem. Statssenator N. T. Moen var ordstyrer. Af særlig interesse var det kanske at en, datterdatter af Lars Larson Geilane, sluppefolkets bekjendte fører, Jane Atwater, var en af talerne og fortalte om sin mor, som var født ombord i "Restaurationen" paa reisen. Ellers talte flere professorer og prester.

Præsidentsessionen begyndte kl. 2 om eftermiddagen. Det hele gik da for sig paa Grand Stand. Der var som et stort folkehav omkring talerplatformen. Der var ikke tale om at alle kunde faa siddepladse og heller ikke adgang. Ca. 83,000 personer var da tilstede. Til at begynde med var der musik af Luther College korps. Saa var der flagopvisning ved skolebørnene i St. Paul og sang af Minneapolis Høiskoles sangkor. Senator H. Shipstead indtog formandssædet. De Forenede Staters marinekorps spillede "Hail to the Chief." Saa bøn af pastor Bergesen. Guvernør Th. Christiansen holdt derpaa introduktionstalen for præsidenten, og "The Star Spangled Banner" blev sunget under ledelse af musikkorpset. Præsident Calvin Coolidge holdt derpaa sin berømmelige tale. Den burde vel gjengives her i sin helhed, men det kan bli senere. Det vigtigste ved den var vel, at han omtalte Leif Eriksson som Amerikas opdager, og at han ureserveret udtalte den overbevisning, at landets velfærd vilde være betrygget i norsk-amerikanske hænder.

Efter talen blev "America" sunget under ledelse af St. Olaf Colleges musikkorps. Prof. Gisle Bothne besvarede talen paa vegne af amerikanerne af norsk herkomst. Denne efterfulgtes af musik af marinekorpset.

Minister Bryn frembar saa kong Haakons hilsning til præsident Coolidge. Hilsen fra Canadas generalguvernør, Lord Byng, frembares af fhv. generaladvokat Thomas Johnson. Udenrigsminister Kellogg holdt derpaa en tale, som blev besvaret af senator P. Norbeck af Syd Dakota paa norsk-amerikanske borgeres vegne. Fhv. guvernør. J. A. O. Preus af Minnesota gjorde saa endel afsluttende bemærkninger efterfulgt af musik af St. Olaf Colleges korps.

Om kvelden var det de høitstaaende embedsmænds session. Den holdtes i Hippodromen paa grund af det kolde veir. Congressmand O. J. Kvale indtog formandssædet. St. Olaf musikkorps spillede. "The Star Spangled Banner" blev sunget af forsamlingen. Borgermesteren i Minneapolis, G. E. Leach, var første taler. Han bød forsamlingen velkommen paa byens vegne. Saa talte senator H. Shipstead af Minnesota nærmest om pionererne. Premierminister J. Bracken af Manitoba, Can., var næst. Saa konsul E. J. Bjerke fra British Columbia,

the Norwegian people. Additionally there were eight speakers, who each had their various topics to discuss. These were mixed with songs.

Similarly, at the "Grand Stand", there were eight speakers alternated with songs. State Senator N. T. Moen was the moderator. Maybe of special interest was that Jane Atwater, a granddaughter of Lars Larson Geilane, the leader of the sloop people, was one of the speakers and told about her mother, who was born aboard the "Restaurationen" on the voyage. The other speakers were several professors and ministers.

The president's session began at 2 o'clock that afternoon. In its entirety, it took place at the "Grand Stand". There was a huge sea of people around the speaker's platform. There was just no talking of all the people finding seats or admittance. About 83,000 people were present. To start with, there was music by the Luther College band. Then there was flag raising by the school children from St. Paul and a song by the Minneapolis High School chorus. Senator H. Shipstead assumed the chairman's seat. The United States Marine Corps band played "Hail to the Chief". Then there was a convocation by Pastor Bergeson. Governor Th. Christiansen then made the introductory address for the president and The Star Spangled Banner" was sung to the accompaniment of the band. President Calvin Coolidge the delivered his illustrious speech. It should be reproduced entirely here, but maybe later. The most important was, that he talked about Leif Eriksson as the discoverer of America and that he said, without reservation, that the welfare of the country would be more reassured in the hands of the Norwegian Americans.

After the speech, "America" was sung under the leadership of the St. Olaf College's band. Prof. Gisle Bothne responded on behalf of Americans of Norwegian origin. This was followed by music by the U. S. Marine Corps band.

Minister Bryn then presented King Haakon's salutations to President Coolidge. Regards from Canada's General Governor, Lord Byng, were presented by former General Advocate Thomas Johnson. Foreign Minister Kellogg then spoke and was responded to by Senator P. Norbeck of South Dakota on behalf of the Norwegian American citizens. Former governor J. A. O. Preus of Minnesota made a number of concluding remarks followed by music by the St. Olaf College's band.

The government high-ranking officials session was in the evening. It was held in the Hippodrome because of the cool weather. Congressman O. J. Kvale assumed the chairman's seat. St. Olaf's band played. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the audience. From Minneapolis, Mayor G. E. Leach, was the first speaker. He bid the gathering welcome on behalf of the city. Then Senator H. Shipstead of Minnesota talked, mostly about the pioneers. Prime Minister J. Bracken of Manitoba, Can., was next; then Consul E. J. Bjerke from British Columbia, Can.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Can. En hilsen fra Albertas premierministér bragtes af dr. T. O. Norby. En Canadisk nationalsang blev derpaa sunget.

Guvernør Al Smith af New York var repræsenteret ved pastor E. O. Peterson af Brooklyn. Guvernør Small af Illinois ved redaktør N. A. Grevstad. Pastor J. H. Meyer af Chicago, bragte hilsen fra Chicago borgermester og pastor A. Berg hilste fra guvernør Silzer af New Jersey.

Saa var det en velkomsttale af borgermester A. Nelson af St. Paul. Guvernør H. L. Whitefield af Mississippi sendte hilsen med indvandrings-kommisær A. L. Moth. Saa var der en tale af guvernør J. E. Erickson af Montana og derpaa en af guvernør A. G. Sorlie af North Dakota. Derpaa talte flere congressmænd af norsk herkomst, nemlig: A. H. Anderson af Minnesota, O. B. Burtness af Nord Dakota, C. A. Christoffersen af Syd Dakota, John M. Nelson af Wisconsin, Knut B. Wefald af Minnesota. Forbundssenator P. Norbeck nøiede sig med en kort hilsen. Saa talte sluttelig Minnesotas guvernør, Theodore Christiansen.

Fra exguvernør R. A. Nestos oplæstes et telegram, som var skrevet paa sokkelen af Hans Hegs monument ved Chicamauga, Tenn.

Tirsdagen var der ogsaa et velfyldt program fra morgen til kveld. Paa grund af det kjølige veir blev mødet, som skulde være paa Grand Stand om morgenen, holdt i havebrugsbygningen. E. G. Kvamme ledede mødet. Dr. J. A. Morehead talte om den norsk-amerikanske kirke; jernbanekommisær O. P. B. Jacobson om de norskes bidrag til amerikansk jordbrug. Ole Sageng fortalte træk fra nybyggerlivet. Dommer T. R. Nelson havde til emne "De norsk-amerikanske jurister." Rektor Oscar L. Olson af Luther College talte om de norsk-amerikanske skoler. Mellem talerne var der sang.

I Hippodromen om morgenen var det etslags internationalt møde. Programmet blev ledet af fru Manley Fosseen. Konsul T. J. Skellet bragte i en tale hilsen fra dansk-amerikanerne. Dr. Frank Nelson, bestyrer af Minnesota College, ligeledes fra svensk-amerikanerne. Stortingsmand Hambro bragte hilsning fra det norske folk, Gunnar B. Bjørnson var islandsk-amerikanernes repræsentant og hilste fra dem. Congressmand O. J. Kvale talte om amerikan-iserings-indflydelser. Om norsk indflydelse paa amerikansk literatur talte dr. H. A. Bellows, og dommer Oscar M. Torreson havde til emne: "De norske og loven." Der var ogsaa sang mellem talerne.

For eftermiddagen havde kvinderne arrangeret et program i Hippodromen. Fru Wm. O. Storli ledede. Bertha Pederson af Chicago talte om de norske kvinders plads i historien. Fru Betzy Kjeldsberg fra Oslo, Norge, om kvindernes arbeide for bedre sociale

A greeting from Alberta's Prime Minister was brought by Dr. T. O. Norby. The Canadian National Anthem was then sung.

Governor Al Smith of New York was represented by Pastor E. O. Peterson of Brooklyn. Governor Small of Illinois by editor N. A. Grevstad. Pastor J. H. Meyer of Chicago, brought regards from Chicago mayor and Pastor A. Berg greeted from Governor Silzer of New Jersey.

Then there was a welcoming speech by Mayor A. Nelson of St. Paul. Governor H. L. Whitefield of Mississippi sent regards via the Immigration Commissioner A. L. Moth. Next was a speech by Governor J. E. Erickson of Montana, followed by one by Governor A. G. Sorlie of North Dakota. Thereupon several congressman of Norwegian heritage spoke, namely A. H. Anderson of Minnesota, O. B. Burtness of North Dakota, C. A. Christoffersen af South Dakota, John M. Nelson of Wisconsin, Knut B. Wefald of Minnesota. Senator P. Norbeck was satisfied with a short greeting. In conclusion, Minnesota's governor, Theodore Christiansen spoke.

A telegram from former governor R. A. Nestos, that was written using the pedestal of Hans Heg's monument at Chickamauga, TN, was read.

On Thursday, there also was a complete program from morning until night. Because of the chilly weather, the meeting, which had been planned for the "Grand Stand" in the forenoon, was held in the Gardening Building. E. G. Kvamme presided at the meeting. Dr. J. A. Morehead spoke about the Norwegian American church; Railroad Commissioner O. P. B. Jacobson about the Norwegian contribution the America agriculture. Ole Sageng described features of the pioneer life. Judge T. R. Nelson had the topic of "The Norwegian American jurist". President Oscar L. Olson of Luther College spoke about the Norwegian American schools. Between the speeches, there were songs.

The Hippodrome had sort of an International mode in the forenoon.. The program was presided over by Mrs. Manley Fosseen. Consul T. J. Skellet brought greetings from the Danish-Americans. Dr. Frank Nelson, administrator of Minnesota College, likewise had a greeting from the Swedish-Americans. Stortingsman Hambro brought greetings from the Norwegian people; Gunnar B. Bjørnson was Iceland-America's representative and gave their regards. Of the Norwegian influence on American literature, spoke Dr. H. A. Bellows, and Judge Oscar M. Torreson had as his subject: "The Norwegian and the law". There were also songs between the speeches.

The women had arranged a program for the afternoon in the Hippodrome. Mrs. Wm. O. Storli moderated. Bertha Pederson of Chicago spoke of the place of Norwegian women in history. Miss Betzy Kjeldsberg from Oslo, about women's efforts for better

forholde. Fru Sucie Stageberg talte om den norske pionerkvinde. Maren Michelet om afdøde digterinde Agnes Wergeland. Der var ogsaa taler af Hanna Astrup Larson, prof. Lawrence Larson, fru Marie Michelet fra Oslo, fru Holmfridur Arnadottir, repræsentant fra Island til kvindecongressen i Washington, og Gertrude Hillebo fra St. Olaf College.

Foruden de her nævnte programmer var der baade mandag og tirsdag specielle programmer i industribygningen. Der var for det meste sang og musik, men ogsaa oplæsninger og fortælling af smaahistorier. Der var stor søgning hele tiden — mest tirsdag aften, da de norske studentersangere gav en underholdning.

Der havdes ogsaa sportsopvisninger under festen mandag og tirsdag. Forskjellige idrætklubber deltog. Der var football, baseball og sprang af forskjellig slags og selvfølgelig skulde man kappes.

Som afslutning paa festen var der tirsdag aften en historisk opvisning paa Grand Stand. Man fik se vikinger paa færd, historiske optrin som Hellig Olavs møde med Dalegudbrand. Saa Leif Eriksson i fuld bevæbning. Derefter kom udfærden til Amerika og en hel del om oberst Hans Hegs og hans faders livsløb, der egentlig skulde karakterisere de norskes indvandring og bedrifter. Der var brudefolk, jorddyrkere, krigere og meget andet.

Under festlighederne var der ogsaa en stor kulturhistorisk udstilling i forskjellige afdelinger. Gamle og nye gjenstande forevistes — sager som indvandrerne fra Norge bragte med sig, blandt dem Knute Nelsons bønnebog, og saadanne, som de maatte hjælpe sig med som nykommere. Saaledes en kubberulle (etslags vogn) som Lars D. Rekve havde havt, og andre redskaber af forskjellig slags. Der var billeder af de fleste fremragende norske mænd i Amerika og malerier af forskjellig slags, haandgjerningsarbeide, sølvsager, sportsgreier, bøger, aviser, tidsskrifter — ogsaa et bind af "Vossingen." Pastor Th. Himles redningsdragt var der. Arkitekt Odd Fletre havde et billede af et parti af Voss. I sin helhed var udstillingen ment at vise norsk foretagsomhed, duelighed og udvikling paa de forskjellige omraader. Knut Gjerset fra Decorah og Herberg Reque, Minneapolis, stod i spidsen for dette. De norske i Canada havde en særskilt udstilling. Desuden havde staten Minnesota sin. For denne var statssenator Frimont J. Thoe medlem af komiteen.

Hundredaarsfesten var særdeles heldig baade hvad det økonomiske angik og anderledes. Regnskabet viser et overskud af omkring $25,000 i kassebeholdning og værdier.

social circumstances. Mrs. Sucie Stageberg talked about the Norwegian pioneer women. Maren Michelet about the deceased Agnes Wergeland. There were also speeches by Hanna Astrup Larson, Prof. Lawrence Larson, Mrs. Marie Michelet from Oslo, Mrs. Holmfridur Arnadottir, representative from Iceland to the Woman's Congress in Washington, and Gertrude Hillebo from St. Olaf College.

Beside the programs mentioned here, on Monday and Tuesday there were special programs in the Industry Building. Mostly, there was singing and music, but also there were readings and story-telling. There were big crowds all the time — especially Tuesday evening, when the Norwegian student singers gave a concert.

They also had sports shows during the Centennial on Monday and Tuesday. Multiple sports teams participated. There was football, baseball and track of various events and, of course, people competed.

At the conclusion of the celebration on Tuesday evening, there was a big show at the "Grand Stand". People could see Vikings in action, historical episodes like St. Olav's meeting with the Gudbrandsdal people. Then came Leif Eriksson in full costume. Thereafter came the emigration to America and a great deal about Colonel Hans Heg's and his father's careers, which actually was to characterize the Norwegian immigration and accomplishments. There were wedding couples, farmers and a lot more.

During the celebration, there was a large cultural exhibition in different locations. Old and new objects were presented — things that the immigrants from Norway brought with themselves, among them Knut Nelson's prayer book and those things they used to assist themselves as pioneers. There was even a kubberulle (a type of wagon) that Lars D. Rekve had had, and other tools of various types. There were pictures of the most prominent Norwegian men in America and paintings of a varied nature, needlework, silver, sports equipment, books, newspapers, journals — also a volume of Vossingen." Pastor Th. Himle's rescue outfit was there. Architect Odd Fletre had a picture of a scene of Voss. In its entirety, the exhibition was meant to demonstrate Norwegian enterprise, skill and development in various areas. Knut Gjerset from Decorah and Herberg Reque, Minneapolis were the organizers of this. The Norwegians in Canada had a special presentation. The state of Minnesota had one too. State Senator Fremont J. Thoe was a member of this committee.

The centennial was especially fortunate both as regarding the economic areas and otherwise. Bookkeeping demonstrated a profit of approximately $25,000 in the treasury and assets.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Stor vossefest ved Madison, Wis.

Hundredeaarsfest, som kan mindes, havde ogsaa det lokale Vosselag af Madison. Eller rettere sagt; det var en norsk hundredaarsfest arrangeret af det lokale Vosselag. Der var henimod 2000 personer tilstede, men kun en del af disse var vossinger. Stævnet holdtes i en deilig skovlund ved Pumpkin Hollow kirken, nogle mil i nordøst for byen, søndag den 12te juli sidstleden. Alle norske var velkomne. Et godt program med taler, sang og musik var forordnet. De fleste medbragte mad-kurve. Kaffe og andre forfriskninger var tilsalgs paa stedet.

De fornemste talere var biskop Johan Lunde fra Oslo, Norge, dommer O. A. Stolen og advokat R. N. Nelson af Madison, samt pastor O. J. H. Preus af De Forest, Wis., John G. Pederson præsiderede. Mandskoret sang flere numre. Claus Anderson (Vethe) spillede hardangerviolin og tillige fortalte morsomme smaahistorier. Miss H. Lerdahl spillede ogsaa violin.

Biskop Lunde prædikede om formiddagen i en af pastor Preus's kirker nær ved. Det tog da lidt tid, før han og pastoren kunde komme. Dommer Stolen blev da første talen Han fremholdt, at yngre generationer havde et vist ansvar, at ligne forfædrene. Det gjaldt for dem at holde ved, hvad disse havdevundet ved strævsomt arbeide og gaa videre i samme aand, sagde han blandt andet.

Pastor Preus introducerede biskop Lunde. Bag paa platformen stod Vosselagets fane, visende Vossevangen med kirken i midten. Biskopen sagde, at han ikke var af vosseslægt, men han kunde bringe den seneste hilsning derifra, da han havde netop reist over Voss, før han tog paa Amerikatur. Han havde seet den gamle kirke, der viste sig afbildet i fanens centrum og ligeledes laa i midtpunktet af vossebygderne. Der havde forfædrene slægt efter slægt samlet sig gjennem hundreder af aar. Det var en af hans største fornøielser her i landet at se, hvorledes vossinger saavel som andre norske samlede sig om kirken, der de slog sig til, sagde han. Han udtalte sig derpaa særdeles anerkjendende om de norskes virke i Amerika — den del de havde i at bygge landet og den fremgangsaand, der raadede iblandt dem. Et godt træk, syntes han det var, at man samlede sig i sine lag for at mindes sine forfædre, og hvad slægten havde udrettet. Det maatte virke til videre fremgang.

Pastor Preus nævnte et og andet om sit kjendskab til vossingerne — saaledes, at hans hustru var datter af pastor N. Førde — og forskjelligt om de norskes indsats og virke.

Big Voss Festival at Madison, WI.

The Centennial Celebration, as you remember, also the local Vosselag had in Madison. More properly stated, it was a Norwegian centennial celebration arranged by the local Vosselag. There were about 200 people present, but only part of these were vossings. The meeting was held in a beautiful forest glade by the Pumpkin Hollow church, some miles northeast of the city, last July 12. All Norwegians were welcomed. A good program of speeches, songs and music had been arranged. Most people brought picnic baskets. Coffee and other refreshments were for sale on the spot.

The most prominent speakers were Bishop Johan Lunde from Oslo, Norway, Judge O. A. Stolen and attorney R. N. Nelson of Madison, as well as Pastor O. J. H. Preus of De Forest, WI, John G. Pederson presided. The Men's Chorus sang several numbers. Claus Anderson (Vethe) played the Hardanger violin and also told some humorous anecdotes. Miss H. Lerdahl also played the violin.

In the forenoon, Bishop Lunde had preached in one of Pastor Preus's churches nearby. It took a little time before he and the pastor arrived. Judge Stolen was the first speaker. He pointed out that the younger generation certainly had the responsibility to emulate their forefathers. It was important for them to stay with this that had been earned by hard work and go further with the same spirit, he stated, among other things.

Pastor Preus introduced Biskop Lunde. On the back of the platform stood the Vosselaget's banner with the church in the center. The bishop said that he wasn't of vossing origin, but he could bring greetings from there since he had just traveled through Voss, before he started home to America. He had seen the old church, which is reproduced on the middle of the banner and similarly lay in the center of the Voss districts. There the forefathers, family after family, gathered through hundreds of years. It was one of his greatest gratifications here in this country to see how the vossings, as well as other Norwegians congregated at the churches, wherever they settled, he said. He expressed special recognition for the Norwegians efforts in America — the share they had in building the country and its future. He thought it was a nice feature that people assembled in their lags in order to remember their progenitors, and what the clan had accomplished. It certainly must work toward further progress.

Pastor Preus mentioned various things about his relationship with the vossings — for example, his wife was a daughter of Pastor N. Førde — and various other things.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Advokat Nelson takkede vossingerne, forat andre norske ogsaa fik den fornøielse at komme til deres stævner og fortalte saa forskjellige morsomme historier.

Attorney Nelson thanked the vossings that other Norwegians had the entertainment of coming to their doings, the told some humorous stories.

Evanger i de sidste hundrede aar

Af ordfører N. Mugaas

Til Vosselaget i Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

Av eit brev til Evanger ungdomslag av 20de april i aar ser eg, at Vosselaget i Madison ynskjer ei melding fraa Evanger um framgonga i Evanger i Noreg i det seiste hundradaaret, og at Vosselaget helst vil ha denne meldingi til minnefesten, som vert halden no i juni maanad komande.

Eg er sterkt uppteken med mange ting; men likevel skal eg prøva ei utsyn yver utviklingi innan Evanger i den umhandla tidi.

Som ein vil hugsa, var Voss, Vossastrandi og Evanger eit herad og eit prestegjeld like til i 1870 aari, daa Vossastrandi vart fraaskild, og til 1885, daa Evanger vart utskillt som eige herad. Fyrst i 1892 vart Evanger eige prestegjeld med eigen sokneprest og eige skulestyre.

Solenge Evanger var saman med Voss, stod den kommunale utviklingi nærast i stampe innan Evanger. Det ein helst kann peika paa fraa den tidi er den gamle postvegen millom Voss og Evanger, som vart bygd um til køyreveg for hjulreidskap i 1840 til 50 aari, men med mange tunge bakkar — slike som Haugebakken og Sandbakken ved Evanger, Gjeitlekleivi ved garden Gjeitle i Evanger, Eidebakkane og Flagestigen, Brændebakkane og Bulkebakken m. fl. innan Voss. Dette vegarbeidet var nærast eit statstiltak som ein lekk i den store postlina millan Oslo og Bergen yver Filefjell. Samstundes fekk Evanger ein postvegstubbe millom Evangervatnet og Bolstadfjorden paa nordsida av elvi.

So lyt ein nemna Vossebana, som vart ferdig i 1883. Denne bana er det gildaste minnet, Evanger hev fraa det kommunale hopehavet med Voss. Baae soknar var saman um aa reida ut distriksbidraget til bana.

I 1860 aari, medan provst Smitt var sokneprest paa Voss, vart der byggt mange skulestovor i Vangssokni. Evanger fekk og tvo, ei paa Rongo i Bolstadkrinsen og ei seinare paa Evanger i Evangerkrinsen. Fyrst i 1883—84 fekk Evanger si tridje skulestova paa Brekkhus i Teidalen. Ellers var det umgangs skular her i Evanger

Evanger in the last hundred years

By Mayor N. Mugaas

To the Vosselaget in Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

I see by a letter to the Evanger Youth Society that the Vosselag in Madison desires a report from Evanger about the progress in Evanger in Norway in the last one hundred years, and that they would prefer to have this report by the time of their Commemorative Celebration which will be held this coming June.

I am extremely involved in many things; but nevertheless I shall try to provide an overlook over the developments in Evanger in the defined period.

As you know, Voss, Vossestranden and Evanger were one township and one parish up until the 1870's, when Vossestranden was separated and until 1885, when Evanger was separated as its own township. Not until 1892 did Evanger have ts own parish, minister and school board of directors.

As long as Evanger was together with Vossevangen, development within Evanger was almost at a standstill. One could point to the time the old post route between Voss and Evanger was changed to a driving road for wheeled vehicles in 1840 to the 50's, but it had many difficult slopes — such as Haugebakken and Sandbakken by Evanger, Gjeitlekleivi at the Gjeitle farm in Evanger, Eidebakkane and Flagestigen, Brændebakkane and Bulkebakken, among several, within Voss. This road construction was essentially a state project as a link in the important mail route between Oslo and Bergen, over the Filefjell. At the same time, Evanger got postal route on the north side of the river between Evanger and Bolstadfjord

Then we must mention the Voss Railroad, which was finished in 1883. This railroad is the nicest memory; Evanger has had from then on communal dealings with Voss. Both parishes were united in obtaining the district's contribution to the railroad.

In the 1860's, while Dean Smitt was the parish minister at Voss, many school houses were built in Voss Parish. Evanger also got two, one at Rongo in the Bolstad area and later one at Evanger in the Evanger area. Not until 1883—84 did Evanger get its third schoolhouse at Brekkhus in Teidalen. Otherwise, there were circuit schools here in Evanger

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Daa Evanger vart eige herad, vart der teke upp ymse kommunalt arbeid til fremja av vegspursmaali. I 1890 aari vart Teidalsvegen umbygd til skikkeleg bygdeveg. Upphaveleg var det berre kløvveg fraa Brekkhus til Fadnes. Denne vegen vart so utbetra litt i senn frametter aari, so den vart eit slag køyreveg, menn bakkut og smal. Noko gamaldagse bruar vart bygde: Straumabrui ovenfyre Langeland, Mæstadbrui ved Mæstad og Fadnesbrui. Under ombygget fekk Teidølene en tidhøveleg veg med steinkvelvbruar ved Langeland og Fadnes og jarnbru ved Mæstad. Umbyggningsarbeidet tok 15 aar.

I 1891 vart det bygt hovudveg fraa Evanger til Fadnes. Vegen vart bygd for staten si rekning mot vanlegt fylkes- og heradstilskot. Soleis er der no samanhengjande køyreveg fraa garden Aarhus i Teidalen til Evanger. I 1885 vart der bygt bru yver elvi millom strandstaden Evanger og Evanger jernbanestation, som ligg paa sørsida av elvi. Brui vart bygd for jernbana si rekning med eit tilskot fraa Evanger herad.

I 1910 fekk me bru yver elvi ved Bolstad, so der vart samanhengjande køyreveg millom Bolstadøyri og Bolstad jernbanestation. Brui vart bygd for staten si rekning som hovudveg med tilskot fraa jernbana, fylke og herad.

So hev ein hovudvegen gjenom Bergsdalen — fraa Dale jernbanestation til Hamlegrøvatnet. Denne vegen ligg for det meste innan Evanger herad. Vegen vart bygd bolkevis uppyver Bergsdalen i aari 1900 til 1910. Bergsdølene kann no køyra i bil fraa Dale jernbanestation til vestenden av Hamlegrøvatnet.

Vegen gjenom Eksingedalen er og bygd bolkevis fraa Eidsland i Stamnes og uppyver dalen. For tidi byggjer ein paa bolken Fosse—Nesheim. I 1823 vart det vedteke av fylkestinget, at vegarbeidet i Eksingedalen skal halda fram ubrote, til ein er komen til Gulbraa, øvste garden i dalen. No kann eksingdølerne køyra fraa Eidsland til garden Bergo i Evanger herad. Vegen vert bygd som hovudveg med fylkes- og heradstilskot. Av nye bygdevegar hev heradet 2 anlegg under arbeid: Bolstad—Rørbakken (vanleg kalla Rasdalsvegen) og Rongo—Øvstedal (kalla Øvstedalsvegen).

Paa heradet sin vegsplan av 1920 hev ein etternemde veganlegg, som ein vonar faa bygt i f ramtidi:

1. Hovudveg fraa Brekkhus i Teidalen til Nesheim i Eksingedalen.

2. Hovudveg fraa Evanger til Vasenden paa sørseda av Evangervatnet med bru yver elvi til hovudvegen millom Evangervatnet og Bolstadøyri.

3. Byggdevegen Evanger — Elgje — Mugaas — Bjørgaas — Eteine.

When Evanger became its own township, different communal ventures were undertaken to further the road issue, in the 1890's the Teidalsvegen was rebuilt to a proper district road. Originally, there was just a pack road (traversed by pack horses or human carriers) from Brekkhus to Fadnes. These roads were improved one by one in the succeeding years so there was sort of a drivable road, but hilly and narrow. Some old-fashioned bridges were built: Straumbrui above Langeland, Mæstadbrui by Mæstad and Fadnesbrui. As a result of the remodeling the people in Teidal got a modern bridge with stone arches at Langeland and Fadnes and an iron bridge at Mæstad. The remodeling took 15 years.

There was a main road built from Evanger to Fadnes in 1891. The road was built at the state's expense using a subsidy by the county and township. Thus there is now a connecting drivable road from the Aarhus farm in Teidalen to Evanger. In 1885, there was a bridge built over the river between downtown Evanger and the Evanger railroad station, which lies on the south side of the river. The bridge was built by the railroad with a contribution from the township of Evanger.

We got a bridge over the river at Bolstad in 1891 so there was a connecting driving road between Bolstadøyri and Bolstad railroad station, the bridge was built at state expense as a main road with subsidy by the railroad, county and township.

Then we have a main road through Bergsdalen — from Dale railroad station to Lake Hamlagrø. This road lies in Evanger Township for the most part. The road was built in sections upwards in the Bergsdal valley in the years 1900 to 1910. The inhabitants of Bergsdal now can drive from Dale railroad station to the west end of Lake Hamlagrø.

The road through Eksingedal is also built in sections from Eidsland in Stamnes and up the valley. At the present they are working on the section Fosse—Nesheim. In 1823 (sic 1923?) it was passed by the county board that the road construction in Eksingedal should continue unabated until they reached Gulbrå, the uppermost farm in the valley. Now the people of Eksingedal can drive from Eidsland to the Bergo farm in Evanger Township. The road was built as main trunk with county and township financial support. The town has two projects underway: Bolstad—Rørbakken (usually called the Rasdalsvegen) and Rongo—Øvstedal (called the Øvstedalsvegen).

1. County road from Brekkhus in Teidalen to Nesheim in Eksingedalen.

2. County road from Evanger til Vasenden on the south side of Lake Evanger with a bridge over the river to the County road between Lake Evanger and Bolstadøyri.

3. Town road Evanger — Elgje — Mugaas — Bjørgaas — Eteine

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

4, Saghaug bru—Skjærveggen.

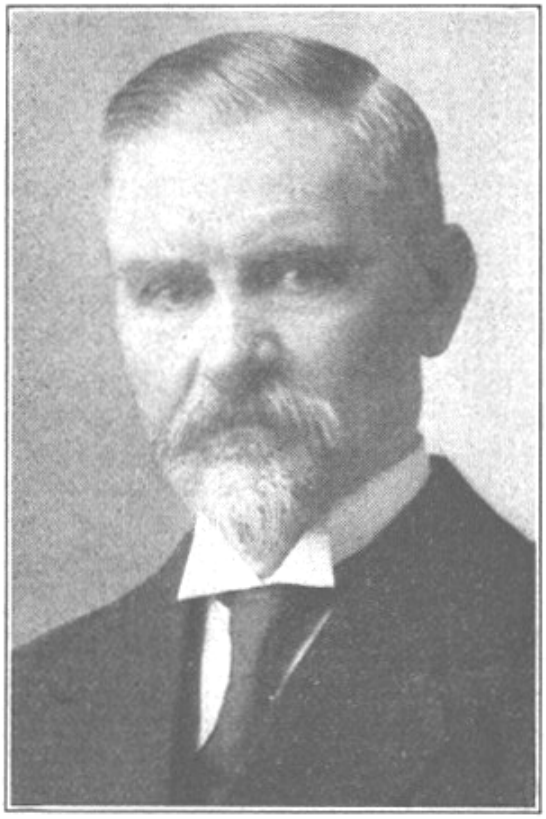
Naar alle desse vegbygg vert ferdige ein gong i framtidi, vert det tidhøveleg framkomst i Evanger ogso.

Daa aarhundradet byrja stod Evanger utan ein einaste stubbe køyreveg — berre kløvvegar og gangstigar. Utferdi til Bergen gjekk for seg med baat fraa Bolstadøyri etter Osterfjorden og til byen

4. Saghaug bridge—Skjærveggen.

When all these roads are finished some time in the future, Evanger will be up with the times, too.

At the turn of the century Evanger was without a single stub of passable road — only pack trails and walking paths. The way out to Bergen was by boat from Bolstadøyri (delta—mouth of Voss River) via Osterfjord and to town.



ORDFØRER N. MUGAAS

I dag er bygdi sine samferdsle- og utferdsmidlar soleis:

a) Jernbane fraa Evanger til Bergen og fraa Evanger til Oslo.

b) Hovudveg fraa Evanger til Voss (Kann farast).

c) Hovudveg fraa Evanger til garden Fadnes (God bilveg).

d) Hovudveg fraa vestenden av Evangervatnet til Bolstad jernbanestation (God bilveg).

e) Hovudveg fraa Dale fabriker i Bruvik til Hamlegrøvatnet øvst i Bergsdalen (God bilveg). ,

f) Hovudveg fraa heradsgrensa med Modalen herad i Øksendalsbotnen til garden Bergo og um ca. 4 aar til Nesheim i Eksingedalen.

g) Bygdeveg fraa garden Fadnes til garden Aarhus i Teidalen.

Today the district's communication and external travel media are thus:

a) Railroad from Evanger to Bergen and from Evanger to Oslo.

b) Main road from Evanger to Voss to (passable).

c) Main road from Evanger to the Fadnes farm (good driving road).

d) Main road from western Lake Evanger to Bolstad railroad station (good driving road).

e) Main road from Dale Factory in Bruvik to Lake Hamlegrø up in Bergsdalen (good driving road).

f) Main road from the border of the township with Modalen Township in Øksendalsbotnen to the Bergo farm and in 4 years to Nesheim in Eksingedalen.

g) Town road from the Fadnes farm to the Aarhus farm in Teidalen.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

h) Ein nybygd bygdevegsbolk av Rasdalsvegen.

i) Ein nybygd bygdevegsbolk av Øvstedals-vegen.

I skulevegen hev det vore mange umskifte framyver i aarhundradet. I fyrstningen var heradet deilda i 4 umgangsskulekrinsar. Kvart barn hadde 6 vikor skule ura aaret.

No er heradet deilda i desse krinsane:

1. Tysso krins med skulehus paa Tysso, udeilda skule med 18 vikor aarleg.

2. Mælands krins med skulehus paa Mæland, udeilda skule med 19 vikor aarleg.

3. Bjørgo krins med leigt skulerom paa Bjørgo, udeilda skule med 18 vikor aarleg.

5. Brekkhus krins med skulehus paa Brekkhus, tvodeilda skule med 18 vikor storskule og 12 vikor smaaskule aarleg.

6. Fagerbø (Bergo) krins med skulehus paa Fagerbø, udeil da skule med 18 vikor aarleg.

7. Brakestad krins med leigt skulerom paa Ekse, udeilda skule med 19 vikor aarleg.

8. Evanger krins med skulehus paa Evanger, 4 deilda skule med 18 vikor for dei tvo storskuleklassone og 12 vikor for dei tvo smaaskuleklassone aarleg.

9. Kvilekval krins med skulehus paa Kvilekval, tvodeilda skule med 18 vikor for storskuleklassa og 12 vikor for smaa skuleklassa aarleg.

10. Rongo krins med skulehus paa Rongo, trideilda skule med 18 vikor for dei tvo storskuleklassone og 12 vikor for smaa skuleklassa.

11. Rasdal krins med leigt skulerom paa garden Rasdal (nedre); udeilda skule med 18 vikor aarleg.

12. Hattestad krins med skulehus paa Hattestad, udeilda skule med 18 skulevekor aarleg.

13. Øye krins med skulehus paa Øie, udeilda skule med 18 vikor aarleg.

Evanger er diverre av natur deilda upp i mange mindre grender langt fraa ein annan. Difør lyt ein hava so mange udeilda skular. Av di barnetalet oftast er lite i dei udeilda skulane, kann ein der naa Ukelangt fram i kunnskapsvegen som i dei klassedeilda skulane.

Men det er dyrt for heradet aa halda so mange skulekrinsar. Evanger skulebudgett vart no sist uppgjort med kr. 34,185.00 brutto. Heile heradsbudgettet utgjer kr. 113,000.00, derav kr. 85,000.00 til utlikning.

Som fyrr fortalt vart Evanger eige prestegjeld i 1892. Garden Væle vart teken til prestegard, av di denne garden var staseigedom. Prestegardshusi vart bygde i 1893-og 94. Prestebustaden er ein uneleg heim med mange ljose rom. So hev ein

h) A new district road section of Rasdalsvegen.

i) A new district road section of Øvstedalsvegen.

In school arrangements there have been many changes in the century. In the beginning the township was divided in 4 circuit school districts. Each child had 6 weeks of school per year.

Now the township is divided into these districts:

1. Tysso district has a schoolhouse at Tysso, undivided school with 18 weeks per year.

2. Mælands district has a schoolhouse at Mæland, undivided school with 19 weeks per year.

3, Bjørgo district has a rented classroom at Bjørgo, undivided school for 18 weeks annually.

5. Brekkhus district with a schoolhouse at Brekkhus, divide into two with 18 weeks for the bigger children and 12 weeks for the small, yearly.

6. Fagerbø (Bergo) district has a schoolhouse at Fagerbø, undivided school 18 weeks annually.

7. Brakestad district with a rented classroom at Ekse, undivided classroom with 19 weeks annually.

8. Evanger district with a schoolhouse at Evanger dealt in four with 18 weeks for the two bigger classes and 12 weeks for the younger classes annually.

9. Kvilekval district with a schoolhouse at Kvilekval, divided into two 18 weeks for the two bigger classes and 12 weeks for the younger classes annually.

10. Rongo district has a schoolhouse at Rongo, divided into three with 18 weeks for the two bigger classes and 12 weeks for the smaller class.

11. Rasdal district has a rented classroom on the Rasdal (lower) farm; the undivided schoolroom with 18 weeks of school a year.

12. Hattestad district with a schoolhouse at Hattestad undivided for 18 weeks a year.

13. Øye district has a schoolhouse at Øye, undivided with school 18 weeks a year.

Evanger, unfortunately, is divided by the terrain in many little neighborhoods far from each other. That's why we have so many undivided schools. Because the number of pupils is often so small in the undivided schools they can often be weeks ahead of the divided class schools.

But it is expensive for the township to maintain so many school districts. Evanger school budget was last calculated to be NKR 34,185.00 gross. The entire town budget consists of NKR 113,000, of which NKR 85,000 are from assessments.

As said before, Evanger became its own parish in 1892. The Væle farm was chosen as a parsonage farm, because this was a stately property. The parsonage was built in 1893-94. The minister's dwelling is a distinctive house with many light rooms. Then they have built two precentor houses,

bygt tvo klokkarbustader, ein paa Evangerhaug og ein paa Fagerbø (Bergo) i Eksingedalen. Naar eksingdølene fekk si kapelkyrkja paa Nesheim, maatte kapelsokni faa eigen klokkar eller kyrkjesongar.

Ein stor hjelpekyrkjegard er no lagd kring kapelkyrkja og vart ferdig ifjor. Ein ny hjelpekyrkjegard er lagd paa Bolstadøyri like inntil bedehuset der. Bedehuset er tilstellt som ei liti kyrkja med altarring til nattverdtenesta. Tanken er aa faa døypefont ogso, so der kann haldast full gudstenesta. I Bergsdalen er ogso ein hjelpe-kyrkjegard. Folki der hev fenge lovnad paa 4 sundagspreikor um aaret. Desse vert haldne i skulehusi paa Øie og Hatlestad. I kapellkyrkja paa Nesheim er og 4 sundags-gudtjenestor um aaret. Bergsdølene er no byrja samla ihop midlar til aa byggja ei kapelkyrkja paa Lie tett med hjelpkyrkjegarden der. Dei treng storleg um ei kykja, dei og, men det skal mange pengar til eit sovore tiltak. Bolstadøyri hev umlag 10 sundags-preikor um aaret. I Eksingedalen les presten med konfirmantene der og held konfirmation i kyrkja paa Nesheim. Det same vilde han faa lov aa gjera i Bergsdalen ogso, berre der var kyrkja. Paa Evanger hev lenge vore bedehus, kor lægmenn helst talar. Det tidlegare bedehuset brann ned i 1913 den 10de april, men no er eit nyt stort bedehus kome i staden. I kjellarhøgdi er kjøkken, ein stor matsal og eit forsamlingsrum til mindre uppbyggjingsmøter.

Me kann nok segja, at Guds ord bur rikeleg millom oss her i Evanger. “Det var ikkje so i gamle dagar, daa me hadde kyrkja berre paa Evanger og ingi bedehus og preik berre tredjekvar sundag, av di Evanger var anneks til Voss.

Den no verande kyrkja paa Evanger er bygd i 1851. Ho vart uppussa baade innan- og utantil i 1918. I 1912 fekk ho nyt orgel. Det kosta 14 tusen krunor. Same aaret fekk ho ny altartavla med eit bilæte av kunstmalar Lars Osa. Motivet er: Jesus bergar Peter paa Genesaretssjøen.

Kyrkja er no vorte eit unelegt gudshus. Tvo magasinomar vernar mot kulden i vintertidi.

I 1886 fekk Evanger eigen sparebank. Den hev no ein forvaltningskapital paa yver l million krunor.

Ei stor ulukka raama oss her den 10de april 1923, daa storparten av husi paa strandstaden Evanger brann ned.

No er strandstaden regulerad og storparten av husi uppattbygde; men denne ulukka volda baade kommuna og dei private huseigarane store utlogor. Vonar, at Evanger ikkje vert ute for ei slik ulukka oftare.

Ungdomslagi paa Evanger og Bolstadøyri hev ogso fenge seg eigne forsamlingshus med kjøkken og matsal i kjellarhøgdi.

one at Evangerhaug and one at Fagerbø (Bergo) in Eksingedalen. When the Eksingedalers got their own chapel at Nesheim, they had to get their own sexton or precentor.

A big additional cemetery was created around the chapel and was finished last year. A new additional cemetery was made at Bolstadøyri all the way up to the prayer house there. The prayer house is designed like a little church with an altar ring for communion services. It is planned to also obtain a baptismal font so complete services can be held. In Bergsdalen, there is also an additional cemetery. People have got permission for four Sunday sermons a year. These had been held in the schoolhouse at Øie and Hatlestad. In the chapel at Nesheim, there are likewise four Sunday services a year. The Bergsdalers must now collect means to build a chapel at Lie near the additional cemetery there. They have a great need for a church there too, but it would cost a great deal for such a project. Bolstadøyri has about ten Sunday services a year. In Eksingedalen, the young people take confirmation and are confirmed in the church at Nesheim. They want to get permission to do the same in Bergsdalen, if there were only a church. There has been a prayer meeting house at Evanger, where lay preachers usually talk. Earlier the meeting house burned down, April 10, 1913, but now a new big prayer house has been built in its place. There is a kitchen in the basement and dining room and a big meeting room for smaller revival meetings.

We can say the God's word lives well among us here in Evanger. "It was so in the old days when we only had the church at Evanger with no prayer house and preaching only every third Sunday because Evanger was annexed to Voss.

The current church at Evanger was built in 1851. it was redecorated inside and out in 1918. it got a new organ in 1912. it cost 14 thousand crowns. That same year it got a new altar with painting by artist Lars Osa. The motif is: Jesus saving Peter on the Sea of Galilee.

The church has become a pleasant house of worship. Two heating stoves protect against the cold in the winter.

In 1886, Evanger got its own savings bank. It has a reserve of over a million crowns.

We had a tragic event on April 10, 1923, when most of the buildings on the lakeside area of Evanger burned down,

Now the lakeside area has been properly laid out and most of the buildings rebuilt; but this misfortune occasioned great costs to the village and to the private building owners. You understand that Evanger hasn't had to withstand such setbacks very often.

The Youth Societies at Evanger and Bolstadøyri have their own meeting building with a kitchen and dining room in the basement.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Desse lagi arbeider for ædrugskap, sedugskap og norskdøm innan ungdomsflokken.

Av dei menn, som i gamle dagar tok mest part i det kommunale arbeidet i Evanger, kann eg nemna: Gardbrukarne Nils Larson Bolstad, Gullik Johannessen Horvei, Lars Nilsson Nesheim, Gullik Sjurson, Jakob Knutson Elgje og Anders Knutson Kvilekval og so min gamle far, lensmann Brynjulv Nilsson Mugaas, og vidare kyrkjesongar Peder Brynjulvson Mugaas. Alle desse er gjengne i gravi for længer eller kortare tid sidan med undantak av min far, som lever enno og er paa føtene. Han var 90 aar den 17de desember 1924. Av seinare kommunemenn kann eg nemna lærar og gardbrukar Johannes Gulliksen Horvei og lærar og gardbrukar Olav Knutson Bjørgaas. Dei lever enno og er framleides i kommuna si tenesta paa ymse maatar.

Evanger sin fyrste ordførar var Gullak Johannesson Horvei. Han gjorde tenest som ordførar fraa 1885 til 1887. So var Anders Knutson Kvilekval ordførar fraa 1888 til 1897. I dei tri siste aari var Kvilekval sjukleg og døydde i mai 1897. I dei aari gjorde varaordførarene Peder Mugaas og Johannes Horvei ofte ordførartenesta. I 1898 kom eg til som ordførar og stod i denne stoda til utgonga av 1913. So var Johs. Horvei ordførar i valbolken 1914—16. I 1917 kom eg aanyo inn i ordføraryrket og hev halde ved med dette sidan.

I aari 1914 til 16 gjorde eg tenest som formann i skulestyret. No er eg 68 aar gamal og ein umlag utsliten kommunemann. Eg hev vore med i heradsstyret sidan 1892 med undantak av bolken 1914—16. Aattaat hev eg arbeidt som lærar i folkeskulen i 49 aar og som formann i direktionen for Evanger sparebank sidan 1892. No snart lyt yngre menn byta med meg i alle desse yrki. Eg er so fri aa senda eit bilete med, so Vossalaget i Amerika kann sjaa, at ordføraren i Evanger er vorten ein gamal mann. Og so ynksjer eg det gilde Vosselaget allt godt i framtidi og gratulerar av heilt hjarta med hundradaarshøgtidi.

Til slutt lyt eg beda um orsaking for at dette sendebrevet er nedramsa i all hast. Eg hev nettupp i desse dagar havt aarsprøva ved skulen, og so held eg paa gjera meg ferdig til aa reisa til fylkestinget, so eg hev det nokso ansamt for tidi. Kann henda Vossalaget skal faa ei melding fraa meg seinare.

Med beste helsing,
N. Mugaas

Evangerhaug 18de mai 1925.

These clubs work for sobriety, chastity and Norwegianness in the youth.

Of the men, who in the old days, took most part in communal work in Evanger, I can list: farmers Nils Larson Bolstad, Gullik Johannessen Horvei, Lars Nilsson Nesheim, Gullik Sjurson, Jakob Knutson Elgje and Anders Knutson Kvilekval and the my old father, Sheriff Brynjulv Nilsson Mugaas, and further precentor Peder Brynjulvson Mugaas. All of these have gone to their graves long ago or recently with the exception of my father who is still alive and is on his feet. He was 90 years old on December 17, 1924. Of later town people, I can list the teacher and farmer Johannes Gulliksen Horvei and teacher and farmer Olav Knutson Bjørgaas. They are still living and continue to serve the village in various capacities.

Evanger's first mayor was Gullak Johannesson Horvei. He served as mayor from 1885 until 1887. Then Anders Knutson Kvilekval was mayor from 1888 until 1897. for the last three years, Kvilekval was quite sickly and he died in May 1897. in those years the vice mayors Peder Mugaas and Johannes Horvei often acted as mayor. I became mayor in 1898 and occupied this position until leaving in 1913. Then Johs. Horvei was mayor in the 1914-16 section. In 1917 I came anew in as mayor and carried on since.

In the years 1914 until 16, I served as chairman of the school board. Now I am 68 years old and changing into a worn-out village man. I have been with the town board since 1892 with the exception of the period 1914-16. I have also worked as a teacher in the folkschool for 49 years and as chairman of the board of directors of the Evanger Savings Bank since 1892. Soon now, younger men will have to change with me for all these jobs. I take the liberty of sending a portrait along, so the Vosselag in America will see that the mayor of Evanger has become an old man. And thus I wish a beautiful Vosselag every thing good in the future and congratulate you with all my heart on your Centennial Celebration.

In conclusion, I must ask forgiveness that this letter was written so hastily. I have just had the final exams to deal with at school, and I had to prepare to go to the county court, so I am crowded for time. Maybe the Vosselag will get a report from me later.

With best greetings,
N. Mugaas

Evangerhaug, May 18, 1925.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Helsing til Vosselaget i Amerika paa hundra-aarsfesten fraa Evanger Ungdomslag.

Evanger ungdomslag, helsar dei frendar
der burt i storlandet vest um hav!
Skilde me er — men fraa vaare grender
kjenner me folke — som fraa oss me gav!

Tidene skifter — Og siklone renna
støtt slik som elvar mot storhavet ut —
Endaa kan hugen som baunone brenna
ætt etter ætt hjaa gjenta og gut!

Stort er vel havet som skil millom landi
og store er skutor, som ganga paa hav —,
men meire enn dette — det er no dei bandi —
som hugen paa vengjer imillom oss gav!

Difor vil tankar fraa bygdi og laget
fjuka til storlandet — finna sitt folk!
Frendar — dei liknar kvarandre paa draget, —
kjenningar helsast og treng ikkje tolk!

Susande elvar og grønkande lider —
høgfjell med solgull og snøkruna paa —
syngjer um vaar — som i framfarne tider
beder oss helsa dykk alle — herfraa!

Signing med høgtid og hundradaarsstemma!
Lukka til yrket til kvardag som fest!
Signing med alt det — som anden kan femna,
at det kan dyrkjast og odlast som best.

J. Styve

Greetings to the Vosselag in America on its Centennial Celebration from the Evanger Youth Society.

Evanger Youth Society, greet the kindred
way over in that big land west of the sea!
Separated we are —but from our neighborhood
we know the people —that from us we gave!

Times change and the cycles turn
just like the river goes to the sea—
yet you remember how the bonfires burnt
age after age with girls and boys!

The ocean is wide that separates the lands
and the vessels are big, that sail on the sea —
but more than that — there is now a bond —
that desire on wings made between us!

Therefore, thoughts from the district and society
Flee to the big country — find their people!
Kindred — they liken each other in dress, —
Acquaintances are greeted without translator!

Rippling streams and slopes turning green —
Mountains with sunshine and snow crowns —
Sing about our — days of yore
Bid us to greet you all — from here!

Blessing with solemnity and a century voice!
Fortune in your work so each day is a party!
Blessing in all this — so others can embrace it,
and culture and cultivate it the best!

J. Styve

Lidt om Vossestranden i hundredaaret

Da udvandringen fra Voss til Amerika begyndte og længe efter var Vossestranden, ligesom Evanger, forenet med Voss hovedsogn. Der var fælles kirkelig betjening, fælles skolekommission, og efter formandskapslovens ikrafttræden fælles herredstyre. Vossestranden havde dog sine to annekskirker, den ene da staaende paa gaarden Vinjes grund, den anden paa Opheim. Disse kirker var da gamle og skrøbelige trækirker, byggede i

A Little about the Vossestrand in the last hundred years

When the emigration from Voss to America started and long after, the Vossestrand, like Evanger, was combined with Voss main parish. There was common church service, common school board and according to the chairmanship law which was taking effect, common government. The Vossestrand thus had its two annex churches, the one on the Vinje farms property, the other at Opheim. These churches were old and fragile churches,

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

1670 aarene. Skolerne var som andre steder i Vossebygderne. omgangsskoler. Lærere paa den tid var Nils Sjurson Ulvelund, som i 1828 blev kirkesanger og forblev som saadan til 1857. Knut Larson Nesheim var lærer fra 1832 til 1854 og var længe herredskasserer. Erik Erikson Jordalen, f. 1812, var lærer i 1831 og kirkesanger i 1832 i Opheimsognet til 1860. Der var da bare 3 skolekredse, en i Holbygden til Dragsvold, en i Mørkdalen med Vinje til Bidne og en i Opheimssognet. Dette var efter skoleloven af 1827, og denne mærker da det første betydelige fremskridt.

Det næste kom med veienes oparbeidelse, der fik nok lidt mere fart efterat formandskabsloven var traadt ikraft. Over bygden fra Vossevangen til Nerheimsdalen gik den gamle postvei i linjen til Oslo; men det var alligevel bare en ridevei, bakke op og bakke ned. I Stalheimskleiven var der omtrent ufremkommeligt. I 1842 satte staten igang veiarbeide her. Det fortsattes til 1849. Saa omlagdes et stykke vei mellem Stalheim til Kvamme i 1850. Forbedring af bygdeveiene ellers blev ogsaa foretaget saa der før 1860 var nogenlunde veie langs Opheimsvandet, i Holbygden og opover Mørkdalen.

I 1860 kom en ny skolelov. Vossestranden blev da inddelt i 7 skolekredse. 1) Bidne—Draagsvold; 2) Bidnehovden—Hegland; 3) Eitesvold—Slæn; 4) Holbygden (Sundve—Haga) Skogstad, Kvarme, Humlebrække; 6) Brathole—Hjellen; 7) Seiland—Øyjorden og Stalheim—Øvstus. I de 5 førstnævnte kredse skulde der da være fast skole, og skolestuer skulde opføres i kredserne. Der skulde store udlæg til dette, og det gik ikke snart. Skolestuen i Holbygden opsattes i 1862 og en i Mørkdalen i 1865. Bygden var da kommen et godt stykke paa fremskridtsveien, men kravene blev ogsaa efterhveri større. Man trængte nye kirker og forbedrede veie blandt andre ting. Saalænge herrederne var isammen, var det ikke saa let at faa dette efter ønske, og da Vossestranden ligger ganske adskilt fra det øvrige Voss, opkom krav paa dennes fraskillelse til eget herred.

I 1866 blev delingskravet etterkommet, og Vossestranden fik da gaa frem efter bedste evne, som det fandt for godt. I 1871 byggedes nye kirker i begge sogne. Kirken i Vinje sogn sattes nu paa gaarden Draugsvold, hvor veien fra Mørkdalen forenes med hovedveien. Opheimskirken sattes længer nede paa Opheimsvangen. Denne blev hovedkirken, og prestegaard blev bygget ved siden af kirken.

Lige ved kirken paa Draugsvold blev et stort herredshus opsat for herredstyrets møder. I dette fik ogsaa Vossestrandens sparebank rum ved dens stiftelse i 1876. Denne har nu henimod en million kroner i forvaltningskapital.

Handels- og hotel forretning begyndtes tidlig i 1880 aarene paa Vinje. I 1884 opførtes det store

Built in the 1670's. The schools were, like elsewhere in Voss, circuit schools. At that time, the teacher was Nils Sjurson Ulvelund, who in 1828 became the precentor and remained that until 1857. Knut Larson Nesheim was the teacher from 1832 to 1854 and for a long time, he was town treasurer. Erik Erikson Jordalen, neé 1812, was the teacher in 1831 and became precentor in 1832 in Opheim parish until 1860. There were only three school districts, one in Holbygden for Draugsvold, one in Myrkdalen by Vinje at Bidne and one at Opheim parish. This was according to the school law of 1827, and this marks the first meaningful progress.

The next had to do with road work, which gained speed after the Chairmanship law was enforced. Over the district from Vossevangen to Nærøydal went the old postal route to Oslo; but it was only a riding path, up hill and downhill. It was nearly impassable at Stalheimskleiv. The state started work here in 1842. it was continued until 1849. Then they altered a section between Stalheim and Kvamme in1850. Improvement of the town roads was otherwise undertaken so before 1860 there was a reasonable road along Lake Opheim into Holbygd and up through Myrkdal.

They enacted a new school law in 1860. The Vossestrand was then divided into seven school districts. 1) Bidne—Draagsvold; 2) Bidnehovden—Hegland; 3) Eitesvold—Slæn; 4) Holbygden (Sundve—Haga) Skogstad, Kvarme, Humlebrække; 6) Brathole—Hjellen; 7) Seiland—Øyjorden and Stalheim—Øvstus. In the first five named districts there were then established schools and schoolhouses were to be built in the districts. It was going to cost a lot, and it happened slowly. The schoolhouse in Holbygden was erected in 1862 and the one in Myrkdalen in 1865. The township had then made a big step on the road of progress, but the needs became gradually bigger. People needed new churches and even better roads among other things. As long as the townships were conjoined, it was not easy to get what one wanted, and since Vossestrand lay removed from the rest of Voss, the desire for separation to its own township arose.

In 1866, the division was accomplished and Vossestrand could go ahead according to its ability. New churches were built in both parishes. The church in Vinje was put at Draugsvold, where the road joins the main road. Opheim's church was put farther down on Opheimsvangen. This became the main church and a parsonage was built alongside the church.

Just by the church at Draugsvold, they built a big town hall for the meetings of the town board of directors. Vossestrand's Savings Bank got space here when it was founded in 1876. It now has nearly 1 million crowns in administrative capital.

Stores and hotel businesses started early in the 1880's

Stalheims hotel og et mindre blev samme aar opsat paa Framnæs. Hotellet paa Stalheim er nu Norges største landshotel. Det berettes, at der forleden sommer i enkelte dage bespistes omkring 2000 personer. Det staar da ogsaa paa et storslagent sted paa toppen af Stalheimskleiven. Handelssteder er der nu paa Vinje, Opheim og Stalheim. Der er ogsaa postaabnerier. Et saadant er der ogsaa paa Egdetveit. Telegraf og telefonlinjer er af staten lagt over bygden med stationer paa Stalheim. Rigstelefonstation er der ogsaa paa Framnæs. Paa Opheim er feltstation.

Paa Vinje blev der i 1908 sat igang med et meieri. Der blev der ogsaa forrige aar opført et tidsmæssigt slagteri, der begge afhjalp følelige savn.

Jordbruget har især i det sidste gaaet svært fremover. Bare i arene fra 1901 til 1907 var der opdyrket henimod 400 maal jord. Der var da anslaaet til at være ca. 1800 maal udyrket men dyrkbar jord igjen.

Under og efter krigen har der været megen nydyrkning. Under krigen maatte man lære igjen at lide paa sig selv med melvarer og agerbruget er vokset betydeligt. Staten har ogsaa støttet jordbrugeren, hvor det trængtes med tilskud for dyrkning, og det har hjulpet meget.

En bygds fremgang er selvfølgelig for en stor del betinget af gode veie, og Vossestranden har havt sine veispørgsmaal at løse. Hovedveien fra vossegrænsen ved Aarsbroen til fylkesgrænsen i Nerheimdalen var det første og vigtigste. Som nævnt blev veistykket over Stalheimskleiven til Kvamme anlagt fra 1842 til 1851, væsentlig af statsmidler. Op Stalheimsberget arbeidede man i 1844—45. I 1874 blev veien her udbedret og anlægning forbi Storeskredene udført 1901—03. I 1875—77 anlagdes veien fra Hegland til Draugsvoldsbroen. Fra Aarsbroen til Draugsvold udførtes i 1877—81, og senere anlægninger i 1896—97.

Af almindelige bygdeveie anlagdes en fra Draugsvold til Nesheim i Mørkedalen i 1873. Derfra til Armot var tidligere anlagt vei. En omlægning af veien i Holbygden blev gjort i 1876 og langs sydsiden af Opheimsvandet i 1880.

Flere vigtige veianlæg er for nærværende under arbeide. En ny vei i Holbygden er nu omtrent færdig. Til ny vei opover Mørkdalen blev bevilget i 1910, men den er nylig paabegyndt. Den skal gaa gjennem et vanskeligt terræn og det vil tage lang tid før den blir færdig.

I 1912 begyndtes et veianlæg til Jordalen. I dette vanskeligt tilgjængelige dalføre er 8 jordbrugere. Det er forholdsvis gode gaarde med svært gode fjeldbeiter, men den gamle vei over "Naalen" var tung og farefuld — til tider endog ufremkomme

at Vinje. In 1884, the big Stalheim Hotel was built and a smaller one at Framnæs that same year. It is reported that recently, in a single day, they fed about 2000 people there. It is located at a prominent place at the top of the cliff at Stalheim. Stores are now located at Vinje, Opheim and Stalheim. There are also post offices; there is one at Egdetveit, too. The state put telephone and telegraph lines to a station at Stalheim. Kingdoms telephone (long distance) is also available Framnæs. There is a switchboard at Opheim.

In 1908, there was a dairy started at Vinje. In the previous year a modern slaughterhouse was built there, both of which remedied a need.

Agriculture especially has progressed lately. In the years 1901 to 1907, about 100 acres of land was cleared for plowing. It was estimated to be 450 unfarmed acres but arable land yet.

During and after the war, there has been a lot of new cultivation. During the war people suffered from lack of flour and as a result utilization of fields has greatly increased. The state has also supported agriculture, where it is needed, with subsidies for cultivation and that has helped a lot.

An area's progress is, of course, dependent on good roads and Vossestrand has had its own road questions to solve. The main road from the border with Voss at the Aarsbroen to the county border in the Nærøydal was first and most important. As before mentioned, the section over the cliff at Stalheim to Kvamme was built from 1842 to 1851, actually by state funds. People worked up Stalheim's mountain from 1844 to '45. In 1874, this road was improved and the construction past Storeskredene was completed in 1902-03. In 1875-77 the road from Hegland to Draugsvold's bridge was installed. From Aarsbroen to Draugsvold was completed in 1877—81, and later projects in 1896—97.

Ordinary town roads were completed from Draugsvold to Nesheim in Myrkdalen in 1873. From there to Armot was built earlier. A conversion of the road in Holbygden was done in 1876 and along the south side of Lake Opheim in 1880.

Several important road projects for the present are underway. A new road in Holbygden is almost finished. A new road up Myrkdal was planned in 1910, but only has recently been started; it shall go through difficult terrain and will take a long time before it is ready.

In 1912 a road to Jordalen was started. In this difficultly reached valley are eight farmers. They are relatively good farms with good mountain pastures, but the old way over "Naalen" was strenuous and dangerous — at times even impassable. The new road,

lig. Den nye vei, som det endnu vil tage adskillig tid at fuldføre, begynder ved fylkesgrænsen i Nerheimsdalen og skal omtrent følge Jordalselven til toppen af "Stegafossen." Derfra skal der slaaes igjennem en ca. 200 meter lang tunel, som man nu paa det nærmeste er færdig med. Det ventes at Jordeierne kan kjøre saa langt som til "Stegafossen" ved juletid — en betydelig lettelse for dem. Dette veianlæg vil koste omkring 180,000. Staten yder endel af dette, men størstedelen gaar af fylkeskassen og opsidderne i dalen. Jordølerne har sit eget skolehus. Forrige høst blev en gravplads indviet i dalen.

Den paabegyndte vei i Mørkdalen vil utvilsomt fremhjælpe jordbruget der en hel del. Der er endnu megen udyrket jord, og der er god havnegang i fjeldene. Øverste ende af dalen er rummelig og vakker.

Iaar har man overalt i bygden havt et meget godt aar med hensyn til avlingen. Hø, korn og poteter kom fint i hus og var af god kvalitet.

K. R.

which will take a lot of time to complete, yet, starts at the county border in Nærøy valley and shall follow the Jordal River to the top of "Stegafossen". From there they shall blast out an about 200 meter long tunnel, which they have almost finished. It is expected that the property owners can drive as far as "Stegafossen" by Christmas — a considerable relief for them. This road construction will cost about NKR 180,000. The state will contribute a share of this, but the major portion comes from the county treasury and the inhabitants of the valley. The people at Jordal have their own schoolhouse. Last fall, a cemetery in the valley was consecrated.

The road that has been started in Myrkdal will undoubtedly help agricultural production a great deal. There is still some uncultivated and there is good pasture land in the mountains. The upper end of the valley is spacious and beautiful.

This year the farmers throughout the valley have had a good year with regards to harvest. Hay, grain and potatoes are in the storehouses and are of good quality.

K. R.

Den første vosseforening i Amerika dannet 1848

Artikler fra foreningens bog.

Chicago den 1ste december 1848.

Artikel 3.

Til vore norske venner!

Der forekommer os, at vore slegtninger og venner ønsker at vide, hvad vor anploi er, og om vor økonomiske stilling, saa vilde vi nu give eder en nogenlunde tilstrækkelig underretning angaaende nogle af de norske — hvad deres bedrifter er her i Chicago — ikke i den hensigt at ophøie eller fornedre, men kun lade Eder vide sandheden, saa at det, vi underretter Eder, ikke skal gjendrives af nogen, som har agtelse for sandheden.

Vi ville først tale om Anders Nilson Brække, som ved sin ankomst her til Chicago ikke var i besiddelse af mere end nogle faa dollars — neppe tilstrækkeligt for to maaneders underhold for sig og sin kone — der nu har erhvervet sig en ganske betydelig jordeiendom her i byen og et prægtigt hus paa samme foruden flere hundrede dollars ude paa rente. Dette aar blev han valgt til street commisær over endel af byen, som kaldes "the north division." Han er kirkeværge ved Biscopali kirke.

Ivar Larson Bøe har ogsaa erhvervet sig en betydelig andel jordeiendom her i byen, ligeledes et bekvemt hus. Desforuden eier han og hans brødre halvdelen i et fartøi, som han og en anden norsk kjøbte isammen for 1,800 dollars, og for nærværende

The first Vossing Society in America founded in 1848

Articles from the society's book.

Chicago, December 1, 1848.

Article 3

To our Norwegian friends!

It occurred to us that our friends and relatives want to know, what our employment is and about our economic situation, then we will now give ou a rather complete report relative to some of the Norwegians — what there businesses are here in Chicago — not with the objective to elevate or denigrate, but only to let Thee know the truth, so that whatever we report to Thee, shall not be refuted by anyone, who has reverence for truth.

First, we will talk about Anders Nilson Brække, who at his arrival here to Chicago, didn't have more than a few dollars — barely enough for two months subsistence for himself and his wife — who now has obtained a really important property here in the city and a grand home in the same city and in addition has several hundred dollars earning interest. This year he was elected street commissioner for a goodly share of the city that is called "the north division". He is the verger at the Biscopali church.

Ivar Larson Bøe has also acquired considerable property in the city, similarly a comfortable home. besides, he and his brother own half interest in vessel, that he and another Norwegian bought jointly for 1800 and presently he is employed by the post office,

er han i tjeneste paa postkontoret, og har nu en løn af 25 dollars om maaneden. Paa postkontoret har han tjent i to aar, dog for mindre løn.

Lars Anfinson Bryn har ogsaa jordeiendom her i Chicago med et herligt hus paa. Han er skrædder, og i byen har han hyret sig en krambod, hvori han driver en betydelig handel, som giver ham anledning til at blive en meget formuende mand.

Knut Larson Bøe er ogsaa i besiddelse af jordeiendom her i staden med et temmeligt godt hus paa. I to aar har han været paa landet, nemlig paa Koshkonong i Wisconsin, hvor han fandt en god farm — (gaard) som han nu har solgt for 1000 dollars. Siden han kom tilbage hertil, har han havt fra 4 til 6 kontorer at feie og rede senge til kontoristerne, lægge brænde i ovnene m. m. for hvilke han har havt fra 2 til 4 dollars maaneden af hver office. Desuden har han i sommer været paa et sodawater maaleri. Der gjøres etslags skarpt drikke, som meget godt slukker tørsten, og for sin tjeneste der havde han 12 dollars maaneden.

John Amundson Hefte har ogsaa en liden jordeiendom, og hvorpaa et ganske pent hus. Han, Ivar Vikingsen Grotland og Endre Nilsen Tesdal er paa printing officen for congressmedlem John Wentworth. Deres arbeide er at trykke aviser og bøger, som alt gjøres med maskineri, der drives med stimdamp. Det gaar saa hurtigt, at der kan trykkes 4000 ark i en time. De to første har fra 18 til 24 dollars maaneden og den sidste har 4 dollars ugen. Det hele maskineri, som drives der, koster 5,300 dollars.

Torsten Mikkelsen Skjeldal har ogsaa jordeiendom her i byen og et godt hus paa samme. Han er sysselsat med forskjelligt arbeide, saasom at plante træer, veiarbeide, lægge sidewalk (fortaug), snikkere dører; thi naar de bygger hus her, saa kjøber de for det meste dørene. Han fortjener almindeligt fra 75 til 100 cents om dagen.

Lars Knutsen Dykesten har hus og jordeiendom. Han arbeider paa handelsboden for en kjøbmand og har 20 dollars om maaneden.

Nils Knutsen Bakketun har i tre aar været om sommeren med fartøi som matros her paa indsjøen, som de kalde Lake, og har havt fra 16 til 25 dollars maaneden. Om vinteren har han havt forskjelligt arbeide, hvormed han har fortjent fra 75 cents til l dollar dagen, og undertiden lidt mere. Han hyrer nu for tiden hus hos Lars A. Bryn.

Nils Ellingsen Himle har hus og hage til huset. Han arbeider med at bygge huse og snedkere. I sommer har han bygget tre store huse med mange værelser og har dem nu næsten færdig med alt snedkerarbeide. Han har i det mindste l dollar om

and his salary is 25 dollars a month. He has worked at the post office for two years, but at a lesser salary.

Lars Anfinson Bryn has also property here in Chicago with a grand house. He is a tailor, and in the city he has rented a store in which he carries on a significant trade, which gives him the opportunity to be a wealthy man.

Knut Larson Bøe is also in possession of a property here in the city with a rather nice home on it. For two years, he was out in the country, namely at Koshkonong in Wisconsin, where he had found a good farm that he sold for 1000 dollars. Since he returned back here, he has 4 to 6 offices to clean and make the beds for the office workers, build fires in the stoves, and such, for which he gets from 2 to 4 dollars a month for each office. In addition, this summer he has been at a soda water company. They make a sort of sharp drink, that eases the thirst a lot, and for his work there he has 12 dollars a month.

John Amundson Hefte also has a little property, and a nice home on it. He, Ivar Vikingsen Grotland and Endre Nilsen Tesdal are at a printing office for Congressman John Wentworth. They work printing newspapers and books, all of which is done by machine, driven by steam power. It goes so fast that they can print 4000 pages an hour. The first two get from 28 to 24 dollars a month while the last gets 4 dollars a week. The machine they operate cost 5,300 dollars.

Torsten Mikkelsen Skjeldal also has a lot and good house in the city. He is involved with various jobs, like planting trees, working on streets, laying sidewalk, making doors; for when they build houses here, they usually buy the doors. He usually earns from 75 to 100 cents a day.

Lars Knutsen Dykesten has a house and lot; he works at shop for a merchant and gets 20 dollars a month.

For three years, Nils Knutsen Bakketun, during the summers, has worked on ships as an able bodied seaman, on the waters that they call "lake", and makes from 16 to 25 dollars a month. During the winter, he does various jobs, by which he earns from 75 cents to 1 dollar a day, and occasionally more, at the present, he is hired at the house of Lars A. Bryn.

Nils Ellingsen Himle has a house and garden along side. He works building houses and doing carpentry. This summer, he has built three big houses with many rooms and has them with the carpentry work nearly completed. With this he gets1 dollar a day. Anders Nilsen Gjelland; he has

dagen. Anders Nilsen Gjelland; han har været med Nils Ellingsen Himle, snedkeret og bygget huse, hvorved han har tjent fra 75 til 100 cents dagen.

Bjerne Nilsen Gjelland er reist til Green Bay. Han arbeider der paa en bordsag. Vi har nylig havt skrivelse fra ham, af hvilke vi ser, at han befinder sig vel.

John Nilsen Opkvitne har været i tjeneste paa Chicago Temperance hus, og har havt 14 dollars maaneden.

Steffen Larsen Bøe tjener paa Shermanhouse og har 16 dollars maaneden i løn samt kost og logi. Efter kl. 6 om aftenen er han paa postkontoret til kl. 10—12, for hvilket han erholder 6 dollars maaneden.

Nils Sjursen Vike har været tre aar ved Lake Superior, 600 mil herfra. Han har havt 30 dollars maaneden i løn, og hans arbeide har været at digge kobber, men nu er han kommen tilbage hertil, og har nu ladet bygge sig et stort hus med mange værelser, hvoraf det ene er indrettet til krambod. Han er bestemt paa at holde spisekvarter og drive anden høkerhandel.

Nils Johnson Lie har tjent paa Shermanhuset, men nu har han taget part i handelen med Nils Vike, og Ragna Johnsdtr. Lie er for tiden deres husholder.

Bryngel Halderson Løne tjener paa Shermanhuset og har 15 dollars om maaneden i løn. Men om en kort tid er han bestemt paa at forlade tjenesten, og siden vil han gaa paa academi eller skole for at lære bogholderi m. m.

Nils Vike, Nils Lie og Nils Andersen Flage har gaaet i skole for at lære at regne og skrive engelsk.

Ole Rognaldsen Hauge var forrige vinter ved Wisconsin River, mellem 3—400 mil herfra, men i august maaned kom han tilbage hertil. Siden har han været med Nils Himle og bygget huse og snedkeret og har for det meste tjent l dollar dagen.

Claus Skjeldalen var i sommer hos Lars Istad paa Quinong; men nu er han reist til Michigan, 100 mil herfra. Hans arbeide er at hugge tømmer, for hvilke han erholder 18 dollars maaneden, kost og logi.

Mons Ellingsen Smaabrække var i sommer paa landet, men er nu reist til Michigan. Han har og 18 dollars maaneden. Vi venter dem tilbage i førstkommende mai.

Ligedan er Amund Prestegaarden reist til Michigan og har 20 dollars maaneden. Anders Anfinsen Prestegaarden er reist til New Orleans.

Ole Bøe har ogsaa kjøbt sig et lidet jordstykke, og paa samme bekostet et stort, prægtig hus. For hus og hage er han budt 800 dollars. Hans arbeide har været forskjelligt. I sommer slog han hø paa prærien og solgte, og fik $1.25 til $1.50 for tøndet — 2000 lbs., hvilket han mageligt slog i en dag. Nu er ha paa

worked for Nils Ellingsen Himle, doing carpentry and building houses. By which he has earned 75 to 100 cents a day.

Bjerne Nilsen Gjelland has gone to Green Bay. He works on a table saw there. We recently got a letter from him, in which he says that he is doing fine.

John Nilsen Opkvitne has been in service at the Chicago Temperance Building, and gets 14 dollars a month.

Steffen Larsen Bøe has been in service at the Shermanhouse (hotel) and is paid 16 dollars a month plus room and board. After 6 in the evening he is at the postoffice until 10-12 o'clock, for which he receives 6 dollars a month.

Nils Sjursen Vike has been by Lake Superior, 600 miles from here, for three years. He has been earning 30 dollars a month by working mining copper, but now has come back here, and now had a big house, with many rooms, built, of which one is fitted as a store. He plans to run a restaurant and run another grocery store,

Nils Johnson Lie has worked at the Sherman House, but now he has become a partner in a store with Nils Vike, and Ragna Johnsdatter Lie is their housekeeper.

Bryngel Halderson Løne works at the Sherman House for a salary of 15 dollars a month. But he has decided that in a short while he will go to an academy or school in order to learn bookkeeping, and more.

Nils Vike, Nils Lie and Nils Andersen Flage have gone to school to learn arithmetic and reading and writing English.

Last winter, Ole Rognaldsen Hauge was up by the Wisconsin River, between 3-400 miles from here, but he came back in August and works with Nils Himle building houses and doing carpentry, mostly getting 1 dollar a day.

Claus Skjeldalen was with Lars Istad in Quinong this summer; now he has gone to Michigan, 100 miles from here. His work is cutting timber, for which he is paid 18 dollars a month, food and lodging.

Mons Ellingsen Smaabrække was out in the country this summer, but now he has gone to Michigan. He also earns 18 dollars a month. We expect him to return early in May.

Similarly, Amund Prestegaarden has gone to Michigan and makes 20 dollars a month. Anders Anfinsen Prestegaarden has gone to New Orleans.

Ole Bøe has also bought a little piece of land and paid for a big, grand house. He was offered 800 dollars for his house and yard. This summer, he cut hay on the prairie and sold it, getting $1.25 to $1.50 for

en dreier shop og har $12.00 for maaneden. Sommetider har han saget og splittet ved. For at sage og splitte ved faar man 75 cents cordet. Et cord er 8 fot langt, 4 fod høit og 4 fod lang ved.

Claus Knutsen Saue har kjøbt sig et stykke jord her ved staden, hvorpaa er endnu intet hus; men han leier hus hos Torsten Skjeldalen. Hans arbeide har været at bygge hus med Nils Himle og snedkere — lægge sidewalk, være med at laste og aflaste fartøier og har fortiden tjent fra 75 cents til l dollar daglig. Hans kone vasker klæder, hvorved hun fortjener fra $1-$1.50 om ugen.

Nils Henriksen Bakketun har i tvende aar gaaet med fartøi om sommeren som matros her paa indsjøen, og han har havt fra $10 til $12 om maaneden. Han har hele tiden været frisk.

Ingebrigt Andersen Draugsvold arbeider for en skomager, hvor han faar en vis løn for hvert par støvler og sko, han syr. Han har ogsaa kjøbt sig et jordstykke, og paa samme opbygget et hus, som koster ham 350 dollars.

Peder Andersen Draugsvold har ogsaa kjøbt hus og grund for 300 dollars. Han arbeider 3—4 timer om dagen paa Chicago Temperance hus for kost og logi. Og den øvrige del af dagen er han paa et skomagerværksted, hvor han faar løn for sit arbeide.

Anders Flage har kjøbt sig et agerland, som han har opdyrket, og paa samme avler han mange (slags) frugter, som han sælger i byen til høi pris. Paa samme har han sine hus. Han har desuden et stykke længere ude i staden, hvorpaa er intet hus. Vi er vis paa, at vilde han sælge sin eiendom, saa fik han sikkert 2000 dollars. Saaledes har Gud velsignet hans flid og sparsommelighed, siden han kom hertil.

Anders Knutsen Saue har et lidet hus og grund til her i byen. Hans meste arbeide er at sage ved. Han har og været meget syg af en norsk sygdom, som de kalder leagand. Hans kone vasker klæder og tjener saaledes penge. Hans søn er en flink gut. Han pleier og at sage ved, hvorved han ofte har fortjent 50 cents dagen. De staar sig forholdsvis ganske godt.

Sjur Larsen Fosse arbeider daglig og fortjener penge, og har saaledes god udkomme, ja, har lagt sig aarlig noget tilgode.

Sjur Himle har hus og grund. Han gaar daglig paa arbeide. Han har i sommer bygget hus for andre og gjort alt snedkerarbeide og har saaledes udkomme for sig og sine. Han blev engang spurgt, om han havde kunnet ernære sin familie saa godt i Norge; hvortil han svarede. Nei, jeg har prøvet det; thi jeg maatte lade mig hjælpe, før jeg kunde komme derfra.

Ole Gjøesten er smed. Han fortjener mange penge

each ton — which he could comfortably cut in a day. Now he works at a wood-turning shop making $12 a month. Occasionally he saws and splits wood. For sawing and splitting firewood a person gets 75 cents a cord. A cord is 8 feet long, 4 feet high of 4 foot long wood.

Claus Knutsen Saue has bought some land here in the city, on which he has yet to put a house, but rents a house from Torsten Skjeldalen. He works at building houses with Nils Himle and does carpentry — lays sidewalk, helps load and unload ships and so far has made from 75 to 1 dollar a day. His wife washes clothes, by which she earns $1-$1.50 a week.

For two years, Nils Henriksen Bakketun has gone on vessels on the lakes as an able-bodied seaman, and has made $10 to $12 a month. He has always been healthy.

Ingebrigt Andersen Draugsvold works for a shoemaker, where he gets a certain salary for each pair of boots or shoes he sews. He has also bought a lot and built a house that cost him 350 dollars.

Peder Andersen Draugsvold bought a house and lot for 300 dollars. He works for 3-4 hours a day at the Chicago Temperance Building for room and board. The rest of the day is spent at a shoemaker factory where he gets a salary.

Anders Flage has bought some farm land, which he has cultivated, and he harvests many types of fruits (sic vegetables?), which he sells in town for a high price. He has his home there, too. In addition, farther out, he has another piece of land, on which there are no buildings. If he wanted to sell this property, he would surely get 2000 dollars. Thus has God blessed his diligence and thrift since he got here.

Anders Knutsen Saue has a small house and lot here in town. He mostly saws wood. He has been sick with a Norwegian illness they call leagand (sic arthritis?). His wife washes clothes to earn money. His son is an able boy. He ordinarily saws wood, by which he often earns 50 cents a day. They are quite comfortable.

Sjur Larsen Fosse works daily and earns money, and there has good means, yes, he has put something away to the good yearly.

Sjur Himle has a house and lot. He works every day. This summer, he built houses for others and has done all kinds of carpentry work and thus has provided for himself and his. He was asked once, if he could have provided for his family as well in Norway; to which he replied, no, I have tried that; so I had to be helped before I could get away.

Ole Gjøesten is a blacksmith. He earns a lot of

Forrige vinter var han i New Orleans, og der gjorde han det godt. Han er nu eier af flere hundrede dollars.

Nu den 1ste december af sender Anders Brække en af vore norske aviser til Nils Ygre og betalte for samme postportoen. Vi ønsker derfor at De vil behage at melde os, hvad tid den kom hjem, og enten der var nogen omkostning eller ikke. Dersom ingen bekostning mere følger paa, saa lyster baade Anders Brække og flere at sende Dem flere aviser, dersom De ønsker saadant. Vi tror, efter hvad vi har udfundet af de amerikanske love, at De har intet at betale, naar vi betaler her.

Vi vil og lade Eder vide, at norske, der har kommet til Amerika de sidste aar, har taget op i Milwaukee; og maaske det er det bedste efter manges mening. Men ikke for alle efter vor mening, og saaledes overlader vi det til enhver at overtænke det selv.

Erik Knutsen Saue af wiger otting, der bor paa Quinong Prairie har nylig været her, og han fortæller os, hvad De dette aar har avlet paa sine gaarde, nemlig: Erik Knutsen Saue 555 bushel hvede, 300 bushel indian corn, 120 bushel poteter og 100 bushel havre. — Nils Tollefsen Bryn 400 bushel hvede og 50 bushel havre. — Tollef Larsen Dømbe, 200 bushel hvede, 50 bushel indian corn, 40 bushel havre og 150 bushel poteter. — Knut Tungeteig, 100 bushel hvede og 60 bushel havre. — Stef fen Tollefsen Bryn, 300 bushel hvede og 150 bushel havre. — Mikkel T. Bryn, 300 bushel hvede og 150 bushel havre. — Det her beskrevne, troede han, at enhver af dem kunde sælge, og desuden til at forsyne huset.

Da han Erik var her solgte han 450 lbs. smør, som han havde avlet i sommer af 5 kjør. Han har 3 heste og med kjørestudene 13 stykker fæ, 10 faar og mange svin og høns.

Markedpriser i Chicago: Hvede 65 cents bushel, vaarhvede 55c, havre 20c, byg 35c, indian corn 40c, alt pr. bushel. l sk. hvedemel, der indeholder 196 lbs. $4.50, smør 10c lbs., egg l0c dusinet, salt $2.00 pr. sk., flæsk 2½c, tørre huder 7c lbs., raa 4 cents.

Knut, Ivar, Steffen og Ole Bøe beder Dem hilse David Kløve, at der med det første bliver krav paa deres tilkommende arv efter Baard Osgjerd, da vi har givet hr. kaptein Schnidel fuldmagt at indfordre den, da han fungerer her i Chicaeo som vice-konsul. Paa samme tid bliver krav paa arven efter Inger Monsdatter Graue, forsaavidt Guri Monsdatter tilkommer, hvilket De vilde behage at hilse Ole Dugstad og Knut Monson Lemme, at de har pengene færdige, saasnart de blir fordrede.

De hilser hr. lensmand B. Berg, at han besørger det dokument underskrevet af Anna Pedersdatter Nesthus, som vi forrige maaned tilsendte Dem; thi intet dokument gjælder her, uden det er skrevet paa engelsk. Vi vide ikke, om det er kommet Dem ihæn

money. Last winter he was in New Orleans, and there he did quite well. He now has several hundred dollars,

Now November 1 Anders Brække sent one of our Norwegian newspapers to Nils Ygre and paid for the postage. We would like if you reported when it arrived home and whether was any cost or not. If there isn't any additional expense, then Anders Brække and several others wish to send you more papers, if you would like it. We think, according to what we have learned about the American rules, that you need pay nothing, when we have paid here.

We want you to know that the Norwegians, who have come to America in recent years, have landed in Milwaukee; and that may be preferable, according to many opinions. Not for all, according to our thinking, and in so doing we will leave it to each to consider it themselves.

Erik Knutsen Saue of wiger otting (a precinct of Voss) who lives at Quinong Prairie was here recently and tells about what has been harvested on their farms, namely: Erik Knutsen Saue 555 bushels wheat, 300 bushels Indian corn, 120 bushels potatoes and 100 bushels oats. — Nils Tollefsen Bryn 400 bushels wheat and 50 bushel oats. — Tollef Larsen Dømbe, 200 bushels wheat, 50 bushels Indian corn, 40 bushels oats and 150 bushels potatoes. — Knut Tungeteig, 100 bushels wheat and 60 bushel oats. — Steffen Tollefsen Bryn, 300 bushels wheat and 150 bushels oats. — Mikkel T. Bryn, 300 bushels wheat and 150 bushels oats. — Here it is described that he thought each of them could sell in addition to providing for their own needs.

Erik was here and sold 450 lb butter that he had produced from five cows this summer. He owns three horses and with his driving oxen, a total of 13 large animals, 10 sheep and many pigs and chickens.

The market prices in Chicago: Wheat 65 cents bushel, springwheat 55¢, oats 20¢, barley 35¢, Indian corn 40¢, all pr. bushel. l sk. wheat flour, that contains 196 lbs. $4.50, butter 10¢ lbs., eggs l0¢ dozen, salt $2.00 pr. sk., side pork 2½¢, dried hides 7c lbs., raw 4 cents

Knut, Ivar, Steffen and Ole Bøe request that you greet David Kløve, and at the first opportunity there, claim your coming inheritance from Baard Osgjerd, since we have given Hr. Kaptein Schnidel power-of-attorney to complete it, since he functions here in Chicago as vice-consul. At the same time there is a claim for the inheritance from Inger Monsdatter Graue, which is coming to Guri Monsdatter, which you will kindly inform Ole Dugstad and Knut Monson Lemme, to have the monies ready, as soon as they are claimed.

You greet Mr. Sheriff B. Berg that he will take the trouble to sign the document from Anna Pedersdatter Nesthus, which was sent you last month; since no document is valid here, except it is written in English. We don't know if you have it in your possession. It left

de. Det afgik herfra den 2den november, hvorom bede vi os underrettet. — Vær iøvrigt hilset og en glædelig jul og tilstundende nytaar med alt godt tilønskes af,

Paa egne og øvriges vegne:

Til Hr. Organist *Anders N. Brække,*
David L. Lemme, *Ivar Larsen Bøe,*
Lars Nilsen Nesheim. *Endre Thesdal,*
Ole T. Gjerager.

P. S. Vi skulde lade Dem vide, at her har ikke været nogen sygdom iblandt de norske. — Af døde er Madam Paul Anderson, vores prestekone, og tvende børn; men nu i to maaneder har der været født af norske forældre 16 børn, som alle lever. — Vi ved ingen andre syg end Britha Olsdatter Grove. — Vi har erfaret, at Ivar Pedersen Grovehagen har afmalet Dem Amerika med forskjellige kulører — mest sorte. Ligesaa Sjur Holmen i Ulvik. Svend Malen fra Lothe i Sørfjorden. Men disse personer kjender vi, og vide, at de ikke kan sige sandhed, uden det sker uforvarende og imod deres vidende og vilje. — De kan sige tale og skrive om Amerika, hvad de vil, saa er her dog lettere og bedre at ærnære sig end i Norge. Naar De skriver os til, saa beder vi os underrettet om alt, hvad der foregaar; og dernæst faar De spørge os om et og andet, som De ønsker at faa vide, saa skal vi omhyggelig svare paa samme. — Underskrevet.

Chicago den 1ste januar 1849.

Artikel 4.

Vort øiemed med nærværende epistel, er i korthed at fremsætte nogle ting med hensyn til den selskabelige orden, angaaende den eqvalitet og frihedsaand, som karakteriserer det amerikanske folk.

De ugrundede forholde, som i disse henseender eksisterer i Norge, behøver vi ikke at afmale for Eder; thi for det ene saa ønsker vi ei at opfriske erindringen derom, eller forfriske vor hukommelse dermed. Og for det andet, tror vi, at dette vil blive mere tilsyneladende for Eder, naar forholdene i Amerika kunde fuldelig fremsættes. Dog kunde vi her ei gjøre mere end tage en overfladisk glans deraf. Ethvert kar maa her staa paa sin egen bund. En mand, — være sig rig eller fattig, — agtes for en mand, saalænge han ei med liderlig fremfærd selv nedsætter sin karakter. Man ser ei dette tilfældet i Norge? Er det ikke sandt, at den lærde klasse, som burde være veiledere for den ringe stand, flittig har benyttet den fordel, som en dannet forstand giver dem til den almindelige mands underkuelse og indskrænkning? Ja, de har fundet paa en egen stand, ligesom de alene af Det Algode

here November 2, about which we wish information. It remains to give greetings for a merry Christmas and for the coming new year with all good wishes by,

On behalf of themselves and others:

To Mr. Organist *Anders N. Brække,*
David L. Lemme, *Ivar Larsen Bøe,*
Lars Nilsen Nesheim. *Endre Thesdal,*
Ole T. Gjerager.

P. S. We should tell you that there hasn't been any sickness among the Norwegians here. – the deaths are Madam Paul Anderson, our minister's wife and twin babies, but now in two months 16 live babies have been born to Norwegian parents. — We have had no others sick than Britha Olsdatter Grove. — it has been our experience that Ivar Pedersen Grovehagen has painted America in various colors — mostly black. Similarly, Sjur Holmen from Ulvik. Svend Malen from Lothe in Sørfjorden. However, we know these people, and we know that they don't speak the truth, except that which occurs unintentionally and against their knowledge and will. They can preach and write against America, what ever they want to, but is easier to provide for yourself here than in Norway. When you write then ask us to report on everything that's going on; and you must ask us about one thing or another, that you want to know, then we will painstakingly answer the same, — Signatures.

Chicago, January 1, 1849.

Article 4.

The purpose of the present epistle, in brief, is to present some things with regard to the social order, regarding the equality and spirit of freedom that is characteristic of American people.

The baseless situation that in this regard exists in Norway, we need not describe to you, which first, we don't want to refresh your recollection about them or refresh our memories therewith. For the second, we believe that it would be more apparent for you if the state of affairs in America could be presented in its entirety. Yet, we can't do more than take a superficial glance at them. Each man here must stand on his own base. A man — be he rich or poor — takes care of one man, as long he doesn't, with depraved conduct, himself disparage his character. Do we see this to be the case in Norway? Isn't it true, that the educated class, who should be the guides for the poor order, diligently have used their part to create a situation that gives the average man subjugation and limitation? Yes, you have found in your own state of affairs that you alone have received from The Divine Providence

Forsyn havde vundet saadan en frihed, at der midt udi det sociale og borgerlige forbund eksisterer en større forskjel i mange henseender, end mellem en civiliseret og en uciviliseret. Men dette er ei tilfældet i Amerika. En prest, prokurator, professor, kjøbmand eller bonde møder tilsammen og nyder de samme æresbevisninger, saavidt deres karakter er moralsk og dydig som statsborgere.

Her spørges ikke om, hvad eller hvo var din fader, men spørgsmaalet er: Hvad er du? Besidder du en ren moralsk karakter? Er du begavet med en sand patriotisk udviklet aand, og i besiddelse af de fornødne kvalifikationer til at drive dit lovlige kald — være sig bondelivet eller embedsstanden. Da sættes du straks paa et standpunkt i lige forhold med enhver anden.

Dette giver den almindelige mand uhyre store fortrin. En mængde embeder beklædes af den ustuderede klasse, og dette virker igjen til almen oplysning.

I det hele taget er det borgerlige forbund saaledes sammenføiet, at ikke aleneste leve — og eiendomssikkerheden er mere betryggende sikret her end i Norge, men folkefriheden er mere udstrakt, skole og fattigvæsnet bedre ordnet, og omsorgen for den næringsdrivende klasses velvære mere omhyggelig ivaretaget, medens lovene ikke giver embedsmændene saa stort spillerum for sportulering eller aager penge, og rigsmanden ikke fuld saa vid adgang til massernes undertrykkelse.

At være borger af de Forenede Stater er en ret, hvori enhver sætter sin stolthed; thi hermed tager man ikke i betragtning sin oprindelse eller fødested, da borgerskabs goder grunder sig paa republikkens nationalitet. Monopoli og tyraniske forholde møder her ikke blide miner.

Efterdi at regjeringens bestyrelse er grundet paa folkets eller borgernes rettighed, saa ligger magten i folkets hænder, og dette opliver enhver med en uafhængig og patriotisk aand, som just ikke er gunstig mod monopoli, herskesyge og tyranni.

Frihedsaanden er et element, der er ligesom indsuget med modersmelken, og synes at være ligesaa uundværlig for enhver borger af de Forenede Stater, som luften han indaander. Der er endel af hans væsen, som ikke afstaaes eller opgives; thi den er elsket og hyldet som livet selv. Dette er en national besiddelse, fælles for alle. Og her ligger hemmeligheden til den eqvalitet. som overalt vises. Det er den amerikanske politik at være et folk. Dette opløfter det lave og nedbringer det høie, saa at borgerlige forbund fremstiller et jevnt, overfladisk udseende — forholdsmæssig paa landets naturdannelses flade og deilige egn; hvorimod Norges borgerlige og sociale forbund fremstiller det modsatte, som ligeledes svarer til dets naturformation av høie fjelde og dybe dale. Men det er høi tid, at i det borgerlige saa velsom i det religiose

such a right, that there in the midst of a social and bourgeois society there is, in many respects, a greater difference than between civilized and uncivilized, but this is not the situation in America. a minister, an attorney, a professor, a merchant or a farmer all meet together and use the same respect, as long as their character is moral and virtuous as citizens.

Here it isn’t asked who or what was your father, but the question is: What are you? Do you possess a pure moral character? Are you blessed with truly patriotically developed spirit, and in possession of the required qualifications to pursue a just calling — be it a farmer's life or an official position? Then you will soon be placed on equal footing with each other.

This gives the average man enormously big priority. A number of government offices are occupied by the uneducated class, and this again works for general enlightenment.

Taking it as a whole, the society is thusly joined, that not the loneliest lives — and property security are more securely preserved here than in Norway, but people's freedom is more general. Schools and welfare better arranged and concern for the business community's welfare more painstakingly cared for, while the laws do not give the officials as much latitude for speculation or usury and the rich man doesn't have such free access to the oppression of the masses.

To our citizens in the United States, it is a right, in which each has his pride, that no man is regarded by his origin or birthplace, since citizenship's quality is founded on a republican nationality. Monopolies and tyrannical conditions are not well-received here.

Inasmuch as the government's management is based on the people's or citizens privilege (civil rights), then the power lies in the hands of the people and this survives only with an independent and patriotic spirit, that is not disposed to monopolies, ambition or domination,

The free spirit is an element that is ingested like with the mother's milk, and seems to be just as essential to each citizen of the United States, as the air he breathes. There is a share of his being that isn't relinquished or abandoned; because it is loved and adored like life itself. This is a national possession, common to all. This is the secret to the equality shown over all. It is the American policy to be one people. This elevates the lowly and brings down the high, so that citizen's society presents an even, superficial appearance — comparable to the country's natural flat and beautiful meadows; whereupon Norway's citizenry and social organization presents the opposite, which similarly corresponds to the formation of its nature of high mountains and deep valleys. But it is high time, that in the citizen's, as in the

forbund, rettens, frihedens og lighedens vei blev banet ved, som den slette mark, at hver dal ophøies og hvert bjerg og høi fornedret, og hvad som er krumt blir jevnet og det knudrede forandret til en slet dal. Og baade en begyndelse, og et ikke ubetydelig! fremskridt hermed er gjort i de Forenede Stater af Amerika.

Af disse bemerkninger vil I forstaa, at forholdene er anderledes i Amerika end i Norge. Dog maa I heraf ikke slutte Eder, at uhøflighed mod den lærde skare er fremherskende, og at man lever ligesom i en barbarisk stilling. Nei, det modsatte er tilfælde. Den lærde stand er elsket saa meget mere, fordi de benytter deres lærdom til almenhedens hævelse og forbedring. Den regel, som hedningernes store apostel har lært, nemlig: At give dem skat, som bør (ha) skat, den told, som bør (ha) told, den ære, som bør (ha) ære, kaster ikke bag ryggen der, hvor folk har frihed af eget valg til at udøve menneskelighedens ædlere egenskaber, men tvert imod. Enhver med et gladt hjerte møder og udøver sin pligt lettere, naar ingen søger at indskrænke hans ret, eller berøve ham hans frihed.

Det være langt fra os at opvække en oprørsk aand; men som amerikanske borgere, der har smagt, hvor godt det er, at være befriede for det aag. som hærskesyge stedse fører med sier; og som de, der har fælles med Eder nordmænds mod og friheds-kiærlighed og hjertevarme, siger vi til Eder, som bor blandt Norges klipper: Viser Eder værdige nordens sønner. Staa op som en mand for Eders frihed. Lad frihed og lighed være Eders fordring — sandhed og ret Eders paastand, saa skal sandhedens Gud give Eder seier.

Vi tror, at det ikke vilde være upassende at lade Eder vide, hvor flittig den jordkultiverende klasse nu bringer sine produkter ind til markedet. Fra 2 a 3 uger tilbage har vi faaet mellem 10 a 12 hundrede vognlæs dagligen at indstrømme til staden Chicago. To tredjedele bestaar af hvede og en tredjedel flæsk, indian corn og havre. Altsammen møder en hurtig afsættelse. Og dette giver arbeidsmanden fordoblet lyst til at være virksom og økonomisk til sit lands forbedring. De bruger i almindelighed to heste for hver vogn og undertiden fire, hvorfor de i almindelighed driver fra 60 til 100 bushel ad gangen. Vinterhvede sælges for det meste for 60 til 80 cents pr. bushel, og vaarhvede for omtrent 50 til 70 cents og undertiden mere.

I de sidste 2 uger har veiret og veiene været meget bekvemt for indførselen af alle landsprodukter, da vi paa den tid havde et meget stort snefald, fra 12 til 18 tommer, hvilket siges at være mere, end vi nogensinde har havt siden aaret 1843.

En stor urolighed har eksisteret angaaende de nylig opfundne guldminer i California, der ved sine umaadelige rigdomme har sat det hele amerikanske folk

religious alliance, rights, freedom and similar, a road be built like a level field, that each valley shall be raised, that each mountain shall be lowered and that which is bent shall be straightened and that which is bump be changed into a smooth valley. Only a beginning and one not unimportant! forward step is done in the United States of America.

You must understand from these remarks that things are different in America from Norway. Yet you must not conclude from this that discourtesy of the educated set is prevailing, and that people live in a barbaric situation. No, the opposite is the case. The educated class is appreciated so much more because they use their training to elevate and improve the common people. That rule that the heathens have learnt, namely: to give them tax, who should (have) tax, them tariffs, who should (have) tariffs, them honor, who should (have) honor; don't turn your back to where people have freedom of their own choice to exercise humanity's nobler qualities, but exactly opposite. Everyone with a happy heart meets and performs his duty easier, when nobody tries to limit his rights or deprive his freedom.

It is far from us to awaken a revolutionary spirit; but the American citizen, who has tasted how good it is, to be liberated from early defeat, that domineering places carry with; and which those who share in you Norwegian's courage and love of freedom and warm-heartedness, we say to you, who dwell between the northern peaks: show your valuable northern sons. Stand up as one for your freedom. Let freedom and its like be your requirement – truth and justice your claim, the truth's God will give you victory.

We believe that it would not be inappropriate to tell you how dutiful the agricultural people are to bring their produce in to market. For 2-3 weeks now we have gotten between 10 and 12 hundred loads daily streaming into Chicago. Two-thirds of it consists of wheat and one-third side pork, Indian corn and oats, everything encounters a rapid unloading. This gives the workmen twice the desire to be energetic and prudent for their country's improvement. Ordinarily two horses are hitched to each wagon and occasionally four, which usually carries about 60 to 100 bushels per trip. Winter wheat sells usually for 60 to 80 cents per bushel and spring wheat for about 50 to 70 cents and occasionally more.

For the past two weeks, the weather and the roads have been (in)convenient for the bringing in of country produce, because in that time we have had a lot of snow. From 12 to 18 inches, which is said to be more than at any time since 1843.

A big excitement has existed regarding the recent finds of gold mines in California, there with its immeasurable riches has set all the America people in

i bevægelse. Dersom vi skal antage efterretningerne for sande. da er de omtrent de rigeste i verden; dog synes de næsten at gaa udover grænserne. I vil af det vedføiede brev, som er taget af den norske avis "Nordlyset," selv kunne dømme, hvor meget af samme kan anføres for sandhed. Imidlertid tviler man ikke, at de er af største vigtighed. Det bedste ved disse miner er, at enhver mand — være sig europæer eller amerikaner — kan gaa der og arbeide for sig selv, og alt, hvad han er istand til at samle, beholder han fri som sin faste og lovlige eiendom, tiden at svare nogen skat eller told deraf, fordi New California blev afstaaet til de Forenede Stater ved fredstraktaten med Mexico, og er endnu ikke indlemmet i unionen.

Anders N. Brække
Ivar Larsen Bøe
Endre N. Tesdahl
Ole T. Gjerager.

Til Organist og kirkesanger David L. Lemme og Lars N Nesheim.

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Chicago den 1ste februar 1849.
Artikel 5.

I vor sidste epistel talte vi om den ekvalitet, som her finder sted i det civile og borgerlige forbund. Vi vil hermed give Eder en kort udredning om religiøse affærer i almindelighed og kirkelige forholde i særdeleshed.

For det første er her free tollerents og fuld religiøs frihed. Ethvert samfund eller kirkeligt forbund tilbeder den Almægtige efter deres egen samvittigheds overbevisning — paa den eller de maader, som de anser mest passende efter sandhedens ord, og som følge heraf giver alle forskjellige troesgrunde fuld anledning til deres naturlige udvikling, ligesaavel de onde som gode. Og omendskjønt dette skulde ved første øiekast falde Eder noget forunderligt, saa tør det ei betviles, som det burde være og hele norden længes efter, og høilig tiltrænger. — Ved at give enhver grundsætning anledning til at udarbeide og udvikle sig selv, kan man bedst lære at kjende baade sandhedens dyd og iboende værdighed, saavel som vildfarelsernes og kjætteriernes verdenstyggelighed og iboende uværdighed: og dette er just, hvad man trænger til i alle henseender for ret at kunne vælge det sande gode og forkaste det, som virkeligt er bedrageligt og ondt.

Træets natur kan ei altid kjendes paa bladene, men stedse paa frugterne. Der er neppe en sekt i verden, uden man her finder adskillige specimen deraf. Dog, efterdi at ingen kan tvinge sig høiere, end dens dyd og iboende værdighed fortjener, saa er her ikke mange, som just kan kaldes kjetterske, der vinder nogen særdeles stor fremgang.

Det gaar alle vildfarende sekter, ligesom Gamaliel

agitation. If we accept the reports as truth, then this is about the richest in the world, even to exceed all limits. You will from the accompanying letter taken from the Norwegian newspaper "Nordlyset", yourself can judge how much of the included can be regarded as truth. Meanwhile. There is no doubt that it is of the greatest importance. The best at these mines is that each man – be he European or American — can go there and work for himself, and all that he manages to gather, he keeps free as his own secure and legal property without answering to any tax or tariff, because New California is separate from the United States with a peace treaty with Mexico and as yet isn't part of the union.

Anders N. Brække
Ivar Larsen Bøe
Endre N. Tesdahl
Ole T. Gjerager.

To the organist and the precentor David L. Lemme and Lars N Nesheim.

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Chicago, February 1, 1849.
Article 5.

In our last epistle we talked about the equality, which is present in the civilian and citizen society. We will, herewith, give you a short account about religious affairs in general and church situation in particular.

To begin with, there is free tolerance and full religious freedom. Each society or church association worships the almighty according to their own conscience's persuasion — on the method or the methods that they think most appropriate to the word of truth, and as a result this gives all of the various beliefs ample opportunity for their natural development, equally the bad as the good. Even if at first glance this should seem strange it shouldn't be doubted, as it should be and all Scandinavia longs for and greatly needs. — by giving a tenet an opportunity to prepare and develop itself, can one best learn to know both truth merits and inherent value, as well as heretical and wayward world malevolence and innate unworthiness: and this is just what people need in all respects for properly choosing the true good and discarding that which actually is deceitful and evil.

A tree's nature can't always be recognized from its leaves, but always by its fruit. There is hardly a sect in the world but in which one finds many variations. Yet, inasmuch as no one can force himself higher than his merit and innate value deserves, there aren't many here who can be called heretical, who will have any significant success.

There are always wayward sects, as Gamaliel said

sagde til det jødiske raad, Ap. Gj. 5te kap.: "De, som gaar udenom sandhedens ord gaar ud i luften, og maa visselig falde; men de, som retter deres veie efter sandheden er grundfæstede paa klippen. hvis hus kan aldrig omstødes; thi naar Gud er med, hvem kan da være imod."

Vi kan her ikke give nogen forklaring over de forskjellige denominationers eller samfundstroens grunde. Dog vil vi her tilføie en liste af de forskjellige særskilte religioners hovedafdelinger. Dog er de fleste af disse udskilte iblandt sig selv i særskilte ecclessiastiske forbund, og under opsyn af forskjellige theologiske fakulteter. Og omendskjønt de er alle lidt forskjellige fra hverandre — nogle mere, nogle mindre — saa er der dog mange af dem, som ansees som evangelistiske eller rettroende, medens andre er vildfarende og kjetterske. Og for at kunne skjeldne dem, vil vi bemerke de første ortodox og de sidstnævnte heterodox. Dog bemærkes. at vi ei giver vore egne meninger desangaaende; men det offentliges anskuelser.

Navn og antal.

Baptister (det er gjendøbere) Ortodox	5,000,000
Congregationalister (omtr. som Presbyteranere)	1,400,000
Episkopale	600,000
Lutheranere	600,000
Menoniter (etslags Hollandske gjendøbere)	30,000
Methodister	3,500,000
Moravianerne eller brødremenigheden	12,000
Presbyterianere	2,175,000
Reformerte, tyske og hollændere	450,000
Katolske Heterodox	1,300,000
Christians	300,000
Friends (det er venner)	100,000
Jøder	15,000
Mormoner	12,000
Svedenborgianerne	5,000
Shakers	6,000
Tunkers	30,000
Unitarians	200.000
Universalister	600,000

Disse udgjør hovedafdelingerpne af de forskjellige sekter. Dog er her mange af mindre betydning. Alle disse har deres særegne regimenter og bestyring. Dog er der adskillige ting angaaende deres udvortes kirkelige affærers bestyrelse o. s. v. som de alle har tilfælles; og herom skal vi give Eder en fuldstændigere underretning i vort næstfølgende.

Imedens det maaske falder Eder forunderligt, at der skal være saa mange sekter i et land, saa bør det paa samme tid erindres, at de Forenede Stater

to the Jewish council, Ap. Gj. 5th Chap.: "Those who walk outside of word of truth walk on air, and must certainly fall; but those who straighten their path according to truth are based on the mountain, whose house can never be upset; for when God is along, who can be against".

We can't give an explanation of the various denominations or the bases for the beliefs in society. Yet, we will include a list of the religion's main divisions. Yet most of these are separated within themselves in particular ecclesiastic groups under the supervision of different theological faculties. Even if they each are a little different from each other — some more, some less — there are many of them that are regarded as evangelical or ecclesiastic, while others are wayward and heretical. In order to differentiate them, we shall mark the first orthodox and the last named heterodox. Yet it should be noted that we give not our own definitions relative to them; but the public opinion.

Name and number.

Baptist (Anabaptist) Orthodox	5,000,000
Congregationalist (approx. as Presbyterian)	1,400,000
Episcopal	600,000
Lutheran	600,000
Mennonite (a form of Dutch Anabaptist)	30,000
Methodist	3,500,000
Moravians or congregation of brothers	12,000
Presbyterian	2,175,000
Reformed, German and Dutch	450,000
Catholic Heterodox	1,300,000
Christians	300,000
Friends (that are friends)	100,000
Jews	15,000
Mormon	12,000
Svedenborgian	5,000
Shaker	6,000
Tunker	30,000
Unitarian	200.000
Universalist	600,000

This constitutes the major division of the various sects there are many of lesser meaning. All these have their distinctive regimens and management. Yet, there are a lot of things relating to their external ecclesiastical affairs, direction etc. that they have in common; and now we will give you a complete description in the following.

While it must astound you that there are so many sects in a country that live in the same time, remember that the United States of America is more

af Amerika er mere virksomme for sandheden s og religionens udbredelse og fremme end noget land eller folk paa jorden. Amerika udsender og opholder flere missionærer baade inden og udenlands end hele Europa tilsammenlagt. Og hvad er vel aarsagen hertil andet end den frihedsaand, som er saa nødvendig i alle valg og i alle forretninger; dog fornemmelig i de religiøse sager.

Naar man med frit valg antager sig en sag saa ædel og i sig selv saa elskværdig, hvormed man forsikrer sig samvittighedens aprobation og Guds ynde, og dette ikke af tvang, men af eget valg, saa er der en fynd og en kraft, som hverken snart udtrættes og ei heller lettelig overvindes.

Ak, naar skal vort elskede gamle Norge opstaa og ved at gaa igjennem lutrelsens ild fremkomme i politisk, borgerlig og religiøs frihed ligesom morgensolens skinnende straaler, der fremskrider til middagens fulde og herlige glans.

Af mangel paa rum kan vi ei for denne gang indlade os paa nogen fuldstændig forklaring over de mange sekter i særdeleshed, men som sagt kun tage en overfladisk glans af samme, haabende at I med taalmodighed vil vente til vor næste skrivelse, hvori vi agter at overveie og forklare enhver sekt for sig selv, og saaledes kundgjøre Eder, hvad grunden er til de mange forskjellige afdelinger, som eksisterer i de vigtigste affærer.

Paa selskabets vegne,
Anders Nielsen (Brække),
Ivar Larsen (Bøe),
Endre Nielsen (Tesdal).

Til hr. Organist og kirkesanger David L. Lemme og Lars N. Nesheim.

P. S. Efterdi her gives anledning, saa vil jeg melde nogle faa ord om vor tilstand og levemaade. Jeg fremsender herved min glade hilsen til fader og min kones paarørende paa Brække, at vi alle er ved en god helse og sundhed til denne tid. Vi fik os et pigebarn den 16de november sidstleden. Det blev i daaben kaldt Marthe Lovise Andrews. Min kone stod meget godt over sengeleiet. Hun længes meget efter at faa skrivelse fra sine søskender, fordi vi har ikke havt nogen underretning fra dem ide 2 sidste aar.

Anders N. Brekke.

Urolighederne over Californias guldminer er forbausende, omendskjønt at der i New York ligger fra 60 til 70 skibe seilklare for at afgaa til California, saa blev dog alle passagerpladsene optagne i ringere tid end en uge. Desuagtet er her i de vestre stater en mængde, som vil reise over land. Det er dog uden tvil en farlig og meget møisommelig reise formedels den uhyre længde, og

energetic for truth and propagation and advancement than any country or people on earth. America sends forth and maintains more missionaries both domestically and to foreign countries than all of Europe combined. And what is the reason other than the spirit of freedom that is so necessary in all choice and all business; principally in religious matters.

When people with free will assume a matter as noble and in itself so obliging that a person guarantees his conscience's approbation and God's favor, and this not through coercion but through one's own choice so it is a vigor and a strength that doesn't soon retire nor is easily conquered.

Ach, when shall our dear old Norway come into existence by going through a fire of purification come forth in political, civil and religious freedom like the beams of the morning sun, that progress to noontime's full and grand brilliance.

Because of lack of space you won't get a complete explanation of the many sects in particular this time, but as said only a superficial glance at the same, hoping the you will, with tolerance, wait until our next letter in which we intend to explain each sect by themselves and thereby inform you about the basis for the many various divisions that exist in this important affair.

On behalf of the Society,
Anders Nielsen (Brække),
Ivar Larsen (Bøe),
Endre Nielsen (Tesdal).

To Mr. Organist and precentor David L. Lemme and Lars N. Nesheim.

P. S. Inasmuch as here is the opportunity then I want to tell a few words about our situation and lifestyle. I'm sending a happy greeting to father and my wife's relatives at Brække, that we have all been in good health and vigor until this time. We had a little girl last November 16, by baptism she was named Marthe Louise Andrews. My wife tolerated the confinement quite well. She is very anxious to get a letter from her siblings because she has no information in the last two years.

Anders N. Brekke

Excitement about California's gold mines is overwhelming, even in New York where there are 60 to 70 ships ready to sail to California, and all the passenger places were taken in less than a week. Although there are here in the western states a great number who would travel over land it is, without doubt, a dangerous and very troublesome trip of enormous distance and partly because

dels fordi at en mængde røvere streifer om kring i fjeldet Cordillas, det er bjergkjeden Andes, som her kaldes Rocky Mountain, der adskiller de Forenede Stater og California.

Underskrift.

Fra indianerkrigen i 1862

En af de forfærdeligste begivenheder i den norsk-amerikanske nybyggersaga var indianer-oprøret i 1862, i hvilket et stort antal nybyggere, hvoriblandt mange vossinger, mistet livet. Adskilligt har været fortalt om disse uhyggelige tildragelser, men ikke alt synes at stemme overens, og det hele er vel heller ikke fortalt.

Den hændelse, som især gik udover vossingerne fandt sted i Jackson County, Minn. Ikke mindre end 13—14 personer mistede der livet for indianerhaand. Vi blev mindet om dette baade forrige aar paa vossestevnet i Fergus Falls og paa hundreaarsfesten i Tvillingbyerne i sommer, idet en vossing, der som gut spillede en helterolle ved omhandlede anledning, var tilstede paa vore stevner. Denne var Ole F. Førde, der selv blev saaret, og hvis far fandt sin død ved rødhudernes overfald. Vi fik da høre de nærmere omstændigheder om dette fra første haand. Og hvad han havde glemt eller ikke vidste, er vi saa heldige at have paalidelig beretning om fra andet hold.

Først skal vi da fortælle lidt om de nybyggere fra Voss, som satte sig til i dette, den gang saakaldte vilde vesten, som Jackson County da var, og vi vil begynde med Førdefamilien.

Ole F. Førde, som vi traf paa vore stevner, var født i Evanger, Voss, i 1851. Hans forældre var Ole O. Fyre (her Førde) født omtrent 1819 og hustru Martha Olsdtr., f. Bolstad. De havde ogsaa en anden søn, Ole O., saa Ole-navnet var fuldt hævdet i familien. Moderen døde tidlig og faderen blev gjengift med Kari Nilsdtr. Horveid. I 1858 drog familien til Amerika og slog sig først til i Big Canoe-settlementet, Winnesheik County, Iowa.

Til Big Canoe kom ogsaa Knut Mestad og hustru Brita, samt Nils K. Ekse og hustru Brytva, f. Mestad og Nils's broder Johannes K. Ekse. Om alle disse kom til Amerika samtidig med Førdefamilien er uvist. Nils Ekse døde kort efter ankomsten til Big Canoe, og hans enke, Brytva, blev gjengift med hans broder Johannes Ekse.

Lars L. Furunæs og hustru Anna kom ogsaa til Big Canoe og de maa regnes blandt vossingerne, da Stamnæs sogn, hvorfra de var, hørte

a number of outlaws roamed around in the Cordilla Mountains, which are part of the Andes Mountain chain, that are called Rocky Mountains here, and divide the United States from California.

Signature

From the Indian war in 1862

One of the most terrible happenings in the Norwegian American pioneer saga was the Indian uprising in 1862, in which a large number of pioneers, among them many vossings, lost their lives. A good deal has been said about these horrible events, but all doesn't agree generally and probably all hasn't ever been told.

The event especially involved the vossings that were in Jackson County, MN. No fewer than 13-14 people lost their lives at the hands of the Indians. We were reminded of this both last year at the Vosselag annual meeting (stevne) in Fergus Falls and at the centennial in the Twin Cities this summer, because a vossing, who, as a boy, had played the role of a hero dealing with these events, was present at our convention. This was Ole F. Førde, who himself was wounded and whose father met his death in the Indian attack. We will be able to hear about the particular circumstances at first hand. Whatever he has forgotten, we are lucky enough to have reliable accounts from other sources. First, we shall tell a little about the pioneers from Voss, who settled in this, the so-called “Wild West”, as Jackson County then was, and we will start with the Førde family.

Ole F. Førde, whom we met at our conve0ntion, was born in Evanger, Voss, in 1851. His parents were Ole O. Fyre (here Førde) born about 1819 and his wife Martha Olsdatter, neé Bolstad. They also had another son, Ole O., so the Ole name was used a lot in the family. The mother died early and the father remarried with Kari Nilsdatter Horveid. In 1858, the family went to America and settled first in the Big Canoe-settlement, Winneshiek County, IA.

Knut Mestad came to Big Canoe with his wife, Brita, as well as Nils K. Ekse and wife, Brytva, neé Mestad and Nils's brother Johannes K. Ekse. Whether all these came to America simultaneously is not known. Nils Ekse died shortly after his arrival in Big Canoe, and his widow, Brytva, married for a second time to his brother, Johannes Ekse.

Lars L. Furunæs and his wife Anna also came to Big Canoe and they must be reckoned among the vossings because Stamnæs parish, from where they came, belonged to Voss until the 60’s..

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

til Voss op imod '60 aarene. Endvidere findes det, at Lars Hjørnevik og hustru var der, tillige Lars Lee, en svoger af Førde, d. æ. og Knut N. Borge, eller som han oftest kaldtes, Knut Langeland. Han var født paa Borge i Haus herred, men begge forældrene var fra Voss. Hans hustru Anna Knutsdtr., f. Bjørgo, var en søster af K. Bjørgo, d. æ. og M. Langelands hustru, Gjertrud, i Big Canoe.

Alle de ovennævnte drog til Jackson County og bosatte sig i Belmont Township, nær Des Moines River. Ole Førde med familie, hustru og 4 børn, reiste dertil i 1859. (En søn, Nils, var født der). Han kjøbte en "claim" land af en anden person. Det laa lige ved elven. Knut Mestad og hustru fulgte vistnok med Førde. De bosatte sig et kort stykke fra ham.

Knut Langeland drog derhen i 1860. Han havde hustru og 7 børn. Der var mange andre i samme følge. Der fortelles, at der ikke var mindre end 8 vogne i laget. Om Ekse, Furunæs, Hjørnevik og Lee var med da, eller de var ankomne før, er uvist. Alle bosatte sig et kortere eller længere stykke fra hinanden i en ca. 3 mils omkreds. Førde, Mestad, Ekse og Furunæs maa have boet nærmest hinanden at dømme efter, hvad der senere fulgte.

Borgerkrigen begyndte i 1861 og de krigsdygtige unge mandskaber sendtes til Syden. Indianerne blev da dristige. Hvad der foraarsagede at de brød ud i aabent oprør er vel ikke saa ganske klart. Nok er det, at en bande af dem overfaldt og dræbte endel nybyggere ved Acton, Minn., den 17de august 1862, og den 20de s. m. blev et andet overfald gjort ved New Ulm, en 50—60 mil nord for Jackson settlementet. Rygtet herom naaede dertil snart, men nogen sikker besked havdes ikke. Om torsdagen den 21de kom endel nybyggere sammen til raadslagning, og man besluttede at sende en mand afsted mod New Ulm for at speide og udfinde, hvad der var hændt. En mand paatog sig dette, og der udbetaltes ham 28 dollars for arbeidet. Manden reiste, men man hørte aldrig mere fra ham. Man besluttede ogsaa at bo flere isammen. I Førdes omkreds skulde man samles hos ham i tilfælde af, at indianerne viste sig.

Saa kom søndagen den 24de august, som blev en skjæbnesvanger dag i settlementet. Om natten forud var der 4 familier samlet i Førdes hus. Det var Knut Mestad og hustru, Johannes Ekse med hustru og 5 børn, Lars Furunæs med hustru og barn foruden Førdes egen familie, ham selv med hustru og 5 børn. Om morgenen reiste nogle for at se til sine kreaturer, saaledes Knut Mestad og hustru og vistnok ogsaa Lars Furunæs. Kort efter ankom en flok indianere. De havde da allerede gjæstet Knut Langelands hjem, som vi skal se. Ole Førde, d. æ. gik, uden at ane rødhudernes nærværelse, hen til

It is discovered further, that Lars Hjørnevik and his wife were there as well as Lars Lee, a brother-in-law of Førde, the elder, and Knut N. Borge or he who is most often called Knut Langeland. He was born at Borge in Haus Township, but both parents were from Voss. His wife Anna Knutsdatter, neé. Bjørgo was a sister of K. Bjørgo, the elder and M. Langeland's wife, Gjertrud, in Big Canoe

All of the above went to Jackson County and settled in Belmont Township, near the Des Moines River. Ole Førde and his family, wife and four children, went there in 1859. (One son, Nils, was born there). He bought some "claimed" land. It lay next to the river. Knut Mestad and his wife evidently accompanied Førde. They settled a short distance from him.

Knut Langeland went there in 1860. He had his wife and seven children. There were many others in the same party. It is said that there were no less than eight wagons in the train. Whether Ekse, Furunæs, Hjørnevik and Lee were along then or had come before is unknown. Everyone settled a short or longer distance from each other in about a three mile radius. Førde, Mestad, Ekse and Furunæs must have lived closest together by judging what followed.

The Civil War started in 1861 and the militarily competent young men were sent to the South. The Indians then became impudent. What caused them to break out in open uprising isn't completely clear. Enough said, that a band of them attacked and killed several pioneers at Acton, MN, August 17, 1862, and on the 20th of the same month another attack was made at New Ulm, about fifty or sixty miles north of the Jackson settlement. Rumors soon reached them, but they had no accurate message. On Thursday, the 21st, a number of pioneers met for a council and it was decided to send a man away to New Ulm to scout and to learn what had happened. A man accepted the assignment, and they paid him 28 dollars for the job. The man went, but they never heard more from him. They then decided to live together temporarily. In Førde's area people were to assemble at his place in case the Indians appeared.

Then came Sunday the 24th of August, which became a fateful day for the settlement. On the previous evening, four families had gathered at Førde's house. That was Knut Mestad and his wife, Johannes Ekse with his wife and 5 children, Lars Furunæs with his wife and children besides Førde's own family, himself with a wife and five children. In the morning some went to do chores for their animals, including Knut Mestad and his wife and evidently Lars Furunæs. Shortly thereafter a collection of Indians came. They had already been to Knut Langeland's home, as we shall see. Ole Førde, the elder went, without suspecting the proximity of the

grisestien. De fik disse øie paa ham og skjød ham ned. Det viste sig, at han havde faaet fem kuglesaar. Saa blev huset omringet. Om dette var der et gjerde og endel af indianerne stillede sig op ved dette. I huset var der 2 døre. Tillige var der en kjælder med nedgang gjennem en luge i stuegulvet. Der var ogsaa et sperreloft, hvortil der førte en trappe.

Udenfor huset stod en vogn med paalæsset flyttegods. Man havde nemlig besluttet at reise derfra, saasnart man hørte noget sikkert om indianer-opstanden. Paa vognen var ogsaa en flaske brændevin. Endel af rødhuderne reiste hen og undersøgte vognen. De fandt flasken og gjorde sig tilgode af dens indhold. Dette gav dem, som var i stuen, lidt tid til at ordne sig. Kvinderne med de mange børn tog sin tilflugt til kjelderen, Johannes Ekse, den eneste voksne mand derinde, tog stilling ved den ene dør og den 11—12 aarige gut, Ole F. Førde, stillede sig ved den anden. I stuen var der en 4—5 geværer, som var udleveret af regjeringen for den saakaldte "home guard" (borgerbevæbning). Ole Førde foreslog at de skulde skyde paa indianerne; men Ekse troede ikke, at det vilde nytte noget. Det vilde bare gjøre dem mere barbariske, mente han. Man maatte ogsaa have gjort flere hul i væggene. Det blev da intet af.

Da de øvrige var komne ned i kjælderen begyndte barnet til Anna Furunæs at skrige, og det var uraad at faa det til at tie. Anna sagde da, at hun fik gaa op igjen med det for ikke at røbe de andre, og det gjorde hun. Barnet tiede, da de kom op, og hun forsøgte at gaa ned igjen, ialfald en gang om ikke to, mente Førde. Men det blev det samme. Saasnart de kom i kjælderen begyndte barnet at skrige og da indianerne forberedte sig til at gaa mod døren, forblev hun oppe i stuen. Over lugen blev der slængt en straamadras og det var maaske hun som gjorde det.

Da brændevinsflasken var tømt, gjorde indianerne sig istand til at gaa paa døren. En 4—5 stykker, mente Førde, stillede sig bag hinanden og satte hænderne mod hinandens skuldre og den forreste mod døren. Ved stødet af dem gik døren op, og de styrtede ind. Johannes Ekse, som stod indenfor, sprang da op trappen til sperreloftet Han blev skudt der. Anna Furunæs fandt ogsaa sin død, sandsynligvis skudt; men hendes barn blev ladt ifred. Ole F. Førde løb ud bagdøren, da han saa Ekse springe op trappen. Flere indianere stod langs gjærdet udenfor, sagde han. I gjærdet var en liden aabning, som de pleiede at gaa igjennem, naar de hentede vand. Igjennem dette løb han uden stans og henover stien, som førte til en kilde i elveskraaningen. Indianerne syntes ikke straks at fatte, hvorledes han kom igjennem, og det tog lidt tid før nogen satte efter ham. Da han nærmede sig kanten af elveskraaningen var der en som skjød. Kuglen traf

redskins, went to his pigpen. They spied him and shot him down. It later was revealed that he had received five bullet wounds. The house was soon surrounded. Around the house was a fence and several of the Indians positioned themselves by this. There were two doors to the house. Additionally, there was a cellar with access through a trap door in the living room floor. There also was a raftered loft, reached by a stair.

A wagon stood outside the house loaded with moving goods. People had planned to move away as soon as they heard something certain about the uprising. There was also a bottle of whiskey on the wagon. A number of Indians searched the wagon. They found the bottle and made good with the contents. This gave the people in the house some time to prepare. The women with the many children fled to the cellar, Johannes Ekse, the only adult male inside, positioned himself at one door and the 11-12 year-old boy, Ole F. Førde, placed himself at the other. There were about 4-5 guns in the house, that had been distributed by the government for a so-called "home guard" (Civil Armament). Ole Førde suggested that they should fire at the Indians; but Ekse thought not, that it would be of no use. It would merely be barbaric, he thought. There were also several openings in the walls. They were never used.

When the rest had made it to the cellar, a child of Anna Furunæs began crying, and there seemed no way to get her to quit. Anna then said that she would have to go up again so it wouldn't summon the others, and that she did. The child stopped screaming so she tried to go back down, once if not twice, said Førde. Nevertheless, it was just the same. As soon as they reached the cellar the child started to scream and when the Indians started to breach the door, she stayed up in the living room. There was a straw mattress thrown over the trap door and she probably did it.

When the whiskey bottle was empty, the Indians prepared to go at the door. Four or five of them positioned themselves back of each other, their hands pushing against the shoulders of the other and the foremost one against the door. With the push, the door flew open and they plunged in. Johannes Ekse, who was standing inside hurried up to the loft. He was shot there. Anna Furunæs also died, probably from a gun shot wound; but her child was left alone. Ole F. Førde ran out the back door when he saw Ekse go up the ladder. Several Indians were standing by the fence outside, he said. There was a little hole in the fence that they used to go through when they fetched water. Without stopping, he ran through this and down the path that led to the spring in the riverbank. The Indians didn't immediately perceive how he had gotten through so there was a short interval before they pursued him. When he neared the edge of the bank there was one who shot. The bullet hit him in the right elbow and it

ham i høire albue og knuste albubenet m. m. Han vendte sig og saa da at en som ikke var langt bag ham holdt paa at lade børsen igjen. Armen smertede og blødte skrekkelig, men han kom sig dog uden stans over bakkekanten. Der kastede han sig ned lige ved stien, og straks efter for indianeren forbi ham. Havde han ikke trukket benene til sig itide, saa havde han berørt dem, mente Førde; saa nær var han. Indianeren glante henimod elvekanten langs stien, som laa bortover skraaningen, og anede nok ikke, at han var saa nær. Ole kom sig da bortover i modsat retning og kom ud af syne. Ad en lang omvei søgte han saa at vinde frem til Mestads hjem for at underrette dem. Men da han kom der, var Mestad og hustru allerede reist tilbage til hans eget hjem. De var gaaet sin skjæbne imøde og var skudt paa veien, som det senere viste sig. Ole gav sig da ikke lang tid der; men satte afsted til en farm, hvor der skulde være opbyggelse om søndagen. Mandens navn var Taraldson, troede han (vistnok Holsteins). Derhen var omtrent 3 mil og farmen var paa den anden side af elven. Det var vanskelig at finde et vadested, og han maatte atter gjøre en lang krog paa veien. Han vandt dog endelig frem og kom der netop som man skulde til at synge. Han hørte dem sige nummeret paa salmen. Da saa konen ham komme og sagde det til de andre. Hun mærkede, at hans arm var blodig og omvundet. Der blev da et øiebliks stilhed, til han kom ind og prøvede at fortælle, at indianerne var paa farten. En kone greb ham tankeløst i den saarede arm for at se, hvad den manglede. Hun fik en blodstraale over sig, og et smertesudbrud af Ole gav dem nok forstaaelsen af, hvad det gjaldt. Nu blev der bestyrtelse. Alle sprang til sine kjøregreier for at komme sig bort det snareste de kunde. Endel drog først til sine hjem; men ingen turde stanse mere end høist paakrævet. Man stevnede til Spirit Lake, 26 mil i syd, og enhver syntes nu bare at tænke paa sig selv og sine. Der var ingen som nu mere fandt det paakrævet at bekymre sig endog for deres redningsmand Ole Førde. Først efterat man var komne langt paa vei sydover og ikke saa ham igjen, blev der spurgt efter ham. Han var nemlig blit liggende igjen paa veien og magtede ikke at komme videre. Nogen drog da tilbage for at se efter ham, og de fandt ham efter en stunds søgen. I selskabet var en person som forstod sig lidt paa at forbinde saar. Han skulde være en rømt soldat, sagdes der. Han forbandt nu Oles arm. For dette maatte hans mor siden betale 10 dollars. De kom da alle i behold til Spirit Lake, hvor man fandt beskyttelse.

Nu er det at fortælle, hvad der hændte de andre i Førdes hus og naboskab.

Indianerne gav sig først ikke lange stunder paa hvert sted, men drog skyndsomt fra nybygge til nybygge myrdende, hvad de traf paa i farten. Senere

smashed the elbow bone. He turned and saw an Indian not far behind, re-loading his gun. The arm hurt and was bleeding frightfully; without stopping, he got over the river bank. He threw himself down by the path and soon after the Indian went by him. If he hadn't drawn his legs in in time, he would have stumbled over him, stated Førde; he was that close. The Indian looked intently along the path on the river bank and didn't realize he was so close. Ole crawled over in the opposite direction and got out of sight. By a long alternate route, he tried to reach Mestad's house so he could inform them. But when he got there, Mestad and his wife had already tried to go home but fate was against them and they were shot on the way, as was shown later. Ole didn't waste much time there but took off for a farm where there was to be a revival meeting on Sunday. The man's name was Taraldson, he thought (evidently Holstein's). It was about 3 miles away, on the other side of the river. It was difficult to find a ford and he again had to make a detour. He finally got there just as they were about to sing. He heard them announce the number of the hymn. Then a woman saw him and told the others. She noticed that his arm was bloody and that he had been wounded. There was a moment of silence, until he entered and tried to tell what had happened, that the Indians were on the warpath. A housewife thoughtlessly grabbed his arm to see what was wrong. She was sprayed with blood and Ole gave a cry of pain, which made them understand what had happened. Now there was action. They all went out to their wagons in order to get away as fast as they could. Some went to their homes first; but no one dared stop longer than was really necessary. The people assembled at Spirit Lake, 26 miles to the south and each seemed only to be trying to save themselves and their families. No one seemed to be concerned for their succor boy, Ole Førde. Only after they were a long ways on the road southward and they didn't see him again, did they ask about him. He, meanwhile, had fallen on the wayside and wasn't able to go any further. Several went back to look for him and they found him after an hour's search. In the group was a person who knew a little about binding wounds, he was said to be an AWOL soldier, they said. He wrapped up Ole's arm. His mother had to pay him ten dollars for this later. They all got to Spirit Lake intact, where people found protection.

Now it is to tell about what happened to the others in Førde's house and neighborhood.

The Indians didn't spend very long at each place but hastened from pioneer to pioneer murdering any

kom de tilbage for at plyndre og lemlæste. Fra Ferdes hjem drog de ogsaa snart uden at have opdaget kjælderen. Sandsynligvis har de faaet øie paa Mestadfolket og Lars Furunæs og sat efter dem. Saa drog de vistnok til Østerdølen Knut Slaabakkens hjem. Der var Knuts søn, Anders, og broder Mikkel hjemme. Mikkel blev skudt og døde. Paa Anders blev der ogsaa skudt. Desuden fik han et slag i hovedet og sluttelig et knivstik, og efterladt som død, men han kom til sig igjen, kravlede hen i stalden og lagde sig. Der blev han funden 3 dage senere. Hvad tid Lars Hjørnevigs hjem blev hjemsøgt er uvist. Nok er det at baade han og konen fandt sin død der. Lars Lee kom sig undaf til Spirit Lake.

Da de i Førdes kjælder fandt at alt var stilnet af omkring huset, steg de op, fandt i en fart endel madvarer, nogle penge, som var i huset og drog saa hen i en maisager for at gjemme sig bedre. Da de kom ud af huset, kom Knut Langelands 8-aarige datter, Martha, derhen. Som nævnt foran, havde rødhuderne været i hans hjem først og havde voldt et grueligt hus. Langelands hustru og 4 børn var dræbte. De største var skudt, de mindre slængt i væggen. To til var efterladte som døde. Knut selv var ude paa marken efter kreaturerne. Han hørte skydningen og ilede hjem. Da han kom der var indianerne borte. Han fandt liv i de to af børnene, tog en under hver arm og drog afsted til Spirit Lake. Det ene barn døde paa veien, men det andet kom sig. Den datter som kom til Førdes hus, havde gjemt sig i maisageren. En anden søster havde været med hende, men hun ilede hjem, da indianerne kom og hun blev dræbt. Da indianerne var dragne bort, søgte hun over til Førdes hus, hvor det var aftalt, at man skulde samles. Hun blev da med dem, som kom op af kjælderen. Snart efter at de var komne over i ageren kom rødhuderne tilbage. De døde blev da mishandlet og andet hærværk gjort. Man kunde fra ageren se deres adfærd. Kjælderen blev ogsaa da fundet, og ned i den puttede de nogle smaagrise, blev det fortalt.

Folkene i ageren blev liggende til mørket kom. Saa skulde de da forsøge at finde frem til Spirit Lake. Det blev en besværlig vandring — elleve børn og to kvinder. Anna Furunæs's barn havde de nok ikke kunnet tage med eller troet dødt. Det fandtes 3 dage senere ved siden af moderen, men endnu i live. De var paa vandring hele natten, og da det lysnede gjæmte de sig i det høie græs til mørket kom igjen om kvelden, saa tog de afsted igjen. Det gik sent. Deres mad slap op, og tørsten plagede. For at faa lidt vand tog en kone sit skjørt (nogen siger et lagen) og drog det i det duggede græs, hvorpaa hun vred det over et spand. De kom nok ogsaa paa vildspor. Enden paa vandringen var, at de en morgen traf soldater, men var da saa forskræmte, at de først troede

they encountered. Later, they returned for plunder and mutilation. They left Førde's house without having discovered the dugout cellar. They may have spied the Mestad people and Lars Furunæs and set after them. They evidently went to the Østerdaler Knut Slaabakken's house. Knut's son, Anders, and his brother Mikkel were home. Mikkel was shot and killed. Anders was also shot. In addition, he was hit in the head and finally stabbed and left for dead. But he recovered enough to crawl to the stable and lie down. He was found three days later. It is not known when Lars Hjørnevik's house was ravaged. Enough to say that both he and his wife met their deaths there. Lars Lee escaped to Spirit Lake.

When those in Førde's cellar noticed that all was quiet in the house, they climbed up and hurriedly found some food and some money that was in the house and went to a cornfield in order to better hide. As they were coming out of the house, Knut Langeland's 8 year-old daughter, Martha, arrived. As mentioned before, the redskins had been to his house and had created a horrible scene. Langeland's wife and four children had been killed. The biggest had been shot, the smaller ones slung against the wall. Two more had been left for dead. Knut, himself, had been out in the fields after cattle. He heard the shooting and hurried home. When he got there, the Indians had gone. He discovered that two of the children were still alive; he took one under each arm and started for Spirit Lake. One child died during the journey but the other recovered. The daughter who came to Førde's house had hidden in a cornfield. Another sister had been with her, but hurried home when the Indians came, and she was killed. When the Indians had gone away, she tried to reach Førde's house where they had been told to meet. Thus she was united with those who came up out of the cellar. Soon after they made it to the cornfield, the Indians returned. The dead were then mutilated and other vandalism done. From the field, they could see their departure. The cellar also had been discovered and some little pigs had been put down there.

The people in the field lay low until dark. Then they attempted to go to Spirit Lake. It was a difficult journey — eleven children and two women. Anna Furunæs's children were not taken along because they were thought dead. They were found three days later beside their mother, but still alive. They wandered all night long and when it began to dawn, they hid in some tall grass until darkness came again, and then they set off again. It was slow. Their food ran out and thirst tormented them. In order to get a little water, one woman took her skirt and drew it in the dewy grass (some say apocryphal), then wrung it out over a pail. They, of course, lost their way. The hike came to an end one morning, when they

det var rødhuder. Tilslut fandt de dog at det var hjælpere og blev saa tagne til Spirit Lake. Førde mente, at dette var onsdags morgen. Andre har sagt tirsdags morgen.

I Spirit Lake skulde en doktor se til Ole Førdes arm. Han raadede til at armen skulde amputeres, men dette vilde moderen til al lykke ikke. De reiste ganske snart med andre, som overlevede blodbadet, tilbake til Big Canoe. I Decorah fik Førdes arm tilsyn af doktor Billington og den blev bra igjen omend aldrig rigtig sterk. Moderen, Kari Førde, vilde ikke tilbage til ulykkesfarmen i Jackson County og solgte den til en Slaabakken for 150 dollars. En anden modgang hændte dem idet Ole Førde d. æ. før sin død havde laant 800 dollars til en mand ved navn Carter. Hverken mand en eller pengene fik de senere rede paa.

Ole F. Førde blev i 1873 gift med Betzy Nilsdatr. Gilderhus. Han tog sig først et "homestead" og drev som jordbruger, siden har han været beskjæftiget ved Great Northern jernbanen, og bor nu i Wyndmere, N. Dak. Han har 7 børn: Martha, Ragnhild, Nellie, Albert, Seward, Oscar og Albin.

Om Knut Langeland er det at fortælle, at han saasnart han havde bragt sin datter til Spirit Lake, tog afsted med en trop soldater tilbage for at se om nogen var ilive og for at begrave de døde. Siden kom han igjen til Big Canoe settlementet og var der til i 1870 aarene, da han flyttede til Watouwan County, Minn., hvor han forblev til sin død og boede hos datteren Julia — den han bar til Spirit Lake. Hun overvandt aldrig rigtig det slag, hun fik af rødhuderne. Datteren Martha blev gift med en Sivertson og har boet i Westbrook, Minn. Hun har 6 børn.

Furunæs's barn vokste op hos Jacob Ekse i Big Canoe, og har senere boet ved Black-hammer, Spring Grove, Minn. De to kvinder, som var med sine børn i kjælderen, holdt det altid som en Guds tilskikkelse, at dette barn ikke vilde være iro i kjælderen og derved frelste alle de andre. K. A. R.

Endnu en borgerkrigsveteran

Jacob Larson (Øie) ved Fertile, Minn., var 85 aar den 12te juli sidstleden. Han er en af dem som fik se baade indianerkrig i Nordvesten og anden krig i Syden. Indianerkrigen blev kort, men desto længere blev den andre. Jacob Larson var født paa gaarden Øie i Bergsdalen, Evanger, den 12te juli 1840. Kom til Amerika i 1861 og slog sig først til i Dodge County, Minn., hvor broderen Filip Øie og søsteren, Jacob Thoes' hustru, boede. I 1862 hvervede han sig i 10de Minnesota

encountered some soldiers, but they were so frightened, they thought them redskins. At last, they recognized them as helpers and they were taken to Spirit Lake. Førde thought that was on Wednesday morning. Others say Thursday morning.

In Spirit Lake, a doctor was going to care for Ole's Førde's arm. He recommended that the arm be amputated, but the mother didn't like this. They soon went with the others, who had survived the bloodbath, back to Big Canoe. In Decorah, Førde's arm got attention by Doctor Billington and it healed but never regained its strength. The mother, Kari Førde, refused to go back to the fateful farm in Jackson County and sold it to a Slaabakken for 150 dollars. Another setback occurred in that Ole Førde, the elder, before his death had lent 800 dollars to a man named Carter. We have no account of the man nor the money.

Ole F. Førde married Betzy Nilsdatter Gilderhus in 1873. He first took a "homestead" and farmed it, and then he was employed by Great Northern Railroad and now lives in Wyndmere, ND. He has seven children: Martha, Ragnhild, Nellie, Albert, Seward, Oscar and Albin.

We can tell about Knut Langeland, that he, as soon as he had brought his daughter to Spirit Lake, took off with a troop of soldiers back to see if anyone remained alive and to bury the dead. Since, he came back to Big Canoe settlement and stayed there until the 1870's, when he moved to Watonwan County, MN, where he lived the rest of his life with his daughter, Julia — the one he had carried to Spirit Lake. He never overcame the shock he got at the hands of the redskins. His daughter, Martha, married a Sivertson and lived in Westbrook, MN. She had six children.

Furunæs's children grew up with Jacob Ekse in Big Canoe and later lived with Black-hammer, Spring Grove, MN. The two women, who were in the cellar with their children, maintained always as God's decree that that child wouldn't be quiet in the cellar and thereby saved the others. K. A. R.

Yet another Civil War veteran

Jacob Larson (Øie) at Fertile, MN, was 85 years on last July 12. He is one of them who saw both the Indian war in the Northwest and the other war in the South. The Indian war was short, but the other much longer. Jacob Larson was born on the Øie farm in Bergsdalen, Evanger, July 12, 1840. he emigrated to America in 1861 and first settled in Dodge County, MN, where his brother Filip Øie and sister, Jacob Thoe's wife lived. In 1862, he volunteered in the 10th Minnesota Regiment for military duty in the war..

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Regiment til krigstjeneste. Han tjente under general Smith med general Thomas som divisions-kommandør. Først blev han med andre i 1863 sendt mod indianerne, men blev snart forflyttet til Syden. Der var han med i slagene ved Big Mound og Strong Lake i juli 1863, ved Tupelo, Mississippi, den 13de og 14de juli 1864, Nashville, Tenn., den 15—16de december samme aar og ved Spanish Ford, Alabama, fra 27de mars til 8de april 1865. I sidstnævnte slag var han nær paa at bli skudt, da en kugle gik gjennem hans uniform. Ellers slap han uskadt fra hele krigen.

Efter krigens slut i 1865 reiste han tilbage til Dodge County. Der blev han i 1867 gift med Brita Flete fra Vik i Sogn, og satte sig til som farmer. I 1882 flyttede han til Garfield Township, Polk County, Minn., og tog en "claim" land. Paa denne boede han til for 2 aar siden, da han flyttede ind i byen Fertile.

Vossinger i verdenskrigen

John Herheim, nu i Madison, var med ved hovedkvarteret for madforsyningen i Frankrig og var der omkring 9 maaneder. Han er født paa pladsen "Traaen" under gaarden Herheim, Vossestranden, den 6te januar 1889, af forældrene Ole Sjurson, f. Skjerheim og Martha Kolbeinsdtr., f. Herheim. I 1810 udvandrede han til Amerika og kom til Madison, Wis., i hvis nærhed han havde flere slægtninger. Her begyndte han med jordarbeide, især dyrkning af tobak. Senere tog han fat paa cementarbeide, hvormed han drev, da han den 14de mai 1918 blev indkaldt til krigstjeneste. Han blev først beordret til East Lansing Agricultural College, Mich., hvor han var i 2 maaneder beskjæftiget med kjøring og reparation af automobiler. Saa var han 1½ maaned i Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Florida, beskjæftiget med madlavhing; reiste saa til Camp Merrett, N. Y., og tog derfra med transportskib den 1ste september 1918 over havet til Liverpool, England, saa til South Hampton og over kanalen til Havre i Frankrig. I Chawmont var general hovedkvarteret (The quartermaster general Headquarters) og han blev nu beordret til dette. Der var han i 9 maaneder. I syv af disse var han beskjæftiget som bager. Tilbageturen gik over Paris til Marseilles, hvor de gik ombord i et transportskib til Amerika. De landede i New York den 9de juli 1919. Den 17de blev han af mønstret paa en plads ved Michell og reiste til De Forest, Wis., hvor han atter tog fat paa cementarbeide, hvormed han siden har drevet. Den 28de februar 1920 indgik han i ægteskab med Josephine Sherven af Madison, og har nu 2 børn:

He served under General Smith with General Thomas as division commander. First, he was sent with others against the Indians, but soon they were transferred to the South. There he was in the battles at Big Mound and Strong Lake in July 1863, at Tupelo, Mississippi, the 13th and 14th of July 1864, Nashville, Tenn., the 15—16th December the same year and at Spanish Ford, Alabama, from 27th of March until the 8th of April 1865. In the last battle, he was nearly shot when a projectile went through his uniform. Otherwise, he was not wounded through the entire war.

At the end of the war, he went back to Dodge County. He got married with Brita Flete from Vik i Sogn and started farming. In 1882, he moved to Garfield Township, Polk County, MN and took out a "claim" on some land. He lived on this until two years ago, when he moved into town at Fertile.

Vossings in the World War

John Herheim, now in Madison, was with the headquarters of food service in France about nine months. He was born at the "Traaen" place under the Herheim farm in Vossestranden, January 6, 1889, of the parents Ole Sjurson, neé Skjervheim and Martha Kolbeinsdatter, neé Herheim. In 1910 he emigrated to America and came to Madison, WI, in which vicinity he had several relatives, here he started working in fields, especially raising tobacco. Later he started with cement work, which he was still doing May 14, 1918 when he was drafted. He was ordered first to East Lansing Agricultural College, MI, where for two months he was busy repairing and driving automobiles. Then he was at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, FL for 1 1/2 months utilized for preparing food; went then to Camp Merrett, NY and then departed by transport ship on September 1, 1918 over the ocean for Liverpool, England, then to South Hampton and across the channel to Havre in France. The quartermaster general Headquarters was located in Chaumont and he was ordered there. He was there 9 months. For 7 of these, he was occupied as a baker. The return trip was via Paris to Marseilles where they boarded a transport ship to America. They landed in New York July 9, 1919. The 17th, he was demobilized at a place by Michell and went to Deforest, WI, where he started working with cement, which he has done since. He entered matrimony with Josephine Sherven of Madison on February 28, 1920 and they now have two children: Myrtle Marie and Obert Kenneth.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Myrtle Marie og Obert Kenneth.

— Om andre af vosseslegt i krigen kan vi kun nævne, at der var flere sønnesønner af Lars L. Nyre, Mondovi, Wis., i tjenesten. En søn efter Henrik Fadnes, Deerfield, Wis., var i Frankrig. Desuden var der 3 sønner af Lars L. og Laura Bratager, St. Paul, Minn., i tjenesten. En var over til Frankrig, en var i Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, og den tredie ved Universitetsleiren. St. Paul. Bratagers svigersøn, som er trønder, var ogsaa i Frankrig.

Vossebesøg

Flere personer af vosselaget var paa besøg i fædrebygden forleden sommer. Blandt dem kan vi nævne Lars A. Seim fra Decorah, Iowa, og dennes slegtning, hr. Skjeldal, samt Bryngel O. Berge af Chicago, Lars A. Kløve af Madison, Wis., Nils Mykkeltvedt af Tracy, Minn., og som andetsteds nævnt, exguvernør R. A. Nestos af Minot, N. Dak. Disse er alle fødte paa Voss. Endvidere var Arthur Johnson og William Nordheim fra Chicago der. De er fødte i Amerika, men er svært interesserede i sine fædres hjembygd.

Lars A. Kløve tog hele familien med sig. Han kjørte fra Madison til New York i sin auto, og det var en morsom tur, siger han. Og moro var det i Norge. I Oslo var han i flere dage hos sin bror før han kom til Voss. Hans forældre feirede sit guldbryllup i april maaned.

Gave til Voss Ungdomslag

Arthur Johnson fra Chicago er en af cheferne for The Johnson Chair Company der, og er søn efter A. P. Johnson, som grundlagde stolefabrikken. Han medbragte en gave til Voss ungdomslag. Det var en stol som foreningens formand skulde sidde i. Lagets styre fik i en fart istand en liden festlig tilstelning for giveren i et af værtshusene paa Vangen. Rømmegrød, dravle, spegekjød og krotakling blev serveret. Ungdomslagets formand takkede for den modtagne gave og fortalte om ungdoms-foreningens arbeide. L. Kindem talte om Johnsons æt paa Voss. Faderen var født paa Gjerdager, bedstefaderen paa Bøe i Tykkebygden. Johnson gav i en tale udtryk for hvor hyggeligt han fandt det

— About other vossing families in the war we only can name the several grandsons of Lars L. Nyre, Mondovi, WI, were in service. A son of Henrik Fadnes, Deerfield, WI was in France. In addition, the three sons of Lars L. and Laura Bratager, St. Paul, MN were in the military. One was over in France; one was at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, and the third at the University Camp, St. Paul. Bratager's son-in-law, from Trondelag was also in France.

Voss visits

Several people of Voss origin were in their birthplace last summer. Among them we can name Lars A. Seim from Decorah, Iowa, and his relative, Mr. Skjeldal, and Bryngel O. Berge of Chicago, Lars A. Kløve of Madison, WI, Nils Mykkeltvedt of Tracy, Minn., and as discussed elsewhere, ex-governor R. A. Nestos of Minot, ND. Further, Arthur Johnson and William Nordheim from Chicago were there. They were born in America, but are very interested in their parent's home town.

Lars A. Kløve took his entire family with him. He drove from Madison to New York in his car and that was a fun trip, he said. And it was fun in Norway, too. He was in Oslo for several days at his brother's before he came to Voss. His parents celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary in April.

Gift to Voss Youth Society

Arthur Johnson from Chicago is one of the bosses for The Johnson Chair Company there, and is a son of A. P. Johnson, who founded the chair factory. He brought a gift to the Voss Youth Society. It was a chair in which the organization's president should sit. The club's directors quickly arranged a little party for the donor in one of the restaurants at Vangen. Rømmegrøt, dravle, smoked, dried meat and krotakling were served. The Youth Society president thanked for the gift received and described the activities of the youth society. L. Kindem described Johnson's heritage from Voss. His father was born at Gjerdager and his grandfather at Bøe in Tykkebygden. Johnson talked expressing how pleasant he found it to visit

at besøge Voss. Hans fader havde ofte talt om sin fødebygd, sagde han, og det havde vakt hans interesse. Han havde ogsaa for 13 aar siden besøgt Voss. — Det var en særdeles hyggelig fest, berettes der. Paa sin tur var Johnson og frue lige til Nordkap og besøgte ellers Oslo, Stockholm og Kjøbenhavn.

Nestos's Vossetur og hjemkomst

Den 26de oktober kom exguvernør R. A. Nestos tilbage til sin hjemby, Minot, N. Dak., efter sin tur til Voss og andre steder i Europa, og det vil vist være en fornøielse for hans sambygdinger at se noget saavel om turen som hjemkomsten.

Som før nævnt afsluttede han sin foredragsreise i sydstaterne den 18de juli og efter et kort besøg i Minot drog han den Ste august afsted med skibet "Berengaria" over havet. Turen gjaldt først og fremst Voss, hvor hans mor endnu lever. Der ankom han i ugen omkring den 14de og reiste straks paa Nestaasstølen Øiasæt ved Hamlagrøvandet. Om lørdagen efter at have fisket og plukket ca. 10 liter multer reiste han først hjem til Nestaas, hvor broderen Olav bor, skrev han. Om søndagen var han paa Vangen. Mange kjendinger vilde hilse paa ham, skrives i "Hordaland, men han skulde om kvelden paa stølen igjen, saa det blev travelt. Paa stølen havde han det deiligt med multeplukning og fiske i de ca. 10 dage han var der, skrev han.

Søndags eftermiddag den 23de holdt han 2 foredrag i bedehuset "Nain" paa Vangen. I det første, der begyndte kl. 2 eftermiddag, talte han om forbudskampen i Amerika, og om kvelden kl. 8 om nordmændene i Amerika. Der var fuldt hus begge gange — omkring 800 personer. Endel maatte endog staa udenfor ved sidste foredrag.

Mellem foredragene havdes en festlig tilstelning for ham i Voss Afholdskafe. Det var Voss formandskab, som fik dette istand og omtrent 100 personer var tilstede. Ordfører og stortingsmand, N. J. Finne, bød alle velkomne og holdt talen for hædersgjæsten. Efter at Nestos havde svaret blev følgende vakre velkomstsang, forfattet af Anders Ullestad, sunget til tonen: "Der er en rigdom."

Velkomen heim til di fedrajord.
Velkomen her millom frender.
Du reiste ut ifraa far og mor,
fraa dine heimegrender.

Voss. His father had often talked about his birthplace, he said, and that had stimulated his interest. He had visited Voss 13 years before. — It was an especially pleasant party, it is reported. On his trip, Johnson and his wife went all the way to Nordkapp and visited beside Oslo, Stockholm and Copenhagen.

Nestos's Voss Trip and Homecoming

On October 26, ex-governor came back to his home in Minot, ND, after his trip to Voss and other places in Europe, and it will, no doubt, be of entertainment for his fellow vossings to read something about his trip as well as his homecoming.

As before stated, he completed his speaking tour in the southern states July 18 and after a short trip home to Minot, he left over the ocean on the ship "Berengaria" on August 5. The trip mainly involved Voss where his mother is still living. He arrived about a week on the 14th and right away he went up to the Nestås sæter, Øiaset by Lake Hamlagrø. On Saturday, after having picked 10 liters of multer (cloudberries) he first went home to Nestås, where his brother lived, he wrote. He was at Vangen on Sunday. Many acquaintances want to greet him, it was written in "Hordaland", but he wanted to return to the sæter in the evening again, so it was a busy time, he had it great for the 10 days he was there at the sæter , picking berries and fishing, he wrote.

On Sunday afternoon the 23rd, he made two lectures in the meeting house, "Nain", at Vangen. In the first, beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he spoke about Prohibition in America, and in the evening, he spoke about Norwegians in America. There was a full house both times — about 800 people. A number stood out side during the last address.

Between the lectures a festive party for him was held in the Voss Afholdskafe (Temperance café). It was the Voss board of directors who arranged this and about 100 people were present. Mayor and Stortingsman, N. J. Finne, bid everyone welcome and made a speech for the honored guest. After Nestos had responded, the following welcome song, written by Anders Ullestad, was sung to the melody: "Der er en rigdom" (There is an abundance).

Welcome home to your native soil,
Welcome among friends.
You went away from father and mother,
From your home neighborhoods.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Du fekk din plass der langt
mot vest der vest i fridomslandet.
Di daap du fekk, du vart ein "prest";—
du knytte heimebandet. —

Du hadde vilje og mod i barm,
du aldri reddast for møda.
Ditt skjold var blankt, din hug var varm,
og difor hausta du grøda. —

Du tok so mange gripa tak;
ditt maal var fram aa vinna,
og fram til siger vann di sak.
Paa plass du var aa finna.

No vil me takka deg her i dag,
no vil me ynskja deg fagnad.
Her er me samla eit vossalag,
som no vil fylgja din lagnad.

Me ynskjer held til siger ny, —
naar no du att skal fara.
Daa vil det stiga høgt ditt ry.
Gjev lukka so maa vara.

Ei helsing før du fraa gamle Voss,
fraa bygdi, Vangen, fraa festen.
Ei helsing varm ifraa alle oss.
No er du heidersgjesten.

Ver heil og sæl! Ver fri og sterk!
Gud gjev deg fred og styrkje;
daa vil det lysa bjart ditt verk. —
Takk for ditt rike yrke.

Andre talere var Rektor Blix, som mindede om den afholdte hundredaarsfest i Tvillingbyerne her om udvandrerne. Lærer A. G. Ktøve talte om guvernørens fader, Anders R. Nestaas's virke som kommunemand og kirkemand. Stortingsmand Olav Bjørgum talte om sambaandet mellem nordmænd hjemme og ude og bad Nestos bringe hilsning til Vosselaget i Amerika. Disponent L. Kindem fortalte om guvernørens æt, hvorom vi vil finde paa et andet sted i dette skrift. Det festlige møde afsluttedes da Nestos skulde tale om kvelden.

Ordfører Finne holdt efter foredraget en takketale, ønskede Nestos tillykke med sin gjerning og bad ham bringe hilsning til vossingerne i Amerika.

Næste dag reiste han til Evanger og holdt der om kvelden en tale i ungdomshallen om nordmændene i Amerika. Der var fuldt hus og talen fik stort bifald. Under opholdet i Evanger fik han taget et billede af Knute Knute Nelsons bautasten. Ordfører N. Mugaas

You found your place far
Out west in the land of liberty
Your got your baptism, you became a "minister"; —
You tied the bond with home, —

You had the desire and courage in your breast,
you never feared confrontation.
Your shield was new; your heart was warm,
therefore you reaped your reward.

You took hold of so much;
your goal was ahead to win,
and forward to victory in your cause.
You found it your place.

We want to thank you today,
now we wish you pleasure.
We are gathered as a Vossalag,
to follow your destiny.

We wish you fortune for new victories, —
When you again shall essay.
Then it will add to your fame.
May good fortune be with you.

A greeting you get from old Voss,
From the district, from Vangen, from the party.
A greeting warmly from all of us.
Now you are the honored guest.

Hail and good fortune! Be free and strong!
God give you peace and strength;
Then it will brighten your work. —
Thanks for your rich career.

Other speakers were Principal Blix who reminisced about the recently held centennial held in the Twin Cities by the immigrants. Teacher A. G. Kløve spoke about the governor's father, Anders R. Nestaas's career as a townsman and churchman. Storting representative Olav Bjørgum spoke about the connection between the Norwegians home and away and requested Nestos to carry greetings to Vosselaget in America. Correspondent L. Kindem told about the governoræs family lineage which you will find else where in this paper, the festive party was over because Nestos had to lecture again in the evening.

After the evening lecture, Mayor Finne made a thank you speech and wished Nestos good luck with his task and asked him to greet the vossings in America.

The next day, he went to Evanger and lectured in the Youth Society building about Norwegians in America. There was again a full house and the talk was greatly received. During his stay in Evanger, he had a chance to take a picture of the monument stone

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

var hans vært under opholdet der. Ordføreren med mange andre, baade paa Voss og i Evanger, sendte hilsning med ham.

Efter atter at have tilbragt et par dage paa Øiasæt drog han østover til Oslo og Moss. Først gjorde han dog en snartur indover Ryfylkefjordene fra Stavanger til Fister for at bringe moderen til fængselsbestyrer John Lee af Bismarck en hilsen. I Oslo boede han i den amerikanske ministerbolig under sit ophold der. I Moss er hans farbror, Bryngel Nestaas skolelærer, og han besøgte da ham. Senere gik turen til Europas sydligere lande og steder — først til Kjøbenhavn, saa til Berlin, Wittenberg, Eisenach, Miinchen, Worms, Wien og Geneva, samt Haag. I Geneva var sædet for Nationernes Forbund. Der fik han anledning til at sætte sig ind i dettes arbeide, af hvilket han fik godt indtryk. Howard Houston, en af Amerikas 3 sekretærer ved forbundet, boede engang i hans hjemby, Minot. Desuden traf han der ogsaa Fridhjof Nansen fra Norge.

Ved tilbagekomsten til Amerika aflagde han et besøg hos præsident Coolidge i Washington. Dermed gik turen hjem igjen, og den festlige modtagelse, han fik ved hjemkomsten til Minot, satte da kronen paa denne enestaaende færd i mindeaaret.

Om hans hjemkomst maa her da ogsaa nævnes lidt nærmere. I henhold til ”Minot News” samlede byens borgere sig i stort antal for at hilse sin fremragende medborger velkommen tilbage. Dertil sluttede andre borgere af Nord Dakota sig i stort antal. Venner af den forhenværende guvernør kom langveis fra for at bringe ham sin hyldest og give udtryk for sin erkjendtlighed. Telegrammer fra mange høitstaaende mænd og kvinder i alle kanter af staten indløb til borgerkomiteen med beklagelse over, at de ikke kunde være tilstede ved velkomstfesten og givende udtryk for de bedste ønsker for hædersgjæsten.

Nævnte fest var arrangeret paa Leland-Parker Hotel om kvelden uden Nestos's vidende. Ex-borgermester, W. M. Smart, var kjøgemester. Talere var borgermester A. J. H. Bratsberg, fhv. statsadvokat George Shafer, høiesteretsdommer Sveinbjørn Johnson, statssenator A. Wartner og pastor T. F. Gullixson. Mange anerkjendende ord om Nestos's virke i offentlig tjeneste og værd forøvrigt blev der udtalt af mænd som havde de bedste forudsætninger til at vide noget derom.

Borgermesteren sagde, at det ikke var som en fremmed han ønskede ham velkommen tilbage, men som en statsborger, nabo og ven, hvem de vilde love sin troskab og venskab. Statssenator Wartner udtalte, idet han hilste Nestos, at perpendikelen, som satte fremgangshjulene mod et større Nord Dakota i bevægelse, netop var berørt — et værk af Nestos, mente han, og talte saa om statens store muligheder.

for Knute Nelson. Mayor N. Mugaas was his host while there. The mayor and many others, both in Voss and in Evanger, sent greetings back with him.

After having spent a couple more days at Øiaset, he went eastward towards Oslo and Moss. First he made a brief diversion into the Ryfylke fjords from Stavanger to Fister to bring greetings to the mother of prison warden John Lee of Bismarck. In Oslo, he lived in the American Embassy during his stay. His father's brother, Bryngel Nestaas, is a school teacher in Moss, and he visited him. Later the trip was turned to southern places and countries — first to Copenhagen, then to Berlin, Wittenberg, Eisenach, Munich, Worms, Vienna and Geneva, as well as the Hague,. In Geneva was the seat of the League of Nations. He had the opportunity to sit and watch one of their meetings, of which he got a good impression. Howard Houston, one of America's three secretaries with the organization once lived in the governor's hometown, Minot. He also met Fridtjof Nansen from Norway.

When he returned to America, he paid a visit to President Coolidge in Washington. With that the trip was to home again and the festive reception he received when he got to Minot put the crowning touch to this singular voyage in the commemorative year.

We must say a little more here about his homecoming. According to the ”Minot News” the city's citizens gathered in great numbers in order to greet their prominent fellow citizen back. A lot of other people from North Dakota came, in great numbers. Friends of the former governor came from long distances to cheer and express their recognition. Telegrams from many highly placed men and women from all corners of the state arrived to the citizen's committee with apologies that they couldn't attend the welcome party and expressing best wishes for the honored guest.

The named party was arranged at the Leland-Parker Hotel in the evening without Nestos' knowledge. Former Mayor, W. M. Smart, was master-of-ceremonies. The speakers were Mayor A. J. H. Bratsberg, former Attorney-General George Shafer, Supreme Court Justice Sveinbjørn Johnson, State Senator A. Wartner and Pastor T. F. Gullixson. Many appreciative words about Nestos' work in public office and worthiness in addition were expressed by men who had the best qualifications to know something about it.

The mayor stated it wasn't as a stranger that he welcomed him back, but as a citizen of the state, neighbor and friend, to whom they would promise their friendship and trust. State Senator Wartner stated that the pendulum that started the wheels of progress in motion towards a greater North Dakota just were started — a work of Nestos, he insisted, and spoke of

"Naar Nestos berørte regjeringsnøglerne, blev der liv, bevægelse, virke og fremgang," sagde statsadvokat G. Shafer. Mange af departementerne i statsstyret bevæger sig endnu under den samme kraft, der sattes igang af ham som guvernør. Han bragte orden i den røre som var og bragte staten paa den slagne vei til fremgang og sund fornuft Hans styre var præget ved karakter, god tro og høie idealer om offentlig tjeneste. Han holdt alle sine løfter og udførte alle sine forpligtelser. Nord Dakota har aldrig havt en guvernør, som har tilkjendegivet en saadan ubetinget hensigt til at gjøre godt," udtalte Shafer blandt meget andet.

Dommer Sveinbjørn Johnson var ikke mindre høitalende i sin vurdering af Nestos. "I sin stilling som guvernør udviste Nestos det mod som eies af en virkelig statsmand, der lever og fremholder sandheden som han ser den og lader følgerne tage vare paa sig selv," sagde han. "I karakter og opførsel baade i offentligt og privat liv staar han som et eksempel paa den solide grundvold. paa hvilken grundlæggerne af republikken satte sit haab om at rigsstyret maatte leve," erklærede Johnson, og hentede saa frem enkelte træk af Nestos's virke som guvernør.

Pastor Gullickson talte paa hjemmefolkets vegne, som han sagde, ogsaa gav udtryk for de synsmaader, hvormed byens folk betragtede sin fremtidige medborger.

"Det skinnende lys af intimt kjendskab, som hjemmefolket har er ofte medlidenhedsløst," udtalte han. "Og mangen mand, der langt borte er betragtet som fremragende, synker ofte til en ubetydelighed under hjemmefolkets analysering. Men det selvsamme lys vil forme saa smuk en hæders-klædning, som nogingang er voven, naar det skinner omkring en mand, hvis karakter og duelighed ikke passer for skyggen. Betragter vi den kreds, hvori vi befinder os nu, saa er det netop fordi vi hjemmefolk kjender Dem, hr. Nestos, at vi hilser dig som en ven, en arbeider for det gode, en særdeles duelig, værdig og fremragende medborger, og derfor velkommen hjem, hr. Nestos, til hjertet af de hjemmefolk, som kjender Dem bedst."

Heraf vil man da se lidt af den modtagelse, som Nestos fik ved hjemkomsten, og denne haaber vi giver ogsaa noget udtryk for hvad den nærmeste fremtid vil bringe ham og staten.

K. R.

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Guvernør Nestos's slegt

I. Rognald R. Store Saude, født 1698, gift med Gjertrud K. Dagestad fik i 1734 skjøte paa gaarden Nestaas, 1 laup. 18 mærker. Han var den. første af slegten paa Nestaas. Deres søn,

the great possibilities of the state. "When Nestos disturbed the government inertia, then there got to be life, activity, work and progress," said State Attorney General G. Shafer. "Many of the departments of the state government are still moving under the same motivation that was started by him as governor. He brought order to the disorder that existed and brought the state on to the beaten paths of progress and healthy sense. His administration was colored by character, good trust and high ideals about public office. He kept all promises and fulfilled his pledges. North Dakota has never had a governor who declared such an absolute intention to do good", said Shafer among other things.

Judge Sveinbjørn Johnson was no less adulative in his evaluation of Nestos. "In his position as governor Nestos demonstrated the courage of a real statesman, who lives and promotes truth as he sees it and lets the following take care of itself.", he said. "In character and conduct, both in office and in private life, he stands as an example of that solid foundation, on which the founders of the republic set their hope the government must live," declared Johnson, and brought forth a single feature of the Nestos' work as governor.

Pastor Gullickson spoke on behalf of the hometown people, as he put it, and gave an expression of the attitude by which the people of the town respected their fellow citizen.

"The shining light of intimate friendship that hometown people have is often unsympathetic", he stated. "And many men, who are regarded as prominent from afar, often sink to meaninglessness in the analysis of their home people. But that same light will form as beautiful clothing, as has anytime been woven, when character and ability isn't in the shade. Look at the situation in which we find ourselves now, then it is exactly because we home folk know you, Mr. Nestos, that we greet you as a friend, a worker for good, an especially talented, admirable and prominent fellow citizen, and therefore we welcome you home, Mr. Nestos, to the hearts of the homefolk, who know you best".

From this you might get a little idea of the reception that Nestos got on his return, we hope this will give some impressions for what the near future will bring him and the state.

K. R.

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Governor Nestos' family data

I. Rognald R. Store Saude, born 1698, married to Gjertrud K. Dagestad got the deed to the Nestås farm in 1734, 1 laup. 18 mærker. He was the first of the family owning Nestås. Their son,

II. Rognald R. Nestaas, f. 1724, død 1806, gift med Gjertrud T. Sæve, sønnedatter af lensmand Mats T. Sæve af den norske adelsæt, Dalsætten, fik halve gaarden i 1758 og den andre halve i 1762. Gjertrud, f. 1741, d. 1807. Deres sønner blandt andre:

III. a. Rognald R. Nestaas, f. 1765, g. m. Eli Lunde, fik halve gaarden. b Mats R. Nestaas, f. 1775, g. m. Johanna J. Dagestad, f. 1782, var først pakter, saa husmand paa Opkvitne. Hans søn

1. Rognald M. Opkvitne, f. 1809, g. m. Gjertrud J. Dagestad, reiste til Amerika. Deres søn

2. Knut R. Opkvitne, den bekjendte Chicago politiker og sheriff af Cook County, Knut Matson.

c. Anders R. Nestaas, f. 1778, d. 1855, g. m. Ingeborg E. Saude, d. 1755, 74 aar gl. fik halve gaarden Nestaas, brugs no. 1. Deres søn var

1. Rognald A. Nestaas, f. 1811, d. 1883, g. m. Kari Olsdatr. Seim, f. 1822, d. 1908. De fik farsgaarden. Deres sør.

2. Anders Rognalsen Nestaas, f. 1845, d. 1917, g. m. Herborg Pedersdatr. Saude, f. paa Voss 1851, lever endnu, 1925. Deres søn er blandt andre børn,

3. Rognald A. Nestos, Minot, fhv. guvernør af Nord Dakota.

Ovenstaaende ættegrene er udarbeidet efter skifteprotokoller og kirkeprotokollerne paa Voss.

Voss den 1ste mai, 1925.

L. Kindem.

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Et interessant brev om udvandringen

Til Søndre Bergenhus Amt.

Det høie amt har paa grund af Departementets skrivelse af tredje ds. anmodet mig om snarest mulig at meddele oplysninger med hensyn til de fra Voss prestegjæld til de forenede nord-amerikanske stater emigrerede familier. De forlangte oplysninger afgives herved tjenstligt for mit vedkommende.

Udvandringen fra Voss til de forenede nordamerikanske stater tog først sin begyndelse forrige aar (1836), da en familie, en indderst med hustru og 3 børn begav sig didhen, og har man ingen anden efterretning fra dem siden, undtagen den, at de efter en heldig reise, var komne til bestemmelsesstedet New York. I indeværende aar derimod er allerede 2 a 3 ugifte personer udvandrede didhen herfra med et skib fra Bergen, og staar et antal af omtrent 35 personer beredte til at følge disse efter med skibsleilighed fra Gøtenborg til samme sted. Blandt disse befinder sig

II. . Rognald R(ognvaldson) Nestaas, b. 1724, died 1806, married Gjertrud T. Sæve, son's daughter of Mats T. Sæve of the Norwegian noble line, Dal, got half the farm in 1758 and the other half in 1762. Gjertrud, neé 1741, d. 1807. their sons among others:

III. a. Rognald R. Nestaas, b. 1765, m. Eli Lunde, got half the farm. b Mats R. Nestaas, b. 1775, m. Johanna J. Dagestad, b. 1782, was first a renter, then cotter at Opkvitne. His son:

1. Rognald M. Opkvitne, b. 1809, m. Gjertrud J. Dagestad, went to America. Their son:

2. Knut R. Opkvitne, the noted Chicago politician and sheriff of Cook County, Knut Matson.

c. Anders R. Nestaas, b. 1778, d. 1855, m. Ingeborg E. Saude, d. 1755, 74 years old. got half the Nestaas farm, bruk no. 1. Their son was:

1. Rognald A. Nestaas, b. 1811, d. 1883, m. Kari Olsdatr. Seim, b. 1822, d. 1908. They got the father's farm. Their son:

2. Anders Rognalsen Nestaas, b. 1845, d. 1917, m. Herborg Pedersdatr. Saude, b. at Voss 1851, still alive in1925. Their son, among other children,

3. Rognald A. Nestos, Minot, former governor of North Dakota.

The above genealogy has been worked up following estate records and church registers at Voss.

Voss, May 1, 1925.

L. Kindem

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An interesting letter about immigration

To the diocese of Bergenhus.

The district administrator on the basis of the Departments letter of the third of this month requested me promptly to share with regards to the, from the parish at Voss to the united American states emigrated families.. They requested hereby officially an explanatory statement about the parties concerned.

The emigration from Voss to the united American states first started in early last year (1836), when a family, a farm tenant with his wife and three children proceeded there, people not having heard any information from them since, except it was a successful voyage arriving in their destined city, New York. In the year since already two or three unmarried people have emigrated thence from here on a ship from Bergen and there is the number of about thirty-five people ready to follow these by means of ship passage from Gothenburg to the same place. Among these are found

3de gaardmænd og 3de husmands-familier med 20 børn, alle under 15 aar. Disse sjæles forhaabninger om en lykkelig fremtid i fremmed land grunder sig især paa en skrivelse fra en emigrant nu boende i nordamerikanske fristater, til slegt og venner i Søndfjord, hvori alt der skildres med de skjønneste farver, og anmelder, at man der lever uden øvrighed i den mest ubundne frihed i overflødighed uden synderlig anstrængelse. Dette brev er — paa Voss — gaaet i forskjellige afskrifter fra haand til haand og har opvakt stor begjærlighed efter at søge hen til dette eldorado, og formaar advarsler og forstandige raad lidet til at formindske denne lyst hos de reisebegjærlige. Naar undtages et andet brev hidtil oversendt fra en i New York nuværende emigrant fra Hardanger, navnlig Ole Østensen Møensgaard i Ullensvang sogn til sin fader, hvori han melder, at han for sin person ikke ønsker at komme tilbage til fædrelandet, da han lever bedre og erholder større arbeidsløn end forhen i hjemmet, men vil aldeles fraraade enhver at søge til dette, udland, som har familie at medtage, da alle i denne stilling forsent ville erfare, at de have gjort en feilagtig beregning — er ingen etterretning fra de allerede afreiste hertil indløbet angaaende denne skjæbne. — Dette er alt hvad jeg har at give oplysning i omhandlede sag.

Munster.

Skrevet i medio mai 1837.

Dette er afskrift af et brev som provst Munster paa Voss har sendt til amtmanden som svar paa hans anmodning om at faa oplysninger om udvandringen fra Voss.

L. Kindem

———————.

Brev fra Sugar Creek settlementet 1842

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S. T. Til Ole Nielson Ygre paa Voss.

Gode svigerbroder, samt søster og øvrige familie og venner, samt kjære moder, hvis hun er i livet: Kjære moder samt broder : Eders skrivelse, dateret 16de april 1840, haver jeg rigtig modtaget, hvorover jeg samt kone var meget glad, at høre min gamle moder var i livet, og at hun var ved en taalig god hilse, og du kjære broder med kone — at du ogsaa med familie lever vel, det er det bedste, og alt, hvad vi kan være i besiddelse af i denne møisommelige verden. Vi for vores del er for nærværende med en taalelig god hilse, Gud ske lov og tak! Men det første vi kom op til Illinois, blev vi begge meget syge. Jeg var syg og tilsengs i 6 uger; men næsten et helt aar gik til for mig, uden at kunne gaa paa arbeide, og i den tid gik til de lille penger, jeg havde tilovers, saa jeg har intet tilovers at kjøbe mig land for;

three farmers and three peasants with twenty children, all under fifteen years. These souls' hopes for a successful future in a foreign land are based mainly on a letter from an emigrant now living in the north-american free states to friends and relatives in Søndfjord, in which everything was painted in the most beautiful colors, and states that people live without authority in the most unbound freedom in abundance without particular effort. This letter – at Voss went in various copies from hand to hand and awakened great eagerness to seek this Eldorado, and be able to with warnings and sensible counseling diminish this desire among those eager to travel. The only exception being another letter received from New York by a present immigrant from Hardanger, namely Ole Østensen Møensgaard in Ullensvang Parish to his father in which he says that he, for himself, wouldn't want to return to his fatherland, since he lives better and earns a bigger salary than ever before at home, but would certainly advise anybody who has a family not to seek this foreign country, when once here they will slowly learn that the have made a mistaken calculation. — No information from those who have preceded has been received regarding this fate. — This is all that I have to give as an explanation in the considered case.

Munster.

Written in the middle of May 1837.

This is a copy of a letter that Dean Munster at Voss had sent to his district governor as an answer to his request for an explanation for the emigration from Voss.

L. Kindem

———————.

Letter from Sugar Creek settlement 1842

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S. T. To Ole Nielson Ygre at Voss.

Good brother-in-law, my sister, the rest of the family and friends, and dear mother, if she is still alive: Dear mother and brother: your letter, dated April 16, 1840, I have received properly, about which my wife and I are extremely happy to hear that my old mother is still alive and that she is in reasonably good health, and you dear brother and wife — that you and your family live well, that is the best of all that we can be in possession of in this troublesome world. For our part, we are in reasonably good health, God be praised and thanked! But when we first came up to Illinois we both became quite sick. I was sick and in bed for 6 weeks; but almost an entire went by, before I was able to work, and that time took the little amount of money I had saved, so I had nothing left to buy myself

og jeg opholdt mig der omtrent 1½ aars tid; og siden flyttede jeg derfra til Iowa Territory, hvor Ole og Knut Lødve boede: Og jeg opholder mig her endnu og haver paa en maade lidt land, som vi bor paa og er for nærværende vel fornøiet.

Jeg samt kone haver en anden nyhed at tilmelde dig, samt moder. Den 15de jan. 1842 fødte min kone en datter til verden, som vi paa en maade haver givet navn af Anna, og som for nærværende er vel med hilsen, som vi er meget glade for, Gud ske tak. Det første vi kom til Illinois blev min kone ogsaa syg, som oventil er meldt og var syg og tilsengs omtrent den hele vinter, saa I kan tro, det var ikke godt for os. Jeg kunde ingenting fortjene i 8 uger, de gik til for os. Men Gud ske lov for alt. Vi er nu frisk og sund, saa vi kan ikke Gud fuldtakke for sin godhed mod os til denne tid. Jeg for min del er vel fornøiet baade for sundhed og tillige, at jeg reiste hertil, som jeg bor. Jeg haaber at det endnu vil blive bra for os, hvis Gud af sin naade vil forunde os livet og hilsen.

Kjære moder: Du skriver mig til angaaende min søsters reise eller at komme hertil; men jeg kan isandhed sige, at her er meget forskjelligt i landet. Hvis hun vil komme og er istand til at koste sig — idet mindste til Chicago i Illinois, hvor forskjellige norske bor, da skulde jeg være glad. Men da maatte hun tage tjeneste hos engelske for det første for at lære sproget og andre skikker, som siden vilde komme hende vel tilgode, fordi det er galt, at man ikke kan tale eller forstaa engelsk. Naar hun da har lært at forstaa, som snart gaar for sig, naar hun ikke haver videre omgang med de norske. Siden kan hun gjøre, hvad hun vil, enten hun vil blive der, eller da gaa længere op, hvor de norske, bor, som er omtrent 60 a 70 engelske mil fra Chicago. Og vil hun træffe Lars Erikson Lødve og flere andre, som vil fortælle hende, hvor jeg bor. Forresten maa hun gjøre, som hun bedst synes. Fortjeneste er her mer end som der er i Norge, og arbeidet er lettere. Men i det første aar da mindst, og værst forinden man bliver lidt vandt. Siden vil det blive bra, hvis Gud vil forunde hilsen.

Hvis hun vil komme, da maa hun ikke tage med sig formeget tunge ting, saasom store jernbeslagne kister eller andre tunge ting. For saadant haves at betale for hvert pund, og det vil koste mere end det er værdt. Jeg vilde ønske, at hun var her, da var den møie overstaaen.

Til Endre Monson. Gode broder: Vores tilstand og befindende er ovenfor tilmeldt. Men hvad landet angaar, er her meget friskere end i Illinois, hvor jeg først boede, og tillige ser her ud til at være taaligt frugtbart. Kort sagt, saa synes jeg for min del og mange med mig, at landet er godt og vil bringe saare meget af sig, som kan høstes af ny jord. For nærværende haver jeg en filliler (fourty), som man

land; and I stayed there about 1 1/2 years; and since I have moved from there to Iowa Territory, to where Ole and Knut Lødve live: and I am staying here yet and have obtained some land on which we live and are well satisfied at the present.

My wife and I have some other news to share with you, dear mother. On January 15, 1842, my wife delivered a daughter that we have, in one manner, given the name Anna, and who is well at present has good health, for which we are very thankful, Lord be praised. When we first got to Illinois my wife got sick, as I mentioned above, and she was in bed almost the entire winter, so you can well believe that things weren't very well with us. I couldn’t earn anything for 8 weeks. Nevertheless, God be praised for everything now we are healthy and sound, so we are unable to thank God enough for his goodness to us thus far. For my part, I am well pleased both with our health and in addition, that I came here, where I live. I hope that it will be good for us yet if God's mercy will grant us our lives and health

Dear mother: You wrote me regarding my sister's traveling or coming here; in all truth I can say that it is very different here in this country. If she wants to come and can afford it — at least to Chicago in Illinois, where several Norwegians live, I would be very happy. Then she could enter service with some English at the beginning in order to learn the language and other customs, which would be important for her later, because it is too bad if one can't talk or understand English. When she has learned to understand, it will go easier when she no longer has any association with Norwegians. Then she can do whatever she wants to do, either remain here or go further up to where Norwegians live, about 60-70 English miles from Chicago. She might meet Lars Erikson Lødve or several others, who would be able to inform her about where I live. Mainly, she must do, whatever she thinks best. Employment is more available here than in Norway and the work is easier. For the first year at least at least until she becomes accustomed. Then things will go well, if God only grants her her health.

If she does come, she must not take along any heavy things, like big iron-bound chests or other heavy items. Because she has to pay for each pound, and they would cost more than they are worth.

To Endre Monson. Good brother: Our circumstances and states of health are described above. As far as the country is concerned, it is much healthier here than in Illinois, where I first lived and also the land here seems quite productive. In short, I think, for my part and many others with me, that the land is good and will give a lot of itself to whomever harvests new soil. At the present I have a "forty" or in

kalder paa norsk en ager paa 12 norske maal, som jeg haver det halve tilsaaet med høsthvede, og som ser godt ud. Og det andre vil jeg tilsaa med korn og poteter.

Jeg har for nærværende 2 kjør og l kvige, og jeg har udsigter for flere svin; Gud giver lykken. Jeg har et svin, som jeg snart venter flere af, og tillige endel høns.

Jeg har ingen flere nyheder at tilmelde Eder, end flittig hilser, til min gamle moder samt søskende og svigersøskende fra mig samt kone og min lille datter, og ønsker Eder, at velbefindende og glæde i Gud vor store opholder og beskjærmer. Det ønskes af mig Eders broder til døden.

Meinkrich, Iowa Territory, den 13de februar 1842.

Lars Ygre.

Knut og Ole Eriksønner beder hilse deres søskende og øvrige beslegtede og venner, at de lever vel til dato og ønsker at høre det samme fra dem igjen.

Jeg kan iligemaade tilmelde dig gode søster, at hvis du kommer hertil, kan jeg sige dig at blaat godt vadmel kan du faa for en norsk alen omtrent l daler. Det bedste jeg tog med mig, var mine gode sterke vadmelsklæder; for man kan ikke kjøbe saa sterkt tøi her.

Lars Monsen Ygre.

(Fraktureret af Lars Nilson Nesheim).

Nitti aar

Knut Henderson (Løne), Cambridge, Wis., feirede sin 90-aars fødselsdag den 16de november, sidstleden. Slægt og venner var da samlet i hans hjem. Fra Madison var hans hustrus brodre, Odd K. Glimme og hustru. Blandt andre var L. O. Havey og hustru, der. Fra Chicago var datteren og hendes mand, advokat Wilson, samt John Glimme.

Paa Voss, Norge, havde slægtningerne samme kveld en festlig sammenkomst i Missionshotellet paa Vangen. Henderson havde faaet en af sine slægtninger der til at ordne med dette. Man havde en hyggelig stund, og taler blev holdt til hans ære. Gjæsterne sendte ham følgende takkeskrivelse:

Hr. Knut Henderson, Cambridge, Dane Co., Wis.

Det var en stor glæde for os at bli indbudne til gjestebud ianledning Deres 90-aarige fødselsdag og vil hermed bringe Dem vor hjerteligste tak. Det har været et meget hyggeligt samvær.

Norwegian an acre is 12 Norwegian mål, that I have seeded half with winter wheat and it looks good. The remainder I want to plant with corn (maize) and potatoes.

I, presently, have two cows and one heifer and have a chance for several pigs, God willing. I have a sow that I expect several from soon, and also a number of chickens.

I have no more news for thee, other than many greetings to my mother and siblings and brother-in-law from me, my wife and my little daughter, and to wish thee comfort and joy in our God's sustenance and protection. That is wished by me to thy brother for life.

Meinkrich, Iowa Territory, February 13, 1842.

Lars Ygre.

Knut og Ole Erikson ask you to greet their brothers and sisters and other relatives and friends, that they are living well thus far and hope they hear the same from them again.

I can additionally tell you, good sister, that if you come over here, I can tell you that you can get good blue homespun for about a dollar. The best thing I took with me were my good strong homespun clothes; because on can't buy such strong cloth here.

Lars Monsen Ygre.

(copied by Lars Nilson Nesheim).

Ninety years

Knut Henderson (Løne), Cambridge, WI celebrated his 90th birthday November 16, recently. Relatives and friends gathered at his home. His wife's brother, Odd K. Glimme and his wife came from Madison. Among others, L. O. Havey and his wife were there. His daughter and her husband, lawyer Wilson, as well as John Glimme came from Chicago.

At Voss, Norway, his relatives gathered at the Mission Hotel at Vangen that same night. Henderson had had one of his relatives arrange it. People had a pleasant time and speeches were made in his honor. The guests sent him the following letter.

Mr. Knut Henderson, Cambridge, Dane Co., Wis.

It was with great joy we were invited to a party on the occasion of your 90th birthday and we hereby give your our sincere thanks. It was a very nice gathering.

Meget interessant var det at faa høre beretning om Deres livsførelse, Deres forældre, søskende og andre af Deres nærmeste slegtninge. De har havt en lang arbeidsdag, nyttet tiden godt og faaet udrettet meget til gavn og glæde, foruden for Deres familie, ogsaa paa mange maader for samfundet baade derborte og her i bygden.

De har dyrket og bygget Deres vakre eiendom og der stelt til et hyggeligt hjem, givet Deres børn omhyggelig uddannelse. Med Deres sang- og musikbøger og sangundervisning har De glædet mange og gjort et gavnligt arbeide for den hele norske befolkning i Amerika. I offentlige tillidsposter har De lagt ned meget arbeide. Som formand i "Vosselaget" og "Norwegian Pioneer Association" og Vosselagets historieskriver har De gjort et fortjenstfuldt arbeide for Vosserne. Til Voss barnehjem har De baade selv ydet gaver og virket ihærdigt for at faa andre velstaaende Vosser i Amerika til at yde gaver, der har frugtet i saa rigt mon. De har sendt værdifulde gaver til Voss folkemusæum og nu sidst det vakre bind med stor samling af digt, De har forfattet, omhandlende mange af de vigtigste forhold i livet. Disse digte giver et vakkert billede af Deres tankeliv. Rørende er det at bli vidne til den kjærlighed, som aander ud af digtene om fødebygden, barndomshjemmet og familien.

Vi vil hermed bringe Dem vor bedste tak for alt De har gjort for Vossebygden og er sikre om, at nogen hver i bygden vil mindes Dem i taknemmelighed for det, De har gjort for den. Ligesaa tak for det hyggelige samvær idag.

Tilslut vil vi da ønske Dem en i alle maader god og lykkelig livsaften, at Gud fremdeles vil være med Dem, hjælpe og styrke Dem.

Voss den 16de november 1925.

Hendersons biografi indtoges i Vossebladene. Her maa vi henvise til "Vossingen" no. 2 for 1922.

Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills, Iowa, var 90 aar den 6te januar, og er saaledes snart 91. Han var født paa gaarden Nedre Skutle, Voss, den 6te januar 1835. Udv. 1856; gift 1860 med Martha Mikkelsdtr. Lie; boede først paa Spring Prairie, Wis. Saa i Mitchell county, Iowa; nu i Lake Mills, Iowa; har været town embedsmand. Det skyldes vistnok ham mere end nogen anden vossing, at Vosselaget blev dannet i 1909. Han ledede de forberedende møder; var først vice-formand og senere direktør eller kasserer i flere aar, og fik møder istand. Han har 9 børn.

It has been interesting to hear descriptions of your career, your parents, sisters and brothers and your other near relatives, you have had a long work day, utilized your time well and accomplished a lot for the benefit and delight, not only for your family but in many ways for society both over there and here at home.

You have cultivated and built your handsome property and created a cozy home, given your children a meticulous education. With your song and music books and choral instruction you have made many happy and done a beneficial work for all the Norwegians in America. You have done much work in public trusted positions. As president of the Vosselag and of The Norwegian Pioneer Association" and the historian for the Vosselag, you have served a lot for the vossings. You have donated large amounts to the Voss Orphanage and worked perseveringly to get other prosperous Americans to donate, that it has been fruitful, too. You have sent valuable contributions to the Voss Folk Museum and now lately the handsome volume with your large collection of poems, you have written, dealing with many of the most important circumstances in life. These poems give a rich picture of your imagination. It is moving to witness the love that is sent out from your poetry, about your hometown, your childhood home and your family.

We want to herewith give you our best thanks for everything you have done for Voss and we're certain that everyone in the district remembers you with gratitude for what you have done for it. Likewise, thanks for a pleasant gathering today.

In closing, we wish you, in every way, a good and happy evening of your life, that God will continue to be with you, help and strengthen you.

Voss, November 16, 1925.

Henderson's biography is included in the Voss pages. Here you must refer to "Vossingen" no. 2 for 1922.

Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills, IA was 90 years on January 6, and thus is soon 91. he was born on the Lower Skutle farm at Voss January 6, 1835. Emigration in 1856; married in 1860 with Martha Mikkelsdatter Lie; lived first at Spring Prairie, WI, then in Mitchell County, IA; now in Lake Mills, Iowa; has been a town official. It is owing to him more than any other person that the Vosselag was started in 1909. he chaired the preparatory meetings; was the first vice president and later served as a director or treasurer for several years, and arranged meetings. He has nine children.

Hilsning til Vosselaget

I anledning hundredaarsfesten i Tvillingbyerne sendte ordfører N. J. Finne i henhold til "Hordaland", følgende hilsen til laget: "Vossabygdi helsar frendar tillukka med hundredaarsmindet. Frendar finnast; segnir minnast. Heil og sæl. Finne, ordfører.

Telegrammet var sendt til guvernør Nestos, Minneapolis, og da han ikke var der, blev telegrammet ikke leveret.

Greetings to the Vosselag

On the occasion of the centennial commemorative festival in the Twin Cities, Mayor N. J. Finne, according to "Hordaland", sent the following greeting to the lag: "the Voss district wishes their friends well at the centennial. Friends are found; tradition is remembered." Greetings and fortune. Finne. Mayor.

The telegram was sent to Governor Nestos, Minneapolis, and since he wasn't there the telegram wasn't delivered.

Rektor L. W. Boe

St. Olaf College er den største norsk-amerikanske skole i Amerika, og Dr. L. W. Boe er dens chef. Skolen feirede den 4de, 5te og 6te juni iaar sit 50-aars jubilæum. Paa grund af hundredaarsfesten blev dette rigtignok henlagt et aars tid frem, saa feslighederne blev samtidig omtrent. Skolen grundlagdes den 4de november 1874. Boe har været dens chef siden 1918.

Som man ved, saa var Dr. Boe Vosselagets formand i 1911-12 og dets viceformand forrige aar. Paa grund af skolens jubilæum kunde han desværre ikke være i Tvillingbyerne paa bygdelagenesdag, 6te juni, isommer, men saa ind paa lagets mødested senere.

President L. W. Boe

St. Olaf College is the largest Norwegian-America school in America, and Dr. L. W. Boe is its chief. The school celebrated its 50th anniversary on June 4, 5, 6. Because of the centennial was planned more than a year in advance festivities were simultaneous, almost. The school was founded on November 4, 1874. Boe has been its head since 1918.

As people know, Boe was the president of the Vosselag in 1911-12 and its vice president the previous year. Because of the school's anniversary, he unfortunately couldn't be in the Twin Cities for the bygdelag day, June 6, but came to the meeting place later.

REKTOR L. W. BOE

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Han interesserer sig meget for laget, og bedstefaderen, Lars Rekve, efter hvem han er opkaldt, omtaler han ofte. Under sit Europabesøg ifjor gjorde han en snartur til Voss for at se hans fødested.

Boe er netop nu i førstningen af december kommen igjen fra sin anden Europatur. Han reiste den 29de oktober fra New York, og skulde til Haag for at deltage i en 8 dages raadslagning i Lutheranernes Verdens-Raad. Han og Dr. J. A. Morehead af New York var de eneste deltagere fra Amerika.

Besøg i Madison

— David Nelson, Chicago, var i Madison i førstningen af august. Derpaa reiste han til Hot Springs, Arkansas., Han fortalte, at moderen, Gudve Rekve Nelson som snart er 99 aar, er nogenlunde frisk og rørig.

— Brødrene Knut og Peter Nesheim, Blanchardville, Wis., saa omkring 16de august ind til redaktøren. Knut er bygmester og Peter driver skrædderforretning i Blanchardville.

— Knut Knutson Gjelle, Eleva, Wis., som skriver sig C. K. Edison, og hans søn Horace var i Madison i slutningen af juli. Sammen med redaktøren tog de en tur til de gamle vossesettlementer Spring Prairie og Koshkonong. Paa Spring Prairie var de til middag hos John G. Pederson (Hosaas) ved Keyser. Pederson fortalte om den gang, da onkelen Bryngel Oddsen Gjelle og dennes søn Odd kom til Amerika og først boede paa Spring Prairie. Odd var god spillemand og havde lidt af familiens kunstneranlæg, især som maler, sagde han. Efter at have seet og hørt endel om pionergaardene paa Spring Prairie, gik turen til Deerfield og deromkring, hvor endel vossegaarde ogsaa blev ud peget. Gjelle er svært interesseret i vossingernes pionerhistorie. Selv har han taget en fremragende del i arbeidet med forbedringer i sit township — har været skolelærer, supervisor og town-clerk m. m. i aarevis. Kirke og skole staar paa hans gaard. Hans søn Marvin er farmaceut i Madison.

— Sivert Nelson (Fliseram) fra Tacoma, Washington, var paa besøg hos kjendte i Madison og saa redaktøren. Han er i jernbanetjenesten.

— Ingeborg Dykesten, som bor i staten Washington, besøgte slegt og bekjendte i Madison. Hun er enke efter Anders G. Dykesten og datter efter Sjur Torgerson Gjelle, eller Liland, som kom til Amerika i 1856. Hendes søn driver frugtavl i Washington. En liden sønnesøn havde hun med sig.

He is very interested in the lag, and he talks about his grandfather, Lars Rekve, for whom he is named, often. During his European trip last year, he made a quick trip to Voss in order to see his grandfather's birthplace.

In the beginning of December he just returned from his second European trip. He left from New York on October 29, and was to participate in an 8 day conference of The Lutheran World Council. He and Dr. J. A. Morehead of New York were the only participants from America.

Visits to Madison

David Nelson, Chicago, was in Madison in the beginning of August. Thereupon, he went to Hot Springs, Arkansas, He said that his mother, Gudve Rekve Nelson, who soon will be 99 years is rather healthy and active

The brothers Knut and Peter Nesheim, Blanchardville, WI, about the 16th of August, came in to the editor's. Knut is a builder and Peter runs a tailor shop in Blanchardville.

—Knut Knutson Gjelle, Eleva, WI, who uses the name C. K. Edison, and his son Horace were in Madison in the end of July. Together with the editor, they took a trip to the old vossing settlements at Spring Prairie and Koshkonong. At Spring Prairie they ate dinner with John G. Pederson (Hosaas) at Keyser. Pederson told him about the time when his uncle Bryngel Oddsen Gjelle and his son Odd came to America and first lived at Spring Prairie. Odd was a good fiddler and had some of the familial artistic talent, especially as an artist, he said. After having seen and heard a good deal about the pioneer farms at Spring Prairie, they toured to Deerfield and its environs, where a number of vossing farms were also pointed out. Gjelle is very interested in the pioneer history of the vossings. He has taken a prominent place in the work of improving their township — has been a schoolteacher, a supervisor and the town clerk, among other things, for years. The church and the school stand on his farm. His son, Marvin, is a pharmacist in Madison.

—Sivert Nelson (Fliseram) from Tacoma, Washington, visited acquaintances in Madison and saw the editor. He is working for the railroad.

—Ingeborg Dykesten, who lives in the state of Washington, visited friends and relatives in Madison. She is the widow of Anders G. Dykesten and a daughter of Sjur Torgerson Gjelle, or Liland, who came to America in 1856. Her son runs a fruit orchard in Washington. She had a little grandson with her.

Dødsfald i Amerika

— Martha Bøe, enken efter Anders Knutson Bøe, Mt. Horeb, Wis., døde ved nytaarstid sidstleden. Hun var født paa gaarden Helgeland, Vossestranden, den 25de mai 1839, af forældrene Kolbein og Marie Helgeland. Hun blev i 1863 gift med Anders Knutson Bøe, Raundalen, og viet i Vangens kirke. De overtog saa gaardsbruget paa Bøe, og drev dette til de i 1868 udvandredetil Amerika. Hendes bror, som var gift med Anders's søster, havde slaat sig til i Primrose, Dane county, Wis., og der i nærheden af dem, kjøbte de sig straks land. Denne første eiendom solgte de senere og kjøbte sig en anden farm ved Mt. Vernon, samme township, og der blev de boende til sin død. Anders døde i 1896. De fik 3 børn, som alle overlever moderen, nemlig: Marie Sofi (Mrs. F. Moore), Thorbjør (Mrs. John Brink) og Knut Boe. Alle i Mt. Vernon nær Mt. Horeb.

— Henry Hoverson, Madison, Wis., døde den 14de januar 1925 i en alder af 56 aar. Han var født paa Spring Prairie nær Keyser, Columbia county, Wisconsin, af forældrene Ivar Haaverson Nyre og hustru, Ingeborg Olsdatter, f. Rongen. Han var en tid i handelsvirksomhed i Keyser, men flyttede i 1915 til Madison, Wis., hvor han en tid drev som værkstedsarbeider, senere som maler. Han var gift 2 gange, først med Emma O. Uland, en datter-datter af Odd J. Himle, og anden gang med Gunda Jenson (f. i Fredrikstad), som overlever ham. I første ægteskab havdes børnene Ivar og Ingeborg, i andet Jennie, Olga, Helga, Bernice, Hovard, Roi og Paul, som alle lever, tillike flere søskende.

— Mari Uthus, Chicago, Ill., døde den 5te mai sidstleden paa the Lutheran Hospital. Hun var født paa Vossestranden den 12te marts 1862 af forældrene Nils Sjurson og Brita Olsdtr. Bidne. Hun blev gift i Chicago med Ole L. Uthus, som ogsaa var født og opvoksen paa Voss. Hendes mand og 4 søskende, Olaf, Guri, Jorine og Oline overlever hende. P. J. Bidne og hustru samt Olga Bidne, Highlandville, Iowa, var blandt de tilstedeværende ved be gravelsen.

— Ida Wickingson, datter efter Ivar Vikingson Grotland og hustru Anna Olsdtr. f. Gjerdager, nybyggere paa Skoponong, Wis., afgik ved døden efter nogle dages sygdom af blodsforgiftning den 16de februar 1925 i Omaha, Nebr., hvor hun havde boet i de sidste aar og været et virksomt medlem af "The YoungWomens' Christian Association." Hun førtes til broderen, Herbert Vickingsons hjem ved Whitewater, Wis., hvorfra hun stedtes,til graven den 20de s. m. med sørgegudstjeneste baade i kirken og hjemmet. Pastor M. W. Halvorsen fra Beloit, Wis., som i 3 aar var hendes prest i Omaha, forrettede i hjemmet og talte tillige kirken, hvor han gav hende et

Deaths in America

— Martha Bøe, widow of Anders Knutson Bøe, Mt. Horeb, WI, died last New Years. She was born on the Helgeland farm, Vossestrand, May 25, 1839 of the parents Kolbein and Marie Helgeland. She was married in 1863 Anders Knutson Bøe, Raundalen, and married in the church at Vangen. They took over the farm at Bøe, ran until 1868, when they emigrated to America. Her brother, who was married to Ander's sister, had settled in Primrose, Dane county, WI, so they soon bought land in his area. They sold this first property later and bought a different farm at Mt. Vernon, the same township, and they lived there until Anders died in 1896. They had three children, all of whom survived their mother, namely Marie Sofi (Mrs. F. Moore), Thorbjør (Mrs. John Brink) and Knut Boe all in Mt. Vernon near Mt. Horeb.

— Henry Hoverson, Madison, WI, died January 14, 1925 at an age of 56 years. He was born at Spring Prairie near Keyser, Columbia County, Wisconsin, of the parents Ivar Haaverson Nyre and his wife, Ingeborg Olsdatter, neé Rongen. He ran a store at Keyser for a while, but moved to Madison in 1915, where he worked in a shop for a while then became a painter. He was married two times, first with Emma O. Uland, a daughter's daughter of Odd J. Himle, and the other time with Gunda Jenson (born in Fredrikstad), who survives him. In his first marriage he had the children Ivar and Ingeborg, in the second Jennie, Olga, Helga, Bernice, Hovard, Roi and Paul, all who are alive, as well as several siblings.

— Mari Uthus, Chicago, IL, died last May 5 at Lutheran Hospital. She as born at Vossestranden March 12, 1862 of the parents Nils Sjurson and Brita Olsdatter Bidne. She married Ole L. Uthus in Chicago, who was also born and raised at Voss. Her husband and four siblings, Olaf, Guri, Jorine and Oline survive her. P. J. Bidne and wife as well as Olga Bidne, Highlandville, IA, were present at the funeral.

— Ida Wickingson, daughter of Ivar Vikingson Grotland and his wife Anna Olsdatter neé Gjerdager, pioneers at Skoponong, WI, died after some days illness, of bloodpoisoning, February 16, 1925 in Omaha, NB, where she had been living these last years, working actively with "The Young Womens' Christian Association." She was transported to her brother, Herbert Vickingson's home from where preparations for her funeral were made for the 20th of the same month with services both at home and in the church. Pastor M. W. Halvorsen from Beloit, WI, who was her minister in Omaha for three years, officiated at home and also preached at the church,

vakkert skudsmaal som en god kristen og tro kirkelig arbeider. Pastor T. Silvert forrettede forøvrigt i kirken. Hun gravlagdes paa familiens gravlund paa Skoponong, hvor forældrene og 8 søskende tidligere var begravne. Kun broderen Herbert og dennes børn, Harley, Ralph og Thelma Wickingson overlever hende af de nærmeste slægtninger.

— Martha Nelson, enke efter Gulleik Nelson Bergslien, Deerfield, Wis., afgik ved døden i sit hjem nær nævnte by den 30te mai 1925. Hun var født paa Voss den 23de december 1836, og var datter efter Anders Sjurson Gilderhus og hustru Joren Davidsdatter, f. Molster. I 1843 kom hun med forældrene til Amerika. Faderen havde flere søskende paa Koshkoning og han reiste da dertil og kjøbte straks land. Dette land overtog hun efter forældrene og blev boende der til sin død. I 1857 indgik hun i ægteskab med Gulleik Bergslien, som er død for mange aar siden. De havde 5 børn, men bare 2 vokste op, nemlig Nils, som nu har den gamle farm, og Julia, Mrs. M. Skolas, som døde omkring aaret 1900. Mrs. Nelson overleves foruden af sønnen Nils, ogsaa af 3 børnebørn: Mabel Nelson, Arthur Skolas, og dennes søstre Margaret, som bor i Galvan, og Christine i Gunbar, samt 2 børnebørnsbørn. Bisættelsen fandt sted paa familiens gravplads ved Liberty Prairie kirken, den 2den juni. Pastor Krostu forrettede.

— Jens Rivenes, advokat i Glendive, Mont., afgik ved døden pintsedag den 31te mai iaar. Han var født paa gaarden Sætre, Voss, den 16de november 1864 og var søn af fanejunker Ivar J. Rivenes og hustru, f. Kløve. Han tog i 20-aarsalderen eksamen artium ved Bergens katedralskole; reiste til Amerika i 1886; tog først ophold i Nevada, Iowa; havde de første 10-12 aar en bestilling ved Northern Pacific jernbanekompani; studerede lovkyndighed ved Minnesota Universitet og nedsatte sig siden som advokat i Glendive, Mont., hvor han siden forblev. Her tog han en fremtrædende del i byens og countiets gjøremaal. Han var en tid byadvokat og retsskriver. I et par terminer var han countydommer i Dawson county. I 1889 indgik han i ægteskab med Ragna Folkestad, som overlever ham tilligemed 6 børn: Valborg, Alf, Solveig, Bergljot, Laura G., James H., David G. F. Alle i Glendive og Bryngel i Miles City, Mont., samt Johannes og Lars i Norge, tilligemed faderen.

— Gulleik Opheim, Rushford, Minn., afgik ved døden den 3die juni, 83 aar gammel. Dødsaarsagen var kræft. Han var født paa gaarden Opheim, Voss, den 16de september 1841; udvandrede til Amerika i 1862; kom først til Koshkonong settlementet, Wis.; opholdt sig dels der og dels paa Spring Prairie indtil han i 1864 drog til Rushford, Minn. I 1870 bosatte han sig 2 mil syd for byen paa en farm og forblev der indtil han 1911 flyttede ind til byen, hvor han saa boede til sin død. I 1868 indgik han i ægte skab med Isabel

where he gave her a wonderful testimonial as a good Christian and genuine worker for the church. In addition, Pastor T. Silvert officiated at the church. She was buried in the family cemetery at Skoponong, where her parents and eight siblings are buried. Only her brother, Herbert, and his children, Harley, Ralph and Thelma Wicking-son survive, of the nearest family,

— Martha Nelson, widow of Gulleik Nelson Bergslien, Deerfield, WI, died at her home near the mentioned town May 30, 1925. She was born at Voss December 23, 1836, and was a daughter of Anders Sjurson Gilderhus and wife Joren Davidsdatter, neé Mølster. In 1843, she came to America with her parents. Her father had several siblings at Koshkonong and he went there and soon bought land. She assumed this land after her parents and lived her whole life there. She married Gulleik Bergslien, who died many years ago, in 1857. They had five children, but only two grew up, namely Nils, who now has the old farm and Julia, Mrs. M. Skolas, who died about 1900. Mrs. Nelson is survived by, besides her son, also three grandchildren: Mabel Nelson, Arthur Skolas, and her sisters Margaret, who lives in Galvan, and Christine in Gunbar, as well as two great grandchildren. The burial occurred at Liberty Prairie church, on June 2. Pastor Krostu officiated.

— Jens Rivenes, lawyer in Glendive, MT, died on Pentecost 31 May, this year. He was born on the Sætre farm, Voss, November 16, 1864 a son of master sergeant Ivar J. Rivenes and his wife (Anna Davidsdatter), neé Kløve. He received the Artium degree at Bergen's Cathedral School at age 20; went to America in 1886; made stopovers in Nevada and Iowa; for the first 10-12 years he had a position with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; studied law at the University of Minnesota and settled as a lawyer in Glendive, MT, where he stayed since, there he took a prominent part in the city and county business. For a time, he was city attorney and court clerk. For a couple terms, he was the county judge for Dawson County. He entered matrimony with Ragna Folkestad in 1889, who survives him as well as six children: Valborg, Alf, Solveig, Bergljot, Laura G., James H., David G. F. all of Glendive and brothers Bryngel in Miles City, MT, Johannes and Lars in Norway, together with their father.

— Gulleik Opheim, Rushford, MN, died June 3, 83 years old. The cause of death was cancer. He was born on the Opheim farm at Voss on September 16, 1841; emigrated to America in 1862 coming first to the Koshkonong settlement in Wisconsin; stopping there and in Spring Prairie until 1864 when he went to Rushford, MN. In 1870, he settled 2 miles south of town on a farm and stayed there until he moved to town, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1868, he entered matrimony with Isabel Thompson. They had

Thompson. De fik 4 bøm, hvoraf et døde i barnealderen. De øvrige er: Anna og Lewis, som bor i Rushford, samt Dr. Martin Opheim, som er i Chicago.

— Mrs. Carrie T. Quales, Chicago, Ill., enken efter Dr. Nils T. Quales, afgik ved døden efter nogen tids sygelighed den 26de juni sidstleden og blev gravlagt paa Mt. Olive gravlund den 30te s. m.under meget stor deltagelse. Pastor S. P. Long forrettede ved sørgegudstjenesten. Hun var født paa Voss den 20de marts 1843 og var datter af Lars Rokne og hustru, som med familie, 3 sønner og 3 døtre kom til Amerika i 1851. Faderen døde enten paa reisen over eller straks efter ankomsten dertil. Moderen døde i 1858, vistnok paa Jefferson Prairie, hvortil familien drog ved ankomsten til Amerika efter et kort ophold i Chicago. Carrie blev konfirmeret i Jefferson Prairie norsk-lutherske kirke. Den 2den mai 1870 indgik hun i ægteskab med Dr. Nils T. Quale (f. i Hardanger), der kom til Amerika fra Voss ifølge med Ivar Boe (Lawson) i 1859. I 1873 bosatte de sig i Wicker Park, Chicago, og havde siden sit hjem der. Wicker Park lutherske menighed blev organiseret i deres hjem, og Carrie Quales nedlagde et betydeligt arbeide inden menigheden og ligeledes for Det Norske Alderdomshjem i Northwood Park, som hun og hendes mand var de fornemste grundlæggere af, og dette vil altid være et værdigt mindesmærke om hende. Hun efterlader sig 2 børn: Ivar L. Quales, Martha G. (Mrs. Ernest A. Erickson) og Nellie R. (Mrs. Shenos).

— Nils J. Duckstad, Columbus, No. Dak., døde den 22de juni1925, efter et langt sygeleie. Han var født paa gaarden Dukstad, Voss, den 10de august 1869, og var søn af Jon Mathiason Dukstad. I 1892 udvandrede han til Amerika og slog sig først til i Fertile, Minnesota, hvor han fik sig en bestilling som butikbetjent. En tid studerede han ved Grand Forks College; omkring 1906 begyndte han med jernvareforretning i Columbus, Nord Dakota, og drev denne siden. Den 27de mai 1892 indgik han I ægteskab med Brita Underdal fra Aurland, Sogn, som overlever ham tilligemed 5 børn: Constance, Norma, Valda, Myrtle og Phillis. En broder, Bryngen Duckstad, lever i Fertile, Minn.,og 3 søstre paa Voss.

— Lars Olson Grotland, Deerfield, Wis., afgik ved døden den 25de juli efter et langt sygeleie, af kræft. Han stedtes til graven den 28de s. m. Sørge-gudstjeneste holdtes i hjemmet og i Deerfield kirke. Pastor D. Borge forrettede. Bisættelsen fandt sted paa Hauges gravlund, hvor flere af familien er begravne. Lars Grotland var født paa Voss den 23de jan. 1851 og var søn af Ole Larson Grotland, f. Saude, og Begga Vikingsdatter Grotland. Med forældre kom han til Amerika i 1856 og hans første opholdssted var Skoponong, Wisconsin, nær Palmyra. Der var han i 3

four children, 0f whom one died as a child. The others are: Anna and Lewis, who live in Rushford, and Dr. Martin Opheim, who is in Chicago.

— Mrs. Carrie T. Quales, Chicago, IL, widow of Dr. Nils T. Quales, died after a brief illness last June 26 and was buried at Mt. Olive cemetery on the 30th of the same month with large attendance at the funeral. Pastor S. P. Long officiated at the memorial service. She was born at Voss March 20, 1843 and was a daughter of Lars Rokne and his wife, who with their family of three sons and three daughters, came to America in 1851. The father died either on the voyage or soon after their arrival. The mother died in 1858, evidently at Jefferson Prairie, where the family went after their arrival, after a short stopover in Chicago. Carrie was confirmed at Jefferson Prairie Lutheran Church. On May 2, 1870, she entered matrimony with Dr. Nils T. Quale (b. in Hardanger), who came to America from Voss together with Ivar Boe (Lawson) in 1859. In 1873, they settled in Wicker Park, Chicago, and had their home there since. Wicker Park Lutheran Church congregation was organized in their home, and Carrie Quales invested significant work for the congregation and similarly for the Norwegian Home for the Aged in Northwood Park, of which she and her husband were the principle founders, and this will always be a worthy memorial for her. She leaves two (sic) (three?) children: Ivar L. Quales, Martha G. (Mrs. Ernest A. Erickson) and Nellie R. (Mrs. Shenos).

— Nils J. Duckstad, Columbus, ND. died following a long illness, on June 22, 1925. He was born on the Dukstad farm at Voss, a son of Jon Mathiason Dukstad, on August 10, 1869. he emigrated to America in 1892 and first settled in Fertile, Minnesota, where he got a job as a store clerk. For a while, he studied at Grand Forks College; about 1906, he started a hardware store in Columbus, North Dakota, and ran it since. On May 27, 1892, he was married to Brita Underdal from Aurland, Sogn, who survives along with five children: Constance, Norma, Valda, Myrtle and Phillis. One brother, Bryngen Duckstad, lives in Fertile, MN and three sisters at Voss.

— Lars Olson Grotland, Deerfield, WI, died on July 25 after a long illness, of cancer. He was buried on the 28th of the same month. Memorial services were held at the home and in the Deerfield Church. Pastor D. Borge officiated. Burial occurred at the Hauge Cemetery, where several of his family are buried. Lars Grotland was born at Voss on January 23, 1851 and was a son of Ole Larson Grotland, neé Saude, and Begga Vikingsdatter Grotland. He came to America with his parents in 1856 and stopped at Skoponong, Wisconsin, near Palmyra. He stayed there three years, whereupon the family moved to the

aar, hvorpaa familien flyttede til Deerfield township, Dane county, og bosatte sig paa en farm nær Krogville. Lars fik farmen efter forældrene og drev den indtil han i 1912 flyttede til Deerfield, hvor han siden boede. I 1873 indgik han i ægteskab med Bergitte Gustavsen fra samme township. Hun tilligemed 5 børn: Bertha, Rosy, Marie, Lillie, og Bernice, overlever ham. En gut, Leonard, er død tidligere. Han overleves ogsaa af en broder, Knut (Cornelius).

— Nils Johnson, president af the Johnson Chair Company, Chicago, Ill., afgik ved døden den 8de juli s. 1. efter nogen tids sygelighed, og stedtes til graven den 11te s. m. Søregudstjeneste holdtes i hjemmet og i Den Hellige Trefoldigheds kirke paa Addison street. Bisættelsen fandt sted paa Rose Hill gravlund.

Nils Johnson var født paa gaarden Gjerdager, Voss, den 1ste december 1843, af forældrene Jon Larson Gjerdaker, f. Bøe, og hustru Ingeborg Pedersdatter Vinje (Tykkebygden). I 1850 kom han med forældre og søskende til Amerika og bosatte sig med dem paa Jefferson Prairie, Boone Co., Ill., hvor han vokste op. I 1859 drog han til Chicago og fik der ansættelse ved John Wentworths avis, The Chicago Democrat. Der lærte han at sætte typsr, og da nævnte avis i 1861 blev solgt til Chicago Tribune, fik han ansættelse som typograf i The Chicago Daily Journal. I 1872 opgav han typograf faget og fik ansættelse paa stolefabriken, som hans broder Anders var blit medeier i. Anders var den ledende mand i forretningen, og i 1877 kjøbte ud en af sine kompaniener og tog broderen Nils ind med sig. Forretningen antog da navnet A. P. Johnson Chair Company. I 1883 blev kompaniet inkorporeret under navnet The Johnson Chair Company. Fabrikken er flere gange blit udvidet og har i lang tid "været Chicagos største fabrik i sit slags med et arbeiderantal af omkring 700. Det sender stole ikke alene til hver krog i Amerika, men har ogsaa sendt til Europa. Dets anseelse kan man ogsaa se af at sambandsstaternes President McKinley sad paa en stol fra Johnson fabrikken, naar han holdt sine kabinetsmøder, og ligeledes vicepresidenten, naar han ledede senatet.

Efter broderen Anders P. Johnsons død i 1905 blev Nils firmaets president, og har siden havt denne stilling til sin død. Foruden at være president af dette firma har Nils Johnson ogsaa været president af The Western Chair Association og ligeledes af The Mount Olive Cemetery Association, desuden kasserer for Chicago Furniture Association og direktør ved The United States Rattan Co.

Den 23de oktober 1873 indgik han i ægteskab med Martha Findall fra Manitowoc, Wis. De har havt 5 børn: Walter II, Anna M., Edwin J. og Chester. Forrige aar feirede de sit guld bryllup. Johnson

Township of Deerfield, Dane County, and settled on a farm near Kroghville. Lars got the farm from his parents and ran it until 1912, when he moved to Deerfield, where he has lived since. In 1873, he entered matrimony with Bergitte Gustavsen from the same township. She, as well as five children, Bertha, Rosy, Marie, Lillie, and Bernice, survive him. A son, Leonard, died earlier. He is also survived by a brother, Knut (Cornelius).

— Nils Johnson, president of Johnson Chair Company, Chicago, IL, died July 8, recently after a period of illness, and was buried on the 11th of the same month. Memorial services were held in the home and Trinity Church on Addison Street, burial was at Rose Hill cemetery.

Nils Johnson was born on the Gjerdager farm, Voss, December 1, 1843, of the parents Jon Larson Gjerdaker, neé Bøe and his wife Ingeborg Pedersdatter Vinje (Tykkebygden). In 1850, he came with his parents and siblings to America and settled with them at Jefferson Prairie, Boone Co., IL, where he grew up. In 1859, he moved to Chicago and was employed at John Wentworth's paper, The Chicago Democrat. There he learned to set type, and when the named newspaper was sold to the Chicago Tribune, he was employed as a typographer at The Chicago Daily Journal. In 1872 he gave up the typographer work and took a job at a chair factory, of which his brother, Anders, had become co-owner. Anders was the head man in the business and in 1877, he bought out one of his partners and took in his brother, Nils. The business assumed the name A. P. Johnson Chair Company. The business was incorporated in 1883 under the name The Johnson Chair Company. The factory was enlarged several times and for a long time it has been the largest factory of its type employing about 700. it sends chairs, not only to every corner of America, but also to Europe. One can see its reputation in that the United States President McKinley sits on a chair from the Johnson Factory when he holds his cabinet meetings and likewise, the vice president, when he presides over the senate. After brother Anders P. Johnson's death in 1905, Nils became president of the firm and was such until his death. In addition to being president of this firm, Nils Johnson was also president of The Western Chair Association and similarly of The Mount Olive Cemetery Association, also treasurer of Chicago Furniture Association and director with The United States Rattan Co.

He married Martha Findall from Manitowoc, WI on October 23, 1873. They had five children Walter II, Anna M., Edwin J. and Chester. Last year, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Johnson visited his home town, Voss, a number of years

besøgte for endel aar siden sin fødebygd, Voss, og var paa Vosselagets møde i Madison 1920.

— Lars A. Hauge, Forest City, Iowa, afgik ved døden den 4de september s. 1. Han var født i Hammerø, Nordland, Norge, af forældrene Anders N. Hauge og hustru, f. Myrland, begge fra Vossestranden. Med forældrene udvandrede han til Amerika i 1868 og kom først til Dane County, Wis., men flyttede snart til Northwood, Iowa. Faderen var gaardbruger og dyrlæge. Han hjalp da forældrene med gaardbruget til han tog ind paa Augsburg Seminar. Der var han i 6 aar. Han var saa skolelærer en tid. Derpaa gaardbruger, saa handelsmand; blev valgt til fredsdommer og township clerk. Saa valgtes han til county auditor og var det i to terminer. Siden tog han fat paa eiendomshandel, hvormed han drev indtil hans helbred i de senere aar slog feil.

Den 26de december 1883 indgik han i ægteskab med Susan Ohnstad (Sogn). Af 8 børn i ægteskabet lever de 6, nemlig Alphia, Alfred, Selma, Ludolf, Leonora og Murrie. To døde som smaa. Hans hustru lever ogsaa. Begravelsen fandt sted den 6te sept. Pastor Sletten, Lake Mills, og Pederson, Forest City, forrettede.

— Ole L. Tesdal, dyrlæge, Rochelle, Ill., afgik ved døden den 26de september s. l, efter en operation, og blev begraven fra Presbyterian-kirken der den 29de s. m.

Han var født paa Voss i 1870; kom til Amerika i 18-aars alderen ; var først i Kasson, Minn., saa i Iowa nogle aar, hvorpaa han i 10 aar var motormand i Chicago ved Union Traction Co. og begyndte imens et college studium. Han graduerede fra McKillips Veterinær College i marts 1910, og praktiserede i Wheaton, Ill.; var saa i Lee, og for 8 aar siden til Rochelle, hvor han siden drev sin praksis. Han var post-graduent fra Chicago Veterinær College, hvis diplom han fik 12te april 1917. Han var assisterende statsveterinarian; var medlem of McKillips Veterinarian Medical Association og Chicago Veterinarian College Association. Han var til Voss i 1923. Den 19de september samme aar indgik han i ægteskab med Bergette Totland i Chicago. En søster, Mrs. Ingeborg Oddsen, Windom, Minn., og 3 søstre i Norge, foruden hustrueen overlever ham.

— Steffen Matson Lidsheim døde den 3die juni s. 1. i Stapleton, N. Y., af blindtarmbetændelse. Han var født paa Voss den 5te april 1904; var ansat ved kystvagten i New York.

— Eli Andersdatter Ronve (Mrs. Tendall), Estherville, Iowa, døde den 31te marts s. l, 39 aar gammel.

— Pastor Thorsten Oddson Himle afgik ved døden ganske pludselig i Northfield, Minn., den 18de Oktober, og blev gravlagt der den 21de. Pastor N. Kleven forrettede. Dr. L. W. Boe, formand Eastvold

ago and attended the Vosselag's meeting in Madison in 1920.

— Lars A. Hauge, Forest City, IA, died last September 4. He was born in Hammerø, Nordland, Norway of the parents Anders N. Hauge and his wife, neé Myrland, both from Vossestranden. He emigrated to America in 1868 coming first to Dane County, WI, but moving soon to Northwood, IA. His father was a farmer and veterinarian. He helped his parents with the farm until he entered Augsburg Seminary. He was There were for six years. He taught school for a while. He was a farmer, then a storekeeper; was elected Justice-of-the-Peace and township clerk. Then he was elected county auditor and remained for two terms. Then since he work in real estate until his health failed in later years.

He entered matrimony with Susan Ohnstad (Sogn). Six of eight children in their marriage are alive, namely Alphia, Alfred, Selma, Ludolf, Leonora and Murrie. Two died little. His wife is survives too. The funeral was September 6. Pastors Sletten, Lake Mills, and Pederson, Forest City, officiated.

— Ole L. Tesdal, veterinarian, Rochelle, IL, died last September 26 after an operation and was buried from the Presbyterian Church om the 29th of that month.

He was born at Voss in 1870; came to America at age 18; was first at Kasson, MN, then in Iowa for some years, whereupon he was a motorman in Chicago with the Union Traction Co and meanwhile started his college studies. He was graduated from McKillips Veterinary College in March 1910, and practiced in Wheaton, IL; then he was in Lee, and later 8 years in Rochelle, where he practiced since. He was a post-graduate of Chicago Veterinary College, which diploma he received April 12, 1917. He was assistant state veterinarian; was a member of McKillips Veterinarian Medical Association and Chicago Veterinarian College Association. He visited Voss in 1923. In September of that same year he married Bergette Totland in Chicago. A sister, Mrs. Ingeborg Oddsen, Windom, MN, and three sisters in Norway in addition to his wife, survive him.

— Steffen Matson Lidsheim died last June 3 in Stapleton, NY, of appendicitis. He was born at Voss April 5, 1904; was employed by the Coast Guard in New York.

— Eli Andersdatter Ronve (Mrs. Tendall), Estherville, IA died last March 13, 39 years old.

— — Pastor Thorsten Oddson Himle died suddenly in Northfield, MN, October 18, and was buried the 21st. Pastor N. Kleven officiated. Dr. L. W. Boe,

og pastor Sigmond talte ved sørgegudst jenesten.

Pastor Himle var født paa pladsen Himleshagen, Voss, den 11te oktober 1857, af forældrene Odd Nelson og Ragnhild Eriksdatter Himle. Han var den yngste af 9 søskende, af hvilke 2 døde smaa. De øvrige var Brita (Mrs. F. Gjerde), Nils, Erik, Lars, Anfin, og Gudve. Hans bedsteforældre paa farsiden var Nils og Brita, gaardbrugerfolk paa Himle. Paa morsiden var det Erik K. Gjelle og Gunvor, f. Dymbe.

Himle gjennemgik Voss høiere almue- og lærerskole og et kursus paa Oles haandgjerningsskole i Drammen; udvandredé til Amerika 1885; var først i Cambridge, Wis., studerede ved Red Wing seminar fra 1887 til 1889, og ordineredes sidstnævnte aar til prest, og antog kald ved Taylor, Wis.; studerede i 1894-95 en termin lægevidenskab ved Minnesota Universitet; reiste i 1895 som lægemissionær til Kina og var der til 1905 og senere fra 1907-09. I to aar var han teologisk professor ved Red Wing seminar; saa prest i Santa Rosa, Cal., og kredsformand. I det sidste var han reisende sekretær for den Norsk Lutherske Kirkes pensionsfond. Han skrev adskillig i bladene, desuden udgav han bogen "Paa Guds Veie med et gjenstridigt Folk," angaaende boxer-oprøret i Kina, samt "Hauges Synodes Missionsmark," 25-aars festskriftet for Hauges Synodes Kinamission, "Evangeliets Seier" og en husandagtsbog paa kinesisk. Han var opfinderen af en redningsdragt paa søen, som var udstillet paa hundredaarsfesten. Han var 3 gange gift og efterlader sig enke og 5 børn. Af kollegaer er han omtalt meget anerkjendende.

— Pastor Nils Endreson Bøe afgik ved døden den 7de august s. 1. i sit hjem i St. Paul, Minn. Han var ikke netop vossing, men han antog et vossenavn og var gift med en vossepige, Anna Reque, datter af Lars Davidson Rekve i Deerfield, Wis., og deres sønner er Dr. L. W. Boe, president af St. Olafs College, og pastor A. T. Boe.

Pastor N. Bøe var født paa gaarden Eidsvaag i Valestrand, Søndhordland, den 24de marts 1846; kom med forældre til Amerika 1851. Faderen, Endre Eidsvaag, kjøbte den pene farm ved Deerfield, Wis., som Knut Larson Bøe fra Voss havde eiet, Og som altid efter ham har været kaldt Bøe. Knut Bøe solgte farmen til en Bergland, som igjen solgte den i 1851 til Endre Eidsvaag. Sønnen Nils kaldte sig først Anderson, men antog i 1873 navnet Boe. Hans hustru Anna Rekve døde i 1887.

President Eastvold and Pastor Sigmond spoke at the funeral.

Pastor Himle was born at the Himleshagen place, Voss, October 11, 1857, of the parents Odd Nelson and Ragnhild Eriksdatter Himle. He was the youngest of nine siblings, of which two died small. The rest are Brita (Mrs. F. Gjerde), Nils, Erik, Lars, Anfin, and Gudve. His paternal grandparents were Nils and Brita, farmers at Himle. The maternal grandparents were Erik K. Gjelle and Gunvor, neé Dymbe

Himle attended the Voss higher common and teacher's school and a course at Ole's Handicraft school in Drammen; emigrated to America in 1885; was first in Cambridge, WI, attended Red Wing Seminary from 1887 until 1889, and the last year he was ordained a minister answering a call at Taylor, WI; studied medicine at the University of Minnesota; in 1895 he went as a medical missionary to China and stayed until 1905 and again 1907-09 for two years; he was a Professor of Theology at Red Wing Seminary; then minister in Santa Rosa, CA, and school chairman. Lately, he was traveling secretary for the Norwegian Lutheran Church's pension fund. He frequently wrote articles in the paper, beside publishing the book "The Way with God with a Stubborn People", regarding the Boxer rebellion in China and "Hauge Synod's Mission Field", the 25th anniversary publication for the Hauge Synod's China mission, "The Victory of Evangelism", and a home devotion book in Chinese. He was the inventor of a rescue gear at sea, that was presented at the Centennial. He was married three times and leaves a widow and five children. He had great recognition by his colleagues.

— Pastor Nils Endreson Bøe died last August 7 at his home in St. Paul, MN. He wasn't exactly a vossing but had adopted a Voss name and married a Voss girl, Anna Reque, daughter of Lars Davidson Rekve in Deerfield, WI and their sons are Dr. L. W. Boe, president of St. Olaf College, and Pastor A. T. Boe.

Pastor N. Bøe was born on the Eidsvaag farm in Valestrand, Søndhordland, March 24, 1846; came to America with his parents in 1851. The father, Endre Eidsvaag, bought a beautiful farm at Deerfield, WI that Knut Larson Bøe from Voss had owned, and that had been called the Bøe farm. Knut Bøe sold the farm to a Bergland, who again sold it in 1851 to Endre Eidsvaag. His son took the name Anderson at first, but assumed the name Boe in 1873. His wife Anna Rekve died in 1887.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Du Vossebygd

Mel.: "Blandt alle lande i øst og vest."

Naar tanken svæver i fjerne land,
da manes minder om hjemlig strand;
De høie fjelde og dybe vælde,
de mindes grant.

Naar vaarblomst dufter i grønne eng,
og fuglekvidder der er ifleng;
da løftes sindet og styrkes
mindet om Norges fjeld.

De blanke vande fra fjeldets top,
de bringer glæde i sjæl og krop.
Den blaae himmel og stjernevrimmel
alt har vi faat.

Paa livets vandring vi stevner frem,
men modgang møder os "kvar me kjem".
Vær glad i sindet og glem ei mindet
om barndoms hjem.

Du Vossebygd i dit sommer skrud,
du bringer med dig et himmelbud; —
De dale lange og minder mange
ei slettes ud.

Du Vossevang med din kirke stor,
dit har jeg vandret med far og mor.
De orgeltoner for øret ljomer
i blandet kor.

Og Lønehorg, du dig hæver høit,
At naa din top er nok ganske drøit.
De birkelier og smale stier
dog langt gaar op.

Du Hondalsnut med din lange ryg,
I veir og vind staar du lige tryg.
Med værdig mine du ser det fine
i dales dyb. —

Efter Styrk A. Kvitne.

To You Hometown Voss

Mel.: "Blandt alle lande i øst og vest."

When thoughts float in distant lands,
Then the mind conjures the homelike shores;
The tall mountains and deep majesty,
They are reminded intimately.

When spring flowers float in green fields,
and cooing birds are abundant;
Then the mind is raised and strengthened
to remember Norway's mountains.

The shining water from the mountain top,
brings joy to soul and body.
The blue heavens and myriad stars
all we have.

On life's wandering we step forth,
conflicts meet us "as we go".
Be glad in mind and forget not memories
of childhood's home

You Voss district in your summer vestments,
you bring a heavenly invitation; —
the valleys long and memories many
are worn out

You Vossevang with your big church,
There I've gone with mother and father.
The organ's tones echoing in the ear
In blended voices.

Lønehorgi, you jut high
to reach your peak is a long ways.
The birch slopes and narrow paths
still go far up.

You Hondal peak with your long back,
In wind and weather you lie secure.
With worthy mien you see the beauty
In the valley's depths.—

By Styrk A. Kvitne.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Bergslierne

Nu og da nævnes kunstnerbrødrene Knut og Bryngel Bergslien, og i det sidste har deres brodersøn Nils Bergslien været meget paa tale; men netop nogen indgaaende oplysninger om dem i det hele taget er næsten ikke fremkommet. Nu har man paa Voss slaaet til lyd for at reise dem et mindesmærke i hjembygden, og det er allerede kommet saa langt, at en mand har givet 1,000 kroner dertil, og billedafstøbninger er gjort af de 3 personer. Billedhugger Bryngel Bergslien havde modelleret sig selv og broderen Knut, og Nils har gjort et selvportræt. Men hvorledes mærket ellers skal se ud er uafgjort. Der var ogsaa tale om at tage med morbroderen Odd K. Gjelle paa samme mærke, men af ham haves intet billede, saa han ikke godt kan tages med. Han burde da vist ogsaa have sit eget mærke. Det er Anders Ullestad, L. Kindem og Magnus Dagestad, som har sat sig i spidsen for dette. Mange af Bergsliernes slægtninger er i Amerika.

Iaar er det ogsaa et særligt mindeaar om Bergslierne. Det er 50 aar siden Bryngel Bergsliens monumentale værk, Kong Carl Johans rytterstatue, som staar foran slottet i Oslo, blev afsløret. Det var en af de mest storartede begivenheder dengang. Omkring 40,000 mennesker, hvoraf mange udlændinger, var forsamlet, og der var festligheder, som varede i 3 dage. Kong Oscar II foretog afsløringen. Og der var paradering af kongen, statsraadet, storting og eskadrer af militære om statuen, større triumf har vel ingen kunstner vundet i Norge, og Bergstiens navn fløi over den ganske kunstnerverden. At det blev overdraget til ham at udføre dette værk beviser da hans anseelse og fremragende dygtighed. Hans arbeide er ogsaa Henrik Wergelands, Asbjørnsons og Johannes Bruns statuer i Oslo.

Knut Bergslien, f. 1827, den ældre broder, satte sig ved sin malerkunst kanske ligesaa prægtige mærker. Et stort maleri af kong Oscars kroning i Trondhjems domkirke, som skulde være for slottet, udførtes af ham. Andre billeder af ham er "Birkeheierne fører kongsbarnet, Haakon Haakansen, over Dovre til Trondhjem," "Bjørnejægeren", "Aften paa Sæteren", "Sverre og Berkeheimerne i Snestorm paa Vossefjeldene", (nu paa Færøerne), "Fiskerfamilien," "Skiløberne", "Røgstuen" og andre mindre bekjendte. Et maleri, "Sverres Hyldning", blev solgt til England. Han malede ogsaa mange portrætter af høitstaaende embedsmænd, saaledes af general Krogh og borgermester Faugstad. Han drev ogsaa malerskole i Christiania — den eneste, som der var noget ved i Norge, og mange unge kunstnere fik sin første uddannelse hos ham, medens man ellers maatte ty til udlandet.

Det var et langt sprang fra at være husmandsgutter paa Voss til slig berømmelse. De mistede dog ikke

The Bergsliens

Now and then, the artist brothers Knut and Bryngel Bergslien, are mentioned and recently there nephew (brother's son), Nils Bergslien has been much discussed, but actually any information about them, as a whole, has not come forth. Now people at Voss have agreed to erect a monument in their hometown, and already it has come this far that one man has donated 1000 crowns toward it and castings have been made of the three personages. Sculptor Bryngel Bergslien had modeled himself and his brother, Knut, and Nils has made a self-portrait. How the monument itself shall appear hasn't been decided. There has been talk about including their uncle (mother's brother) Odd K. Gjelle on the same memorial, but there isn't a likeness of him, so it would be impossible. He also ought to have his own memorial. It is Anders Ullestad, L. Kindem and Magnus Dagestad, who have been in the vanguard for this. Many of the Bergsli's relatives are in America.

This year is also a memorable year for the Bergsliens. It is 50 years since Bryngel Bergslien's monumental work, King Carl Johan's knight statue that stands in front of the palace in Oslo, was unveiled. It was one of the most magnificent spectacles of that time. Approximately 40,000 people, many of them foreigners, were assembled, and there were festivities lasting three days. King Oscar II carried out the unveiling. There were parades of the king, the cabinet, the parliament and squadrons of military around the statue, greater triumph has no sculptor ever had in Norway, and the Bergsli name was bandied over the entire art world. That it was delegated to him to complete this work demonstrates his respect and ability. His works include Henrik Wergeland's, Asbjørnson's and Johannes Brun's statues in Oslo.

Knut Bergslien, b. 1827, the older brother, with his paintings, established similar achievements. A big painting of King Oscar's coronation in Trondheim Cathedral, which was to be for the palace, was painted by him. Other pictures by him are "The Birkebeiners carry Prince Håkon Håkonson over Dovre to Trondheim," "The Bearhunter", "Evening at the Sæter", "Sverre and the Birkebeiners in a Snowstorm in the Voss Mountains", (now at the Faroes), "The Fisherman's Family," "The Ski Racers", "The Smoking Parlor" and others less known. One painting, "The Homage of Sverre", was sold to England. He also painted many portraits of eminent officials such as General Krogh and Mayor Faugstad. He operated a school of painting in Christiania — the only that there was in Norway, and many young artists had their first training by him, while others had to apply to foreign countries.

It was a great leap from being cotter's sons at Voss to such fame. However, they didn't lose their head

hodet for det. Vossinger vilde de være lige fuldt. For sine gamle forældre satte de op det idylliske hus paa Bergslitræet ved Vosseelven, og ture gjorde de til hjembygden. Engang tog Knut Bergslien maleren Adolf Tidemand med sig til Voss. De var glade i felespil, og Ole Mossefin maatte spille for dem til langt paa kveld.

Knut og Bryngels forældre var Lars Bergesen Bergslien, født paa Gjerdskval, og hustru Kristi Knutsdatter Gjelle. Moderen var en søster af vismanden Odd Knutson Gjelle, der ogsaa var en kunstnernatur i bedste forstand. Hun besad selv betydelig kunstnerisk begavelse. Bekjendt var hun til at ridse roser paa træskeer og lign. Foruden nævnte sønner havde de en søn, Nils Bergslien, som var underofficer, hvad Knud ogsaa først tænkte paa at bli. Nels's søn er kunstmaleren Nils Bergslien, som ogsaa nu har vist sig at være dygtige billedhuggere, idet han modellerede "Ridande Vossabrudlaup", som nu er indfaedt i muren paa Lindehaugen. En hædersgave paa ca. 3,000 kroner er nylig givet ham paa Voss. Lars Nelson Bergsli, som døde i borgerkrigen her, og Gulleik Nelson, farmer ved Deerfield, Wis., foruden at være hans brødre.

Lars og Kristi Bergslien havde ogsaa 2 døtre, som kom til Amerika. Marie, g. m. Peter Danielsen (fra Skien) og boede i Decorah, Iowa, og Kristi var gift med Lars Baarson Een og boede i townet Dover, Trempeauleau Co., Wis,

K. R.

Brev fra Voss

Aarsmøde i Voss Barnehjem var holdt bededag med fest. Aarsregnskabet var fremlagt. De, som gik ud af styret, blev gjenvalgte. Der er nu 11 børn paa hjemmet. Det er en kvinde, som styrer med det. Hun er uddannet sygepleierske. I hjemmet er plads for adskillig flere børn, men man tør ikke tage flere nu, da det er saa vanskeligt at faa midler til driften. Flere ældre vosser og vossekvinder i Amerika og paa Voss har git større pengebeløb til hjemmet, der staar som urørlige legater, hvoraf bare renterne bruges. Kapitalen vil saaledes bli staaende urørt, som et vakkert minde om giverne. Disse renter hjælper meget til at holde det gaaende med driften.

Netop nu er kommet meddelelse om, at departementet ikke vil gaa med paa for tiden at udskille Vossevangen som egen skattekommune. Det, synes dog tyde paa, at departementet ikke er uvilligt til senere igjen at ta sagen op, dersom det viser sig, at bygden ikke tilgodeser Vangen med det, som trænges. Derved er foreløbigt afgjort en mangeaarig strid i herredet. Det komme nu an paa,

because of it. They treated the vossings the same. They put up an idyllic house for their old parents by the Bergsli tree by the Voss River, and made many trips to their home town, one time, Knut brought the painter Adolf Tidemand home with him to Voss. They liked fiddle playing, so Ole Mossefin played for them far out into the night.

Knut and Bryngel's parents were Lars Bergeson Bergslien, born at Gjerdskval, and his wife Kristi Knutsdatter Gjelle. Their mother was a sister of the wise man Odd Knutson Gjelle, who also was of an artistic ability. She also possessed artistic talent. She was known to render flowers by carving on wooden spoons and the like. In addition to the discussed sons they had a son, Nels Bergslien, who was a non-commissioned officer, which Knut had first intended to be. Nels' son is the artist Nils Bergslien, who now has shown himself to be a expert sculptor since he modeled the "Riding Voss Wedding", which is mounted in a wall at Lindehaugen. He was awarded a grant of 3,000 crowns at Voss. Additionally, he has the brothers, Lars Nelson Bergsli, who died in the Civil War here, and Gulleik Nelson, a farmer at Deerfield, WI.

Lars and Kristi Bergslien had also two daughters, who came to America, Marie, m. Peter Danielson (from Skien) and lived in Decorah, Iowa, and Kristi who was married with Lars Baarson Een and lived in the town of Dover, Trempealeau Co., WI.

K. R.

Letters from Voss

The annual meeting at the Voss Orphanage was held the Sunday before All Saints Day with a party. The financial report was presented. Those, who were leaving the board of directors, were re-elected. There is a woman who manages it. She is trained as a nurse. In the home is room for several more children, but it is deemed unwise because of insufficient funds for maintenance. Several elderly vossings and women from Voss both here and in America have given generous amounts to the orphanage, which consist of untouchable trusts from which only the interest may be used. The capital thereby stands undisturbed, as a handsome memorial of the donors. These interests greatly help to keep the operation going.

We have just received information that the department doesn't want to deal with the question of separating Vossevangen as its own tax municipality. It doesn't appear that the department wouldn't take up the matter again as it seems the district doesn't want to take care of Vangen for what it needs. Thereby it appears there will be long-lasting disagree-

hvorledes herredstyret stiller sig til de forskjellige nødvendige udbedringer paa Vangen. En af de nødvendigste foranstaltninger er at faa anlagt kloakledning for hele Vangen. Nu er det nemlig saa for mange huses vedkommende, at der er gravet synkebrønd paa tomten for spillevandet. Der er nemlig under endel af Vangen grov grusbund, og der vil til en tid spildvandet forsvinde gjennem grusen, men noget etterhvert vil slim tætte grusen til, saa det gaar ikke i længden. Oppe i bakkeskraaningen maa kloakkerne løbe ud hist og her. For nogle mindre dele af Vangen er dog lagt kloak, som funktionerer godt.

I mange aar har det været vanskeligt at faa hus paa Vangen for alle, som trænger det. Der har hvert aar været bygget, og nu er her foreløpig nok huse. Det er særlig i Lekvemoen, Haugemoen og Rognebakkene bebyggelsen har foregaaet. Trafikken med Bergensbanen har bevirket, at mange jernbane-funktionærer bor her. Her skiftes nemlig lokomotiv for togene til og fra Oslo, hvorfor baade vedkommende lokomotivførere og fyrbødere bor her. Her foregaar da pudsing og mindre reparationer af disse.

De mange skoler her kræver meget husrum for alle lærere og elever. Det er væsentligst jernbane- og skolefolkene, som har været aarsagen til bebyggelsen i den senere tid. Men denne øgning af beboerne har bevirket, at flere handlende og haandverkere har sat sig til her.

Igaar var den traditionelle smaleauktion her paa Vangen, og en mængde mennesker fra bygden var her. Foruden auktionen var her flere andre ting fore. En prest, Bjørk, fra Sverige, holdt foredrag kl. 5 og prædikede i kirken kl. 8 igaarkveld. En basar til indtægt for gamlehjem var i virksomhed. Marknad for Voss Maallag ligesaa. Endvidere udstilling af "Ridande Vossebryllup", udskaaret i træ af Gulleik Brækhus. Alle var meget godt besøgte.

Her paa Vangen er i den senere tid rig anledning til at høre gode foredrag. Sang- og musikkonserter holdes ret som det er. Tilreisende selskaber holder teaterforestillinger. Kinoforestillinger er her aaret rundt og meget andet.

Voss, den 17de november 1925.

L. KINDEM.

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Forskjelligt fra Voss

Aarets avling paa Voss blev iaar særdeles god, baade hvad hø, korn og poteter angaar. Tillige blev det et godt frugtaar, hvad der ikke har været paa mange aar. Dette kommer vel med, da det befrygtes, at det paa andre maader vil bli trangt. Det vil bli vanskeligt for industrielle bedrifter, og dermed for

ment in the township. It depends on what position the town board will take about the various necessary improvements at Vangen. One of the most pressing projects is the installation of sewer mains for all of Vangen. Now it is namely that too many homes have cesspools on the lots for waste water, there is under a goodly portion of Vangen coarse gravel base and for a time the waste water will disseminate through the gravel but after a while the gravel will become less permeable so it is not good for the long term. Up on the slopes of the hills the sewers must empty here and there. There have been laid sewers in occasional parts of Vangen that function nicely.

For many years, there has been difficulty finding housing at Vangen for everyone who needs it. Every year, there has been building and temporarily there are enough houses. Building has taken place mainly in Lekvemoen, Haugemoen and Rognebakkene. The traffic with Bergensbanen has been the reason that many railroad employees live here. The locomotives to and from Oslo change here which is why engineers and fireman live here. Here they do maintenance and minor repairs of these.

The many schools here require a lot of room for all the teachers and students. There are the usual railroad and school people that have built lately. But the increase in population has caused more merchants and artisans to settle here.

Yesterday was the traditional sheep auction here at Vangen, and lots of people from the area attended. There were several other things beside the auction. A minister from Sweden preached at 5 o'clock and in the church at 8 o'clock last night. A bazaar for income for the Old People's Home was in action. There was a market for the Voss Mål Society (Language Club), too. There was an exhibition of "Riding Voss Wedding", carved from wood by Gulleik Brækhus. All were well attended.

Recently, there are rich opportunities to hear good presentations. Choral and music concerts are held regularly. Traveling companies present theater. Film presentations are held year round and a lot more.

Voss, November 17, 1925.

L. KINDEM.

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An assortment from Voss

The harvest at Voss is especially good this year, as to hay, grain and potatoes. It was also a good year for fruit, which it hasn't been for many years. This is well-accepted since it is feared that it will be hard times otherwise. It will be difficult for industrial businesses, and thereby for workers because of the

arbeidere paa grund af valutaens opgang, der gjør konkurransen med udlandet vanskelig. Ellers er det bra, at pengeværdien gaar op, skrives der fra Voss.

— Disponent L. Kindem har under trykning en bog om den berømte "Losnaæt", hvis grene ogsaa er at finde paa Voss. Ætten har navn efter Losna gaard paa øen af samme navn yderst i Sognefjorden. Denne æt hørte til Norges høiadel, der sad i kongens raad og var skaamestre og lendermænd. Den første, man har sikker besked om, er Filip Erlendson paa Odensland i Kirkebø i Sogn, født omkring 1290 og død omkring 1340. Paa de fleste gaarde i østre del af Voss er der af slegten.

— Et nyt blad kaldt "Vossingen" er ogsaa begyndt at udkomme paa Voss. Første nummer udkom den 1ste sept. Det er organ for det saakaldte "Bondeparti" i politiken. Ellers vil det især bringe nyheder fra Vossebygderne.

— Man er nu ifærd med at bygge ny bro over Vosseelven ved Vangen. En midlertidig bro er allerede opsat. Den nye skal bli paa den gamles plads og gjøres 4,3 meter bred kjørebane og 1,3 meters fortaug paa hver side. Den skal bygges paa 3 betonpillarer med jernbjelker ovenpaa, og skal koste ca. 200,000 kroner.

— Voss Barnehjem har modtaget fra Mrs. Nils Anderson (Kvale), Chicago, $25.00. Hendes pigenavn var Eli Andersdtr. Kvale (Guldfjerdingen).

— Paa Børnoen var der ivaar afstemning over om soldaterne vilde have landsmaal eller rigsmaal i blaabogen. 380 stemte for landsmaal og 140 for rigsmaal. Alle opslag er nu paa landsmaal.

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Oldfund paa Skjervheim

Ved udgravning af en gammel haug paa ordfører Th. Skjervheims gaard i Mørkdalen, kom man i oktober s. 1. over en gammel grav. Kisten var lavet af stenheller og vendte nord-syd. Bergens museum blev varslet og en mand sendtes til stedet. I graven fandtes blandt andet en kniv, en broncespænde og forskjellige smaating ellers. Museets mand antog, at det var en omtrent 1,200 aar gammel kvindegrav.

Paa Vossestranden er der tidligere gjort ikke mindre end 26 oldfund, hvoraf 4 er fra den saakaldte stenalder, l fra broncealderen, 4 fra den ældre jernalder, til hvis slutning ovennævnte fund sandsynligvis er, samt 17 fra vikingetiden.

money's increase, which makes competition with other countries difficult. Otherwise everything's OK, that the value of money goes up, they write from Voss.

— Correspondent L. Kindem is presently having printed a book about the famous "Losnaæt", whose branches are to be found at Voss. The lineage is named for the Losna farm on the island by the same name farthest out in Sognefjorden. This family belonged to Norway's highest nobility that sat on the king's council and were treasurers and feudal lords. The first, we have certain information about, is Filip Erlendson at Odensland in Kirkebø i Sogn, born about 1290 and died about 1340. On most of the farms in the eastern portion of Voss are people of this lineage.

— A new paper called "Vossingen" has started publication in Voss, too. The first issue came out September 1. It is the organ for the so-called "Bondeparti" (Farmer's Party) in politics. Otherwise, it will carry news items from the Voss districts.

— They are in the process of building a new bridge over the Voss River at Vangen. A temporary bridge has already been erected. The new shall be in the same place, as the old and will have a 4.3 meter wide driving lane with a 1.3 meter sidewalk on either side. It will be built on three concrete pillars with steel beams on top, and will cost 200,000 crowns.

— The Voss orphanage has received from Mrs. Nils Anderson (Kvale), Chicago, $25.00. Her maiden name was Eli Andersdatter Kvale (Guldfjerdingen).

— At Børneoen, there was a vote this spring about whether the soldiers would like Nynorsk or Bokmål in the blue book. 380 voted for Nynorsk and 140 for Bokmål. All posters are now in Nynorsk.

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Archeological find at Skjervheim

With the excavation of an old hill on attorney Th. Skjervheim's farm in Mørkdalen last October, people found and old grave. The chest was made of stone plates and oriented north-south. Bergen Museum was notified and a man was sent to the site. Among other things in the grave were a knife, a bronze buckle and various other small items. The museum's man estimated that it was a woman's grave from 1,200 years ago.

At Vossestranden earlier they have found no less than 26 old finds, of which 4 are from the so-called Stone Age, 1 from the Bronze Age, 4 from the Older Iron Age, which included with the above find probably makes 17 from the Viking Times.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Dødsfald paa Voss

Vangens Sogn: Johannes J. Skjerve, 71 aar; Thorbj. G. Traa, 57; Marta Røte, f. Gjerme, 75; Eli Olsdtr. Lekve, f. Nesheim, 97; Marta G. Gæae, f. Riste (Valders); Anguna J. Hylle, 42; postm. B. J. Johannesen, 80; Sigrid J. Hegle, f. Skjervheim, 72; Guri H. Istad, f. Grove, 70; handelsm. N. O. Saude, 78; Inger A. Skjerve, f. Hellesnas, 87; Anders K. Skutle, f. Hauge, 75; Lars N. Fenne, 18; Ole A. Reime, 38; Marta S. Hildestveit, 84; Inger A. Prestegaard, f. Kyte, 79; Fru Marta Eskeland, f. Nerhus; Marta I. Kvitne, f. Helland, 76; Brita E. Tveito, f. Rønnestrand, 73; Sams Tøen; Erik M. Skjylje, 75; Knut Isaksen Saude; Nils Larson Bjørke, 27; Anna J. Ekros, f. Øvsthus; Anfin Græe, 75; Anna S. Eide, f. Opheim, 43.

Evanger: Marta J. Brækhus, 66; Ivar R. Hernæs, 86.

Vossestrand: Anders O. Gavle, 86; Marie M. Grindeland, 24; Orlaug K. Nesheim, 80; Gudve Kvarmestøl, f. Dukstad, 57.

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— Voss Afholdslag havde 40 aars jubilæum den 29de marts med fest i "Nain". Mange folk var samlet, og mange taler holdt.

— Vossestrandens handelslag havde aarsmøde 27de februar. 52 aktiehavere var tilstede. Laget havde tjent kr. 15,435 i overskud i aaret.

— Voss har mange kunstnere. Nils J. Bjørgum havde i april en udstilling af kunstmalerier i Bergen og solgte flere billeder. Styrk A. Fjose og Aslag J. Himle havde samtidig en udstilling af træskjærerarbeide og kunstmalerier paa Vangen til indtægt for kirkeorgelet. Fjose er træskjærer, Himle er maler. Gulleik Brækhus er en anden fremragende træskjærer, som ihøst havde udstilling af et "Ridande Vossabrudlaup". Dette er nu kjøbt af Voss folkemuseum.

— Gaarden Fjoses huse brændte ned den 2den april. Man fik reddet kreaturer og det meste af indboet. Skaden anslaaes til kr. 80,000.

— Lærer Bryngel Mugaas i Ekersund, søn efter afdøde kirkesanger P. A. Mugaas i Evanger, var 65 aar den 22de april. Han har været lærer paa Vossestranden, paa Jæderen, i Kvinherred og siden 1889 i Ekersund. I kommunale gjøremaal har han deltaget og har været stortingssuppleant.

— O. Rogne, som har været lærer i Bulandet, Askevold, sluttede den 1ste oktober efter 48 aars virke. Han var født paa Voss den 2den juni 1859, og gjennemgik Voss lærerskole. Efter et halvt aars lærervirksomhed paa Voss drog han til havkanten og

Deaths at Voss

Vangens Sogn: Johannes J. Skjerve, 71 years; Thorbj. G. Traa, 57; Marta Røte, neé Gjerme, 75; Eli Olsdtr. Lekve, neé Nesheim, 97; Marta G. Gæae, neé Riste (Valders); Anguna J. Hylle, 42; Postmaster. B. J. Johannesen, 80; Sigrid J. Hegle, neé Skjervheim, 72; Guri H. Istad, neé Grove, 70; Storekeeper. N. O. Saude, 78; Inger A. Skjerve, neé Hellesnas, 87; Anders K. Skutle, neé Hauge, 75; Lars N. Fenne, 18; Ole A. Reime, 38; Marta S. Hildestveit, 84; Inger A. Prestegaard, neé Kyte, 79; Mrs. Marta Eskeland, neé Nerhus; Marta I. Kvitne, neé Helland, 76; Brita E. Tveito, neé Rønnestrand, 73; Sams Tøen; Erik M. Skjylje, 75; Knut Isaksen Saude; Nils Larson Bjørke, 27; Anna J. Ekros, neé Øvsthus; Anfin Græe, 75; Anna S. Eide, neé Opheim, 43.

Evanger: Marta J. Brækhus, 66; Ivar R. Hernæs, 86.

Vossestrand: Anders O. Gavle, 86; Marie M. Grindeland, 24; Orlaug K. Nesheim, 80; Gudve Kvarmestøl, neé Dukstad, 57

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— Voss Temperance league had their 40 year anniversary on March 29 with a party at "Nain". Many people attended and many speeches were made.

— Vossestranden's Cooperative had their annual meeting February 27. 52 stockholders were present. The club had earned 15,435 crowns profit in the year.

— Voss has many artists. In April, Nils J. Bjørgum had an exhibition of paintings in Bergen and sold several pictures. Styrk A. Fjose and Aslag J. Himle simultaneously had an exhibition of their woodcarvings and paintings at Vangen to earn money for the organ. Fjose is a woodcarver, Himle is a painter. Gulleik Brækhus is another prominent woodcarver who this fall exhibited his "Riding Voss Wedding". This has now been purchased by the Voss Folk Museum.

—The Fjose farm buildings burned April 2. They were able to save the cattle and most of the contents. The damage is estimated at 80,000 crowns.

—Teacher Bryngel Mugaas in Ekersund, a son of the deceased precentor P. A. Mugaas of Evanger, was 65 years April 22. He has been a teacher at Vossestranden, at Jæderen, in Kvinherred and since 1889 at Ekersund. He has been active in public matters and has been a candidate for the Storting.

—O. Rogne, who has been a teacher at Bulandet, Askevold, retired October 1 after working 48 years. He was born at Voss June 2, 1859 and attended the Teacher's College at Voss. After a half year of teaching activity at Voss, he moved to the edge of the

har været der siden. Han har ogsaa deltaget i kommunale gjøremaal og været medlem af herredsstyret m. m.

— Træskjærer Magnus Dagestad var 60 aar den 13de august, og var gjenstand for adskillig opmærksomhed. Tidlig begyndte han med tollekniven at skjære i træ, lærte først noget paa arbeidsskolen. Netop voksen gik han i lære hos Lars Kinsarvik, Hardanger, og var der 4 aar; var en kort tid paa Bergens tekniske skole; fik senere stipendium til reiser i Norge og et besøg i Sverige og Danmark. I 1893 var han paa verdenudstillingen i Chicago; havde der adskilligt arbeide udstillet og fik dette solgt, saa hans 3 maaneders ophold der betalte sig. Ellers var færden ogsaa af stor nytte. I 7 aar drev han Vestlandske Industrimuseernes skole, og i 1920 blev han chef for Norsk Kunsthaand-værksskole.

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Washingtons æt fra Voss

George Washingtons æt stammer, som bekjendt i henhold til genealogen Albert Welles's udtrykkelige erklæring, fra Norge. Nu har man slaaet paa, at han tilmed er af Vosseslægt. Ifølge Washingtons eget udsagn stammer han fra slægten Vass, som var kommen til England omkring 970 og var bosat i nærheden af Durham. Welles har da fundet ud, at Washington nedstammer fra en søn of Ørkenøjarlen Thorfin Sigurdson, der skulde have en søn Bardolf, som bosatte sig blandt sine stammefrender, Vassingerne ved Durham, og antog navnet Vassingetun.

Der kan vel være tvil om, hvorvidt denne Bardolf var søn af Thorfin Jarl; thi ifølge sagaerne, saa havde denne bare sønnerne Erlend og Paul, som var med Harald Haardraade i slaget ved Stamfords bro, men som Albert Wellis ikke nævner. Derimod er det jo tydeligt, at denne Bardolf maa ha været Vossing, at dømme efter navnet. Det skal egentlig være Bard-Ulf; det vil sige, Ulf fra Bardadal, nu Bordalen eller Bardin, nu Bære paa Voss. Ulf Vorske reiste jo til Island fra Voss i landnamstiden, og at Vossingerne var med i togene til de britiske øer, er der flere ting, som tyder paa. Saaledes er navnet Vors fundet igjen paa Shetlandsøerne.

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Victor Lawson

Storbladet "Chicago Daily News" mistede ihøst sin bekjendte udgiver og redaktør, Victor Lawson. Han døde den 19de august i en alder af 75 aar. Dødsaarsagen var et hjerteonde, som han skulde have paadraget sig ved overarbeide. Tilsengs laa han dog bare i 3 dage. Begravelsen fandt sted den 24de s. m.

ocean and has been there since. He has also taken part in community projects and been a member of the county board among other things.

Woodcarver Magnus Dagestad reached age 60 on August 13 and was the object of a lot of attention. He started carving wood with his pocket knife early and first was taught at vocational school. When he was barely grown he went to learn from Lars Kinsarvik, Hardanger, and was there four years; was for a time at Bergen's Technical School; later got a scholarship to travel in Norway and for visits to Sweden and Denmark. In 1893, he was at the World's Fair in Chicago and had a lot of work sold so his three-month stay completely paid for itself. Otherwise his trips were of big benefit. For 7 years he ran the West Norway Industry Museum's School and in 1920 he became director of the Norwegian Art Craftsman's School.

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Washington's family from Voss

George Washington's family originates from Norway, according to genealogist Albert Welles' explicit explanation. Now it has been added that he is also vossing. According to Washington's own statements he is from the family Vass, which had come to England about 970 and settled in the vicinity of Durham. Welles has learned that Washington descends from the Orkney earl Torfin Sigurdson, who was to have had a son, Bardolf, who was supposed to have settled among his co-descendants, vassings, at Durham. In addition, he assumed the name Vassingetun.

There can well be doubt whether this Bardolf was a son of Earl Torfin; because the sagas say that he only had the sons, Erlend and Paul, who joined Harald Haardraade in the battle at Stamford Bridge, but who are never mentioned by Albert Welles. On the other hand, it is evident that this Bardolf must have been a vossing, to judge by his name. It really is Bard-ulf, that is to say, Ulf from Baradal, now Bordalen is only at Voss. Ulf Vorske, of course, went to Iceland in the Landnam (land-taking) times and there are several things that indicate the vossings went along on the expeditions to the British Isles. Then too, the name Vors is found on the Shetlands.

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Victor Lawson

The major newspaper, "Chicago Daily News", this fall lost there well-known publisher and editor, Victor Lawson. He died August 19 at an age of 75 years. The cause of death was a bad heart, which he is said to have brought on with overwork. He was bedridden only three days. Burial was on the 24th of the same month

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

med enkle ceremonier, der dog var udtryksfulde. Dr. O. S. Davis, præsident af Chicago Theologiske Seminar, holdt en kort, anslaaende tale, i hvilken han beskrev afdøde som en god og oprigtig kristen. Vice-præsident Charles G. Dawes, borgermesteren i Chicago og andre stormænd var med i ligfølget. Mange af landets fornemste mænd, indbefattet præsident Coolidge og hustru, havde sendt kranse. Alle pladse i kirken, undtagen de to, som Lawson og hustru pleiede at benytte, var optagne. Dog var det bare de, som havde staaet Lawson nær, som fik adgang og nærmest af saadanne bestod det 3 kvartaler lange ligfølge. Han bisattes paa Graceland gravlund.

En af vor tids betydeligste mænd gik bort ved Lawson. Alle landets aviser synes at være samstemmige om den ting. Han har været omtalt i spaltelange artikler fra lands ende til anden efter sin død; og udlandets presse har selvfølgelig ogsaa havt noget at sige om en saadan mand. Som en speciel tribut til ham var det at alle landets radiostationer under hans begravelse lukkedes for alt andet end det sidste budskab ved hans baare.

Victor Frimont Lawson var født i Chicago den 9de september 1850 og var søn af Ivar Larsen Bøe og hustru Malinda Andersdatter, T. Nordvik. Faderen, Ivar Bøe, var fra Bøe i Tykkebygden paa Voss og kom til Amerika i 1844. Moderen var født i Samnanger, grænsebygden til Voss. Paa den tid Victor Lawson blev født, var det republikanske parti i sin vorden. John C. Frimont var en populær mand i de dage, og flere Vossinger hyldede det parti, hvis talsmand Frimont især syntes at være. Ivar Bøe var en beundrer af ham, tog kraftigt del i politiken og var med i 1856 at organisere partiet, der opstillede Frimont som presidentkandidat. Sin beundring for general Frimont viste han ved at give sønnen navnet, Victor Frimont Lawson.

Ivar Bøe var en særdeles driftig person, der tog del i mange ting. Tidligere er i "Vossingen" nævnt om hans forbindelser med de forskjellige Vosse-foreninger. Han blev supervisor, marketclerk, medlem af bystyret i Chicago og senere af statens legislatur. Eiendomshandel var hans fornemste forretning. Da John Anderson i 1866 vilde begynde at udgive "Skandinaven", traadte han støttende til, og ved hans anbefaling blev Knut Langeland med som redaktør. Omkring den tid, da den store Chicago-brand var, maa forholdet mellem ham og John Anderson have forandret sig; thi i 1872 begyndte han sammen med Knut Langeland og John A. Johnson af Madison, Wis., at udgive et blad, "Amerika", vistnok i samme bygning paa North 5th Ave., hvor "Chicago Daily News" senere blev begyndt, og som eiedes af ham. Han afgik imidlertid samme aar ved døden og hans del i avisforretningen blev det nu sønnen Victor,

Victor Lawson gjennemgik almueskolen og høiskolen

with simple ceremonies, but which nevertheless were expressive. Dr. O. S. Davis, president of Chicago Theological Seminary, made a short, moving speech, in which he described the deceased as a good, sincere Christian. Vice President Charles G. Dawes, the Mayor of Chicago and other important men were in the casket entourage. Many of the country's most prominent people, including President Coolidge and his wife, had sent wreaths. All the seats were taken except the two that Lawson and his wife were accustomed to be sitting. It was only those who had been close to Lawson, who gained admittance and formed the three-block long train to the cemetery. He was buried at Graceland Cemetery.

One of our time's most meaningful men passed away when Lawson died. All the country's news-papers seemed to be unanimous about this one thing. He had been talked about in columns from one end to the other, after his death; and the foreign press also had something to say about such a man. As a special tribute to him, all the radio stations in the country were closed during his funeral except for a message of his funeral.

Victor Frimont (sic Fremont?) Lawson was born in Chicago September 9, 1850 and was a son of Ivar Larsen Bøe and his wife Malinda Andersdatter, neé Nordvik. Ivar Bøe, was from Bøe in Tykkebygden at Voss and came to America in 1844. His mother was born in, Samnanger, a border district to Voss. At the time Victor Lawson was born, the Republican Party was in control. John C. Fremont was a popular man in those days and many vossings adhered to the party, whose spokesman Fremont especially seemed to be. Ivar Bøe was an admirer of him, took an active interest in politics and helped organize in 1856 the faction that nominated Fremont as a presidential candidate. He showed his admiration for General Fremont by naming his son after him.

Ivar Bøe was an especially enterprising individual, and involved himself in many things. He is mentioned earlier in "Vossingen" for his connection with the various vossing societies. He became a supervisor, a market clerk, a member of the state legislature. Real Estate was his main business. When John Anderson in 1866 wanted to start "Skandinaven", he provided his support, and on his recommendation Knut Langeland became its editor. About that same time, when they had the Big Chicago Fire, the relation between him and John Anderson must have changed because in 1872, he started, together with John A. Johnson of Madison, WI to publish a paper, "Amerika", evidently in the same building on North 5th Avenue, where the "Chicago Daily News" was later started, and which he owned. Meanwhile, he died that same year and his share of the newspaper business became his son, Victor's.

Victor Lawson attended common school and high

i Chicago som maatte ivaretage og var derpaa et aar og et halvt paa Phillips Academy i Andover, Mass. Siden agtede han at tage ind paa Harvard Universitet, men en øiensygdom foraarsagede, at dette maatte opgives, og i 1871 kom han hjem igjen. I den store ildebrand samme aar mistede faderen ca 50,000 dollars, og da denne døde omtrent et aar efter, var der nok at se efter hjemme.

Bladet "Amerika" blev nu slaaet sammen med "Skandinaven" der flyttede til ovennævnte hus paa 5th Avenue, og Victor blev optagen i kompaniet efter faderen. Han og John Anderson var da udgiverne med Langeland som redaktør. John A. Johnsons del blev snart efter kjøbt, og firmaet blev saa Anderson & Lawson.

I december 1875 begyndte Melville E. Stone, Percy Meggy og Wm. E. Daugherty at udgive bladet "The Chicago Daily News." Det havde sit kontor i samme bygning som "Skandinaven" og blev trykt i samme trykkeri. Foretagendet gik ikke efter ønske, og Melville Stone kjøbte først ud sine medeiere, men tilbød kort efter "Skandinaven"s udgivere at kjøbe det af ham. John Anderson var ikke i favør deraf, hvorimod Lawson øiensynlig var. Det kom da dertil, at Lawson kjøbte bladet og traadte saa ud af firmaet. Derved synes det ogsaa, som om han kom bort fra sine norske omgivelser, og man har tildels undret sig over, at han aldrig vilde tage aktiv del i de norskinteresseredes foreningsliv paa anden maade end nu og da at støtte med pengegaver, men dette med andet viser sig, at han ikke var ufølsom derfor.

Med Melville Stone indgik Lawson en overenskomst om, at denne skulde vedbli som redaktør. Senere solgte han ham ogsaa endel af forretningen tilbage, og Stone var redaktør til 1888, da han igjen solgte sin del til Lawson og trak sig tilbage fra bladforretning. "The Daily News" viste sig snart at bli et indbringende foretagende under Lawsons styre. Præsidentvalget i 1876 gav det en begyndelse; arbeideruroligheder i 1877 gjorde, at bladet, som solgtes for en cent nummeret, fik rivende afsætning. Da det i Chicago blev mangel paa encenter, sendte Lawson efter centstykker fra smaabyerne.

I 1881 begyndte de med at udgive et morgennummer, som fik navnet "Chicago Record." Dette blev i 1901 slaaet sammen med "Times Herald" og blev da givet navnet "Record-Herald." Lawson var imidlertid imod, at der udgaves et søndagsnummer, hvad bondholderne i "Times-Herald" ønskede, saa gav han dem i 1914 hele "Record-Herald" eiendommen og overførte aktiekapitalen paa dem, beretter "Skandinaven". Værdien af dette ansloges da til $2,300,000.

"The Chicago Daily News" er blit et af verdens mest indbringende foretagender, og det bragte eieren til at bli den rigeste mand af norsk herkomst i Amerika, som det sees af hans testamente, der viser, at hans efterladenskaber var værdsat til $20, 000,000.

school in Chicago that he had to attend, thereupon he went to Phillips Academy in Andover, MA for a year and a half. Then it was his intention to enroll in Harvard University, but an eye illness caused him to give up on this idea, and he came home again in 1871. in the same year as the Great Chicago Fire, his father lost $500,000, and when his father died about a year later, there was enough to tend to at home,

The newspaper "Amerika" was combined with "Skandinaven" that was moved to the aforementioned building on 5th Avenue, and Victor was taken into the company following his father. He and John Anderson were then the publishers with Langeland as editor, John A. Johnson's interest was soon after bought and the firm known as Anderson & Lawson.

In December 1875, Melville E. Stone, Percy Meggy and Wm. E. Daugherty began to publish the paper "The Chicago Daily News". It had its office in the same building as "Skandinaven" and was printed on the same presses. The venture didn't go according to their likes so Melville Stone first bought out his co-owners but offered the "Skandinaven"s publishers a chance to buy it from him. John Anderson wasn't in favor of this, while Lawson obviously was. The result was that Lawson bought the paper and stepped out of the firm. Thereby it also seems that he got away from his Norwegian surroundings and people wondered that he never would take an active part in the Norwegians societies on any other manner than now and then supporting them with financial donations, but this at least showed that he wasn't without sympathy for them.

Lawson was in agreement with Melville Stone the he should continue as editor. Later, he sold a share of the business back and Stone was editor until 1888, when he again sold his interest to Lawson and withdrew from the newspaper business. "The Daily News" soon demonstrated to be a profitable undertaking during Lawson's direction. The presidential election in 1876 gave an impetus; the labor unrest in 1877 made the paper, which sold for one cent per issue, got a great increase in sales. When there weren't enough copies in Chicago Lawson sent to the small towns for more.

In 1881 they started to publish a morning edition that was named "Chicago Record". This was, in 1909, amalgamated with the Times Herald" and became the "Record-Herald". Lawson, meanwhile, was against the publication of a Sunday paper, as the stockholders of the "Times Herald" wanted, so he gave them, in 1914, the ownership of the entire "Record-Herald" and transferred the stock capital of it, describes the "Skandinaven". The value of this was estimated at $2,300,000.

"The Chicago Daily News" has become one of the world's most lucrative ventures and it made the owner the wealthiest man of Norwegian origin in America, as you will see from his will, which shows that his estate was valued at $20,000,000.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Hvormange penge han gav bort i veldædige øiemed, er der vel ingen, som ved. Han gav bort ofte tildels store beløb; men paa betingelse af, at det ikke skulde publiceres. Mangfoldige fattigfamilier blev hjulpne; kirker og skoler ligesaa. Hans avis forestod indsamlingen, kjendt som "The Daily News Fresh Air Fund", der blev benyttet til at holde syge, fattige børn paa et sanatorium i Lincoln Park.

Hvad Lawson gjorde var ikke for at komme paa folkemunde. Det han tog fat paa var for sagens egen del, og han har været sat som et sjeldent eksempel paa en virkelig stormand — alvorlig, religiøs og vedgjørende, der selv ikke søgte at stikke sig frem i folkets øine ved embedsjægeri eller lignende. Men alligevel øvede han en indflydelse saavel paa pressen som paa de offentlige gjøremaal i en grad, der maa søge sin lige. Han ansaa sin stilling som bladmand vigtigere end en mand i høi stilling. Pressen er det i vore dage, som rækker de fleste og danner i videst udstrækning folkemeningen. Dens sterke arme kan nu meget ofte greie at afsætte saavelsom indsætte offentlige tjenestemænd, og den kan faa afskaffet saavel som vedtaget love og regler i henhold til, hvad folkemeningen kræver. Derved har den ogsaa et ansvar, hvis hele vægt en virkelig bladmand maa føle, og dette var netop, hvad Lawson gjorde. Han ansaa sin stilling saa vigtig som nogen, og han holdt ved den til sidste slut.

I politik var Lawson uafhængig. Han holdt sig mere til sager end til personer, og det viste sig, at han indtog de rigtige standpunkter.

Lawson var en af grundlæggerne af "The Associated Press," der bringer nyheder fra alle verdens kanter. Han var ogsaa medlem af den saakaldte "Consolidated Press," i hvilken "The Chicago Daily News" udenlandske underretning-stjeneste er tilsluttet. En af hans store opgaver var at faa paalidelige underretninger især fra udlandene. Det gjaldt om at gjøre den amerikanske underretning-stjeneste uafhængig af udlandet, og deri nedlagde han meget arbeide, der kronedes med held.

Oprettelse af postsparebanker her i landet tilskrives Lawson. og det viser sig, at disse virker godt. Lawson virkede ogsaa for at faa rensket op i Chicago, hvor raaddenheden ofte har hersket. For skolerne virkede han meget, og i erkjendelse heraf er en skole i Chicago blit kaldt "the Victor F. Lawson School."

Foruden sin prægtige eiendom i Chicago eiede Lawson 700 acres land ved Green Lake, Wis., som nylig er solgt for $500,000.

Lawson indgik i 1880 i ægteskab med Jessie Bradley, datter af Wm. H. Bradley af Chicago. Hun døde i 1914. De havde ingen børn. Lawson efterlader sig en bror, Ivar N. Lawson, som bor i San Diego, Calif.

Nobody knows how much money he gave away in charitable causes, he often would donate huge amounts; but with the condition that it wouldn't be made public. Many many families were helped, churches and schools, too. His paper managed the collection, known as "The Daily News Fresh Air Fund", which was used to keep sick, poor children at a sanatorium in Lincoln Park.

What Lawson did was not for popular consumption. Whatever he attempted was for the sake of the cause itself and he has been pictured as a rare example of an actual great man – serious, religious and sympathetic, who himself tried not to appear in people's eyes as an officeseeker or the like. Nevertheless, he used his influence as well as the press as a public business to a degree which is incomparable. He regarded his position as a newspaperman more important than those in high positions. The press is that, in our time, which reaches the most and refines the widest circulation. Its strong arm can often counter as well as insert public officials, and it can abolish as well as pass laws in accordance to what the people long for. Thereby is also a responsibility, which entire weight a real newspaperman must feel, and that was precisely what Lawson did. He regarded his position as important as anyone's, and he continued to the end.

He was independent in politics. He was more concerned with the matter at hand than the person, and it showed, that he took the proper standpoint.

Lawson was one of the creators of "The Associated Press" that brings news from every corner of the world. He was also a member of the so-called "Consolidated Press," to which "The Chicago Daily News" foreign reporting service was connected. One of his big ventures was to get dependable reporting, especially from overseas. It was important to make the American correspondents independent of the foreign press, and he made a lot of effort here, which crowned his achievements.

The creation of postal savings banks in this country has been ascribed to Lawson, and these have been demonstrated to be important. Lawson also worked at cleaning up Chicago, where the prevailing government was often corrupt. He worked for the schools and in recognition of this a Chicago school was named "the Victor F. Lawson School."

In addition to his grand property in Chicago, Lawson owned 700 acres at Green Lake, WI, which recently sold for $700,000.

In 1880, he entered matrimony with Jessie Bradley, daughter of Wm. H. Bradley of Chicago. She died in 1914. They had no children. Lawson is survived by a brother, Ivar N. Lawson, who lives in San Diego, CA.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

VICTOR LAWSON.

Vidt over lande budskabet for,
da Victor Lawson gav over sit ror.
I luften det krydsed, ved traade det gik,
og landets bladmænd det travelt fik.
Man skued i undren, som gled en metor,
hvis sidste afglans spredtes paa jord.

Lawson var runden af norøna rod,
og fast som adelrig fjeldstamme stod.
En lunefuld smiger, — den søgte han ei,
men risted i fjeldskaarne runer sin vei.
Hvad gavnligt ei var, det stod for fald,
Slig saa han sin gjerning og fulgte sit kald.

Lawson gik støt under fulde seil,
og rig han blev, men af ingens feil.
Manøvringen var det, — et adlende værk
til gavn for folket! — Det gjorde ham sterk.
En rensende presse blev til ved hans raad.
Han sandheden søgte, og stor var hans daad.

K. R.

VICTOR LAWSON.

Far over the country, the message went,
when Victor Lawson relinquished the helm.
In the air transmitted, on wires it went,
and the country's newsmen were busy.
People gaped in awe, at a meteor flashing,
whose last brilliance spread over the earth.

Lawson was made of Scandinavian stock,
as secure as noble mountain stock.
Comfortable flattery— he didn't seek
but made his way through mountain skrees.
How talented one was, in risk of a fall,
He saw his mission and followed his call.

Lawson was supported by full sails.
he got rich, not through anyone's failure.
It was maneuvering — an honorable work
to benefit the people!—that made him powerful.
He recommended a clean press.
He sought truth; his achievements were huge.

K. R.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

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K. A. Rene, *Redaktør*

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ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.

Hefte 21 Madison, Wis., 1926

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 18571860.

K. A. RENE, Redaktør.

Nr. 1 Madison, Wis., Marts 1926 8nd aarg.

DEN FØRSTE VOSSEFORENING I AMERIKA DANNET 1848.

Artikler af foreningens bog.

ARTIKEL 6.

Chicago 1ste marts 1849.

I vores sidste epistel gav vi Eder en sumarisk beretning om de niere betydelige kirkesamfund — om hvorvidt de forskjellig ansees som orthodox eller heterodox samt deres navne og tal i de Forenede Stater af Amerika; og i denne kommunikation vilde vi tage en almindelig betragtning, som dog af nødvendighed vil blive overfladisk — af deres udvortes kirkelige affairers bestyrelse. For ret at kunne forstaa, hvad vi her have at sige bør I erindre, at vi leve under en republikansk og ikke en monarkisk regjeringsform; og saadan en regjeringsform anerkjender som dets første grundprincip, at regjeringens magt og vælde er deriveret ifra de regjerede, d. e. staternes fælles borgere, og følgelig ligger magten i deres haand, og de kunne deligere den til hvemsomhelst efter eget forgodt befindende.

Nu da, omendskjønt staternes og kirkens affairer er saa aldeles adskilte og uafhængige, saa maa dog begge under det samme nationale forbund bestyres paa en harmonisk maade, saaat ikke den enes rettighed skal indskrænke den andens. Regjerings-formen i de forskjellige kirkesamfund med undtagelse af alle episkopalske, er dog i mere eller mindre grad demokratisk; det vil sige, enhver kirkeforsamling eller samfund styrer deres egne affærer i alle udvortes forholde efter flertallets af stemning; hver afgjørelse er i alle tilfælder gyldig og bindende.

Fatter en menighed prest, for exempel, da bestemmes ved valg, hvem man skal kalde eller anmode om at komme og bestyre det ledige kald. Der er ingen biskop uden som oventil er sagt om Episkopalianerne — eller ecclesiastisk tyran, som

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Continuation of the oldest bygdelags newsletter in America. 18571860.

K. A. RENE, Editor.

No 1 Madison, Wis., March 1926 8th year

THE FIRST VOSS SOCIETY IN AMERICA FOUNDED 1848

Articles from the society's book..

ARTICLE 6.

Chicago, March 1, 1849.

In our last epistle we gave you a concise description of the nine most important church associations — from whence the various are regarded as orthodox or heterodox together with their names and number in the United States of America; and in this communication we will take an ordinary look which of necessity will be superficial — of their external religious affairs management. In order to properly understand what we have to say, I must remind you that we live in a republican not monarchial government, and thus a government that recognizes as its basic principle the governments power is derived from the governed, i. e. the state's ordinary citizens, and it follows that the power is in their hands and they can delegate wherever according to whatever their own pleasure dictates.

Now then, even though the state's and church's affairs are completely separate and independent, under the national confederation they must be managed in an harmonic manner, so that the rights of one shall not curtail the rights of the other. The nature of the government in the various organized churches, with the exception of all the Episcopalians, are more or less democratic; that is to say, each church aggregation or society manages its own affairs to all external appearances by majority vote; each decision is in each case is valid and binding.

To new congregation minister, for example, it is decided by vote, who people shall call or invite to come and assume an unoccupied call. There is no bishop externally, who has the ecclesiastic power or who has a word to say, with the exception of the Episcopalians – or the

sige, eller det ringeste at bestille dermed. Det er menighedens egen affære, hvorfor egensindig herskesyge i saadanne tilfælder ikke kan udøve sit, imod sandheden, ødelæggende vælde.

Naar nu en til prædikeembedet duelig mand erholdes, da er det ligeledes overladt til vedkommende at indgaa i saadant forbund med ham, angaaende tiden, hvorlænge han skal være for dem, samt hans aarlige salarium, som maatte være tilfredsstillende for begge parter; og denne afgjørelse uden nogen fremmed sanktion, er, efter overenskomst for begge parter bindende.

Undertiden leies en sjælesørger for et tidsrum af 5—10 eller 20 aar, dog oftest efterat begge parterne er blevne vel bekjendt med hinanden, paa levetiden.

Skulde nogen af parterne imidlertid ønske det indgaaende forbund ophævet, da kan samme ske ved fælles overenskomst. Nu maatte I spørge: Hvorledes samles da presternes salarium? Se, ved frivillig subskription eller og, som ofte er tilfældet, af stolsleien i Kirken; thi en menighed her eier almindelig deres eget gudshus tilfælles og ei som i Norge, hvor det er privat eiendom,

Skulde nu nogen fremdeles spørge: Hvordan vilde det blive i tilfælde af, — hvilket Herren forbyde — at prest og menighed efter indgaaet forbund ei skulde enes, og hvor skal de appellere for rettergang efterdi de ei staa under den biskopelige myndighed og overherredømme? Se, det gjordte forbund eller overenskomst er ligegjældende for begge parterne. Det er ikke rettere for en prest at være en skurk i Amerika end for en anden. Han kan ikke skalte og valte med menighedens interesse efter eget godtbefindende, men er forbunden nøie at etterkomme paa sin side ligesaavel som menigheden alt, hvad ham lovet er. — Men dersom han henfalder til vrange Lærdomsgrunde; hvor skulde da menigheden henfly. De er jo ikke lærde theologer og kunde saaledes ikke formaa noget? Se, dette viser os nødvendigheden af at staa i samfund eller forbund med en vis synode af ligesindede troesbrødre, da enhver saadan synode har sit eget theologiske fakultet, hvis pligt det er at examinere, ordinere og prøve enhver theologisk kandidat samt at have opsyn med alle prester og theologer, som høre til deres kirkeforsamling, og som maatte staa under deres opsyn. Til dette fakultet — det er synoden — kan menigheden indgive klage, om presten gjør sig skyldig i nogensomhelst moralsk forbrydelse eller falde til kjetterske lærdomme, og da bliver han straks prøvet og, om fundet skyldig, afsat.

Dersom nu en menighed er for daarlig til at kalde eller antage en mand til ordets tjener, hvem de ikke kjende, og som ikke tilhører noget ecclesiastisk forbund, eller som ei staar under en synodes opsyn, da kunde de ei bedre vente sig end at blive gjorte til rov; thi saadanne, som enten er uvillige eller uskikkede til

eccliastastic powers who say the least bit about it. It is the congregation's own affair, no matter how obstinate ambition in such cases not can exert their destroying authority against the truth.

Now when a capable man is obtained, then it is equally responsible for the involved to enter into a contract with him, regarding how long his tenure will be, what his annual salary is to be, to the satisfaction of both parties without any external pressure and after unanimity it is binding to both parties.

Often a pastor is contracted for 5—10 or 20 years, and usually only after both parties are well acquainted with each other, for a lifetime.

If either of the parties meanwhile, wishes to annul the contract, the same may occur with common agreement. Now you may ask: How do you gather money for the minister's salary? See, by voluntary subscriptions, or as often is the case, by lease or rental of the pews in the church; for a congregation here usually owns their own house of worship, not as in Norway where they are privately owned.

If anyone were to ask: what would happen if, — heaven forbid—both minister and congregation after entering into a contract shouldn't agree and where should they appeal for settlement if they aren't under any bishopric authority or hegemony? See, it made the contract or agreement equally binding for both parties. It isn't more correct for a minister to be a scoundrel in America than any other country. He can't do as he likes and dispose with the interests of the congregation according to his own inclination, but is bound exactly to follow the agreement from his side the same as the congregation everything that is promised. — but in case he falls away on educational bases, to where should the congregation appeal? They are not learned theologians and thus are incapable to do anything? See, this shows us the necessity of being a member of or being connected to a type of synod or association of similarly minded believers and each synod have its own theological faculty, whose duty it is to examine, test and ordain each theological candidate as well as to have an overview over all the ministers and theologians belonging to their church association and subject to their inspection. To this faculty — that is to say, the synod — the congregation can complain, if the minister in any way commits anything immoral or falls to heretical teachings, and then he will soon be tested, and if found guilty, discharged.

In the event that a congregation is too poor to call or accept a person to preach the word, that they know and who adheres to an ecclesiastic organization or is under the inspection of a synod, they would be better to wait, than to be made prey, because those who are unwilling or unsuited to be in association with a synod

at staa i forening med en synode er almindelig de, som føde sig selv, men føde ikke faarene.

Nu maatte I da spørge: Hvorledes er det nu blandt de norske i alle disse omstændigheder? Se, mange blandt vore herværende landsmænd have her tilforn ladet sig skammeligt bedrage af dem, som kalde sig aandelige veiledere. — Af dem, som er hidkomne fra Norge kunne vi ei vogte os. De forlade Nordens klipper og dale under paaskud af at ville søge de herværende Nordens børns sande gode; dog dersom vi kunne tale efter, hvad vi kunne se, da er det at befrygte, at disse gode tanker have rundet dem af sindet, førend de naaede Amerikas strande; thi deres forholde efter deres ankomst hertil er meget lignende rovfugle, som forfølge deres rov baade over hav og land.

Dog begynder tingene allerede at tage en anden retning; den almene mand begynder at aabne øinene; thi erfaring har lært, at tøileløs prestelist er en slem gift — ja, ofte en farlig pest. — Dog har Herren befriet os, da vi have nedlagt de gamle norske ceremonier og rette os i et og alt, hvad kirkeskikke og kirkernes udvortes bestyrelse angaar, efter de amerikanske lutherske. Dog dette forbitrer storlig de herskesyge og selvfuldstændige norske theologer, som forsøge at undertvinge folket det Norske Kirkeritual; thi da vide de vel, at de for sig selv kunne gjøre regning paa et rigt udbytte. Men folket begynder nu at se deres traskhed og feil, og det vil falde dem haardere og haardere at stange mod braadden.

I maa dog ikke forestille Eder, at vi have forkastet vor evangeliske christne tro. Det er kun de gamle norske udvortes forholde og ceremonier saavel som den norske tyraniske authoritet, vi have bedet et evigt farvel.

I vor næstfølgende skrivelse ville vi tilføie vor kirkeorganisations principer m. v. paa det I selv kunne blive tilfredsstillede. —

Anders Nelson Brekke
Ivar Larson Bøe
Endre Nelson Thesdal
Ole Thormodson Gjerager

Til Organist D. Lemme og Lars N. Nesheim.

ARTIKEL 7.

Chicago, den 11te april 1849

Ærede Landsmand!

I vor foregaaende kommunikation lovede vi at gjøre Eder bekjendte med Grundprinciperne af Den Skandinaviske Lutherske Kirke i Chicago, Illinois, hvilke vi nu ville nedskrive saa tydelig og omstændelig, som tiden og omstændighederne tillader.

are commonly those who nourish themselves, but not their flock.

Now you may well ask: How does it stand with the Norwegians in all these circumstances? See, many of our countrymen on this side have formerly shamefully been led by those who call themselves spiritual guides. — We couldn't guard ourselves from them, who have come here from Norway. They left Scandinavia's mountains and valleys under the pretense of wanting to provide true good for those Scandinavian children present here; when we are afraid that these good intentions may have gone out of their head before they reached America's shores; inasmuch as their arrival in this country resembles a raptor that pursues his prey both over land or sea.

Yet things started to take a different turn; the common man started to open his eyes; since experience had taught him that an unbridled minister roster is a poor gift — yes often a dangerous situation. — Yet if the Lord would only spare us, when we have discarded the old Norwegian ceremonies and turned away from one thing or another regarding church custom and the church's external management, according to the American Lutherans. Nevertheless this embittered the power-hungry and self-righteous Norwegian theologians who attempted to subjugate the people into the Norwegian church's rituals; since they well knew that they could find a proper replacement. Now people began to see their drudgery and error, and it fell harder and harder for them to resist the pressure.

You must not get the impression that we have discarded our evangelistic Christian belief. It is only the old Norwegian outward circumstances and ceremony as well as Norwegian overbearing authority, to which we have bidden eternal farewell,

Our next, following, writing will add our church organizational principals m. v. (with which) you in itself could be satisfied, —

Anders Nelson Brekke
Ivar Larson Bøe
Endre Nelson Thesdal
Ole Thormodson Gjerager

To Organist D. Lemme and Lars N. Nesheim.

ARTICLE 7.

Chicago, April 11, 1849

Esteemed countrymen!

In our previous communication we promised to make you familiar with the basic principles of The Scandinavian Lutheran Church in Chicago, Illinois, which we will record as timely and detailed as time and circumstances permit.

Organisation af Den Skandinaviske Evangeliske Lutherske Kirke i Chicago, Illinois:

Ifølge foreløbig bekjendtgjørelse og offentlig udstedt, forsamledes mange norske, svenske og danske lutherske brødre og søstre i Bethel Chapelet i Chicago den 14de februar 1848 forat organisere en regelmæssig evangelisk kirke.

Hr. Ole Anderson blev valgt til mødets ordfører, og Paul Anderson udnævnt sekretær. En salme blev da afsunget, endel af Guds ord oplæst og bøn ofret til Naadens Trone. Mødets objekt blev da forelagt de tilstedeværende, efter hvilke følgende beslutninger blev enstemmig antagne.

1. Besluttet, at vi for vort eget gavn saavelsom for religionens almindelige fremme, enstemmig forener og organiserer os selv til en evangelisk luthersk kirke i Chicago, Illinois,

2. Besluttet, at kuns de, som give tilfredsstillende beviser paa en sand hjertens forbedring, og som leve overensstemmende medevangeliets principer blive admiterede til denne organisation.

3. Besluttet, at vi antage følgende declaration, som indbefatter vore anskuelser af tro og omvendelse, nemlig: Vi antage et grundprincip, at den Hellige Skrift, det gamle og nye testamente, er det inblæste Guds Ord, og at det er af høieste autoritet, indeholdende en fulstendig og ufeilbarlig troens og levnets regel for menneskeslægten, saa at, hvad som ikke indeholdes deri, og ei kan bevises derved, fordres ikke at troes eller praktiseres som en nødvendighed til saligheds opnaaelse. Ligedan at den hellige skrift er den eneste regel, hvorefter man kan prøve, examinere og af gjøre alle stridigheder, bedømmelser og taler i religiøse henseender iblandt menneskene, og at ingen lov stridende imod Guds Ord, og at ingen symbola, ingen decret af noget concilium eller menneske opinioner er at blive vedligeholdte, uden saa vidt de stadfæstes af Guds Ord.

4. Besluttet, at vi herved antage kirkeregimentet og disciplin af de Frankean Evangeliske Lutherske Synode af New York, og at denne kirke bliver forenet med samme. —

Vi ville her tilføie en resolution, som blev foreslaaet af Paul Anderson i et møde, som var afholdt i La Salle County den 29de sept. 1848, og bekræftet af de forskjellige delegater de norske evangeliske kirker, som vare der forsamlede for at tage kirkernes tarv og trang i overveielse. Besluttet:

For at bevirke broderlig kirkelighed og religionens fremme iblandt os, have vi besluttet at antage kirkeregimentet og decipline af de Frankian Evangeliske Lutherske synode af New York, og at vi forene os med samme; dog med den forbeholdenhed, at vores børnelærdom — det er Luthers lille Catechismus og Pontoppidans forklaring, som er hovedindholdet for ungdommens opdragelse og undervisning i religionen, ei skal fratages os. Ei heller

The organization of The Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chicago, Illinois:

According to the preliminary announcement and public issues many Norwegians, Swedes and Danish Lutheran brethren and sisters gathered in the Bethel Chapel in Chicago on February 14, 1848 in order to organize a regular evangelical church.

Mr. Ole Anderson was elected chairman of the meeting, and Paul Anderson was named secretary. A hymn was sung, a number of scriptures read and a prayer was offered to the mercy of the God's throne. The object of the meeting was presented to those present after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, that we for our own nourishment and the promotion of ordinary religion, unanimously unite and organize ourselves as The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chicago, Illinois'

2. Resolved, that only those, who provide satisfactory testimony of a true personal reformation, and who live completely with the principles of evangelism be admitted to this organization.

3. Resolved, that we adopt the following declaration, which contains our view of faith and conversion, namely: We assume it as a basic principle that the Holy Scripture, the Old and New Testaments, are the inspired words of God and that they are of the highest authority, containing a complete and unfailing belief and life rule for humanity, so that whatever is not contained therein and cannot be demonstrated by it, is not required to be believed or practiced as a necessity for the attainment of salvation. Similarly, the Holy Scripture is the only rule, by which people can test, examine or decide all controversy, evaluation and talk regarding religion among men, and that no law can be contrary to God's Word and that no symbols, no decrees of any council are to be equated without substantiation by God's Word.

4. Resolved that we hereby adopt the church regimentation and discipline of the Frankean Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York, and that this church be united with same. —

Here we will add a resolution, proposed by Paul Anderson at a meeting held at La Salle County on September 29, 1848, and ratified by the various delegates of the Norwegian evangelical churches, that were assembled there to take the church's requirements and wants into consideration. Decided:

To promote brotherhood and the future of religion among us, we have decided to adopt the regimentation and discipline of the Frankean Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York, and that we join them at once, yet with the reservation that our child education — that is Luther's Small Catechism and Pontoppidan's Explanations, which are the mainstays for youth rearing and education in religion not be taken from us.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

ville vi forbinde os med noget samfund videre eller længere, end de vandre overensstemmende med Guds Ord og lære Guds veie rettelig. —

Det bemærkes at denne synode er i et og alt overensstemmende med de principer, som vi i vores kirkeritual have antaget; men det er om saa skulde ske — hvilket Herren forbyde — at denne synode i fremtiden skulde henfalde til vrange lærdomme, vi have anseet det nødven d igt at have frihed enten at forblive eller udskille os med samme, —

Af ovenstaaende ville I da se og erfare, hvad standpunkt vi staar paa, og hvad kilde vi hente vor oplysning fra, og overlade det saaledes til Eders egen fornuft at bedømme, enten vi er skyldige i de laster, som de herværende norske theologer have fundet forgodt at beskylde os for nemlig: at vi have forladt den Lutherske religion og vor elskværdige børnelærdom og derimod gaaet over til en anden sekt, som er aldeles forskjellig og imodsigende efter den lutherske.

Oh, ret en herlig opdigtelse! De saa sig selv forskuffede, idet de ikke formaar at undertvinge folket det norske stats ritual, og for ikke at blive aabenbarede i sine kunstige angreb, komme de frem med paaskud om at være et lys for dem, som ere paa forvildelse. Men det er at befrygte, at, hvis magten var i deres hænder, da ville vi snart have af Wexels lære, for hvis giftighed og fordærvelse, altformange allerede har blevet et rov.

Vi tror, at det ikke vilde være uden interesse for Eder at vide, hvorledes vi ere beskjeftigede om søndagene. Kl. 9 om morgenen har vi søndagsskole i det engelske sprog, til hvilken enhver, som ønsker det, har frihed at gaa. Denne vedvarer til kl. 10½, og da begynder den offentlige gudstjeneste, som udgjør religiøse betragtninger paa formiddagen. Kl. 2½ efterm. har vi prædiken igjen, og undertiden kl. 7 om aftenen ogsaa; og hver anden søndag om efterm. har vi gudstjeneste paa det engelske sprog. Vi har ogsaa ugentlige møder, saasom bønnemøder, hvilke holdes hver thorsdags aften, og hver fredags aften har vi sangskole.

De, som er lærere i søndagsskolen møde hver lørdags aften hos presten, for at igjennemgaa og overveie med hverandre lexen, eller gjenstanden, som de skal forklare for børnene om søndagen. Dette er for en ting af høi vigtighed, da det antages, som et afgjort spørgsmaal, at kirkernes fremtidige velfærd vil meget bero paa, hvorledes de indprenter sandheden paa de unges hjerter, som naturlig vies, dersom vi have saaet den gode sæd — ville høste frugterne af vore bestræbelser, naar vi skal blive regnede iblandt dem, som er gangne over til hin side graven. —

Til Organist D. Lemme og Lars N. Nesheim.
Anders Nilsen, Ivar Larsen Bøe,
Endre Nilsen Thesdahl, Ole Thormodsen Gjerager.

Rather we would join some association further and longer that they walk in accordance with God's Word and learn the Lord's way properly. —

It is noted that this synod is one and all agreeable with the principles we have adopted in our church ritual; but it is as should be —which God forbid — that this synod in the future should fall to resistant education, we have deemed it necessary to have freedom or remain separated from the same. —

From the above, you would see and learn what standpoint we hold, and what sources we used for our enlightenment, and leave it to thine own common sense to judge whether we are guilty of the charges that the contemporary Norwegian theologians have had the pleasure of leveling at us, namely: that we have left the Lutheran religion and our cherished childhood learning and contrariwise gone over to another sect that is completely different from and contrary to Lutheranism.

Oh, right a grand fabrication! They saw themselves frustrated in that they were unable to coerce people to the Norwegian state rituals and in order not to be apparent in their artificial onslaught, they came with the pretext of being a light for those who had wandered astray. But, it is to be feared that if power were in their hands, then we would soon have Wexel's teachings for which virulence and perniciousness way too many have already been prey.

We believe that it would not be without interest for you to know how we honorably employ our Sundays. At 9 o'clock in the morning, we have Sunday School in English, to which everyone, who wants to, is free to come. This lasts until about 10:30, when services begin, that conclude the religious activities of the forenoon. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon we again have a service and occasionally also at 7 in the evening, too; and every other Sunday, in the afternoon, we have a service in English. We also have weekly meetings, such as prayer meetings, which are held every Thursday evening and on Friday evenings we have choir practice.

They, who teach in the Sunday School meet every Saturday evening with the minister to review and evaluate with each other, the lesson or subjects they are going to explain to the children on Sunday. This is a matter of high priority, since it is accepted without question that the welfare of the church rests on how the truth is imprinted on these young hearts, which is dependent on sowing the good seed — which will bear the fruits of our efforts when we are counted among them who have gone to their graves. —

To Organist D. Lemme and Lars N. Nesheim.
Anders Nilsen, Ivar Larsen Bøe,
Endre Nilsen Thesdahl, Ole Thormodsen Gjerager.

ARTIKEL 8.

Chicago, den 1te mai 1849.

Ærede Landsmand!

Vor taalmodighed er næsten sat i fristelse ved den lange tid, som er hengaaet siden vi begyndte at communicatiere med Eder, og ikke endnu erholdt noget svar. Nogle af selskabets medlemmer have ytret sig med den tanke, at I maaske anser os for uværdige til at erholde nogen skrivelse fra Eder, medens andre er ved den tanke, at I allerede har skrevet, og skrivelsen paa en eller anden maade kan være gaaet tabt, eller og, som er mere muligt, være nedlagt paa et postkontor. Dog dette maa være, som det kan. Vi have besluttet at fortsætte vor hidtil værende regel et aar for det første, haabende, at I allerede har eller ville antage den leilighed, som tilbydes Eder ved nærværende communication. —

Vor nuværende skrivelse vil blive en samling af forskjellige gjenstande, som vi tror har ikke tilforn været givet nogen tilstrækkelig under-retning om.

Vi ville her meddele Eder en tabel, som foreviser antallet paa indbyggerne i enhver af de forskjellige stater og territorier i de Forenede Stater af Amerika, som fandtes ved folketællingen i 1847, og ligeledes, hvormeget hvede der blev avlet i bemeldte aar. For at udfinde omtrent den nuværende folkemængde kan frit æddes 10 procent aarlig, og i lige forhold om ikke mere, har hveden forøget sig.

Navn paa stater og territorier	Indbyggerantal	Bushels hvede
Maine	600,000	890,000
Newhampshire	300,000	610,000
Massachusetts	850,000	256,000
Rhode Island	130,000	444,500
Connecticutt	330,000	125,000
Vermont	302,000	664,000
New York	2,780,000	14,500,000
New Jersey	416,000	1,100,000
Pennsylvania	2,125,000	14,150,000
Deleware	80,000	410,000
Maryland	495,000	4,960,000
Virginia	1,270,000	12,000,000
Nord Carolina	750,000	2,300,000
Syd Carolina	605,000	1,300,000
Georgia	300,000	1,950,000
Alabama	690,000	1,200,000
Mississippi	640,000	500,000
Lousiana	470,000	
Tennessee	950,000	8,750.000

ARTICLE 8.

Chicago, May 1, 1849.

Esteemed countrymen!

Our patience has almost succumbed in the long time that has passed by since we started to communicate with you, and we have not yet received any answer. Some of our members have expressed the thought that you must consider us unworthy to receive any letters from you, while others have the idea that you has already written but the letter, in one way or another, has been lost, or, which is more likely, been misplaced at the post office. This may be as it can. We have decided to continue our thus far rule for a year, hoping that you already have or will assume the opportunity, as requested in this communication. —

Our current report will be a collection of various things that we think have not before been given any particular dissemination.

We want here to share with you a table that enumerates the number of inhabitants in each of the various states and territories in the United States of America, that were found in the census of 1847, and likewise, how much wheat was harvested in the stated year. To estimate the current population, you can readily add 10 percent a year, and proportionately the same, if not more, the wheat has increased.

Name of state or territory.	Population	Bushels of wheat.
Maine	600,000	890,000
New Hampshire	300,000	610,000
Massachusetts	850,000	256,000
Rhode Island	130,000	444,500
Connecticut	330,000	125,000
Vermont	302,000	664,000
New York	2,780,000	14,500,000
New Jersey	416,000	1,100,000
Pennsylvania	2,125,000	14,150,000
Delaware	80,000	410,000
Maryland	495,000	4,960,000
Virginia	1,270,000	12,000,000
North Carolina	750,000	2,300,000
South Carolina	605,000	1,300,000
Georgia	300,000	1,950,000
Alabama	690,000	1,200,000
Mississippi	640,000	500,000
Louisiana	470,000	
Tennessee	950,000	8,750,000

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Kentucky	855,000	6,000,000
Ohio	1,250,000	16,800,000
Indiana	260,000	7,500,000
Illinois	735,000	4,900,000
Missouri	600,000	1,750,000
Arkansas	152,400	200,000
Michigan	370,000	8,000,000
Florida	75,000	
Wisconsin	215,000	1,200,000
Iowa	130,000	1,000,000
Texas	140,000	1,110,000
District of Columbia	46,000	16,000
Oregon	620,000	50.000
Tils.	20,746,400	114,245,500

Vi antage at det vilde være interesserende for vore ærede Landsmamd at erholde en kort underretning angaaende brevvexlingen mellom de norske og de udvandrede til Amerika. I forledent aar, 1848. vil vi sikkerlig berette, at brevene, som vare afsendte fra de vestre stater til Norge beløber sig til 4—5000; derimod har det ikke været over 100 eller 150, som har kommet fra Norge. Her maa vi vel vist spørge vore landsmænd, hvad aarsagen kan være til dette usammenhængende forhold imod hinanden; thi dette har ofte været en gjenstand, som har været dybt følt af Norges udvandrede sønner og døtre, som bor her i den fjerne del af den saakaldte nye verden. Det forekommer os undertiden ligesom at fedrelandets moder har ganske og aldeles forglemt sine udvandrede børn. — Ihukommer hun ikke mere de udstrømmende afskedstaarer, der randt under elet grædende og ømmeste farvel; opstaar ikke mere en vann mindelse i hendes sind, hvor de ere, som for en kort tid siden stode i vor midte og delte livets omvexlende skaal med os. Er de endnu, mon tro, som udlændinger her i verden og blandt jordens udvandrede pilgrimme; eller er de allerede indgaaede til evighedens land, hvor vi engang skal møde dem igjen? O, norske venner! naar vi med et tankefuldt blik skuer tilbage, da er det ligesom at tankerne flyver paa kjærlighedens vinger og omfavne Eder med den ørnmeste kjærlighed og med rørende bevægelse — ja, med forborgen længsel at vide, hvad som passerer Eder under livets tummel i enhver henseende; og disse fortryllende forestillinger har i en vis grad været drivfjæren til correspondenceoprettelsen saavel som beredvilligheden til at give Eder al den oplysning om forholdene her, af hvadsomhelst I ønskede, saavidt vore evner tilstode samme.

Vi haaber, kjære landsmænd, at De af ovenanførte ikke vil forstaa, at vi ligesom paa en eller anden maade begræde den dag, da vi forlod

Kentucky	855,000	6,000,000
Ohio	1,250,000	6,800,000
Indiana	260,000	7,500,000
Illinois	735,000	4,900,000
Missouri	600,000	1,750,000
Arkansas	152,400	200,000
Michigan	370,000	8,000,000
Florida	75,000	
Wisconsin	215,000	1,200,000
Iowa	130,000	1,000,000
Texas	140,000	1,110,000
District of Columbia	46,000	16,000
Oregon	620,000	50.000
Total	20,746,400	114,245,500

We assume that it would be interesting for our distinguished countrymen to obtain some information regarding letter exchange between the Norwegians and the emigrants to America. In the past year, 1848, we will are assured that the letters from the western states to Norway amounted to 4-5000; in contrast there haven't been more than 100 or 150 that have come from Norway. Here we can well ask our countrymen, what is the reason for this disparity, when compared; since it has often been a subject that has been deeply felt by Norway's emigrated sons and daughters in this distant part of the so-called new world. It occurs to us, meanwhile, that it's as if our fatherland's mothers have completely forgotten their emigrated children. — Doesn't she remember any more the streaming parting tears that ran down during the weeping and groaning farewell; that they don't consist of anything more than watery recollections in her mind, where she honored us short time ago while she stood in our midst and shared a bowl with us? Are we, my dear, like foreigners here in the world and among emigrated pilgrims; or have we already gone to eternity, where we once shall meet you again? O, Norwegian friends! When we with our thoughts look back, it is like our thoughts fly on wings of love and embrace you with the aching love and with acts of emotion— yes, with secret longings to know, what has happened to you during life's turmoil, in each regard; and these charming presentations have to a certain extent been the motive for the correspondence position we take as well as the willingness to give you all the information about the situation here, whatever you want, as far as our ability to do it.

We hope, dear countrymen, that you above alleged will not think that we in one way or the other regret that day when we left our cherished

forlod vort kjære fædreneland. O nei, ikke saaledes at forstaa; thi vi prise høit den dag, da vi sagde farvel til Norges kolde klippeland. Og Gud være takket, som i sit visdoms raad har styret det saaledes, at vor lod har faldt i et land, hvor fridom og frihed dvæler; thi her kan vi nyde alle de privilegier, som menneskene vitterarelig ere berettigede til. —

Lidt af hvert:

I aviserne fra New York ser vi den sørgelige efterretning, at colera har besøgt Norges vestlige beboere saasom Bergen, Espevær og iud i fjordene, hvor der paa endel gaarde skal være bortdøde alle; men om dette forholder sig saaledes, ere vi ikke visse om, før vi erholde skrivelse fra Eder eller fra vore slegtninger; thi fra Voss har vi ingen etterretninger havt siden 10de april forrige aar. Vi ved derfor ikke, hvordan det staar til.

Colera har og besøgt Amerika, saasom Texas, Mexico, Neworliens og nogle stater ved Mississippi. — Til New York har ankommet tvende skibe fra Europa, som vare smittede af Colera, og af emigranterne døde 11 mand i quarentainen; men nu er det offentligt bekjendtgjort i aviserne, at der ikke er nogen epidemi eller colera tilfælde i New York eller dens omegn. Ei heller har her i Illinois, Wisconsin eller tilgrænsende nabostater hidtil vist sig nogen epidemi eller coleratilfælde; men alle norske saavidt os er bekjendt ere ved god hilse og sundhed, og her er ingen død siden Synva Jonsdatter Ullestad døde.

Fra Californien ere rvgterne mere og mere tydelige, at guldregionen ikke er noget tomt, opdigtet sladder; at den fundne metal ikke er nogen jernertser, men virkelig guld, og at man kan fortjene flere dollars om dagen. Herfra Chicago har reist mange til California og hvoriblandt Ole Vikingson Gjøesten.

Her i staden har Mr. Ogden opført fabrik, hvori fabrikeres kredlemaskiner til at kredle — afmeie — ageren med. I denne fabrik arbeider 135 mand daglig og har i løn fra $1.00 til $1.50. Bestemmelsen er, at 8 maskiner skal gjøres færdige hver dag, og prisen paa dem er for nærværende 125 dollar paa hver maskine, og med dem kan man kredle 15 acres om dagen. De kjører med heste omkring ageren, da skjærer maskinen hveden og samler den sammen i passende store baand og kaster dem fra sig; til at binde og skrvve behøves 4 mand og disse har ikke nogen tid til at se omkring sig, naar de skal binde og skrvve saasnart som maskinen skjærer. —

Potetesygen viser sig ogsaa her i landet; dog ikke saa betydeligt her i Illinois og Wisconsin som paa mange andre steder her i landet. De tror her, at svgdommen udspringer fra en sumpig indflydelse. En mand i Racine County, som avlede meget store og gode poteter paa sin gaard, medens hos hans nabo vare de aldeles for dærvede af sygen, siger, at han

fatherland. Oh no, don't understand that we value greatly that day when we said goodbye to Norway's cold mountains. And thank God who in his wisdom has arranged it so that our lot falls in a country where freedom and liberty dwell; since here we can use all the privileges to which people are warranted. —

This and that:

In the newspapers from New York we read the sorrowful information, the cholera has visited Norway's westernmost inhabitants like Bergen, Espevær and out in the fjords where on a number of farms everyone has died; but if this situation persists, we don't know if we should receive letters from you or from our relatives; since we have no news from Voss since April 10, last year. We don't know what things are like.

Cholera has also visited America, for example Texas, Mexico, New Orleans and some states along the Mississippi. — two ships from Europe arrived in New York that were ravaged by cholera 11 people of the emigrants died while in quarantine; but now it has been publicly announced in the newspapers that there isn't any epidemic of cholera or cholera cases in New York or its environs. No cases of cholera or epidemic has appeared in Illinois, Wisconsin or any bordering states, thus far; and all the Norwegians with whom we are acquainted are in good health and vigor. No one has died here since Synva Jonsdatter Ullestad.

We hear more and more rumors from California that the gold area isn't any empty, invented gossip; that they have found metal that isn't iron oxide but actual gold, an a person can make many dollars a day. Many from Chicago have gone to California, among them Ole Vikingson Gjøesten.

Here in the city, a man named Mr. Ogden has built a factory in which he makes binder machines with which to bind — reap —fields. 135 men work daily in this factory and earn $1.00 to $1.50 a day. The intention is that eight machines are completed each day and the price of these is presently $125.00 for each machine and with one people can reap 15 acres a day. They are pulled around the fields by horses, then the machine cuts the wheat and gathers it in a proper sized bundle and tosses it off; bundling and shocking requires four men and they don't have any time to look around themselves if they are going to bundle and shock as fast as the machine cuts.

A potato disease has appeared in the country; yet not significantly here in Illinois and Wisconsin as in many places in this country. It is believed that the disease arose from a marshy influence. A man in Racine County, who harvested a lot of big and good potatoes on his farm, while his neighbor was completely plagued by the disease, says that he used

brugte en mængde kalk paa sine poteter, da han plantede dem. Fornuftige landsmand paastaar og, det vil befri fra potetessygen, at man klipper af blomsten paa potetegræsset, saasnart man mærker, at det vil blomstre, hvilket vil gjentages 2 a 3 gange om sommeren, saa ofte man mærker tegn til blomster. —

Det vilde maaske være en fornøielse for dem at vide, hvad bestemt maal og vægt en bushel skal holde, da man her sælger og kjøber næsten alle slags varer efter vægt, saasom: Hvede, 60 skp. pr. bushel, bauner, 60, kløverfrø, 60, poteter, 40, indianerkorn, 56 boghvede, 52, salt, 50, byg, 48, hampefrø, 44, thimothi, 56, havre, 24, klid, 20 og stenkul, 70 pd.

Et spørgsmaal. — "Moder," sagde et lidet barn, "min søndagsskolekerer har sagt mig, at denne verden kun er et sted, ihvilket Gud lader os lære nogen tid, forat vi kunne forberede os for en bedre verden; men. moder, jeg ser ingen forbereder sig. Jeg ser, at du forbereder dig, naar du gaar til besøg, og tante Elisa forbereder sig, naar hun vil bestiger os; men jeg ser ikke nogen forbereder sig til en bedre verden." Hvorfor prøver man ikke at blive færdig? Vi tror, det vilde være af høieste vigtighed for os alle at forberede os, saa vi kunde være f;erdige, naar vi bliver kaldte herfra.

Vi beder Dem at hilse vore slegtninger og venner. Imidlertid haabe vi snart at faa en skrivelse fra Dem. Vær iøvrigt venskabelig hilset og alt godt tilønskes fra

Andrew Nielsen (Brekke)
Ivar Larson Boe,
Endre Nielson Thesdahl
Ole Gjerager.

Til Organist D. Lemme og Lars N. Nesheim.

ARTIKEL 9.

For denne artikel er der et aabent rum i bogen. Ned over kanten paa siden er skrevet: Til Stephen Larson Bøe, Knut Ivarson Glimme, og Claus Knutson Skjeldal. Chicago october 2de 1849.

Det kan bemærkes, at de nævnte personer af selskabet var paa besøg til Voss om høsten vinteren 1849—50.

— Paa Voss Sogelags og Folkemuseums aarsmøde den 28de febr. s. 1. gjordes et udvalg paa 5 mand, som skulde arbeide med at faa opført mindesmærket over Bergslierne og Odd Gjelle. L. Kindem blev formand, Anders Ullestad kasserer, desuden blev det Magnus Dagestad, Styrk Fjore og H. Brække. Udkast til mærke er forelagt af baade Dagestad og Fjore, som begge er kunstnere m. m. Det kommer an paa midlerne, som kommer ind, hvilket af dem man skal tage. Boghandler A. Ullestad modtager bidrag.

a lot of lime on his potatoes when he planted them. Intelligent countrymen assert that one can be free of the disease if one clips off the blossoms on the vines as soon as one notices that they begin to flower, which must be done two or three times a summer, as soon as one detects signs of blooming.

It would be satisfying for you to know what measurement and weight a bushel contains, since here people buy and sell almost all kinds of wares by weight, thus: Wheat, 60 skp per bushel (skp=skjeppe= 38 lb.??, I believe pd.=pound is correct), beans, 60; clover seed, 60; potatoes, 40; corn, 56; marsh wheat, 52; salt, 50; barley, 48; hempseed, 44; timothy, 56; oats, 24; hard coal, 70 pounds.

A question. — "Mother" said a child, "my Sunday School teacher has told me that this world is a place where God lets us learn for a while, so that we can get ready for a better world; but, mother I don't see anyone getting ready. I see that you get ready when you are going visiting and Aunt Elisa gets ready when she visits us, but I don't see anyone getting ready for a better world". Why do people try not to be ready? We believe it of the utmost importance for all of us to prepare, so we would be ready when we are called from here.

We ask you to greet our relatives and friends. Meanwhile we hope we soon will get a letter from you. Additionally, be amicably greeted and all good is wished from

Andrew Nielsen (Brekke)
Ivar Larson Boe,
Endre Nielson Thesdahl
Ole Gjerager.

To Organist D. Lemme og Lars N. Nesheim.

ARTICLE 9.

For this article there is an empty space in the book. Down along the margin is written: To Stephen Larson Bøe, Knut Ivarson Glimme and Claus Knutson Skjeldal. Chicago, October 2, 1849.

It shall be noted that the named people of the society were on a visit to Voss during the fall and winter 1849-50.

— At the Voss Historical Society's and the Folk Museum's annual meeting last February 28, a motion was passed to appoint 5 men who would work towards erecting a memorial stone for the Bergsliens and for Odd Gjelle. L. Kindem became chairman, Anders Ullestad treasurer, included are Magnus Dagestad, Styrk Fjose and H. Brække. Rough designs of the monument have been presented by both Dagestad and Fjose, both of whom are artists among other things. It depends on the available funds that come in, which of them will be chosen. The bookdealer A. Ullestad is accepting contributions.

BREV FRA JEFFERSON PRÆRIE 1843. *)

Fraktureret af Lars N. Nesheim.

Worchester, Bone County, Illinois.

Derfra reiste vi over den store indsø Michigan til Milwaukee i Wisconsin, — en afstand af 200 Mil. Den 3dje aug. ankom vi til Milwaukee og toge tillands til Muskego — en afstand af 18 mil, hvor Lars Graue og endel norske har nedsat sig for endel aar siden. Endel af dem raadede os til at kjøbe land der, men efter rygtet var det usselt land og tillige slemt og usundt vand, saa jeg ikke har seet det værre her i landet; og de fleste af dem vilde selge sit land og flytte til et sundere sted. Jeg overtaler enhver for ikke at nedsætte sig der.

Den 14de august reiste jeg og Ole Lie sydvest i landet omtrent 40 mil dertil, hvor Claus Grimestad og Lars Saue fra Voss og nogle fra Hardanger og en stor del fra Numedal har nedsat sig. Vi saa os ud et stykke land der, og saa reiste vi tilbage til Muskego efter vores familier og tøiet. Vi kom her, hvor vi nu er den 19de august. Vi fik anledning at logere hos en ungkar Svend Larson Mithus fra Kvam i Hardanger — jeg og Ole Skiple. Men Ole Lie er i hus hos Lars Saue i vinter.

Jeg kjøbte 80 ækers land og betalte 100 daler for det. Ole Skiple og Ole Lie ligeledes og landet ligger saa, at vi eier til mærkes med hverandre. Hvad priserne paa andre varer angaar, da er her forskjelligt. Da (Blad udrevet) .... i New York var uduelig, og vi forstod den ikke, da den var skreven paa engelsk. Vi maatte betale en daler for hvert hundrede Pund og fik intet frit. Derfor er det bedst at tage sig nøie ivare og faa god kontrakt. Ja, og tillige god kvittering for de penge de udbetaler i New York. Kontrakten og kvitteringen maa de ikke lade nogen tage ifra sig, ellers bliver de narret ligesom vi.

Der var mange af vore venner, som bad os, da vi reiste hjemmefra, at vi skulde skrive dem til, om de skulde komme til Amerika eller ikke; men vi vil ikke raade nogen hverken til eller fra at komme, men enhver maa beraade sig med Gud og sig selv. Tillige maa de betænke, at her staar ingenting færdigt med det samme de kommer, men alle ting er uberedte, saa det falder ganske ubehageligt for det første, helst naar man ikke beholder hilsen. De som kom over isommer har været syge næsten allesammen og mange er døde. Men i sommer har her været en stor sygdom paa mange steder, saa det ikke har været saa sygeligt

*) Noget af brevet bortrevet.

LETTER FROM JEFFERSON PRAIRIE 1843. *)

Fraktureret af Lars N. Nesheim.

Worchester, Boone County, Illinois

From there we went across the big Lake Michigan to Milwaukee in Wisconsin, — a distance of 200 miles. The 3rd of August we arrived in Milwaukee and went inland to Muskego — a distance of 18 miles, where Lars Graue and a number of Norwegians had settled several years ago. Some of them advised us to buy land there, but it was rumored that the land was miserable land and also had bad and unhealthy water, of which I hadn't seen worse in his country; and most of them wanted to sell their land and move to a more wholesome location. I persuade everyone not to settle here.

Ole Lie and I went out in the country about 40 miles to the southwest on August 14, where Claus Grimestad and Lars Saue from Voss and some from Hardanger and a lot from Numedal had settled. We inspected a piece of land there, then went back to Muskego after our families and baggage. We came to where we are now on August 19. We got chance to lodge with a bachelor Svend Larson Mithus from Kvam in Hardanger — Ole Skiple and I. Ole Lie are in a house with Lars Saue this winter.

I bought 80 acres of land and paid 100 dollars for it. Ole Lie and Ole Skiple did likewise and the land is so located that we border each other. Concerning the prices on goods, it is different here, since (Paper torn away) in New York was incompetent and we didn't understand, because it was written in English. We had to pay a dollar for each hundred pounds and got nothing free. Therefore it is best to be careful and get a good contract, yes, and additionally get a receipt for the money you outlay in New York. Don't let anyone take the contract or receipt away from you else you will be cheated as we were.

There were many of our friends who asked us when we left if we would write to them whether they should come to America or not; but we won't advise anyone for or against coming, but each must consult with God and himself. In addition, you have to remember that nothing is ready when you get here; everything has to be prepared so it may be quite uncomfortable at first, particularly when people don't have greetings. Almost everyone that arrived this summer got sick; many died. This summer, there has been an epidemic many places,

*) Some of letter ripped away.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

paa mange aar. Men landet er godt, det er uden tvil, saa her er lettere at leve her end i Norge. Her kan en mand, for exempel arbeide for dagløn. Naar han er ude og arbeider det halve af sommeren, fortjener han saa meget, at han og familie kan leve godt hele aaret.

Hvad religionen angaar, da er den lutherske lære her hovedlærdommen; men her er tillige mange andre skikke. Elling Synve er ordineret til prest her blandt de norske. Han har været i vores hus to gange, siden vi kom hertil, og holdt prædiken. Den sidste gang han var her, var den 3dje søndag i advent, og da meddelte han alterens sakramenta. Han bad mig hilse meget kjærligt sine forældre, hvis jeg skriver til Norge.

Kjære søster: Jeg kan ikke undlade at adressere dig nogle ord, hvad som angaar at raadføre dig at komme, vil jeg overlade til din egen vilje og godt befindende. Men ifald du kommer, ønsker jeg du vilde kjøbe en god spinderok og en kobberkjedel paa en halv tønde eller noget mere. Og saa ønsker jeg, du vil have den godhed at lægge en konvolut udenpaa dette brev og sende det hjem til vore forældre; og ligeledes, at du vil have den godhed at skrive mig til til foraaret, hvis du ikke kommer, og da lad mig vide deres befindende.

Ligeledes hilses meget flittigt fra Ole Skiple til sine kjære forældre og svigerforeldre, og ligeledes fra hans kone og tre børn, at de er nu med hilse allesammen og tillige hilses kjærlig til Oles søskende, at han vil ikke raade dem hverken til eller fra at komme hertil, men overlader det til deres eget godt befindende. Men at her er lettere at ernære en familie her end i Norge det er upaatvileligt.

Jeg vil nu afbryde med en venskabelig og hjertelig hilsen til fader, moder og søskende og alle bekjendte venner, med et bestandigt velgaaende og ønsker dem alle et hjerteligt Lev Vel! Og skulde vi ikke sees mere her i livet, O, gid vi kunde være værdige at mødes i himmelen, hvor ingen sygdom piner os og ingen møie plager os. Jesus Christus være vor trøster og hjælper her i livet og vores talsmand og forbeder i himmelen. O, maatte vi alle henvende os til dig, O, alle væseners fader om hjælp trøst og veiledning i alle de besverligheder, der maatte møde os her i livet, og at alle vore ønsker maatte blive opfyldte.

Halle Nielsen Prestegaarden bad os, da vi reiste hjemmefra, at vi skulde tale med Peder D. Skjervheim, at han maatte skrive ham til. Men det har vi ikke gjort. Han er omtrent 100 mil længer i vest fra os. Hils meget til Halle fra os, og om mulig lad ham se brevet. Hils til Erik Lassehaug, Nils Bøe, Sjur Vold og alle mine bekjendte

so there hasn't been as much sickness for many years. But the country is good, so there is no doubt that it is easier to live here than in Norway. Here a man, for example, can work for day wages. When he is out working for half the summer, he can earn enough that he and his family can live well the entire year.

As regarding religion, the here the Lutheran faith is the most common; but here are many other practices. Elling Sundve is ordained a minister among the Norwegians here. He has been to our home twice, since we arrived, and preached. The last time he was here was the third Sunday in Advent and then we had communion. He asked me to greet his parents lovingly, if I wrote to Norway.

Dear sister: I can't neglect to address some words to you concerning whether or not you should emigrate, but I shall leave it up to you for what your own conscience and good judgment. In case you come, I urge you to buy a good spinning wheel and a copper kettle of at least a half barrel size. I wish that you would be kind enough to put this in an envelope and forward it home to our parents; likewise would you be kind enough to write me by spring and let me know if you're coming and let me know how you are.

Likewise, give many greetings from Ole Skiple to his dear parents and parents-in-law, also from his wife and three children, that they are also included in the greetings, altogether dearly greet Ole's brothers and sisters that he won't tell them whether to come or not but leaves it to their common sense. But that it is easier to provide for a family here as compared to Norway is without doubt.

I want to conclude with a friendly and hearty greeting to father, mother and siblings and all my friends, with a constant wish of best of health and wishing you all a hearty "Live well!" If we don't see each other again in this life, oh, would that we could be worthy to meet in heaven, where no sickness plagues and no difficulties bother us. Jesus Christ, be our support and help in life and our spokesman and helper in heaven. Oh, that we all would turn to you, oh, all creatures, Father, for support and guidance in all tribulations, who meets us here on earth that all our wishes will be fulfilled.

Halle Nielsen Prestegaarden asked us, when we left home, to talk with Peder D. Skjervheim, that he must write him. But it hasn't been done. He is about 100 miles west from us. Greet Halle from us and, if possible, let him see this letter. Greet Erik Lassehaug, Nils Bøe, Sjur Vold and all my

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venner, som jeg nu for rummets skyld ikke kan opregne.

Og saa ønsker jeg, de vil have den godhed at skrive os til til foraaret. Da maa de skrive udskriften saaledes: Bone County, Town Marchester, beliet (Beloit?) Postoffice.

Peder Larsen med kone
Ole Tollefsen med kone og børn
Martha Larsdatter med hendes mand
Svend Larson Mithus
Ingeborg Tollefsdatter.
Til Lars Pedersen Hjembære.

GAARDEN LØDVE PAA VOSS.

Der er nogle gaarde paa Voss, som har synlige beviser paa en fordoms stortid. En af dem er gaarden Lødve. Vi er her i Amerika særlig interesseret i denne gaard; thi iblandt de norske pionerer fra tiden før 1840 kom der 5 søskender derfra, og den 6te af laget kom snart efter. Disse og deres efterkommere har en ærefuld historie her i landet. Mange er ogsaa komne fra samme gaard senere. Og nu haves en hilsen at frembære fra en af gaardens opsiddere til sleltningene her og denne kan passende ledsages med nogle ord om den gamle fædrenegaards historie.

Gaarden Lødve er en af de ældste i Norge. Dens oprindelige navn var Lydvin, formentlig sammensat af det oldnorske ord "hlid" led, portaabning og "vin" græsgang; altsaa et "vin" navn, der menes at være ældre end vor tidregning. I gamle skrifter, som kjendes, er gaarden først nævnt i aaret 1300, da dens eier Paal paa Lydvin er omtalt. Kun faa andre gaarde er nævnte saa tidlig. I aarhundredet, som fulgte, er den nævnt flere gange i dokumenter, og det kan af'disse forstaaes, at der var betroede folk, som var med ved afgjørelsen af eiendomssalg o. l.

I Gjert Milzows Voss Prestehistorie berettes der, at der i 1537 boede paa Lydvin en adelsdame, fru Ingerid Ormsdatter, som eiede flere gaarde i bygden. Hun var en søster af presten Ivar Ormson, og hun havde en datter, Gyrid, som ogsaa kaldtes adelig født. De var muligens af slegten Kavle, da Orm Kavli og Orm Ivarson, som findes nævnte i 1460 aarene, synes at være samme person og maa være Ivars og Ingerids far.

Et sagn forteller, at presten boede paa Lødve, medens Vangskirken var under bygning i 1270 aarene. Gudstjeneste holdtes da i Finneloftet — et kort stykke derfra.

Paa Lødve er der 2 gravhauge, der sandsynligvis skriver sig fra den ældre jernalder. Den ene kaldes Sakrishaugen, den anden Einarshaugen. Ved udgravning af Sakreshaugen fandt man en 4 meter

acquaintances and friends whom I can't list here because of lack of space,

And so I wish you to have the kindness to write us by spring. Then you must write the address thusly: Boone County, Town Manchester?, beliet (Beloit?) Postoffice.

Peder Larsen and wife.
Ole Tollefsen and wife and children.
Martha Larsdatter and her husband.
Svend Larson Mithus
Ingeborg Tollefsdatter.
To Lars Pedersen Hjembære

THE LØDVE FARM AT VOSS.

There are some farms at Voss that seemed to play a big part in history. One of them is the Lødve farm. We, here in America, are especially interested in this farm; because among the pioneers before 1840 five siblings came from there and the sixth in the group came not much later. These and the people who came later have an admirable history in this country. Many later also came from the same farm. Now we have a greeting from one of the current occupants of the farm appropriately accompanied by some words about the history of the old ancestral farm.

The Lødve (Lydvo) is one of the oldest in Norway. Its early original name was Lydvin, alleged created by joining the Old Norse word *"hlid"* gate or door opening and *"vin"* grassy way; nevertheless a *"vin"* name means it is prehistoric. In known old writings, the farm was first mentioned in 1300, when its owner Paal on Lydvin is discussed. Only a few other farms are referred to so early. In the century that followed, it is mentioned in several documents and it can be deduced from this that there were trustworthy people there who helped with the rulings concerning real estate transfers and the like.

In the book Voss Priest History by Gjert Miltzow it is related that a noble lady lived at Lydvin in 1537, Mrs. Ingerid Ormsdatter, who owned several farms in the district. She was a sister of Ivar Ormson, and she had a daughter, Gyrid, who was nobly born. It is possible they are of the Kavli family, since Orm Kavli and Orm Ivarson seem to have been the same person and must be Ivar's and Ingerid's father.

A legend says that the priest lived at Lødve while the Vang's church was being built. Services were held in the Finneloft — a short distance away.

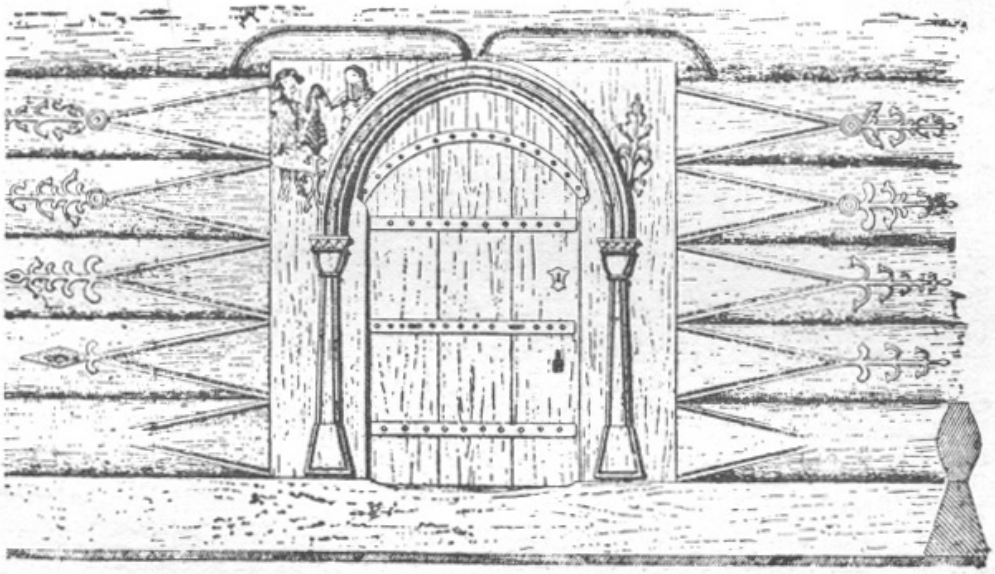
At Lødve, there are two burial mounds probably dating from the Old Iron Age. The one is called Sakrishaugen and the other Einarshaugen. During excavation of Sakrishaugen, they found a 4 meter long

lang stenkiste, hvori der var endel ben og forrustne jernsager. I Enarshaugen var en stridsøks af jern. Sagnene har dog sat dem i forbindelse med prestens ophold paa gaarden. Denne skulde have to forpaktere. Den ene hedte Sakres, den anden Einar. De skulde da være hauglagde der. Den ene af dem havde en broder, som boede paa fjeldstølen, Valberg, og var en stor kjæmpe. Engang han kom til gjæstebud paa Lødve brugte han en stav af Sten. Kommen nær husene slængte han staven, som gik i to stykker. Den ene ende af denne har ligget som trappetrin for et hus paa gaarden. Den anden, som er 2 m. lang, har ligget i tunet og er der vel endnu. Det har været en styrkeprøve at løfte den i ene ende. Antagelig har stenene staaet som bautastene paa gravhaugene. Omkring aar 1600 boede fogden Lars Anderson paa Lødve. Hans enke blev gjengift med provst Henrik Milzow og datteren med dennes søn Claus Milzow, der en tid eiede Gaarden.

Til minde om de adelige slegter paa Lødve, staar det nu bekjendte Lødveloft fremdeles paa gaarden. Dette skriver sig fra det 14de aarhundrede og er lidt yngre end det ikke langt derfra staaende Finneloft. Desse to er de bedst bevarede bygninger i Norge fra Middelalderen. Begge disse loft eies nu af Foreningen til Norske mindesinærkers bevaring og er under dennes tilsyn; men de staar paa de gamle gaardes grund. Lødveloftet blev dog flyttet et lidet stykke fra de øvrige huse paa grund af ildsfarlighed.

stone coffin, in which were a number of bones and rusty iron items. In Einarshaugen was a war ax. Legends have connected them to the priest's occupancy of the farm. This was supposed to have two tenants. One was named Sakres, the other one Einar. They then were buried in mounds there. One of them had a brother who lived at a mountain sæter, and was a big giant. Once he came as a guest at Lødve using a staff made of stone. As he neared the house he threw the staff and it broke to pieces. One remnant became a doorstep for a building on the farm. The other, which is two meters long, lies in the yard to this day. It is a test of strength to lift it on one end. Perhaps the stone stood as a grave marker on the burial mounds. About the year, 1600, the magistrate Lars Anderson lived at Lødve. His widow remarried with Dean Henrik Miltzow and their daughter by his son owned the farm at one time.

As a reminder of the noble families at Lødve, the now famous Lødveloft still stands on the farm. This was written in the 14th century and is somewhat newer than, but not far from the present Finneloft. These two are the best preserved buildings in Norway from the Middle Ages. They are both owned now by The Society for Norwegian historical site preservation and are under their supervision but they are located on the old original farms. Lødveloft was moved a little distance away from the other buildings because of fire hazard.



Vedstaaende tegning viser loftets hovedindgang. Særligt bemærkelsesværdig er den sirlige udsmykning om denne. Der er pilastre forenet med 3 arkivolter i forhøiet rundbue eller kanske rettere spidsbuestil. I stokkene rundt døren er talrige udskjæringer og forsiringer. Meget eiendommelig

The acknowledged drawing shows the main entrance to the loft. Especially noteworthy is the refined decoration around it. There are pilasters combined with three archways in the raised arch or perhaps more properly said archway style. In the posts around the doors are countless carvings and

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er en malt fremstilling af et par figurer i middelalderske dragter. Det hele er noget enestaaende i sit slags, og loftet med de glimt, man finder af gaardens historie, giver da stedet en egen tiltrækning for ikke at sige fortryllelse.

Om den nulevende slegt paa Lødve er af den gamle adelsslegt fra loftets velmagtstid, kan vi ikke sige, men den er ialfald en gren af en anden norsk adelsæt, nemlig Dalsætten. Lensmand Mats Torbjørnson Sæve, som var af denne Slegt, havde en datter Margretha, f. 1707, der blev gift med Anders Erikson Lødve. Deres Æt bor endnu paa gaarden, og fra dem stammer de ovennævnte — 6 søskende i Amerika. Broderen Mats E. Lødve blev igjen paa gaarden. Han var i 1814 med i Krigen mod Sverige, deltog i flere slag, og viste sig som en tapper kar. Blandt andet var han ogsaa med i en trop, som skulde understøtte Fredriksstens fæstning. Da de kom saa nær som en halv mil fra Fæstningen, fik de ordre til at slaa leir. Der blev de liggende næste dag, medens kampen ved fæstningen paagik uden at faa ordre til at hjælpe. Paa fæstningen manglede man endog kugler, fik de høre efterpaa; men de tapre karer havde drevet fienden tilbage ved et udfald formodentlig med bajonetterne. Man troede da, at der var forræderi med i spillet. Mats blev i 1826 gift med Anna Godskalksdatter Eide og deres søn er Godskalk Matson Lødve, som med hustruen sees paa vedstaaende billede, og som nu 86 aar gammel i efterfølgende brev bringer hilsning til slegt og venner i Amerika.

Eideslegten.

Godskalk Lødves mor var, som nævnt, fra Eide. Det har været Voss's største gaard paa enmande haand, og at der har boet bra folk der, er da noget, som følger af sig selv.

Der boede omkr. 1440 væbneren Magnus Hogenskild, som var svert gavmild mod sin fødebygds Kirke, skrev Milzow. Forrige sommer fik vi besøg her i Madison af en af Slegten, som har ristet sine runer i Amerika. Det var af den gamle borgerkrigsveteran Godskalk Knutson (Eide) fra Rockford, Ill. Han er søn efter Knut Godskalkson Eide, som kom til Amerika omkring 1840. Faderen døde allerede i 1858, da Godskalk, som er født i gamle Muskego, var 15 aar. Moderen var Anna Rognaldsdtr. fra Vete eller Vestrheim, som det vil sees. Om sine slegtskabsforhold paa Voss havde han havt liden anledning til at lære, og nu fandt han, at det kunde være moro at finde ud noget og i det mindste bringe dem en hilsen. Vi kunde da hjælpe til dermed. Ved at rode i nogen gamle blade efterpaa fandt vi, at Godskalk Lødve var hans søskendebarn, og et brev til ham blev da skikket afsted. Svaret kom straks efter nytaar, og mange har vist interesse af at se det, hvorfor det indtages her.

refinements. Very remarkable is a painting of a couple figures in middle-aged costumes. It is all is rather singular of its type and gives a glimpse of the farm's history, gives the site its own attraction if not to say enchantment.

Whether the family presently living at Lødve is of the old noble family from the loft's great times, we can't say, but in any event they are a branch of another noble family, namely the Dal family. Sheriff Mats Torbjørnson Sæve, who was of this family, had a daughter Margretha, b. 1707, who was married with Anders Erikson Lødve. Their lineage still live on the farm and from it stems the above named six siblings — in America. The brother Mats E. Lødve stayed home on the farm. He in 1814 had been in the war with Sweden, participated in several battles and proved to be a courageous fellow. Among other happenings, he was with a troop that was going to assist Fredriksstens fortress. When they got within a half mile of the fortress, they got orders to make camp. They remained there the next day while the battle at the fortress went on without their getting orders to help. The men at the fortress lacked bullets, they heard later, but the courageous soldiers had driven the enemy back by a sortie presumably with bayonets. People believed that there had been treachery involved. Mats, in 1826, married Anna Godskalksdatter Eide and their son, Godskalk Matson Lødve, who with his wife is seen on the accompanying picture, is 86 years old and in the following letter greets his relatives and friends in America.

The Eide lineage.

Godskalk Lødve's mother was, as mentioned, from Eide. It had been Voss' biggest farm under one man's control and good people lived there should be self-explanatory.

About 1440, there lived there the weaponer Magnus Hogenskild, who was quite generous to the church in hometown, wrote Miltzow. Last summer, we were visited here in Madison by one of the family, who had made his mark in America. it was the old Civil War veteran Godskalk Knutson (Eide) from Rockford, IL. His father was already dead by 1858, when Godskalk, who had been born in old Muskego, was but 15 years. His mother had been Anna Rognaldsdatter from Vete or Vestrheim, as shall be seen. He had had little opportunity to learn of his relationship at Voss and now he learned that it would be enjoyable to find out something and at least send them greetings. We could help with that, by grubbing through some old papers afterward, we found that Godskalk Lødve was his cousin, and a letter to him was sent off. The answer arrived shortly after New Years and evidently many have a certain interest to see it which is why it is included here.

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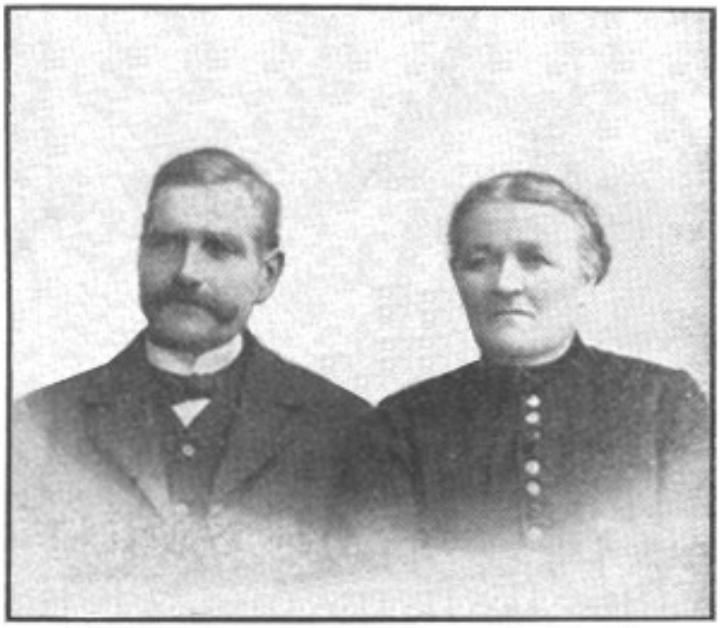
Voss 12te Dec. 1925.

Hr. K. A. Rene: Deres venlige skrivelse af 30te sept modtat.— Det forholder sig rigtigt, at Lars, Ole, Knut, Nils og Styrk Erikson Lødve er mine farbrødre. Desuden havde jeg en farsøster Thora,*) som ogsaa reiste til America.

Voss, December 12, 1925

Mr. K. A, Rene: Your kind letter of September 30 was received.— The relationship is correct, that Lars, Ole, Knut, Nils and Styrk Erikson Lødve are my father's brothers. In addition, he had a sister Thora*) who went to America.



G. Lødve og hustru f. Tofte.

Af den gamle slegt paa Eide var foruden den Knut, som reiste til Amerika, ogsaa en bror af ham, som hedte Knut, og som boede paa Eide til sin dødsdag. Denne Knut var 2 gange gift. I det første ægteskab havde han Margreta. Hun fik da gaarden og blev gift med Ivar I. Bøe. De havde 5 børn — 3 sønner og 2 døtre. Sønnerne var Godskalk, Ivar og Knut. Den sidste døde ugift i ung alder. Godskalk blev gift med Ingeborg G. Opheim (Vestbygden), og de har 2 sønner og 2 døtre. Ivar blev gift med Lesbet Saakvitne, men har ingen børn. Baade Godskalk og Ivar er nu døde. Døtrene til Margreta og Ivar er Inger og Britha, som begge er ugifte og lever i Bergen.

Denne Knut G. Eide og hans bror Knut G. som reiste til Amerika, havde følgende søskender:

Nels G. Eide, som kjøbte gaard paa Flage og boede der til sin død. Gaarden er endnu i slegtens eie.

Ole G. Eide blev gift til Liland, hvor ogsaa han boede til sin død. Ogsaa der er gaarden fremdeles i slegtens eie.

Anna G. Eide, som var min mor døde som gammel her paa gaarden.

Kirsti G. Eide blev gift til Veka og døde der gammel, og hvor hendes efterkommere endnu bor.

———

*)Gift med Lars Monson Ygre, se forrige no. af "Vossingen".

Of the old family at Eide, there were also Knut, who went to America and also his brother, Knut, who lived at Eide all his life. This Knut was married twice. In the first marriage, he had Margreta. She inherited the farm and married Ivar I. Bøe. They had 5 children — 3 sons and 2 daughters. The sons were Godskalk, Ivar and Knut. The last died unmarried at a young age. Godskalk married Ingeborg G. Opheim (Vestbygden), and they have 2 sons and 2 daughters. Ivar married Lesbet Saakvitne but they are childless. Both Godskalk and Ivar are deceased. The daughters of Margreta and Ivar are Inger and Britha, who both are not married and live in Bergen.

This Knut (Lars?) G. Eide and his brother Knut G., who went to America, had the following siblings:

Nels G. Eide, who bought a farm at Flage and lived there all his life. The farm is still owned by the family.

Ole G. Eide married to Liland, where he also lived all his life and the farm is still owned by the family.

Anna G. Eide, who was my mother, died as an old woman here on the farm.

Kirsti G. Eide married to Veka and died old, and where her descendants live.

———

*) married to Lars Monson Ygre, see previous issue of "Vossingen".

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Brita G. Eide blev gift til Finne med Knut Klausen, og hun døde gammel. Hendes sønnesøn har nu gaarden.

Denne Anna Rognaldsdatter, som du nævner, skal være enten fra Væte eller Vestrheim. Det er sandsynligt, at hendes slegt staar i forbindelse med Nestaas slegten. Sikre oplysninger mangler.*)

Mine søskender er nu alle døde og jeg selv er nu 86 aar. Jeg føler mig frisk og er tilfods hver dag. Gaarden har jeg forlængst overladt til min søn, Mads, som er gift og har 5 børn, hvoraf 2 gutter, som er konfinneret og 3 jenter ukonformeret.

Min kone Kattrina, født Tofte, er 77 aar. Hun er fremdeles frisk og rørig.

Et billede af Lødve antager jeg at kunne sende senere. — Nogle fotografier følger.

Hermed vor bedste hilsing med anmodning om at sende denne hilsning til vore slegtninger.

Godskalk M. Lødve.

Vi har her faaet en god besked om Eideslegten, af hvilken det kan formode, at mange er i Amerika. Vi er da meget taknemmelige for brevet, og Lødves slegtninger er det da sikkert ikke mindre.

K. R.

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KRAFTIGE VOSSINGER.

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I "Skandinaven" for 11te febr. sidstleden, staar under overskriften "En rask Gamling" en fortælling om handelsmand Knut Glansen Grimstad i Maalsnæs, Nordland, Norge, som var en usædvanlig kraftig mand. Den som er lidt kjendt med vossenavne vilde straks fatte mistanke om, at en mand med ovennævnte navn maatte være vossing, og det er da ogsaa tilfældet. Desuden er det tilfældet, at der paa Voss har været mange kraftige karer, hvorfor vi tager anledningen til at fortelle baade om ham og andre.

Knut Grimstad var født paa Voss og var søn af Claus Knutson Grimestad og hustru Brita Knutsdtr. Mosefin. De var 6 søskender, hvoraf Knut er den 5te. Den ældste i søskendelaget hedte ogsaa Knut og enskjønt han ikke var saa stor og kraftig som broderen, saa kaldtes han "Store"Knut og den andre "Vetle"Knut. Begge disse brødre drog til Nordland og bosatte sig i nærheden af Tromsø. StoreKnut var gaarbruger paa Sandtorp ved Tromsø og var gift med Brita Bergesdtr Vete ogsaa fra Voss. Han er død for mange aar siden. — En søster Kari Clausdtr. Grimestad reiste ogsaa

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*) Hendes bror Ivar Rognaldson boede i Nord Dakota.

Brita G. Eide married on Finne with Knut Klausen, and she was old when she died. Her son's son now has the farm.

This Anna Rognaldsdatter, that you cite, would be either from Væte or Vestrheim. It is probable that her family is connected to the Nestaas family. Accurate information is lacking.*)

My brothers and sisters are all dead and I am now 86. I feel healthy and am active every day. I have long ago turned the farm over to my son, Mads, who is married and has five children, two confirmed boys and three unconfirmed girls.

My wife, Kattrina, born Tofte, is 77 years. She continues to be healthy and vigorous.

I am planning on sending a picture of Lødve later. — Some photographs follow.

Hereby our best greetings with the request that you send this greeting to our relatives.

Godskalk M. Lødve.

We received a good message about the Eide family, from which it can be deduced that many are in America. We are most thankful for the letter and Lødve's relatives are certainly no less so.

K. R.

———————

STRONG VOSSINGS.

————

In "Skandinaven" last February 11, under the headline "A quick old man" was a story about the storekeeper Knut Glansen Grimstad in Maalsnæs, Nordland, Norge, who was an unusually strong man. He who is a little familiar with Voss names might be suspicious the man was vossing, and that would be the case. Additionally, it is the case that there have been lot of strong men in Voss and that is why we take this opportunity to tell both about him and others.

Knut Grimstad was born at Voss and was a son of Claus Knutson Grimestad and his wife Brita Knutsdatter Mosefin. There were six siblings, of whom Knut was the fifth. The oldest in the flock was named Knut, too, and even if he weren't as big and strong as his brother. He was called "Big" (Store)Knut and the other "Little" (Vetla) Knut. Both these brothers went to Nordland and settled in the Tromsø area. BigKnut was a farmer at Sandtorp by Tromsø and was married to Brita Bergesdatter Vete also from Voss. He died many years ago. — A sister, Kari Clausdatter Grimestad moved to Nordland

————

*) Her brother Ivar Rognaldson lived in North Dakota.

til Nordland og blev gift der med en mand ved navn Riise. De havde hotel og anden forretning i Maalsnæs, indtil mandens død, da Kari med børnene flyttede tilbage til Voss. Hendes søn er ingeniør John Riise i Akron. Ohio.

Søstrene Guri og Anna blev gifte og boede paa Voss, men har børn i Amerika. Inger blev gift med Per Sande og kom til Amerika. De har boet ved Montevidio, Minn. Hun er død, men Per var i fu1d vigør paa sidste Vosselags møde.

Saa er det at fortelle om "Vetle" Knut, som var største "kullen" og ovennævnte kjæmpekar ved Tromsø. Han var bekjendt for sine kræfter ogsaa paa Voss. Engang han og svogeren Andres Grimestad havde været paa Vangen efter en tønde sild, talte Anders ved hjemkomsten om, hvorledes de skulde faa tønden op staburs1 rappen, og mente, at de maatte rulle den paa en planke. Knut svarede ikke større paa det; men lod Anders sætte hesten i Stalden. Da Anders kom tilbage var tønden kommen ind i staburet og Knut havde baaret den, forteller Anders's søn, Claus.

Kvinderne vilde egsaa engang finde ud, hvor sterk han var, og to af dem hængte sig paa ham ved at gribe i hinandens Arme over hans skuldre — den ene forfra den anden bagfra; saa tog han en anden jente under hver arm, og med disse 4 kvinder paa sig spadserede han omkring.

Saa skal vi da gjengive, hvad der stod om han i "Skandinaven":

"Maskinmester Julius Bø skrev nylig en artikel i "Dagsposten" om Bøgaarden i Trondhjem og fortalte herunder lidt om en handelsmand Knut Clausen Grimstad, som var bekjendt for sine kræfter. Om den samme Grimstad forteller bladet "Tromsø" at han i flere Aar reiste som Kramkar paa Nordland, og ofte opholdt sig da nogen dage i Tromsø. Saa var det en Vaar der var en mængde ishavsgaster i Tromsø, og blandt dem skal der ha været en slaaskjæmpe fra Trondhjem, som sammen med sine kamerater havde gaaet nogen dage i byen og turet. Denne mand var godt kjendt i en gammel sjap som kaldtes LudvigsenSjappen, hvor han uden videre gik ind og drak og tog. hvad han fandt for godt, uden at nogen greiede at gjøre ham noget. Politiet havde forsøgt at arrestere fyren, men forgjæves.

Saa hændte det at denne Kramkaren Grimstad sammen med en kamerat*) ogsaa var kommet ind i Sjappen, og ikke længe efter kom kjæmpen med 13 af sine kamerater ind. selvfølgelig bare for at gjoire spektakel. Kjæmpen gik da bort til bordet, hvor Grimstad sad, tog hans glas eg drak af det, bare

*) Denne var Ivar P. Flage, ogsaa fra Voss. Han gik senere tilbunds med et forlist skib.

also and married a man by the name of Riise. They ran a hotel and another business in Maalsnæs until the husband died, when Kari and the children moved back to Voss. Her son is engineer John Riise in Akron. Ohio.

The sisters Guri and Anna married and lived at Voss, but have children in America. Inger married Per Sande and came to America. They lived near Montevideo, MN. She died but he is in full vigor at the last Vosselag meeting.

Then it is to tell about "Vetle" Knut, who was the biggest "of the litter" and the aforementioned giant fellow at Tromsø. He was known for his strength also at Voss. One time he and his brother-in-law Andres Grimestad had been to Vangen to get a barrel of herring and Andres, at their arrival home, wondered how they would get the barrel up the stairs to the storehouse, and thought they would have to roll it on a plank. Knut didn't answer him but let him put the horse away in the stable. When Anders came back the barrel was in the storehouse and Knut had carried it in, tells Anders's son, Claus.

Women would also soon find out how strong he was; two of them hung on him by grasping each others arms over his shoulders — the one from in front and the other from the back; then he took another girl under each arm and with these four on himself, he walked around.

Then we will reproduce what it said about him in "Skandinaven":

"Master machinist Julius Bø recently wrote an article in "Dagsposten" about Bøgaarden in Trondheim and told below a little about a storekeeper Knut Clausen Grimstad, who was known for his strength. It said in the newspaper "Tromsø" that for several years he traveled around Nordland as a peddler and often spent some days in Tromsø. Then one spring there were a number of Arctic sailors in Tromsø, and they included among them champion boxer from Trondheim who with his buddies had been visiting the city. This man was well-known in an old saloon named Ludwig's, where he went in and drank and did whatever he wanted to do, without any one able to do anything about it. The police had tried to arrest the fellow, but to no avail.

It so happened that peddler Grimstad and a companion*) also had come into the same tavern, and not long after, here came the champ in with 13 pals, naturally to do some mischief. The fighter walked over to the table where Grimstad was sitting, took his glass and drank from it, only to incite a row.

*) This was Ivar P. Flage, also from Voss. He was later lost at sea.

for at yppe klammeri. Grimstad sagde ganske rolig til ham, at han ikke maatte drikke af hans glas. Hertil svarte manden ved at slaa i bordet saa flasker og glas deisede i gulvet, og brølte, at her var bare at holde kjæft. Men da reiste Grimstad sig og sagde til politiet, som stod i døren: "Her ser dere, at jeg ikke faar sidde i ro," og dermed sendte han et velrettet slag i mandens fjæs, saa denne stupte over en disk; derfra kastet han ham over et bord, saa dette gik i mange biter. Nu var kjæmpen gjort ukampdygtig saa politiet greiede at arrestere ham. Men da begyndte det at ulme i kjæmpens 13 kamerater, som da vilde forsøge at overmande Grimstad; men Grimstad, som var en snartænkt mand, skjønte at her var fare paa færde, fik fat i en Spyttebakke af Malm, og dermed varslet han alle, at ingen maatte komme i hans nærhed, da det vilde gaa galt med dem. Men heldigvis var der ingen som forsøgte at nærme sig ham. Hr. Mack, som dengang eiet udskjænkningen, takkede Grimstad for hans udmærkede Optræden.

Dette skal ha været omkring aaret 1870. Nogen aar senere — antagelig i 1874 — nedsatte Knut Clausen Grimstad sig som Handelsmand paa Maalsnes. Det fortælles, at han engang efter han kom til Maalsnes skulde bære mel op fra en Pram, og han bar sine tre sække mel i et reb opover en lang fjære og ind i et nøst. Der lever endnu folk, som var øienvidner til dette.

Grimstad, som nu er omkring 84 aar, skal være kjæk og rask endnu."

Han hilses herved af slegtninger i Amerika, hvoriblandt fra undertegnede, som rigtignok er det i 4de led.

*

"Aa Ola var stor og Ola var sterk og Ola var spreke Kar men enddaa so vert det daa altid sagt, at betre var gamle far'

A. O. Vinje i Storegut.

Forleden sommer stod der i et vosseblad, at Gitle Lekve, (Store Gitle), som da var 88 aar havde taget sig en spadsertur fra Vossevangen opover den ca. 700 meter høie Hangorsnut og ned igjen paa Bordstrandsiden. Det var da ligt en storegut som han, der er over 6 fod høi og dertil velvoksen. Kraftig har han da ogsaa havt ord for at være al sin dag. Men nu vil vi fortælle lidt om faderen og bedstefaderen, og skal da begynde med den sidste.

Bedstefaderen hedte Lars Rogne og boede paa et plads, kaldt Rognsbagen. Det var omtrent, hvor man nu agter at opføre et gamlehjem paa Voss. I Lars's dage var skrumpestuen paa Vangen i fuld sving med svir og dragsmaal. Der mødtes kjæmpekarer baade fra Voss og andre bygder, og mangt et basketag blev der udspillet. Lars var dog ikke af dem, som færdedes der, endskjønt man ikke holdt det for noget vanærende i de dage om nogen fik sig

Grimstad quietly said to him that he should drink from his own glass. To this the man slammed the table so that the bottles and glasses toppled to the floor, and bellowed, "shut up". Then Grimstad got up and said to the police who stood in the doorway: "Here you can see, I don't get to sit in peace", and with that he sent a well-aimed blow to the man's face so that he fell over the bar; from there he threw him over a table that smashed in many pieces. Now the fighter was unfit for battling so the police were able to arrest him. Then the 13 buddies started to grumble that they would overpower Grimstad, but Grimstad, who was a quick-thinking man, recognized the danger and grabbed a brass spittoon and warned them that if anyone came close, it would be too bad. But, fortunately, no one tried anything. Mr. Mack, who owned the drinking establishment, thanked Grimstad for his outstanding performance.

This happened in about 1870. Some years later — possibly 1874 — Knut Clausen Grimstad set up as a merchant in Maalsnes. It is told that one time after he had come to Maalsnes he was to carry flour up from a boat, and he carried three sacks up over a long beach into a boathouse. There are still people living who were witnesses to this.

Grimstad, who is now about 84 is said to be quick and nice yet".

He is greeted by his relatives in America, among them the undersigned, who actually are from the fourth generation.

"Aw, Ola was big and Ola was strong and Ola was a spry fellow but an even so it was always said old father was even better".

A. O. Vinje in Storegut.

Last summer there was an article in a Voss paper that Gitle Lekve, (Store Gitle), who was then 88 years had taken a hike from Vossevangen up over the 700 meter high Hangur peak and down again on the Borstrand side. He was a big fellow too, over six feet and well grown. He has been known for his strength all his life. Now we want to tell a little about the father and grandfather, and we'll start with the latter.

The grandfather's name was Lars Rogne and he lived at a place called Rognsbakken. It was about where they plan to build the home for the elderly at Voss. In Lars' days there was a saloon at Vangen in full swing with carousing and brawling. Here met contenders from Voss and other districts, and many a competition was played out there. Lars wasn't one of those who frequented there, even though people didn't

en drik af det sterke slaget. Skrumpestuen stod da ogsaa slig, at man ikke godt kunde undgaa at passere stedet. Den skulde være der. hvor formandskabsbygningen siden blev, og hvor Vangens Skolebygning har været, saa forvandlingen har været til det bedre i alle maader.

I sine skildringer om Natur, Folkeliv og Folketro paa Voss fortæller Th. Haukenæs om skrumpestuen og nævner da om en som hedte Lars, det tilfeldigvis 'kom til at spille en rolle som en af de optrædende ved en vis leilighed der. Det var Lars Rogne, og vi skal da gjengive hvad Haukenæs fortæller:

"I slutningen af forrige aarhundrede (det 17de) var det almindeligt, at hallingdøler og numeløler om vaaren søgte hid for at handle heste; det var som oftest store, sterke karle og vældige slaaskjæmper, der endog havde indjaget selve vosserne skræk, uagtet disse heller ikke pleiede at gaa af veien for slagsmaal og strid. Men for disse kjæmpestore østmænd med sine vældige næver og sine lange knive i slirerne havde de, som sagt, faaet en sand skræk, og saasnart de viste sig ved skrumpestuens dør, stak de andre sig væk snarets de kunde. En dag kom der tre saadanne karle did, vældige, bredryggede kjæmper, forlangte brændevin og øl og begyndte at drikke saa det havde skik og imellem spurgte de, om der ikke var nogen, som vilde prøve et tag med dem, for her var gutter, som skulde dænge vosserne, her. Men vosserne drog sig tildørs det forteste de kunde og tilslut var numedølerne alene i hytten, og da begyndte de at danse bord og bænke som gale folk og holdt et bulder og alarm, saa man kunde høre dem næsten over hele Vossevangen. Som de andre stod udenfor og lyttede til den vilde støi, kom min (meddelerens) nabo, Lars forbi; det var en godmodig og spagfærdig mand, men stor og overmaade stærk; nu var han noget tilaars kommen, men fik han først et godt tag, saa kunde man være sikker paa, at han holdt.

"Hvad slags tummel er dette ?" spurgte Lars, da han kom frem mod skrumpestuen og standsede og lyttede ligesom de andre. Man sagde ham, at det var de tre numedøler, som gik berserkergang derinde. "Aa, ja saa", svarede Lars paa sin sædvanlige stilfærdige maade, gik bort til døren, aabnede den paa gløt og stak hovedet ind. "Vær saa god og kom hid saa skal du faa en dram", skreg karlene mod ham. "Jo, I skal have tak", sagde Lars og traadte ind. "Nu skal du faa det du gaar og snultrer efter", skreg numedølerne i kor, da han var kommen ind og stormede imod ham med løftede næver og vilde fakter. Lars lod sig imidlertid ikke skræmme, men greb den første, der kom ham nær og slængte ham i gulvet med saadan kraft, at det knagede i alle hans Lemmer og ledemod; fik derpaa tag i den anden og kastede ham over bordet ned i krogen ved bænken og

regard it an unusual habit in those days if one took a drink of the strongest kind. The saloon was located so that it couldn't be avoided when one passed by. It was located at the place the city hall subsequently was built and where Vangen's school is located so the change has been an improvement in all aspects.

In his portrayals of Nature, Life and Beliefs at Voss, Th. Haukenæs tells about the saloon and mentions someone named Lars, who by chance came to play a role as one of the performers at certain occasion there. It was Lars Rogne, and we shall reproduce what Haukenæs narrated.

"At the end of the previous century (the 17th) it was common that in the spring Hallings and Numedal men would come to trade in horses; they were often big, strong guys and real fighters, who had struck fear in the vossings, even though they weren't used to stepping aside to avoid brawling and fighting. But for these huge easterners with their powerful fists and their long knives in their sheaths, they had, as said, formed a genuine fear, and as soon as they showed up at the door to the saloon, the others left as soon as they could. One day, three such fellows come in, really big, broad-backed fellows and demanded whiskey and beer and started to drink as was their custom and then asked if there were anyone who wanted to try a bout with them, because they were boys who would thrash the vossings, here. However, the vossings sneaked outside as fast as they could, ending with the Numedalings being alone in the shack; they started to dance about the tables and benches like crazy and made a bellowing and racket that could be heard almost all over Vangen. As the others stood outside and listened to the feral din, came my (reporter's) neighbor, Lars, past; he was a pleasant and mild man, but big and extremely strong; when he was somewhat elderly, but if he got a good fight, then one could be certain he would hold.

"What kind of turmoil is this?" Lars asked when he got in front of the dive and listened like the others. They told him there were three Numedalings going berserk inside. "Å, ja sap", answered Lars in his customary quiet manner, went over to the door, opened it a crack and then stuck in his head. "Værsågod, come in and have a drink," they yelled at him. "No, thank you", said Lars and stepped in. "Now, you're going to get what you're slinking for", cried the Numedalings in unison when he had gotten in and rushed at him with raised fists and fierce gestures. Meanwhile, Lars wasn't frightened, but grabbed the first one to come close and threw him to the floor that it creaked in all his joints; then took the next and threw him in the corner by the bench and the third he put with his head in the "tub" which

den tredje satte han paa hovedet ned i "gjilsaaen", der forresten var tom denne gang. "Er det saa noget mere, I vil?" spurgte Lars, da han var færdig; men det var nok ikke mere de vilde dennegang, for de kom sig paa fode en efter en og sneg sig snarest mulig ud bagdøren og forsvandt.

Ja, Lars det var en gruelig sterk karl, og jeg skal fortælle en liden historie til om ham. Han havde engang gjort en byreis og var kommen med flere kammerater paa tilbagevei igjen. De havde en skude eller liden jagt, de reiste paa. Vinden var god og de seilede med fuld fart ind mellem de steile fjelde langs Bolstadsfjordens krumninger; men da det var senhøstes og dagene korte, blev det snart mørkt, og i mørket blev de døsige og vidste ikke, hvorhen de styrede. Som de nu sad slig og dubbede, var der en som skreg op: "Vi støder paa land!" og da saa de alt det sorte fjeldet, som sjøerne væltede sig imod, at reise sig høit og steilt lige imod dem. "Læg skuta fra land, gut," raabte Lars, men da var det allerede for sent; de vilde støde i næste øieblik; saa stormede han frem i forenden af fartøiet fik sig et godt tag og stemte fødderne frem over rælingen, og da de naaede fjeldet, tog han saa kraftig mod at skuden fik en anden retning og gled langs med bergvæggen uden at tage den mindste skade.

Lars havde tre sønner, Ivar, Peder og Ole; det var kraftige karle allesammen, skjønt ikke saa stærke som faderen, men godmodige og snilde; Ja, Ivar var nu mere som man vilde have ham til. Han var min (meddelerens) jevnaldrende, og jeg kjendte ham godt. En dag var Ivar paa Vangen, og dit kom ogsaa en mand fra Grimestad ved navn Lars, om du har hørt tale om ham; det var en liden spinkel mand men ildsindet og lysten til at slaast. Han vilde prøve tag med næsten alle, han traf i, og var en stor plage. Saa høvede det slig den dag, at han traf Ivar just udenfor Paal Jægers nuværende hus, og Lars var lidt paa en kant og det var Ivar ogsaa. Lars havde hørt om disse gutterne, at de skulde være sterke, men godmodige fjog og fik lyst til at erte denne kroppen her, stillede sig derfor bag ham og gav ham et spark over knæhaserne for at faa ham til at falde overende. Men Ivar stod lige rak han, og istedetfor at falde overende, vendte han sig hastigt om, greb sin modstander med en haand i buksen og en i trøiekraven og slængte ham lige mod døren til den lille Paalstue, saa døren gik i filler, og manden med hovedet foran styrtede ind i gangen, hvor han indtil videre blev liggende og bad og tiggede for sig, at man dog ikke maatte slaa ham ihjel. Ivar bare lo til ham og sagde, at han fik slippe for mere strvg denne gang; men han maatte passe sig en anden gang og ikke komme igjen saaledes, for ellers slap han ikke for saa godt kjøb". —

was empty however, this time. "Was there anything more you wanted?" asked Lars, when he was finished; but there wasn't anything more they wanted this time because they got to their feet, one after the other, turned as quick as they could, went out the back door and disappeared.

Yes, Lars was a terribly strong he-man, and I shall tell another little anecdote about him. He one time made a trip to town (Bergen) and was coming home again with several companions. They hade a little sailboat or yacht there were traveling with. The wind was fair and they were sailing full-speed in between the steep mountain walls along Bolstad fjord's bends; but it was late in the fall with short days and it suddenly got dark and in the dark they became lethargic and didn't pay attention to where they were going. As they sat and nodded, there was a cry of, "we're going to hit land!" and all they saw were black mountains that the waves were beating against, high and steep tight next to them. "Steer the boat away from land", yelled Lars, but it was already too late; they were going to hit in an instant; then he rushed forward to the stem of the vessel, got a good grip and braced his feet forward over the rail and when they reached the mountain he pushed against it so that the boat changed directions and glided along the mountainside without the least damage.

Lars had three sons, Ivar, Peder and Ole; they were all big guys, though not as strong as their father, but good-natured and well behaved; Yes, Ivar was now more as people wanted him to be. He was my (the author's) age and I knew him well. One day, he was at Vangen and a man from Grimestad, also named Lars, if you have heard talk of him; he was a little, slender man with a fiery temper and a inclination for fighting. He wanted to test himself with almost everyone he met and was just a big pest. It so happened that he met Ivar just outside Paal Jæger's house and Lars was on one edge and Ivar was also. Lars had heard about these boys, who were strong but good-natured and got the idea of teasing this one here, and positioned himself and tripped him in order to get him to fall down. But Ivar standing upright instead of falling on his head, turned quickly, grabbed his assailant with one hand on the trousers and one on the jacket collar and sling him against the door to the little Paal cottage so that the door shattered and the man went headfirst into the entryway where he lay and begged "don't kill me". Ivar just laughed and said that he wouldn't get more beating this time, but he'd better be careful of a second time otherwise he wouldn't escape for such a bargain". —

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Ja, saa skrev Haukenæs, og hertil kan føies lidt mere. Lars Rogne var gift med Anna I. Ivarsdtr. Saude (Bordstranden). Han døde 1846, 78 aar gl. og hun i 1841, 69 aar gammel. Foruden de tre sønner havde de en datter Anna, som boede paa Rene. Peder, som vistnok var ældst boede ved Baabroen, og vil kanske endnu af enkelte erindres som Per med Broen. Dennes søn var afdøde Lars Peterson velkjendt skrædder i Chicago. Ole Larson Rogne var pionergaardbruger ved Leland, Ill., og efterlod sig mange børn.

Ivar var Gitle Lekves far, som boede i Nordrekvalsmoen, Voss. Om hans styrke kan der ogsaa fortelles, at da den bekjendte halvtulling fra Søndfjord, Storevigen, om hvis styrke sagnet gaar, i sin tid var til Voss og stundom gjorde opstuds især i ungdommens danselag, da var det Ivar Rogne, som maatte holde styr paa ham. Han var dog ikke tilstede, da et danselag paa Voss holdt paa at skulde slaa Storevigen fordærvet.

Ivar drog meget paa fiske om vintrene. Engang var han med da deres baad holdt paa at skulle gaa tilbunds. Ivar stod da i iskoldt søvand til høit op under armene. Det bragte ham en mavesygdom, som han siden ikke helt forvandt. Han drev en hel del med kramvarehandel, forarbeidede uldkarder, vævskeer o. 1. og solgte. Han var gift med Borghild Gjettesdtr. Honve og havde børnene: Lars, Anna, (Mrs. Rosenquist, Chicago) Gitle, Styrk, Ingeborg (Mrs. A. Amundson Gjøasten Verona, Wis. og Ivar paa Voss.

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Eg æ no far din enddao!—

Dette var et ordsprog, man havde paa Voss efter Lars Torstenson Lofthus. Lars var en kjæmpekar, men som de fleste af det slaget var ogsaa han godmodig og tilmed morosam. Han var ogsaa en af de bedste Spillemænd paa hardangerfele, man har havt paa Voss. En slaat har saaledes navnet "Lofthusen". Lars var født 1798 og døde 1892. Han blev sent gift og var en gammel mand da sønnen Torsten, som ogsaa var en kraftig kar, var paa sit bedste. En dag da de holdt paa at "berge" korn paa laaven, gik Lars og Torsten til arbeidet igjen efter middag. Der var flere folk tilstede. Lars gik foran op "laaveflæken" og Torsten efter. Lars havde en gammel skindbukse paa og Torsten tog tag i faderens bukse for at gjøre løier. Lars gik til de kom nær ind til "laavebrikerne". Da vender han sig hurtigt, greb Torsten i buksen og i kraven og slængte ham over plankerne ind i halmen paa laavegulvet, saa han laa saa lang han var. "Eg æ no far din endaone", sagde Lars, og sønnen maatte indrømme, at han endnu ikke kunde sætte sig op mod faren. Lars skulde da være omkr. 80 aar.

En anden gang var Lars spillemand i et bryllup vistnok paa Lødve. I tunet laa der en lang sætessten.

Yes, wrote Haukenæs, to this I can add a little more. Lars Rogne married Anna I. Ivarsdatter Saude (Bordstranden). He died in 1846, 78 years old and she in 1841 at age 69. In addition to the three sons, they had a daughter, Anna, who lived at Rene. Peder, evidently the oldest, lived by the Baa bridge, and maybe will be remembered by some as Per by the bridge. His son was the deceased Lars Peterson, well-known tailor in Chicago. Ole Larson Rogne was a pioneer farmer at Leland, IL, and left many children.

Ivar was Gitle Lekve's father, who lived at Nordrekvalsmoen, Voss. It can also be told of his strength that when the half-wit from Søndfjord, Storevigen, about whom there are legends, in his day, came to Voss and once created a disturbance at a young people's dance party, it was Ivar Rogne, who had to control him. He hadn't been present when the crowd at the dance at Voss were about to destroy Storevigen.

Ivar went fishing a lot during the winters. One time he was along when their boat was sinking. Ivar stood in ice-cold water up to his armpits. It caused a stomach disorder from which he never completely recovered. He worked in peddling quite a bit, made wool carders, loom reeds and the like, for sale. He married Borghild Gjettesdatter Honve and had the children: Lars, Anna, (Mrs. Rosenquist, Chicago) Gitle, Styrk, Ingeborg (Mrs. A. Amundson Gjøastein Verona, Wis. and Ivar at Voss.

*

I am your father yet!

This was a saying people had at Voss after Lars Torstenson Lofthus. Lars was a giant of a man, but like most of that type, he also was good-natured and had a good sense of humor. He was also one of the best fiddlers on the Hardanger Fiddle, people at Voss have ever had. As a result a piece received the name "Lofthusen". Lars was born in 1798 and died in 1892; he was married late and was already an old man when his son, Torsten, who also was a big fellow, was in his prime. One day when they were storing grain in the loft, Lars and Torsten went back to work after dinner. There were several people present. Lars went first up into the granary and Torsten followed. Lars had old leather breeches on and Torsten grabbed them as a prank. Lars kept going until he was into the bins. Then he turned suddenly, took Torsten by the collar and seat of his pants and threw him over the beams onto the straw on the floor of the loft, so he lay there outstretched as long as he could reach. "I'm your father still", said Lars and the son had to agree that he couldn't put himself up against his father yet. Lars was about 80 years then.

Another time, Lars was the fiddler at a wedding evidently at Lødve. In the yard, there lay a long stone

Denne var adskilligt tyngre i ene ende. Det var et ordentligt mands løfte at lette den mindste ende af stenen. De kraftigste karer holdt da paa at prøve sig, og faa kunde greie den letteste ende. Da vilde man have Lofthusen til at prøve. Han vilde nødigt, men det hjalp nu ikke. Han maatte prøve. Han gik da hen og med synligt stræv lettede han den mindste ende. En mand kom saa til at sætte sig paa tykenden af stenen. Om lidt gik Lofthusen hen og sagde til manden: "Da skulde væ moro aa kjenna kor tungu du æ," tog saa ned om kanten paa stenen og løftede baade den og manden, som sad paa den. Jau, han totte, at manden var noku tyngre end han havde tænkt, sagde han. —

K. R.

PAA FELTMANØVER MED SVENSKERNE.

I 1862—03 var der paa Gardemoen nordenfor Oslo store militære leirsamlinger. Størstedelen af den norske militæretat var samlet der, og desuden en stor svensk troppeafdeling. Det var i den Amerikanske borgerkrigs dage, og der var vistnok frygt for, at der samtidig vilde bli forviklinger i Europa. De engelske og franske havde modsatte sympatier med hensyn til Amerika, og Rusland vogtede paa en leilighed da disse lande var uenige, til at erobre sig en isfri havn paa Norges vestkyst. Rygtet gik, at zaren endog havde gjort krav paa en saadan havn og herunder truet med at oversvømme landet med sine krigere, der var saa talrige som indholdet af en tønde linfrø, blev der sagt. Kong Carl den 15de var da unionskonge i Norge og Sverige. Han skal have staret russerne, at de kunde bare smage paa peper og kjende, hvor sterk den var. Saadan vilde det smage at rykke ind i unionslandene. Rygtet var kanske kommet fra svenskeleiren og beregnet paa at gjøre de norske følelige overfor svenskerne.

Kong Carl var tilstede paa Gardermoen. Han var høi og kraftig og var dertil af et krigersk udseende, naar han red mellem troppeafdelingerne. Han syntes da ogsaa i førstningen af sin regjæringstid at være krigersk anlagd, og man mente, at han vilde agere en anden Carl den 12te. De norske soldater likte han svert godt, men befalet huede ham nok ikke — af hvad grund det kunde være. Det var den gangen han sagde, at med norske soldater og svensk befal kunde man erobre verden.

De Bergenhusiske tropper, hvoriblandt vossingerne, var med i nævnte leirsamlinger. De samledes paa Lærdalsøren, hvor deres regulære øvelsesplads i de tider var. Derfra marsherede de over Filefjeld, endel af Valdres, saa over Tonsaasen til Lands herred og videre til Gjøvik. Her fik man

bench. This was considerably heavier on one end. It was a respectable man's strength to lift the smaller end of the stone. The strongest fellows tried to see if they could lift the lighter end. Then people wanted to have Lofthusen try. He would rather not, but that didn't work. He must try. He then walked over to the stone and with apparent exertion lifted the smaller end. A man came and sat down on the thick end of the stone. In a little while, Lofthusen, walked over and said to the man: "It would be fun to feel how heavy you are", then he grabbed the edge of the stone and lifted both it and the man who sat on it. "Ja", he ventured, "the man was heavier than he had thought", he said. —

K. R.

ON FIELD EXERCISES WITH THE SWEDES.

There was a big military encampment at Gardemoen north of Oslo in 1862-3. The bigger portion of the Norwegian Army was assembled there and additionally a large Swedish troop unit. It was at the time of the American Civil War and there was fear lest the same would develop in Europe. The English and French had opposing sympathies with regard to America, and Russia was watching for an opportunity when these countries were in discord, to capture an ice-free harbor on Norway's west coast. The rumors went that the Czar still had a desire for such a harbor and was threatening to inundate the country with his soldiers who were as countless as the contents of a barrel of flaxseed it was said. King Karl the 15th was king of combined Sweden and Norway. He supposedly faced down the Russians and said that they could taste the pepper and see how strong it was. That's how it would taste to move in the united countries. The rumor had come from the Swedish camp and was calculated to make the Norwegians more concerned than the Swedes.

King Karl was present at Gardemoen. He was tall and strong and had a military bearing when he rode between the troop divisions. He seemed to have a war-like bent early in his reign and it was the feeling that he would emulate Karl the 12th. The Norwegian soldiers liked him very much, but couldn't please him — on whatever basis that could be. There was one time he said that with the Norwegian soldiers and Swedish officers one could conquer the world.

The Bergenhus Troops, including the vossings, were in the discussed encampment. They formed at Lærdalsøyri at their regular training base. From there they marched over Filefjell, part of Valdres, then over Tonsåsen to Land then further to Gjøvik.

gjøre en afstikker til Eidsvold og se Eidsvoldsbygningen.

Af vossinger, som var med kan nævnes: Kommandersersjant Nils L. Bergslien, furer L. D. Hustveit, sersjanterne Knut Gjermo og Bryngel Hefte. Ivar J. Rivenæs var da med som korporal. Som saadan fungerede ogsaa Sjur Anfinson Rekve paa turen. Disuden var det Halle Røte, Nils Nesthus, Claus Mosefin, Ole S. Grimestad, Johannes B. Vete, Lars Sjurson Istad, Ole Torgersen Rekve, Arne Sjurson Nygrytten og vistnok Amund Larson Mosefin med flere. Med undtagelse af Nygrytten som var liden af vekst, — bare omkring 5½ fod høi, var de alle mere end almindelig kraftige karer. Lars Istad var saaledes den kraftigste baade blandt vossinger og hardangere. Paa en af øvelsespladsene var der en stor sten, som kun kjæmpekarer kunde løfte fra marken. Amund Seljestad fra Hardanger løftede den i høide med knæerne. Hvad ingen syntes at kunne gjøre ham efter. Vossingerne fik da Lars Istad, som nødig vilde vise sin styrke, til at forsøge. Han tog da stenen, reiste sig op med den og slængte den til siden. Ole Rekve løftede den ogsaa fra marken. Han var en rask, djerv og modig kar — en god kammerat og ofte morosam. Han og Nygrytten var teltkammerater og gode venner. De hjalp til at faa liv i leiren. Dertil var ogsaa Sjur Rekve parat. Han kunde slænge godt under bjælken, naar dansen gik let og kraftigt. Der var vel ingen, som kunde gjøre et rundkast, som han. Derom kan fortælles en liden historie hjemmefra. Da Helge Gjerde eller Traaen reiste til Amerika i 1860aarene holdt han auktion, og om kvelden efter denne fik man som vanlig danse paa laaven. En lygt blev surret fast til en stør, som laa over bjelkene høit over de dansendes hoveder. Johannes Nyre var en meget god "lausdanser" og han forsøgte at række lygten med sine rundkast, men greiede det ikke. Saa kom Sjur Rekve ind, gjorde et eneste kast og spendte lygten, saa biterne af den fløi "langen leid". Endnu i sit 87de aar ser han ud, som han kunde gjøre et kast — rak og rørig som han er. Her var da karer, som kunde hamle op med nogen hver i en leirsamling.

Vossingernes kompanichef var kaptein Daae. Løitnanten hedte Vinsnæs. Kaptein Raumohr var regimentschefen paa turen. Han var en stor, kraftig kar, og de balstyrige vossinger trængte vist en saadan. Det var paa denne tid, om ikke paa denne tur, at løitnant Jens Bull tømte Erik Grimestads brændevinsflaske paa søen og fik juling efterpaa, som sagnet gik. Men kapt. Raumohr forstod sig bedre paa at behandle sine soldater. Da kompaniet paa marshen opover Lærdal kom til hans hjem, fik det hvil, og man blev trakteret paa bedste maade paa hans bekostning. Og da de tunge paapakninger

Here they made a side trip at Eidsvold and saw the Eidsvold building.

Of the vossings who were along, we can list First Sergeant Nils L. Bergslien, Quartermaster Sergeant L. D. Hustvedt, Sergeants Knut Gjermo and Bryngel Hefte. Ivar J. Rivenæs was along as a corporal. As such, functioned also Sjur Anfinson Rekve for the exercise. Additionally, there were Halle Røte, Nils Nesthus, Claus Mosefin, Ole S. Grimestad, Johannes B. Vete, Lars Sjurson Istad, Ole Torgerson Rekve, Arne Sjurson Nygrytten and evidently Amund Larson Mosefin and others. With the exception of Nygrytten who was short, — only about 5 1/2 feet tall, they were all more than average strong fellows. Lars Istad was accordingly the strongest of both the vossings and hardangerers. On one of the training grounds, there was a big stone that only the biggest guys could lift off the ground. Amund Seljestad from Hardanger lifted as high as his knees, which no one seemed to emulate. Then the vossings got Lars Istad, who reluctantly wanted to demonstrate his power, to try. He took the stone, raised it up and threw it aside. Ole Rekve also lifted it off the ground. He was an agile, fearless guy — a good companion and frequently humorous. He and Nygrytten were tentmates and good friends. They help keep the camp lively. Sjur Rekve was also willing and ready to do that. He could kick up under the beams when the dancing was easy and free. There was nobody who could do the "wheeling" kick like he. A short anecdote can be told about him. When Helge Gjerde or Traaen was leaving for America in the 1860's, he held an auction, and that night they, as usual, had dancing in the loft. A lantern was lashed tightly to a pole lying over the beams high over the dancers' heads. Johannes Nyre was a very good "freestyle" dancer and tried to reach the lantern with his high kick, but didn't make it. Then Sjur Rekve came in, made a "wheeling" kick and kicked the lantern so that splinters flew to four corners. In his 87th year he still looked like he could make a kick — erect and active as he appears. Here were young men who could keep up with anybody in an encampment.

The company commander of the vossings was Captain Daae. The lieutenant was named Vinsnæs. The regimental commander on the trip was Captain Raumohr. He was a big, strong man and the unruly vossings needed such a man. It was at this time, maybe not this occasion, that Lieutenant Jens Bull emptied Erik Grimestad's whiskey bottle into the sea and got a thrashing afterward. Captain Raumohr knew how to manage his soldiers better. When the company was marching up over Lærdal and came to his home, they got a rest, and the men were treated in the best manner at his expense. And when the heavy

for enkelte blev for trykkende paa turen opover Seltaasen og Vindhellen, tog han selv og bar den for soldaterne. Det sagdes, at han engang bar pakningen for to paa en gang. Imellem raabte han: "Nei nu gaar det for langsomt. De maa synge lidt de Nygrytten." Denne stod sig godt paa turen, havde god sangstemme og kraftige lunger. Han havde ogsaa netop lært udenad en hel del af Tegnérs Fridtjofs saga, og til tonerne heraf gik det da, naar trommerne ikke lod sig høre.

Ole Rekve havde et skjemtens ord til alle. Stod nogen og glante paa soldaterne, spurgte han: "De ha vel 'kje eit løsebrø aa selja? Eldu kanskje De ha noko so æ sødt." Jo, han kunde faa lidt sukker, svarede en. "Inkje noko so æ søtare," sa Rekvin.

Paa Gardemoen havde svenskerne selvfølgelig sin særskilte leirplads med behørig grænsevagt, og de norske maatte da ikke saadan uden videre gaa derhen. Arne Nygrytten fik dog en kveld lyst til at se, hvorledes man havde det i svenskeleiren. Han kom sig i al stilhed forbi vagten og ruslede bortover leirpladsen. Paa et sted var der et beværtningshus — en større sal, hvori der var mange svensker forsainlede, og man syntes at morre sig godt. Han tænkte, at han fik vove sig ind, og som tænkt, saa gjort. Men han havde glemt, at han var i fiendeland. Det fik han lære. Han var ikke mere end saavidt indkommen, da en velvoksen svenske, som sammen med 4—5 andre sad ved et bord mellem flasker, glas og meget andet, fik øie paa ham og spurgte, hvad den lille "baggen" skulde der. Arne svarede, at han vilde da se, hvorledes "gossane" havde det. Jo, de skulde nok vise ham, at de havde det bra, mente disse og kom sig op i en fart. Om der var noget mere sagt er ikke berettet. Nok er det, at Nygrytten blev straks omringet og knytnæverne begyndte at vise sig omkring ham. Da blev døren revet op og med udraabet: "Ka f— æ da so æ tids her," styrtede en mand ind i flokken. Dette kom nok svenskerne lidt uventet; thi før de fik summet sig, laa den ene over bordet, som faldt ned med alt, hvad der paa detvar, og de andre fulgte straks efter. "Ja, no tænkje æg attu me fao ga dao", sagde Ole Rekve; thi han var det, som i rette øieblik kom til og frelste baggernes ære. Han havde ogsaa faaet lyst til at se, hvorledes de svenske gossar havde det, og fik et glimt af Nygrytten gjennem vinduaabningen med ovennævnte følge. De gav sig da ikke lange stunder netop i Svenskekvarteret. Folk strømmede til og tort efter lød der ogsaa et alarmsignal. Man søgte efter baggerne allesteds, men disse var da allerede komne over den norske grænse igjen. Joda, der var gode soldater blandt de norske. Der blev rapporteret, at nogen bagger havde gjort havari i svenskeleiren; men hvem de var, kunde ingen fortælle.

Turen hjem fra Gardemoen gik ogsaa om Gjøvik.

backpacks became too oppressive for some up over Seltåsen and Vindhellen, he himself carried them for the soldiers. It is said that he carried the packs for two at one time. Meanwhile, he yelled, "You are marching too slowly. You'll have to sing 'Nygrytten'." This worked well during the trip; he had a good singing voice and powerful lungs. He had just learned a good share of Tegnérs Fridtjof's saga, and he sang it to that melody when the drums were too quiet.

Ole Rekve had a jocular word for everyone. If anyone stood making fun of the soldiers, he would ask: "Do you have extra loaf of bread for sale? Or maybe you don't have anything that sweet". Yes, he could have a little sugar, answered one. "There's nothing sweeter", said the Rekve.

At Gardemoen, the Swedes naturally had their particular bivouac area with proper perimeter guards so the Norwegians then couldn't enter. One night, Arne Nygrytten got the idea of seeing how it looked in the Swedish camp. Quietly, he made it by the watch and ambled over to the camping place. One place, there was a big mess hall — a big room in which there were many Swedes congregated, and they seemed to be having fun. He thought that he would meander in there, and it was as good as done. But he had forgotten that he was in enemy country. He would learn. He hadn't more than gotten in when a well grown Swede, sitting with 4-5 others at a table and bottles, spied him and asked what this little "sadsack" was doing here. Arne answered that he wanted to see how "guys" had it. Yes, they would show him they were fine and quickly got up. Whether more was said wasn't reported. Enough to say that Nygrytten was soon surrounded and fists appeared around him. Then the door was torn open and with the cry, "what in h__l's going on her?" a man controlled the group. This came unexpectedly to the Swedes because before they had gathered their wits one fell over the table and it collapse along with everything on it. "Ja, I think I'd better go" said Ole Rekve; for he was the one who in the right instant had come and saved the honor of the "sack". He, too, had wanted to see how the Swedes had it, and had glimpsed Nygrytten through the window with the above mentioned gang. They didn't stay in the Swedish Quarter long. People poured in and an alarm sounded. They looked for the "sacks" all over, but they were back over the Norwegian line again. Yesiree, the Norwegian soldiers were <u>good</u> fellows. It was reported that some "sacks" had made a disturbance in the Swedish camp; but no one knew who they were.

The march home also went by way of Gjøvik. There there was a confrontation between some soldiers

Der kom det til et sammenstød mellem endel soldater — mulig bare vossinger — og Civile. Paa en stor dansesal var en masse folk samlet. Nogen af soldaterne gik ogsaa ind og begyndte at danse. Herover var der nogen som fandt sig stødte, og soldaterne skulde vises ud. Det var mere end disse taalte. Flere kom til og det gik da saa, at soldaterne ryddede salen. De Civile stillede sig saa op udenfor og begyndte stenkastning, og det bryggede op til et formeligt slag; men befalet og andre besindede personer fik det dog stilnet af.

Da soldaterne paa sin marsh kom opover Valders blev de trakteret med øl af to opsiddere der, som slog sig sammen og kjørte flere øl tønder hen til veien. Dette syntes de var svert bra, og disse to mænds navne mindedes længe og blev meget omtalte.

Saadan havde man i Norge sin lille Krig, medens det i Amerika gik paa livet løst i borgerkrigen ihvilken mange norske, og deriblandt mange Vossinger, var med og øvede sine bedrifter i alt alvor og fuld virkelighed; hvorom der vel være mangt at fortælle.

K. R.

VOSSINGER DØDE I AMERIKA.

Knute Nelson (Bolstad), en af de 3 første bosiddere ved Fertile, Minn. og velkjendt i offentlig tjeneste der, afgik ved døden den 22de jan. s. 1. i en alder af nær 69 aar. Han stedtes til graven paa Little Norway Gravplads den 28de s. m.

Nelson var født i Evanger den 28de februar 1857 og var søn af Nils A. Bolstad, som døde i Evanger 1915. De var ialt 8 søskender, af hvilke Knute var den 4de. I 16 aarsalderen kom han i 1873 til Amerika og slog sig først til i Dodge County, Minnesota, hvor han forblev til i 1879 Han drev først med farmarbeide, gik samtidig et par aar paa skole og var derpaa butikbetjent et par aar, samtidig assisterende postmester i Vernon, Dodge County. Om vaaren 1879 drog han til Red Riverdalen og tog straks op et "homestead" i Garfield township, hvilket bogførtes den 19de mai. Fra da af var han til tider jordbruger, forretningsmand, postmester m. m. og indehavde ellers forskjellige tillidshverv; var saaledes i 1880 udnævnt som townets ligningsmand (assessor) og i 1882 County commissær, disuden har han i mange aar været fredsdommer, superviser (formand) og town clerk. Han var udnævnt under Pres. Garfields administration til postmester i Aldal nær Fertile; men stedet sløifedes i 1887, da postkontoret blev i Fertile. I 1914 udnævntes han af præsident Wilson til postmester i Fertile og indehavde denne stilling til i slutningen af 1923. I politik var han demokrat.

Den 24de juni 1882 ingik han i ægteskab med

— possibly vossings — and civilians. There was a large crowd gathered at a big dance hall. Some of the soldiers also went in and started to dance. There were some who were offended by this and wanted the soldiers out of there. It was more than they could stand. Several came up to them and it happened that the soldiers cleared the place. The civilians located themselves outside and started throwing stones, and it brewed up into a veritable battle; but the commanders and other reasonable people got it to quiet down.

When the soldiers on their march come up over Valdres, they were treated to beer by two of the inhabitants there, who joined together and hauled several kegs of beer to the road. This, they thought, was great and the names of the two men were remembered long after and they were often talked about.

So people in Norway had their little war, while the America lives were lost in the Civil War in which many Norwegians, among them vossings, participated and performed their duty in all seriousness and reality, of which a great deal can be told.

K. R.

VOSSING DEATHS IN AMERICA

Knute Nelson (Bolstad), of the three first settlers at Fertile, MN and well-known in community service there, died last January 22 at an age of 69. He was buried at Little Norway cemetery on the 28th of the same month.

Nelson was born in Evanger February 28, 1857 and was a son of Nils A. Bolstad, who died in Evanger in 1915. In all, there were 8 children, of which Knute was the fourth. When 16 he came to America and first stayed in Dodge County, MN, staying until 1879. First he worked on farms while going to school for a couple years, then was a store clerk at the same time as he was assistant postmaster in Vernon, Dodge County. In the spring of 1879, he left for the Red River valley and took a "homestead" in Garfield Township, where it is entered on May 19. From then, he was at times a farmer, businessman, postmaster among other things, including various community positions, thus he became the town assessor in 1880 and in 1882 county commissioner, as well being Justice-of-the-Peace for many years, supervisor (president) and town clerk. During President Garfield's administration, he was appointed postmaster for Aldal, near Fertile; but the position was discontinued in 1887 when the post office was started in Fertile. In 1914 President Wilson named him postmaster in Fertile and he has occupied this position until the end of 1923. He was a Democrat in politics.

On June 24, 1882, he entered matrimony with

Martha Brunberg. De har havt 9 børn: Norman O. Richard A. Edd E. Luella, Leonora, Knute Martin, Olga L. Arthur og Thea L.

Gina Selje, Lodi, Wis., Ove Seljes hustru, afgik ved døden efter nogle dages sygdom i december 1925 og blev gravlagt paa Keyser Gravplads. Hun var født paa Voss den 4de nov. 1894 og var datter af Lars Murkve, som med familie kom til Amerika, da hun var 7 aar gammel og bosatte sig i Stoughton, Wis., hvor hun vokste op. Den 4de juni 1920 indgik hun i ægteskab i Madison med Ove Selje, søn af Amund O. Selje Morrisonville. De bosatte sig i Lodi, hvor Ove er med i forretningen Hamre & Selje Ford Garage. Hendes far og 4 søskender foruden hendes mand overlever hende.

Thorbjørg Meland, Madison, Wis., afgik ved døden den 23de febr. 1926 i en alder af 62 aar, og stedtes til graven den 26de s. m. paa Forest Hill Gravlund efter en sørgegudstjeneste i hjemmet og i Trinity Kirken.

Hun var født paa gaarden Aarhus i Evanger i 1863; blev først gift med Nils H. Arhelleren, Voss, og var bosat paa gaarden Arhelleren. Nils døde paa Voss og hun solgte gaarden. I 1905 kom hun til Amerika. Her blev hun gift med Lars Mæland (Vossestranden). En tid var de bosat ved Amery, Wis.; men har i de sidste syv aar været i Madison. Hun overleves af sin mand, Lars Meland, samt af børnene af første ægteskab: Helge, og Lars i Amery, og Anna (Mrs. Foss), Knut og Brita Nelson i Madison.

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EN INTERESSANT BOG.

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Ved nytaarstid udkom L. Kindems bog "Losnaætti paa Voss med greiner av Galtungætti og Rustungætti". Der fortælles i bogen om ætlinger af disse slegter paa over 100 gaarde paa Voss. De første kom til Møn, Bjørke, Sonve og Fenne mellem aarene 1700 og 1750. Derfra spredte etterkommerne sig til de øvrige gaarde. Selvsagt er her mange af dem i Amerika. Ættegrenene kom fra Hardanger til Voss, og der er da taget med i bogen en hel del om slegter i de forskjellige bygder der, især fra Granvin herred.

Losnaætten var fra aar 1350 til henimod aaret 1500 en af Norges mægtigste ætter. Flere af medlemmerne var med i rigsstyret, og mange var høitstaaende embeds og adelsmænd. Ættens hovedsæde var paa øen Losna, yderst i Sognefjorden, nær det gamle tingsted Gula, som er paa fjordens søndre side. Men grene af slegten kom tidlig til Ryfylke, Hardanger og Valdres. I Hardanger og Søndhorland var det Galtung og Rustungætterne, om hvilke der har været skrevet en hel del, havde sine hjemsteder. Ved giftermaal kom ætterne i forbindelse med hinanden, og i tidens løb gik de op i de jordeiende

Martha Brunberg. They have 9 children: Norman O., Richard A., Edd E., Luella, Leonora, Knute Martin, Olga L., Arthur and Thea L.

Gina Selje, Lodi, WI, Ove Selje's wife, died after a few days' illness in December 1925 and was buried at Keyser cemetery. She was born at Voss November 4, 1894, a daughter of Lars Murkve, who came to America with his family when she was seven and settled in Stoughton, WI, where she grew up. On June 4, 1920, she entered matrimony in Madison with Ove Selje, son of Amund O. Selje Morrisonville. They settled in Lodi, where he's with the business, Hamre & Selje Ford Garage. Her father and four siblings survive her, beside her husband.

Thorbjørg Meland, Madison, WI, died on February 23, 1926 at an age of 62, and was buried on the 26th of the same month at Forest Hill cemetery after services at home and at Trinity Church.

She was born on the Aarhus farm in Evanger in 1863; was first married to Nils H. Arhelleren, Voss, and lived on the Arhelleren farm. Nils died at Voss and she sold the farm. In 1905, she came to America. Here she married Lars Mæland (Vossestranden). They lived in Amery, WI, but have lived in Madison for seven years. She is survived by her husband as well as by children from her first marriage. Helge and Lars in Amery, and Anna (Mrs. Foss), Knut and Brita Nelson in Madison.

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AN INTERESTING BOOK.

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At New Years was published L. Kindem's book "Losnaætti at Voss with branches of the Galtung-ætti and Rustungætti". In the book is told about the lineages of these families on over a hundred farms at Voss. The first came to Møn, Bjørke, Sonve and Fenne between the years 1700 and 1750. From there descendants spread to the remaining farms. Of course, there are many in America. Lineages came to Voss from Hardanger and there is a lot of information about them included in the book, especially from the township of Granvin.

From the year 1350 up until 1500 the Losna family was one of Norway's most powerful families. Several members of the family were the national government and many were highly placed public officials or noblemen. The family seat was on the island of Losna, far out in the Sognefjord, near the old thing place (court) of Gula, on the fjord's southern side. However, branches of the clan moved early to Ryfylke, Hardanger and Valdres. In Hardanger and Sønd-hordland, the Galtung and Rustung clans, about whom much has been written, had their home seats. Through marriage the families connected with each other and in the course of time they were reckoned on

bønders rækker. De har dog længe hævdet sig som de fremste af disse, og det er da intet under, at der har været mange fremstaaende bønder i bygderne.

Det er nok tilfældet, at mange af os ved svært lidet om vore forfedre. I gamle dage talte man om sine slegter og holdt greie paa, hvad de havde gjort. Nu har man ikke tid dertil. Det er da al ære værd, at nogen henter frem af glemselen, hvad der kan findes, og gjør det tilgjængeligt for enhver, som ønsker at faa kjendskab til sit folk.

Det er i Kindems bog let at følge de forskjellige ættegrene fra først til sidst, og en stor del er ført frem til nutiden. Bogen koster paa Voss kroner 4.50 indbunden. — Kr. 5.00 i fineste bind.

GULDBRYLLUP.

Knut Starks, egentlig Knut Styrkson Hæve, Dexter, Minn., og hustru f. Jacobson, feirede sit guldbryllup den 12te febr. s. 1. Slegt og venner forsamledes i deres hjem ved anledningen. Knut er 78 aar gammel og hustruen 70. De blev gift i 1876 og flyttede i 1877 til sit nuværende hjem ved Dexter. Ægteskabet blev velsignet med 3 sønner og 3 døtre, af hvilke en gut døde i ung alder.

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Knut Gulleikson Dykesten og hustru Inger Nilsdtr. f. Sæve Madison, Wis., feirede sit Guldbryllup forleden. Datteren, Maybelle Dykesten gav næste dag, søndag i den Anledning et middagsselskab hos Ingers nævø, Wendell M. Savee. Tilstede var, blandt andre, sønnen George Dykeste nmed hustru og søn, Dean, Thorbjørn Sæve, Whitewater, Lars Jermo, Deerfield, samt Anna Reque. O. K. Glimme og hustru, N. A. Kvale og hustru, John Selheim og hustru, alle af Madison. Døtrene Mrs. M. G. Smith af Tower, Minn. og Mrs. G. B. Kindig af Burland, Cal., kunde ikke være tilstede.

Knut Dykesten og hustru kom til Amerika i 1871, og har til for endel aar siden været bosat i Deerfield, Wis.

Sølvbryllup.

Ole Bjørgo og hustru, Chicago, Ill., feirede sit sølvbryllup den 16de marts s. 1. En festmiddag havdes for anledningen i den Norske Club, og mange af slegt og venner var tilstede. Bjørgo og hustru er fødte paa Voss og vokste op der. De blev gifte i Chicago i 1901.

Knut Rygh, Vermilion, S. D., et af lagets mest interesserede medlemmer, skal den 5te mai tage afsted med "Stavangerfjord" til Norge. Vi ønsker ham lykke paa turen og vil bede ham bringe vor hilsen til Voss.

the lists of property owning farmers. They had lifted themselves among the foremost of these for a long time and there isn't any wonder that they included many of the most prominent farmers in the area.

It is the case that many of us know very little about our forefathers. In the old days, people talked about their families and stayed knowledgeable about what they had accomplished. Now people don't have time for it. It is of value to fetch from oblivion whatever we can learn and make it available to everyone who wants to have knowledge of their people.

It is quite easy to follow various lineages from first to last in Kindem's book, and a great part is carried forward to the present. The book, at Voss, costs 4.50 crowns, bound. — 5.00 crowns hard cover.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Knut Starks, strictly speaking Knut Styrkson Hæve, Dexter, MN, and his wife neé Jacobson, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last February 12. Relatives and friends gathered at their home for the occasion. Knut is 74 years old and his wife 70. They were married in 1876 and moved to their present home at Dexter in 1877. The marriage has been blessed with 3 sons and 3 daughters, of which one boy died at a young age.

*

Knut Gulleikson Dykesten and his wife Inger Nilsdatter neé Sæve Madison, WI celebrated their golden wedding anniversary recently. Their daughter, Maybelle Dykesten used the next day to serve a dinner party at Inger's nephew's, Wendell M. Savee. Present were, among others, Dean Thorbjørn Sæve, Whitewater, Lars Gjermo, Deerfield, as well as Anna Reque. O. K. Glimme and his wife, N. A. Kvale and his wife, John Selheim and his wife, all of Madison. The daughters Mrs. M. G. Smith of Tower, MN and Mrs. G. B. Kindig of Burland, CA, couldn't be present.

Knut Dykesten and his wife came to America in 1871 and have lived in Deerfield, WI for a number of years.

Silver Wedding.

Ole Bjørgo and his wife, Chicago, IL celebrated their silver wedding anniversary last March 16. A banquet for the occasion was held at The Norske Club, and many of their relatives and friends attended. Bjørgo and his wife are each born at Voss and grew up there. They were married in Chicago in 1901.

Knut Rygh, Vermilion, SD, one of the lag's most interested members, shall leave on the "Stavangerfjord" for Norway on may 5th. We wish him good luck on the trip and ask him to carry our greetings to Voss.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

HELSING TE VOSSEFANA.

Vær helsad! Vossefana rein
me gamla bygda pao.
Du klaort os minner kvar aa ein
kvar voggo brugte stao —
kvar me fek kvild, naor trøyt me va
so mang ei herrens gong
dao ho i svøvn os vogga ind
aa mor ho sadt aa song.

Dar lærde ho os sandheits veg
i livet te aa sjao;
tao gamla sogo, ho os gav,
me lærde te forstao
om alt, kva fædrane har gjort
tao stort aa godt fyr os —
om dei so rudde up kvar grænd
aa bygde gamla Voss. —

Naor dagjen kom, me skulde ut
i værdæ os begje,
dao laog dan gamla bygd so byrg
aa yngste os: Lukka te !
Naor me pao fano atfne ser,
kvart minne livna up.
Me kjenner att kvar lund aa li
aa kvar ein nut aa top.

Dan gamla horg, ho staor dar end
mæ snjo pao top te kruna,
aa bygda ligg dar lika bli
i Jonsokbrurabuna.
Da vil eit hjarta løysa up,
om hart da æ aa kadla,
te sjao vaor bygd ein summarskveld,
naor ho seg i votnæ speigla.

Hav tak dao Voss fyr fana rein
mæ gamla bygdæ pao.
Me vil os mærkja, kvar aa ein
te fano ret forstao.
Vaor fædraarv te halda høgt
dan me tok ma kvar ein.
Dao æra me vaor gamla bygd,
aa held vaor fana rein. —

L. L. Thorgerson, (Mørkve).

GREETINGS TO THE VOSS BANNER.

Hail! Our perfect Voss banner
With our old home town on it.
You managed memories for each
of where our cradle stood —
where we rested, when we were tired
So much in the Lord's care
When she drowsily rocked us
and mother sat and sang.

She taught us to see
the way of truth in life;
she taught us the old sagas,
we learned to understand
everything our forefathers had done
so great and good for us —
how they cleared each neighborhood
and built old Voss. —

When the day came that we were to leave
It affected both of us,
Then lay the old district so proud
and wished us: Good luck!
When we see the banner again,
the memories reawaken
We recognize each glade and meadow
and each top and peak.

The old Horg, it still stands
With snow crowning its top
The area lies just as idyllically
In Jonsok bride's costume.
Then a heart will open up,
No matter how poignant it is
To see our home on a summer's eve,
When reflected in the water.

Keep our banner perfect
with the old area on it.
We will watch, each of us
to respect the banner properly.
Hold our ancestry in high esteem
Then we can each
revere our old home,
to keep our banner perfect. —

L. L. Thorgerson, (Mørkve).

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

VOSSINGER I VERDENSKRIGEN.

—Lars Knutson Brekke født den 20de aug. 1886 paa gaarden Brekke (Guldfj.) Voss. Udvandret til Amerika i sept. 1901 ifølge med Broderen Bjarne som var hjemme paa besøg; kom først til Rock Dell, Minn. Var næste aar i Jackson, Minn., og senere ved Emmons paa farmarbeide om somrene og om vinteren paa skole. Saa var han i Crookston, Minn og derpaa i Landa, N. Dak. Efter et kort ophold der som handelsbetjent, reiste han til St. Paul, Minn., og fik ansættelse som billing Clerk hos firmaet G. Sommers & Co. hos hvem han forblev i 2—3 aar. Blev derpaa reisende agent for Collier Weekly og var i denne stilling, da han ved krigens begyndelse indkaldtes til krigstjeneste. Blev her ordret til Camp Dodge, Ia., og saa til Camp Pike, Ark. Han ansattes i signalkorpset, og efter en kort øvelsestid blev han beordret paa vei til Frankrig, men blev i New York angreben af Malaria feber og blev liggende der i 2—3 maaneder; blev saa sendt til Frankrige, hvor han overførtes til general kvartermesterens hovedkvarter, hvor han forblev til i mai 1919 og var forfremmet til korporal. Kom i Mai maaned tilbage til New York og sendt videre til Camp Dodge, Ia. for afmønstring; reiste derpaa til St. Paul og fik igjen sin bestilling som reisende agent for Collier Weekly. —

— Martin Nelson, Edwin Nelson og Arthur Nelson, sønner af Knute Nilson Bolstad, Fertile, Minn. var i krigstjenesten.

Martin Nilson var sersjant i Marinen og tjente 18 maaneder i Frankrige og var med okkupations hæren i Tyskland. Edwin tjente i flaaden, Arthur i landstyrken. Alle tre hvervede sig ved krigens udbrud.

— Odd Olson Fletre, født paa gaarden Fletre, Voss, den 9de marts 1893, søn af Ole Oddson Fletre og hustru Christina f. Kvarme. Han blev indkaldt til Krigstjeneste i slutningen af 1917 og beordret til Brooksfield, Sanatomo, Tex. og tjenstgjorde i 134te AiroSquadron som aroplaine mikaniker. Der var han til i februar 1920. Har siden drevet som architect og været sysselsat paa et architectkontor i Chicago.

— Anders Johanneson Honve reiste over til Canada og var indkaldt til krigstjeneste der. Var paa hundredaars festen i tvillingbyerne forleden sommer. Adresse ukjendt.

— Paa den republikanske statskonvention i Nord Dakota 26. febr. s. 1. stod valget af senator-kandidat mellem Exguvernør Nestos og Exguvernør Hanna. Sidstnævnte fik de fleste stemmer, saa Nestos blir ikke kandidat ved valget iaar.

VOSSINGS IN THE WORLD WAR.

—Lars Knutson Brekke was born August 20, 1886 on the Brekke farm (Guldfj.) Voss. He emigrated to America in September 1901 together with his brother who was home visiting; he first came to Rock Dell, MN. The next year he was at Jackson, MN and later at Emmons, working on farms during the summer and going to school winters. Then he was in Crookston, MN and thereafter in Landa, ND. After a short stay there as a store clerk, he moved to St. Paul, MN, and got a job as a billing clerk at the firm of G. Sommers & Co., with whom he stayed 2-3 years. Then he became a traveling salesman for Collier's Weekly and was working here, when at the start of the war, he got drafted. He was given orders for Camp Dodge, IA, then to Camp Pike, AR. He was assigned to the signal corps and after a short period of training was ordered on the way to France, but while in New York, he was attacked by Malaria and lay for 2-3 months; then was sent to France, where he was transferred to the general quartermaster head-quarters, where he stayed until may 1919 and was promoted to corporal. By May he was back in New York; sent further to Camp Dodge, IA for demobilization; then went to St. Paul and got his position as traveling salesman for Collier's Weekly. —

Martin Nelson, Edwin Nelson and Arthur Nelson, sons of Knute Nilson Bolstad, Fertile, MN were in the military.

Martin Nelson was a sergeant in the Marines and served 18 months in France and was with the occupational army in Germany. Edwin served in the navy, Arthur with the land troops. All three enlisted at the outbreak of the war.

Odd Olson Fletre, born on the Fletre farm. Voss, on March 9, 1893, a son of Ole Oddson Fletre and his wife Christina neé Kvarme. He was drafted in the military towards the end of 1917 and was ordered to Brooks Field, San Antonio, TX and he served the 134th Air Squadron as an airplane mechanic. He was there until February 1920. He has since worked as an architect and been employed at an architectural firm in Chicago.

Anders Johanneson Honve went to Canada and was drafted there. He attended the centennial in the Twin Cities last summer. Address unknown.

At the Republican State Convention in north Dakota last February 6, there was an election between ex-governor Nestos and ex-governor Hanna. The latter got the most votes, so Nestos won't be a candidate in the election this year.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

SLEGTER I EVANGER.

(Efter Anders Bergo).

Ved midten af det 18de aarhundrede var der i Evanger en mand som hedte Sjur Nielson Hjørnevik. I 1770 aarene reiste han til Dyrkolbotnen (Modalen) og kjøbte sig gaard der. Siden har folk af hans æt boet der i Botnene. Man har kaldt ham Gamle Sjur eller "Budnakallen i Botno". Selvsagt var han ikke "Rudnakallen i Botno'", da folk havde nok boet der i mange mandsaldre før hans tid. Han var nævnt som soldat, og der har været gjettet paa at han var med i 30 aars krigen, men der kunde han ikke ha været med. Heller ikke i den store Nordiske krig som sluttede 1720 og neppe heller i nogen anden krig. Han var vel bare udskreven som soldat for tjeneste i fredstid. Jeg har et par "demitions-breve" fra den tid omtrent, og af dem viser det sig, at de har taget det særdeles høitideligt med militærtjenesten da ogsaa.

Konen hans hedte Marita Knutsdtr. Bergo i Eksingedalen. Hun var født i 1755, konfermeret 1772 og gift med Sjur Hjørnevik i 1776.

Hendes bedstefar hedte Johannes Knutson og var vistnok fra Mykkeltveit i Evanger. Bedstemoderen hedte Ragnhild Olsdtr. og var fra "Teiten" eller Bjørndalen i Evanger. I 1720 kjøbte de gaarden Bergo og de var de første af vor æt, som boede der. Johannes Knutson blev ingen gammel mand. Han døde 1723. Han og Ragnhild havde bare et barn, sønnen Knut, som var født 1716 paa Mykkeltveidt. Han var 4 aar, da han kom til Bergo.

Ragnhild blev siden gjengift. Hendes anden mand hedte Halvard Kristenson Lille-Dale. Han var fra Arnefjord i Sogn. Han havde været med i den store nordiske krig og døde 1767, 92 aar gammel.

I 1737 blev Knut Johannesson Bergo gift med Torbjør Helgesdatter Aarhus. De var forældrene til Marita Batno, konen til gamle Sjurd. De havde ogsaa 3 andre døtre nemlig Gjertrud, Sigrid og Ragnhild samt 3 sønner, Johannes, Andres og Helge.

Johannes som var ældst af brødrene blev boende paa Bergo. Han var min Oldefar. Anders boede ogsaa en tid paa Bergo. Han havde bare et barn, datteren Torbjørg, som var gift med Lars Gulbraa. De byttede gaarde med Jon Bergeson Espeland i Fana, og da Torbjørg saa reiste til Fana flyttede forældrene hendes med.

Broderen Helge var født 1758. I 1787 blev han gift med Guro Larsdtr. Langeland. De reiste til Lindaas og kjøbte sig gaard der. Gaarden hedte Tufto eller Tufte ikke rettere jeg ved.

Gjertrud, den ældste søster blev 19 aar gammel gift med Jacob Jonson Ekse og hun var ættemor til

FAMILIES IN EVANGER.

(according to Anders Bergo)

In the middle of the 18th century, there was a man in Evanger by the name of Sjur Nielson Hjørnevik. In the 1770 years, he moved to Dyrkolbotnen (Modalen) and bought a farm. People of his family have lived there at "the Bottoms" since. People called him Old Sjur or "The fellow living in the Bottoms". Of course he wasn't "The fellow who cleared The Bottoms" because people had been living there many generations before his time. He was called as a soldier and there were guesses that he was in the "30 Years War", but he couldn't have been. (1618-1648, SJN). Not hardly in the Scandinavian War that was over in 1720 and doubtfully in any other war. He was only drafted as a soldier in peacetime. I have a couple letters of resignation from about that time and from them I deduce they had taken military service very seriously at that time, too.

His wife was named Marita Knutsdatter Bergo in Eksingedalen. She was born in 1755, confirmed in 1772 and married with Sjur Hjørnevik in 1776.

Her grandfather was named Johannes Knutson and evidently was from Mykkeltveit in Evanger. Her grandmother was named Ragnhild Olsdatter and came from "Teiten" or Bjørndalen in Evanger. They bought the Bergo farm in 1720 and were the first of our family to live there. Johannes Knutson didn't live to be an old man. He died in 1723. He and Ragnhild only had one child. Their son, Knut, who was born in 1716 at Mykkeltveit. He was aged 4 when they moved to Bergo.

Ragnhild remarried. Her second husband was named Halvard Kristenson Lille-Dale. He was from Arnefjord in Sogn. He had been in the big Scandinavian War and died in 1767, 92 years old.

In 1737, Knut Johannesson Bergo married Torbjør Helgesdatter Aarhus. They were the parents of Marita Batno, wife of Old Sjur. They had three other daughters, namely Gjertrud, Sigrid and Ragnhild as well as three sons, Johannes, Andres and Helge.

Johannes, who was the oldest of the brothers, stayed at Bergo. He had a child, the daughter Torbjørg, who married Lars Gulbraa. They dealt farms with Jon Bergeson Espeland i Fana, and when Torbjørg moved to Fana, her parents moved with her.

The brother, Helge, was born in 1758. In 1787 he married Guro Larsdatter Langeland. They moved to Lindaas and bought a farm there. The farm was named Tufto or Tufte, to the best of my knowledge.

Gjertrud, the oldest sister married at age 19 with Jacob Jonson Ekse and she was ancestral mother to

en mængele efterkommere spredte omkring i Evanger, Amerika og andre steder. Det samme kan siges om de to andre søstre. Sigrid, som var gift med Ole Knutsen Brakestad og Ragnhild, som var gift med Ole Henriksen Fadnes. Mange folk nedstammer fra dem.

Rimeligvis fik ogsaa Marta Botno (i Modalen) en stor æt. I hendes æt skulde der efter det, som ovenfor er fortalt, være navn som Sjur, Nils, Knut, Helge, Torbjør, Marta og Ragnhild. Skulde der nu være nogen i Dyrkolbotno, som har Marita Knutsdtr. til oldemor saa er de mine firmenninger. Vistnok har jeg slegtninger baade i Lindaas og i Fana, folk som jeg ikke kjender eller ved noget om. Dette er ikke som det skal være.

Skulde nogen som stammer fra Marta Botno, Helge Tufto eller Torbjør Espeland se disse linjer, saa vil jeg bede dem med dette tage imod ei helsing fra en af deres slegtninger som heder

Anders Bergo.

OGSAA ET VOSSELAG.

I de sidste nummere af Vossingen omtales de første her i Amerika, og da kom jeg til at tænke paa det første "Vosselag" som jeg hørte om og hvor jeg var tilstede. Det var i 1894, da Knud Hylle og hustru Sigvor, nær Cambridge, Wis., havde været gifte i femti aar.

Da bestemte en Vossing sig til at overraske dette ærede par paa deres Bryllupsdag, og indbød alle de Vosser som var rundt i grænden, og der kom en femti Vossinger sammen. En gammel Voss, som kom og bragte sin datter med, blev spurgt, hvorfor han ikke ogsaa bragte sin kone med, svarte, "Nei min kone, som jeg nu har, ev ikke Voss". (Han var gift andengang). "Men min datter er, og derfor tog jeg hende med, men hendes mand, som ikke er Voss, tog jeg heller ikke med, for dette er et Vosselag. — J. L. R.

ET OG ANDET.

Knute Rokne, Notre Dames berømte fodbaldinstruktør gik forleden høst over til katolicismen og blev gjendøbt den 18de nov. Straks efter drog han paa tur til Europa og agtede sig til Italien, blandt andre steder. Han og Lars Eskeland fra Voss, som ogsaa blev katolik, vil kanske hilse paa hinanden ved pavehoffet. Rokne har studeret og høstet sine laurbær ved det katolske Universitet, Notre Dame, og hans hustru er katolsk, saa det kan ikke være at undres over, om han selv blev det ogsaa.

a lot of descendants spread around Evanger, America and elsewhere. The same can be said about two other sisters. Sigrid, who was married to Ole Knutsen Brakestad and Ragnhild, who married Ole Henriksen Fadnes. Many people are descended from them.

Marta Botno (in Modalen) most likely also had a big lineage. In her family, after what is said above, there would be names like Sjur, Nils, Knut, Helge, Torbjør, Marta and Ragnhild. If there is anyone in Dyrkolbotno who has Marita Knutsdatter as a great-grandmother, then they would be my second cousins. Evidently, I have relatives both in Lindås and in Fana, people I don't even know or know anything about. This is not as it should be.

Should anyone who descends from Marta Botno, Helge Tufto or Torbjør Espeland see these lines, then I want them to accept greetings from one of their relatives named

Anders Bergo.

ALSO A VOSSELAG.

In the last issue of Vossingen, the first Vosselag in America was discussed, and that set me thinking about the very first "Vosselag" I heard about and attended. It was in 1894, when Knud Hylle and his wife Sigvor, near Cambridge, WI, had been married fifty years.

A vossing had decided to surprise this esteemed couple on their Golden Anniversary and invited all the vossings in the area and it was attended by fifty vossings. An old vossing, who came and brought his daughter, was asked why he didn't also bring his wife, and replied "No, the wife I have now isn't vossing". (He was married for the second time). "But my daughter is, so I brought her, but her husband who isn't vossing, I didn't bring either, because this is a Vosselag". — J. L. R.

ONE AND THE OTHER.

Knute Rokne, Notre Dame's famous football coach recently converted to Catholicism and was rebaptized November 18. Soon after, he left on a tour of Europe with intent to visit Italy, among other places. He and Lars Eskeland from Voss, who has also become Catholic, will, perhaps, meet at the Vatican. Rokne went to college at Notre Dame University, and received many laurels while coaching there, and his wife is also Catholic, so it isn't any wonder that he converted, too.

— Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, Wis., gjenvalgtes i december som formand for Loge Grotland, Sønner af Norge.

— Ankomne fra Voss i 1925: Anders Anderson Veka og Lars Johannesen Berge kom forleden vaar, driver som snedkere i Madison, Wis. Lars Nilsen Saude (Viken) Deerfield. Desuden er berettet: Anders Vinje, Guri Penne, Anna Rykke eller Ullestad, Johannes G. Rokne, som kom forleden høst.

FRA DUNBAR, IOWA.

Ærede red:

Jeg har tænkt at sende efter bladet Vossingen, men har ikke blevet til noget før idag. Jeg sender herved $1.00 og vil da efter opfordring af sekr. Rene skrive lidt om mig selv. Jeg var født i Evanger Sogn af Forældrene Einar og Herborg Bolstad, den 23de februar 1866. I 6 aars alderen kom jeg til Vossevangen til min farbroder A. K. Lekve (Lyshaug) og blev der, til jeg udvandrede til Amerika høsten 1888. I 1889 blev jeg gift med Osman Tweed fra Røldal. Vi har for det meste været gaardbrugere, men de sidste 8 aar har min mand været kasserer i Dunbar Savings Bank, hvilken stilling han endnu har.

I sommer var vi til St. Paul paa hundreaarsfesten. Det var meget interessant. Var ogsaa med paa fotografiet af Vosselaget for første gang.

Vi overvar ogsaa det store kirkemøde, som varede 8 dage, hvilket var et velsignet møde.

Den 9de januar havde jeg den ære at faa hilse paa Guvernør Nestos, han var i Marshaltown og holdt et foredrag om sin Europatur. Jeg ønsket ham lykke i fremtiden; ser han stiller sig til valg for Senator; haaber han bliver valgt.

Dette faar være alt, og om disse linier skulde træffe nogen kjendte, slægt eller venner, saa vær alle venlig hilset fra

Mrs. Osman Tweed,
Dunbar, Iowa.

Det lokale lag for Madison og omegn havde møde den 12te Jan. paa Woodmen hall. Henimod 200 personer var tilstede. John G. Pedersen præsiderede. Taler holdtes af Prof. Julius E. Olson af Madison, og af advokaterne Wm. Nelson, Deerfield og R. N. Nelson, Madison. Den 90 aarige Knut Henderson (Løne) sagde ogsaa nogen ord. Der var sang af frøken Kløve, og Claus Anderson Vethe spillede nationalmusik paa violin. Efterpaa var beværtning.

Professor Olson holdt et særdeles interessant foredrag om 6 berømte mænd i Norge ved navnet Peter. Den første var Peter Clauson Friis, den sidste Per Sivle.

— Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, WI, was re-elected president of the Grotland Lodge of the Sons of Norway in December.

— Arrival from Voss in 1925: Anders Anderson Veka and Lars Johannesen Berge came last spring, are working as carpenters in Madison, WI. Lars Nilsen Saude (Viken) Deerfield. Additionally are reported: Anders Vinje, Guri Penne, Anna Rykke or Ullestad, Johannes G. Rokne, who came last fall.

FROM DUNBAR, IOWA

Esteemed editor:

For a long time I have thought of sending for the newsletter Vossingen but it hasn't amounted to anything until today. I'm sending $1.00 and according to the request of secretary Rene, writing a little about myself. I was born in Evanger parish of the parents Einar and Herborg Bolstad, February 23, 1866. At age 6 I moved to my uncle's, A. K. Lekve (Lyshaug) at Vossevangen and stayed there until I emigrated to America in the fall of 1888. In 1889, I married Osman Tweed from Røldal. We have mostly farmed, but for the last 8 years my husband has been a treasurer in Dunbar Savings Bank, a position he still holds.

This summer we were to St. Paul to the centennial. It was very interesting. We were also on the photograph of the Vosselag for the first time.

We stayed for the big church meeting that lasted 8 days, which was a blessed meeting.

On January 9, we had the honor of greeting Governor Nestos when he was in Marshalltown and lectured about his European trip. I wished him good luck in the future; I see he is running in the election for senator; I hope he gets elected.

This has to be all, and if these lines should encounter any acquaintances, relatives or friends, may you have a friendly greeting from

Mrs. Osman Tweed,
Dunbar, Iowa.

The local lag for the Madison area had their meeting January 12 at Woodmen Hall. Approximately 200 people attended. John G. Pedersen presided. Speeches were made by Prof. Julius E. Olson of Madison, and by attorneys Wm. Nelson, Deerfield and R. N. Nelson, Madison. The 90 year-old Knut Henderson (Løne) also said some words. There were songs by Miss Kløve, and Claus Anderson Vethe played national music on the violin. Afterwards, there were refreshments.

Professor Olson gave an interesting lecture about six famous men in Norway named Peter. The first was Peter Clauson Friis, the last Per Sivle.

"Vossingen"

udkommer om mulig 4 gange om aaret og koster $1.00 pr. aar med medlemskab i Vosselaget. Dette numer 35c.

*

Mærk: De udkomne hefter fra 1920 til 1926 kan faaes for $3.00. Kjøb dem til slegtninger.

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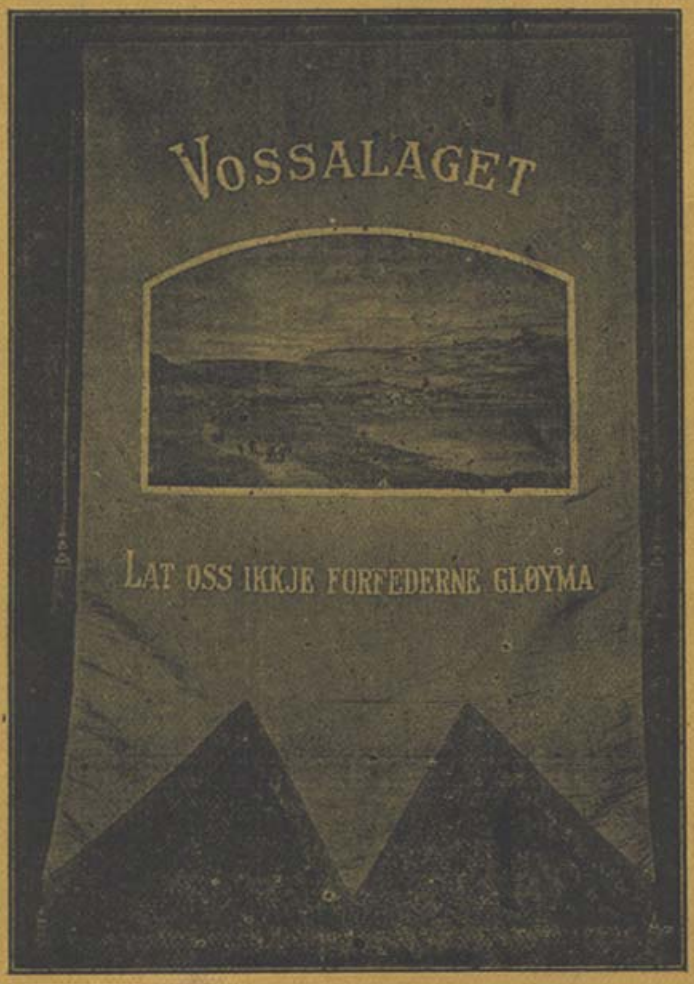
VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.



Hefte 22 Madison, Wis., 1926

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K. A. RENE, Redaktør.

Nr. 2 Madison, Wis., Juni 1926 8nd aarg.

VOSSENAVNET I GAMLE SKALDEKVAD

Af K. R.

Dengang, da kong Olav Kyrre anlagde kjøbstaden Bjørgvin ved havet udenfor Voss, var han kanske især blit opmærksom paa Vossingerne, om end horder og sogninger var nær ved. De var ialfald byens rygstød, der de laa bagenfor Borgeaasen med sine skibe ved Osterøen og Balstadfjorden. Nogen af dem havde vel været med til England og deltaget i slaget ved Standfords Bro, hvor Olavs far, Harald Haardraade, fandt sin bane. Og deres skibe var vel med i den flaade, som Olav førte tilbage til Norge efter slaget. Nok er det, at han kort tid efter udlagde byggetomter og byggede kirker paa sin gaard Bjørgvin ved Vaagen, og satte sig til selv sandsynligvis paa Alrekstad nu Aarstad — den gamle kongsgaard ved Bergen.

Kong Olav var fredsommelig, selskabelig og en, som i stilhed søgte at forbedre sæder og skikke. Velstand fik raade i riget og pragt i klæder og husstel kom tilsyne.

Kong Olav fik en søn, som blev givet navnet Magnus. Moderen var Tora Joansdatter. Hvor hun var fra er uvist. Sønnen vokste op i hirden og blev meget vakker og haabefuld, siger sagaen.

Det var Magnus Barfod. Tidlig kom han sikkert i berørelse med Vossingerne, som har været efter hans sind; eller han er blit efter deres. I modsætning til faderen blev han krigersk anlagt; men gik efter bevidste maal. Hans valgsprog blev, at man skal se mere paa æren end paa et langt liv, og dette fulgte han trolig, som han saa det.

Straks efter faderens død 1093, blev Magnus udraabt i Viken til konge over hele Norge. Men trønderne vilde have hans søskendebarn, Haakon Magnussen til konge. Denne havde, formentlig efter sin fosterfar, Steiga-Tores, raad, vundet-folkets gunst ved at eftergive visse paalæg, som tidligere konger havde gjort. Magnus syntes, at dette var indgreb ogsaa i hans rettigheder, og han samlede sine hærmænd. Med syv skibe drog han til Nidaros. Dette var maaske Vossingernes syv skibe; thi de udrustede

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THE VOSS NAME IN OLD SKALDIC ART[1]

By K. R.

At the time when King Olav Kyrre established the mercantile city Bjørgvin (Bergen) out from Voss, he was possibly especially attentive even if the horders and sognings were nearby. In any case, they were the city's back support since they lay back of Borgeåsen with their ships in the Oster Islands and Bolstadfjord. Some of them had been along to England and taken part in the battle at Stamford Bridge, where Olav's father met his fate. Their ships probably were in the fleet that Olav led back to Norway after the battle. Enough that he laid out building lots and built churches a short time later at his yard Bjørgvin by the harbor, and set up probably on Alrekstad now Aarstad — the old palace at Bergen.

King Olav was peace-loving and gregarious and one who quietly tried to improve progeny and practices. Prosperity reigned in the kingdom and splendor in clothing and household appearance.

King Olav had one son, who was given the name Magnus. The mother was Tora Joansdatter. Her background is not known. The son grew up at court and was very handsome and promising, says the sagas.

That was Magnus Barefoot. He came in contact with the Vossings early on, who were like-minded with him; or he like theirs. Compared to his father he was of a bellicose disposition; and had definite aims. His motto was, people get more from honor than from long lives and he adhered to what he said.

Soon after his father's death in 1093, Magnus was proclaimed at Viken as king of all Norway. The trønders wanted his cousin, Haakon Magnusson as king. He had, presumably following his stepfather, Steiga-Tore's counsel, won the people's favor by following certain impositions as earlier kings had done. Magnus felt that this was an attack on his rights and he gathered his soldiers. With seven ships, he took off for Nidaros. This may have been the Vossings seven ships; since they

1. *Skaldic. In medieval times entertainment and history was transmitted by "skalds", minstrels who kept history and customs alive*. (SJN).

samme antal for at hjelpe Haakon Haakonson senere. Trønderne viste sig imidlertid for talrige og efter at have seet deres hengivenhed for Haakon drog han tilbage til Bjørgvin, hvor han muligens da samlede sine horder, saa styrede han til Viken med sin flaade, kanske for at samle mere folk; men der blev ikke brug for hans krigere indenlands, om det var tanken; thi kong Haakon døde allerede samme vaar, og trønderne skyndte sig nok med at underkaste sig.

Magnus vilde dog prøve sine folk, før han lod dem fare hjem igjen, og fandt anledning til at gjøre et tog til Halland — kystlandskabet syd for Gøtaelven, der dengang var dansk. Der ved Nisaaen havde Magnus's farfar, kong Harald Haardraade, holdt et berømt slag med danske-kongen, og Magnus vilde kanske vise, at han ikke vilde være mindre til mand. Da det vaarede, for han med sine folk derhen og herjede vidt og bredt. Om dette tog forteller Bjørn Krephændte følgende i Magnus-draapa:

Vidt lod vorsa-drotten
folket skyndsomt flygte.
Horda-ræsir *) svidde husene.
Halland brand fik mærke.
Thrønders budlung *) brændte
mangt et herred siden.
Vidt lyste baalene.
Visdalske enker vaaged.

Af dette kvad kan man nok forstaa, hvem Magnus's krigere var. Først og fremst var det Vossinger, saa horder, og siden kom thrønderne. De vilde vel snarest mulig gjøre godt igjen, at de havde holdt sig til Haakon.

Men det maa synes lidt besynderligt nu, da Voss kun udgjør en brøkdel af Hordaland, at se vossenavnet sat i spidsen, og kong Magnus kaldt vossa-drotten. Det skulde da vise, at han stod i et særligt forhold til dem — at de havde udmærket sig, som tidsaanden var, og at Voss i de dage har været betragtet som en stormagt blandt de norske landskaber. Vi kan nok ogsaa tænke os til, at Magnus, der som nævnt var opdragen i hirden og for det meste opholdt sig i Bergen under faderens fredelige regjering, har gjort ture til Voss med en eller anden hirdmand, og der udvalgt sin livvagt og sine kampfæller blandt de sprækeste karer.

Det er dog ikke bare i dette tilfælde, at vossenavnet i gamle skaldekvad særskilt er sat i forbindelse med Kongen. I kong Haakon Haakonsons saga forekommer noget lignende. I et kvad der er kong Haakon kaldt Vossingernes krigshøvding eller hersker (vaursagrams), og han er

*) Ord for kongen.

provided the same number of ships to help Haakon Haakonson later. Meanwhile the trønders were too numerous and after he had seen their devotion to Haakon, he retreated back to Bjørgvin where he had possibly gathered his men from Hordaland, then he aimed for Viken with his fleet, maybe to get more people, but there was no need for his warriors inland, as was the thought; since King Haakon had died that same spring and the trønders hurried to surrender.

Magnus then wanted to test his men before he let them go home again and found a chance to make an expedition to Halland — a coastal area south of the Gøta River, which at that time was Danish. It was there at Nisaaen that Magnus' paternal grandfather had the famous battle with the Danish king, and Magnus maybe wanted to show that he was not a lesser man. While it lasted, he went with his men and raided far and wide. Bjørn Krephændte tells the following about this project in his laudatory poem:

Widely ranged the Voss force
People hurriedly fled
The Vossing king scorched the houses
Halland's burning was notorious
Trønders monarch burned
Many a district since
Widely burned the bonfires.
Visdal's widows keened.

From this lay (song) people can interpret who Magnus' warriors were. First and foremost were the Vossings, then the horders, and last came the Trønders. They wanted to do well soon again as they had supported Haakon.

However, it must have seemed a little strange, since Voss only constituted a small portion of Hordaland, to see the Voss name occupying the vanguard and King Magnus called the Voss monarch. It confirmed that he had rapport with them — that they had distinguished themselves, as was the spirit of the times, and Voss, in those days had been regarded as a power in the Norwegian countryside. Magnus, as mentioned, had been reared among the bodyguard and mostly kept to Bergen during his father's calm reign and had traveled to Voss with one or the other retainer and there chosen his own bodyguards and fighting comrades from among the spriest fellows.

This is not the only time that the Voss name appeared in the old skaldic songs in association with a king. In King Haakon Haakonson's some thing similar is presented. In a song King Haakon is called the Vossings chieftain or sovereign and

*) Word meaning king.

er da ikke nævnt som noget andet landskabs speci-elle høvding eller hersker. Kvadet er om kong Haakons kronings-fest i Bergen 1247 og er skrevet af Sturla Tordson — den sidste store oldnorske sagaskriver, straks efter kongens død paa toget til Skotland.

Det synes her ogsaa noget besynderligt at vossenavnet specielt er nævnt, da der ved anledningen var representanter tilstede fra alle kanter i landet, og det maa enten forudsættes, at man i de dage ansaa hovedstaden, Bergen, som beliggende indenfor Voss's grænser, eller at Vossingerne har staaet i et særligt forhold til kongen under hans krigstog eller begge dele.

Det skal dog bemærkes, at der i en afskrift af kong Haakons saga er sat "horda-grams istedetfor "voursa-grams", og der kan være et spørgsmaal om, hvad der er det rette*). Derom kan det være paa plads at nævne noget i denne forbindelse. Begge afskrifter menes at være tagne i Sturla Tordsons levetid, og man ansaa mulig det ene ligesaa rigtigt som det andre, men der er dog ting som tyder paa, at der oprindelig maa være skrevet "Voursa-grams" om man end ikke kan sige, hvem af afskriverne var den mest paalidelige. Her maa vi tage i betragtning kong Haakons forhold til Vossingerne; ligeledes, at hans saga var skrevet lige efter toget til Skotland i 1263, og desuden kanske, at Sturla kjendte til Bjørn Krephændtes kvad, som han afskrev med onkelen Snorres værk, Kongesagaerne. hvori det findes.

At kong Haakon besad Vossingernes særlige bevaagenhed kan man forstaa blandt andet af, at de udrustede syv skibe for at hjælpe ham imod hans oprørske jarl, Skule. Og videre af at det egentlig var efter Haakons raad, man paa Voss opførte den store stenkirke paa Vangen, som staar endnu, om den end var bygget under sønnens regjering. — Ved tanken paa dette kan meget mere formodes. Det ligger nær at spørge: Hvorfor udrustede man paa Voss saamange skibe? Og hvorfor blev de specielt omtalt i sagaen? Det viser for en ting, at Voss, som foran antydet, var større end nu. Der var ikke saamange skibreder paa det nuværende Voss. Desuden maa der ved kongens side ha været en Mand, som stod Vossingerne meget nær, og kanske var en af deres egne. Nogen saadan mand nævner ikke sagaen om, — besynderligt nok, da den nævner om saadanne mænd i Hordaland og Sogn. Men det er lige besynderligt, at sagaen intet nævner om, hvorfra den fornemste mand i kong Haakons regjæringstid op til omkring 1250 var, — den mand, hvem kong Haakon skyldte mest af alle sine tilhængere — nemlig Dagfin Bonde. Kunde denne have nogen særlig indflydelse blandt Vossingerne? Derom kan vi gjøre os en formodning. Det synes klart, at Dagfin Bonde var fra Omegnen af Bergen.

*) Prof. Rafn og Jacob Aall har brugt "horda-grams".

he is not mentioned as the special chieftain or sovereign of any other region. The lay is about King Haakon's coronation in Bergen in 1247 and is written by Sturla Tordson — the last Old Norse saga writer, soon after the king's death on a trip to Scotland.

It seems here also somewhat curious that the name Voss is specially mentioned, when on the occasion there were representatives present from all corners of the country; it must either be assumed that people in those times considered the capital to lie within the bounds of Voss or that the Vossings were in a special position in the king's army, or both.

It should also be noted that in one copy of King Haakon's saga it states "hordagrams"[1] (the Horder Guards) in place of "voursagrams"[1] (the Voss Guards), and there is a question of which is correct*). It might be appropriate at this point to mention something in this connection. Both copies were said to have been made during Sturla Tordson's lifetime, and people consider one as right as the other, but there are things to indicate the original was written "voursagrams"[1] even if people can't say which of the copiers were most dependable. Here we have to consider it in King Haakon's relationship to the Vossings; likewise, that his saga was written just after the foray to Scotland in 1263, and beside, maybe Sturla knew of Bjørn Krephændte's poem that he transcribed from his uncle Snorre's work, Konge-sagaerne (Sagas of the Kings), in which it is found.

That King Haakon possessed special favor among the Vossings one can understand in that they provided seven ships to assist him against his rebellious earl, Skule. Further, it was actually according to Haakon's recommendation that they built the big stone church at Vangen that is still standing though it was built during his son's reign. — By thinking about this a lot can be supposed. It is reasonable to ask: Why did the people at Voss provide so many ships? Why are they particularly discussed in the sagas? It shows one thing, that Voss, as earlier intimated, was bigger than it is now. There were weren't very many ship builders in the present Voss. In addition, there must have been a man at the side of the king who was closely associated with the Vossings, perhaps one of their own. The sagas don't talk about such a man, — curiously enough when it names such men in Hordaland and Sogn. However, it is equally strange that the sagas don't mention who the most important man in King Haakon's reign up to about 1250, was, — that man who King Haakon owed more than any of his other supporters — namely Dagfin Bonde. Could he have had any special influence among the Vossings? About that we can make a presumption. It seems clear that that Dagfin Bonde was from near

*) Prof. Rafn and Jacob Aall used "horda-grams".

1. I can't find translation of 'gram', so I settle on Voss Guard vs. Horder Guard. SJN.

Det første man ser om ham, er i forbindelse med Bergens forsvar. Hans første bedrift var kanske i Slaget med Øuaskjæglingerne i Florevaag under Sverre. For en tid havde han syslen i Hordaland, staar der; men dette var vel, medens den berømte hordaæt Mels- eller Ætneætten var i mod kong Sverres æt. Da denne kom til magt igjen, ser det ud til, at Dagfin blev lagmand i Gulatingslagen; men ved siden deraf maatte han tillige have havt et specielt magtomraade, paa hvilket han kunde støtte sig i betragtning af den kraftige tale han brugte, da han bevirkede, at man i trøndelagen i en fart valgte Haakon, hvis fosterfar Dagfin nærmest var, til konge. Dagfin, som maaske ikke var af adelsæt, stod frem og sagde, at man i Gulatingslagen vilde tage Haakon til konge, enten de gjorde det i Trøndelagen eller ikke. Denne hengivenhed for Haakon, efterat stormændene i Hordaland havde bekjæmpet til det yderste hans farfar kong Sverre, synes besynderligt.

Men vi læser i historien, at den gamle lendermand Jon Kutiza, hvis slægt var i Kvinherred, fik opviglet Vossingerne til at anfalde kong Sverre i Bergen under slet ledelse og fik skam og skade deraf. De vilde vel heller følge en anden høvding siden, og Sverre skjønte nok, at han trængte en god mand i dette strøg, og ved valget af en saadan har han ogsaa vendt Vossingernes sind til sine efterfølgeres gunst. I 1194 er Dagfin Bonde begyndt at operere om Bergen. Med ham er flere personer hvis navne har en mærkelig lighed med vosse navne, ligesom hans eget ogsaa har det.

Vi skal her nævne noget om disse. Det kan antages, at Dagfin Bonde døde omkring 1250. Paa den tid omtrent var Peter Bonde paa Finne, Odd Bonde paa Rogne og Halrod Bonde paa Ringheim fødte. Der er neppe tvil om, at de alle brugte navnet "Bonde", som slegtsnavn. Peter Bonde var kirke-værge og egnens ypperste mand, menes det. Hans far stod kanske i forbindelse med kongen da kirke-spørgsmaalet først var paa tale. Gaarden Dagestad skal være opkaldt efter en Dagfin. Omkring 1650 findes Dagfin Istad at bo paa Voss, og vistnok en anden Dagfin paa Kinne. Med Dagfin Bonde ved Bergens forsvar var en Tord Brasa. Halstein Brasa boede paa Voss omkring 1300. Hans søn, Jostein, kunde i 1342 huske 60 aar tilbage om veiene paa Voss.

Samtidig med Dagfin Bonde nævnes flere ved navnet Skjalge i kongernes tjeneste. Der var de 3 brødre Sigurd Skjalge, Karl Svange og Hidi. Omkring 1300 var en Sigurd Skjalge bosat paa Voss. Maaske var han en sønnesøn af førstnævnte Sigurd. Svange er et gaardsnavn paa Voss, saa Karl Skjalge kan have boet der, og hvem ved om ikke gaardene Skjylje og Skjeldal, som er lige ved Svange, har navn efter Skjalge. Dagfin Bondes svoger hedte Gyrd Skjalge. Han var i førstningen med i Baglernes flok.

Bergen. The first we see anything about him is in connection with the defense of Bergen. His first accomplishment was perhaps in the battle with the Øuaskjæglings in Florevåg under Sverre. For a time he was governor of Hordaland, it says, but this was probably during the time the famous Hordaland family Mels or Ætne family were vying with King Sverre's family. When he gained power again, Dagfin became a judge in the Gulating Court; but he must have had additional powers, on which he could support himself in the strong speech he used when he caused the people in Trondelag to speedily choose Håkon, whose foster father he almost was, as king. Dagfin, who most likely wasn't a nobleman, stood forth and said that the people at the Gulatingslag would make Haakon king, whether the Trondelag people wanted it or not. This devotion to Håkon, after the chieftains in Hordaland had struggled to the utmost for his paternal grandfather King Sverre, seems very strange.

However, we read in history that the old feudal lord Jon Kutiza, whose family was in Kvinnherad, motivated the Vossings to attack King Sverre in Bergen under poor leadership and they got only shame and harm in return. They wanted to follow another chieftain after that, and Sverre realized that he needed good support in this area and by electing such, he converted the minds of the Vossings in his favor. In 1194, Dagfin Bonde started operating around Bergen. With him were many people whose names have a remarkable likeness to Voss names, as did his own.

We shall now list some of these. It is presumed that Dagfin Bonde died about 1250. About at that time Peter Bonde at Finne, Odd Bonde at Rogne and Halrod Bonde at Ringheim were born. There isn't any doubt that they all used the name "Bonde" as a family name. Peter Bonde was a church warden and the area's most excellent man it was said. His father was in association with the king when the question of a church first arose. The Dagestad farm was named after Dagfin. We find a Dagfin Istad living at Voss in 1650 (1350?), and evidently another Dagfin at Kinne. With Dagfin Bonde in the defense at Bergen we find a Tord Brasa. Halstein Brasa lived at Voss around 1300. His son, Jostein, in 1342 could remember the facts about the roads back for 60 years.

Concurrently with Dagfin Bonde are several with the name Skjalge serving with the kings'. There were three brothers; Sigurd Skjalge, Karl Svange and Hidi. About 1300, there was a Sigurd Skjalge living at Voss. Perhaps he was the grandson (son's-son) of the aforementioned Sigurd. Svange is a farm name at Voss, so Karl Skjalge may have lived there, and who knows but that the Skjylje and Skjeldal farms weren't named after Skjalge. Dagfin Bonde's brother-in-law was named Gyrd Skjalge. At the beginning he was with

Men saadanne forviklinger indtraf ofte. Kan vi med dette for tanken tage i betragtning, at Dagfin Bonde havde gode forbindelser paa Voss og kanske var lendermand der, saa er det ikke saa meget at undres over om kong Haakon kaldtes Vossingernes krigshøvding, og at de udrustede syv skibe for at hjælpe ham.

Hordernes fornemste mand under Haakon Haakonson var lendermanden Gaute Jonson paa Mel i Kvinherred. Til ham var det, Sturla Tordson først kom i Norge, og ved hans indflydelse kom han i gunst hos kong Magnus Lagabøter, der fik ham til at skrive faderens saga. Det kunde ikke være Gaute Jonson, som foraarsagede, at Vossingerne drog ud med nævnte skibe og blev specielt omtalte af Sturla. Gaute vilde vel heller have faaet dem ud i Søndhordland eller et andet sted, og Vossingerne vilde neppe ha været nævnte.

Sagaen beretter ogsaa, at Gaute Jonson ikke var med paa toget til Skotland — det tog, som maatte helt fylde sindene den tid, da Sturla skrev sagaen. Gaute var da sat til raadgiver for den unge kong Magnus, og mange af horderne var vel da heller ikke med paa toget. Derimod maa man antage, at Vossingerne var med, da flaaden samledes ved Herløvær ret udfor Osterfjorden, Vossingernes vei tilhavs. Af de faa høvdinger, som sagaen nævner, er det uvist om nogen af disse var leder for Vossingerne. Om nogle ved man dog ikke, hvor de var fra. Det kan ogsaa tænkes, at vosseskibene stod direkte under kongens komando, som et specielt værn om kongsskibet.

Vi kommer ialfald til den slutning, at Vossingerne paa en eller anden maade har udmærket sig saaledes, at skaldenes opmærksomhed særligt er fæstet ved dem. I den forbindelse kan man ogsaa erindre, hvad Provst G. Milzow skrev i 1660 aarene, at Vossingerne krævede det som en gammel ret, de havde, at gaa foran i et fremstød i krig, og ligeledes kan det erindres efter Holberg, at Vossingerne ikke vilde være horder; men saa disse gementligt over skuldrene og kaldte sig vosser.

Omkring 1300 tallet boede der paa Voss et meget stort antal personer af høi byrd. Man kjender navnene fra dokumenter og deres skjoldmærker kjendes efter de vedhængte segl. Landets Hovedstad var Bergen og "hæder og hæppa" raadede. Straks efter flyttede kongen til Oslo og vinglede sig bort med svenske og danske, medens tyske kjøbmænd fik gjøre sit indtog i Bergen og "skalte og valte" efter behag. Vossingerne havde ingen drot som Magnus Barfod eller Haakon Haakonson til at ægge til daadskraft, og skaldene forstummede. Det gik nedad med landstyret; men endnu hørtes der gny iblandt fra Voss, som naar de i 1449 var med at vælge Karl Knutson Bonde til konge istedetfor Christian den 1ste, og 1502 indtog Bergenhus

Baglerne's gang. But such developments occured often. If we, with this thought, consider that Dagfin Bonde had good connections at Voss and maybe was the governor there, then it's not be wondered that King Håkon was called the Vossing's war chieftain and that they provided seven ships to help him.

The most prominent of the Horders under Haakon Haakonson was the governor Gaute Jonson at Mel in Kvinnherad. It was to him that Sturla Tordson first came in Norway, and through his influence he won favor with King Magnus Lagabøter (Lawmaker), who had him write the saga of his father. It could have been Gaute Jonson, who brought about that the Vossings ventured forth with the seven ships and were specially described by Sturla. To be sure, Gaute wanted to get them out in Søndhordland or anywhere else and the Vossings wanted to make their name.

The sagas also report that Gaute Jonson wasn't part of the expedition to Scotland — the expedition that must have been most intriguing at the time that Sturla wrote the saga. Gaute then was an advisor to the young King Magnus and many of the Horders weren't along on the trip either. In contrast, we can presume that the Vossings were along, since the fleet formed at Herløvær just outside of the Osterfjord, the Vossings route to the sea. Of the few chieftains mentioned by the sagas, it isn't known if any were leaders for the Vossings. We don't know where some of them were from. It can also be deduced that the vossing ships were under the direct command of the king, as a special convoy around the king's ship.

In any case, we arrive at the conclusion that the Vossings in one way or another had distinguished themselves since the skalds emphasis is especially directed on them. In that connection, people can also remember what Dean G. Miltzow wrote in the 1660's, that the Vossings claimed it as an old privilege they had to go in the vanguard in war, and similarly it can be attributed to Holberg that the Vossings didn't like to be Horders; but looked convivially over their shoulders and called themselves Vossings.

At about 1300, a lot of people of high birth lived at Voss. We know their names from documents and their coats-of-arms are known by the accompanying seal. The country's capital was Bergen and "glory and destiny" ruled. Soon after this the king moved to Oslo and vacillated with the Swedes and Danes, while German merchants made inroads in Bergen and "butted and crowded" at pleasure. The Vossings didn't have any king like Magnus Barefoot or Haakon Haakonson to incite with strong deeds and the skalds got quiet. The government went downhill; but occasionally there was clamor from Voss like in 1449 when they were for Karl Knutson Bonde for king instead of Christian I and in 1502 captured Bergenhus for Knut Alfson. The last Catholic bishop

for Knut Alfson. Den sidste katolske Bergens bisp, Olav Torkjellson, fandt sit sikre tilholdssted paa Voss hvor hans slægt vistnok var. Saa maatte man vente paa en ny dag. Men tanken paa den tid, da skaldene sang om "vossa drotten", som viste de svenske og danske den skarpe egg, og om Vossa-herskeren, som satte skræk i Skotlænderne, naar det gjaldt om at værne om norske rettigheder, maa stedse vække dem til stordaad, hvor de færdes i verden. —

ANDRES NILSON LEE.

Lidt om min Bestefar Andres N. Lee, saaledes som han fortalte os det.

Andres var ældste søn af Nils Andresson Lie og Anna Sjursdatter Sætre. De boede paa gaarden Lie i Bergsdalen, Evanger sogn. Andres var født den 20de Okt. 1814, og blev gift med Gunvor Sjursdatter Gilderhus i 1838. De boede paa gaarden Lie indtil høsten 1840, da de flyttede til Gilderhus og blev der vinteren over. Deres lille datter var da aarsgammel. Om vaaren den 26de April 1841 fik de en søn, som de kaldte Nils, og da denne var saa en ti uger gammel, drog de afsted ifra Bergen paa veien til Amerika. Andres med familie havde da ligget i Bergen i tre uger og ventet paa, at skibet skulde blive færdigt. Det var et fragtskib lastet med jern, og laa i Bergen under reparation. Skibet var ifra Sverige, og skulde til Boston, Mass. Da det seilede afsted, var der 17 voksne mennesker foruden mandskabet ombord. Det har allerede været fortalt, hvorledes det gik paa denne reise over havet, bare en ting vil jeg nævne. Da det blev nødvendigt at afhugge masterne, for at frelse skibet, da de kom nær Boston, og udi den svare storm, blev passagererne bedt om at hjelpe med afhugningen og en Voss mistede sin hugøx, den faldt overbord.*) De kom da endelig iland den 24de Okt. Disse Emigranter tog da afsted paa jernbane til Providence, R. I., hvorpaa de tog dampbaad til New York. Saa op over Hudson floden paa "flat boat" og til Buffalo.

Da de kom der, led det saa langt paa høsten, at farten for passagerbaadene var stanset, og saa maatte disse stakkars Emigranter hyre sig som mandskab paa et fragtskib der skulde til Racine, "Wis. Der naaede de frem slutten i Nov. 1841.

I Racine mødte Andres Lee et par nordmænd, og en af disse, Nils Johnson Kaase, hjalp Andres til at komme med sin familie ind i et gammelt loghus der i hven. Kaase fik fat paa nogle tørre "rails", og der var en "fireplace" i dette hus. Snart havde de en saa

*) Se Vossingen no. 4 1924 side 16.

of Bergen, Olav Torkjelson, found a more secure hangout at Voss where his family was evidently located. He had to wait for a new day. But think of the times, when the skalds sang about "vossa-drotten" (the Voss King), that showed the Swedes and the Danes the sharp edge, and about the Voss leaders, who frightened the Scots, when it involved protecting Norwegian privileges, must constantly stimulate them to great deeds wherever they go in the world.

ANDRES NILSON LEE.

A little about my grandfather Andres N. Lee, just as he told it to us.

Andres was the oldest son of Nils Andresson Lie and Anna Sjursdatter Sætre. They lived on the Lie farm in Bergsdalen, Evanger Parish. Andres was born October 20, 1814, and married Gunvor Sjursdatter Gilderhus in 1838. They lived on the Lie farm until the fall of 1840, when they moved to Gilderhus and spent the winter there. Their little daughter was a year old. In the spring, April 26, 1841, they had a boy, whom they named Nils, and when he was ten weeks old they left Bergen on the way to America. Andres and his family had waited three weeks in Bergen for a ship to be ready. It was a cargo ship loaded with iron and was in Bergen for repairs. The ship was from Sweden, on its way to Boston, Mass. When it finally departed, aboard were 17 adult passengers in addition to the crew. It has already been recounted how it went on this voyage across the sea, but there is just one thing I want to mention. When it was necessary to chop down the masts in order to save the ship as they neared Boston and in that terribly big storm, the passengers were appealed to for help with the chopping, one vossing lost his timber ax, it fell overboard.*) they finally reached shore October 24. These immigrants left on railroad to Providence, RI, whereupon they traveled by steamboat to New York; then up the Hudson River by flatboat and on to Buffalo.

When they got there, passenger traffic was closed. These pitiful immigrants had to hire on as crew on a cargo ship that was on its way to Racine, WI. They arrived there in the end of November 1841.

In Racine, Andres Lee met a couple Norwegians and one of these, Nils Johnson Kaase, helped Andres and his family to find shelter in an old log cabin there in the wind. Kaase located some dry fence rails and there was a fireplace in this cabin. Soon

*) See Vossingen No. 4 1924, page 16.

stor ild, at de blev rædde for, at huset vilde gaa op i flammer. Men da vinduesruderne var indslaaede, og der var store revner i væggen saa frøs de alligevel. Senere paa aftenen fandt Andres et hus, hvor han fik lov til at komme ind med sin familie. Om lidt kom ogsaa Lars Johnson Møen, og han med familie fik ogsaa lov at overnatte der.

De folk som eiéde huset, var enten engelske eller tyskere, og de var meget snilde, og fremsatte mad, men de turde ikke spisse, da do troede, at de maatte betale for dyrt for det. Næste dag fik Andres Lee to svensker til at kjøre sig og familie til Muskego settle-menet. Der fik de komme ind hos Hans og Even Hegg. Disse var meget godgjørende imod alle nykommere, og her fik Gunvor og børnene standse, medens Andres reiste for at opsøge sin svoger Nils S. Gilderhus, som havdt kjøpt land paa Koskonong.

Andres tog da afsted tilfods, reiste igjennem Whitewater, og Fort Atkinson. Der fik han en mand til al sætte sig over Rock-river i en "canoe". Naar Andres kom nær til, hvor Rockdale nu er beliggende, vadede han over Koskonong creek, og tog saa veien syd over prærien. Han skulde heller have reist nordover. Da han havde gaaet et par mil, saa han en mand komme gaaende omtrent i samme retning som han selv, og skyndte sig hen til denne for at spørge om veien. Til sin store forundring saa var det Nils Gilderhus selv som han traf.

Denne sidstnævnte var paa vei til Bjørn Anderson- nabolaget i et erende, og her fik de da leiet hest og Demokratvogn af Gunnel Vindeg, saa Andres fik reise til Muskego efter sin familie.

Andres og Gunvor blev meget forundrede, da de fik se den jordkjelder, som Nils Gilderhus boede i, og der skulde de ogsaa bo vinteren over. Der var ogsaa tre andre ungkarle, foruden Nils. Disse var Magne Bystøl, Nils Bolstad og Andres Fenne.

Ud paa vinteren kom en Tore Kaase ifra Nummedal, han fik ogsaa ta ind hos Magne Bystøl. Kaase og Andres gik tilfods i Mars maaned, til Milwaukee. Der kjøbte da Andres 40 acres land i Pleasant Springs township (vestre Koskonong) og var den første nordmand til at kjøbe land i dette township. I Milwaukee kjøbte Andres en oxekjetting, en ljaa, og to kobjelder. Kaase kjøbte en kjetting, en ljaa og to jernkiler, og alt dette bar de mod sig lige til Fort Atkinson, men da var de saa trætte, at de la det igjen der, og fik en til at kjøre det til Mr. Snell nær Cambridge.

Andres fik saa op et hus, og familien flyttede ind. Om sommeren arbeidede han i tre maaneder for en amerikaner for 12 dollars maaneden.

Om høsten arbeidede han for en Mr. Goodridge i Milton, Wis. Denne Goodridge havde en liden butik, og byttede varer for flesk, som han lagde i tønder og

they had a big fire; they were afraid the house would go up in flames. However, as the window panes were broken and there were big crevices in the walls they froze nevertheless. Later in the evening Andres found a cabin where he got permission to shelter his family. Shortly, Lars Johnson Møen and his family also got leave to spend the night there.

The people, the owners, were either English or German and were very kind to provide food but they didn't dare to eat because they believed they would be charged too much. The next day, Andres Lee got two Swedes to drive him and his family to the Muskego settlement. There they stayed with Hans and Even Hegg. They were very receptive to all newcomers and here Gunvor and her children got to stay while Andres went to look for his brother-in-law Nils S. Gilderhus who had bought land at Koshkonong.

Andres took off on foot going through Whitewater and Fort Atkinson. There he a ride across the Rock River in a canoe. When Andres had come as far as where Rockdale is now located he turned southward across the prairie. He should rather have gone northward. When he had walked a couple miles, he saw a man walking in about the same direction as he so he hurried to catch him up and ask directions. To his amazement, it was Nils Gilderhus himself that he met.

The latter was on his way on an errand to the Bjørn Anderson neighborhood (Cambridge? SJN); here he was able to rent a horse and Democrat wagon from Gunnel Vindeg with which he could drive to Muskego after his family.

Andres and Gunvor were very surprised to see the ground cellar in which Nils Gilderhus lived, where they also were to live during that winter. There were also three bachelors besides Nils. They were Magne Bystøl, Nils Bolstad and Andres Fenne.

Out in the winter a Tore Kaase from Nummedal arrived and he moved in with Magne Bystøl. Kaase and Andres walked to Milwaukee in March. There Andres bought 40 acres of land in the Township of Pleasant Springs (Western Koshkonong) and became the first Norwegian to own land in this township. In Milwaukee, Andres bought an ox chain, a scythe and two cowbells. Kaase bought a chain, a scythe and two iron wedges and they carried all this as far as Fort Atkinson, but they were so tired that they left them there and got someone to haul them to a Mr. Snell near Cambridge.

Andres built a house and the family moved in. In the summer, he worked for a Mr. Goodridge in Milton, WI. This Goodridge had a little store and traded goods for pork, which he packed in barrels and

kjørte til Racine og Milwaukee. Andres fik da Mr. Goodridge til at kjøre hjem sin store klædeskiste, som da havde staaet i Racine næsten et helt aar. Goodridge gav Andres alle de griseben han vilde ha, og Gunvor og barna levede af syltefod hele vinteren.

Om vaaren 1844 fik Andres vide, at han havde taaet "deed" paa den næstliggende 40 acres, som var prærie, og ikke paa de 40 acres, som han havde bygget paa, og brækket op en hel dei af. Han maatte da skynde sig til landkontoret for at faa "deel" ogsaa paa det land, som huset stod paa, og som var mesteparten skog.

Nogen kunde snart komme ham i forkjøbet, og Andres vilde da miste baade huset og det arbeide, han havde lagt paa landet. Men her skulde penge til. Han gik først til Steffen K. Gilderhus. Der fik lian 20 dollars; saa gik han til Gullik T. Saue, og der fik han, hvad han manglede, 30 dollars, paa den betingelse, at de skulde til-bagebetales om høsten.

Ud paa sommeren kom Peder Gjerde ifra Sogn, til Koskonong, han vilde faa sig land, men meget af det peneste var nys opkjøbt. Andres solgte da sine 80 acres til Peder Gjerde for 200 dollars, betalte tilbage, hvad han skyldte Steffen Gilderhus og Gullik Saue, og havde 150 dollars i lommen. Saa reiste han til Milwaukee og kjøbte 80 acres i Deerfield township, og byggede et lidet log hus derpaa. Om høsten flyttede de derind, men bare to sider af husets vægge var "klinet". Om natten kom en snestorm, og familien maatte søge lye i kjælderen, da sneen laa tyk over gulvet. Om morgenen fik den komme ind hos sin nabo Ole E. Bergo, indtil huset blev sat istand. Paa dette land levede da Andres Lee indtil i 1864, da han solgte farmen til sin søn, Nils. Senere flyttede Andres og kone til sin datter Martha, som var gift med Helge Axlebjørg. I 1868 døde Martha, og de flyttede kort efter til Dodge Co., Minn., for at bo hos sin yngste søn, Andres A. Lee. Men efter et par aars forløb kom de tilbage til Koskonong, hvor Gunvor døde i 1874.

Saa reiste Andre's vestover. Var en kort tid i Iowa, saa et par aar i Syd Dakota, hvor han tog op preemption land; reiste saa til Nord Dakota, hvor han havde et "homestead". I 1894 kom han tilbage til Koskonong, og levede et par aar i byen Deerfield. Senere var han hos sin sønnesøn, Andrew N. Lee et par aar, og tilslut hos sin søn, Nils A. Lee, hos hvem han døde i 1906 — 92 aar gammel. Hans søn Severt A. Lee, som boede i Grafton, N. Dak., døde i 1914. Nils A. Lee døde i 1916, og Andres, som boede nær Harvey, N. D., døde i 1919 paa et hospital i Minneapolis. Af Andres N. Lees børnebørn er der tyve ilive, og en fem og tyve børnebørnsbørn.

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hauled to Racine and Milwaukee. Andres got Mr. Goodridge to haul home his big clothes chest, which had been in Racine for nearly an entire year. Goodridge gave Andres all the pig legs he wanted, so he, Gunvor and the children lived on pickled pig's feet for the whole winter.

In the spring of 1844, Andres learned that he had taken the deed on the adjacent 40 acres, that was prairie, and not on the 40 acres on which he had built and plowed up a good portion. He hurried to the land office to get the deed for that land also, on which the house stood and was mostly forested.

Someone could have pre-bought it before he, then Andres would then have lost both his home and all the work he had done on the land. However, he needed money for this. First he went to Steffen K. Gilderhus. There he got 20 dollars; then he went to Gullik T. Saue, and there he borrowed the reminder needed, 30 dollars, on the proviso that he would repay it in the fall.

That summer, Peder Gjerde from Sogn came to Koshkonong, and he wanted land, but most of the best had been already bought. Andres then sold his 80 acres to Peder Gjerde for 200 dollars, paid back what he owed Steffen Gilderhus and Gullik Saue and had 150 dollars in his pocket. Then he went to Milwaukee and bought 80 acres in Deerfield Township and built a little cabin on it. They moved in in the fall, but only two sides had been chinked. One night there came a blizzard and the family had to find shelter in the cellar since the snow lay thick on the floor. In the morning, they moved in with a neighbor, Ole E. Bergo, until their house was ready. Andres Lee lived on this land until 1864, when he sold his farm to his son, Nils. Later, Andres and his wife moved to their daughter, Martha's, who had married Helge Axlebjørg. Martha died in 1868, so they shortly moved to Dodge County, MN to live with their youngest son, Andres A. Lee. After a year, they moved back to Koshkonong, where Gunvor died in 1874.

So Andres went west. He stayed in Iowa for a short time, then spent a couple years in South Dakota, on preemption land; then went to North Dakota, where he homesteaded. He came back to Koshkonong in 1894 and lived in town in Deerfield. Later, he stayed with his grandson, Andrew N. Lee, for a couple years and finally with his son, Nils A. Lee, where he died in 1906 — 92 years old. His son, Severt A. Lee, who lived at Grafton, ND, died in 1914. Nils A. Lee died in 1916, and Andres, who lived near Harvey, ND, died in 1919 at a hospital in Minneapolis. Of Andres N. Lee's grandchildren, there are twenty living and twenty-five great-grandchildren.

J. L. R.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

VOSSINGER DØDE I AMERIKA.

—Lars Nelson Lee, Esterville, Iowa, afgik ved døden den 2den jan. s. l. Han var født paa gaarden Lie (Kvitlen) Voss den 16de Oktober 1844 og var søn af Nils Svendsen Øvre-Lie og hustru Ragnhild Josefsdr. f. Nedre-Lie. I 1850 kom han med forældre og søskender til Amerika, hvor de bosatte sig paa Spring Prairie, Columbia County, Wis. Der vokste han op. Senere drev han sammen med en anden et sagbrug en del aar i nordre Wisconsin. Saa kom han tilbage til Spring Prærie og kjøbte sig en 80 acres farm, som han drev en tid. Han var en særdeles duelig mand, som blev meget brugt i townets anliggender. I 15 Aar var han dets lignings-mand (assessor), i 2 aar townkasserer og 2 aar supervisor. For en del aar siden drog han til Esterville, Ia., hvor broderen Joseph var bosat, og forblev der til sin død. Han var ugift. Tre halvsøstre overlever ham, nemlig, Britha (Mrs. E. Olson), Christiana, (Mrs. E. N. Fadnes) og Sofia (Mrs. Michelson) Spring Prærie desuden en stedsøster, Martha, Mrs. P. Erickson, Chicago. Broderen Jo-soph døde for mange aar siden.

—Anna Severson, hustruen til Steward Severson (Gjerdskval) døde hos sin datter, Mrs. P. Dingernes, Letcher, Syd Dakota, den 27de januar 1926 lidt over 87 aar gammel.

Hun var født paa gaarden Rio, Voss, den 28de november 1838 og var datter af Sjur og Gudve Mosefin Rio. Hun udvandrede til Amerika i 1867 og blev i 1869 gift i Chicago med Styrk Sjurson Gjerdskval. Samme vaar bosatte de sig i Lee County, Ill., og var der i 10 aar. Om høsten 1879 flytede de til en jordeiendom ca. 4 mil i sydost for byen Ellsworth, Iowa, og boede der til de i 1905 flyt-tede til byen. For et og et halvt aar siden flyttede de til datteren ved Letcher. De har havt 4 børn, af hvilke 2 overlever moderen nemlig Ed Severson ved Ellsworth, Ia., og Mrs. Dingernes. Julia (Mrs. G. Hanson) og Severt er døde.

Efter en kort sørgegudstjeneste i datterens hjem blev liget sendt til Ellsworth, Ia., hvor bisættelse fandt sted i Greenwood gravlund. Manden overlever hende.

—Henrik Olson Jordal, Simcoe, N. Dakota, døde den 13demarts, s. 1. Han var født paa Vossestranden den 27de oktober 1873: kom til Amerika i 1893; var bosat i Lake Mills, Iowa, til 1900; tog saa land i McHenry Co., N. Dakota og boede paa dette til sin død. Han efterlader sig hustru og 7 børn. Foruden at være medlem af vosselaget, var han en af stifterne af logen "Per Sivle", Sønner af Norge i Simcoe.

—Anders O. Stalheim, farmer ved Denby, N. Dak., døde forleden vinter i en alder af 68 aar. Var medlem af vosselaget.

VOSSING DEATHS IN AMERICA.

—Lars Nelson Lee, Esterville, IA died last January 2. He was born on the Lie farm, Voss October 16, 1844 and was a son of Nils Svendson Øvre-Lie and his wife Ragnhild Josefsdatter neé Nedre-Lie. He came to America in 1850 with his parents and brothers and sisters, where they settled at Spring Prairie, Columbia County, WI. He grew up there. Later, for a number of years he operated a sawmill in northern Wisconsin with another. Then he came back to Spring Prairie and bought an 80 acre farm, which he farmed for a while. He was an especially able man who was used a lot in town positions. For 15 years he was the town assessor, for two years was treasurer and supervisor for two years. A number of years ago he moved to Esterville, IA, where his brother had located, and stayed there the rest of his life. He was unmarried. He is survived by three half-sisters, namely, Britha (Mrs. E. Olson), Christiana, (Mrs. E. N. Fadnes) and Sofia (Mrs. Michelson) Spring Prærie as well as a stepsister, Martha, Mrs. P. Erickson, Chicago. His brother, Josoph died many years ago

—Anna Severson, wife of Steward Severson (Gjerdskval) died at her daughter's, Mrs. P. Dingernes, Letcher, South Dakota, January 27, 1926 a little over 87 years old.

She was born on the Rio farm, Voss, November 28, 1838 a daughter of Sjur and Gudve Mosefin Rio. She immigrated to America in 1867 and in 1869 she married Styrk Sjurson Gjerdskval in Chicago. That same year they settled in County, IL, and were there for 10 years. In the fall of 1879 they moved to a property about 4 miles southeast of the town of Ellsworth, Iowa, and lived there until they moved to town in 1905. a year and a half ago, they moved to their daughter's at Letcher. They had four children of whom two survive their mother, namely, Ed Severson at Ellsworth, IA, and Mrs. Dingernes. Julia (Mrs. G. Hanson) and Severt are dead.

After a short funeral service in her daughter's home, the body was sent to Ellsworth, Iowa where burial was at Greenwood Cemetery. Her husband survives her.

—Henrik Olson Jordal, Simcoe, North Dakota, died last March 13. He was born at Vossestranden on October 27, 1873: came to America in 1893; settled at Lake Mills, Iowa until 1900; took land in McHenry County, North Dakota and lived on this the rest of his life. He leaves his wife and seven children. In addition to being a member of the Vosselag, he was one of the founders of "Per Sivle" lodge of Sons of Norway in Simcoe.

—Anders O. Stalheim, farmer at Denby, ND, died last winter at an age of 68 years. He was a member of the Vosselag.

—Brita Ringheim — enken efter Styrk Ringheim, Millbrook, Ill., døde den 15de april s. 1. hos sin datter Mrs. B. B. Larson. Hun var født paa Voss den 11te nov. 1844; blev gift den 22de mai 1867 med Styrk Ringheim f, Lae, som døde i marts maaned 1923. De kom til Amerika i 1896 og bosatte sig ved Millbrook, hvor de senere forblev. Afdøde havde 3 børn: Knut Ringheim i Capron, Ill, Th. S. Ringheim, Blue Earth, Minn., og Mrs. B. B. Larson, Millbrook, Ill. Desuden 9 børnébørn og 4 børnebørns børn.

To søskender, Julia Johnson og Benny Sherven, som kom. til Amerika samtidig i 1878, døde med omtrent nøiagtigt 24 timers mellemrum i Madison, Wis., henholdsvis den 2den og 3die mai afsamme slags sygdom — etslags lungebetændelse.

—Julia Johnson, hvis vossenavn var Gyrid Haldorsdtr. Skjervheim, var født paa Vossestranden den 11te Juli 1855 af forældrene Haldor Sjurson Skjervheim og hustru Jorun Sjursdtr. f. Fliserand. Sammen med 3 af sine søskende, Benney (Colbein), Knut og Martha, kom hun til Amerika i 1878. Blev her gift med Nils Johnson og har indtil for 6 aar siden boet paa en farm ved Vest-port ca. 7 mil fra Madison. Hun døde paa et hospital i Madison den 2den mai og efter en kort sørgegudstjeneste i sit hjem i Madison og i Sun Prairie luth. kirke fandt bisættelse sted paa Sun Prairie luth. gravplads. Foruden sin mand, Nils Johnson, overleves hun af 7 børn hvoraf 4 døtre Mrs. "W. Moon, Ridgeway, Wis., Mrs. F. Kensmon, Mrs. William Sørenson og Mrs. A. Foss alle i Madison og 3 sønner, John, i Augusta, Wis.; Edward, Rockford, Ill. og Alexander, Madison, Wis.

—Benney Sherven, hvis vossenavn var Colbein Haldorson Skjervheim var født paa Skjervheim den 26de jan. 1860; forlod Voss den 27de april 1878; fulgte over havet til New York med D.S. Montana ankom til Stoughton den 24de mai; fik snart efter arbeide hos Berge H. Hæve paa Liberty Prærie. I flere aar var han saa hos farmere der indtil gift. I 1885 indgik han i ægteskab med Martha Larsdtr. Bruheim fra Havslo, Sogn. De forpagtede saa noget land og drev med dette til de i 1908 kjøbte en jordeiendom i Cottage Grove township, Dane Co. Dette drev de til 1915, da de solgte landet og flyttede til Madison, hvor de siden boede og eiede et hjem paa Helena St. 1732. Der døde han den 3die mai 66 aar gammel. Foruden sin hustru efterlader han sig 6 børn: Henry L, Selma N. Josephine M. (Mrs. J. Herheim) Oscar A., Bert L. og Lilian E.

—Knut Gulleikson Fadnes, Mobridge, N. Dak., afgik ved døden den 3die mai. Han var født i Evanger den 28de februar 1847 og var søn af Gululeik Knutson Fadnes og hustru f. Kinnes, som med familie kom til Amerika i 1853 og bosatte sig i Leeds township Columbia Co., Wis. I en alder af 18

—Brita Ringheim — widow of Styrk Ringheim, Millbrook, IL, died last April 15 at her daughter's, Mrs. B. B. Larson. She was born at Voss November 11, 1844; was married on May 22, 1867 with Styrk Ringheim neé Lae, who died in March 1923. they came to America in 1896 and settled in Millbrook where they stayed. The deceased had three children; Knut Ringheim in Capron, IL, Th. S. Ringheim, Blue Earth, MN, and Mrs. B. B. Larson, Millbrook, IL. She is also survived by 9 grandchildren and 4 great-grandchildren.

Julia Johnson and Benny Sherven, two siblings who came to America together in 1878, died barely 24 hours apart in Madison, WI, on the 2nd and 3rd of May of the same type of illness — a type of pneumonia.

—Julia Johnson, whose voss name was Gyrid Haldorsdatter Skjervheim, was born at the Vossestrand on July 11, 1855 of the parents Haldor Sjurson Skjervheim and his wife Jorun Sjursdatter neé Fliserand. Along with two brothers and a sister. Benney (Colbein), Knut and Martha, she came to America in 1878. She married Nils Johnson and up to now lived in Westport ca. 7 miles from Madison. She died at a hospital in Madison on May 2 and after a brief funeral services at her home in Madison and at Sun Prairie Lutheran Church she was laid to rest in Sun Prairie Lutheran Cemetery. Beside her husband, Nils Johnson, she is survived by seven children including four daughters Mrs. "W. Moon, Ridgeway, WI, Mrs. F. Kensmon, Mrs. William Sørenson and Mrs. A. Foss all in Madison and three sons, John, in Augusta, WI; Edward, Rockford, IL and Alexander, Madison, WI.

—Benney Sherven, whose Voss name was Colbein Haldorson Skjervheim was born at Skjervheim January 26, 1860 and left Voss April 27, 1878, sailing across the ocean on the D.S. Montana arriving at Stoughton May 24; he soon found work with Berge H. Hæve at Liberty Prairie. He worked for farmers for several years until his marriage. In 1885, he entered matrimony with Martha Larsdatter Bruheim from Hafslo, Sogn. They then rented land and farmed this until 1908 when he bought a farm in Cottage Grove Township, Dane Co. This he worked until 1915 When he sold the farm and moved to Madison, where they have since lived and owned a home at 1732 Helena St.. in addition to his wife, he leaves six children: Henry L, Selma N. Josephine M. (Mrs. J. Herheim) Oscar A., Bert L. and Lilian E

—Knut Gulleikson Fadnes, Mobridge, ND, died May 3. He was born in Evanger February 28, 1847 a son of Gululeik Knutson Fadnes and his wife neé Kinnes, who brought their family to America in 1853 and settled in Leeds Township Columbia Co., WI.

aar hvervede han sig den 31te jan. 1865 til tjeneste i borgerkrigen og. stod i komp. F. 45de Wisconsin reg. Ved krigens slut blev han den 17de juli samme aar udmønstret. I 1871 blev han i Esterville, Ia. gift med Synva Brugjeld og var bosat i Emmet county, Ia. indtil han i 1895 drog til Cambel Co., N. Dak., og tog homestead. I 1917 flyttede han til byen Mobridge hvor han blev til sin død. Han efterlader sig hustru og 7 børn: Mrs. J. B. Olson og Mrs. George King, Topenish, Wash., Lars K. Fadnes, Walworth Co., Mrs. P. D. Peterson, Alhombra, Can., Helge Fadnes i Perkins Co., Christian Fadnes i Campbell og Mrs A. Olson, Mobridge. Fire børn er døde. Sørgegudstjeneste holdtes i Trinity Lutheran kirken. Bisættelse fandt sted paa Molbridge kirkegaard.

—Ivis Amundson, Verona, Wis., afgik ved døden mandag den 3die mai paa Augustana hospital i Chicago efter flere maaneders sygdom af et kræftsaar paa lungen. Han blev gravlagt paa Rosehill gravlund, Chicago, den 6te s. m.

Han var født i Chicago, Ill., den 18de juni 1883 og var søn af Arne Amundson Gjøsten og hustru Ingeborg Ivarsdtr. Norekval. Forældrene boede i mange aar i 195 N. Erie St., hvor de havde grocery handel, men solgte omkr. 1908 og boede nogle aar i Thorsby, Alabama, saa kjøbte de en farm ved Verona, Dane Co., Wis., og har i de sidste 15—16 Aar boet der. Ivis har hele tiden været med forældrene. Han var ugift. Forældrene og en søster Gertrude (Mrs. M. S. Davidson), Evanston, Ill., overlever ham.

—Mrs. Mary Watson, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., døde i sit hjem der den 24de mai efter lang tids sygdom i en alder af henimod 80 Aar. Hendes vossenavn var Marie Nilsdtr. Stalheim og var datter af Nils og Unne Stalheim. Hun var blandt pionererne i Dixon Co., Nebraska, hvortil han kom med mor og søskende Ole, Erik og Kari i 1859. Broderen Mons, som døde for et par aar siden, var tidligere bosat der, og de kom til ham. Senere boede hun i Clay county, S. D. Hun efterlader sig 2 sønner: Charles og Fred Watson samt 2 døtre: Lucie og Helen Watson alle i Sioux Falls. Hendes søskender er alle døde: men Erik og Kari (Mrs. Knut Weeks) har mange etterkommere.

—Mrs. Olina Brown, Blue Earth, Minn., enken efter den kjendte bankmand og politiker F. Brown (Brun), døde den 9de oktober 1925. Hun var vngste datter efter Lars Jordalen, som med familie kom til Amerika i 1848 og var den sidste gjenlevende af flere søskender.

—Endre Kjønnegaard, Clay county, S. Dak., er død 73 aar gammel.

At age 18 he volunteered on January 31, 1854 for service in the Civil War and was assigned to Company F., 45th Wisconsin Regiment. At the end of the war, he was demobilized on July 17, 1865. In 1871 in Esterville, IA he was married to Synva Brugjeld and settled in Emmet County, IA until he went to in 1895 Campbell Co., ND (SD?), and homesteaded. In 1917, he moved to town in Mobridge, where he lived the rest of his life. He leaves his wife and seven children: Mrs. J. B. Olson and Mrs. George King, Toppenish, Wash., Lars K. Fadnes, Walworth Co., Mrs. P. D. Peterson, Alhambra, Can., Helge Fadnes in Perkins Co., Christian Fadnes in Campbell and Mrs. A. Olson, Mobridge. Four children have died. Funeral services were held in Trinity Lutheran Church. Burial was at Molbridge Cemetery.

—Ivis Amundson, Verona, WI died on Monday, May 3 at Augustana Hospital in Chicago after several months' illness from a cancer of the lung. He was buried at Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago the 6th of the same month.

He was born in Chicago, IL on June 18, 1883 a son of Arne Amundson Gjøsten and his wife Ingeborg Ivarsdatter Norekval. His parents lived for many years at 195 North Erie Street, where they ran a grocery store, but sold out in 1908 and lived in Thorsby, Alabama, for several years, then bought a farm at Verona, Dane Co., Wis., and have lived there for the last 15-16 years. Ivis has been with his parents all the time. He was unmarried. The parents and a sister, Gertrude (Mrs. M. S. Davidson), Evanston, IL, survive him.

—Mrs. Mary Watson, Sioux Falls, SD, died at her home on may 24 after a long illness at an age of nearly 80 years. Her Voss name was Marie Nilsdatter Stalheim and she was a daughter of Nils and Unne Stalheim. She was among the pioneers in Dixon Co., Nebraska, to where she had come with her mother and siblings Ole, Erik and Kari in 1859. Her brother, Mons, who died a couple years ago, had settled there earlier, and they joined him. She lived later in Clay County, SD. She leaves two sons, Charles and Fred Watson as well as two daughters: Lucie and Helen Watson, all in Sioux Falls. Her siblings are all dead, but Erik and Kari (Mrs. Knut Weeks) have many descendants.

—Mrs. Olina Brown, Blue Earth, MN, the widow of the well-known banker and politician F. Brown (Brun), died October 9, 1925. She was the youngest daughter of Lars Jordalen, who brought his family to America in 1848 and was the last survivor of several siblings.

—Endre Kjønnegaard, Clay County, SD, is dead at age 73 years.

—Knut Olson er .død 60 aar, søn efter Colbein Olson Opheim (Vossestranden).

—Ole Ellingson Stolen (Haugsstølen) døde forleden vinter. Han var gift med Ragnhild Andersdtr. Raugstad og efterlader sig 2 sønner: Anders og Martin, som er i Clay county.

—Ole Hanson (Hamre) en bror af Hans I. Hanson, Vermilion, S. D., døde nylig. Han var ikke Vossing, men gift med en vossekvinde, Brytva B. Larson (Lunde) som var enke efter dommer Ole Bottolfson (Sivlesøen). Brytva er død tidligere. Ole Hanson og hun efterlader sig en datter gift med Christian Nelson (Stalheim).

—Halvor Johnson og hustru Kirsti, f. Gilderhus, som udvandrede fra Vossestranden i 1889 og bosatte sig ved Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, hvor de boede til sidstleden marts, døde ivaar, med omtrent en maaneds mellemrum, ved byen Tioga, N. Dak., hos sin datter, Mrs. J. Herfinsdahl. Kirsti døde den 30te april og Halvor omkr. 18de mai 72 aar gammel. Han blev begraven den 21de mai fra Tioga lutherske kirke, hvorfra ogsaa hun blev bisat. De var født og opvoksne paa Voss og var gifte der i 1879.

—Gudve Nelson, Chicago, Ill, enken efter John Nelson Opkvitne, afgik ved døden tirsdags morgen den 25de mai s. 1. i en alder af 99 aar og 4 maaneder. Begravelsen foregik den 29de med sørge-gudstjeneste i hjemmet og Immanuel Norsk Lutherske Kirke. Foruden Pastor Alvestad og Walstead af Madison talte Dr. L. W. Boe, hvis bedstefar var afdødes broder. Bisættelse fandt sted paa Olive gravlund.

Gudve Nelson var født paa gaarden Rekve, Voss, den 13de februar 1827, og var datter af David Erikson Rekve og hustru Kari Larsdr. f. Skiple. De var 5 søskende. Erik, den ældste blev paa farsgaarden; de andre, Lars, Guro, Johanna og Gudve kom til Amerika. Gudve forlod Bergen den 17de mai 1850 og landede i New York. Drog saa til Milwaukee, Wis., hvor broderen Lars, mødte hende med okseteam og tog hende til Deerfield. Efter et kort, ophold i Madison fulgte hun broderen til Chicago. Der blev hun i 1854 gift med John Nilson Opkvitne — en halvbroder af Knute Madson, den senere bekjendte Cook county sheriff. I 1857 drog hendes mand til Kansas og aaret efter drog ogsaa hun afsted. De var bosat ved en liden by, Summer, nogle mil fra Atchison, hvor John Nelson sammen med broderen Ole samt Thormod og Torsten Fletre byggede og drev et sagbrug i fællesskab.*) Hendes mand døde i Summer 1861 og hun drog aaret efter tilbage til Chicago, hvor hun siden har boet. Hun efterlader sig 2 børn: David W. Nelson og Lena Nelson samt sønnedatteren Mrs. H. Olson.

*) Se herom Vossingen no. l for 1922.

—Knut Olson is dead at 60 years, a son of Colbein Olson Opheim (Vossestranden).

—Ole Ellingson Stolen (Haugsstølen) died last winter. He was married to Ragnhild Andersdatter Raugstad and leaves two sons: Anders and Martin, who are in Clay County.

—Ole Hanson (Hamre) a brother of Hans I. Hanson, Vermilion, SD, died recently. He wasn't vossing but married to a Voss woman, Brytva B. Larson (Lunde), who was Judge Ole Bottolfson's (Sivlesøen) widow. Brytva had died earlier. She and Ole Hanson are survived by a daughter married to Christian Nelson (Stalheim).

—Halvor Johnson and his wife Kirsti, neé Gilderhus, who emigrated from Vossestranden in 1889 and settled at Pelican Rapids, Minnesota, where they lived until last March, died this spring with less than a month interval, at the town of Tioga, ND, at their daughter's, Mrs. J. Herfinsdahl. Kirsti died April 30 and Halvor about May 18, 72 years old. He was buried from the Tioga Lutheran Church, from which she also was buried. They had been born and grew up at Voss and were married in 1879.

—Gudve Nelson, Chicago, IL, the widow of John Nelson Opkvitne, died Tuesday morning, last March 25 at an age of 99 years and 4 months. The funeral took place on the 29th with services in the home and in Immanuel Norwegian Lutheran Church. In addition to Pastors Alvestad and Walstead of Madison Dr. L. W. Boe preached, whose grandfather was the deceased's brother. Burial was at Olive Cemetery.

Gudve Nelson was born on the Rekve farm, Voss, February 13, 1827, a daughter of David Erikson Rekve and his wife Kari Larsdatter neé Skiple. There were five siblings. Erik, the oldest, stayed on the family farm, the others, Lars, Guro, Johanna and Gudve went to America. Gudve left Bergen on May 17, 1850 and landed in New York. She then went to Milwaukee, WI, where her brother Lars, met her with an ox team and took her to Deerfield. After a short period in Madison, she accompanied her brother to Chicago. There she married John Nilson Opkvitne — a half-brother of Knute Madson, the later famous Cook county sheriff. In 1857, her husband went to Kansas and a year later she went there too. They lived in a little town, Summer, a few miles from Atchison, where John Nelson in company with his brother Ole as well as Thormod and Torsten Fletre jointly built and operated a sawmill.*) her husband died in Summer in 1861 and the next year she went back to Chicago, where she has lived ever since. She leaves two children: David W. Nelson and Lena Nelson as well as granddaughter (son's daughter) Mrs. H. Olson.

*) See about this in Vossingen No. 1 for 1922.

—Ole L. Uthus, velkjendt forretningsmand i Chicago afgik pludselig ved døden i Clinton, Wis., omkr. 26de juni og stedtes til graven paa Mt. Olive gravlund den 28de efter sørgegudstjeneste i Wicker Park Lutheran kirken.

Han var født paa Voss den 26de juli 1863 og var søn af Lars Torkelson Uthus og hustru Torbjør Klasdr. Gjernes. Faderen var førstedags fra Aal i Hallingdal, men kom tidlig til Voss og var gift der 2 gange. Ole var af andet ægteskab. I 1866 kjøbte faderen gaarden Selje, Vossestranden og Ole vokste op og var konfirmeret paa Vossestranden. I 1882 udvandrede han til Amerika. Var første vinter paa skogarbeide i Wisconsin, saa bosatte han sig i Chirago og var 7 aar i Wright D. Lanters melkeforretning; drev saa egen melkeforretning i 5 aar, hvorpaa han begyndte i commissions-forretning og arbeide for forskjellige firmaer til i 1900, da han begyndte egen forretning, som blev anseelig. Han var gift med Kari Nilsdr. Bidne, som døde forrige aar. Han overleves af 4 søskende: Charles (Klas) og Guro Uthus, Mrs. Ingeborg Bidne og Mrs. Anna Williams. Plere halvsøskende boede i Norge.

—Pastor John Hellestvedt døde den 9de mai s. 1. Han var født i Vikør, Hardanger og var ikke netop Vossing; men han gjennemgik lærerskolen paa Voss og blev her i Amerika gift i 1878 med Marie O. Sætre af vosseslægt. Han var ogsaa en tid medlem af Vosselaget.

—William Nelson, den velkjendte advokat og townembedsmand i Deerfield, Wis., og forhen-værende formand for Vosselaget, afgik ved døden i et hospital i Madison den 3die juli i en alder af 73½ aar. Dødsaarsagen var kræft. Han syntes at være frisk til i midten af mai maaned, da en stærkt tiltagende afkræftelse begyndte. En operation blev prøvet, men intet kunde gjøres til forbedring. Begravelsen foregik den 7de med sørgegudstjeneste i hjemmet og i Deerfield Norsk Lutherske kirke under meget stor deltagelse. Pastor D. Borge forrettede og holdt en gribende og vakker tale om afdøde. Bisættelse fandt sted paa Hauges gravlund, hvor afdødes forældre ogsaa hviler.

William Nelson var født i townet LaGrange, Walworth Co., Wisconsin, den 26de december 1852 og var søn af Nils Olson Grotland og hustru Ingeborg Haldorsdr. Kvilekval. Han var døbt i den gamle logkirke paa Skoponong og var en af 3 gjenlevende, som var døbte i denne, da menigheden feirede sit 75 aars jubilæum. Om vaaren 1853 flyttede han med forældrene til townet Deerfield, Dane Co., og der forblev han siden omtrent hele sit liv.

Han giennemgik almueskolen i Deerfield og saa Marshall academy og Wisconsin Universitet. I 1879 fik han sagførerbevilling og har siden praktiseret lovkyndighed. Med undtagelse af 6 maander, han var

—Ole L. Uthus, well-known businessman in Chicago died suddenly in Clinton, WI, about June 26 and was buried at Mt. Olive Cemetery the 28th after a funeral at Wicker Park Lutheran Church.

He was born at Voss July 26, 1863 and was a son of Lars Torkelson Uthus and his wife Torbjør Klasdatter Gjernes. His father was originally from Hallingdal, but moved to Voss early and was married two times there. Ole was from the second marriage. In 1866, the father bought the Selje farm in the Vossestrand and Ole grew up there. He emigrated to America in 1882. He spent the first winter working in the woods in Wisconsin then settled in Chicago and was with Wright D. Lanter's dairy, then ran his own dairy for five years, whereupon he began with commission business and worked for various firms until 1900 when he started his own business, which was substantial. He was married to Kari Nilsdatter Bidne, who died last year. He is survived by four siblings: Charles (Klas) and Guro Uthus, Mrs. Ingeborg Bidne and Mrs. Anna Williams. Several half-brothers and sisters live in Norway.

—Pastor John Hellestvedt died last May 9. he was born at Vikør, Hardanger and wasn't exactly Vossing; but had attended teacher's college at Voss and in America married Marie O. Sætre of Voss origin in 1878. He also was in the Vosselag at one time.

—William Nelson, the well-known attorney and village official in Deerfield, WI, and former president of the Vosselag, died in a Madison hospital July 3 at an age of 73 1/2 years. The cause of death was cancer. He seemed healthy until the middle of May when a rapidly advancing cancer manifested. An operation was done but nothing could bring about improvement. The funeral was the 7th with services in the home and in Deerfield Lutheran Church with great attendance. Pastor D. Borge officiated and made a gripping and beautiful talk about the deceased. Burial was at the Hauge Cemetery where his parents also rest.

William Nelson was born at the town of LaGrange, Walworth Co., Wisconsin, December 26, 1852 and was a son of Nils Olson Grotland and his wife Ingeborg Haldorsdatter Kvilekval. He was baptized in an old log church at Skoponong and was one of the still living that had been baptized there when the congregation celebrated their 75th anniversary. In the spring of 1853, the parents with him moved to the town of Deerfield, Dane County, and he has spent his entire life there.

He went to common school in Deerfield and then to Marshall Academy and the University of Wisconsin. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and has since practiced law. With the exception of six months, while he was in Alexandria, MN at his half-

i Alexandria, Minn., hos halvbroderen, senator Knute Nelson, har han hele tiden boet i landsbyen Deerfield, som i den tid har voxet sig frem fra begyndelsen af. Mr. Nelson var meget benyttet i offentlig tjeneste. Han var townclerk, supervisor, fredsdommer og byclerk i flere aar. I 1915 var han en termin i Wisconsin legislatur. I foreningslivet har han været sekretær og formand for den norske pioneerforening. I 4 aar var han formand af Vosselaget; var saa en af stifterne af loge "Grotland", Sønner af Norge og dens formand. Logen har navn efter hans faders fødested paa Voss.

Den 21de september 1873 indgik han i ægteskab med Martha Sofia Gustavson, som overlever ham. De feirede sit guldbryllup i 1923. Foruden hende overleves han af 2 sønner: Henry N. O. og Iver W. — begge farmere ved Deerfield, desuden af 4 børnebørn: Wm. Nelson, Jr. Alvin Nelson, Knute Nelson og Mrs. C. Soberg. samt af en broder Henry Nelson, Whitewater, Wis. og Ida Nelson, af Alexandria det eneste gjenlevende barn efter halvbroderen, senator Knute Nelson.

Foruden alle familiens medlemmer, naboer og venner fra Koskonong, var der mange fra Madison, Whitewater og andre steder tilstede ved begravelsen.

— Anna Gordee, hvis vossenavn var Anna Fenne døde den 9de juli i sit hjem i Jordan township La Fayette Co., Wis., i en alder af 70 aar.

Anna Fenne var født i townet Wiota, La Fayette Co., Wis., den 23de marts 1855 og var datter af Ivar Larson Fenne og hustru Brita Nilsdr. f. Fenne, som kom til Amerika i 1845 og var bosat i Wiota til sin død. Hun blev den 8de januar 1878 gift med Bennett Gordee i Jordan township og har siden boet der. Hendes mand døde den 1ste marts 1900. Hun efterlader sig 2 døtre: Mrs. Emma Wallbaum, Woodford og Mrs. Mabel Figi, Monroe, Wis. samt 3 sønner : Alfred i Jordan, Selmer i Argyle, Wis. og W. J. Gordee, Freeport, Ill. samt 2 brødre Nels Fenne, Woodford, Wis., Julius Fenne, Denver, Colo., og en søster Mrs. Bertha Punswick, Argyle, Wis.

Begravelsen foregik fra Den Norsk Lutherske Kirke i Jordan den 12te. Pastor W. O. Wilhelmsen forrettede. Bisættelse paa dea norske gravplads nord for Brownstown.

— Ole J. Harvey, Jr., Poynette, Wis., afgik ved døden den 22de februar s. 1. Han var født i Hamden township, Columbia County, Wis. den 24de august 1859 og var søn af Jacob Olson Horveia og hustru Brita f. Rørge. Han gjennemgik almueskolen i Leeds og to terminer paa høiskolen i Columbus, saa et halvt aar paa Normalskolen i Whitewater, Wis., tog et kursus paa the Milwaukee Spencerian Business College; blev derpaa kontorist hos advokat M. P. Gerdee i Madison og gjorde samtidig endel skrivearbeide for Philip Spooner, Sr., Senator Spooner's

brother's, Senator Knute Nelson, he has always lived in the village of Deerfield, which in that time has grown from its beginnings. Mr. Nelson has greatly been involved in public offices. He was town clerk, supervisor, Justice-of-the-Peace and village clerk for many years. In 1915, he was in the Wisconsin Legislature for one term. In association life, he has been secretary and president of the Norwegian Pioneer Association. For four years, he was president of the Vosselag; he was one of the founders of the "Grotland" Lodge of the Sons of Norway, of which he was president. The lodge is named for his father's birthplace at Voss.

On September 21, 1873, he entered matrimony with Martha Sofia Gustavson, who survives him. They celebrated their golden anniversary in 1923. Besides her he is survived by two sons: Henry N. O. and Iver W. — both farmers at Deerfield, likewise four grandchildren: Wm. Nelson, Jr. Alvin Nelson, Knute Nelson and Mrs. C. Soberg as well a brother Henry Nelson, Whitewater, Wis. and Ida Nelson, of Alexandria, MN The only surviving child of his half-brother, Senator Knute Nelson.

In addition to all the family members, neighbors and friends from Koshkonong, there were many from Madison, Whitewater and elsewhere, at the funeral.

—Anna Gordee, whose Voss name was Anna Fenne, died July 9 at her home in Jordan Township La Fayette Co., WI, at an age of 70 years.

Anna Fenne was born at Wiota, La Fayette Co., WI, March 23, 1855 and was a daughter of Ivar Larson Fenne and his wife Brita Nilsdatter neé Fenne, who came to America in 1845 and settled in Wiota area from then on. On January 8, 1878, she married Bennett Gordee in Jordan Township and lived there. Her husband died March 1, 1900. she leaves two daughters: Mrs. Emma Wallbaum, Woodford and Mrs. Mabel Figi, Monroe, WI and 3 sons: Alfred in Jordan, Selmer in Argyle, WI and W. J. Gordee, Freeport, IL and 2 brothers Nels Fenne, Woodford, WI, Julius Fenne, Denver, CO, and a sister Mrs. Bertha Punswick, Argyle, WI.

The funeral was at the Norwegian Lutheran Church in Jordan the 12th. Pastor W. O. Wilhelmsen officiated. Burial was at the Norwegian Cemetery north of Brownstown.

—Ole J. Harvey, Jr., Poynette, Wis., died last February 22. He was born in Hamden Township, Columbia County, WI August 24, 1859 a son of Jacob Olson Horvei and his wife Brita f. Rørge. He attended common school in Leeds and two terms at the high school in Columbus, the a half year at the Normal School in Whitewater, WI, took a course at the Milwaukee Spencerian Business College; then became an office worker for attorney M. P. Gerdee in Madison and simultaneously did tran-

far. Et halvt aars tid var han med Jerdee i St. Croux Falls, Wis. Maatte saa overtage farsfarmen i Leeds township og har siden boet der. Foruden hjemmefarmen eiede han en 200 acres farm i Clarke County, Wis. Farmene leiede han dog ud. Han tog megen interesse i townets anliggender. I flere aar var han fredsdommer (justice of the Peace) og var townets lignings-mand (assessor) i mange aar og var ofte townets delegat. Han var ogsaa direktør i Rio state Bank. Han hørte til Spring Prairie Norsk Lutherske Kirke. Tre søstre overlever ham. Hans broder Ole Harvey, Sr., døde 1924. (Se Vossingen no. 4 pag. 21 —1924).

—Betsey Gavle, f. Førde, Pleasant township, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, døde den 9de juli s. 1. og stedtes til graven fra Big Canoe Kirke den 11te s. m. under meget stor deltagelse. Hun var født den 14de december 1879 af forældrene Ole P. og Britha Førde, blev gift med Nils Gavle den 13de juni 1900. Hendes mand og fire børn: Edgar, Belma, Myrtle, Norris overlever hende samt seks brødre: John, Henry, Herman, Olaf, Andrew og Peter, desuden to søstre: Julia (Mrs. Ed Spilde) og Anna (Mrs. Henry Spilde).

PAA VOSS.

Vangens bygningsrepræsentantskab satte i december ifjor navn paa 32 gader og pladse paa Vangen. Herredsstyret havde i april sagen til behandling og gjorde nogle forandringer i repræsentantskabets forslag. Hermed har Vangens Gader sine navne ialfald foreløbigt. Hovedgaden blir som før, Vangsgata, Utraai med Hardangavegen i øst og Evemgavegen i vest som fortsættelser. Strandavegen gaar fra Utraai som før; Vinjarvegen gaar fra Strandavegen over Baabroen til Tvildermoen; Ringheimsvegen fra Kronstad med sving mod Lekve og saa over Lundhaugen til bygrænsen; Rognsbakken som før, men gangvei; Leikvinsvegen fra Vangsgata ret op til Lekve. Guldfjordungsvegen fra Leikvinsvegen til grænsen ved Finne: Ullestadvegen fra Kappelansgaarden til øvre Ullestad; Sivlesvegen fra Ullestadvegen til Ringheim og Lundarvegen. Den sidste gaar over Lundhaugen til Lundarosen. Lundhaugen og Strenjarhaugen er korte gader ved disse hauge; Sverresvegen fra Vinjarvegen tvers over Stranda- og Lundarvegen; Rognslivegen fra Rognfossen til Ringheimsvegen, Vikarvegen fra Hardingavegen langs elvens østside mod Jernes; Bordalsvegen fra Udstillingspladsen opover Haugemoen, Odd Gjellesgata skraat fra Bordalsvegen mod elven, Vossavegen langs elven til Bergslitræet; Bergslivegen fra kirkens hovedindgang over til Prestegaardsmoen langs stranden af vandet: Magnus Lagabøters gata paralelt med Utraai over gamlepladsen fra Holbergs almenningen til Vosso; Hellig Olavs Vang og Olavsgata ved Stenkrossen;

scription for Philip Spooner, Sr., Senator Spooner's father. For a half year, he was with Jerdee in St. Croix Falls, WI. Then he had to assume the family farm in Leeds Township and has lived there since. In addition to the home farm, he owned 200 acres in Clarke County, WI. This farm he rented out. He took a lot of interest in the business of the town. For several years he was Justice-of-the-Peace and was the assessor for many years and often the town's delegate. He was a director of Rio state Bank. Three sisters survive him. His brother Ole Harvey, Sr., died in 1924. (See Vossingen No. 4, page 21 — 1924).

—Betsey Gavle, neé Førde, Pleasant Township, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, died last July 9 and was buried from Big Canoe Church the 11th of the same month with large attendance. She was born December 14, 1879 of the parents Ole P. and Britha Førde, married Nils Gavle June 13, 1900. her husband and four children; : Edgar, Belma, Myrtle and Norris, survive her as well as six brothers: John, Henry, Herman, Olaf, Andrew and Peter, as well as two sisters: Julia (Mrs. Ed Spilde) and Anna (Mrs. Henry Spilde).

AT VOSS.

Vangen's Building Commission in December gave names to 32 streets and places at Vangen. The town council dealt with the matter in April and made some changes in the commission's proposals. Provisionally Vangen's streets, in any case, will named this. The main street is unchanged, Vangsgata, Utraai with Hardangavegen in the east and Evemgavegen in the west are continued. Strandavegen goes from Utraai as before; Vinjarvegen goes from Strandavegen over Baabroen to Tvildermoen. Ringheimsvegen from Kronstad with turns to Lekve and then over Lundhaugen to the city limits; Rognsbakken as before, but a pedestrian walk; Leikvinsvegen from Vangsgata right up to Lekve. Guldfjordungsvegen from Leikvinsvegen to the border of Finne: Ullestadvegen from Kappelansgaarden to øvre Ullestad; Sivlesvegen from Ullestadvegen to Ringheim and Lundarvegen. The last goes over Lundhaugen to Lundarosen. Lundhaugen and Strenjarhaugen are short roads at these hills; Sverresvegen from Vinjarvegen across Stranda- and Lundarvegen; Rognslivegen from Rognfossen to Ringheimsvegen, Vikarvegen from Hardingavegen along the east bank of the river toward Jernes; Bordalsvegen from Udstillingspladsen up over Haugemoen, Odd Gjellesgata diagonally from Bordalsvegen toward the river, Vossavegen along the river to Bergslitræet; Bergslivegen from the church's main entrance over to Prestegaardsmoen along the shore pf the lake: Magnus Lagabøter's street parallel with Utraai over the old square from Holberg's Commons to Vosso; St. Olav's marketplace and Olavsgata at Stenkrossen; Torggata

Torggata fra Rognsbakken skraat over til Holdepladsen eller Hestavangen, som det skal kaldes; Milzowgata fra Vangsgata østenfor kirken mod Prestgardsmoen; Kronstadgata op til jernbanelinjen fra Vossagata; Lekvemoen er gaden fra Strandavegen nær Skarvet til .Prestegaardsmoen; Holbergspladsen som før.

—L. Kindem, som paa saa mange maader har gjort sig bekjendt paa Voss, fyldte 70 aar den 2den januar s. 1. og blev gjenstand for usædvanlig hyldest. Der var almen flagning paa Vangen. En deputation af Voss formandskab med ordfører Haga i spidsen drog til hans hjem, hvor ordføreren holdt en vakker tale og takkede Kindem for, hvad han havde gjort for bygden. Om Kvelden samledes slegt og venner til fest i hans hjem. Flere digte til hans ære fremsagdes og en masse lykønskningstelegrammer indløb.

var født den 27de januar 1856 og en søn efter den kjendte skolemand og kirkesanger Olav Larson Kindem. Om vinteren 1871—72 gik han paa Voss høiere almue- og lærerskole til han i februar begyndte i bogtrykkerlære hos Nils Bakketun og trykte "Vossingen" medens faderen eiede denne. I 1874 bestyrede han, efter opfordring af Livius Smitt, trykkeriet for det da begyndte blad "Nordre Bergenhus Amtstidende" paa Florø. Om vaaren 1875 reiste han til Amerika og var der i 3 aar; var første aar typograf og dels farmarbeider. Saa var han i jernvarehandel hos brødrene Tillerson (sønner af Ole Rong) i Chicago. Efter hjemkomsten i 1878 arbeidede han paa farsgaarden, Bryn, et par aar og begyndte saa i forretning paa Vangen — i 1884 paa egen regning. Siden har han været med i en mængde gjøremaal af forskjelligt slags i bygden. Ved siden af sin handelsforretning var han blandt andet med i 1889 at danne Voss Sagbrugsinteressentskab (ved Palmefossen) ; i 1892 kjøbte han sammen med 7 andre Rongsfossen og dannede Voss Industrielle Aktieselskab, gjorde begyndelsen til Vossevangens elektricitetsverk; var med at danne selskabet Voss Skiferbrud og Voss Vexel Landmandsbank. Han var med i herredsstyret fra 1890 til 1907 ; var en tid ordfører og viceordfører; flere gange valgmand; har været lagrettemand, ligningsmand, overformynder; organist i kirken 8 aar; tilsynsmand med flere statsinstitutioner og kommunale sager, bestyrelsesmedlem af mange selskaber ofte formand, takstmand og meget andet.

I 1917 tog han op arbeidet med indkjøb af husene paa Mølster og fik dannet Voss Folkemuseum hvis formand og kasserer han er. Han er ogsaa formand i Sogelaget og er den drivende mand i at faa ud Voss Bygdebog. Forleden vinter udkom hans bog "Lasnaætti paa Voss med greiner af Galtung- og Rustungætti."

—Anfin Lødve, en anden af Voss fortjenstfulde mænd, var 75 aar den 11te februar. Det er paa jordbrugets omraade Lødve helst har sat sine mærker.

from Rognsbakken diagonally across to Holdepladsen or Hestavangen, as it is called; Miltzowgata from Vangsgata east of the church toward Prestegårdsmoen; Kronstadgata up to the railroad from Vossagata; Lekvemoen is the street from Strandavegen near Skarvet to Prestegårdsmoen; Holbergspladsen remains as before.

—L. Kindem, who has made himself known in many ways at Voss, became 70 years last January 2 an occasion for special tribute. There was general flag display at Vangen. A deputation of the Voss City Council led by Mayor Haga went to his home, where the mayor made a beautiful speech and thanked Kindem for all he done for the area. In the evening, relatives and friends gathered in his home. Several poems in his honor were presented and a mass of gratulatory telegrams arrived.

Lars Kindem was born on January 27, 1856 and is a son of the famous teacher and precentor Olav Larson Kindem. In the winter of 1871-72 he attended Voss common and teacher school until in February he started learning printing with Nils Bakketun and printed "Vossingen", which his father owned. In 1874, he managed, at the request of Livius Smitt, printing for the brand new paper "Nordre Bergenhus Amtstidende" at Florø. In the spring of 1875, he left for America and stayed three years; first years as a typographer and part-time farm laborer. Then he worked in a hardware store for the Tillerson brothers (sons of Ole Rong) in Chicago. After his return home, he worked for his father on the Bryn farm for a couple years and then started a business at Vangen — in 1884 by his reckoning. Since then, he has been in a number of pursuits of various kinds in the area. In addition to his store, among other things, he was along in starting the Voss Sawmill interests (at Palmefossen); in 1892 he and seven others, bought Rongsfossen and founded the Voss Industrial Corporation, which was the beginning of Vossevangen's electrical plant; was along starting the Voss Slate Quarry and Voss Farmer's and Exchange Bank; for a time he has been mayor and vice mayor; several times an elector; has been a juryman, assessor, inspector, an organist in church for 8 years; supervisor of several federal institutions and community matters, director of many companies, often chairmen, appraiser and much else.

In 1917, he started work with the purchase of the buildings at Mølster and founded the Voss Folkemuseum whose president and treasurer he is. He is also president of the historical society and is the motivation in publishing the Voss bygdebook. Last winter his book "Losnaætti paa Voss med greiner af Galtung- og Rustungætti" ("Losna family at Voss with branches of the Galtung and Rustung Families"), was published.

—Anfin Lødve, another of Voss' meritorious men, was 75 years February 11. It is in the area of agriculture,

I 1870 aarene tog han imod farsgaarden; begyndte udvidet dyrkning af frugt og havebrug. Satte i 1889 igang planteskole og har leveret ud en mængde planter af forskjelligt slags. Han har faaet mange premier og medaljer for sit arbeide. I mange aar var han formand for Voss Sogneselskab og jordstyret. At der blev 7 nye jordbrug paa Istadmyrene, skyldes for en stor del ham. Han har ogsaa været medlem af Voss herredstyre i flere terminer; formand i Brandforsikringsselskabet og med i forstanderskabet af Voss Sparebank.

Den 13de juni feirede han og hustru Guro, datter efter stor-tingsmand G. Seim, Dukstad, sit guldbryllup. De har flere nærbe-slægtede i Amerika.

—Vossestrandens herredsstyre har gjort sig mere end almindeligt hemærket over hele landet ved at nægte hotellerne retten til salg af øl til reisende. Som følge af denne nægtelse har Stalheims hotel gaaet paa "strike" og lukket dørene. Der har været en svær agitation i den anledning; men herredsstyret har ikke ladet sig rokke. Det er da ogsaa al ære værdt, at det ikke gaar de personlige interessers tjeneste. Det er dem, som mener, at hoteleierne har gjort sig selv en daarlig tjeneste med at stænge. Turisterne havde nok kommet der, om der ikke var øl. Et blad skriver, at "man maa komme bort fra den vildfarelse at det er det norske øl, som trækker turister til landet."

Ordfører N. Mugaas kan iaar feire sit 50 aars jubilæum som lærer og 25 aars som ordfører. For 25de gang møder han iaar paa fylkestinget. Han blev lærer i Fana i 1876. Fra 1880 til '90 var han lærer paa Vossestranden. I 1891 blev han lærer i hjemmeherredet, Evanger. I 1904 kirkesanger. I herredstyret har han været i 31 aar, som er den længste tjenestetid nogen af ordførerne i Hordaland har. Et aar var han fylkestingets formand, og har flere aar været viceformand. Tidligere har han været formand i fylkets veikomite og skal være den som har bedst greie paa fylkets veistel.

—Handelsm. B. Rougen er en anden fortjenstfuld vasværing, som har jubilæumsaar. Han var den 3die marts 75 aar. Han begyndte ung som handelsmand paa Vangen. Siden betjent i Evanger forbrugsforening, da den blev stiftet. Snart begyndte han dog paa egen regning med trælasthandel paa Evanger; siden en filial paa Bulken. Sønnerne driver disse nu. Han har ogsaa været med i herredsstyret, skolestyret, takstmand for brandvæsenet, kasserer i Evanger Sparebank og andre ting.

—Første dagene i marts var der et usædvanligt regn med stor flom paa Voss. Isen i elvene blev brudt op, og den dæmmed vandet ved Grotlandsbroen, saa det gik baade over Postveien og veien til Grotland. Det tog flere dage før det seg bort saameget at veiene

that he has left his mark. In the 1870's, he took over his family farm and extended the raising of fruit and garden produce. He started a nursery in 1889 and has presented plants of various kinds. He has won many blue ribbons and medals for his work. For many years he was the president of Voss Agronomy Society and the Board of Agriculture. He was greatly instrumental in developing seven new bruks at Istad marshes. He has also been a member of the Voss Town Board for several terms; president of the fire insurance board and on the board of Voss Savings Bank.

He and his wife, Guro, daughter of parliament member G. Seim, Dukstad, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary June 13. They have several near relatives in America.

—Vossestrand's Town Board has made itself noticed, more than usual, over the entire country by denying hotels the right to sell beer to travelers. As a result of this, Stalheim Hotel has "gone on strike" and closed its doors. There has been quite a reaction to this occurrence; but the town board hasn't budged. It is also to their credit that this doesn't involve personal interests. There are those that say that the hotel owners have done themselves a disservice by closing. The tourists would have come anyway, if there weren't any beer. One paper wrote, "people are of the crazy idea that it is Norwegian beer that attracts tourists to this country".

Mayor N. Mugaas can celebrate his 50 year anniversary as a teacher and 25 years as mayor. He is meeting with the county board for th 25th time this year. He became a teacher at Fana in 1876. from 1880 to '90 he was a teacher at the Vossestrand. In 1891 he started teaching in his hometown, Evanger. In 1904 a precentor. He has been on the town board for 31 years, which is the longest service anyone in Hordaland has ever had. One year he was the chairman of the county board and he has been vice-chair several years. Earlier, he was chairman of the county road committee and is supposed to have the best knowledge of the roads in the county.

—Storekeeper. B. Rougen is another meritorious vossing who has an anniversary. On March 3 this year he is 75 years. He has been with the Evanger Consumer Association since its inception. He soon began his own business of lumber supply for Evanger, with an affiliate at Bulken. His sons operate this now. He has also been on the town board, the school board, appraiser for the fire department, treasurer in the Evanger Savings Bank and other things.

—The first days in March have been unusually rainy with a big flood at Voss. The ice in the rivers broke up and dammed the water at Grotland's Bridge so it went over the Post road and the road to Grotland. It took several days before it receded enough

kunde ryddes. Paa Høiland maatte Sjur Gjøsten rømme husene og han fik saaidt bjerge kreaturerne, da vandet gik langt op paa dørene i "smalfloren". Man maatte tage smalen op gjennem et hul i gulvet. Isen bøiede ogsaa et af brokarene til den nye bro over "Vosso". Ellers var der ingen særegen skade gjort.

—Mørkedalens Ungdomslag tænker paa at bygge sig eget hus. I flere aar har det samlet paa midler dertil. Laget begyndte i 1904 som et læselag. I 1913 besluttedes at danne et byggefond. I 1920 fik det navnet Myrkdalens Ungdomslag og regler vedtagne. Den 25de april sammenkaldtes et folkemøde for at drøfte byggeplanen og søge almen støtte.

—Borstrandens Ungdomslag indviede sit nye hus med fest 2den pinsedag. Stedets kaldes Borgatun. I 1921 blev det først besluttet at bygge huset og en komite valgt til at fremme sagen. Voss Sparebank ydede et laan paa 7000 kroner. Ved arbeide og kontante bidrag var indkommet lidt over 8,000 kroner. Ordfører M. Haga holdt indvielsestalen.

—Skuespiller Lars Tvinde skal isommer til Tyskland og Italien. Han har faaet et par legat-stipendier ialt 5000 kr. at reise med.

—Torsten Øvsthus, Erik og Bryngel Skjeldal har været over til England og bygget to huse i selveste storbyen London. Arbeidet blev gjort for bygmestrene Een og Fransen i Oslo.

—Sogneprest J. Rongved paa Vossestranden holdt afskedsprædiken paa Opheim den 4de marts og paa Drangsvold ugen før. Gaver til en værdi af 950 kroner blev givet de afholdte prestefolk af menigheden.

—Der har paa Voss været en tidlig og lovende vaar — passende varmt, liden nedbør og bar bakke fra midten af april. Det tegner sig da til et godt aar for jordbrugeren, skriver bankkas. L. Skutle.

For forretningsfolk og arbeidere tegner derimod aaret noksaa daarligt. Der er nedgang i priserne for de fleste varer, hvilket for-aarsager tab paa lagerbeholdningerne og tildels træg omsætning. Folk venter paa, at priserne skal komme endda længere ned. For arbeiderne er her lidet at gjøre. Arbeidsløshed og modløshed er desværre en ikke ganske ukjendt forteelse.

—Paa sportens omraade noteres, at det Vestlandske Skistevne holdtes paa Voss i midten af februar med stor tilslutning og heldigt veir. Hoprendet i Sonvesbakken. Olav Finne, Lars Møn og Nils Saue fik første præmier — George Eggereide fik damepokalen. Det viser sig at Vossingerne helst drar af med prisen.

—Søndag den 21de februar var der kapkjøring paa Vangsisen. Der var fint veir og god is. Mange folk var samlet, og mange travere deltog. Første og tredje bedste var Bergens travere — an-

so that could be cleared. At Høiland, Sjur Gjøsten had to evacuate the buildings and he barely saved the animals when the water went far up on the doors in the sheepcote. They had to get the sheep up through an opening in the floor. The ice bent one of the supports of the new bridge over "Vosso". Otherwise, no serious damage was done.

—Mørkedalen's Youth League is planning to build their own building. For several years they have gathered money for it. The club started in 1904 as a reading club. In 1913, they decided to start a building fund. In 1920, they took the name Mørkedalen's Youth League and adopted by-laws. On April 25, they convened a public meeting to draft building plans and seek general support.

—Borstrand Youth League inaugurated their new building with a party on the second day of Pentecost. The place will be called Borgatun. It was first decided to build the building in 1921 and a committee was elected to proceed with the matter. Voss Sparebank provided a loan of 7000 crowns. With work and cash contributions 8000 crowns were accumulated. Mayor M. Haga made the inaugural speech.

—Actor Lars Tvinde shall go to Germany and Italy this summer. He was awarded a couple of stipendiums totaling 5000 crowns in order to travel.

—Torsten Øvsthus, Erik and Bryngel Skjeldal have been to England to build two buildings actually in London. The work was done by the Een and Fransen Builders in Oslo.

—Parish Minister J. Rongved at Vossestranden made his resignation sermon at Opheim on March 4 and at Draugsvold the week before. Gifts of a value of 950 crowns were given to the popular minister by the congregation.

—It has been an early and promising spring at Voss — reasonably warm, little rain and bare slopes from the middle of April. It indicates a good year for the farmers, writes bank cashier L. Skutle.

For business people and workers the indications, contradictorily, are rather poor. There has been a decrease in prices for most goods, which causes loss of stock and somewhat listless conditions. People are expecting the prices to go lower. There is little to be done for the workers. Joblessness and apathy are, unfortunately, a not completely unknown consequence.

—In sports it is noted that The West Country Ski Meet were held at Voss in the middle of February with great participation and fortunate weather. The ski-jumping will be on Sonvesbakken. Olav Finne, Lars Møn and Nils Saue took first places. — George Eggereide won women's competition. Evidently the Vossings won most of the prizes.

—On Sunday, February 21, there was racing on the ice on Lake Vang. It was fine weather and good ice. Many people attended and many trotters participated. The first and third places were taken by

den bedste var "Lydia", tilhørende Torsten Kyte, som vandt prisen i Vestlandsløbet, men blev no. 2 i æresløbet.

— Paa Opheimisen, Vossestranden, var der kapkjøring 21de marts og havde fint veir og fin is. Knut Gjernes for "Blaaman", Ivar Bidne for "Wilson", Olav Sundve for "Mor Aase". Torstein Kyte for "Lydia" tog 1ste premier i de forskjellige klasser af travere.

— Statens aarlige kreaturudstilling holdtes paa Voss den 14de og 15de mai. Der var god søgning og en masse dyr fik præmier. Statskonsulenten fortalte, at der paa Voss omkring 1886 havdes hest af det gamle vosseslaget, som var et svært godt fæslag. Siden var der indkommet mere af telemarkracen, som det har taget tid at faa udviklet. Først nu slipper man at angre paa byttet. Ja, saadan gaar det, naar man giver slip paa, hvad man har, før man ved. hvad man faar igjen.

— I aaret 1925 var der i Vangens herred 37 giftermaal; fødte 112 guttebørn og 87 piger; døde er 40 mænd og 54 kvinder. Overskudsbefolkning 105 personer.

— Ordførere i de 3 herredsstyrer paa Voss er nu Mads Anfinson Haga i Vangens, Nels Mugaas i Evanger og Sjur Erikson Bygd paa Vossestranden.

"SKANDINAVEN" 60 AAR.

Bladet "Skandinaven" feirede den 2den mai sidstleden sin 60 aarige tilværelse og var gjenstand for megen vel berettiget hyldning.

"Skandinaven" er det ældste nu existerende blad paa norsk i Amerika. Den blev, som bekjendt, grundlagt paa ovennævnte dato i 1866 af Knut Anderson Sande, der antog navnet John Anderson, og Ivar Larsen Bøe (Lawson). Det var et foretagende af Vossinger. Fra 1875 eiedes den af Anderson alene og nu af dennes sønner Lewis og John Anderson. Dens redaktør nu er John Benson, som rigtignok ikke er Vossing. I 60 aar har da "Skandinaven" bragt det norsklæsende publikum beretninger om folk og forholde. Om betydningen deraf skal vi kun sige som digteren, at den er større end mange vil tro.

VOSSINGER I VERDENSKRIGEN.

Sersjant Lewis Knutson, Milwaukee, Wis., hvis vossenavn var Lars Knutson Veleslien, er en af dem, som fik se krigen i fuld udstrækning fra først til sidst. Han var født paa Voss af forældrene Knut Jacobson Istad og hustru Ranvei Larsdr. Rong, der

trotters from Bergen — in second place was "Lydia", belonging to Torsten Kyte, who won the West Country Race, but got second in the honorary race.

—On the ice at Lake Opheim, there was harness racing on March 21 and there was nice weather and nice ice. Knut Gjernes with "Blaaman", Ivar Bidne with "Wilson", Olav Sundve with "Mor Aase". Torstein Kyte with "Lydia" took first prizes in the respective classes of trotters.

—The National Annual Animal Exposition was held at Voss on May 14 and 15. There was good attendance and many animals won prizes. The state advisor told how there were horses of the old Voss breed in 1886 that were excellent horses. There has been inbreeding of Telemark strain since, which has taken time to develop. Just now people are regretting the exchange. Yes, he said, so goes it, when people lose what they have before they know what they get in return.

—in the year 1925, there were 37 weddings in Vangen's township; 112 boy babies and 87 girls; 40 men died and 54 women. The increase in population is 105 people,

—The mayors in the three townships at Voss are presently Mads Anfinson Haga in Vangen, Nels Mugaas in Evanger and Sjur Erikson Bygd at Vossestranden.

"SKANDINAVEN" 60 YEARS.

On last May 2, the newspaper "Skandinaven" celebrated its 60 year anniversary and it was an occasion for justifiable acclamation.

"Skandinaven" is the oldest existing newspaper in Norwegian in America. it was, as noted, founded on the above mentioned date in 1866 by Knut Anderson Sande, who assumed the name John Anderson, and Ivar Larsen Bøe (Lawson). It was an undertaking by Vossings. From 1875 it was owned solely by Anderson and now by his sons, Lewis and John Anderson. Its editor now is John Benson,, who is really a Vossing. For 60 years, the "Skandinaven" has brought the Norwegian reading public information about people and circumstances. Of the importance of it, we can only say like the poet, it is bigger than many would believe.

VOSSINGS IN THE WORLD WAR.

Sergeant Lewis Knutson, Milwaukee, WI, whose Voss name was Lars Knutson Veleslien, was one of them who saw the war completely from beginning to end. He was born at Voss to the parents Knut Jacobson Istad and his wife Ranvei Larsdatter Rong, who

var bosat paa pladsen Veleslien, hvor faderen døde i 1899 efterladende kone og 6 børn. Lars kom til Amerika i 1906 medfølgende skibet Caronia. I 1916 meldte han sig til krigstjeneste i Wisconsin og blev med i 1ste Wisconsin Infantery. Først var han til øvelse i Camp Douglas, Wis.; blev forfremmet til sergeant; var saa med til Texas i Camp Wilson, Sanantone og Waco; blev overflyttet fra 1ste Wisc. Inf. til Com. F. 127de Inf. var saa i Camp McArthur; reiste til Frankrig den 18de febr. og blev med i de haarde kampe ved Bordeaux, Ladezae, Angeros, Alsas, Chateau Thierry og Juvegney med flere steder. I slaget ved Juvegney blev han haardt saaret den 13de juli og var siden paa hospitaler. Den 8de januar 1919 kom han tilbage til Newport News, drog saa til Camp Grant, hvor hau blev afmønstret den 12te febr. 1919. Hans hørsel og høire skulder blev beskadiget i krigen. Hørselen har han faat igjen, men skulderen blir ikke rigtig god igjen. Han har siden afmønstringen arbeidet ved en kostefabrik i Milwaukee.

— Arthur Fadnes født i Deerfield. Wis., 1898 søn af Andrew H. Fadnes og hustru Torbjør Henriksdtr. Mugaas, Madison, udkaldtes til krigstjeneste og stod i komp. G. i Madison; var en tid i New York; sendtes i 1918 over til England; var der 14 maaneder ved Winchester; kom tilbage i febr. 1919; er nu assuranceagent.

— Harriet Fadnes, Arthurs bror, født i Leeds township 1891; indkaldt i juli 1918; var først i Lewis Institut saa i Camp Taylor, Kentucky i replacement depot for artileriet; kom hjem i december efter 5 maaneders tjeneste, er nu shipping clerk paa et lager i Madison.

GULDBRYLLUP.

John G. Peterson (Hosaas) og hustru Britha Nilsdr. f. Fadnes, Madison, Wis., feirede sit guldbryllup tirsdag den 15de juni paa sit gamle hjemsted ved Keyser, Spring Prærie. Over 200 venner og slegtninger kom sammen om eftermiddagen som et slags overraskelseslag for at ære dem ved anledningen. En ceremoni for dagen og et program med taler, sang og musik var blandt dagens foreteelser. Wm. Bourke, en slegtning, spillede først en violinsolo, saa var det en sang af en kvartet, hvorpaa pastor S. C. Ylvisaker udførte vielsesceremonien, efterfulgt af kvartetsang af presterne C. J. Naesset og O. J. H. Preus med fruer og solosang af Alice Anderson.

Efterat bryllupsmad var serveret, var der om kvelden taler af pastor Preus, der ogsaa var ordstyrer, pastor Naesset, advokat E. N. Nelson, prof. E. C. Meland og K. Henderson. En gave overraktes det ærede par.

lived on a bruk at Veleslien, where the father died in 1899 leaving his wife and 6 children. Lars came to America in 1905 aboard the ship Caronia. In 1916, he enlisted for war duty in Wisconsin with the 1st Wisconsin Infantry. He was sent for training at Camp Douglas, WI; was promoted to sergeant; then went to Texas at Camp Wilson, San Antonio and Waco; was transferred from the 1st Wisconsin Infantry to Company F, 127th Infantry in Camp McArthur; then went to France on February 18 and was in the tough battles at Bordeaux, La dezae, Angeros, Alsace, Chateau-Thierry and Juvegney with several others. In the battle at Juvegney, he was badly wounded July 13 and subsequently was in hospitals. He came back to Newport News on January 8, 1919, went to Camp Grant, where he was discharged February 12, 1919. His hearing and right shoulder were damaged in the war. The hearing improved but the shoulder is not right. Since his demobilization, he has worked in a brush factory in Milwaukee.

— Arthur Fadnes born in Deerfield. WI, 1898 a son of Andrew H. Fadnes and wife Torbjør Henriksdatter Mugaas, Madison, was drafted into the army and served with Company G in Madison; was in New York a while; was sent to England in 1918; was there 14 months at Winchester; came back in February 1919; now is an insurance agent.

— Harriet Fadnes, Arthur's brother, was born in Leeds Township in 1891; was drafted in July 1918; was first in Lewis Institute then at Camp Taylor, Kentucky in the replacement depot for the artillery; came home after serving five months and is now a shipping clerk at a warehouse in Madison.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

John G. Peterson (Hosaas) and wife Britha Nilsdatter neé Fadnes, Madison, WI, celebrated their golden anniversary Tuesday June 15 at the old homestead at Keyser, Spring Prairie. More than 200 friends and relatives gathered in the afternoon as a sort of surprise party to honor them on the occasion. A ceremony for the day and a program with speeches, songs and music were among the day's phenomena. Wm. Bourke, a relative, first played the violin, then there was a song by a quartet, whereupon Pastor S. C. Ylvisaker conducted the wedding ceremony, followed by a quartet song by Pastors C. J. Naeseth and O. J. H. Preus with wives and a solo song by Alice Anderson.

After the wedding meal had been served, in the evening there were talks by Pastor Preus, who also was the moderator, Pastor Næseth, Attorney E. N. Nelson, Prof. E. C. Meland and K. Henderson. A present was extended to the honored couple.

Mr. Peterson takkede for den ære, der var vist dem og fortalte om et og andet samstemmigt træk med hans bryllup 50 aar før. Sluttelig sang Spring Prærie sangkor "Brudefærden i Hardanger".

Tilstede var flere, som ogsaa var med i originalbrylluppet, som brudens 3 søskende: Mrs. B. Burnson, Erik og George Fadnes af Spring Prærie, samt Thom Savee, Whitewater, Wis., med flere. Mr. Peterson er 72 aar gammel og hans hustru 71. De er begge fødte paa Spring Prærie af forældre komne fra Voss. Han er søn efter Godskalk Pederson Hosaas og hun datter efter Nils Knutson Fadnes. De har havt 8 børn af hvilke 7 lever, og var tilstede ved guldbrylluppet. Sønnen Wilbert driver den gamle farm, medens de selv bor i Madison.

Peterson har været meget benyttet i forskjellige anliggender i sin omkreds. I sit town paa Spring Prairie var han townets poli-timand, fredsdommer, townkasserer, supervisor, skoleklerk; desuden sin kirkemenigheds kasserer og trustee. I 4, aar var han formand for det lokale Vosselag for Madison og omegn.

* * *

Ivar Skutle og hustru, nu i Minneapolis, før i Taylor, Wis., feirede for en tid siden sin 40 aars bryllupsdag. Tredive venner tilbragte en hyggelig aften i deres hjem.

Skutle er søn efter Anders Skutle, en af de første nybyggere ved Taylor, Wis.

— Anders A. Kindem, vosselagets viceformand, feirede den 25. april sin 34te fødselsdag og i den anledning samledes endel venner paa hans kontor for at bringe ham sin lykønskning. Der var flere fremstaaende bygdelaersvenner med af de lokale bygdelag i Tvillingbyerne hvoriblandt Eilev O. Bakke, direktør i fællesraadet. En vakker gave overraktes hr. Kindem for anledningen.

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LIDT OM VOSSINGER I FERTILE, MINN.

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Den by, hvori Vossingerne uden tvil nu gjør sig mest bemærket, er Fertile, Minnesota. Ialfald fremgaar dette af "The Fertile Journal" for 8de juli s. 1. Countyudstillingen paagik der i byen netop da, saa deres aktivitet kunde omtales, og vi noterer følgende derom:

Odd Eide (vosselagets kasserer) er president af The Polk County Agricultural Fair Association. Mandag den 5te juli var der ved udstillingen et patriotisk program med tale af Dr. Oscar L. Olson af Luther College, Decorah, Ia., og sang af Minnesotas Singers Association. Odd Eide præsiderede.

Arne Eide deltog i en "Lincoln Pageant", en af de største og interessanteste opvisninger ved udstillingen. Han repræsenterede Abraham Lincoln i

Mr. Peterson thanked for the honor that had been shown them and told about one or another anecdotes at his wedding 50 years before. In closing, the Spring Prairie choir sang "Brudefærden i Hardanger".

In attendance were several, who had been present at the original wedding, such as the bride's three siblings: Mrs. B. Burnson, Erik and George Fadnes of Spring Prairie, as well as Thom Savee, Whitewater, WI. Mr. Peterson is 72 years old and his wife 71. They were each born at Spring Prairie of parents who had come from Voss. He is a son of Godskalk Pederson Hosaas and she a daughter of Nils Knutson Fadnes. They have had 8 children of whom 7 are alive and were present at the golden wedding. Their son Wilbert operates the family farm while they themselves live in Madison.

Peterson has been often used in various positions in his area. In his town of Spring Prairie he has been the town constable, Justice-of-the-Peace, town treasurer, supervisor, school clerk in addition to the church congregation's treasurer and trustee. For four years he has been president of the local Madison Vosselag.

* * *

Ivar Skutle and wife, now in Minneapolis, previously in Taylor, WI celebrated their 40 year anniversary a while ago. Thirty friends spent a pleasant evening in their home.

Skutle is a son of Anders Skutle, one of the first pioneers at Taylor, WI.

— Anders A. Kindem, Vosselag's vice-president celebrated his 34th birthday on April 25 and a number of friends met at his office for the occasion in order to wish him well. There were several prominent friends of the bygdelags from the local bygdelag in the Twin Cities including Eilev O. Bakke, director of the Fællesraad. A handsome gift was presented to Mr. Kindem on the occasion.

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A LITTLE ABOUT VOSSINGS IN FERTILE, MN.

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The town where the Vossings have had the greatest impact is, without doubt, Fertile. Minnesota. Anyway, we interpret this from "The Fertile Journal" for last July 8. the County Fair was taking place in town just then, so their activities were discussed and we received the following concerning them.

Odd Eide (Vosselag's treasurer) is president of The Polk County Agricultural Fair Association. On Monday, July 5, there was a patriotic program at the fair with speeches by Dr. Oscar L. Olson of Luther College, Decorah, IA and songs by the Minnesota Singers Association. Odd Eide presided.

Arne Eide took a part in the "Lincoln Pageant", one of the biggest and most interesting attractions of the fair. He represented Abraham Lincoln in the history

det historiske optog med særlig dygtighed.

Lars J. Fosse var superintendent af fjerkræafdelingen ved udstillingen.

Ed Mossefin bestyrede kapkjøringen, som fulgtes med megen interesse.

Duckstads shetlandspony vandt første pris ved løbet baade lørdag og mandag.

Der var ogsaa kapløb af gutter. Arne Bide vandt første pris lørdag og anden pris mandag.

Lars Fosse, post adjutant ved "The Legion", holdt flagget mens "roll call" læstes.

B. Løhn og hustru fra Bejon var i Fertile 4de juli.

Mrs. Nils Duckstad og døtre fra Grand Forks besøgte Brown Duckstad omkring 1ste juli.

Mrs. S. Stenerson, Crookston, besøgte broderen Ed Mossefin under udstillingen. Miss M. Tharaldsæt hans niece var der ogsaa.

Nils Vossenden kjørte til Crookston den 6te juli. Odd Eide og han er direktører af the First State Bank af Fertile og attesterede den dag bankens financielle stilling.

Lars H. Duckstad, en af direktørerne af the Farmers State Bank attesterede denne banks financielle stilling den 7de juli.

Mrs. Eddy Bolstad skulde være værtinde for kvindeforeningen den 11te juli.

Med alle disse vossenavne i et numer af Fertiles-bladet vil man forstaa at Vossingerne rører paa sig der i byen.

K. R.

TIL DECORAH, IOWA.

Vosselagets aarsstevne skal iaar holdes i Decorah, Iowa, fredag den 20de og lørdag den 21de august. Luther College grunden og Kapellet er sikret som mødested og der arbeides nu med at faa ordnet med banket og det bedst mulige program. Antagelig blir banketten lørdags kvelden. Derom senere.

Det vil bli særdeles interessant at kunne møde i Decorah — det intellektuelle centrum i Winneshiek County, og hvad norskdommen angaar, i langt videre omkreds. De fleste ved, at Luther College og Decorah-Posten har sit sæde der, men Vossingernes historie i egnen gaar længere tilbage end deres, og lidt vil vi nævne derom.

Da de første Vossinger satte sin fod paa Decorahs grund, var der kun en enslig hytte béboet af en franskmand, som satte folk over elven i en canoe. I 1851 kjørte Anders Nelson Lee, om hvem der sees mere paa et andet sted, over elven ved Decorah. Der flød da ud af vognboxen en sæk havre og en frakke, er det fortalt. Det maatte da være et tidens tegn paa,

procession with particular ability.

Lars J. Fosse was superintendent of the poultry division of the fair.

Ed Mossefin managed the harness racing that was followed with great interest.

Dukstad's Shetland pony won first place in the races both Saturday and Monday.

There was also racing for boys. Arne Bide won first place Saturday and second on Monday.

Lars Fosse, post adjutant with "The Legion", held the flag while the "roll call" was read.

B. Løhn and wife from Bejon were in Fertile for the 4th of July.

Mrs. Nils Duckstad and daughters from Grand Forks visited Brown Duckstad about the 1st of July.

Mrs. S. Stenerson, Crookston, visited her brother Ed Mossefin during the fair. Miss M. Tharaldsæt, his niece was there also.

Nils Vossenden drove to Crookston the 6th of July. Odd Eide and he are directors of the First State Bank of Fertile and certified that day the bank's financial position..

Lars H. Duckstad, one of the directors of the Farmers State Bank certified its banks financial report on July 7th.

Mrs. Eddy Bolstad served the Ladies Aid July 11.

With all these Vossing names in one issue of the Fertile newspaper, it is easy to understand that they are active in town.

K. R.

TO DECORAH, IOWA.

The Vosselag's annual meeting will be in Decorah, Iowa, on Friday and Saturday, August 20-21. Luther College campus and chapel are reserved as meeting places and the banquet and an excellent program are being arranged. The banquet will most likely be Saturday night. More later.

It will be especially interesting to meet in Decorah — the intellectual center of Winneshiek County, and as far as Norwegianism is concerned, a much larger area. Most of you know that Luther College and the Decorah-Posten are headquartered there, but the Vossings history in the region goes a lot farther back than theirs and a little will now be mentioned about it.

When the first Vossings set foot on Decorah's soil, it was only inhabited by a Frenchman, who ferried people across the river with his canoe. In 1851, Anders Nelson Lee, drove across the river at Decorah. It is said that a bag of oats and a jacket floated out of his wagon box. It must have been a sign

at der vilde der vanke velstand i overflod. Om det var dette tegn eller et andet Vossingerne lagde mærke til faar være usagt, men nok er det, at der i countyet blev et af de største vossesettlementer i Amerika. Det er 75 aar siden Anders Lee kjørte over der, og med ham var Ole Magneson Sætre, en af countyets første norske bebyggere, og en fremragende mand. Vi er da i et mindeaar og kan feire begivenheden.

I Decorah har Vossingerne havt flere fremragende repræsentanter lige fra først af. Det er sagt, at det skyldes Per Ben (Sampson), at countysædet blev i Decorah. I alle parader og tilstelninger i de dage var S. O. Vike bannerføreren. De største bannerførere var dog professorerne Knut E. Berge og Lars S. Reqve — ikke at tale om sheriffer, og county-kasserere og andre. Der er aa nok af minder at feire i selve byen, saa vi maa haabe, at alle Vossinger, som kan, vil møde frem den 20de og 21de august.

———

TIL VOSSEPIONEERENS GULDBRYLLUP.

———

Af K. R.

I pionerens dage,
da oksespænd for plogen gik;
og kubberull at drage
det ogsaa lære fik.
  Da naar skog,
  som forslog,
  hvor man drog,
vinket til nybyggertog.

Da hist og her en hytte
i skogens rydning dukket frem
og viste loggens nytte
til bygning af ens hjem.
  For ens fod
  stump og rod
  gjerne stod,
hvor man gik paa veien god.

Naar prærievinden suste
og hvirvlet sneen op til dans,
der frost i stuen snuste
og ildnet sind og sans.
  Du og jei,
  lun vor vei,
  tror vel ei,
hvad man da fik taale, nei.

of the times, that it would welcome prosperity in abundance. If it was this sign or another noticed by a vossing will have to go without saying; enough is this, the county became the biggest vossing settlement in America. It is 75 years since Anders Lee drove across there and with him was Ole Magneson Sætre, one of the county's first Norwegian colonists and an outstanding man. We will have an anniversary and can celebrate the occasion.

In Decorah, the vossings have had prominent people from the very beginning. It is said that it is because of Per Ben (Sampson), that the county seat is Decorah. In all the parades and festive gatherings in those days S. O. Vike would always carry a banner. The biggest banner wavers were the professors Knut E. Berge and Lars S. Reque — not to mention the sheriff, county treasurer and others. There are enough memories to celebrate in the town itself, so we hope that all the Vossings who are able will meet on August 20 and 21.

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TO THE GOLDEN WEDDING OF A VOSS PIONEER.

———

By K. R.

In pioneer days,
When ox teams pulled the plows;
And pulled kubberullers
And they also learned
  That the woods
  Suggested.
  Where one traveled
Invited the wagon trains.

Here and there arose a cabin,
Appearing in the forest clearing
And showed the use of logs
For building of one's home.
  For one's feet
  Stubs and roots
  Liked to be
Where one walked the road well.

When the prairie wind shrieked;
The whirling snow danced up,
The frost sniffed in the house
And the fire cinders and sense
  You and I,
  Cozy our way,
  Don't believe
What one can stand, no.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

En vaardag da det hændte,
at der en gut til verden kom,
og efter jul en jente
det samme spurgtes om.
  Disse to
  nær fik bo
  vokste fro.
Snart de mødtes, kan du tro.

En anden vaardag lumret
med blomsterduft og fuglesang.
De tvende da ei slumret;
thi bryllupsklokken klang.
  Pestens gny
  steg mod sky
  vakte ry,
høitidsfuldt i kirkens ly.

Det femti aar er siden,
og dagen feires nu paany.
Forandret blit er tiden
udover bygd og by.
  Du og jei
  kjører ei
  paa vor vei
kubberull med okser, nei.

Vi ønsker nu tillykke
det hæderspar, her tales om.
Maa lykkens guld dem smykke
i deres alderdom.
  Fuldt og rigt
  blir da sligt,
  som et digt,
rentud sagt, vidunderligt. —

———————

Bryngel O. Berge, som før har boet i Chicago, har fra 31te dec. holdt sig i Yuma, Arizona, hvor han liker sig udmærket godt, skriver han og ønsker at flere Vossinger vil komme der. Klimatet er behageligt og gode tider er der baade paa land og paa arbeide ellers. En lang skrivelse fra ham vil sees paa et andet sted i skriftet.

It happened one spring day
A boy came into the world,
And after Christmas, a girl
The same asked about.
  These two
  Lived close
  Grew happily.
Soon they meet, believe you

Another spring day was stifling
With flower smell and birdsong.
The two are then together,
When wedding bells ring.
  Any doubts,
  Rose to the clouds
  Awoke renown,
Wedding in the church's protection.

That was fifty years ago
And the day is celebrated anew.
The times have changed
Over country and town.
  You and I
  Drive not
  On our way
Kubberulle with oxen, no.

We wish you now good fortune
The honored couple we're talking of
May gilded fortune adorn you
In your old age.
Full and rich
It becomes so,
Like a poem,
Rightly said, amazing. —

———————

Bryngel O. Berge, who has lived in Chicago has been in Yuma, Arizona since December 31, where he is very happy, he writes, and he wishes several more Vossings would come there. The climate is comfortable and good times are there both in the country and also in the work. A long letter from him can be found elsewhere in this publication.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

NORSK 4de JULIFEST PAA JEFFERSON PRÆRIE 1858.

Vossedigteren Sjur Monson Bakketun kom til Amerika om vaaren 1858. Frihedsprincippet havde ligget ham i blodet, og den første 4de juli han bivaanede her, maatte da gjøre sit indtryk paa ham. Han skrev til sin ven Endre Nilsen Tesdal i Chicago den 26de juli følgende om denne dags hændelser:

"Da vi den 5te juli holdt en fest for den 4de, — frihedsdagen for Amerika,— glædede det mig at se, med hvilken interesse og agtelse de herværende norske ogsaa havde for friheden og de store mænd, som grundlagde samme paa den amerikanske jordbund. — Dagen var klar, og solen skinnede varmt. Den plads vi holdt til paa var festligt smykket med en lang salon sammenflettet af forskjellige sorter smaa træer, og en tribune foran samme, hvor flere smukke flag var plantede; og efterat vi havde marsjeret rundt med fanerne og givet hurra for friheden, fremtraadte Lars Olsen Grove, — en yngling paa 18 aar, og tolkede dagen med de renest levende farver, — hvorefter flere sange blev afsungne af det muntre selskab af begge kjøn, og deribland en sang af en gammel nordmand forfattet:

Mel: Hr. Sinklar drog over salten hav.

Navnkundig er det aar den dag,
da vore fædre kjæmped
Og rydnings-øksen gik islag,
saa voldsmænds mod blev dæmpet.

Trekløveren, — den gamle helt,
vil dem sit aag paanøie.
Da først han fik sin skjære bank,
fik støvet af sin trøie.

Da fremstod helten Washington
med sjeldne aandens kræfter.
Vor frihed er en helligdom
som ei maa gives efter.

Tidt som et lyn i fronten sprang,
han talte høit som torden;
og blodet flød, og fienden veg,
og frihed fik halve jorden.

Derfor vi samles her idag
for gjæve mænd at hædre.
Nu øksen giver eget slag
og plogen følger sin fure.

NORWEGIAN 4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT JEFFERSON PRAIRIE IN 1858.

The Voss poet Sjur Monson Bakketun came to America in the spring of 1858. he had the principle of liberty in his blood, and the first 4th of July he was present here must have had a big impression on him. On July 26, he wrote to his friend Endre Nilsen Tesdal in Chicago the following about the day's events.

"When we had a celebration on the 5th of July for the 4th of July, —. America's Independence Day — I was happy to see the interest and esteem with which the Norwegians present had for freedom and those great men who founded it on American soil. — The day was clear and the sun was shining warm. The place we held it was festively decorated with a long banner braided with various types of small trees and a platform in front of it where several pretty flags were placed; and after we had paraded around with banners and given a cheerful hurrah for independence, appeared Lars Olsen Grove, a youth of 18 years and gave an interpretation of the day in the purest living colors, — whereupon several songs were sung by the jovial crowd of both sexes, among them a song written by an old Norwegian:"

Melody: Mr., Sinclair sailed the salty sea.

Renowned is the year that day,
When our forefathers struggled
The clearing ax rang,
The enemy's courage was suppressed.

The fleur-de-lis — the old master,
Wanted to force his yoke
Then first he got his quick defeat,
And shook the dust from his clothes.

Then rose the hero Washington
With rare spiritual strength.
Our independence is a shrine
That must be bestowed.

As lightning to the front he sprang,
He spoke like thunder;
Blood was shed, and the enemy fled,
Half the world was free.

We gather here today
To honor those great men.
Now the ax makes its own sound
The plow follows its furrow.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Nu vokser hveden,
hvor der før stod urskov i tæt klynge;
og jevner vei for hver mands dør
opliver gamle, unge.

Glem heller ikke den store Gud,
som skabt har alt iorden, —
som gav de skjønne friheds bud
paa Sinai bjerg med torden.

Amerika du frie land.
Du brud for Syd og Norden.
Tak Gud som gav dig gjæve mand
og blomsterstrøet jorden.

S. M. B.

Som man ser saa fik Amerika snart en frihedssang af Sjur Bakketun. Lars O. Grove var dattersøn af den bekjendte hjemme-studerede doktor, Lars Halstenson Istad paa Voss.

Bakketun skrev ogsaa i sit brev til Tesdal lidt om sig selv og sin familie. Det er skrevet i Ogden, Rock Co., Wis., og lyder saa:

"Da jeg nu har opholdt mig saalænge hos disse gode venner her paa Jefferson Prairie, saa maa jeg give mine venner og velgjørere i Chicago underretning om, at jeg med hele min familie lever vel. De to første dage efter ankomsten var jeg paa veiarbeide, og siden har jeg været paa slaat. Nu er jeg i harvisten (kornskjæring) og lever som en sand amerikaner. Mine to døtre kom straks i tjeneste hos norske. De trives meget godt og angre ikke paa reisen, — samt have allerede ombyttet sin norske klædedragt med den amerikanske — Gud give hilsen og en redelig vandel. — Vær du samt alle vore venner i Chicago paad et flittigste hilsede fra Eders altid forbundne.

Sjur M. Bakketun med familie.

LOKALLAGENES AKTIVITETER.

Det lokale vosselag i Madison og omegn havde et stevne i Pumpkin Hollow, nogle mil fra Madison, søndag den 27de juni. En forsamling paa over 1000 personer fra forskjellige norske bygder var tilstede. Dagens talere var pastorerne O. J. H. Preus af De Forest, og S. Gunderson af Mt. Horeb (ikke Vossinger). Af speciel interesse var sang af Grieg Mandskor af Madison, som sang flere betydelige numere, hvoriblandt "Leif Erikson", "Vikingsønner",

Now the wheat grows, where
Virgin forest stood tight clusters;
And levels roads to each man's door,
Experience the old, the young.

Don't forget almighty God,
Who created all the earth, —
Who gave the good freedom commandments
On Sinai's mount, with thunder.

America, you free country.
You made for the South and the North.
Thank God who gave us these great men,
And spread flowers across the world.

S. M. B.

As one sees, America soon got a freedom song by Sjur Bakketun. Lars O. Grove was the grandson (daughter's son) of that well-known doctor at home, Lars Halstenson Istad at Voss.

Bakketun also wrote in his letter to Tesdal about himself and his family. It is written in Ogden, Rock Co., WI, and goes like this:

"Since I have stayed with my good friends on Jefferson Prairie so long, I must give my friends and the charitable ones in Chicago, a description that I and my family live well. The first two days after arrival, I did roadwork, since then I've worked with mowing. Now I'm in the harvest and live like a true American. My two daughters soon found jobs in service with Norwegians. They are doing well and don't regret the trip, —, and have already exchanged their Norwegian dress for American. — God give you greetings and a straightforward future. — the same to all our friends in Chicago and many greetings from your eternally indebted.

Sjur M. Bakketun and family.

ACTIVITIES OF THE LOCAL LAG.

The local Vosselag in Madison and surrounding area had a meeting in Pumpkin Hollow, some miles from Madison, Sunday, June 27. a gathering of over 1000 people from various Norwegian districts were present. The day's speakers were Pastors O. J. H. Preus of De Forest, and S. Gunderson of Mt. Horeb (non-Vossings). Of especial interest were songs by the Grieg Men's Chorus of Madison, who sang several meaningful numbers, including "Leif Erikson", "Vikingsønner",

"Naar fjordene blaaner" og andre. Ole S. Vinje var ordstyrer. Ole L. Vinje, John Herheim og Lars Kløve sørgede for forfriskninger.

* * *

Chicago Vosselag, som foreningen Voss nu heder, har dannet et bowling-team og deltager med de andre norske foreninger i denne sport. Sjur S. Vinje er nu formand.

———————

EIN GAMADLU BADNASONG PAO VOSS.

———

Da va eingong ein bondemann.
Han hadde seg ein næve kodn.
Dan saodde han ut i eit aokorhodn.
Aa bond'n ba so snilt,
da maatte ifre fao standa.

So kom dan purko Gjyldanfot
aa rota da goa kodne up,
so bonden ba so snilt,
da maatte ifre fao standa.

So kom dan grisen Gryntryne
aa beit dan purko Gjyldanfot,
so rota da goa kodne up,
so bonden ba so snilt,
da maatte ifre fao standa.

So kom dan ulvin Ump-umgump
aa aot dan grisen Gryntryne,
so beit dan purko Gjyldanfot
so rota da goa kodne up,
so bonden ba so snilt,
da maatte ifre fao standa.

So kom dan kjyri Kryplumhynt
aa stanga dan ulvin Ump-um-gump
so aot dan grisen Gryntryne
so beit dan purko Gjyldanfot
so rota da goa kodne up,
so bonden ba so snilt,
da maatte ifre fao standa.

So kom dan junkers pige
aa mjelka dan kjyri Kryplumhynt,
so stanga dan ulvin Ump-um-gump,
so aot dan grisen Gryntryne.

"Naar fjordene blaaner" and others. Ole S. Vinje was moderator. Ole L. Vinje, John Herheim and Lars Kløve provided the refreshments.

* * *

Chicago Vosselag, as the society Voss is now called, has started a bowling-team and competes with other Norwegians in this sport. Sjur S. Vinje is now president.

———————

AN OLD CRADLE SONG FROM VOSS.

———

Once upon a time there was a farmer.
Who had a handful of grain.
He sowed out a pailful in a field.
Then the farmer asked so nice,
You must stay clear from it.

Then came Gjyldanfot the boy
And messed up the good grain,
That the farmer had asked so nice,
You must stay clear from it.

Then came the pig Gryntryne
And bit that tyke Gjyldanfot,
Who messed up the good grain,
That the farmer had asked so nice,
You must stay clear from it.

Then came the wolf Ump-umgump
And ate the pig Gryntryne.
That bit that tyke Gjyldanfot,
Who messed up the good grain,
That the farmer had asked so nice,
You must stay clear from it.

Then came the cow Kryplumhynt
And butted that wolf Ump-umgump
That ate the pig Gryntryne.
That bit that tyke Gjyldanfot,
Who messed up the good grain,
That the farmer had asked so nice,
You must stay clear from it.

Then came the nobleman's daughter
To milk that cow Kryplumhynt
That butted that wolf Ump-umgump
That ate the pig Gryntryne.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

so beit dan purko Gjyldanfot
so rota da goa kodne up,
so bonden ba so snilt,
da maatte ifre fao standa.

So kom dan bjødn Lodntask
aa slo dan junkers pige
so mjelka dan kjyri Kryplumhynt,
so stanga dan ulvin Ump-um-gump,
so aot dan grisen Gryntryne
so beit dan purko Gjyldanfot
so rota da goa kodne up,
so bonden ba so snilt,
da maatte ifre fao standa.

So kom ho Gunhild Tjukumvask
aa jog dan bjødn Lodntask
so slo dan junkers pige,
so mjelka dan kjyri Kryplumhynt,
so stanga dan ulvin Ump-um-gump,
so aot dan grisen Gryntryne
so beit dan purko Gjyldanfot
so rota da goa kodne up,
so bonden ba so snilt,
da maatte ifre fao standa.

Vi har været saa heldige at faa fat paa denne sang i sin helhed. Dele af den har vistnok mange hørt som børn. Man bragte gjerne i versenes næst sidste linje at indsætte et guttenavn istedenfor ordet "snildt", saa det for eks. hed: "bonden ba han Knut, Nils, Per eller, hvad leiligheden krævede.

En datter af Lars P. Gjermo sang den for Professor E. B. Anderson engang, og han fik nedtegnet baade ordene og melodien.

———————

PER BOLSTAD AF VOSSESLÆGT.

———————

Violinisten Per Bolstad, som nu erobrer hjerterne i Amerika med sin musik, har sin begavelse fra Voss, som flere andre begavelser har. Hans bedstefar, Per Bolstad i Aalesund, var nemlig Vossing og spillemand af reneste vand, kommen fra Voss. Om hans far, som ogsaa heder Per, er født paa Voss, tør vi ikke sige; men han lærte vel at spille af sin far, og sønnen Per den unge, som de i Aalesund kalder Lille-Per, har nok lært baade af bedstefaren, Store-Per og faren, Mellem-Per, saa vossespillet og vosseblodet er da grundlaget.

Gamle Per Bolstad var med at stifte den første

That bit that tyke Gjyldanfot,
Who messed up the good grain,
That the farmer had asked so nice,
You must stay clear from it.

Then came the bear Lodntask
That struck the sergeants daughter
Who milked that cow Kryplumhynt
Who butted that wolf Ump-umgump
Who ate the pig Gryntryne,
That bit that tyke Gjyldanfot,
Who messed up the good grain,
That the farmer had asked so nice,
You must stay clear from it.

Then came Gunhild Tjukumvask
And chased that bear Lodntask,
Who hit the nobleman's daughter,
Who milked that cow Kryplumhynt,
Who butted that wolf Ump-umgump,
Who ate the pig Gryntryne,
That bit that tyke Gjyldanfot,
Who messed up the good grain,
That the farmer had asked so nice,
You must stay clear from it.

We have been fortunate to get this song in its entirety. Many have heard parts of it as children. People commonly inserted a boy's name instead of the word "nice", so for example, it went: "the farmer asked Knut, Nils, Per" or whomever the situation needed.

A daughter of Lars P. Gjermo sang it for Professor E. B. Anderson once, and he was able to note down both the words and melody.

———————

PER BOLSTAD OF A VOSS FAMILY.

———————

Violinist Per Bolstad, who is now conquering hearts in America with his music, is a talent from Voss, who has several other talents. His grandfather, Per Bolstad in Ålesund, namely a vossing and a violinist of the purest water, had come from Voss. Whether his father, who also is named Per, was born at Voss, we dare not say; but he learned to play from his father and the son Per the younger, whom the call Little-Per in Ålesund, has learned from his grandfather, Big-Per, and his father, Middle-Per, so the Voss playing and the Voss blood are fundamental

Old Per Bolstad helped found the first music society

musikforening i Aalesund. Senere var sønnen (Mellem-Per) med at reorganisere denne. Ellers har han været fogedfuldmægtig i Aalesund. Nu er han med sønnen her.

Der har forresten været flere Vossinger i Aalesund, som er velkjendte i byen. En slægtning af Per Bolstad er Knut Bolstad, som drev forretning der. Desuden Berge Gjeitle, som havde fedevare-handel, samt Styrk A. Gjermo (Vetle-Styrk) den bekjendte kjæmpekar; desuden en fra Ronve og en fra Mykkeltveit. Alle disse har efterkommere i forretninger i Aalesund.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Fanejunker Ivar J. Rivenæs (Sætre) døde den 26de dec. 1925 i en alder af 85 aar. Med ham mistede Voss en af sine mest fremragende mænd. Han gjennemgik underofficerskolen og steg i graderne til han blev fanejunker og underkvartermester. Ved siden af sin militærbestilling drev han farsgaarden, Sætre. I kommunale tillidshverv var han meget benyttet. Var i lang tid medlem af herredstyret, var vice-ordfører og imellem ordfører. Var medlem af skolestyret, forligelseskommissionen, overformynder, formand i styret af Voss Sparebank, formand i brandselskabet, medlem af tilsynsvæsenet af Bergensbanen og andre ombud. Ialt var han en meget duelig mand, agtet af alle. I 1895 fik han kongens fortjenstmedalje — en udmærkelse, som bare 2 i amtet tidligere havde faaet.

Hans hustru var datter af kirkesanger David Lemme (Kløve). Fire af deres sønner kom til Amerika: Jens, Einar og David i Glendive, Mont. De to første er døde. Bryngel er arkitekt i Miles City, Mont. Johannes er paa farsgaarden; Lars er ingeniør i Bergen. Det var ogsaa Anders, som er død. Ivar døde ung.

* * *

Andre dødsfald i Vangens sogn: Ole K. Skjeldal, 83; Brytva H. Vivaas, 76 ; Anna I. Helland, 81; Guri P. Lemme, f. Helleve, 88; Ragnhild Skjeldal, 88; Anna A. Himle; Mathias O. Hæve, 45; Knut O. Rokne, 59; Olina Gjerager, f. Hovlandshavn, 69. Nils K. Skjeldal ved ulykkestilfælde, 46; Martha L. Rogne, 88; Ivar N. Olde, 76: Ingeborg N. Lidsheim, f. Vete, 57; Eli A. Lofthus, f. Dudstad, 45 ; Nils M. Mala, 90; Helge Styve, Grimestad, 76; Inge-rid Haagenson, f. Lunde; Martha O. Mossefin, 18.

Vossestranden: Knut Draugsvold; Thorbjør A. Selje, f. Gjellen. 74; Anders Hirth, død i Kvinherred, 86; Erik L. Sivlesøen, 66 ; Sjur Slen, 75; Anna P. Haga, f. Høen, 91.

Evanger: Anders Flansaas, overkjørt af toget, 23; Anton J. Mvkkeltvedt; Ranvei Lillevik, 50; Sjur H. Bjørgo, 77; Ingeborg Horveid, f. Overland, 25; Olina S. Horveid, f. Bjørgo, 49; Brita S. Hyljaraas, 88.

in Ålesund. Later, his son (Middle-Per) reorganized it. Otherwise, he has been proxy bailiff in Ålesund. Now he is here with his son.

There have previously been several Vossings in Ålesund, who were well-known in town. A relative of Per Bolstad is Knut Bolstad, who runs a store there. Also, there is Berge Gjeitle, who has a food store and Styrk A. Gjermo (Vetle-Styrk), the well-known strong man; beside there is one from Ronve and one from Mykkeltveit. All these have descendants in business in Ålesund.

DEATHS AT VOSS.

Master Sergeant Ivar J. Rivenæs (Sætre) died December 26, 1925 at an age of 85 years. In him, Voss lost one of its most prominent men. He attended the non-commissioned officer's school and advanced in grade until he became Master Sergeant and under-quartermaster. Beside his military position, he operated the family farm, Sætre. He was very active in community affairs. For a long time he was a member of the town board, was the vice-mayor and interim mayor. He was a member of the school board, arbitration commission, guardian, chairman of the board of directors of the Voss Savings Bank, chairman of the Fire Commission, member of the inspection service of the Bergen Railway and other positions. In all, he was a very capable man, esteemed by everyone. In 1895, he was awarded the Royal Service Medal — a distinction that has been awarded in this county only twice before.

His wife was a daughter of the precentor David Lemme (Kløve). Four of their sons came to America: Jens, Einar and David in Glendive, Mont. The first two are deceased. Bryngel is an architect in Miles City, MT. Johannes is on the family farm; Lars is an engineer in Bergen. Anders was too, but is dead. Ivar died young.

* * *

Other deaths in Vangen Parish: Ole K. Skjeldal, 83; Brytva H. Vivaas, 76 ; Anna I. Helland, 81; Guri P. Lemme, neé Helleve, 88; Ragnhild Skjeldal, 88; Anna A. Himle; Mathias O. Hæve, 45; Knut O. Rokne, 59; Olina Gjerdager, neé Hovlandshavn, 69. Nils K. Skjeldal in an accident, 46; Martha L. Rogne, 88; Ivar N. Olde, 76: Ingeborg N. Lidsheim, neé Vete, 57; Eli A. Lofthus, neé Dudstad, 45; Nils M. Mala, 90; Helge Styve, Grimestad, 76; Ingerid Haagenson, neé Lunde; Martha O. Mossefin, 18.

Vossestranden: Knut Draugsvold; Thorbjør A. Selje, neé Gjellen. 74; Anders Hirth, died in Kvinherred, 86; Erik L. Sivlesøen, 66 ; Sjur Slen, 75; Anna P. Haga, neé Høen, 91.

Evanger: Anders Flansaas, driven over by train 23; Anton J. Mvkkeltvedt; Ranvei Lillevik, 50; Sjur H. Bjørgo, 77; Ingeborg Horveid, neé Overland, 25; Olina S. Horveid, neé Bjørgo, 49; Brita S. Hyljaraas, 88.

KNUTE NELSON
paa Voss i 1899.

Aa jamen er det moro væra vossagut lel,
naar ein møter ein voss so han Knute.
Me veit no, han er vann med eit grummare stell
hjaa al den storfant derute.
Men daa han i sumar kom heimat til os
—Hun rugge var han likavel regjale Voss
og takka fyr krotakling aa dravle.

Javel, so er han voss, men han er nokoslag til
—for han er det me alle sku væra.
Han er ein nordmann, so veit kva han vil,
og ein, so gjer sit fedreland æra.
Aa dertil er han jenki, aa han er det so høgt,
at ingjin gjer no færdi hans Knute so snøgt;
—Men enndaa so er Knute-guten nordmann.

Aa Noreg gav til andre so mangen ein gut,
so kom vel med derute i verdi.
Aa fekk han ikkje anna mesama han for ut,
—fekk han mans-to til niste paa færdi.
Aa la det være sant, at me fattige er,
so gjev me daa til andre langt meir end me fær,
Aa enndaa gror der mannsmakt i Noreg.

Per Sivle.

KNUTE NELSON
at Voss in 1899.

Yesiree, it's fun to be a Voss boy, after all
When you meet a vossing like Knute.
We know that he is used to grander stuff
Out there were with the big folk.
When he came home again to us this summer
—she big woman treated him Vossing
He thanked for thick flatbrød and cooked curds.

Yes, so he from Voss, but he is something more
—because he is as we all should be
He is a Norwegian, who knows what he wants
And one who gives his fatherland honor.
And also a Yankee, and he is so high,
No one makes a career like Knute's so fast;
—but still the Knute-boy is Norwegian.

Oh, Norway gave others many a lad,
Who did well out in the world.
He didn't get this as soon as soon as he left,
—got he man's portion for eating on the way.
Oh, it is true that we are poor,
We give more to others than we get,
Yet manhood still grows here in Norway.

Per Sivle.

FRA EN VOSSING I YUMA, ARIZONA.

Ved B. O. Berge.

Jeg har ofte tænkt siden jeg kom hertil den 31te december 1925, at jeg burde gjøre noget for at lade norskerne i almindelighed og Vossingerne i særdeleshed vide noget om forholdene i det sydlige Arizona — især i Yuma.

Det første, som vækker opmærksomhed, naar man kommer til Yuma om vinteren, er det herlige klimat. Jeg paastaar, at Yuma har det bedste vinterklimat, som findes nogen steds i alle De Forenede Stater. Det er varmere her end i Florida og California med mulig undtagelse af Needles og Imperialdalen, hvor der kanske paa enkelte tider er

FROM A VOSSING I YUMA, ARIZONA.

By B. O. Berge.

I have often thought since coming here on December 31, 1925, that I had better do something to let the Norwegians in general and the Vossings in particular know about the conditions in southern Arizona — especially in Yuma.

The first thing that grabs your attention when one comes to Yuma is the grand climate. I maintain that Yuma has the best winter climate that is found anywhere in the United States. It is warmer here than in Florida or California with the exception of possibly Needles and the Imperial Valley, where it is maybe occasionally just as warm

ligesaa varmt om dagen, men koldere om natten end i Yuma, idet frosten ofte kommer der, medens der paa steder omkring Yuma, som kaldes "mesa" ikke endnu har været nogen frost. Derfor kommer folk fra California hertil for at plante "grapefruits" da denslags meget ofte har været ødelagt af frost i California.

I januar og februar har temperaturen varieret om eftermiddagen fra 60 til 80 og 85 grader. I marts har det kommet til 90 gr. Fah. Her er intet nævneværdigt regn. Solen skinner til hver dag. Ja, saa sikker er man paa solens daglige skin, at et hotel her averterer et maaltid mad frit hver dag solen ikke skinner. Man behøver ingen overfrakke om vinteren. Mange sover paa den aabne altan (porch) hele vinteren. Nogen storm har her ikke været, siden jeg kom her, endskjønt der har været svære storme vest, nord og øst for Yuma. Ja, endog syd i gamle Mexico havde de en svær storm, men i Yuma ingen. Ikke engang vinterstorm har vi havt. De fleste dage kan man ikke se en sky saa stor som en haand paa himmelen.

Yuma er netop "booming". Mere bygninger har været opført her iaar end nogensinde før. Man har ogsaa under opførelse i Colo-rado-elven en stor dam, der skal stanse flommen og bevare vandet til sommeren, da det behøves. Dammen skal naa en høide af 560 fod, Der skal tillige bygges en eller flere elektriske kraftstationer til ca 1000,000 hestekræfter, hvilket antagelig skal være til brug for farmerne som maa pumpe vand til "irrigation" hvortil intet andet vand findes. Da brøndene er fra 134 til tusinder fod dybe, saa vil man forstaa, at dette er nødvendigt. Dette foretagende skal komme til at koste ca 100 millioner, siges der.

Jeg kom til Yuma og ventede at se en ørken ligesom i New Mexico og nordvestre Texas, men til min overraskelse har jeg fun-det, at man har forvandlet denne fordums ørken til et veritabelt paradis.

Her er 2 veie, 26 mil hver, af bedste sort asfalt, som fører gjennem det peneste irrigerede farmstrøg, som kan tænkes. Her kan man dyrke om vinteren turnips, cabbage, lettuce, peas, radishes og beets, samt strawberries, som kan plukkes i januar og februar, fortælles der.

Jeg synes, at sydstaterne er det forjættede land, og jeg haaber, at norske folk vil komme hertil og prøve sin lykke, da klimatet er saa nydeligt. Om sommeren er her noksaa varmt, men jeg tror at 115 grader her ikke er værre end 95 eller 100 i Chicago, og 120 i Yuma er omtrent som 105 i Minnesota, hvis saa er, vilde jeg heller bo i Yuma hele aaret.

Industri, fremgang og udvikling maa nu flyttes fra nordstater-ne til de uudviklede strøg i sydvest-staterne. Det vilde gjøre nor-skerne til et velstandsfolk her, hvis de kommer itide, hvad det

during the day, but colder at night than in Yuma, in that it often freezes there at night, while in places around Yuma, called "mesa" there hasn't yet been any frost. Therefore people come from California to here in order to plant "grapefruits" since they have often been damaged by frost in California.

In January and February the temperature has varied in the afternoons from 60 to 80 and 85 degrees. In March there has come 90 degrees F. Here there is insignificant rain. The sun shines every day. Yes, so certain are people of the sun's daily appearance that a hotel here advertises a free meal for each day the sun doesn't shine. One does not need an overcoat during the winter. Many sleep in the open on a veranda all winter. We haven't had any storms since I got here, even though there have been storms west, north and east of Yuma. Yes, even south in Old Mexico they had a big storm, but none in Yuma. We haven't had a winter storm either. Most days one can't see a cloud in the sky as big as a hand.

Yuma is "booming" just now. More buildings have been built this year than ever before. There is a big dam being considered for the Colorado River that will stop the water and save it for the summer when it is needed. The dam will be 560 feet high. In addition, several power plants will be built that will supply 1,000,000 horsepower, which probably will be used by farmers who must pump water for "irrigation" since no other water is available. As the wells are from 134 to thousands of feet deep, it is easy to understand that this is necessary. This undertaking will cost about 100 million, they say.

I came to Yuma expecting to see a desert, just like New Mexico or northwest Texas, but to my surprise the man has converted this previous desert into a veritable paradise.

Here there are two roads, 26 miles each, of the best asphalt that lead through the most beautiful irrigated farm area as one could imagine. Here the grow, in the winter, turnips, cabbage, lettuce, peas, radishes and beets, as well as strawberries, that can be picked in January and February, it is told

I think that the southern states are the forgotten land and we hope that Norwegians will come here and try their luck since the climate is terrific. During the summer, it is rather hot here, but I think that 115 degrees is no worse than 95 or 100 in Chicago, and 12o in Yuma is about the same as 105 in Minnesota, if that is true, I would rather live in Yuma the year round.

Industry, progress and development now must be moved from the northern states to the undeveloped area of the southwest states. It would make the Norwegians prosperous people if they come in time, which already the Irish have done.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

allerede har gjort irlænderne til. Mange ai disse bar allerede sikret sig de bedste stillinger; men her er endnu rum for norskerne.

Vaag op, Vossinger, kom til. Sydvesten, og du vil snart finde et land af melk og honning.

B. O. Berge.

INDBYDELSE.

Mindeamærke for vossekunstnerne Bergslierne og Odd Gjelle.

Tanken, om at reise et mindeamærke paa Voss for Knut, Brynjalv og Nils Bergslien har været sterkt paa tale i den senere tid. Under ordskiftet om dette er tanken fremkommen om at faa den begavede slegtningen deres, Odd Gjelle, med. Nu er det da meningen at gjennemføre disse tanker.

Voss sogelag har givet denne sag sin støtte og har til dette for-maal valgt underskrevne mænd med opdrag at samle bidrag og føre arbeidet frem til fuldførelse.

Tre medaljoner, nemlig af Knut, Brynjulv og Nils Bergslien er støbte i bronse af Oslo kunststøberi. Omkostningen med dette er betalt.

Det foreligger flere udkast til mindesmærke. Det skal, efter samraad med vossevangens regulerings-kommission, reises paa en aaben plads paa et af de mest centrale steder paa Vangen.

En anonym giver har stillet kr. 1000.00 til raadighed paa det vilkaar at monumentet blir reist til sommeren.

Vi beder alle gode Vossinger baade hjemme og ude, og andre interesserede, som med agtelse og tak vil mindes disse gjæve vosse-kunstneje, være med at give tilskud. Alle gaver blir at sende til kassereren, hr. boghandler A. Ullestad, Voss.

Voss den 5te marts 1926.

L. Kindem,
M. Dagestad,
A. Ullestad,
Styrk Fjose,
H. Brekke

Many of them have secured good positions; but here is yet plenty of room for Norwegians.

Risk it, Vossings, come to the southwest and you will soon find a land of milk and honey.

B. O. Berge.

INVITATION.

Monument for the Vossing artists Bergslien and Odd Gjelle.

The idea of erecting a monument at Voss for Knut, Brynjulv and Nils Bergslien has been much discussed lately. During the discussion of this the idea arose of including the talented relative of theirs, Odd Gjelle. Now it is the intent to carry out these ideas.

The Voss Historical Association has expressed its support and to this end has elected the undersigned men for the assignment of collecting the means for carrying the project to completion.

Three medallions, namely of Knut, Brynjulv and Nils Bergslien have been cast in bronze by an Oslo Art Foundry. They have been paid for.

Several designs of the monument are under consideration. It shall, in accordance with Vossevangen's Building Commission, be erected in an open area in one of the most central places at Vangen.

An anonymous donor has given 1000.00 crowns to the authorities on the proviso that the monument is erected this summer.

We bid all good Vossings, both at home and away, and others interested, with respect and gratitude to these splendid Voss artists to join in giving support. All donations should be sent to the treasurer, Mr. Bookdealer A. Ullestad, Voss.

Voss, March 5, 1926.

L. Kindem,
M. Dagestad,
A. Ullestad,
Styrk Fjose
H. Brekke

"Vossingen"

udkommer om mulig 4 gange om aaret og koster $1.00 pr. aar med medlemskab i Vosselaget. Dette numer 35c.

*

Mærk: De udkomne hefter fra 1920 til 1926 kan faaes for $3.00. Kjøb dem til slegtninger.

INDHOLD

Side.

Vossenavnet i gamle skaldekvad 1
Andres Nelson Lee 6
Vossinger døde i Amerika 9
Paa Voss 15
"Skandinaven" 60 aar 19
Vossinger i verdenskrigen 19
Guldbryllup 20
Lidt om vossinger i Fertile, Minn. 21
Til Decorah, Iowa 22
Til vossepioneerens guldbryllup 23
Norsk 4de juli-fest paa Jefferson Prairie 1858 25
Lokallagenes aktiviteter 26
Ein gamal badnasong pao Voss 27
Per Bolstad af vosseslægt 28
Dødsfald paa Voss 29
Knute Nelson paa Voss i 1899 30
Fra en vossing i Yoma, Arizona 30
Indbydelse 32

VOSSELAGETS EMBEDSMÆND

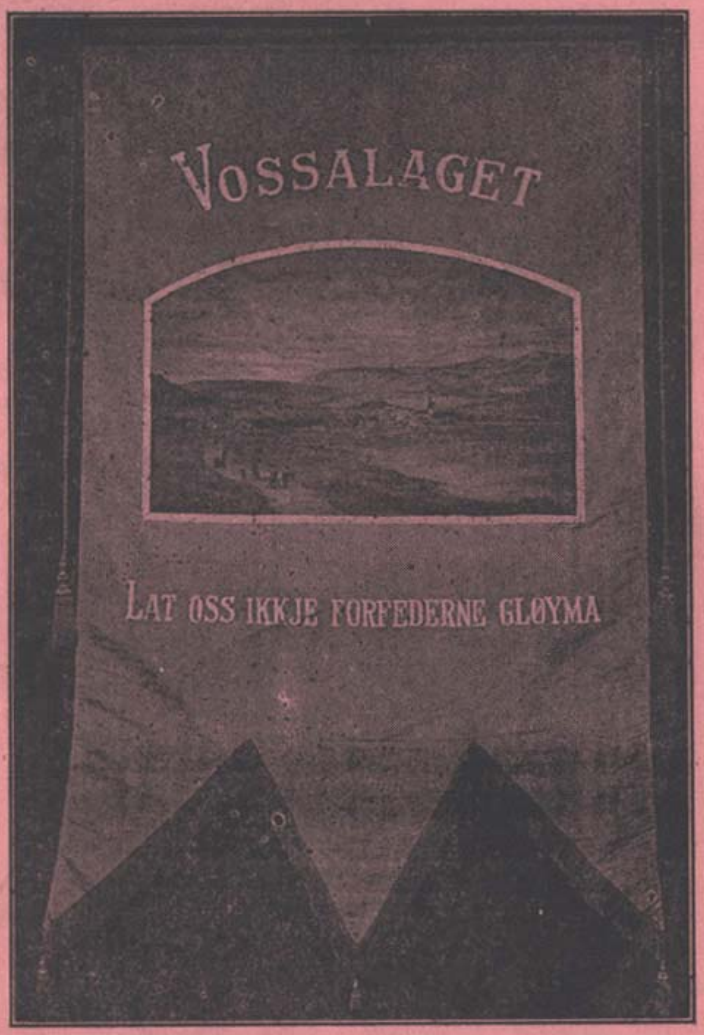
Arthur Markve, Formand....400 Courthouse, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. A. Kindem, Vice-Formand....5615 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis
K. A. Rene, Sekretær og Redaktør, 617 S. Brooks St., Madison, Wis.
Odd Eide Kasserer ..... Fertile Minn.

No. 3—4 8de Aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.



Hefte 23—24 Madison, Wis., 1926

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. **1857-1860.**

K. A. RENE, *Redaktør*

Nr. 3-4. MADISON, WIS., DEC., 1926. 8de aarg.

Knute Nelsons Bautasten i 1925.

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Continuation of the oldest bygdelag newsletter in America. **1857 1860.**

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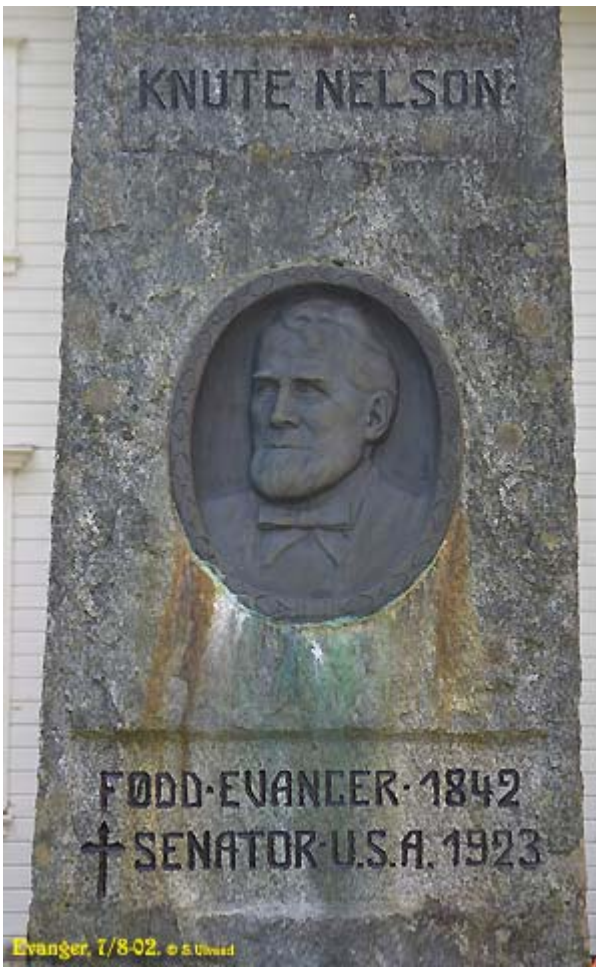

Knute Nelson monument in 2002.

VOSSELAGETS AARSMØDE I DECORAH, IOWA.

Som forud bekjendtgjort holdt vosselaget sit aarsstevne i Decorah, Iowa, fredag den 20de og lørdag den 21de august. Fremmødet var nogenlunde bra, uagtet det styrtregnede baade natten til fredag og natten til lørdag, saa Veiene omkring Decorah var langt fra behagelige at færdes over. Men det smukke veir om dagene rettede dog derpaa.

Man samledes fredag i hovedbygningen ved Luther College. Formiddagen gik med registrering, anskaffelse af mærker, programmer og billetter og forøvrigt med at hilse paa hverandre.

Om ettermiddagen kl. 2 blev mødet formelt aabnet. Dr. O. L. Olson, president for Luther College, bød i en smuk tale forsamlingen velkommen og fremholdt herunder det passende ved at holde slige møder ved de høiere norske skoler, saa man samtidig fik lære disse bedre at kjende. Han fortalte lidt om skolens bygninger og seværdigheder og anmodede alle om at se dets museumssamlinger.

Decorahs borgermester, Dr. F. W. Conover, holdt saa paa byens vegne en vakker velkomsttale og omtalte i anerkjendende ord de norskes indsats i Amerika — nævnte vossingernes typiske repræsentanter, senator Knute Nelson og prof. Lars Reque, som han kjendte. Videre sagde han, at Decorah var stolt af Luther College, hvis grundlæggere havde vist. et mod og en aandskraft, som maatte vække beundring.

Advokat Arthur Markve, Vosselagets formand, svarede paa velkomsttalerne og gav udtryk for sin glæde over at være i Decorah, og at man havde havt den gode sans at vælge Decorah til mødested. Han udtalte sig anerkjendende om arrangementskomiteens arbeide og glemte heller ikke sine medbrødre i bestyrelsen. Mrs. J. Dorrum sang derpaa en solo, som belønnedes med stort, bifald.

Hovedtalen om ettermiddagen holdtes af Dr. L. W. Boe, president for St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., som i fængslende ordelag behandlede mange af de vigtigste tidsspørgsmaal, af hvilke endel var taget op paa mødet til det Lutherske Verdensraad i Europa og andre burde været det, mente han. For os er Amerikas dannelse det største problem for nærværende, og det er betimeligt at drøfte dette, hvor Anledning gives, udtalte han.

Eftermiddagsmødet blev ledet af advokat J. A. Nelson, medlem af arrangementskomiteen. De andre paa komiteen var prof. Sigurd Reque og Lars A. Seim.

Om kvelden kl. 7.30 samledes man atter paa samme sted. Decorahs musikkorps, under ledelse af postmester W. Linnevold, gav først tilbedste nogle vakre numere udenfor bygningen, hvorpaa programmet i salen begyndte. Sangkoret "Luren" sang til en begyndelse flere numere, der belønnedes med velfor-

VOSSELAG'S ANNUAL MEETING IN DECORAH

As is known, the Vosselag held its annual meeting in Decorah, Iowa on Friday and Saturday August 20 and 21. The meeting was fairly good except for the pouring rain both Thursday and Friday nights so that the roads around Decorah were far from comfortable to drive on. The beautiful weather the days after made up for it.

People gathered in the main building of Luther College on Friday. The forenoon was spent registering, obtaining name ribbons, programs and otherwise greeting each other.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the meeting was formally opened. Dr. O. L. Olson,, president of Luther College, bid the gathering welcome with a nice talk and maintained it most appropriate that such meetings should be at the Norwegian higher schools, so that people could get to know these better. He told a little about the school's buildings and sights and recommended everyone to see its museum collection.

Decorah's mayor, Dr. F. W. Conover, on behalf of the city made a nice welcoming speech and discussed in complimentary words the Norwegian influence on America — mentioned Voss's typical representatives, Senator Knute Nelson and Prof. Lars Reque, whom he knew. Further he added that Decorah was proud of Luther College, whose founders had a certain courage and spirit that awoke wonderment.

Attorney Arthur Markve, Vosselag's president, responded to the welcome speeches and expressed his happiness to be in Decorah and that people had the good judgment to choose Decorah for a meeting place. He expressed compliments for the arrangement committee's work and didn't forget his fellows on the board of directors. Mrs. J. Dorrum then sang a solo, which was rewarded with big applause.

The main speech of the afternoon was made by Dr. L. W. Boe, president of St. Olaf College, Northfield, MN, who, with absorbing words dealt with many of the most important questions of our time, of which a lot were taken up at the meeting of Lutheran World Action in Europe and it ought to be for others. For us it is, at the present, the creation of America whose biggest problems are timely to debate, whenever the opportunity presents, he said.

The afternoon's meeting was moderated by Attorney J. A. Nelson, a member of the arrangement committee. The others on the committee were Prof. Sigurd Reque and Lars A. Seim.

In the evening at 7:30, people collected at the same place again. Decorah's Band, under the leadership of Postmaster W. Linnevold, gave of its best some great numbers outside the building, whereupon the program started. The men's chorus "Luren" started off with several

tjent bifald; professor J. Dorrum gratulerede Vosselaget med dets skrift "Vossingen", om hvilket han talte anerkjendende, og nævnte saa museet ved Luther College, hvad dete indhold havde at betyde, og hvad mere det trængte, og sluttede med ordene paa Vosselagets fane: "Lad os inkje forfædrane gløyma". Professor O. A. Tingelstad fortalte om sine indtryk fra en norgestur med sangerne. Han havde været med at holde en Koncert paa Voss, og han havde seet fødestedet til professor Lars Reques forældre, fortalte han. Det var en af hans lykkelige oplevelser. Over turen var der som et poetisk skjær, og han kunde forstaa Henrik Ibsens "Terje Viken" bedre, da han ude i skjærgaarden saa "den yderste nøgne ø".

Dr. L. W. Boe talte ogsaa blandt andet om sin tur til Norge forrige aar, da han havde gjort et kort besøg til sin fars og sin morfars fødesteder. Han kunde efter denne bedre forstaa, hvad det kostede hans folk at rive sig løs fra de hjemlige omgivelser der og drage til det ukjendte Amerika. Han var dog glad for, at de kom her og var med i Amerikas opbygning, saavel i de fredelige gjøremaal som i at hans far deltog i krigen. Efter en sang af "Luren" fik man saa en særdeles interessant Tale af Dr. S. B. Hustvedt, professor i engelsk ved California universitet og afdøde professor Lars Reques søstersøn.

Formann Arthur Markve ledede mødet, og der manglede ikke paa sprudlende lune og humoristiske bemærkninger mellem talerne — alt paa ægte Vossemaal. Som en prøve paa hans kunster kan dette tages: "Eg saag paa deg, aa du saag paa meg. Eg totte da va du, aa du totte da va eg, so va da'kje korne tao os."

Lørdag formiddag samledes man i Det norske Selskabs lokale, der velvilligst var overladt laget som hovedkvarter. Derfra fik man først en herlig biltur til byens naturskjønne omgivelser og andre seværdigheder, og saa samledes man igjen i lokalet til forretningsmøde. Dette tog sin begyndelse med oplæsning af hilsningsskrivelser og telegrammer. Fra ordfører N. Mugaas i Evanger var der en lang skrivelse med hilsninger til laget. Exguvernør R. Nestos, som ikke kunde komme til mødet, sendte telegram. Der var egenhændige skrivelser fra den 94-aarige Bryngel K. Rokne og den 91-aarige Knut Henderson, samt fra Nils S. Lee, hvis hustru er en søsterdatter af kunstnerbrødrene Bergslien. Derpaa af gaves rapport fra sekretær og kasserer. Efter en længere meningsudveksling om anskaffelse af midler til fortsættelse af skriftet "Vossingen", som man ønskede at. opretholde, vedtoges at forhøie kontingenten fra $1 til $2, hvilket dog paa sekretærens forslag overlodes til bestyrelsen at fatte videre bestemmelse om. Det vedtoges, at laget fortsætter som medlem af fællesraadet. Sekretær Rene valgtes som lagets repræsentant ved siden af formanden, som er selvskreven til dette. Videre

numbers that earned considerable response; J. Dorrum congratulated the Vosselag with its publication "Vossingen" of which he was most complimentary, and told of the museum at Luther College, what import its contents had and what more was needed and concluded with the words from the Vosselag's banner: "Let us not forget our forefathers". Professor O. A. Tingelstad gave his impressions from his Norway tour with the chorus. He had been along when they presented a concert at Voss, and had seen the birthplace of Professor Lars Reque's parents, he said. It was one of his happiest experiences. There was an almost poetic tint over the whole trip and he could understand Henrik Ibsen's "Terje Viken" better when he was out on the skerries and saw "the exact outermost island".

Dr. L. W. Boe spoke of, among other things, his trip to Norway last year, when he made a short visit tp his father's and grandmother's birthplaces. He could then better understand what it cost his people to tear themselves loose from their cozy surroundings and take off for that unknown America. Yet he was happy that they came here and were part of the building of America, as well as the peaceful goal that his father achieved by being in the war. After a song by "Luren", people were treated to an especially interesting talk by Dr. S. B. Hustvedt, Professor of English at the University of California and deceased Professor Lars Reque's nephew (sister's son).

President Arthur Markve was the moderator of the meeting and there was no lack of sparkling jokes and humorous remarks between the speeches — all in genuine Vossing dialect. As a test of his ability, this can be quoted: "I looked at you and you looked at me. I thought it was you and you thought it was I, but it wasn't either of us".

Saturday forenoon people assembled in The Norwegian Party room, which had been provide to the lag as headquarters. From there we enjoyed a grand automobile tour of the town's natural surroundings and other sights, and then we gathered again for the business meeting. This started with the reading of greeting letters and telegrams. Mayor N. Mugaas in Evanger sent a long letter with greetings to the lag. Former Governor Nestos, who couldn't come, sent a telegram. There were handwritten letters from the 94 year-old Bryngel K. Rokne and the 91- year-old Knut Henderson, as well as from Nils S. Lee, whose wife is a niece (sister-daughter) of the artist brothers, Bergslien. Then there were reports from the secretary and treasurer. After a rather long meaningful exchange about raising funds to continue the newsletter "Vossingen", that people wanted continued, it was moved to increase the subscription from $1 to $2, which, on the secretary's proposal, was left with the directors to make the final decision. It was moved that the lag continue as a member of the Fællesråd. Secretary Rene was elected the lag's representative together with the president whose representation is automatic. Further it was decided to hold

besluttedes at afholde næste aarsstævne af laget i Kenyon, Minn., og at J. O. Litsheim, Kenyon, og Peter Seim, Sargent, Minn., udnævnes til at tage sig af forberedelserne. Senere bier N. L. Mykkeltvedt, Walnut Grove, af bestyrelsen ogsaa udnævnt dertil. Valget paa bestyrelse havde det udfald, at den gamle gjenvalgtes: Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, formand; A. A. Kindem, Minneapolis, viceformand; K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær og redaktør, og Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., kasserer.

Om ettermiddagen holdtes et friluftsmøde i byens park. Først blev forsamlingen fotografert. K. L. Fenney, St. Paul, Minn., var mester for det. Saa blev mødet aabnet af formand Markve. Mrs. J. Dorrum sang et par norske folkeviser, der slog godt an. Saa fik man en storartet tale af Dr. O. L. Olson, af Luther College, om norsk indflydelse paa det engelske sprog og kultur. Han omtalte først, hvorledes de norske i vikingetiden og den tidlige middelalder var det ledende folk og nævnte saa en række eksempler paa, hvorledes nogen af de vigtigste engelske ord var udsprungne fra norsk, som "law" og "bylaws", for bare at nævne et par ord karakteristiske for de norske vikingers lovsans. "Hvis udvidelsen af engelsk magt-omraade er frembragt ved de gamle vikingers indflydelse, burde vi vide noget derom," udtalte han, "især naar man ved, at det engelske er det største koloniserende folk idag." Sluttelig nævnte han den store lighed mellem norsk og amerikansk lovgivning, og hvad der gjorde de norske særlig skikket som amerikanske Borgere.

Efter nogle humoristiske gloser af formand Markve fulgte en kort tale med humoristisk sving af Nils L. Nykkeltvedt. Derpaa talte Mrs. Julia Lee Reque af Madison, Wis., sønnedatter af Anders N. Lee, som i 1851 kjørte til Decorah, hvor en havresæk og frakke flød af vognboksen i elven. Lunt og lønnet med munterhed fortalte hun, at hun og broderen Peter havde seet i elven, om der ikke kunde findes noget af havresækken igjen i 75-aaret efter bedstefaderens tur, men de var nok ikke heldige deri. Saa gav hun en vakker tribut til sine bedsteforældre baade i poesi og prosa.

Nedenstaaende digt besluttedes indtaget i "Vossingen".

Idag! idag a Vossalag.
Her vilja me os fornøia
aa helsa baade pao Nils aa Per
— ja, snakka ma adle, aa dao især
fyr dei gamle me vilja os bøia.

Aa maole vaort a da finaste, so
kom ifrao Norges dala.
Ja, om du leite i kver ei kro,

next year's stevne of the lag in Kenyon, MN, and that J. O. Litsheim, Kenyon, and Peter Seim, Sargent, MN, be appointed to take care of the arrangements. Later, N. L. Mykkeltvedt, Walnut Grove, asked to be added. The election of directors eventuated that the old be re-elected: Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, president; A. A. Kindem, Minneapolis, vice president; K. A. Rene, Madison, WI, secretary and editor, and Odd Eide, Fertile, MN, treasurer.

In the afternoon, an open-air meeting was held in the city park. The get-together was photographed by K. L. Fenney, St. Paul, MN, our master at that. Then the meeting was opened by President Markve. Mrs. J. Dorrum sang a couple of Norwegian folk songs which were well received. Then people got a splendid discourse by Dr. O. L. Olson, of Luther College, about the Norwegian influence on the English language and culture. He started off by talking of the Viking Times and Early Middle Ages when the Norwegians were the leading people and cited a number of examples of how some of the most important English words have originated from Old Norse, such as "law" and "bylaws", to name only a couple of the Norwegian Viking sense of justice. If the propagation of the English field of power was encouraged by old Viking influence, we should know something about it," he stated, "especially when we know that the English are the most colonizing people today". In conclusion he compared favorably the Norwegian and American legal systems and what made the Norwegians especially prepared to be America citizens.

After some comical words by President Markve, there followed a short talk of a humorous leaning by Nils L. Nykkeltvedt. Then Mrs. Julia Lee Reque of Madison, Wis., spoke; the granddaughter (son's daughter) of Anders N. Lee, who in 1851 drove to Decorah where a bag of oats and a jacket floated out of the wagon box into the river. With great humor, she told how she and her brother, Peter, had searched the river to try to find if evidence of the bag or the coat could be seen 75 years after their grandfather's trip but they were unsuccessful. Then she gave a handsome tribute to her grandparents in prose and poetry.

The following poem is included in "Vossingen".

Today! Today at Vosselag.
Here we will enjoy ourselves
To greet both Nils and Per
— Yes, talk with everyone that is especially
For the old we would bow.

And the language is the best, so
It comes from Norway's valleys.
Yes, if you search in each corner,

hi fino ikje maol, so me ha noj nei,
om du so bokspraokje tala. —

"Yankee" da a no nokso bra,
naor du inkje andt kan snakka;
men lat os glæa os her idag —
aa heinare pao kvert eit vossalag,
morsmaole vaort no snakka.

Glæa deko adle her idag
aa smil dao kver pao sina.
De kunna leita pao adle lag,
de finna'kje slika so her idag —
Vossakonu so fina. —

Ja, Mænne a no fjelgje og, a
a somme kan vel væ krye.
Kjækje aa snertne dei komma fram.
Me sleppa skjæmmast, dei gaor godt an,
om klæa a gamle eldu nye.

Om kvelden kl. 6:30 samledes man til fest i Decorah menigheds forsamlingslokale i kirken, hvor kvindeforeningen havde taget paa sig beværtningen. Bordene var rigt prydet med blomster foræret af "Decorah Posten's" redaktør, Kr. Prestgard, fra de berømmelige Decorah Gladiolus Gardens. Og Vosselagets smukke fane saaes i baggrunden.

Professor Sigurd Reque var kjøgemester. Pastor O. Glesne ledede i bordbøn, indtoneret med musik. "Luren"s musikere spillede under maaltidet. Programmet begyndte med sang af "Luren", der høstede meget bifald. Formand Markve var første taler. Han gav først en fortræffelig skildring af de norskes karaktertræk, der bragte dem held og lykke, men undlod heller ikke at paapege visse træk, som kunde gaa for vidt. Vedholdenhed er bra, naar man søger sin ret; men han havde ogsaa fundet i sin lovpraxis folk, som ikke vilde indrømme sin uret og blev ligesom "kjærringa mod strømmen", sa han, — ret eller rangt, de vilde ikke give op. Sluttelig mindede han om vor herlige fædrenearv, som man ikke skulde opgive "under alt so me venda aa snu".

Pastor J. J. Ekse fortalte om sine første erfaringer i Amerika, der traf til at være omkring Decorah — hvorledes han først tænkte paa at blive prest i den Forske Synode, men omsider blev med Hauges Synode og var dens sidste formand, ligesom Elling Sundve, som ogsaa var vossing, var den første. Sluttelig nævnte han et og andet om sin tur til Voss i 1923. Andre talere var advokat J. A. Nelson, som fortalte et par smaa

You won't find such a speech as we have now
If you speak the book language. —

"Yankee" is somewhat nice,
If you can't talk anything else;
But let's enjoy ourselves here today —
And in the future at each Vosselag,
The mother-tongue will be spoken.

Be joyful all you here today
And when each on theirs
You could search every lag,
You won't find such as here today —
Voss women so excellent.

Yes, the men also are included,
And some can well be proud.
Neat and natty they come forth.
We aren't embarrassed; it goes good,
Whether the dress is old or new.

In the evening at 6:30, people collected for a party in the Decorah congregation's meeting hall in the church where the Ladies' Aid had taken on the job of catering. The tables were richly decorated with flowers courtesy of "Decorah Posten's" editor, Kr. Prestgard, from the famous Decorah Gladiolus Gardens and the pretty Vosselag banner hung in the background.

Professor Sigurd Reque was the master-of-ceremonies. Pastor O. Glesne led off with a table prayer, intonated to music. "Luren"s musicians played during the meal. The program began with songs by "Luren", with the greatest appreciation. President Markve was the first speaker. He first gave an appropriate portrayal of the Norwegians' character features that brought them fortune and success, but didn't either avoid certain traits which could too far. Persistence is admirable, when a man is right, but he found in his law practice, people, who wouldn't concede their injustice and became like "the old lady against the current", he said, —, right or wrong, they don't concede. Finally, he reminded us of our heritage that shouldn't be abandoned "wherever we wander or roam".

Pastor J. J. Ekse described his first experiences in America that occurred near Decorah — how he first thought of entering the ministry in the Norwegian Synod, but eventually with the Hauge Synod and became its last president, as Elling Sundve, also a vossing, was the first. In closing, he described one thing and another about his trip to Voss in 1923. The other speakers were attorney J, A. Nelson, who told anec-

historier og citerede digtet om Knute Nelson; kommandørløitnant i de Forenede Staters marine, Olaf Hustvedt, som talte om nordmænd i marinetjenesten; Advokat Martin Nelson nævnte om vossingers fremadstræben og indsats. Sluttelig talte redaktør Kr. Prestgard, som først nævnte lidt om sit kjendskab til vossingerne og saa kom ind paa tidsspørgsmaalene for de norske — om bevarelsen af deres historie, og kjendskabet til fædrenes liv, karaktertræk og fremtidssyner, som vore bestræbelser skulde gaa ud paa at virkeliggjøre. Mellem talerne var der sang af Mrs. J. Dorrum, Mr. Holm og Mrs. Anna Glesne Reitan, samt pianosolo af Catharine Hustvedt. Sluttelig sang forsamlingen "America", og det hyggelige stevne var over.

Under festen blev vedtaget en takkeresolution til alle dem, som havde bidraget til at gjøre stevnet til en sukces.

BESØG I BIG CANOE.

Dagen før stevnet i Decorah fik redaktøren med følge anledning til at gjøre en snartur til det bekjendte Big Canoe township, Winneshiek county, hvor vossingerne var med de første nybyggere og ikke mindst har gjort sig fortjenstfuldt bemærket. Vor gode ven Lars A. Seim, om hvis gjæstfrihed og tjenstvillighed under stevnet vi skylder at nævne i de mest anerkjendende ordelag, kjørte os derhen, og det var en meget fornøielig tur.

Big Canoe ligger omtrent 15 mil fra Decorah. Landskabet den første del af veien saa ikke videre indbydende ud selv nu, da det er godt opdyrket, og vi begyndte at undres paa, hvorledes vossingerne kunde finde paa at trække opover der. Det havde nok lidt lighed med hauge og hamre paa Voss, men det var nok ikke efter det de søgte. Der blev snart ogsaa anderledes. Da Seim pegte henover, hvor de første vossefarme skulde være kunde vi se henover det deiligste bølgeformige prærieland. Gaardene Sætre, Een og Nordheim skulde være der ved en anden vei, som vi uheldigvis ikke fik tid til at befare. Big Canoe kirken som vi formodede var settlementets centrum var vort maal, og snart fik vi ogsaa øie paa denne, der stod høit og frit ved en krosvei med fin udsigt.

Ved kirken traf vi bekjendte der kunde vise os omkring og fortelle forvidneligt om folk og slægter. Paa en liden høide ved veikanten, et par hundrede skridt fra kirken, havde Eilif Skjervheim sit bosted. Eilif har været et meget interesseret vosselagsmedlem og faaet flere til at tegne sig. Han kom til Amerika i 1880-aarene og har drevet i Winneshiek county dels som snedker og dels som jordbruger og er en velkjendt mand der. Han var udlært snedker fra Voss og tog naturligt nok fat paa dette fag ogsaa her.

dotes and quoted the poem about Knute Nelson; Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy, Olaf Hustvedt, who talked about Norwegians serving in the Navy; Attorney Martin Nelson mentioned the Vossing ambition and contributions. At the end, Editor Kr. Prestgard, who first talked a little about his knowledge of Vossings and then went into the timely question for Norwegians — of preservation of their history and the knowledge of their forefather's lives, characters and hopes, which our struggles can realize. Interspersed with the speeches there were songs by Mrs. J. Dorrum, Mr. Holm and Mrs. Anna Glesne Reitan, as well as a piano solo by Catharine Hustvedt. Closing, the audience sang "America" and the enjoyable meeting was over.

During the party, a resolution was made to thank everybody whose efforts had gone to make this stevne a success.

VISIT TO BIG CANOE.

The day before the stevne in Decorah, the editor and his companions got the chance for a brief trip to the well-known Big Canoe Township, Winneshiek County, where the Vossings were with the first pioneers and not least, made themselves deservingly noticed. Our good friend, Lars A. Seim, about whose hospitality and willing assistance during the stevne we must mention with the most recognition, drove us there, and it was a most satisfying tour.

Big Canoe lies about 15 miles from Decorah. The landscape at first didn't look especially inviting, though it was well farmed and we started to wonder what attracted the Vossings up over there. It didn't have any similarity to the hills and cliffs at Voss, but that was not what they sought. Soon it changed. When Seim pointed out where the first Voss farms were, we could see out the most beautiful, rolling prairieland. The Sætre, Een and Nordheim farms were on a different road which unfortunately we didn't have time to visit. Our goal was the Big Canoe Church which we presumed was the middle of the settlement and we soon set our eyes on it standing high and free at a crossroad with fine views.

At the church we met acquaintances who could show us around and tell us about people and relationships. On a little rise by the side of the road, a couple hundred steps from the church, Eilif Skjervheim had his home. Eilif has been an interested Vosselag member and has recruited several others. He came to America in the 1880's and has worked in Winneshiek County sometimes as a carpenter and sometimes as a farmer and is well-known there. He is trained as a carpenter at Voss and naturally plied his trade here also.

Eilif Skjervheim er gift med Anna Rognaldsdtr. Nestaas, som er født i 1858. Hendes bror Rognald E. Nestaas paa Voss var gift med Eilif Skjervheims søster, Sigvor, og har et par sønner i Amerika, foruden sønnen Lars paa Voss. Anna har i lang tid været sygelig af gigt og har vanskeligt for at gaa omkring, men hun var alligevel i godt humør og kunde fortelle interessant om forskjelligt vi ønskede at vide. Hun kunde saaledes godt huske brødrene til redaktørens bedstemor: Haldor som boede paa Lunde og Styrk i Ukvitshagen, om hvem han selv vidste svært lidet. Hendes søster, Eli, var gift med Styrks søn Knut, der sandsynligvis var opkaldt efter samme Knut, som redaktøren, — en bror af hans bedstemor, der skulde være en fremifra bra kar.

Eilif Skjervheim og hustru har ingen børn. De har en jordeiendom, som vistnok engang var en del af farmen til en anden af de gamle vossinger, hvis navn flere gange har været nævnt i dette skrift, nemlig Claus Knutson Skjeldal, en bror af Lars Seims bedstefar. Kun et lidet stykke fra Skjervheim var de gamle hus paa Skjeldalsfarmen. Claus K. Skjeldal var i sin tid et meget aktivt medlem af den første vosseforening i Chicago, og var en af de 3 vossinger som efter sit besøg paa Voss i 1850 ledede et stort antal sambygdinger til Amerika i det aar. Han var en morbror af lærer Ole Nelson, som var den første nordmand i legislaturen vest for Mississippien.

Under besøget i Big Canoe havde vi ogsaa den store fornøielse at kunne hilse paa kirkesanger og skolelærer Johannes Jøssendahl. Det er vel vanskeligt at sige om der er nogen, som har nedlagt et betydeligere arbeide i dette strøg end han. Og alligevel kan vi ikke netop sige, at han er vossing af slægt, men haring. Han er dog uopløselig knyttet til vossingerne, idet hans hustru er af vosse-slægt — datter af Amund Førde, og søster af pastor Nils Førde, og saa gik han i sin tid paa Voss lærerskole og kjendte godt de gamle lærere Thorbjørn Sæve og Ole L. Kindem, som han priste paa det bedste. Jøssendal har da ogsaa i flere aar været medlem af vosselaget. Om hans virke i Big Canoe skriver en som kjendte ham godt at han med troskab, flid og dygtighed har virket i over en menneskealder som lærer og kirkesanger og fortjener stor tak og ære saavel af vossinger som af andre. Det var en stor fornøielse at træffe ham.

Et kort stykke fra Big Canoe kirke er det lille landsted Highlandville. Efterat have faaet os kaffe m. m. hos Skjervheim, maatte vi da ogsaa derhen. Man skulde tro, at dette laa høit med fri Udsigt over det omliggende landskab; men det modsatte er tilfældet. Høilandet ligger omkring; men Highlandville ligger i en dyb sænkning og kunde for den sags skyld være kaldt "Hollowville". Men forretningsmændene er vossinger, og det hæver stedet betydeligt. — Det, som

Eilif Skjervheim was married to Anna Rognaldsdatter Nestaas, who was born in 1858. her brother Rognald E. Nestaas at Voss was married to Eilif Skjervheim's sister, Sigvor, and had a pair of sons in America in addition to son Lars at Voss. Anna had been sickly from arthritis for a long time and had difficulty walking but nevertheless was of good humor and could tell interesting thing that people wanted to know. She could thus remember the brothers of the author's grandmother well. Haldor, who lived at Lunde and Styrk in Ukvitshagen, of whom he knew but little. Her sister, Eli, was married with Styrk's son Knut, who probably was named for the same Knut as the editor, — a brother of his grandmother, who was said to have been a fine fellow.

Eilif Skjervheim and his wife have no children. They have a property that evidently was a part of another of the old Vossing's farms whose name has been mentioned in this publication several times, namely Claus Knutson Skjeldal, a brother of Lars Seim's grandfather. Only a little ways from Skjervheim was the old buildings of the Skjeldal farm. Claus K. Skjeldal, in his day, was a very active member of the first Vossing Society in Chicago and was one of the three Vossings who led a large number of fellow Vossings to America in 1850 after they visited Voss that year. He was an uncle (mother's brother) to the teacher Ole Nelson who was the first Norwegian in the legislature west of the Mississippi.

During the visit to Big Canoe we also had the great satisfaction of being able to greet the precentor and schoolteacher Johannes Jøssendal. It would be difficult to say if there is anyone who has invested more meaningful work in this area than he. Nevertheless we can't exactly say that he is of Vossing family, but from Hardanger. Yet he is connected to the Vossings because his wife is of Voss family — daughter of Amund Førde, and sister of Pastor Nils Førde, and he attended Voss Teacher's School and knew the old teachers Thorbjørn Sæve and Ole L. Kindem, whom he regarded among the best. Jøssendal has also been a member of the Vosselag for many years. One who knew his effect in Big Canoe writes that with fidelity, industry and ability he has worked for over a generation as a teacher and precentor and deserves much gratitude and respect from Vossings as well as others. It was a great privilege to meet him.

A short way from Big Canoe church is the little hamlet, Highlandville. After we had been treated to coffee, and more, at Skjervheim's, we went there. One would think that it was located high with a view over the surrounding countryside but the opposite is the circumstance. High country lies around but Highlandville lies in a deep depression and on that basis could be named "Hollowville". But Vossings are businessmen and that elevates the place appreciably. —

giver det sit præg er en butik, en bank og et Meieri (creamery). Tidlig i 1870-aarene satte Erik Olson Skjeldal sig til som handelsmand i Highlandville og drev dette erhverv til sia død i 1913. Han var ogsaa postmester. Nu driver hans brodersøn, Bryngel K. Skjeldal denne forretning, medens Erik Skjeldals (Scheldal) søn, Oscar, er bankmand paa stedet. Peter J. Bidne eier og driver creameriet. Alle disse forretninger synes at trives godt. De to Skjeldals er Lars Seims søskendebørn og syntes meget forekommende ligesom han. Peter Bidne er en onkel af Seims hustru. Han var fraværende, saa vi gik glip af en inspektion i creameriet, hvad vi forresten ikke havde tid til heller. Efter en hyggelig passiar og skjenk af drikkevarer paa Bryngel Skjeldals butik gik turen tilbage til Decorah, og vi havde faaet et glimt af stedet, om hvilket vi har en hel del mere at fortelle i historien om vossingerne i Amerika.

BREV FRA EVANGER.

(Af ordfører N. Mugaas).

Evangerhaug, 28de Juli 1926.

Mr. K. A. Rene!

Tusen takk for Dykkar vyrde brev av 7de fyrre maanad! Eg var nett komen att fra fylkestinget, daa eg fekk brevet. Pengane De hev sendt, kom vel med, og hev De meir aa senda, er det kjærkome. De kann senda pengane anten til Knut Mæstad eller til meg. Eg bed Dykk paa vegne av heradet bera fram ei hjarteleg takk til gjevarne for studnaden til kostnaden med Knute-Nelson-steinen. Nemdi hev endaa att aa innfrida eit laan i Evanger sparebank paa umlag 700 krunor, fyrr kostnaden med steinen er greidd. Til hausten lyt me prøva faa istand ei hell onnor tilstelling for aa vinna pengar til aa betala skuldi med, so steinen kann standa skuldfri.

I aar hev eg eit dubbelt jubelaar. Det er nemleg mitt 50de aar som lærar i folkeskolen og mitt 25de aar som ordførar i Evanger. Naar det lid yver nyaar fyrstkomande, søkjer eg avskil fraa læraryrket. Den 7de mai 1927 vert eg 70 aar, og daa fell eg for aldersgrensa som lærar. Ordførarstoda lyt eg hava endaa i 2 aar, um eg fær liv og helsa til det. Men naar neste valbolk byrjar, gjeng eg ut or heradstyret. Lever eg til nyaar 1929 hev eg vore heradstyremann i 34 aar. Sidan nyaar 1897 hev eg vore forlikskommissær i Evanger, til no 29 aar. Denne stoda hev eg framleides. Naar valbolken er ende, sluttar eg med dette og. So hev eg vore formann i direktionen for Evanger sparebank sidan nyaar 1892, i alt 34 aar. Etter kvart som tenesttidi mi gjeng ut paa dei ymse um-

that, which lends its character is a store, a bank and a dairy (creamery). Early in the 1870's, Erik Olson Skjeldal started as a storekeeper in Highlandville and this was occupation until his death in 1913. He was also the postmaster. His nephew (brother's son), Bryngel K. Skjeldal, runs the business, while Erik Skjeldal's (Scheldal) son, Oscar, is the banker there. Peter J. Bidne owns and operates the creamery. All these businesses seem to be doing well. The two Skjeldals are Lars Seim's cousins and appear very progressive, as was he. Peter Bidne is an uncle of Seim's wife. He was not there so we missed out on a tour of the creamery but we didn't have time either. After a pleasant chat and refreshment at Bryngel Skjeldal's store, the trip led back to Decorah, but we had gotten a glimpse of the place about which we have a lot more to tell in the history about the Vossings in America.

LETTER FROM EVANGER.

(From Mayor N. Mugaas).

Evangerhaug, July 28, 1926.

Mr. K. A. Rene!

A thousand thanks for your valued letter of the 7th of last month! I had just returned from the county board meeting when I got your letter. The money you sent arrived nicely and if you send more it would be welcome. You may send the money either to Knut Mæstad or me. On behalf of the township I give heartfelt thanks to the donors for their support of the expense of the Knute Nelson stone. The committee has yet to pay back a loan from the Evanger Savings Bank of about 700 crowns, before the expenses of the stone are satisfied. This fall, we will have to try to arrange a collection or festivity to earn money to pay the debt with so the stone can stand without encumbrance.

This year I have a double anniversary year. It is my 50th year as a school teacher in the common school and 25th year as mayor. As it approaches the new year coming, I plan to retire from teaching. On May 7, 1927, I will reach age 70 and reach the age limit for teachers. The mayor's position I will have for two more years if I am healthy and live that long. At the next election, I will leave the town council. If I live to 1929, I will have been a councilman for 34 years. Since the new year in 1897, I have been the assessor in Evanger, now 34 years. I've still got this job. When the term is over, I shall quit this too. Then I am chairman of the board of directors of the savings bank at Evanger since 1892, in all 34 years. Gradually, as my terms expire in the various responsibilities, I will retire. If I am

kverve, sluttar eg. Um eg skulde liva endaa nokre aar, ynskjer eg ei kvill attpaa arbeidsdagen.

Ja dette vart berre noko personalia, men det torde kanske hava interessa for ein ell annan i Vosselaget, som kjenner meg personleg. Eg var lærar i Mørkdalen paa Vossestrondi fraa oktober 1880 til utgonga av 1890 — 10¼ aar. Skulde der vera nokon av skulegutane mine fraa den tidi med i vosselaget Dykkar, maa De, Rene, vera gild aa helsa deim fraa meg. Eg hadde mange gilde gutar og gjentor i skulen min i Mørkdalen. — Der torde og vera nokon i Vosselaget, som kjenner far min, lensmann Brynjulv Mugaas. Han lever endaa. Han var 91 aar den 17de december 1925. Endaa kann han lesa bøker og blad. I sumar driv han paa med vedhogging i prestegardsskogen paa Væle, og i vinter, som var, laga han mange høyrivor. Han er ein sterk gamal mann. I vaar tidleg laag han sjuk av lungebetændelse. Me trudde, dette vart hans siste sjukelæga, og doktaren meinte det same. Men han kom paa beini att, og i dag er han i skogen paa vedarbeid. Eg sender ei helsing fraa honom og.

I sumar hev me til dessar havt eit sers laglegt onneveir. Vaaren var for turr her paa Vestlandet. Difyr vert høyavlingen for dei fleste helst liten, men kvar dotten er til dessar komen velberga i hus. Kornet hev havt for turrt ver, men potetaakrane stend bra. Paa Styve er ein mann alt ferdig med kornskurden. Dette er uvanleg tidleg. Noko frukt fær ein og i aar, sers i Hardanger. Det er lenge no, sidan Hardanger-bøndene hadde eit godt fruktaar. Truleg fær dei eit sovore i aar, soframt innsektene ikkje gjer for mykje skade.

Det kommunale stellet her i Evanger gjeng sin vanlege gang. Ein hev under byggjing bygdevegane til Rasdalen og til Øvstedal. Vidare held ein fram med byggjingi av hovudvegbygget i Eksingedalen millom gardane Bergo og Nesheim. Det er fjellknatten "Bergakulten" som no vert gjenomskoren av ein tidhøvleg veg. Til hausten kjem ein truleg so langt, at ein kann naa fram til den ferdigbygde vegen med kløvhestar fraa Nesheim og gardane ovanfyre Nesheim. Um eit par aar kann ein vonleg kunna køyra med hjulreidskap fraa Eidsland til Nesheim.

Dei nye husi paa strandstaden Evanger tek no til aa faa bordklædnad paa, surne er maala og, og soleis heilt ferdige. Det stend att aa faa skikk paa gata. Dette arbeidet vil fylkesvegstellet hjelpa oss med i nærmaste framtidi. So hev kommuna att a byggja nyt kommunehus. Ein ventar paa, at baade matrialprisar og arbeidsprisar skal siga noko munarleg, fyrr ein tek iferd med dette byggjearbeidet. Ein liver endaa diverre ei økonomisk nedgangstid etter storkrigen, og det er ikkje tilraadelegt aa byrja paa noko nye tiltak, fyrr den økonomiske stoda gjamnar seg noko. Eg vil melda um ein ting, som truleg gledjer baade vesser og

granted life for some more years, I want a rest from the working day.

Yes, this is only personal, but maybe it would be of interest to someone in the Vosselag who knows me personally. I was a teacher in Myrkdalen at the Vossestrand from October 1880 until the end of 1890 — 10¼ years. Should there be any of my school boys from that time in your Vosselag, you must, Rene, be so nice as to greet them from me. I had many fine boys and girls in my school in Myrkdalen. —Maybe there is someone in the Vosselag who can remember my father, Sheriff Brynjulv Mugaas. He is still alive. He was 91 years December 17, 1925. He is still able to read books and newspapers. This summer, he was along chopping wood in Prestegaard's woods at Væle, and in the winter that just was, he made a lot of hayrakes. He is a strong old man. This spring, he lay ill with pneumonia. We thought that this was the last illness and the doctor the same. But he got on his feet again and today he is in the woods chopping wood. I'm sending you a greeting from him.

This summer we have had especially appropriate harvest weather. The spring was too dry in the west country. Therefore the hay crop mostly has been minimal but each bit has been safely put in the barn. The grain has been dry but the potato fields are good. At Styve there is one man already finished with grain harvesting. This is uncommonly early. One is getting a little fruit this year, especially in Hardanger. It has been a long time since the Hardanger farmers have had a good fruit year. Maybe this will happen this year; thus far the insects haven't done much harm.

The community activities here in Evanger are going as usual. There are town roads being constructed to Rasdalen and to Øvstedal. Also, they are building a main road in Eksingedalen between the Bergo and Nesheim farms. It is the mountain tor that is being cut through for a contemporary road. This fall we have progressed to the point that one can drive on the completed roads with pack horses from Nesheim and the farms above Nesheim. In a couple years it will be usual to drive from Eidsland to Nesheim with wheeled vehicles.

The new buildings on the shore at Evanger are now getting siding, soured (primed?) and painted too, so they are practically done. It remains to get the streets repaired. For this, the county highway department will help us, in the near future. The town will have to build a new municipal building. One is waiting for both material prices and labor to drop monetarily before starting this project. We are still in the economic depression after the Great War and it isn't advisable to begin any new undertakings before economic conditions improve somewhat. I want to announce one thing that should please all the Vossings in the Vosselag. As you remember, there are

vatsvøringar i vosselaget. Som mange hugsar, er der mange svære bakkar paa den gamle hovudvegen millom Evanger og Voss. Den verste bakken af alle ihop er den illgjetne "Flagastigen". Den stengjer heilt for ordinær bilferdsla millom Vossevangen og Evanger. Det hev lengje vore tale um aa faa denne bratte bakken umlagd; men fyrst no under fylkestinget i vaar vart det vedteke vanlegt fylkestilskot til umbygget. Soframt Voss kommuna fær tak i midlar til naudarbeid, kann desse nyttast til umleggjingarbeid i Flagestigen. Ein treng difyr ikkje venta, til vegbygget paa ordinær maate vert teke upp paa riksvegbudgettet. Ein hadde elles turva heil umleggjing av denne gamaldagse hovudvegen Evanger—Voss og sers vegbolken Evanger—Bulken. Men so lenge fylket hev mange heilt veglause bygder, kann ein ikkje driva for hardt paa med umleggjing av eldre vegar. Folk som ingen køyreveg hev, er likevel trass alt verst farne.

Um det gamle huset paa Kvilekval kann eg ikkje denne gongen segja noko vist. Tanken um aa kjøpa det hev vore uppe i ungdomslaget; men so er det pengespursmaalet, korleis det skal lyøsast. Personleg synes eg, at huset burde verta kjøpt og halde istand, anten der det no stend eller paa ein meir central stad. I siste fall kunde det nyttast som bygdemuseum. Kva der vil verta gjort med huset, skal Vosselaget faa melding um i eit seinare brev.

Ja no hev eg rutla um ymse ting, og so sluttar eg med aa senda baade Dykk, hr. Rene, og Vosselaget mi hjartelege helsing! Som ordførar sender eg laget den bedste helsingi fraa heile Evangerbygdi.

Dykkar vyrdsame
N. Mugaas.

big hills on the old main road between Evanger and Voss. The worst slope of all together was the notorious "Flagastigen". It prevented completely ordinary car travel between Vossevangen and Evanger. There has been talk about getting this steep hill changed for a long time; but just now the county board, this spring, was the reconstruction included in the ordinary county subsidy. Inasmuch as the Voss municipality received emergency funds, these can be used for changing over of "Flagastigen". One therefore need not expect the road construction to be taken up in the federal highway budget. We don't need complete remodeling of the old-fashioned main road Evanger—Voss and especially the section Evanger— Bulken. But as long as the county has roadless districts, we can't ask too much for improvement of old roads. People who haven't a road at all, are treated worst of all.

I'm not certain enough to say anything about the old house at Kvilekval this time. The idea was raised to buy it has arisen in the youth society; but it is a question of money, how it will be solved. My opinion is that the house should be purchased and held, as it stands or at a more central site. If necessary, it could be used as a museum. What happened to the house, the Vosselag will get an announcement about in a later letter.

Now I've rattled on about various things and I quit by sending you both, Mr. Rene and Vosselag my heartiest greetings! As the mayor, I send the lag the best greetings from the entire Evanger area.

Respectfully yours
N. Mugaas.

VOSSING VERDENSMESTER I SKYDNING.

K. L. Vethe af Bulkens skytterlag, Voss, deltog i november med andre nordmænd i Skytterkonkurrancen mellem de 4 nordiske nationer. Resultatet for nordmændene i det hele blev ikke af det bedste af visse aarsager; men for Vethes velkommende blev det en verdensbegivenhed. Han opnaaede nemlig et point mere end Schweitseren Hartmann, som inddehavde verdensrekorden og ansaaes for uslaaelig. Denne begivenhed har været maanedens staaende samtaleemne verden over. Vethe opnaaede 353 point i staaende stilling, 333 i knælende og 342 i liggende stilling. Man undrede sig yderligere over, at han skjød bedst i staaende stilling.

Med Martin Molster som Norgesmester i 5 kamp er det jo en glimrende stilling Voss indtar i sportsverdenen.

VOSSING WORLD CHAMPION IN SHOOTING.

K. L. Vethe of Bulken's Shooting Club, Voss, with other Norwegians in November took part in shooting competition between the four Scandinavian countries. In general the Norwegians didn't fare too well but for Vethe's welcome it was a world event. He managed barely one point more than the Swiss Hartmann who held the world record and was regarded as unbeatable. This occurrence has been the subject of conversation all over the globe. Vethe scored 353 points in the standing position, 333 in kneeling and 342 in prone positions. People were inordinately impressed that he shot best in the standing position.

With Martin Mølster as Norway's champion in pentathlon, Voss occupies a gleaming position in the sports world.

STEDS- OG SLEGTSHISTORIER.

Af K. R.

Raundalen.

Det af Voss's eiendommelige dalfører, som i de sidste 20—30 aar især har tiltrukket sig opmærksomheden og sandsynligvis gaaet fremad i velstand og velvære, er Raundalen. Dette skyldes hovedsagelig Bergensbanen, som ligger gjennem dalen fra ende til anden og giver den let forbindelse ikke alene med hovedbygden og andre vestlandsbygder, men ogsaa med Hallingdal og Østlandet forøvrigt.

Anderledes var det før i tiden. Det langstrakte dalføre, som strækker sig omkring 20 engelske mil østover mellem fjeldene fra Tykkebygdens østende ved gaarden Kløve til fjeldet. Gravehalsen øverst i dalen, har, skjønt det øverst er et forbindelsespunkt mellem fire bygder, ikke havt ordentlige forbindelsesveie med nogen. Fra forrige aarhundredes begyndelse har man dog søgt at forbedre veien til hovedbygden lidt med hvert, saa der sluttelig blev en fremkommelig kjørevei.

Fra Tykkebygden er dalen adskildt ved den 741 meter høie Kløvenolt, hvis sydside skraaner steilt ned i det dybtliggende elveleie, som der tildels har skaaret sig ned i bare fjeldet. Denne skraaning er det man kalder Klyvet og Rastalien og deroppe er den bekjendte og meget omdiskuterede Sverresti. Det har været sagt, at der over Klyvet og Rastalien var aldeles ufremkommeligt endog for gjederne, indtil man i aaret 1770 fik lavet en gangsti, hvorover man til nød ogsaa kunde føre en løs hest ved Tøilerne med sig. Veien til og fra dalen gik over fjeldet ved Skjevlingen, Eaukjeldo og endel af Laugedalen. Man tog sandsynligvis over gaarden Fagnastøl — den første eller sidste gaard i dalen eftersom man reiste til eller fra den over fjeldet, og det har da været et "fagna" sted at komme til, hvor man tog hvil og fik sig mad.

Tager man nu med jernbanetoget fra Vossevangen østover, saa kommer man ind i Raundalen gjennem en tunel, som ligger under gaarden Nedre Kløve og kommer ud midt i Rasdalien. Banelinjen er saa et stykke hugget ind i fjeldet, dels ligger den paa høie sten-mure, som er bygget op fra elveleiet. Her er trangt og vildt med elven og det svarte fjeld for synet. Saa kjører man gjennem en anden tunel under gaarden Urland, hvorpaa man faar et glimt af dalens herlighed ved Grove station.

Raundalen bestaar af flere afdelinger med mellomliggende skogtrakter og fjeld. Omtrent midt i dalen er Skiples eller Raundalseidet — en fjeldstrækning, som stikker frem og foraarsager en

PLACE AND FAMILY HISTORIES.

By K. R.

Raundalen

The valley belonging to Voss that in the last 20-30 years has attracted the most attention and probably has progressed the most in prosperity and well-being is Raundalen. This is due mainly to the Bergen Railroad, which goes through the valley from one end to the other and gives it a connection, not only with the rest of the district and other west country areas, but also with Hallingdal and the east country too.

It was different before. The lengthy valley that reaches about 20 English miles eastward between mountains from the east end of Tykkebygdi by the Kløve farm to the mountains. Gravehalsen, uppermost in the valley, has, in spite of being highest, no ordinary connection with anyone. Since the beginning of the previous century, people have tried to improve the road to Voss gradually so that finally there is a passable driving road.

From Tykkebygdi the valley is distinguished by the 741 meter high Kløvenolt whose south side slants steeply down to a deep-lying riverbed that has carved itself down through bare mountain. It is this slope that people call Klyvet and Rastalien and up there is the notorious Sverresti (Sverre's path). It's been said that Klyvet and Rastalien were totally impassable, even for goats, until in 1770 they built a walking path where if necessary one could lead a loose horse by his bridle. The route to and from the valley was over the mountain at Skjevlingen, Eaukjeldo and part of Laugedalen, people most likely traveled across the Fagnastøl farm — the first or last farm according to whether one was going to or from the mountain and that became a "fagna" place to come to, where one could rest and get food.

If one takes the railroad eastward from Vossevangen then in Raundalen one goes through a tunnel under the Nedre Kløve farm and comes out in the middle of Rastalien. The railroad is sometimes carved into the mountain and partly on high stone constructions built up from the riverbed. Here it is narrow and wild with the river and black mountain to be seen, then on drives through another tunnel under the Urland farm, where one gets a view of the valley's grandeur at Grove station.

Raundalen consists of several divisions with separating forest tracts and mountains. Just about the middle of the valley is Skiple's or Raundalseidet — a mountain stretch that protrudes and causes a great

stor høining i dalen. Man taler tidels om dalen som udenfor og hjemmenfor Eidet. Hjemmenfor Eidet har man først Kvitnedalen med de første gaarde, Rørlien, Bratager, Gilbaarene, Kvitne og Fanestøl (Fagnastøl), saa Grovegrænden med gaardene Urland, Davidhaug, Lassehaug, Grove og Vaale; derpaa Liegrænden med Kolve, Lie, Bøe, Øiaflaten og Kvale samt Lindberg paa elvens anden side. Adskildt ved Skogstrøget Liehaugene, har man saa Bæres eller Skiplesgrænden med Hjembære, Midtbære, Sygnabære og Skiple, hvorfra veien gaar over eidet. Paa Skiple havde man i dalen egen begravelsesplads. Kirken, som nylig er opført, staar paa Øiaflaaten.

Udenfor Eidet er først Brække- eller Reimesgrænden med gaardene Øvsthus, Brække, Reime, Heg og Vold. Paa Reime er nu jernbanestation. Efter at have passeret en Skogstrækning udenfor Vold kommer man til et strøg som engang kaldtes Gryttinbotnen, der fort-sætter med Almenningen og Mjølbotnen. Der ligger gaarde og støler om hinanden. Først er det Eggjareir, saa en støl, hvor der engang var en gammel gaard, Gryttin, saa Ny-Gryttin, der ligeledes i de sidste 60—70 aar har været brugt til støl, men som ogsaa i et par hundrede aar var fast beboet, som vi senere skal se. Udenfor der er gaarden Almenningen med en støl af samme navn. Der er nu Mjølfjeld jernbanestation med hotel, skole og flere andre huse. Paa elvens anden side er gaarden Hagen med sætrene Mjølbotnen udenfor. Ved Mjølfjeld station stikker Rjoandalen sig nordover, og Rjoanaasen forener sig der med Raundalselven. Der er gaarden Hellene, og lidt længer ude er Kleivene — den sidste gaard i dalen, Strøget fra Edgjareir til Mjølfjeld er det aabneste og peneste i hele dalen. I dalbunden, hvor Hagen og stølene i Mjølbotnen ligger er der flade strækninger, og elven slynger sig nogenlunde stille henover i dalbunden.

Strøget udenfor Kleivene hører dels til Voss og dels til Ulvik i Hardanger, som et langt stykke har grænser sammen med Voss. Langevardsstølene og Opsæt er saaledes Ulviks eiendomme. Nær Opsæt støder grænserne mellem Voss, Aurland i Sogn og Ulvik sammen. Ikke langt derfra er indgangen til Gravehalstunellen, som kan betragtes som dalens endepunkt. Man kan da sige, at Raundalen begynder med en tunel og ender med en anden. Det er vældigre adgangsporte, som mærker nutidens kjæmpebedrifter.

Raundalen har sandsynligvis været bebygget omtrent ligesaa tidliar som den øvrige del af Voss. Man kan forstaa dette, blandt andet af enkelte gaardsnavne, som er af de aller ældste, saaledes af navnene Bardin nu Bære, Skiplin, nu Skiple, Reimin, nu Reime, og sandsvnligvis Gryttin, som nu haves i Gryttinstølen og Gryttinbotnen efter en gammel gaard. Disse navne hører til de gamle "Vinnavne", som er de

elevation in height of the valley. People talk of tenths of the valley that are outside of or home from the eid (isthmus). Home from the eid we first have Kvitnedalen with the first farms, Rørlien, Bratager, Gilbårene, Kvitne and Fanestøl (Fagnastøl), then Grove neighborhood with the Urland, Davidhaug, Lassehaug, Grove and Våle farms; then Lie neighborhood with Kolve, Lie, Bøe, Øiaflaten and Kvale as well as Lindberg on the other side of the river. Separated by Skogstrøget Liehaugene, we then have Bæres or Skiplesgrænden with Hjembære, Midtbære, Sygnabære and Skiple, from where the road goes over the eid. The people in the valley have their own cemetery at Skiple. The church, recently built, stands at Øiaflåten.

Outside the eid first are Brække or Reimes neighborhood with the Øvsthus, Brække, Reime, Heg and Vold farms. After passing some forest on outside Vold one comes to an area once called Gryttinbotnen which continues with Almenningen and Mjølbotnen. There there are farms and sæters mixed together. First comes Eggjareir, then a sæter, where there used to be an old farm, Gryttin, then Ny-Gryttin, which similarly has been used as a støl for 60-70 years, but has been occupied for a couple hundred years, as we shall see later. Outside there is the farm Almenningen with a sæter of the same name. There is now Mjølfjell railroad station with a hotel, school and several other buildings. On the other side of the river is the Hagen farm with the sæters for Mjølbotnen outside. By Mjølfjell station, Rjoandalen protrudes northward and Rjoanaasen joins the Raundal River. There is the farm Hellene and a little farther out, Kleivene — the last farm in the valley. The stretch from Edgjareir to Mjølfjell is the most open and prettiest part of the whole valley. On the valley floor where Hagen and the sæters for Mjølbotnen lie, it is a flat portion, and the river winds quietly through the bottom of the valley.

The area beyond Kleivene belongs partly to Voss and partly to Ulvik in Hardanger, which has a common border with Voss for a long distance. The Langevard sæters and Opsæt are thus Ulvik's property. Near Opsæt the borders of Voss, Aurland in Sogn and Ulvik come together. Not far from there is the entrance to Gravehals tunnel, which can be viewed as the end of the valley. One could say that Raundal valley begins with one tunnel and ends with another. They are huge gates that mark present day's big business.

Raundalen has probably been colonized somewhat earlier than the rest of Voss. One can realize this from the farm names that are among the oldest such as the names Bardin now Bære, Skiplin, now Skiple, Reimin, now Reime, and most likely Gryttin, which we now have as Gryttinstølen and Gryttinbotnen after an old farm. These names belong to the old "Vin" names

ældste i bygden og landet. Andre navne som Vaale, Kolve og Kvale er ogsaa svært gamle.

At Raundalen har været saa tidlig bebygget, skjønt den stikker høit tilfjelds, kommer sandsyn-ligvis af, at den har været et forbindelsespunkt mellem Østlandet og denne vigtige del af Vestlandet. Fra øverste del af Raundalen er det let at komme ned til Hardangerfjorden i Ulvik eller Sognefjorden i Aurland og det var utvilsomt den mest benyttede vei mellem disse bygder og Voss i gamle dage, ligesom det var den eneste vei over til Hallingdal og Lærdal, før veie gjennem Skjervet i Granvin og Nerheimsdalen i Sogn anlagdes.

I historien læser vi ogsaa om færder, som maa have gaaet gjennem dalen. Den mest bekjendte er kong Sverres tur over Vossefjeldene i 1177, da han med sine folk kom i den største nød. I 1198 drog han anden gang over fjeldet der — ogsaa da med besvær, da flere af hans folk var saarede. Jarlen Haakon Folkvidson Galen tog denne vei i 1306. I fortellingen om disse færder nævnes Raudafjeld, som man mener var fjeldet mellem Aurland og Raundalen.

Der skal, i henhold til Th. Haukenæs, være et gammelt sagn som beretter, at der paa en mark ved Kleivene har staaet et slag engang, og der paavises en gravplads efter de faldne, og det kan være meget mulig at en stammehøvding paa Østlandet har søgt paa tog over fjeldene.

Her har da sandsynligvis gaaet mange baade freds- og ufredsfærder over dalen og dette giver den adskillig historisk interesse fra de ældste tider. De øverste gaarde i dalen har sikkerlig været kjærkomne steder at søge hen til for fjeldvandrere, som for bygderne imellem. Og opsidderne der har sikkert oplevet mangt et fjeldeventyr, som det muligt vilde havt sin fornøielse at vide noget om for nutidens slegter. Om en af disse gaarde og dens folk skal her i det efterfølgende fortelles noget, da det for nedskriveren har særlig interesse, som hørende til slegten, og der i skriftet "Vosse-bygderne" for 1924 stod en artikel med særdeles forvidnelige oplysninger om gaardens oprindelse og andre tildragelser i dette strøg og bygden forøvrigt for over 200 aar tilbage. Det er om gaarden

NY-GRYTTEN

paa et lidet høidedrag paa nordsiden af Raundalen i det rommelige strøg mellem gaardene Eggjareir og Almenningen, ligger gaarden som et forladt skogslot for sig selv. Foran er nævnt at den i de sidste 60—70 aar har været brugt som sæter, men et par store ladebygninger, som vistnok fremdeles staar der, viser, at gaarden har havt større ære, og nu ligger Bergensbanen midt over eiendommen med Mjølfjeld station nær ved, saa den sandsynligvis snart vil vorde, hvad den engang var. Det var vistnok Amerika reis-

which are the oldest in the region and country. Other names like Våle, Kolve and Kvale are also very old.

That Raundalen has been populated early even though it extends high in the mountains is probably for the reason that it has been the connecting point between the east country and this important portion of the west country. It is relatively easy to get down to Hardangerfjord in Ulvik or Sognefjord in Aurland and no doubt the most utilized routes between these districts and Voss in the old days, as it was the only way over to Hallingdal and Lærdal before the roads through the Skjervet to Granvin and through the Nærheimsdal were created.

We read in history about the passages that must have been made through the valley. The most famous is King Sverre's trip across the Voss Mountains in 1177, when with his supporters he crossed in dire need. He crossed the second time in 1198, also with difficulty, since many of his men were wounded. Earl Haakon Folkvidson Galen used this route in 1306. The legends about these journeys is mentioned the Raudafjell, which people think are the mountains between Aurland and Raundalen.

According to Th. Haukenæs, there is an old saga that describes a field by Kleivene where there was a battle at one time as evidenced by the graves of the fallen and it is possible that a chieftain from the east country tried to make an expedition across the mountains.

Thus, probably many peaceful and hostile journeys were made through the valley and this gives a lot of historic interest to the area from the oldest times. The uppermost farms in the valley certainly were welcome places to find for the mountain travelers who journeyed between the districts. The residents there have experienced many mountain adventures which would be very gratifying for nowadays relatives to know. Things could be told about these farms and the people who descended from them that would be interesting to the author who belongs to that family and in the publication "Vossebygderne" for 1924 there was an article with especially interesting descriptions of the farms' origins and other events in this area and the rest of the district over 200 years ago. It is about the farm

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on a little range of hills on the north side of Raundalen in the spacious area between the Eggjareir and Almenningen farms lies the farm as a wooded castle left by itself. Earlier it was mentioned that it has been used as a sæter for the last 60-70 years but a couple big barns that are evidently still standing show that the farm was respectable and now the Bergen Railroad lies right in the middle of the property with Mjølfjell station close at hand so it probably soon will become what it once was. Evidently it was the people

serne i 1840 aarene som gjorde at gaardene paa Voss blev billige og lette at faa, hvilket gjorde at folk fra de langt bortliggende gaarde i dalene kunde vælge sig eiendomme i bedste bygden for overkommelige priser. Opsidderen paa blev saaledes budt et af brugene paa Hylle i Tykkebygden for 600 daler, men kjøbte en anden gaard.

Ny-Grytten var dog ikke nogen liden eller ringe gaard. Man kunde føde op til 18 kjør, da den var paa sit bedste; men kornet blev ikke altid modent, og der var strævsomt at vinde frem til bygden, naar noget trængtes. I omkring 175 aar var dog gaarden i samme slegts besiddelse, led efter led. Den kan saaledes regnes blandt bygdens gamle gaarde, som for slegten altid vil have en vis interesse.

Det var i 1675, at først optoges til fast beboelse, og de omstændigheder, som knytter sig dertil, er et meget interessant afsnit i Voss's historie paa den tid. Det ser ud til at gaardens oprindelse skyldes for en del en saa fjern tildragelse som Londons brand i 1666. Men dønningerne fra denne maatte jo afstedkomnie mangeslags forviklinger før de rak Raundalen, og den hele historie derom vilde bli lang. Nok er det, at London efter branden blev, for en stor del ialfald, opbygget med norsk tømmer, og især i strøget Almenningerne med Mjølbotnen i Raundalen var der svær tømmerskog. Raundalselven har naar flom indtraf altid været et villigt redskab til at bringe tømmeret tilsjøs, og dette blev nu af stor vigtighed, ikke alene for tømmerdriftens skyld; men det kom ogsaa til at foraarsage et stort opvask med skiftende eiendomsforholde i Bygden.

Der var en mand paa Voss, der meget godt forstod sig paa at udnytte fordelene ved de høie tømmerpriser, som Londons brand foraarsagede, og denne var ingen mindre end Claus Henriksen, Milzow, der er benævnt som fogd paa Voss og forvalter af Finnegodset. Claus Milzow var født paa Voss og var søn af Provsten Henrik Gjertson Milzow og bror af provst Gjert Milzow, som var forfatteren af Voss og Hardanger Prestehistorie. Claus Milzow var en tid eier af omtrent en fjerdedel af alt jordegods paa Voss, og naar han dertil havde opsynet med Finnegodset, som var næsten ligesaa stort der, saa var han en saare mægtig mand. Trods hans prestelige slegtskab var der dog lidet presteligt ved Claus. Han laa stadigt i trætte og førte mange processer. Bønderne paa Voss skal ifølge sagnet være blevne saa forhadte paa ham, at han blev slaaet ihjæl. Dette ved man dog ikke sikkert. Han døde i 1692.

Som navnet Almenningen antyder, var der i Raundalen et strøg, som var stats- eller bygdeeiendom. Denne grænsede i vest til en liden elv, Grytaaen, som ligger mellem Eygjareir og Ny-Grytten. Sidstnævnte gaard var saaledes beliggende i Almenningen. Navnet Ny-Grytten antyder, at der maate

who went to America in the 1840's that caused the farms at Voss to become inexpensive and easy to obtain, which led to people from the distant farms to choose properties in this best district for moderate prices. A resident was offered a bruk at Hylle in Tykkebygden for 600 dollars but chose another farm.

Yet Ny-Grytten wasn't a small or poor farm. It could maintain up to 18 cows when it was at its best; but the grain wasn't always ripe and it was laborious to get to town when something was needed. The farm was in the possession of the same family for 175 years, generation after generation. It can be reckoned as one of the oldest farms in the district that has always had a certain interest to the family.

It was in 1675 that it first had permanent occupants and the circumstances that led to it are a very interesting chapter of Voss' history of that time. It appears that the origin of the farm is distantly associated with the fire in London in 1666. The waves of this went through many stages before it reached Raundalen and it’s a long story. Enough it is that after the fire, London was rebuilt mostly with Norwegian timber and especially the area Almenning at Mjølbotnen in Raundal had good timber forest. In flood, the Raundal River was an excellent mechanism to transport the timber to the sea, and this was very important, not only because of the timber; it also caused a great cleansing with shifting property ownership in the district.

There was a man at Voss who well understood the gains to be made through the high timber prices caused by the London fire and he was none other than Claus Henriksen Miltzow, who is mentioned as the magistrate at Voss the guardian of the Finne Properties. Claus Miltzow was born at Voss a son of Dean Henrik Gjertson Miltzow and a brother of Dean Gjert Miltzow, the author of Voss and Hardanger Priest Histories. Claus Miltzow owned almost a fourth of all the real estate in Voss and when he had management of the Finne Properties that were almost equally as extensive; then he was a truly wealthy man. In spite of being related to clergymen, there was very little clerical about Claus. He constantly contriving scams and had many deals going. The farmers at Voss, according to legend, hated him and he was murdered. People don't know this for certain. He died in 1692.

As the name Almenningen indicates, there was an area of Raundalen that was state or town owned. This bordered on the west a little river, Grytaaen, which lies between Eggjareir and Ny-Grytten. The latter farm thus lay in Almenningen. The name Ny-Grytten indicates that there must have been an older farm with

ha været en ældre gaard ved Navn Grytten. Saa var det ogsaa, og denne var beliggende paa Grytaaens anden side nærmere Eggjareir, hvortil den i her omhandlede tid var tillagt som ødegaard. Navnet Grytten kommer af det oldnorske ord griot-stein, og sandsynligvis vingræsgang — Griotvin, som er blit til Gryttin i talesproget.

I Almenningen, hvortil Mjølbotnen ogsaa hørte, var der svær skog. Efter denne blev fogden Claus Milzow begjærlig og søgte at faa fat paa mest mulig af den. Der, hvor ligger, havde opsidderne paa Hegg hjemlet sig til en støl, som kaldtes Gryttinstølen. Claus kom saa i besiddelse af Heggaardene. Eggjareir med ødegaarden Grytten eiede broderen Gjert Milzow. Claus kjøbte saa ødegaarden af ham. Husene paa denne var da bortrevne, men tomterne var viselige. Saa fik Claus en mand til at sætte sig op hus og bosætte sig paa den anden side af Grytaaen, hvor Hegtstølen eller Gryttinstølen, som den tildels endnu kaldes, var. Stedet, blev saa kaldt , og Claus Milzow paastod, at den gamle gaard, Grytten, laa der. Bønderne fik nu lov af ham til at hugge i Skogen, og selv kjøbte han tømmeret. Der blev ogsaa hugget i kirkens skoge med Milzows tilladelse. Man kunde vel ikke mistenke den mægtige fogd, en bror af presten, for ulovligheder. Forholdet kom dog op og blev gjenstand for retslig undersøgelse. Det blev en af de sværeste processer paa Voss. En kongelig kommission med dommer, fogd og 12 lagrettesmænd drog ud i Almenningen og fastslog det virkelige forhold. Deres beretning med meget andet om sagen har L. Kindem gjort bekjendt i "Vossebygderne".

For Claus Milzow fik sagen en meget uheldig afslutning med en dom, som næsten ruinerede ham. Den havde dog tilfølge at mange leilændinger paa gaardene blev eiere af sine brug, og det mærker et stort fremskridt i bygden.

Bonden paa Gryttinstølen eller blev roligt i besiddelse af sit jordegods. Han tilbød sig, da forholdet blev opdaget, at betale skat til staten efter sædvanlige regler og dermed blev det.

LIDT OM GRYTTENS BEBOERE OG SLEGT.

Den første bosidder paa hedte vistnok Ole. Der tales nemlig om Oles bygninger i Almenningen, hvortil tømmer var hugget i Skogen. Denne Ole var antagelig en søn af Herbrand Eggjareir, som er nævnt som bosidder paa Eggjareir i 1657, men maa være død i 1664, da enken og sønnerne Ole og Eilef nævnes. Bosidderen paa Eggjareir havde ogsaa ødegaarden Grytten og følgelig var det af vigtighel for Claus Milzow, som eiede gaardene, at faa Herbrands søn til at bosætte sig paa, hvilket sandsynligvis var tilfældet.

Den næste opsidder var Anders Gryttinstølen, som var født 1671 og blev gift med Anna Olsdatter, hvis far

the name Grytten. Then it was also that this lay on the other side of Grytaaen, nearer Eggjareir, to which in the discussed time there was an attached deserted farm (øgård=Ødegaard=farm deserted at since Black Death when all occupants died of the disease. SJN). The name comes from the Old Norse word *griot-stein* and maybe *vingræsgang* — *Griotvin*, which has become Gryttin in spoken language.

There were huge forests in Almenningen, to which Mjølbotnen also belonged. The magistrate Claus Miltzow coveted this and wanted to own as much of it as possible. Where it was located, the residents of Hegg warranted a sæter, called Gryttinstølen. Claus got possession of Heggaardene. His brother, Gjert Miltzow, owned the deserted farm, Grytten. Claus bought it from him. The buildings were torn down but the foundations were still visible. Then Claus got a man to erect a house and settle in on the other side of Grytaaen, where Hegtstølen or Gryttinstølen, as it is occasionally called, was. The place was then named Ny-Grytten and Claus Miltzow insisted that the old farm, Grytten lay there. The farmers now got permission from him to lumber in the forest and he himself bought the lumber. They also chopped in the church forest with Miltzow's permission. People couldn't suspect that this powerful magistrate, brother of the minister, was doing anything illegal. Yet the circumstances arose that there was reason for a court inquiry. It became one of the biggest vases at Voss. A royal commission of a judge, magistrate and 12 jurors traveled out to the Almenning and established the actual circumstances. Their declaration and a lot more about the case are reported in "Vossebygderne" by L. Kindem.

The case had a very unfortunate decision for Claus Miltzow with a ruling that almost ruined him. As a result, many of the life tenants became owners of their bruks and it marks a big step forward in the district.

The farmers on Gryttinstølen or Ny-Grytten quietly retained occupancy of their property. It developed, when the facts were discovered that they paid taxes to the government according to the usual regulations and that was that

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A LITTLE ABOUT GRYTTEN'S PEOPLE AND FAMILIES.

The first person to live there was named Ole. It is talked namely about Ole's buildings at Almenningen for which lumber had been cut in the forest. This Ole was probably a son of Herbrand Eggjareir, who is named as the occupant of Eggjareir in 1657 but must have died before 1664, when his widow and sons Ole and Eilef are mentioned. The farmer at Eggjareir also had the deserted farm, Grytten, and as a result was important to Claus Miltzow, who owned the farms, to get Herbrand's son to live on it, which probably was the case.

The next occupant was Anders Gryttinstølen, who was born in 1671 and married Anna Olsdatter, whose

antagelig Var forannævnte Ole. De fik 6 børn: Herbrand, Ola, Kristi, Kristoffer, Lars og Guro.

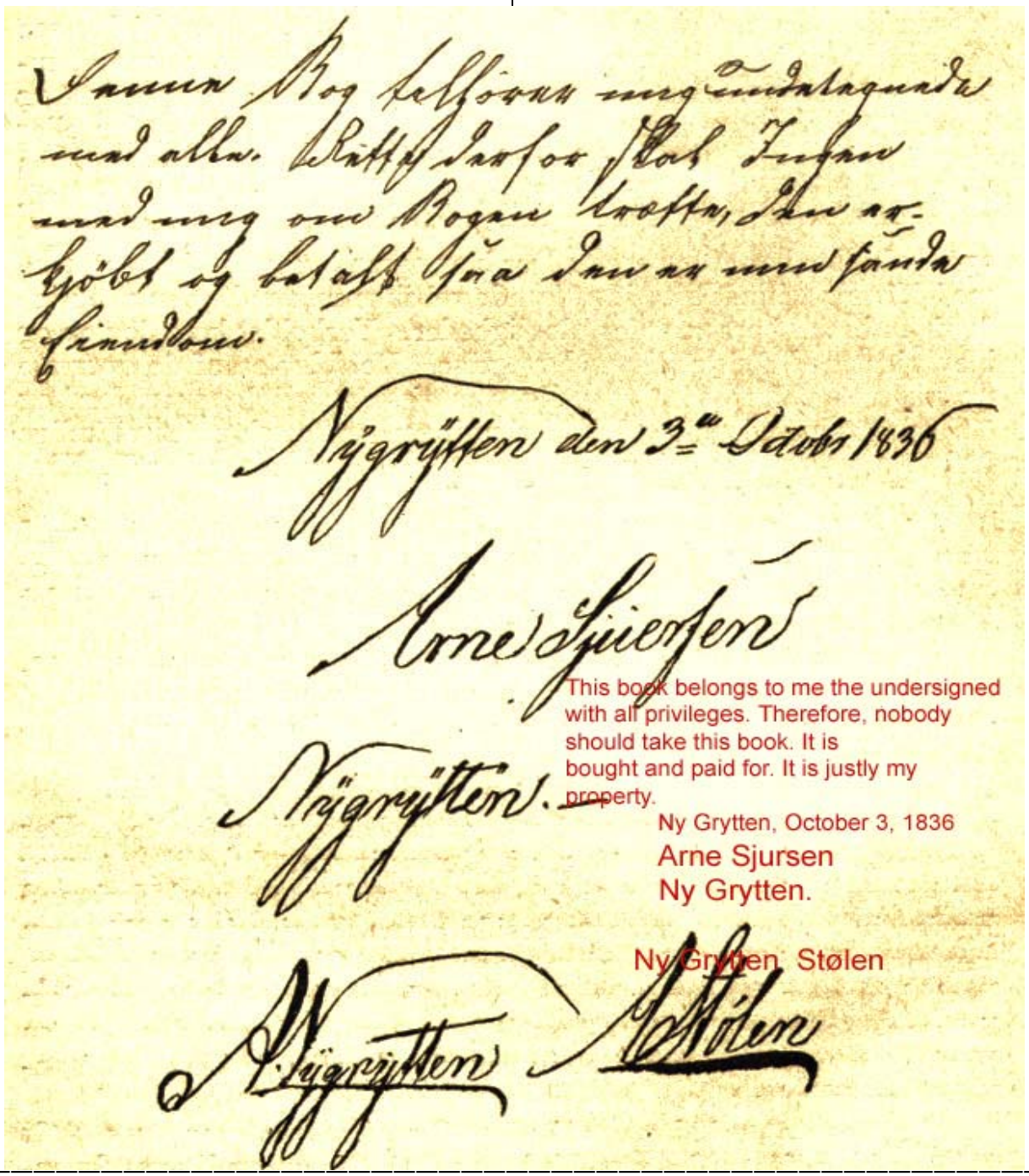
Herbrand Andersen Gryttinstølen blev i 1733 gift med Brita Olsdr. Haugen (Davidhaug eller Lassehaug, som da var i et). De maa ogsaa have havt Eggjareir, da begge døde som kaarfolk der — han i 1766 og hun i 1767. De havde 2 døtre: Sigrid og Anna.

Sigrid Herbrandsdr. Gryttinstølen var født i 1739 og blev gift med Sjur Nilson Kolve. De var bosat paa Nygrytten. Hun døde i 1763 og Sjur blev gjengift — da med Synva Godskalkdr. Han døde 1777. Enken

father was probably named Ola. They had six children: Ola, Kristi, Kristoffer, Lars and Guro.

Herbrand Andersen Gryttinstølen was married in 1733 with Brita Olsdatter Haugen (Davidhaug or Lassehaug, as it once was). They also must have had Eggjareir, since both died while being life retired people there — he in 1766 and she in 1767. They had two daughters: Sigrid and Anna.

Sigrid Herbrandsdatter Gryttinstølen was born in 1739 and married to Sjur Nilson Kolve. They lived at Nygrytten. She died in 1763 and Sjur remarried — this time with Synva Godskalkdatter. He died in 1777.



Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

levede efter ham. Sjur og Sigrid skal have havt børnene Arne, Anders, Brita og Sigrid. Han og Synva havde 2 sønner, Nils og Godskalk. Af disse Børn kjender vi kun til det første og sedste, nemlig, Arne og Godskalk, om hvis efterkommere her nærmere skal berettes, da flere er i Amerika.

Arne Sjurson Ny-Grytten som han helst skrev sig, var født 1757 og blev gift med Anna Jonsdatter Øvre-Kløve, som var født 1765. Anna var af en gammel og anselig slegt, hvis ættegrene kan følges tilbage til det 14de aarhundrede. Hun havde 2 brødre: Anders og Bryngel. Anders boede paa Kløve og var far til Anders A. Kløve, som kom til Amerika i 1843 og bosatte sig i Norway township, Racine Co., Wis., og til Arnguna Kløve, gift med kirkesanger David Lemme paa Voss, samt til Sigvor Graue, mor til Colbein L. Graue, pioneer ved Lake Mills, Iowa. Bryngel Kløve boede paa Bratager, Voss.

Arne Ny-Grytten var en godt oplyst mand for sin tid. Han læste og skrev meget godt. Et aftryk af hans smukke skrift i en opbyggelsesbog da han i 1836 var 79 aar, vil man af hosstaaende se. Hans datter Sigrid skal have berettet, at han vilde studere til doktor, men da han engang overvar en Operation, fik han ulyst dertil. Han døde paa Ny-Grytten i 1840 og hans hustru i 1845. De efterlod sig en søn, Sjur og 5 døtre: Brita, Anna, Arnguna, Sigrid og Inger. Af disse kom de tre: Anna, Sigrid og Arnguna til Amerika, hvortil Sjurs og Ingers sønnebørn ogsaa kom, hvorom senere.

SJUR ARNESON NY-GRYTTEN.

Den oprindelige hensigt med denne beretning var egentlig at fortelle et og andet om Sjur Arneson Ny-Grytten, som vi betragter som en god type paa en norsk fjeldbonde med kundskaber, færdigheder og mod, som enhver af os bør eie, og i retning af det usædvan-lige var han en god skytter og skiløber, som forholdene krævede, og hvorom man har vidst at fortelle. Men da der ogsaa er meget andet at fortelle om slegter og udvandrere fra Raundalen, saa passede det at tage med fra begyndelsen nogle ord om dalen med gaarde, historie og herligheder. Med det, som foran er nævnt, vil vi da efter den oprindelige tanke fortelle om Sjur.

I korthed skal her først berettes om ham, at han var født paa Ny-Grytten 1796 og boede der til omtrent 50 aar, da han i 1845 solgte farsgaarden og flyttede til gaarden Vike i Kvitlen, hvor han forblev til sin død 1863. Han var gift med Brita Baardsdr. Lunde (Viken), datter af Baard Haldorson, der foruden hende havde børnene Haldor, som boede paa Lunde, Styrk i Ukvitshagen, som havde flere børn i Amerika, Nils Skjelde, Ranvei, gift med Sjur Lie (Raundalen), og Knut, som døde ung. Den første af Britas store slegt, som kjendes var Knut Rognaldson Græe, nævnt 1657 og '64

The widow survived him. Sjur and Sigrid had the children Arne, Anders, Brita and Sigrid. He and Synva had two sons, Nils and Godskalk. Of these children we only know about the first and the last, namely, Arne and Godskalk, who have descendants we shall discuss in greater detail since several are in America.

Arne Sjurson Ny-Grytten, as he preferred to sign himself, was born in 1757 and married with Anna Jonsdatter Øvre-Kløve, who was born in 1765. Anna was from an old and sizable family whose lineage can be followed back to the fourteenth century. She had two brothers: Anders and Bryngel. Anders lived at Kløve and is father of Anders A. Kløve, who came to America in 1843 and settled in Norway Township, Racine Co., WI, and to Arnguna Kløve, married to precentor David Lemme at Voss, as well as to Sigvor Graue, mother of Colbein L. Graue, pioneer at Lake Mills, Iowa. Bryngel Kløve lived at Bratager, Voss.

Arne Ny-Grytten was an enlightened man for his time. He read and wrote very well. A copy of his beautiful writing from a prayer meeting book when he, in 1836, was 79 years, you can see accompanying. His daughter, Sigrid is to have accounted that he wanted to study to become a doctor, but when he once was present at an operation, he lost his curiosity. He died at Ny-Grytten in 1840 and his wife in 1845. They left a son Sjur and five daughters: Brita, Anna, Arnguna, Sigrid and Inger. Of these the three: Anna, Sigrid and Arnguna came to America, to which Sjur and Inger's grandsons (son's sons) also came, however later.

SJUR ARNESON NY-GRYTTEN.

The original intent of this narrative was actually to tell one thing or the other about Sjur Arneson Ny-Grytten, whom we regard as a good example of a Norwegian mountain farmer with knowledge, skill and courage which each of us should own, and in the direction of the unusual, he was an excellent hunter and skier, if the situation required it about which a lot could be told. However, since there is a lot more to tell about the families and emigrants from Raundalen, it is appropriate to start with some words about the valley, its farms, history and its magnificence. With what has been already discussed, we will return to our original intent and tell about Sjur.

Briefly first we will tell about him that he was born at Ny-Grytten in 1796 and lived there about 50 years, when he sold the family farm and moved to Vike in Kvitlen, where he stayed until his death in 1863. he was married to Brita Baardsdatter Lunde (Viken), a daughter of Baard Haldorson, who besides her had the children Haldor, who lived at Lunde, Styrk at Ukvitshagen, who had several children in America, Nils Skjelde, Ranvei, married with Sjur Lie (Raundalen), and Knut, who died young. The first of Brita's big family known was Knut Rognaldson Græe, mentioned in 1657 and '64.

Brita døde paa Vike i 1865. Hun var længe sygelig og var den, som helst ønskede at flytte hjem i storbygden. De efterlod sig en søn Arne, som var født paa Ny-Grytten den 13de september 1836, og døde paa, hvad man nu kan kalde Vangen, i 1906.

Sjur Ny-Grytten var en mand paa middels høide, rundskuldret og kraftig. Han havde mørkt haar, høi pande, blaa øine og en næse, som vilde have passet for en general — et slegtsmærke paa Kløveætten sagdes der, som kun sønnesønnen, Sjur, arvede efter ham i fuldt maal. Af forældrene lærte han at læse og skrive, hvad han gjorde meget godt, og for hvilket sansen øgedes ved besøg hos slegtninger paa Kløve, hvor visdommen sagdes at være. Af mangel paa bøger skrev Sjur ned hvad han ønskede at vide — saaledes om stenarter, metaller, krudtets sammensætning o. 1. En tid førte han enslags dagbog.

Det var naturligt, at Sjur tidligt øvede sig som sportsmand. At kunne bruge geværet og et par ski var omtrent en dyd af nødvendighed derade i Raundalen, hvor sneen kunde ligge meterdyb gjenmen størstedelen af den lange vinter, og hvor vildt af forskjelligt slags kunde komme for stuedøren eller ialfald til stadighed var at finde i omliggende skog og fjeld. Der var ogsaa rovdyr, som tildels kunde være nærgaaende nok; bjørn, jerv, gaupe, ræv og maar havde tilhold i trakterne, og Sjur gik efter hvad der traf sig, naar leilighed gaves. Af staburvæggen paa kunde man i lang tid faa en ide om resultatet. Der slog han op sine jagttrofæer og engang var der blandt andet 7 rensdyrshorn, 3 bjørneskaller, noget af en jerv og gaupe, et par ørnevinger af almindelig størrelse og forskjelligt andet.

Om Sjurs Skydefærdighed kan det fortelles, at han engang skjød en toskilling ud af en trækløft, som en nabogut fra Almenningen holdt ud fra et hushjørne. Han skjød ogsaa ryper i luften med kugle og han skjød engang et rensdyr i en afstand af 1400 fod med sin flintebørse — et uvanligt skudhold med en saadan.

Sjur var ikke stedbunden selv i vintertiden med dyb sne, storm og kulde. Paa sine ski drog han bygderne imellem, solgte sager, han om vintrene forarbeidede og kjøbte igjen madvarer, som han bar hjem. Han var en flink smed, metalstøber og rokkedreier, gjorde ogsaa rosemalede skrin og tiner m.m. Med 3 rokke paa ryggen drog han stundom paa ski over til Ulvik, solgte rokkene og kjøbte igjen en halv tønde korn, som han ligeledes bar hjem igjen. Han maa ogsaa have været i andre Hardanger og Søndhordlandsbygder med rokke. Det var nemlig flere gange fortalt, at han paa ski gik over Folgefonden med rokke paa ryggen. Hans søster Arnguna boede i mange aar paa Aga i Ullensvang, saa han har vel taget over derfra til Mauranger og kanske til Kvinherred.

Sjur blev godt kjendt i fjeldtrakterne mellem bygderne yderst i Raundalen. Dette vidste folk, som

Brita died at Vike in 1865. She was sick for a long time and was the one who would have preferred to move home to the main area. They left a son, Arne who was born at Ny-Grytten September 13, 1836 and died at what is now called Vangen in 1906.

Sjur Ny-Grytten was a man of medium height, round-shouldered and strong. He had dark hair, a high forehead, blue eyes and a nose that would have been appropriate for a general — a family trait for the Kløve family it is said that only the grandson, Sjur, received it in full degree. He learned to read and write from his parents, which he did well and his abilities increased through visits with relatives at Kløve, where it was said that erudition resided. Because of the shortage of books, Sjur recorded the subjects he wanted to know — like kinds of stone, metals, the making of gunpowder and the like. For a while he kept a diary.

It was natural that Sjur exercised as an athlete early. To be able to use a gun and a pair of skis almost was a necessity out in the Raundal where the snow lay a meter deep through most of the long winter, where wild animals could come to the front door or in any case they were easy to find in the surrounding forest and mountains. There was also preying wild life that occasionally came close enough; bear, wolverine, mountain lion and marten dominated the area and Sjur went after everything for which there was an opportunity. For a long time, one could get an idea of the result from the wall of his storehouses. He nailed up his hunt trophies and there once were among other things; caribou antlers, 3 bear skulls, remnants of wolverines and mountain lions, a couple eagle wings of different sizes and various other prizes.

It can be told of his marksmanship that once he shot a two-shilling piece out of a cleft branch that a neighbor boy held out from around the corner of the house. He also shot ptarmigan in the air with a bullet and he shot a caribou one time from 1400 feet with his flint-loader — and exceptional shot with such gear.

Sjur wasn't housebound in the winter by deep snow, blizzards and cold. He traveled by ski around the districts, sold saws the he made during the winters and bought foodstuff in return, which he carried home. He was a good blacksmith, metal-caster and spinning wheel turner, also making rosemåled cases and cheese boxes among other things. Occasionally he went on skis over to Ulvik with three spinning wheels on his back, sold the wheels for an half barrel of grain which he likewise carried home. He must also have been to other districts in Hardanger and Sunhordaland with his spinning wheels on his back. His sister lived in Aga in Ullensvang for many years, so he well could have left from there were for Mauranger and possibly Kvinherred. Sjur became well-known in the mountain areas between the districts farthest out in Raundalen. People

drog denne vei, at benytte sig af. Driftekarer, som skulde over til Østlandet med kreaturer søgte hans hjælp, som villigt gaves. Det var ikke altid behagelige reiser og kunde til tider være meget farefulde. For dette er strøget historisk bekjendt. Det var nemlig i disse trakter, kong Sverre med sine birkebeiner kom i den største nød paa vossefjeldene. Det var ikke bare snestorme og kulde man var udsat for, men gamle snebræer undergravne af vandet og med store sprækker, som tildels kunde være dækket over af nysne — eller hængeskavle over bjergvægge, som let kunde løsne. Og Sjur kom ud for noget af hvert.

Engang holdt han paa at skulle bukke under i en snestorm i lighed med birkebeinerne 650 aar før. Det var senhøstes et aar, at nogen driftekarer skulde over til Østlandet med kvæg. Saa kom der sne og kvæget kom paa vildspor. De vidste ikke at finde alt igjen. I flokken var der ogsaa en ko, som skulde kalve. Saa fik de Sjur til at lede efter dem. Han satte afsted, og da det led paa dagen fandt han ogsaa kreaturene, men saa øgedes snestormen. Det blev snart med største vanskelighed han kunde faa flokken sammen og bragt i ly for den værste storm. Koen, der var tale om, kalvede om dagen, og det var uraad at faa den videre. Natten kom paa og med den øgede kulden. De var da endda langt fra folk. Sjur havde strævet om dagen til han omtrent ikke orkede mere. Mad havde han ikke taget med sig andet end en "bete graut", han stak i lommen, og snart blev haard af kulden. Den havde han gnavet i sig i dagens løb. Geværet havde han dog med sig, men der var ikke tid og veir for jagt. Mod kvelden skræmte han dog op af sneen en rype, som han skjød i luften med kugle, fik op lidt ild og stegte den med fjærene paa — en fremgangsmaade, han flere gange tyede til paa sine fjeldreiser. Sluttelig fik han koen bragt til et nogenlunde lunt sted, men kalven maatte slagtes. Han var da selv saa udaset, at han grov sig ned i sneen og lagde sig, endskjønt der var bidende koldt. Kalven lagde han over sig, og dette, mente han, var hans frelse fra at fryse ihjæl. Dagen efter kom han frem i god behold og kreaturene stod sig ogsaa.

Det var bare i sine yngre aar, at Sjur gik efter vildren, endskjønt han var flink dertil. Han skjød ialt 7 rensdyr, men ved transporten hjem af det sidste kom han ud for et uheld, for ikke at sige en ulykke, som gjorde, at han maatte love sin far ikke mere at gaa paa rensdyrsjagt. Dette gik saaledes til. Da han en høst havde skudt det sidste dyr, reiste han hjem efter hest og kjøregreier, for at bringe det hjem. Det kan i denne forbindelse bemærkes, at han maatte grave dyret ned og dække det med sten, forat ikke jerv eller andre rovdyr skulde rive det istykker, medens han var borte. Ved tilbagekomsten fik han dyret paa hesteryggen, og saa bar det paa hjemveien igjen. Da skulde uheldet komme. Han maatte over en gammel

who traveled this way knew and used him. Cattledealers who wanted to go to the east country with cattle asked his help, which he willingly gave. They weren't always comfortable trips and could be dangerous at times. This stretch is notorious historically because of this. It was exactly here the King Sverre and his Birkebeiners were in their greatest struggle in the Voss mountains. Not only were there blizzards and cold. The old glaciers over running water could have big crevasses covered with new snow — or hanging snowdrifts over mountain cliffs that could break loose. It made no difference to Sjur.

One time he nearly succumbed to a snowstorm just like the Birkebeiners 650 years before. It was a late fall that year and some dealers wanted to go to the east country with heifers. Then it started snowing and the heifers got lost. They were unable to find them all again. In the herd there was also a cow about to calf. They had Sjur look for them. He started out and later in the day he found them, but the blizzard got worse. Only with the greatest exertion they got the herd collected and to shelter from the worst storm. The cow we talked about had her calf during the day and it was impossible to get her further. Night came and the cold got worse. They were still far from habitation. Sjur had exerted himself that day until he couldn't make it further. He hadn't taken any food except a bit of lefse he had put in his pocket and it froze hard from the cold in the course of the day. He had gnawed it all during the course of the day. He had his gun with him but there was neither time nor right weather for hunting. Towards night he started a ptarmigan up out of the snow and he shot it with a ball, started a little fire and cooked it with its feathers on — a procedure he relied on several times during mountain trips. Finally he brought the cow to a somewhat snug place but the calf had to be slaughtered. He was himself exposed so he dug down into the snow and lay down, even though it was biting cold. He covered himself with the calf and this, he said, was the thing that saved him from freezing to death. The next day he got out in good shape and the cattle survived too.

It was only in his youth that he hunted wild deer, even though he was still capable. In all, he shot 7 caribou but while transporting the last home he had a misfortune, not to say an accident, which made him promise his father that he wouldn't hunt caribou again. It happened like this. When he had shot his last caribou one fall, he went home to get a horse and harness to bring it home. In this connection it should be noted that he had to bury the game and cover it with stones so that wolverines and other beasts of prey wouldn't tear it to pieces while he was gone. On his return he placed his animal on the back of the horse and started home again. Then the misfortune occurred. He had to

snefon med en hængeskavl udover et høit fjeld. Fonnen var undegravet af vandet, og der var skraafjeld.. Ved tynglen af hest og kløv brækkede skavlen los. Sjur fik kastet sig tilside, og stod igjen, medens hesten og det øvrige gik med snemassen udfor og forsvandt i dybet. Først næste vaar kunde man finde hesten og kløven igjen. Det var en kostbar hest, som faderen eiede, og med tanken paa, at hans eneste søn nærpaa var gaaet med, krævede faderen, at Sjur ikke maatte gaa paa rensdyrsjagt mere.

SJURS TRÆFNINGER MED BJØRNEN.

Men der var andre dyr at gaa efter. Bamsen huserede tidt i dalen, og den var et eftertragtet maal for en god skytter. Hvad tid Sjur først traf bjørnen er uvist. Det maatte være tidlig. Han skjød 3 bjørne, og for den fjerde var han med at lægge ud et selvskud. Maaske var dog denne den første.

Engang var der fundet en fersk aate i skogen ikke langt fra hjemmet — vistnok ovenfor i fjeldmarken. Sjur og en nabogut fra Almenningen skulde da af sted og vakte paa dette om kvelden. Sjur havde sin flintebørse som vanligt, men Almenningsgutten havde faaet sig et nyt gevær, hvorpaa der brugtes knaldhætter. For dette var han meget varsom og bar det i et hylster. De lagde sig saa paa et passende sted fra aatet i haabet om, at bjørnen nok vilde komme efter sin kveldsmad. Det begyndte at mørkne, men bjørnen syntes endda at holde sig borte. Saa begyndte det saa smaat ogsaa at regne. Almenningen blev da utaalmodig, stak geværet i hylsteret og sagde, at han vilde gaa heim. Sjur laa rolig og bad ham vente et øieblik, thi nu saa han noget, som syntes at røre sig henne i skogen. Almenningen saa da ogsaa derhen, men sagde, at det bare var en træstump, som stod der. I det samme brændte Sjur løs. Et svært brag med en gryntende lyd fulgte bortenfor. "Eg trur da bjødn kusser eg", sagde Almenningen og fik geværet i en fart af hylsteret igjen. De gik saa et lidet stykke henover for at se efter bjørnen, men den var borte, og nu blev det saa mørkt, at de fandt det bedst at gaa hjem. Næste morgen var de tidlig paa farten igjen; thi Sjur mente, han havde truffet. De fandt da ogsaa snart blodspor efter bjørnen og fulgte efter dette. De trængte ikke at gaa svært langt. Det bar bortover til nogen stygge gjuv i Grytaaen. Der havde bjørnen rast udfor og slaaet sig i filler omtrent. Det blev enden paa den.

En anden gang kom Sjur i nærmere berørelse med bjørnen. Han skulde da over til Ulvik for at hente sin søster Arnguna, som havde været budeie der. Da han kom et stykke henover fjeldene fik han øie paa ferske bjørnespor. Geværet havde han med som vanlig paa dige reiser. Han gik da efter sporet. Dette førte et stykke bortenfor ned gjennem en lang to i et bjerg. Sjur gik et stykke henover toen og fik da øie paa bjørnen langt borte. Han sendte straks en kugle efter den, men

cross an old snowbank with a long crest out over a high mountain undercut by melt water and there was a diagonal mountain. With the weight of the horse and its load the crest broke loose. Sjur threw himself aside and stayed up while the horse and everything else went with the avalanche out and disappeared in the depths. It was a valuable horse, owned by the father, and the thought of his only son nearly going too, made the father demand that Sjur never again go caribou hunting.

SJUR'S ENCOUNTERS WITH BEARS.

However, there was other game to go after. Bears often played havoc in the valley and they were an desirable target for a good marksman. When Sjur first encountered a bear is unknown. It must have been early. He shot three bears and for the fourth he helped set out a cocked gun trap. Maybe it was the first one.

One time, fresh carrion was found out in the woods not far from home — evidently in the mountains. Sjur and a neighbor boy from Almenningen went off to watch this one evening. Sjur had his flintlock as usual, but the boy from Almenningen had a new gun that used percussion caps. He had to be very careful with it and carried it in a gun case. They lay an appropriate distance from the carrion and hoped that the bear would return for his evening meal. It started to get dark but the bear obviously stayed away. Then it started to rain a little. The Almenningen boy got impatient, put his gun away in the case and said he wanted to go home. Sjur lay quietly and asked him to wait a minute because he had seen something moving in the woods. Almenningen also looked over there but thought it was only a tree stump that was there. At that moment, Sjur fired. A loud racket with a grunting sound followed from over there. "I think the bear is escaping" said the boy from Almenningen and put his gun in his case again, they walked over a little ways to look for the bear, but he was gone and it was really getting dark and they thought it best to go home. They were on the go early the next morning because Sjur thought he had hit home. They soon found blood stains and followed after these. It wasn't far. They led to some nasty gorges in the Grytaaen. There the bear had fallen over the edge and been ripped to pieces. That was the end of that.

Another time, Sjur had a close encounter with a bear. He was going over to Ulvik to fetch his sister Arnguna, who had been a milkmaid there. When he got over the mountains a ways he spied some fresh bear spoor. He had his gun along as usual on these journeys. He followed the tracks. They led over a ways down through a long grassy lane in a mountain. Sjur walked over the grass a piece and saw the bear at a distance. He soon fired a bullet at him but the range

skudholdet var kortere end han tænkte, da der i toen var en sænkning, og kuglen slog i fjeldet over bjørnens hoved. Den glante op og skyndte lidt paa farten videre. Den kunde imidlertid ikke komme stort længer og maatte vende om. Der hvor Sjur stod var en stor sten. Han kastede sig ned for stenen og ladede bøssen i en fart. Netop færdig dermed kom bjørnen i sterkt trav nær til stenen. Sjur satte i et skrig. Bjørnen kastede sig tilside og gjorde en stans. Hurtigt tog Sjur sigte og fyrede. Bjørnen faldt, men efterpaa gjorde den nogle spark, og da toen hældede udfor bjerget, rullede den lige ud paa kanten. Der stak der heldigvis op en træstub, for hvilken den blev liggende. Den begyndte dog igjen at sparke, og Sjur blev bange for, at den skulde glide udfor. Han sprang da hen, greb bjørnen i en af baglabberne og holdt til den blev rolig. Saa drog han over til Ulvik efter søsteren og paa tilbageveien hjalp hun ham med at faa bjørnen fra bjergkanten og flaaet.

Saa var der engang en svær skadebjørn, som huserede slemt i Brækkelien og deromkring i Raundalen. En mand paa Brække havde mistet kalvene sine, og ellers var baade stort og smaat kvæg røget med. Nogle skyttere mente de snart skulde gjøre det af med bjørnen. De drog ogsaa afsted og bjørnen fandt de ganske snart, men at komme den paa passende skudhold var mindre let. De skulde have skudt efter den, men greiede ikke engang at jage den væk fra trakten. Saa blev der sendt bud efter Sjur Ny-Grytten. Han drog da afsted, og ikke længe, efter saa han bjørnen, og fik den skudt uden mange omstændigheder. Det var den sværeste bjørn, man havde hørt om, og den skulde i henhold til et mærke, som Sjur vidste om, være 60 aar gammel. Bjørnen kjørtes hjem til Brække, og der laa den en stund paa Maven til skue for alle. Det var fortalt, at manden paa Brække, som havde mistet kalvene sine, gik hen og gav bjørnen en dask under øret og sagde: "Detta ska du ha, fyr du drap kalvane mine." —

Da Sjur havde flaaet bjørnen reiste han paa Vangen med fælden for at sælge den. Paa Nedre Kløve vilde man se, hvor stor den var. Der var en stor gammel rodstue med en jernbjelke tversover paa midten under sperrerne. Man tog da bjørnefælden, lagde baglabberne paa dørstokken og forlabbene rak op paa jernbjelken. Man syntes det var en uhørt størrelse.

ØRN FOR BJØRN.

Paa en eiendommelig maade kom Sjur Ny-Grytten engang til at skyde en ørn. Han fandt en dag et ferskt aate efter en bjørn. Imod Kvelden lagde han sig paa udkig efter denne. Ikke langt fra aatet stak der op en fjeldknat. Der rev han af en diger torve og lagde sig under denne med geværet rettet mod aatet. Han havde ikke ligget der længe, før han mærkede en

was shorter than he thought since there was a depression in the grassy strip, and the bullet slammed into the mountain above the bear's head. He stared up and hurried farther, meanwhile, he couldn't go very far and had to turn around. Where Sjur was standing there was a big stone. He ducked behind the stone and quickly loaded his gun. As he finished, the bear came at a strong trot near the stone. Sjur shreiked. The bear turned sideways and stopped. Quickly Sjur aimed and fired. The bear fell but started to kick and since grassy strip was close to the edge it rolled right out to the brink. There was a stump of a tree there, luckily, and he lay against it. Then it started to kick again and Sjur was afraid it would glide over. He ran over, grabbed the bear by the hind paws and held it until it quieted. Then he continued to Ulvik after his sister and on the way home she helped him get the bear back away from the edge and they skinned it.

Then there was one time a big harmful bear carrying on badly in the Brekkeli and that area of the Raundal. A man at Brække had lost some calves and some big and small heifers had been disturbed. Some hunters thought they would soon get rid of the bear. They started off and soon found the bear, but to get a proper aim wasn't easy. They shot at it but didn't succeed in getting it out of the area. Then they sent for Sjur Ny-Grytten. He came and not long after he saw the bear, he was able to shoot it without problems. It was the biggest bear people had heard of and according to some indications that Sjur knew about, it was 60 years old. The bear was hauled home to Brække and it lay on its abdomen as a show for everyone. It is said that the man from Brække, who had lost his calves, went over and gave the bear a slap under the ear and said, "You get this for killing my calves". —

After Sjur had skinned the bear, he took the hide to Vangen in order to sell it. At Nedre Kløve, they wanted to see how big it was. There was an old storehouse with an iron beam across between the rafters. They took the bearskin; lay the back paws on the doorstep and the front paws reached up to the iron beam. People regarded it as an unheard of size.

EAGLE FOR BEAR.

Sjur Ny-Grytten chanced to shoot an eagle in an unusual manner one time. One day he discovered some fresh carrion from a bear. Towards evening he lay watching it. Not far from the carrion there protruded a mountain tor. There he dug up a large piece of turf and lay under it with his gun directed towards the carrion. He didn't lay there very long before

stor ørn, som kom seilende i luften. Den mærkede aatet og begyndte at cirkle om dette. Med ett satte den kursen lige paa bergknatten, hvor Sjur laa. Han rørte sig ikke; thi han skjønte, at han ikke var opdaget. Ørnen kom og satte sig lige paa knatten. Det har endog været sagt, at den satte sig paa torven over ham. Om lidt fløi den hen paa aatet og dette blev dens sidste flugt. Den faldt med et digert kjødstykke i sit krogede neb. Dette var et vældigt eksemplar af en ørn. Den maalte 6 fod mellem vingespidserne. Vingerne var i lang tid opslagne paa stabursvæggen. Disse med de andre jagttrofæer var der, da Sjur med familie flyttede fra Ny-Grytten. i 1845. Sa sønnesønnen i 1889 besøgte stedet, var baade staburet og jagttrofæeme forsvundne.

MAAREN I STABURET

Et andet minde knytter sig ogsaa til det gamle stabur paa Ny-Grytten. En morgen blev det meldt til Sjur, at et eller andet dyr havde banet sig vei ind i staburet og forsynet sig af det derværende kjødoplag. Sjur gjættede, at det maatte være ræv eller maar, og tenkte, som gutten i folkesangen, at "da kosta penga sligt rara skjin". Han saa straks, hvor dyret var kommet ind. Saa lavede han en forsvarlig fælde; tog et kjødlaar og lagde ned i en tom korn kiste, stillede laaget passende aabent med stillepinder og en snor i kjødlaaret; lagde saa en kvernesten over. Det øvrige kjød lagdes ned i andre kister. Det gik efter forventning. Næste morgen var indbrudstyven fakket. Det var en diger maar.

Men saa blev spørgsmaalet at faa den af kisten, uden at den lob en vei. At lette paa laaget uden videre var uraad. Der var kun on ting at gjøre, og det var at skjære hul paa kistelaaget. Sjur gjorde sig en stærk trækløft med et langt haandtag, skar saa et firkantet hul i laaget stort nok til at faa haanden gjennem fik saa stukket kløften ned over dyrets hals og holdt fast til laaget kunde aabret. Saadan blev maaren fanget og maatte betale for kjødet med sin kostbare pels. Kisten med det firkantede hul i laaget er vist at finde paa en af gaardene i Kvitlen den dag idag.

Som foran nævnt flyttede Sjur til gaarden Vike i 1845. Vike er en noget høit liggende gaard, nær til skogaaser og lier, hvor man kunde gjøre jagtture baade efter bjørn og andre dyr i de dage. Mulig var dette aarsagen til at han ikke kjøbte gaard i Tykkebygden. Han var da endnu en kraftig mand og kunde til tider vise sine færdigheder, men nogen videre jagtture blev det dog ikke. Nogle ture gik han med sønnen for at vise ham kunsten, da denne oftest saa vildtet, først efterat det var kommet ud paa skudvidde, men det blev omtrent alt. Sin færdighed til at staa paa ski viste han dog ogsaa der i førstningen. Om Søndagsmorgenerne, da han om

he saw a huge eagle come soaring through the air. It noticed the carrion and started to circle overhead. Suddenly it alit on the mountain tor where Sjur lay. He didn't move because he realized that he hadn't been discovered. The eagle settled on the tor. Some say that he alit on the turf over him. In a short time it flew to the carrion and this became his last flight. It fell with an enormous piece of carrion in his curled beak. This was a huge specimen of eagle. It measured 6 feet between the wingtips. The wings were nailed on the storehouse wall for a long time. These and other trophies were there when Sjur with his family moved from Ny-Grytten in 1845. The grandson (son's son) that when he visited the place in 1889 that both storehouse and hunt trophies had disappeared.

THE MARTEN IN THE STOREHOUSE

Another memory is associated with the old storehouse at Ny-Grytten. One morning they told Sjur that some kind of animal had made his way into the storehouse and helped himself to the meat supply stored there. Sjur guessed it must have been a fox or marten, and thought, like the boy in the folk song "it costs money, such unusual events ". He soon found where the animal had got in. Then he made a big trap; took a thigh of meat; laid it down in an empty grain chest, positioned the trap properly open with positioning pins and a noose around the meat; laid then a millstone on top. The other meat he stowed in other chests. It went as hoped. The next morning the intruder was caught. It was a large marten.

Then arose the question of how to get it out of the chest without it escaping. To look in the trap without aid was unwise. Only one thing could be done and that was to cut a hole in the chest trap. Sjur made a strong wooden fork with a long handle, cut a square hole big enough get one's hand through in the trap the stick the fork down over the animal's neck and hold him securely until the trap could be opened. That's how the marten was caught and made to pay for the meat with his valuable fur hide. The chest with the square hole in it can still on one of the farms in Kvitlen yet today.

Sjur moved to the Vike farm in 1845 as mentioned before. Vike is high sited farm near woody ridges and mountain slopes where one could hunt bear and other game in those days. Possibly this is why he didn't buy a farm in the Tykkebygdi. He still was a strong man could demonstrate his accomplishments. However, there weren't any more hunting trips. He took his son hunting in order to teach him what his son wanted, only after they had reached the shooting range, but that was all. His talent at skiing he showed at the beginning. On Sunday

vinteren vilde til kirke satte han skiene paa i tunet paa Vike og lod det staa til nedover, hvad man kalder Vikeskaalene til Lie, hvad der neppe har været gjort ham efter. En dag, da han og sønnen havde brændt kul op i Vivaaskammen og skulde hjem om kvelden satte Sjur ret nedover fra toppen af Vivaashaugen til Nedre Aure, hvor sønnen maatte gjøre flere kroger, fortalte han, for at komme ned. —

Sjur viste ogsaa, at han kunde være en uforfærdet rytter om det gjaldt. Engang, da der havde været en svær flom skulde han paa Vangen i et nødvendigt ærinde. Kommen nedover fandt han ud, at gamle Brynebroen var beskadiget eller reist med flommen. Han havde en god mær, som han vidste vilde greie en svømmetur, om det gjaldt. Han red da ned til det gamle vadested over "Vosso" nedenfor den nyere bro. Vandet stod i bakkebarene, men Sjur og mærren satte alligevel paa elven, og over kom de. Det sagdes, at mærren svømmede saa let, at lænden paa den var over vandet meget af tiden.

Om denne mær kan der ogsaa passende fortælles en liden bjørnehistorie. I storaasen ovenfor Vike var der ikke sjelden, at bjørnen holdt til — og det hvad man kaldte "marabjødn". Den gjorde gjerne af med on hest om den kom til, hvorom mange historier er fortalt. Sjurs mær blev en kveld sluppen i aasen, hvor der ogsaa var andre heste, som gjerne kom sammen. Om morgenen efter var der nogen, som skulde efter hestene sine. Komne henover aasen mod Himlestræet, lagde de mærke til en flok heste og at en af dem gik i ekse i ring om de andre. De fandt dette hesynderligt, men skjønte snart, hvad det var. De gik hen ti, hestene, og først, da de var nær, stansede traveren op. Det var Sjurs mær, som havde taget ledelsen, da en bjørn havde nærmet sig. Den holdt flokken samlet. Bjørnen gik rundt om flokken, og mærren gik efter. Der viste on svert opreven vei efter begge. Tilslut, havde bjørnen lusket af.

Denne mær var af det djerve slaget, som ikke gav op, saalænge den kunde røre sig. Var et læs for tungt maatte noget give efter eller brække. Den blev sluttelig, hvad man kaldte "haasprengt" og maatte slagtes.

Sjur fulgte godt med i bygdens gjøremaal og de bevægelser, som foregik omkring ham. Der var snak om, at han burde ind-vælges i kommunestyret, men et par dygtige naboer fødte i grænden havde allerede befæstet sin plads der.

Da den bekjendte kvækerbevægelse kom til Voss, syntes Sjur meget bra om den ligesom hans ven David Kløve, men sluttede sig dog ikke til den. Det var vel helst misnøiet med de neppe svert duelige prester som gjorde det.

mornings in the winter when he wanted to go to church he put on his skis in the yard and skied down what people call Vikeskaalene to Lie which hardly anyone has done since. One day when he and his son were making charcoal up at Vivaaskammen and were going home in the evening Sjur went right down from the top of Vivaashaugen to Nedre Aure, while the son had to make several turns, he said, before he could get down. —

Sjur also showed that he could be a fearless rider if necessary. Once, when there was a big flood, he was going to Vangen on an essential errand. When he got down there, he learned that the old Bryne bridge had been damaged or had gone in the flood. He had a good mare that he knew could make a swimming trip if necessary. He then rode down to the old ford over "Vosso" below the newer bridge. The water was up the banks but Sjur and the mare started to cross the river and they made it. It is said that the mare swam so lightly that her loins were above water most of the time.

It would be appropriate to tell a little bear story about this mare. It wasn't unusual that a bear lived on the big ridge above Vike — and there was one people called "mare-bear". It preferred a horse if possible and many stories are told about it. One night Sjur's mare was let out on the ridge, where there were other horses who liked to be together. The next morning some were going for their horses. When they reached the ridge toward Himlestræet, they noticed a group of horses and another horse going in a ring around the others. They thought this strange but soon realized what it was. They went over to the horses and not until they got near did the mover stop. It was Sjur's mare who had taken the lead when a bear got close. She kept the group together. The bear walked around the herd and the mare followed. There was a torn up path behind each of them. At the end, the bear had slunk away.

This mare was of the fearless type that never gave up as long as it could move. If a load was too heavy, something had to give in or break. In the end it became what people call "broken" and had to be slaughtered.

Sjur followed well the business and activity that went on around him. There was once talk about that he should be elected to the town council but a couple of capable neighbors born in the district had already secured his place there.

When the famous Quaker movement came to Voss, Sjur thought a lot of it like his friend David Kløve, but they didn't join in the end. It was probably dissatisfaction with the not very capable ministers that decided it.

I sine gamle dage var det Sjurs største fornøielse at læse. Det var lettere at faa bøger, efterat han kom til Vike, og mangen gang sad han mellem træerne i smedjehovden paa Vike med sin bog. Gevær og ski var da blit sønnens eiendom. Denne lod den gamle flintebørse paasættes nyt laas for knaldhætte og rifles paany. Senere solgte han den til en slægtning Joh. L. Graue, hvis etterlevende hustru lod sin broder Hermund Fanestøl faa den, og maaske er den paa Fanestøl den dag idag. Et par næsten udslidte ski arvede sluttelig sønnesønnen Knut, men da blev de rigtiknok ikke svert gamle. De blev dog model til nye par.

Sjur Ny-Grytten døde, som nævnt, i 1863, og hermed afsluttes nu fortellingen om ham. Om sønnen, Arne, skal her siges nogle ord.

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ET BLAD AP SKIFERDRIFTENS SAGA PAA VOSS.

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Skifersaksens opfindelse.

Det var Arne Sjurson, som opfandt og først begyndte at bruge skifersaksen paa Voss og derved muliggjorde den store skiferdrift, som opstod der. Arne var bedre kjendt under navnet Rene. Han var to gange gift først med Anna Sylfestdtr. Rene, om hvis slegt (se "Vossingen" side l, 6te aargang). Anden gang med Barbraa Hermundsdtr. Skutle, hvis mor var af den bekjendte Losnaæt. Arne boede paa Rene i 15 Aar. Efter sin første hustrus død kjøbte han i 1881 et lidet brug i gaarden Kindem og boede der til 1900. Omtrent samtidig begyndte han at drive med Skiferarbeide. Det var i førstningen helst store heller fra 18 tommer til 48 tommer i firkant, man brød ud; men lidt lapheller 13x18 tommer lavedes ogsaa. Alt skantedes med hammer, og det gik sent. At skante 50 lapheller for dagen var godt gjort. Arne begyndte tidlig at grunde paa om ikke disse lapheller kunde skantes hurtigere. Han var en taalelig god smed og en dag i 1884 da han satte istand sine skiferredskaber i smedjen hjemme, kom han paa den tanke at forsøge om stenen kunde klippes med saks. Han havde en ca. 2 fod lang saks, hvormed han klippede jern og kobberplader. Denne satte han i skruesteden fandt saa en tynd Skiferstenen og forsøgte at klippe den. Det gik ikke at holde stenen ligesom jernpladerne for saksen; men saa kom han paa at holde stenen bagenfor den i saksen værende nagle, hvor der var lidt mere spillerum, og da saa det ud til at Stenen vilde bryde. Han tog da et lidt tykt staalstykke, drev et hul i ene ende paa dette, lavede saa et stort knivlignende redskab af et andet staalstykke ligeledes med hul i enden og satte de to sammen med en skrue. Saa blev der igjen forsøgt i skruestedet at skante. Det gik taaligt bra. Ialfald viste det sig at ville gaa bedre end den brugte

In his old days. Sjur's greatest satisfaction was reading. I was easier to get books after he moved to Vike and many a time he sat among the trees at Vike with his book. The gun and skis became the property of his son. He had the old flintlock fitted with a new lock for percussion caps and it was re-rifled. Later, he sold it to a relative, Joh. L. Graue, whose surviving wife let her brother Hermund Fanestøl get it and probably it is at Fanestøl yet today. A pair of almost worn out skis were finally inherited by grandson Knut, but then they didn't last long. Maybe they were the model for a new pair.

Sjur Ny-Grytten died, as stated, in 1863, and with this we end the narrative about him. We shall say some words about his son, Arne, here.

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A PAGE OF THE SAGA OF SLATE QUARRYING AT VOSS.

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The invention of the slate snips.

It was Arne Sjurson who invented and first used the slate scissors (snips) at Voss and opened the doors for the big slate business that sprang up there. Arne was better known under the name Rene. He was married two times, first with Anna Sylfestdatter Rene, about whose family go to ("Vossingen", page 1[6?], 6th year). The second marriage was with Barbrå Hermundsdatter Skutle whose mother was from the well-known Losna lineage. Arne lived at Rene for 15years. Following the death of his first wife, he bought a little bruk in the Kindem farm and lived there until 1900. About that time he started working with slate. At the beginning they cut flagstones mostly from 18 to 48 inches square but they broke out but some slabs of 13x18 inches also. All were trimmed with a hammer, and it was slow. To trim 50 shingles a day was very good. Arne started puzzling early if these shingles couldn't be trimmed faster. He was a reasonably good blacksmith and one day in 1884 while he was arranging his slate tools in his smithy at home, he got the idea of whether the stone could be trimmed with a scissors. He had snips 2 feet long he used to trim copper and iron sheet metal. He put this in a vise, found a thin piece of slate and tried to clip it. He didn't work well trying to hold the stone in the scissors like the metal sheets; but then he got the idea of holding the stone behind the shears holding a rivet, where there was a little more maneuvering space, and then it seemed that the slate would break. So he took a thick piece of steel, drilled a hole in the end of it, made a big knife-like tool from another piece of steel with a matching hole in its end and fastened these two together with a bolt. Then he tried to trim it in the vise. It worked reasonably well. In any case, it worked better than the method of

skantemaade. Under dette prøvearbeide fra først til sidst var sønnen, Knut, tilstede og maatte prøve ogsaa, som gutungerne altid vil. Dette var en fredag. Om lørdagen søgte Arne at forbedre saksen og sætte den, saa den trykkede i passende vinkel med Stenkanteen, hvilket viste sig af vigtighet.

Næste mandagsmorgen drog Arne og sønnen paa skiferbruddet paa Fjosberget, og saksen var selvfølgelig med. Efter at være komne der skantede sønnen i et par timers tid næsten saa mange heller som hele dagen tidligere.

Om en stund kom der en mand gaaende mod dem. Det viste sig at være Nils Nordheim, der var parteier i den udvundne sten da alt grus gik ned paa hans eiendom. Arne gjemte nu saksen; men med Nils slog han gjerne af en passiar, naar det skulde være. Om lidt siger Nils: "Ja, vidste eg no ein maote te skanta snart hedlu pao, so kunde eg no ta ein storu bestilling." Han havde nemlig talt med et par mand fra Bergen, som var kommen for at se paa Vosseskiferen for et hus paa Hop og et barnehjem i Bergen. De syntes bra om stenen men maatte have den paa en vis tid, som var for kort, hvis den almindelige skanting skulde bruges. Arne spurgte, hvad Nils vilde give ham for at opfinde et skanteapparat, hvormed skanting gik hurtigere. Ja, for et saadant skulde Nils give meget, sagde han; men der blev dog ikke nævnt nogen sum, og Arne var ikke nogen diplomat. Han havde nok ikke selv tænkt endnu paa den store værdi, som apparatet vilde have for driften, og Nils havde nok sine tvil om, at et saadant kunde findes. Efter endel snak frem og tilbage om den store leverance, som Nils gjerne vilde have, og som vilde bringe god afsætning paa hellerne fra alle brug, fandt Arne frem saksen, han havde gjort, og bod sønnen vise Nils Nordheim, hvorledes man kunde skante. Denne gjorde sit bedste, som gutter, der tror sig selv flinke, gjerne gjør, og Nils Nordheim stod forundret. Snart sagde han farvel, gik hjem og forarbeidede 2 sakse samme dag. En uge efter havde hvert lag paa biuddene en saks. Det gik storartet. Leverancen til Bergen og Hop kom istand samme aar og enhver blev af med sine heller i en fart. Arne fik afsætning paa sine som de andre. Mange er blit velstaaende ved Skifer driften og bygden med, men Arne blev ikke stort rigere end før. I 20 aar har han nu ligget i sin grav.

Om hans børn af første ægteskab er tidligere fortalt i Vossingen. I andet ægteskab havde han 2 døtre, Synva og Britha, som bor paa Vossevangen.

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Anna Arnesdtr. Ny-Grytten var født omkr. 1800. Hun kom til Amerika i 1843 sammen med Anders A. Kløve og blev bosat i Norway, Racine Co., Wis. Der blev hun gift med enkemand John Dale, vistnok fra Bruvik, og blev bosat paa en Farm i Norway.

trimming they were using. During this testing from beginning to end his son, Knut was present, and had to try too, as boys always will. This was a Friday. On Saturday Arne to improve the snips and adjust it so it the pressure was right for the angle for trimming, which was important.

The next Monday morning, Arne and his son went to the slate quarry at Fjosberget naturally taking the snips along. After they got there, the son trimmed as many slate shingles in a couple hours that took him a whole day earlier.

After a while, a man comes walking past them. It turned out to be Nils Nordheim, who was part-owner of the extracted stone since all the rubble went down on his property. Arne hid the scissors, but Nils struck up a conversation, as the case may be. In a little while Nils said, "Ja, if only I knew of a method of trimming faster, I could take a big order". He had just talked to a couple men from Bergen who had come to look at the Voss slate for a building in Hop and an orphanage in Bergen. They liked the slate but had to have it by a certain time, which was too short, if the usual method of trimming were used. Arne asked him what he would give him to invent a trimming tool that would do the trimming faster. Ja, he would give a lot for such, he said; but no amount was named and Arne wasn't a diplomat. He hadn't thought about the great value the apparatus would have in the business, and Nils had no doubt such a tool could be found. After a bunch of talk back and forth about the big order Nils wanted to get, and of all the profit from the slates of all uses, Arne brought out the "snips" he had made and asked his son to show Nils Nordheim how it could trim. The boy did his best, as boys who think they are good, are like to do, and Nils Nordheim stood back amazed. Soon he said good-bye, went home and built two shears similar shears that same day. A week later each set-up in the quarry had their own shears. It went great. The deliveries to Bergen and Hop were on time and everyone got their shingles promptly. Arne got his salary the same as the other employees. Many became wealthy through the slate business and the area too, but Arne didn't get richer than before. He has lain in his grave for 20 years.

His children from the first marriage have been discussed in Vossingen earlier. He had two daughters in his second marriage, Synva and Britha, who live at Vossevangen.

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Anna Arnesdatter Ny-Grytten was born about 1800. She came to America in 1843 together with Anders A. Kløve and settled in Norway, Racine County, WI. There she married the widower John Dale, possibly from Bruvik and settled on a farm in Norway.

Hun døde der i 1871 og er begraven paa gravpladsen ved kirken paa Indianerhaugen der. Hun havde ingen børn, men flere stedbørn. Sigrid Arnesdtr. Ny-Grytten var født 1804. Hun tjente længe hos provst Munster, blev gift med Haldor Larson Kjønnegaard og var endel aar bosat ved kirken paa prestegaardens eiendom. I 1853 udvandrede de til Amerika. De havde da 3 børn Guri, Henrietta Karolina Antonette (opkaldt efter prestefruen) og Arne. (Se forøvrigt om dem i Vossingen no. 4 — 3die aarg.)

Arnguna Arnesdtr. Ny-Grytten blev gift med Anders Arneson Skiple og var først en tid bosat paa en plads under Ny-Grytten, men flyttede senere til Aga i Ullensvang og boede der i mange aar, til de i slutningen af 1850 aarene udvandrede til Amerika. Først bosatte de sig i Deerfield township, Dane Co., Wis. Senere flyttede de til Bush River township, St. Croix Co., Wis., nær Hammond, hvor de boede paa en farm til sin død. De havde 5 Børn: Arne d. æ., John, Ole Anna og Arne d. y. Arne d. æ. blev gift og var bosat paa en farm vistnok nær forældrene; blev syg og var i mange aar paa hospital. Han har en søn Gilbert Anderson, som driver brødvareforretning i Thief River Falls, Minn.

John Anderson (Aga) hvervede sig i borgerkrigen og stod i Com. C. 11te Wis. regiment. Han døde af sygdom i Brashear City, La.

Ole Anderson (Aga) blev gift med Brita Torgersdtr. Tvinde og var bosat ved Whitehall, Tremp. Co., Wis. Han døde for ca. 28 aar siden efterladende hustru og en søn Anders. De er ogsaa døde for nogle aar siden. Anders var gift og efterlod sig flere børn, som bor ved Whitehall.

Anna Andersdtr. Aga blev gift med Ole Larson Skiple og boede til sin død for 20 aar siden ved Hammond, Wis. Sønnen Lewis Larson bor i Hammond.

Brita Arnesdtr. Ny-Grytten tjente i lang tid hos en embeds-mandsfamilie paa Vangen; fulgte med denne en tur til Kjøbenhavn, Danmark hvor hun fik høre Adam Oehlenschlaeger tale, og sendte hans bekjendte tale om "Det skjønne barnslige i enhver alder" til broderen, Sjur. Hun blev senere gift med enkemand Eilef Ivarson Øvsthus (Raundalen), men havle ingen børn.

Inger Arnesdtr. Ny-Grytten blev gift 2 gange — først med Jon Arneson Skiple, anden gang med Jon Lie. I første ægteskab havde hun børnene: Guri (Julia), Arne, Ole, Ingeborg, samt en datter gift med Bryngel Kvale, hvis søn Johan bor paa Kvale (Raundalen). Guri kom i 1853 sammen med morsøsteren, Sigrid og familie til Amerika, hvor hun i nogle aar tjente hos en amerikansk familie i Madison, Wis., efter en tid at have opholdt sig hos slægtninger paa Koshkonong. Vistnok der blev hun

She died there in 1871 and is buried in the cemetery at the church on Indian Hill there. She didn't have children but several step-children. Sigrid Arnesdatter Ny-Grytten was born in 1804. she was in service for Dean Munster for quite a while, then married Haldor Larson Kjønnegaard and lived near the church on the Prestegaard property. In 1853, she immigrated to America. They then had three children Guri, Henrietta Karolina Antonette (named for the minister's wife) and Arne. (See more about them in Vossingen no. 4 — 3rd year)

Arnguna Arnesdatter Ny-Grytten married Anders Arneson Skiple and first lived at a place under Ny-Grytten but later moved to Aga in Ullensvang, lived there quite a few years until the end of 1850 when they immigrated to America, first settling in Deerfield township, Dane Co. WI, later moving to Bush River township, St. Croix Co., WI, near Hammond, where they lived on a farm until they died. They had five children: Arne the older, John, Ole, Anna and Arne the younger. Arne the older married and settled on a farm no doubt near his parents; became ill and was in the hospital many years. He had a son, Gilbert Anderson, who operated a bakery in Thief River Falls, MN.

John Anderson (Aga) volunteered for the military in the Civil War and served in Company C, 11th Wisconsin Regiment. He died of illness in Brashear City, LA.

Ole Anderson (Aga) married Brita Torgersdatter Tvinde and settled at Whitehall, Trempealeau Co., WI. He died about 28 years ago leaving his wife and one son, Anders. They have also died some years ago. Anders was married and left several children who live in Whitehall.

Anna Andersdatter Aga married Ole Larson Skiple and lived until she died 20 years ago in Hammond, WI. Her son Lewis lives in Hammond.

Brita Arnesdatter Ny-Grytten served for a long time at an official family at Vangen; accompanied them on a trip to Copenhagen, Denmark, where she heard Adam Oehlenschlaeger speak and sent his familiar talk "The beautiful childhood in every age" to her brother, Sjur. Later, she married widower Eilef Ivarson Øvsthus (Raundalen), but had no children.

Inger Arnesdatter Ny-Grytten was married two times — first with Jon Arneson Skiple, the second with Jon Lie. In her first marriage they had the children: Guri (Julia), Arne, Ole, Ingeborg as well as a daughter married to Bryngel Kvale, whose son Johan lives at Kvale (Raundalen). Together with her aunt (mother's sister), Sigrid and family, Guri came to America, where she worked in the household of an American family in Madison, WI, after having spent some time with relatives at Koshkonong. Evidently she became very religious and began to preach and

sterkt religiøst paavirket og begyndte at prædike og øve barmhjertighedsgjerninger. Efter at have reist i flere stater, drog hun i 1868 over til England og derfra over til Frankrig. Hun agtede sig til Det Hellige land. Efter at have vandret over dele af Frankrig, Tysk-land, Italien og besøgt de største byer kom hun til Wien, Østerrig, hvorfra hun maatte hjem igjen til Norge. Siden søgte hun over Finland og Rusland at række Det Hellige land. Om hun naaede maalet er uvist. Hun skulde have en næsten overnaturlig evne til at lære sprog; thi hun lærte sproget i alle de lande, hvorigjennem hun drog. Hun gik under navnet Julia Lie. *) — Arne blev gift og bosat paa Kolve, hvor han boede til sin død. Han havde 8 børn: Jon, Marta, Knut, Anna, Inger, Cecelia, Ivar og Lars. Sex af disse kom til Amerika, hvor Anna, Inger, Cecelia og Ivar bor i Chicago, Ill. Martha er gift med Ivar Selheim og bor paa Voss. De øvrige er døde. — Ole blev gift med Guri Askeldsdtr. Hjembære og kjøbte sig først gaard paa Reime, men i 1886 kjøbte gaard paa Bryn af L. Kindem og blev boende der til sin død i 1923. Ole drev meget paa Østlandet med hestehandel og blev en velstaaende mand. Hans søn Johan er bosat ved Rjukan og har i flere aar været ordfører i herredstyret i Tinn, Telemarken. Askild er forretningsmand paa Voss. En anden søn har gaarden Bryn. — Ingeborg blev gift med Anfin Sygnabære og boede paa hans farsgaard. Deres datter er gift med Hans A. Bjørke, som nu har gaarden paa Synabære.

I andet ægteskab havde Inger Ny-Grytten en datter Arnguna, som blev gift med Asle B. Reime og overtog farsgaarden paa Lie. Deres søn Bryngel A. Lie, driver nu gaarden.

Inger døde paa Lie omkring 1898.

* * *

Godskalk Sjurson Ny-Grytten.

Den yngste af Sjur Nelson Kolves og Synva Godskalksdtr. Ny-Gryttens barn var Godskalk. Han fik sig gaard paa Rokne — om det var med sin kone, ved vi ikke. Han blev boende paa Rokne til sin død. Han efterlod sig 3 børn, en søn Sjur og 2 døtre. Den ældste datter blev, saavidt vi ved, gift med Ivar Knutson Bøe (Raundalen) og fik farsgaarden hendes, hvorpaa de boede til sin død. De efterlod sig 2 sønner: Knud, som fik farsgaarden paa Rokne og hvis søn Ivar nu bor der, medens en søn John bor i Minneapolis, Minn., og Godskalk, som kjøbte sig gaard paa Bøe i Dyrvedalen og boede der til sin død. Dennes søn Ivar bor nu paa Bøe, medens sønnerne Erik og Anders er i Amerika.

Sjur Godskalkson Rokne, som egentlig skulde havt farsgaarden, tog ud fra hjemmet. Det er muligt, at

*) Th. Hauknæs skrev endel om hende.

perform acts of mercy. After having traveled through several states, she went to England in 1868 and from there to France. She intended to go to the Holy Land. After having wandered all around France, Germany, Italy and having stopped in all the biggest cities, she arrived in Vienna, Austria from where she had to go home again to Norway. Subsequently, she tried to reach the Holy Land by going through Finland and Russia. It is unknown if she ever made it. She had an almost unnatural talent for learning languages; she learned the language in each country she traveled through. She used the name Julia Lie.*) — Arne married and settled at Kolve where he spent his whole life. He had eight children: Jon, Marta, Knut, Anna, Inger, Cecelia, Ivar and Lars. Six of these came to America, where Anna, Inger, Cecelia and Ivar lived in Chicago, IL. Martha is married to Ivar Selheim and lives in Voss. They rest are dead. — Ole married Guri Askeldsdatter Hjembære and bought first a farm at Reime but in 1886 bought a farm at Bryn from L. Kindem and lived there until his death in 1923. Ole worked a lot in East Norway with horse dealing and became a wealthy man. His son Johan lives at Rjukan and for several years has been city attorney in Tinn, Telemark. Askild is a merchant at Voss. Another son has the Bryn farm. Ingeborg married Anfin Sygnabære and lived on his family farm. Their daughter is married to Hans A. Bjørke, who has the farm at Synabære.

In her second marriage Inger Ny-Grytten had a daughter, Arnguna, who married Asle B. Reime and they took over her father's farm at Lie. Their son, Bryngel A. Lie, runs the farm now.

Inger died at Lie about 1898

* * *

Godskalk Sjurson Ny-Grytten.

The youngest of Sjur Nelson Kolve's and Synva Godskalksdatter Ny-Grytten's children was Godskalk. He got the farm at Rokne — if it was via his wife, we don't know. He lived on Rokne all his life. He left three children, a son Sjur and two daughters. The oldest daughter to the best of our knowledge, married Ivar Knutson Bøe (Raundalen) and got her father's farm, where they stayed until their deaths. They left two sons, Knud, who got his father's farm and whose son Ivar now lives there, while son John is in Minneapolis, MN, and Godskalk, who bought a farm at Bøe i Dyrvedalen and lived his life there. His son Ivar now lives at Bøe, while sons Erik and Anders are in America

Sjur Godskalkson Rokne, really should have had his father's farm, but left home. It is possible that his

*) Th. Hauknæs skrev endel om hende

at faren syntes, han var lidt for vildter, som mange kunde være i de dage. Men Sjur havde den rette malm i sig. Han tog ud paa veiarbeide, og lagde sig især efter brobygning. Det var paa den tid den gamle vei over Voss og videre til Bergen anlagdes i 1840 aarene. Mange af de gamle hvelvede stenbroer var Sjur med at bygge. Han var ogsaa med at bygge den store Lungegaardsbro ved Bergen. I 6 aar var han borte fra Voss, Saa kom han tilbage med 600 daler i lommen, giftede sig med sin fordums kjæreste og kjøbte sig gaard paa Vike. Han og hans søskendebarn, Sjur Arneson Ny-Grytten, blev saaledes naboer. Som skillebetegnelse mellem de to blev Sjur Rokne kaldt "Boks Sjur" og den andre, "Gryttin-Sjur" — en betegnelse de beholdt sine dage.

I 1869 solgte Sjur Rokne sit brug i Vike til Per S. Istad, som endnu lever paa Vike, og kjøbte igjen et brug i gaarden Sonve. Der forblev han til sin død omkring 1898. Sjurs søn var Ole Sonve, der blev gift med Ingeborg Jonsdtr. Lie (Kvitlen) og boede paa Sonve til sin død. Ole har 4 sønner: Godskalk, Sjur, Johan og Nils, som alle bor paa Voss. Godskalk eier vistnok baade fars-gaarden Sonve og et brug paa Jernes, hvor han nu bor. Sjur fik gaard paa Herre med sin hustru og Johan ligeledes paa Litlere med sin. Nils driver skiferarbeide.

Godskalk S. Roknes yngste datter var Ragnild. Hun blev gift med Sjur Amundsen Himle, og efter nogle aar drog de i 1844 til Amerika, hvor de bosatte sig i Chicago. Sjur Himle drev der med snedker- og broarbeide. Han var medlem af den første Vosseforening i Chicago og Paul Anderson kirken. Sjur og Ragnild havde 2 sønner: Godskalk og Eddie og 3 døtre: Thorbjør, Cecelia og Betzy. Godskalk drev en tid grocerihandel paa Clark Street i Chicago. Han var gift 2 gange, men havde vistnok ingen børn. Thorbjør var gift først med Frank Green og anden gang med Dr. Bergman, Chicago. I første ægteskab havde hun 4 børn og 3 børn i sidste. Cecelia var gift med en Moody og skal leve i Los Angeles, Cal. Har 6 børn — 3 sønner og 3 døtre. Betzy var gift med R. Green og har havt 3 børn. Hun skal til nylig have levet i Masonic Home, Chicago. Eddie var gift og boede i Chicago. Han og begge svogrene Green samt Godskalks første hustru født Johnson druknede i Chicago elven, da en baad væltede over for mange aar siden. Eddies enke skal leve i Colorado.

Sjur Himles familie gik under navnet Seevert.

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Amund B. Larson (Skiple), Gonvick, Minn., — veteran og pioneer, var 90 aar den 14de juli forleden sommer; er rask og rørig og skriver til redaktøren.

father thought he was too wild, as many were in those days. But Sjur had more marrow in him than that. He started doing road work and then specially building bridges. At that time there was an old road through Voss and on to Bergen built in the 1840's. Sjur helped build many of the old vaulted stone bridges. He helped build the big Lungegårdsbro at Bergen. He was away from Voss for six years. Then he returned with 600 dollars in his pocket, married his previous sweetheart and bought a farm at Vike. He and his cousin, Sjur Arneson Ny-Grytten, thus became neighbors. As a differentiating mark between the two, Sjur Rokne was called "Boks Sjur"("box Sjur") and the other "Gryttin-Sjur"("kettle Sjur") — nicknames they kept all their days.

In 1869, Sjur Rokne sold his bruk at Vike to Per S. Istad, who still lives at Vike, and, in place, bought a bruk in the Sonve farm. He stayed there until his death in 1898. Sjur's son was Ole Sonve, who married Ingeborg Jonsdatter Lie (Kvitlen) and stayed on Sonve all his life. Ole had four sons: Godskalk, Sjur, Johan and Nils, all who stayed at Voss. Godskalk owns both his father's farm Sonve and a bruk at Jernes, where he lives. Sjur had a farm at Herre with his wife and likewise Johan at Litlere with his. Nils works with slate.

Godskalk S. Rokne's youngest daughter was Ragnild. She married Sjur Amundsen Himle and after some years they went in 1844 to America where they settled in Chicago. Sjur Himle worked at carpentry and bridge construction. He was a member of the first Vossing Society in Chicago and the Paul Anderson church. Sjur and Ragnild had two sons: Godskalk and Eddie and three daughters: Thorbjør, Cecelia and Betzy. Godskalk ran a grocery store on Clark Street in Chicago. He was twice married but was childless. Thorbjør was first married to Frank Green and second to Dr. Bergman, Chicago. In her first marriage she had four children and three in the last. Cecelia was married to a Moody and moved to Los Angeles, CA. has six children — three sons and three daughters. Betzy was married to R. Green and had three children. She recently lived at the Masonic Home, Chicago. Eddie was married and lived in Chicago. He, both brothers-in-law Green and Godskalk's first wife neé Johnson drowned in the Chicago River when a boat capsized many years ago. Eddie's widow lived in Colorado.

Sjur Himle's family used the name Seevert.

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Amund B. Larson (Skiple), Gonvick, MN — veteran and pioneer, was 90 years July 14 last summer; is agile and active and wrote to the editor.

VOSSINGER DØDE I AMERIKA.

—Lars Monson (Hefte} Story City, Iowa, afgik ved døden den 21de juni s. l Han var født paa gaarden Hefte, Voss, den 11te febrrar 1839. Den 19de juni 1863 indgik han i ægteskab med Martha Overland. I 1866 udvandrede ham med familie, — hustru, 2 børn og svigermor, til Amerika og bosatte sig 4½ mil syd for Story City, Iowa, hvor de siden har boet. Hans hustru døde i en alder af 82 aar for 3 aar siden. De efterlader sig 9 børn: Mons, Albert, Lars og Ole i Story City; Anna i Daws City, Iowa; Martha (Mrs. Jondal); Bryngel, Martin og Gurina i Story City. En datter Gurina døle i ung alder. Han overleves desuden af 12 bør-nebørn. Hans bror Bryngel Hefte, 94 aar og en søster lever paa Voss. En søster var gift med Sylfest S. Fletre og boede i Iowa.

Han blev begraven paa Fair View kirkegaard den 25de juni. Pastor Heidmark forrettede. Sex sønner var ligbærere. En forsamling forøvrigt var fremmødt.

—Sigrid Nesheim, enke efter Ole S. Nesheim, Hanover township, Allamakee county, Iowa, døde sidste uge i september. Hun var født paa Voss og var datter af Ivar og Anna Tveito; kom med forældrene til Amerika i 1864 og bosatte sig i Hanover township, hvor hun siden har boet. I 1866 blev hun gift med Ole Nesheim, viet af pastor Clausen, Spring Grove, Minn. Ole døde omkring 1913. De havde 11 børn, af hvilke 10 lever, nemlig: Siver, Albert og Ivar, som er paa hjemmegaarden, Lewis ved Leeds, N. D., Anna (Mrs. H. H. Fretheim), Ingeborg (Mrs. Ben Thompson) og Marie (Mrs. Hellen) alle i Ridgeway, Iowa. Severina (Mrs. Ed Fretheim) Highland township, Winneshiek Co., Emma (Mrs. Thos. Larson) Garreston, S. D., og Ida hjemme. Hun overleves ogsaa af en søster Mrs. Anna Fretheim, den eneste gjenlevende af en talrig familie, som kom ifra Voss. Sigrid efterlader sig desuden 23 børnebørn og 14 børnebørns børn. Hun stedtes til graven fra Big Canoe kirke, til hvis menighed hun i over 60 aar har været medlem.

—Mads Bjørneson Lissheim døde forleden sommer. Han var født paa Voss i 1847; blev udeksamineret fra Voss lærerskole 1868 og fik om høsten ansættelse som lærer i Løne og Leidals kredsen. I 1881 søgte han afsked som lærer og reiste siden til Amerika. Han har helst drevet som agent i Wisconsin og har af og til besøgt Madison. Han efterlader sig en søn.

—J. M. Litsheim eller Bø døde i Minneapolis, Minn., forleden sommer.. Han vokste op paa Bøe i Raundalen hos morbroren Lars T. Bøe. I Amerika har han mest drevet som maler — helst i Minneapolis, Minn

VOSSING DEATHS IN AMERICA.

—Lars Monson (Hefte} Story City, Iowa, died last June 21. He was born on the Hefte farm, Voss, February 11, 1835. On June 19, 1863 he entered matrimony with Martha Overland. He immigrated with his family, — wife, two children and mother-in-law, to America and settled 4½ miles south of Story City, Iowa where they have lived since. His wife died at age 82 years 3 years ago. They leave nine children: Mons, Albert, Lars and Ole in Story City; Anna in Daws City, Iowa; Martha (Mrs. Jondal); Bryngel, Martin and Gurina in Story City. A daughter, Gurina, died at a young age. He is also survived by 12 grandchildren. His brother Bryngel Hefte, 94 years and a sister live at Voss. A sister was married to Sylfest S. Fletre and lived in Iowa.

He was buried at Fair View Cemetery on June 25. Pastor Heidmark officiated. Six sons were the pallbearers. A large gathering attended.

—Sigrid Nesheim, widow of Ole S. Nesheim, Hanover Township, Allamakee County, Iowa, died the last week in September. She was born at Voss and was a daughter of Ivar and Anna Tveito; came to America with her parents in 1864 and settled in Hanover Township where she has lived since. In 1866 she was married with Ole Nesheim, married by Pastor Clausen, Spring Grove, MN. Ole died about 1913. They had 11 children, of which 10 are alive, namely: Siver, Albert and Ivar, who are on the home farm, Lewis at Leeds, ND, Anna (Mrs. H. H. Fretheim), Ingeborg (Mrs. Ben Thompson) and Marie (Mrs. Hellen) all in Ridgeway, Iowa. Severina (Mrs. Ed Fretheim) Highland Township, Winneshiek Co., Emma (Mrs. Thos. Larson) Garreston, SD. and Ida at home. She is also survived by a sister Mrs. Anna Fretheim, the only survivor of a countless family that came from Voss. Sigrid leaves in addition, 23 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren. The funeral was at Big Canoe Church, whose congregation of which she has been a member for over 60 years.

—Mads Bjørneson Lissheim died last summer. He was born at Voss in 1847and was graduated from Voss Teacher's College in 1868 and was employed that fall as a teacher in the Løne and Leidal circuit. In 1881, he retired as a teacher and went to America. Mostly he has worked as a salesman in Wisconsin and occasionally stopped at Madison. He leaves one son.

—J M. Litsheim or Bø died in Minneapolis, MN, last summer. He grew up at Bøe in Raundalen at his uncle's (mother's brother) Lars T. Bøe. In America he has usually worked as a painter — usually in Minneapolis, MN.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

—Mrs. Cora Grindeland Darlington, Chicago, Ill., afgik ved døden paa the Lutheran Memorial Hospital fredag den 19de nov. sidstleden. Hun var datter af Knut Grindeland, Spring Grove, Minn., og var gift med Roy Darrington. De havde boet bare en kort tid i Chicago. Hun overleves af sin far og 6 søskende: Lewis, Olaf, Albert og Bennie, Spring Grove, samt Mrs. Jeanette Seland, Presto, S. D. og Mrs. Emma Grindeland, Rozelle, Ill. Begravelsen fandt sted i Spring Grove, Minn.

—Ed J. Rockne, en af de gamle pioneerer sydvest for Northwood, N. D. døde i november, sidstleden. Han var født paa Voss den 9de oktober 1847. I 1869 udvandrede han til Amerika og var en tid i Wisconsin og Illinois. I 1881 drog han til North Dakota og tog sig "homestead" i Steele County, hvor han siden blev boende. Den 25de mai 1872 indgik han i ægteskab med Ingeborg Winden i Albert Lea, Minn. De har havt 10 børn, af hvilke 4 lever. Foruden børnene og sin hustru overleves han af en bror, Anders G. Johnson, Northwood, N. D.

—Mrs. Ole Førde, hvis pigenavn var Margit Sanden døde hos en datter i Roseglen, N. D. den 2den oktober s. 1. Hun var vel ikke af vosseslegt, men gift med en vossing og var indgiftet med flere. I mai 1887 blev hun gift i Big Canoe, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, med Ole Førde, som var forretningsmand i Bryant, S. D. og døde der i 1896. Hun efterlader sig 4 børn: Helmer, Highlandville; Arthur, St. Paul, Minn.; Mabel (Mrs. George Giddings) og Stella (Mrs. A. G. Auby), Roseglen, N. D. Hendes bror Erik Arneson som overlever hende, er gift med Thorbjør A. Førde; en søster Brynhild, gift med Erik Scheldahl, Highlandville, Ia., og en søster med Willie Nordheim, Hatton, N. D. Alle af vosseslegt. Hun blev begravet ved Big Canoe Kirke.

—Mrs. Rakel Norman, Dubuc, Sask., Canada, hvis pigenavn var Ranvei Grotland, døde i sit hjem den 8de november 1926 efter et langt sygeleie.

Hun var født paa Voss den 22de februar 1846 (1844). Hendes forældre var Ole Larson Grotland, f. Saude, og Begga Vikingsdtr. Grotland, som i 1856 udvandrede med 4 børn til Amerika og bosatte sig i det saakaldte Skoponong settlement, Walworth County, Wis., hvor de forblev i 3 aar. I 1859 flyttede de til Deerfield township, Dane County, Wis. *) Ranvei blev der den 23de februar 1866 gift med borger krigsveteranen Mathias Norman (fra Lands prestegjæld, Norge). Den følgende vaar drog de til Blue Earth og Waseca Countier, hvor en Winnebago indianer reservation var aabnet for bebyggelse. Der boede de til de i 1905 solgte farmen og flyttede, efter at have boet i Minneapolis, Minn. to aar, til Canada og nedsatte sig ved Dubuc, Sask., hvor de siden forblev. Hun efterlader sig sin mand og 6 børn: Mrs. Minor Carl, Mapes, N. Dak., Rose Norman, Mpls., MN,

—Mrs. Cora Grindeland Darlington, Chicago, IL died at the Lutheran Memorial Hospital last Friday, November 19. She was a daughter of Knut Grindeland, Spring Grove, MN, and was married to Roy Darr(l?)ington. They had only lived in Chicago a short time. She is survived by her father and 6 siblings: Lewis, Olaf, Albert and Bennie, Spring Grove, as well as Mrs. Jeanette Seland, Presto, SD and Mrs. Emma Grindeland, Rozelle, IL. The funeral was at Spring Grove, MN.

—Ed. J. Rockne, one of the old pioneers southwest of Northwood, ND died last November. He was born at Voss October 9, 1847. In 1869 he immigrated to America and spent some time in Wisconsin and Illinois. In 1881, he moved to North Dakota and took a homestead in Steele County, where he has lived since. On May 25, 1872, he entered matrimony with Ingeborg Winden in Albert Lea, MN. They had 10 children, of which 4 are alive. Besides the children and his wife, he's survived by a brother, Anders G. Johnson, Northwood, ND

—Mrs. Ole Førde, whose maiden name was Margit Sanden died at her daughter's in Roseglen, ND last October 2. She wasn't Vossing but married to a Vossing and related to several. She was married in May 1887 in Big Canoe, Winneshiek Co., Iowa to Ole Førde, Bryant, SD and who died there in 1896. She leaves four children: Helmer, Highlandville; Arthur, St. Paul, MN; Mabel (Mrs. George Giddings) and Stella (Mrs. A. G. Auby), Roseglen, ND. Her brother Erik Arneson, who survives her, is married to Thorbjør A. Førde; a sister, Brynhild, is married to Erik Scheldahl, Highlandville, IA and a sister to Willie Nordheim, Hatton, ND. All are Vossing. She was buried at Big Canoe Church.

—Mrs. Rakel Norman, Dubuc, Sask., Canada, whose maiden name was Ranvei Grotland, died at her home November 8, 1926 following a long illness.

She was born at Voss, February 22, 1846(1844). Her parents were Ole Larson Grotland, b. Saude, and Begga Vikingsdatter Grotland, who in 1856 immigrated to America and settled in the so-called Skoponong settlement, Walworth County, WI, where they remained three years. In 1859, they moved to Deerfield township, Dane County, WI. There Ranvei married Civil War veteran Mathias Norman (from Lands Parish, Norway) on February 23, 1866. the following spring they moved to Blue Earth and Waseca Counties, where a Winnebago Indian reservation had been opened for settlement. They lived there until they sold the farm in 1905, and after living in Minneapolis, MN for two years, they moved to Canada and settled in Dubuc, Sask., where they have remained. She is survived by her husband and six children: Mrs. Minor Carl, Mapes, ND, Rose Norman, Mpls, MN, Mrs. S. Hodgkins, Dubec, Sask.,

Mrs. S. Hodgkins, Dubec, Sask., Can., Theodor Norman, Barret, Minn., Elmer Norman, Scoby, Mont, og Roy Norman, Dubuc, Can., samt en broder Cornelius Grotland, Deerfield, Wis. Bisættelse fandt sted paa Presbyterian Gravlund; pastor Steward forrettede.

—Peter Svendsen Bidne, Decorah, Iowa, afgik ved døden tirsdag den 30te nov. nær 70 aar gml. Han var født i Big Canoe township Winneshiek County, Iowa og var søn af Svend Olson Bidne og hustru Gjertrud Olsdr. f. Opheim. Han fik farsfarmen i Big Canoe og drev denne indtil han for nogle aar siden flyttede til Decorah. Den 12te december 1884 indgik han i ægteskab med Katrina Pedersdatter Bidne, som kom til Amerika i 1868. De har havt 9 børn, af hvilke 7 lever, nemlig Sender og Joseph, Big Canoe; Clarence, Decorah; Knut driver farsfarmen, Sylvia (Mrs. Lars A. Seim) Decorah, Ia., Olga, La Crosse, Wis., og Martha i Rolls, N. D.

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BREV FRA KOSHKONONG 1844

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Til Agtbare mand Gobrand Neels Gjera(ld) ?
Voss Prestegjæld, Kongeriget Norge, Norvig,
Kjære fader og søskende!

Da vi har opnaaet vort ønske og ere vel fremkomne til det langt bortliggende land, Amerika, saa vil jeg ikke forglemme at tilbage-sende Eder, kjære brødre og søster nogle ord angaaende vor tilstand og levemaade. Vi ere allesammen ved en god hilse og sundhed til denne tid, og vore tvende sønner har været sunde og friske hele tiden, ja, siden vi forlod vort fædreneland Norge — Gud være lov og tak; og vi haver bosat os op i landet omtrent 100 engelske mil i nordvest ifra Chicago, og som er kaldt Kashenong Prarie, der hvor Nils Gilderhus, Kolbein O. og Styrk O. Saue har kjøbt sig land; og jeg har kjøbt mig 80 akers af skovland og 80 akers af prarieland og i det hele 160 a. og vi tror, her er alt godt og helsigt og frugtbart land. Her er godt vand i nærheden af mit hus; og jeg har kjøbt mig et par okser og en ko med kalv, en kvige og en kogovn og part i en stor plov. Og jeg har bygget mig et stuehus og en flor for mine kreaturer. Priserne paa kreaturerne er ligesaa billige som i Norge.

Du min bror Anders bad mig om, før jeg reiste fra Norge, at tilbagesende dig min mening om dette land — om det vilde være klogt for dig at komme hertil eller ikke. Det vil jeg lade dig vide, at dersom du kunde komme lykkeligen over hertil og saa nyde hilse og sundhed du (og) dine, saa tror jeg vist, at du vilde gjøre det langt bedre her, end du gjør paa gaarden Mestad i Teidalen. Men da skal du gjøre, som du selv lyster; og dersom du vil komme hertil, saa

Theodor Norman, Barret, MN, Elmer Norman, Scoby, Mt, and Roy Norman, Dubuc, Can., as well as a brother, Cornelius Grotland, Deerfield, WI. The funeral was at Presbyterian Cemetery; Pastor Steward officiated.

—Peter Svendsen Bidne, Decorah, IA, died Tuesday, November 30 nearly 70 years old. He was born in Big Canoe Township Winneshiek County, IA and was a son of Svend Olson Bidne and his wife Gjertrud Olsdatter neé Opheim. He got the family farm in Big Canoe and ran this until a few years ago when he moved to Decorah. December 12, 1884, he was married to Katrina Pedersdatter Bidne who had come to America in 1868. They had nine children, of which seven are living, namely: Sender and Joseph, Big Canoe; Clarence, Decorah; Knut runs the family farm, Sylvia (Mrs. Lars A. Seim) Decorah, IA, Olga, La Crosse, WI, and Martha in Rolls, ND.

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LETTER FROM KOSHKONONG 1844

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To the Esteemed Gobrand Neels Gjera(ld)?
Voss Parish, Kingdom of Norway. Norway,
Dear father, brothers and sister!

When we reached our goal and are well come to a far away country, America, I don't want to forget to send back to you, dear brothers and sister some words about our situation and life style. All of us have been in good health and shape thus far, and our twin sons have been healthy the entire time, yes, since we left our fatherland Norway — God be praised and thanked; we have settled in the country about 100 miles northwest of Chicago on what is called Koshkonong Prairie there where Nils Gilderhus, Kolbein O. and Styrk O. Saue have bought land; and I have bought myself 80 acres of woodland and 80 acres of prairie land for a total of 160 acres and we think here is all good, sound and productive land. Here there is good water nearby my house and I have bought a pair of oxen, a cow, a heifer, a cooking stove and part interest in a big plow. I have built a living house and a barn for my animals. The prices for animals are just as cheap as in Norway.

You, my brother Anders, asked me before I left from Norway to send back my thoughts about this country — if it would be wise for you to come here or not. I will tell you that if you have the good fortune to get here with good health for yourself (and) yours, I believe you would do much better here than you do on the Mestad farm in Teidalen. But you should do what you yourself feel; and in case you do

maa du tage op i Milwaukee. Det er omtrent 60 e. m. ifra mig; og du maa ikke nedsætte dig nogen steds, førend jeg faar tale med dig.

Og du min søster Ingebaar tror jeg, det er raadeligt for at komme hertil, dersom hun giver lyst dertil. Og dersom du vil komme herop, saa vil jeg give dig et stykke land til levevei; og for piger er — og løse personer, er her lettere at ernære sig end i Norge.

Torsten Larson Rico bad mig ogsaa skrive, om det vilde være nyttigt for ham at komme hertil eller ikke. Da vil jeg frit ud sige, at jeg vil ingen raade til eller fra; men for unge og gode arbeidsfolk vil stræbsomhed og flid betale med tvende — dobbelt — , Og dersom der er nogen, som agter sig at komme hertil til næste sommer, da er det den bedste vei, at ombytte sine penge i norske sølvspecier paa banken i Bergen; og naar de kommer til New York, da gaar de paa banken der og ombytter deres penge igjen, og da faar de amerikanske penge igjen og tillige 20 skilling i bytte paa hver daler, da det gaar efter tyngden. Jeg vil ogsaa lade Eder vide, at her er ogsaa en norsk prest, som holder gudstjeneste hver søndag. Her er ogsaa opbygt 2 kirker, som tilhører folk fra Østlandet. Men vi er her i nærheden 40 familier fra Voss kirkesogn, og vi vil ogsaa opbygge en kirke til næste sommer.

Jeg afbryder min ringe skrivelse med en venlig og kjærlig hilsen til min fader, Nels Ellingsen Himle, samt søskende, slegtninger og venner og alle bekjendte. Lev vel i Gud! det ønskes af mig

Lars Neels Vale,

Dane County, Koshkonong Prarie, den 27de nov. 1844.

Hilses fra mig Martha Larsdr. Saue til min moder Ragnhild Davidsdr. Nyre eller Hølen, at jeg er gift med Knut Larson Bøe forleden vaar i april m. og det skulde være vort største ønske at se dig i Amerika hos os. Og vi vil modtage dig med glæde og give dig føde og klæder til din dødsdag. Og nu er vi op i landet nær ved Lars Neels Væle; og dersom du paa nogen maade kan komme herover, da tager du op i Milwaukee, og der sender du os et brev, saa vil jeg afhente dig der. Og dersom der er nogen, som vil gjøre udlæg for dine tvende smaa børn, da vil jeg Knut Larson Bøe kavere for samme gjæld indtil den er betalt.

Helses fra mig
Knut Larson Bøe til gode ven
Aad Johannesen Himle, jeg lever vel.
(*For "Vossingen" ved Anfin Finne*).

Vosselagets bestyrelse har besluttet at $2.00 i aarskontingent, som vedtoges paa mødet i Decorah, først skal begynde ved mødet næste vaar i Kenyon, Minn.

come here, you must come to Milwaukee. It is about 60 English miles from me; and you must not choose any place before I get a chance to talk with you.

I believe it would be advisable for you, my sister Ingebor, to come here, if you have any desire for it. If you were to come, I would give you a piece of land to live on and earn your living by; for girls — and unaffiliated people, it is much easier to provide for yourself than in Norway.

Torsten Larson Rico also asked me to write if it would be advantageous for him to come or not. To that I will clearly state that I won't advise anyone for or against; but for young and good workers with industry and diligence will be paid twice — double —. And if there is anyone who intends to come here next summer, then it would be best to exchange your money to Norwegian silver at the bank in Bergen; when you arrive in New York, go to the bank and exchange the money again and get American money and get 20 shillings for each dollar since it depends on the weight. I also want to tell you that there is a Norwegian minister who holds services every Sunday. They have also built two churches here that belong to people from east Norway. We are in the vicinity of 40 families from Voss parish and we want to build a church next summer.

I will end my poor letter with a friendly greeting to my father, Nels Ellingsen Himle, and siblings, relatives, friends and all my acquaintances. Live well in God! Is wished by me.

Lars Neels Vale,

Dane County, Koshkonong Prairie, November 27, 1844.

Greetings from me, Martha Larsdatter Saue to my mother Ragnhild Davidsdatter Nyre or Hølen, I married Knut Larson Bøe last spring in April and it would be my greatest wish to see you in America with us. We would receive you gladly and give you food and clothing until your dying day. We are up country by Lars Neels Væle; and if in any way can come over here, then stop in Milwaukee and send us a letter, and then we will fetch you from there. If there is anyone who will provide travel expense for your twin small children then I, Knut Larson Bøe, guarantee the same money until it is paid.

Greetings from me
Knut Larson Bøe to good friend
Aad Johannesen Himle, I live well.
(*For "Vossingen" by Anfin Finne*).

The Vosselag's board of directors has changed the annual subscription to $2.00 as adopted at the meeting at Decorah, which will start at the meeting next spring in Kenyon, MN.

15de WISCONSIN REGIMENT HÆDRET.

Søndag den 17de oktober s. 1. blev en statue af oberst Hans C. Heg, chefen for det berømte 15de Wisconsin regiment, afsløret i Madison, Wis. Det blev en hædersdag for regimentet, i hvilket der var mange vossinger, og ligeledes for de norske i det heletaget.

Statuen blev sat paa den mest iøinefaldende plads i Capitol-parken — lige i veien, som fører til Capitoliets hovedindgang paa østsiden. Det var guvernør John J. Blaine og statsarkitekt Peabody, som havde myndighed til at bestemme pladsen, og de valgte den bedste der var.

Ved afsløringen var der tilstede en forsamling paa ca. 3000 personer. A. J. Myrland, hovedpræsident for Sønner af Norge og formand paa den lokale komite, var leder af mødet. Professor Julius E. Olson af Wisconsin Universitet holdt afsløringstalen. O. P. B. Jacobsen, formand af det Norske Selskab af Amerika, som først satte sig i spidsen for at faa statuen reist, overgav statuen til guvernør Blaine, som derpaa holdt en vakker tale for anledningen. Derefter talte byens borgermester, A. G. Schmedeman. Den norske sangforening, "Grieg", sang flere numre. Der var militærvagt af nationalgarden. De gamle borgerkrigs-veteraner, hvoriblandt to vossinger, marsjerede ud fra Capitoliet til platformen, paa hvilken de havde plads. Den norske regjering var repræsenteret ved konsul Berents af Chicago, da minister Bryn i Washington, D. C. ikke kunde møde frem. Om kvelden var der festmaaltid paa et hotel.

Tanken med statuen fra først af var vel helst at hædre det berømte regiment. Men da dets chef var den første statsembedsmand af norsk herkomst i Wisconsin og tillige en af de tidlige pionerer fra Norge med andet, saa kunde alt dette passende representeres ved en statue af ham. Den som først udkastede tanken og gjorde mest for at realisere den var redaktør og skribent, Waldemar Ager, af Eau Claire, Wis. — en Smaalening af fødsel.

Oberst Hans C. Heg var ikke vossing, men født i Lier ved Drammen. Han kom til Amerika i 1840 i et følge af 90 norske udvandrere, hvoraf 20 var vossinger. Flere af disse og deres børn har sat sig værdige mærker i krig som i fred i Amerika.

I Muskego, hvor Hans Heg med forældre slog sig til, var en tid mange vossinger. En repræsentant af disse var tilstede paa afsløringsfesten, nemlig borgerkrigsveteran Godskalk Knutson Eide, som var født i Muskego, men nu bor i Rockford, Ill. Godskalk Knutsen stod dog ikke i det 15de Wisconsin regiment, men i det næsten ligesaa berømte — det 8de, der blev kaldt "the Eagle Regiment", fordi de førte en Ørn med sig under slagene. Knutson er nu 86 aar, men rask og rørig.

15TH WISCONSIN REGIMENT HONORED

On Sunday, last October 17, a statue of the Colonel Hans C. Heg, commander of the famous 15th Wisconsin regiment was unveiled in Madison, WI. It was a glory day for the regiment, in which there were many Vossings, and likewise for Norwegians in general.

The statue was placed in the most eye-catching location in the Capitol park. — Just on the route that leads into the east main entrance to the Capitol. Governor John J. Blaine and the state architect Peabody had the authority to decide the placement and they chose the best there was.

There was a crowd of 3000 people at the unveiling. A. J. Myrland, the president of Sons of Norway and chairman of the local committee presided at the program. Professor Julius E. Olson of the University of Wisconsin made the unveiling speech. O. P. B. Jacobsen, president of the Norwegian Society of America, who was one of the leaders in the movement to erect the statue, presented the statue to Governor Blaine, who thereupon made a beautiful speech for the occasion. Then the city's mayor A. G. Schmedeman spoke. The Norwegian chorus, "Grieg", sang several numbers. There was an honor guard from the National Guard. The old Civil War veterans, including two Vossings, marched out of the Capitol to the platform, on which they had a place. The Norwegian government was represented by Consul Berents of Chicago since Minister Bryn of Washington, DC couldn't attend. In the evening there was a banquet at a hotel.

The idea of a statue from the first was to honor the famous regiment. Since its commander was the first state official of Norwegian origin in Wisconsin and additionally one of the early pioneers from Norway with others, it could all be represented by a statue of him. He, who first threw out the idea and did the most for its realization was the editor and author, Waldemar Ager, of Eau Claire, Wis. — a Smaalening (person from Østfold) by birth.

Colonel Hans C. Heg wasn't Vossing, but born in Lier near Drammen. He came to America in 1840 in the company of 90 Norwegian immigrants, of which 20 were Vossing. Several of these and their children made their marks in the war for peace in America.

In Muskego, where Hans Heg and his parents settled, there were many Vossings at one time. A representative of them was present at the unveiling ceremony, namely Godskalk Knutson Eide, who was born in Muskego, but now lives in Rockford, IL. Godskalk Knutson didn't serve in the 15th Wisconsin regiment, but in the just as famous — the 8th , which got the name "the Eagle Regiment", because they carried an eagle with them during battle. Knutson is now 86 years old, but agile and active.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Af det 15de Wisconsin regiment havde ogsaa vossingerne en repræsentant tilstede. Det var korporal Arne Amundson (Gjøastein), der stod i kompani G. Hans kompani var et af dem, som en tid blev stationeret paa øen no. 10. Senere var han blandt andet med i slaget ved New Hope Church, hvor han toges tilfange og sendtes til den berygtede Andersonville fangeleir. Amundson er nu 86 aar ogsaa. Han bor for nærværende i Evanston, Ill. og med hustru, datter og svigersønnen M. S. Davidson gjorde han turen til Madison for at overvære afslørings-høitideligheden. Han var en af de tre tilstedeværende af regimentet, som blev forestillet for forsamlingen. Han er vist ogsaa den eneste gjenlevende vossing, af dem, som var med i det berømte regiment.

Vi vil her oplyse om navnene paa dem af regimentets vossinger, om hvilke vi har nogenlunde sikker besked:

———————

SOLDATER I 15de WIS. REGIMENT AF VOSSINGER

————

Kaptein Knut I. Seim kompani H.
" Anders Bryn (Brown) komp. H.
Brevet kapt. Anders L. Fosse komp. H.
Løitnant Knut E. Rio (Williams) komp. H.
" Ole G. Thompson komp. A.
Sersjant Arnoldus Schlanbush komp. A.
" Amund Pederson Sivle komp. A.
Korporal Nils J. Eide komp. H.
" Berge O. Lee (Brække) komp. H.
" Anders T. Røthe komp H.
" Lars Nilson Berge (Bergslien) komp. H.
" Fredrik Fleischer komp. A.
" Arne Amundson (Gjøstein) komp. G.
Menige Torstein L. Mossefin komp. H.
" Lars N. Bolstad komp. H.
" Sivert A. Lee komp. H.
" Sivert Anfinson Leidal (Styrkson) komp. H.
" Torger Larson Røthe komp. H.
" Ole L. Fosse komp. H.
" Steffa L. Fosse komp. H.
" Knut Larson Gjermo komp. H.
" Bryngel S. Fletre (serg. i 49. senere) komp. H.
" Lars Larson (Gjerager).
" Edlen P. Sime komp. H.
" Knut Nilson (Horvei) komp. H.
" Nils Anderson Evangerhaug komp. B.
" John Haldorson Kvilekval komp. A.

The Vossings in the 15th Wisconsin Regiment had a representative present. It was Corporal Arne Amundson (Gjøastein), who served in Company G. His company was one of them that, for a time, were stationed on Island No. 10.(Mississippi River near Memphis)Later he was with others in the battle of New Hope Church, where he was taken prisoner and sent to the notorious Andersonville prison camp. He lives presently in Evanston, IL and with his wife, daughter and son-in-law, M. S. Davidson, traveled to Madison to watch the unveiling ceremony. He was one of the three of the regiment present that were presented to the crowd. He is evidently the only surviving Vossing, of them that were in the famous regiment.

We want to here inform you of the names of the regiment's Vossings of whom we have certain information.

———————

SOLDIERS IN THE 15TH WIS. REGIMENT OF VOSSINGS

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Captain Knut I. Seim Company H.
" Anders Bryn (Brown) Comp. H.
Brevet Capt. Anders L. Fosse Comp. H.
Lieutenant Knut E. Rio (Williams) Comp. H.
" Ole G. Thompson Comp. A.
Sergeant Arnoldus Schlanbush Comp. A.
" Amund Pederson Sivle Comp. A.
Corporal Nils J. Eide Comp. H.
" Berge O. Lee (Brække) Comp. H.
" Anders T. Røthe Comp H.
" Lars Nilson Berge (Bergslien) Comp. H.
" Fredrik Fleischer Comp. A.
" Arne Amundson (Gjøstein) Comp. G.
Private Torstein L. Mossefin Comp. H.
" Lars N. Bolstad Comp. H.
" Sivert A. Lee Comp. H.
" Sivert Anfinson Leidal (Styrkson) Comp. H.
" Torger Larson Røthe Comp. H.
" Ole L. Fosse Comp. H.
" Steffa L. Fosse Comp. H.
" Knut Larson Gjermo komp. H.
" Bryngel S. Fletre (sgt. in 49. later) Comp. H.
" Lars Larson (Gjerager).
" Edlen P. Sime Comp. H.
" Knut Nilson (Horvei) Comp. H.
" Nils Anderson Evangerhaug Comp. B.
" John Haldorson Kvilekval Comp. A

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

" Styrk Larson Jordalen komp. A.
" Ole Nilson Skjelde komp. B.
" Ivar Anderson Evanger komp. E.
" Knut Ivarson Vike komp. F.
" Gulleik Knutson Rokne komp. F.
" Knut Gnlleikson (Skjærvæggen) komp. K.
" Lars Olson Gjeitle komp. B.
" Anderson (Hole) komp. G.

Der var mulig flere vossinger med, men vi er ikke sikker paa hvem hørte til dette eller andre regimenter af alle, som kjendes.

K. A. Rene.

EN VISE, MEGET SUNGEN I DET 15de WIS. REGIMENT.

Kommer nu venner; Ei længer vi vente.
Frihed vi elske og yndig den er.
Og udi et norsk regiment,
vi samles for friheden, som vi har kjær.

Norske vi ere. Navnet vi bære
som tapre soldater paa land og paa vand.
Ja, nu vil vi prøve de norske til ære,
om endnu er mod i den nordiske mand.

Farvel vi byde til venner saa kjære
forældre og søskende og hver elsket mand.
Farvel vi byde tilsidst til de piger
som i Wisconsin maa blive igjen.

Farvel vi byde til venner saa kjære
forældre og søskende og hver elsket ven.
Vel herlig var tiden hos Eder at være;
men vi haaber dog engang at komme igjen.

Nedtegnet af E. P. Sime.

Evanger kirke er 75 aar og jubilæumsfestligheder i den anledning holdtes i ugen fra den 7de november. Biskop Hognestad og presterne paa Voss med andre prester forrettede. Mangefolk var samlede, og det blev en vellykket høitid. Den nuværendekirke blev opført i 1851, men der var en gammel kirke før. Evangerkirke er nævnt først i 1315 og senere flere gange.

Bolstadørens bedehus blev ihøst ogsaa indviet til kirkeligtbrug i Evanger. I Bergsdalen venter man snart at faa op et kapel.En amerikaner skal have givet en bra sum til dete.

" Styrk Larson Jordalen Comp. A.
" Ole Nilson Skjelde Comp. B.
" Ivar Anderson Evanger Comp. E.
" Knut Ivarson Vike Comp. F.
" Gulleik Knutson Rokne Comp. F.
" Knut Gnlleikson (Skjærvæggen) Comp. K.
" Lars Olson Gjeitle Comp. B.
" Anderson (Hole) Comp. G.

There possibly were more Vossings along, but we aren't sure who belonged to this or other regiment of all who are known.

K. A, Rene.

A SONG, MUCH SUNG BY THE 15TH WISONSIN REGIMENT.

Come now companions; We wait no longer.
We love freedom and we support it.
And in the Norwegian regiment,
We joined for freedom, which we hold close.

Norwegian we are. We carry the name
Of brave soldiers on land and on water.
Ja, now we will test our Norwegian glory,
Is there still courage in a Scandinavian man?

We bid farewell to our dear friends,
Parents and siblings and everyone.
At last we bid good-bye to the girls
That must stay back in Wisconsin.

We bid farewell to our dear friends,
Parents and siblings and everyone.
It was grand being home with you;
But our hopes are to come home again.

Written down by E. P. Sime.

Evanger church is 75 years old and an anniversary celebration was held during the week of November 7. Bishop Hognestad, the ministers from Voss and other ministers officiated. A big crowd attended and it was a successful ceremony. The present church was built in 1851, but there was an old church there before. Evanger church is mentioned first in 1315 and several times later.

The prayer building in Bolstad was sanctified for church use this fall in Evanger. In Bergsdal they plan to erect a chapel. An American has donated a goodly sum for this.

VOSSINGAR I MAALSELV.

Det er 130 aar sidan folk sudfraa tok til aa rydja i Maalselv og Bardu. Det var mest folk fraa Øysterdalom og Gudbrandsdalom som bygde her. Men det er daa ein og annan vestlendingen millom dei. Serleg paa dei nedre gardane i Maalselv syner det seg at det hev vore vossar, medan bergensarane og folket fraa havkanten helst for lenger upp i dalen.

Etter boki um Maalselvdalen som kom ut i sumar skal eg nemna sume av dei som hev vore med og bygt denne dalen.

Den fyrste som kom dertil tykkjest vera ein mann som i denne boki under redaktion av Ivar Sæter er kalla Lars "Iversen". Han budde paa garden Kjeldmo paa austsida av Maalselvi, noko nedanfor hovudkyrkja. Kva tid han kom til Maalselv er ikkje uppgjeve i boki. Han finst ikkje i matrikelen av 1838. Daa er det fyremannen hans paa bruget, Ingebrigt Israelsen, som er uppførd. Denne Ingebrigt var helgelendar. Men so lenge etter 1838 kan det ikkje ha vore fyrr Lars Ivarsson kom.

Han gjekk helst under namnet Lars Voss. Han var haugianar og for mykje kring og tala Gudsord baade i Maalselv og Bardu. Han var ein førar for dei vakte i desse bygderne.

Sonen hans, Ivar Larsson, segjest vera fødd i Bergen 1815. Han tok Kjeldmo-bruket etter far sin og døydde 1879. Baade far og son dreiv garden godt upp. Ivar Larsson fødde i si tid 15-16 mjølkekyr, 2 hestar og dertil ungbeist, saud og geit.

Ivar Larsson hadde 9 born. Ein av sønene flutte til Fagerlidal. Tvo andre søner, Olav og Andreas skifte farsgarden millom seg og ei dotter fekk den tridje parten. Olav la mykje baade tid og pengar paa skjerp. Bruket hans er no skift millom tvo søner, Ivar og Sigurd. Dotterparten er og skift i tvo bruk.

Jens Olsson kom fraa Voss i 1845 til Hillestad som ligg paa vestsida av Maalselvi i den nedre bygdi, ikkje so langt fraa Kjeldmo, men paa hi sida av elvi. Jens hadde tilnamnet støyparen. Kona hans heitte Ingeborg. Heller ikkje her er det sagt kva gard dei var fraa paa Voss. Jens og Ingeborg hadde desse borni: Margreta, Ingebrigt, Johan, Jakob, Olav og Sivert. Sonen Ingebrigt reiste til Amerika, og Jens og Ingeborg reiste til honom.

Jens og Ingeborg rydja Hillestad-garden. Ætti deira bur endaa paa garden.

Hans Kristian Olsson og dei tvo brørne hans, Øiel og Eigil kom i 1850 til Maalselv fraa Myrkdalen. Hans kjøpte ein gardpart i Pussholmen. Hans gjekk under namnet Hans Voss. Ætti hans sit enno paa garden som fraa fyrst av hadde bruksnamnet Holme-gard. Av dei 3 bruk fraa fyrst paa Pussholmen er der no 16.

Til vanleg heiter garden Holmen.

VOSSINGS IN MÅLSELV.

It's 130 years since people south of here started to clear Målselv and Bardu. There were mostly people from Østerdal and Gudbrandsdal who built there. There were occasional west Norway people among them. There seemed to be Vossings especially on the lower farms while the people from Bergen and from the seacoast went farther up the valley.

I shall name some of the them who were along building in this valley, according to the book about Maalselv Valley that came out this summer.

The first to come there seems to be a man, in the book being editing by Ivar Sæter, called Lars "Iversen". He lived on the Kjeldmo farm on the east side of the Maals River, a little below the main church. When he came to Maalselv is not stated in the book. He isn't found in the matrikel (census) of 1838. Then his predecessor on the bruk, Ingebrigt Israelsen, is recorded. This Ingebrigt was from Heligoland. But it can't be long after 1838 before Lars Ivarsson came.

He preferred the name Lars Voss. He was a Haugian and went round speaking God's Word both in Maalselv and Bardu. He was a leader for the revivalists in this area.

His son, Ivar Larsson, is said to have been born in Bergen in 1815. He took the Kjeldmo bruk after his father and improved the farm. Ivar Larsson fed in his time 15-16 milk cows, 2 horses as well as young animals, sheep and goats.

Ivar Larsson had nine children. One of his sons moved to Fagerlidal. Two other sons, Olav and Andreas exchanged farms between themselves and a daughter got one-third share. Olav spent both time and money on speculation. His bruk is now split between his two sons. Ivar and Sigurd. The daughter's share has been divided in two bruks.

Jens Olsson came from Voss in 1845 to Hillestad that lies on the west side of the Maals River in the lower area, not far from Kjeldmo, but across the river. Jens had the nickname støyparen ("the caster"). His wife was named Ingeborg. We again don't know which farm they came from in Voss. Jens and Ingeborg had these children: Margreta, Ingebrigt, Johan, Jakob, Olav and Sivert. Ingebrigt went to America; Jens and Ingeborg joined him.

Jens and Ingeborg cleared the Hillestad farm. Their descendants still live on the farm.

Hans Kristian Olsson and his two brothers, Øiel and Eigil came in 1850 to Maalselv from Myrkdalen. He bought a part farm in Pussholmen. Hans went by the name Hans Voss. His lineage is still on the farm that from the beginning had the everyday name of Holmegard. From the three first farms at Pussholmen, there are now 16.

Usually it is called Holmen.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

I 1874 kjøpte Knut Klausson Grimastad eit bruk paa Maals-nes, nedste garden i Maalselv. Etter boki var han av Glymme-ætti. Attaat aa driva dette gardsbruket so tok han til med handel. Og han dreiv upp baade handelen og garden. No driv sonen Hans handelen og sonen Harald driv garden reint framifraa. Ein tridje son Klaus driv handel paa Mnde, noko ovanfyre Kjeldmo.

Alle desse kallar seg ikkje for Grimastad, men Grimstad.

Det hadde vore gilt um nokon kunde gjeva meg melding um desse vossar som her er nemnt og kvar dei ættar fraa paa Voss. Utanum Knut Grimastad er det ikkje nemnt noko i Sæter si bok, anna at Hans Voss skulde vera fraa Myrkedalen.

Utanum dei som hev busett seg i Maalselv er det fleire vossar som hev vore med og rudt og bygt i det innste av grannebygdi Balsfjorden, i den parten som ligg innanfyre botnen av fjorden uppetter mot Maalselv, skriv Karl Sjurseth i "Gula".

* * *

Til ovenstaaende, som er taget fra "Vossingen" paa Voss, skal vi gjøre nogle bemærkninger. I et tidligere hefte af nærværende skrift er der nævnt om en Lars Kvarekval og Ole Skiple, som havde sit hjem i Nordland, Norge, tidlig i forrige aarhundrede. De var lægrædikanter og besøgte Voss igjen efterat de havde bosat sig der nord. Det er vist ikke tvil om andet end, at den ovenfor omtalte Lars Ivarson Voss paa Kjeldsmo i Maalselven ikke er nogen anden end Lars Ivarson Kvarekval. Dette kan ialfald med lethed fast-slaaes paa Voss. Det var nemlig til denne Lars Ivarson Kjeldsmo Elling Eielson (Sundve) reiste, da han først begyndte at holde opbyggelser i Norge. Det var i 1832. Men Lars Voss havde været i Maalselven mange aar før.

I sin bog om Elling Eielson forteller Pastor E O. Mørstad om Lars Ivarson, at han var født paa Voss i 1769, og da Hans Nilsen Hauge i 1801 var til Voss, fulgte Lars med ham til Bergen og for-blev der i 17 aar. Saa flyttede han i 1818 til gaarden Kjeldsmo i Maalselven og forblev der til sin død 1846. Efter dette maa Lars Ivarson have boet paa Kjeldsmo før 1838, hvad der dog ikke stemmer med ovenanførte. Af en eller anden grund er Lars's brug ikke blit nævnt i matrikelen i 1838.

I 1850 eller '51 reiste Knut Olson Myrland fra Myrkdalen til Nordland. Hvor han bosatte sig, kan vi ikke sige, men rimeligvis var det i eller nær Maalselven; thi hans brodersøn, Ole Olson, som bosatte sig paa Andøen, reiste til ham fra Bergen. Knut var lærer og kirkesanger der nord. Han omkom paa en reise med et skib som forliste. Om han havde efterkommere vides ikke.

I skriftet "Vossebygderne" for 1925 har L. Kindem en forvidnelig artikel om en Ole Voss, som skulde være bosat i Balsfjorden ved Tromsø. Han er nævnt af

In 1874, Knut Klausson Grimastad bought a bruk at Maalsnes, second farm in Målselv. According to the book, he belonged to the Glymme family. In addition to the farming, he ran a store. He gave up both the store and the farm. Now his son runs the store and his son Harald runs the farm separately. A third son has a store at Mnde (?) somewhat above Kjeldmo.

None of these use the name Grimastad, but Grimstad.

It would have been nice if anyone could give me information about these Vossings mentioned here and where they stem from at Voss. Aside of Knut Grimastad, none are mentioned in Sæter's book other than that Hans was supposedly from the Myrkdal.

Beside those that settled in Målselv, there are several Vossings who have cleared and built in the innermost part of the neighborhood of Balsfjord, in the inner part lying in from the end of the fjord up toward Målselv, writes Karl Sjurseth in "Gula".

* * *

To the above, which was taken from “Vossingen” at Voss, we shall add some remarks. In an earlier issue of the present journal mention is made of Lars Kvarekval and Ole Skiple, who had there home in Nordland, Norway, early in the preceding century. They were lay preachers and visited Voss again after they had settled in the north. There is evidently no doubt that the above named Lars Iverson Voss at Kjeldsmo in Målselv is none other than Lars Ivarson Kvilekval. This, in any case, can be easily resolved at Voss. It was namely to this Lars Ivarson Kjeldsmo that Elling Eielson went when he first started holding revival meetings in Norway. That was in 1832. but Lars Voss had been in Målselv many years before.

In his book about Elling Eielson, Pastor E. O. Mørstad tells about Lars Ivarson, that he was born at Voss in 1769 and when Hans Nilson Hauge was at Voss in 1801, Lars went with him to Bergen and stayed for 17 years. Then he moved to the Kjeldsmo farm in Målselv and stayed there until his death in 1846. According to this, Lars Ivarson lived at Kjeldsmo before 1838 which doesn’t agree with the above. For one reason or another, Lars’ bruk isn’t listed in the matrikkel (census) of 1838.

In 1850 or ’51, Knut Olson Myrland went from Myrkdal to Nordland. We can’t say for sure where he settled but possibly it was in or near Målselv, since his nephew (brother’s son), Ole Olson, who settled on Andøen went to him from Bergen. Knut was a teacher and precentor there up north. He died on a trip on a ship that sank. We don’t know if he has descendants.

In the publication “Vossebygderne” for 1925, L. Kindem has an interesting article about one Ole Voss who supposedly lived at Balsfjord by Tromsø. He is

Biskop Bang i hans "Kirkehistoriske Smaastykker", som en, der øvede stor indflydelse som lægprædi-kant, og det var af interesse at finde ud, hvor han var fra paa Voss. Det viser sig ogsaa, at samme Ole Voss har ryddet og først beboet en gaard i Balsfjorden.

Om dette gjengiver Kindem fra "Haaløygaminne" for 1922, sendt ham af kirkesanger K. Gjelle i Alstahaug følgende:

Den næste gaard, som blev ryddet, var Myrvang, ogsaa kaldt Vosserummet, fordi den blev ryddet af en gammel vossing ved navn Ole Iversa. Denne optraadte ogsaa som prædikant. Men hans familieliv var mindre fordelagtigt omtalt. Senere flyttede han til Tromsø, hvor han i flere aar bodde i en ussel hydde sør paa stranden. Den næste gaard, som vart rudd, var Rotlid, som Halldor Olson rudde. Halldor Olson var gift med ein datter af Ole Ivarson Vossing. Hun døde i slutten af '80aarene i høi alder.

Det menes som sikkert, at denne rydningsmand Ole Ivarson og Ole Voss, som Biskop Bang omtaler er samme person. Kindem siger saa, at der mellem de udflyttede fra Voss i 1825 er opført Ola Ivarson Glimme, 21 aar gammel og søsteren 27 aar. De reiste, til Lofoten. Forældrene deres var Ivar Larson Glimme og Brita Olsdr. De var husmandsfolk paa Glimme. To af barnene deres Ola d y og Marta d y var i 1823 reiste til Vesteraalen. Sønnen Lars kjøbte i 1845 gaard paa Kindem.

Det menes da, at det var førstnævnte Ole Glimme, som først ryddede gaarden Myrvang eller Vosserummet i Balsfjorden. Han er ikke opført i bøgerne som død i Tromsø, saa han muligens er flyttet tilbage til Balsfjorden, hvor han ialfald havde en datter og kanske flere børn.

Vi hørte ofte i barneaarene tale om Vossinger, som reiste til Nordland, og det er forvidneligt at se noget om, hvor det blev af dem ligesom om dem som drog til Amerika. — K. R.

BREV FRA VOSS

Af L. Kindem.

Vossevangen den 18de november 1926

Hr. K. A. Rene!

Det har drygt alt for lenge med svar paa Dykkar brev av 22de april 1926. Takk for bladet eg nyleg fekk fraa Dykk med melding um det gilde møte av Vosselaget i Decorah. Det ser ut til altid aa vera vellukka møti i Vosselaget.

De skriv at det truleg kjem noko til Bergsliminnesmerket. Det vil koma sers vel med. Det har gjenge seint med innsamlingi her i det siste. Daarlege pengetider som det no er kann ein ikkje

mentioned by Bishop Bang in his "Small Items Of Church History", as one who exercised great influence as a lay preacher and it would be interesting to learn where in Voss he was from. It also shows that the same Ole Voss has cleared and first occupied a farm in Balsfjord.

Kindem cites from "Haaløygaminne" (Memories of the Heligo Islands) for 1922 sent to him by precentor K. Gjelle in Alstahaug the following:

The next farm to be cleared was Myrvang, also called Vosserummet because it was cleared by an old Vossing by the name of Ole Iversa. He also performed as a preacher. There is less information about his family life. He moved to Tromsø later where for several years, he lived in a shabby hut south on the beach. The next farm cleared was Rotlid that Halldor Olson cleared. Halldor Olson was married to a daughter of Ole Ivarson Vossing. She died toward the end of the 80's at an advanced age.

It is stated with certainty that this clearing man Ole Ivarson or Ole Voss, Bishop Bang describes as the same person. Kindem then says that among the emigrants from Voss in 1825 are recorded Ola Ivarson Glimme, aged 21 and his sister aged 27. They went to Lofoten. Their parents were Ivar Larson Glimme and Brita Olsdatter. They were tenants at Glimme. Two of their children, Ola the younger and Marta the younger had gone to Vesteraalen in 1823.

It states that it was the first-named Ole Glimme who first cleared the Myrvang or Vosserummet farm in the Balsfjord. He isn't listed in the records as dying in Tromsø so possibly he moved back to the Balsfjord, where, in any case, he had a daughter and perhaps more children.

We often heard, in our childhood, talk about Vossings who had gone to Nordland, and it is interesting to learn something about them just like those who went to America.

LETTER FROM VOSS

By L. Kindem

Vossevangen, November 18, 1926

Mr. K. A. Rene!

I have delayed very long with an answer to your letter of April 22, 1926. Thank you for the paper I recently received with an article about the nice meeting of the Vosselag in Decorah. It seems the Vosselag always has successful meetings.

You wrote that it definitely is coming to something with Bergsli monument. That is especially good. It has gone slowly with the contributions here lately. In as poor money times as there are now, one can’t help but be puzzled by it anyway. The prices for

undrast paa det likevel. Prisane paa jordbruksvarer har gjenge mykje ned, men arbeidslønene har ikkje fylt med. Folk har vant seg til aa leva betre. Difor er det no verre for jordbrukaren aa yta til slikt som han ikkje er nøydd til. Dertil kjem her so mange fyremaal som treng pengar. Til kvar tid er det uppmoding fraa ymse tiltak um aa yta ved teikning av gaavor paa lister, offring i kyrkja, basarer, marknader og fleire slags tilstellingar ellers. Bergsliminnesmerket skal faa plass austanfor kyrkja paa nedsida av vegen til Hardanger paa Prestegarden sin grunn. Fyrst nyleg har me fenge lov paa det fraa kyrkjedepartementet. Me vil gjerne faa reisa minnesmerket til sumaren dersom me kann faa so mykje til dess at ein kan faa det gjort.

Folkeavstemningi yver brennevinsforbodet har teke upp alle sinn her i landet i den sidste tid. Paa Voss gjekk det godt, daa det var 2442 for forbod og 755 imot. Men for heile landet vart det eit syrgeleg resultat, nemleg 415555 for, men 524716 mot forbod. Brennevinshandelen tek difor til att, ein trur fraa 1ste April fyrstkomande. Ein veit endaa ikkje noko visst um korleis det vert ordna med brennevinssalet. Truleg manar dette resultat alle verkelege edrugsvenner til kraftigt arbeid for forbod mot al rusdrik.

I umlag 2 aar har paagjenge arbeid med ny bru yver Vosso istadenfor den sokalla "Nyabrunæ" daa ho no var daarleg og vart rivi. Det vart sett up straks nedanfor ei millombils bru som sidan har vore i bruk. Den nye brui er bygd paa mest same plass som brui var fyrr. Den austlege enden er flytt noko lite lenger nordleg for aa faa henne i beinare lina med vegen til baae kantar. Den nya brui er av jarnbeton, har jarnbjelkar med brudekk af jarnbeton. Ho tek seg fint ut, vert romeleg daa der paa baae sidor av køyrebana er breide gangar for fotgjengarar. Yverbygnaden ser svært traust ut. Sume tykkjer pilarane er noko tunne. Ein stussar paa kva verknad is og timberflottingi vil ha paa dei.

Noko lite lenger uppe er dei byrja med byggjing av brui yver same elvi for Voss-Eidebana. Brukari paa baae er uppmura, men dei 2 kari i elvi som skal vera er endaa ikkje paabyrja. Det segjest at yverbygnaden vera av jarn. Arbeidet paa jarnvegen held paa, men med lite mannskap av di ein ikkje har fenge pengar til større drift. Lina syner no mest heile vegen og er ferdig mange stader med undtak av at skinner og slippers ikkje er kome. Eidebana skal gaa ut fraa stasjonen her paa Vangen paa nedsida (sudsida) av bana til Oslo, med yvergang yver vegen til Gudvangen ved "Kalvatjødnæ" gjeng sudanfor "Det private sjukehus", vidare paa ovanfor umtala bru yver Vosso til utstellingsplassen og sidan langs etter Hardanger-vegen, fyrst paa nedresida. Under Bryn gjeng banelina i bru yver vegen og held seg sidan heile tidi paa same sida aat vegen. Endaa er ikkje vedteke korleis utvidingi

agricultural products have gone down a lot, but the salaries haven't followed along. People are used to living better. Therefore it is worse for the farmers to donate to something he doesn't have to. There are so many causes that need money. All the time there is encouragement from various ventures to donate and subscriptions, offering in churches, bazaars, markets and many other places. The Bergsli monument will be placed east of the church on the lower side of the road to Hardanger on the Prestegård property. Just recently have we received permission for it from the Church Department. We would like to get this monument erected this summer if we can accomplish all that must be done.

The referendum about prohibition of whiskey has been in the minds of everyone recently. At Voss, it went good with 2,442 for prohibition and 755 against. However in the whole country there was a sorrowful result, namely 415,555 for, but 52,4716 against. Whiskey sales will resume, I believe from the coming April 1. One still doesn't know what the outcome will be relative to sales of alcohol. Definitely the result will mean that the temperance people will have to work harder towards banning the use of all intoxicants.

There has been ongoing work on the new bridge over the Voss River replacing the "New bridge" since it was poor and had been cracked. A temporary bridge was soon built below at almost the same location as the bridge had been before. The east end has been north in order to get a straighter line with the road on both verges. The new bridge is of re-enforced concrete, has steel beams with a deck of re-enforced concrete. It looks grand, quite spacious with room on both sides of the driving lanes for pedestrians. The superstructure appears very reliable. Some are of the opinion the piers are rather thin. One might be surprised at the effect ice and floating timber will have on them.

A little farther upriver, they have started building the bridge for the Voss-Eide track. The users on both sides are encouraged, but the foundations where the two piers shall be in the river haven't been started. They say that the superstructure will be steel. The work on the railroad continues but with insufficient manpower because they haven't got funds for increased activity. The line is mostly finished and is ready many places except for rails and the ties haven't come. The Eide Railroad will leave the station here at Vangen on the lower (south side of the track to Oslo, with an overpass over the road to Gudvangen by "The Heifers" going south of "The Private Hospital", further over the discussed bridge over the Voss River to the exhibition place and subsequently along the Hardanger road, at first on the lower side, at Bryn the railroad crosses a bridge over the road and stays all the time on that same side. We still don't know about the development of the station

av stasjonen vert paa Vangen. Heller ikkje er det avgjort korleis stasjonnen paa Bide skal verta. Det er fleire alternativ for baae stasjoner.

I lenger tid har paagjenge tinging millom Voss paa den eine sida og selskapet som byggjer ut den store kraftstasjonen paa Dale paa den andre sida. Sistnemnde vil nemleg faa lov til aa taka av-laupet fraa Torfinsvatnet gjenom tunnel til Hamlagrønsvatnet. I sofall vil dette vatsfallet verta utbygt til kraftstasjon for Voss. Kraftstasjonen paa Dale vil so utnytta vatskrafti saman med den andre vatskrafti fraa Hamlagrøynsvatnet. For at Voss kan sleppa aa utbyggja sin kraftstasjon fyrr seinare er det fyresettnaden, at Voss til den tid fær leiga elektrisk kraft fraa Dale. Noko semja er endaa ikkje vedteki og det er ikkje mogeleg aa vita um det gjeng i orden.

Museet paa Mølster hadde fyrebils opning den 2den denne maanad. I ser pakka sender eit par blad med melding um det. Det er no 5 av husi som er gjorne ryddige av tidlegare eigar og ordna til i. Hausten 1927 vert 2 hus til ryddige og hausten 1928 resten av dei. Ialt er det 16 hus. Den gamle grue-stova (eldhus) paa Skjerve, som Lars aatte, har museet fenge av militervæsenet og vil flytta det til Mølster.

Med bedste helsing, vensamt
L. Kindem.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Vangens Sogn: Anders G. Rong, 41 aar; Inger S. Hylle, f. Endeve, 83; Brita A. Rekve, 90; Kristine Bauthus; Anna O. Himle, 64; Hans J. Dolye, 20; Olina Saue, 69; Thorbjør O. Sæve, f. Røte, 68; Anders Hildestveit, 95; Knut K. Graue, 78; Bjarne B. Rene, 68; Anders A. Kvitne d. e. 91; Ranvei L. Bratager, f. Lie, 43; Margreta E. Dolve, 24; Lars O. Vethe, f. Styre, 62; Anna L. Davidhaug d. e. 76; Brita N. Sætre, f. Bjørke, 81; Synva H. Eide, 92; Lars M. Fenne, 84.

Oberstløitnant Ivar T. Hellesnæs døde i Oslo den 29de august i en aller af 55 Aar. Han var født paa gaarden Bygd, Vossestran-den, og var søn af vagtmester Torstein Anderson Hellesnæs og hustru Anna Eriksdr. f. Øvsthus. I 1891 var han udeksamineret fra Bergens Underofficersskole, i '96 fra krigsskolen og blev officer, tog høiskoleeksamen i 1899 og generalstabseksamen i 1911. Samme aar blev han stabshef for 5te division. Han steg fort i graderne og blev for nogle aar siden oberstløitnant. I 1908 vandt han en præ-mie for en militær afhandling. Aaret efter fik han Norsk Militære tidsskrifts guldmedalje for en anden afhandling. Denne medalje er uddelt til bare 4 norske officerer. Under krigen havde han 2 gange stipendium og fulgte den østerrigske hær for at studere krigens gang. Han var ogsaa

at Vangen. Nor has it been decided where the station at Bide will be located. There are several alternatives for each station.

For a rather long time there has been negotiation between Voss on the one side and the power company at Dale. The power company wants permission to take the run-off from Lake Torfin through to Lake Hamlagrø. In such a case, it could be the water power at the power station would serve Voss. The power station at Dale will use the water power together with the other water power from Lake Hamlagrø. In order for Voss to avoid extending its equipment at its power station for a time Voss and lease electrical power from Dale. Any agreement has not yet been reached and it isn't possible to know how it will be arranged.

The museum at Mølster had a temporary opening the 2nd of this month. In a package, I am sending a couple papers with announcements about it. There have now been five buildings cleared by the earlier owners and set right. By the fall of 1927 two more will be ready and by the fall of 1928 the rest of them. In all there are 16 buildings. The museum has obtained the old hearth building at Skjerve, which Lars owned, from the military, and it shall be moved to Mølster.

With best regards, friendly
L. Kindem.

DEATHS AT VOSS.

Vangen's Sogn: Anders G. Rong, 41 years; Inger S. Hylle, neé Endeve, 83; Brita A. Rekve, 90; Kristine Bauthus; Anna O. Himle, 64; Hans J. Dolye, 20; Olina Saue, 69; Thorbjør O. Sæve, neé Røte, 68; Anders Hildestveit, 95; Knut K. Graue, 78; Bjarne B. Rene, 68; Anders A. Kvitne d. e. 91; Ranvei L. Bratager, neé Lie, 43; Margreta E. Dolve, 24; Lars O. Vethe, neé Styre, 62; Anna L. Davidhaug the younger 76; Brita N. Sætre, neé Bjørke, 81; Synva H. Eide, 92; Lars M. Fenne, 84.

Colonel Ivar T. Hellesnæs died in Oslo August 29 at an age of 55 years. He was born on the Bygd farm at the Vossestrand, a son of Torstein Anderson Hellesnæs and his wife Anna Eriksdatter neé Øvsthus. In 1891, he was graduated from Bergen's Non-commissioned Officer's School, in '96 from the War School and became an officer, graduated from college in 1899 and from general staff college in 1911. That same year, he became Chief-of-Staff for the 5th Division. He rapidly advanced in rank and a few years later became colonel. In 1908, he won an award for military management. The next year he received the Norwegian military times gold medal for another management. This medal is only awarded to four Norwegian officers. During the war he got two scholarships and joined the Austrian army to study the

paa slagmarkerne i Elsass-Lotringen. Hellesnæs interesserede sig meget for idrætsarbeidet og hjalp til med organisationerne. Ved den nye ordning af det norske forsvar var Hellesnæs statsraadens bedste hjælp. Han blev begraven i Oslo imder usædvanlig deltagelse i ligfølget. Kranser nedlagdes fra forsvarsdepartementet, generalstaben og mange militære og civile organisationer.

I Evanger: Anders H. Brække (Bergsdalen), 71; Anders B. Akslebjørg, 31; lærer Ole A. Horvei, 75; Brita J. Bergstad; Kari J. Kaldestad, 83; samt fanejunker Jacob J. Vasenden, 49.

Fanejunker Vasenden udgik fra Bergens Underofficerskole i 1895 og steg snart i graderne til han blev fanejunker. For 2 aar siden blev han kvartermester ved Sogns bataljon. Han var en dyg-tig militær, og Ved siden af militært arbeide drev han farsgaarden og var meget benyttet i bygdens offentlige gjøremaal.

Vossestranden: Knut Th. Bygd, 71; Anna H. Bidneshovden, 82; Ingeborg O. Førde, 83; Anders O. Stalheim, 72; Olav O. Brat-hole, 53; Anna G. Taulen, 83.

VOSS FOLKEMUSEUMS AABNING.

I foranstaaende brev fra Voss er nævnt at Voss Folkemuseum blev aabnet den 2den november. Dertil skal vi føie lidt mere. Ved aabningen var der tilstede museets bestyrelse, som bestaar af direktør L. Kindem, formand, stortingsmænlene N. J. Finne og Olav Bjørgun, Lensmand J. Lillegroven og boghandler A. Ullestad. Desuden var medlemmerne af Voss formandskab og fylkesmand Friis Peterson samt endel indbudne fremmødt.

Først tog man en tur til Mølster og saa paa samlingerne i de modtagne hus. L. Kindem redegjorde for arbeidet, som har været gjort dermed, og lidt om gaardens historie. Det fremgaar af Kindems redegjørelse, at tanken om at faa husene paa Mølster bevaret, som de staar, visende en gammel vossegaard, først kom frem i 1906. En mand af styret for Norske Mindesmærkers bevaring havde om sommeren været til Voss og da seet husene paa Mølster. Kindem havde senere talt med ham i Oslo, da manden havde fremholdt at husene maatte bevares uforandret. Konservator Visted havde i 1908 skrevet til Kindem om at faa fotografier af gaarden. I 1910 opholdt arkitekt Fischer sig nogle tiger paa Mølster og tog tegning af husene, gjorde opmaalinger og gav en skildring af dem. Da der saa var forlangt udskiftning paa gaarden tog Kindem til at underhandle med Bottolf Mattison om kjøb af husene med tufter og jordbelte omkring. Den 5te september 1917 fik de kjøbekontrakt af ham. Den 27de samme maaned

the progress of the war. He was also at the battlefield at Alsace-Lorraine. Hellesnæs was very interested in athletics and helped with its organizations. With a new arrangement of the Norwegian defense, he was of great help to the cabinet. He was buried at Oslo with an unusually large participation in the funeral procession. Wreaths from the Defense Department, the General Staff and many military and civilian organizations were placed.

In Evanger: Anders H. Brække (Bergsdalen), 71; Anders B. Akslebjørg, 31; teacher Ole A. Horvei, 75; Brita J. Bergstad; Kari J. Kaldestad, 83; and Master Sergeant Jacob J. Vasenden, 49

Master Sergeant Vasenden was graduated from Bergen's Non-commissioned Officer's School in 1895 and rapidly advanced in grade until he became Master Sergeant. Two years ago, he became the quartermaster for Sogn's Battalion. He was a capable soldier and besides his military work, he operated the family farm and was active in public affairs of the district.

Vossestranden: Knut Th. Bygd, 71; Anna H. Bidneshovden, 82; Ingeborg O. Førde, 83; Anders O. Stalheim, 72; Olav O. Brathole, 53; Anna G. Taulen, 83.

VOSS FOLK MUSEUM'S OPENING.

The last letter from Voss mentioned that the Voss Folk Museum opened on November 2. I'm going to add more to that. Present at the opening were the management of the museum consisting of directors L. Kindem, chairman, Storting Representatives N. J. Finne and Olav Jorgen, Sheriff J. Lillegroven and bookdealer A. Ullestad. Also present were members of the Voss town council and county chairman Friis Peterson and a number of invited guests.

First people took a trip to Mølster and looked at the collections in the accepted buildings. L. Kindem accounted the work that had been done and some of the history of the farm. It was learned from Kindem's explanation that the idea of preserving Mølster as they are, showing a typical old Voss farm, first arose in 1906. A man from the directors of the Society for Preservation of Norwegian Historical Sites in the summer had been at Voss and had looked at the buildings at Mølster. Kindem had talked to him later in Oslo and the man had emphasized that the buildings be preserved unchanged. Conservator Visted had in 1908 written to Kindem about getting photographs of the farm. In 1910, architect Fischer spent some weeks at Mølster and made drawings of the buildings, made measurements and made sketches of them. Inasmuch as the estate settlement of the farm was prolonged, Kindem started to deal with Bottolf Mattisson about the purchase of the buildings, lot and surrounding fields. On September 5, 1917, he made a purchase contract with him. On the 27th

blev Voss Folkemusætim arganiseret og love vedtagne. Den 18de september 1923 fik de ogsaa kjøbt paa husene af det andet brug, som Anfin eiede. Den 25de september 1924 fik museet skjøde paa hele Mølstertunet. Da Mølstergaarden havde før i tiden et kvernhus i Finneselven, som var bortrevet fik de i 1924 kjøbt et saadant og opsat i 1925.

I 1924 kjøbte museet ogsaa en loftsbygning paa Lassehaug, som er fra 1743. Den staar endnu paa Lassehaug og kan staa til 1933.

For de kjøbte eiendomme med deriværende samlinger, er der betalt ca. Kr. 53,000.00. Af dette har staten givet Kr. 22700.00, Voss herred kr. 5000.00 og fylket kr. 600.00. Eesten er indkommet ved frivillige bidrag og renter, saa eiendommene er gjældfri.

Om Mølstergaardens historie fortalte Kindem, at gaarden først findes nævnt i et diploma af 1387. Senere er den nævnt i flere breve. I 1491 er der i mantallet opført en Anders og en Alf paa gaarden, som da maa ha havt 2 brug. I 1563 er Styrkaar opført som enebruger. Henrik Styrkson nævnes i 1591 som leilænding og i 1635 som bruger. Han var sandsyn-ligvis forannævnte Styrkaars søn, Henrik var lensmand i mange aar og nævnt som saadan næsten hvert aar til 1659, da han sagde op. Han var dog lensmand igjen i 1661—'62 og i '68. Gaarden var da opført som lensmandsgaard, der havde en vis skattefrihed. Udover 1600 tallet synes det, som der stundom var l og stundom 2 opsiddere, men fra aaret 1700 har der stadigt været 2 brug. Opsidderne var da Bjarne og Jon.

Bjarne var leilænding i 1701 men kjøbte sit brug i 1711 af sogneprest Nils Weinwich. Paa dette brug har der vekslet med Bjarne og Mattis som eiere til den 4de Bjarne døde 1910, og dennes bror Bottolf fik bruget.

Jon var leilænding i 1700, men havde kjøbt bruget før 1720. Hans etterkommere har siden havt det til i 1916, da Klaus Olson Mølster døde, og dennes søskendebarn Anfin Ringheim fik fat paa det.

Til dette kan tilføies, at gaarden en tid hørte til Finnegodset og var med iblandt de gaarde, som Gyrvild Fadersdatter i 1582 overlod til kongen, og som denne i 1657 solgte til G. Merselius.

Efter Kindem s udredning holdt ordfører Mads Haga en tale og takkede paa herredets vegne for det udførte arbeide. Særligt vilde han takke direktør L. Kindem, som havde vist en rent makeløs omtanke og arbeidsvilje, og var den, som havde gjort det meste og største arbeide med indkjøb af gaarden og samlingerne paa Mølster.

Han vilde ogsaa nævne Arnfin Lødve, som i Voss Sogneselskab havde taget op arbeidet med at faa til samlingerne i Finneloftet.

of the same month the Voss Folk Museum was organized and promises accepted. On September 18, 1923 they also purchased the buildings of the other bruk, which Anfin owned. By September 25, 1924, the museum had the deed for all of the Mølstertun (tun=farmyard). Since the Mølster farm in times past had a mill on the Finne stream that had been torn down in 1924 they bought another and erected it in 1925.

In 1924, the museum also bought a barn at the Lassehaug farm, which is from 1743. It is still standing on Lassehaug and can until 1933.

The cost of the property with its included artifacts was 53,000.00 crowns. Of this the state has provided 22,700.00, Voss Township 5000.00 and the county 600.00. The remainder came from donations and interest, so the property is debt-free.

Kindem talked about the history of the Mølster farm; that the farm was first mentioned in a document of 1387. Later it is named in several letters. In 1491 in the census there is recorded an Anders and Alf on the farm, which must have had two bruks. In 1563, Styrkaar is recorded as the sole farmer. Henrik Styrkson is named as the tenant in 1591 and as the farmer in 1635. He was most likely Styrkaar's son. Henrik was the sheriff for many years and is mentioned almost every year until 1659, when he gave notice. He was the sheriff again in 1661-'62 and in '68. The farm was recorded as the sheriff's farm that was tax free. During the 1600's, it seems that intermittently there were one or two occupants, but from 1700 there have continuously been two bruks. The residents were Bjarne and Jon.

Bjarne was the life tenant in 1701 but bought his bruk in 1711 from the parish minister Nils Weinwick. On this bruk Bjarne and Mattis exchanged ownership until the fourth Bjarne died in 1910 and his brother Bottolf got the bruk.

Jon was a tenant in 1700 but had bought by 1720. His descendants had it since until 1916 when Klaus Olson Mølster died and his cousin Anfin Ringheim took possession.

To this may be added, that the farm was part of the Finne estate at one time and was among the farms that Gyrild Fadersdatter turned over to the king in 1582 and which he sold to G. Merselius in 1657.

After Kindem's dissertation Mayor Mads Haga made a speech on behalf of the township and thanked for the good job. He especially wanted to thank director L. Kindem, who has shown pure matchless thought and willingness to work and has been the person who has done the most and biggest work with the purchase of the farm and collections at Mølster

He also wanted to mention Arnfin Lødve who from the Voss historical Society had taken on the job of working with the collections at the Finneloft.

Efter indvielsen paa Mølster, holdt L. Kindem middagsselskab for de indbudne paa Prestegaards Hotel. Ved bordet blev L. Kindem overrakt kongens fortjenstmedalje i guld af fylkesmand Friis Peterson. Taler blev derpaa holdt af viceordfører D. Hustveit, stortingsmand N. J. Finne og sogneprest O. Olafson. Anders Ullestad fremsagde et pent digt til Kindems ære.

Paa Voss har man nu enestaaende seværdigheder, der vil være af stor interesse for besøgende. Der er den over 600 aar gamle stenkirke; der er Finneloftet, som er endda ældre, saa Lødveloftet og som en krone paa det hele staar nu Mølstergaarden med sine samlinger oppe paa bakken ovenfor. Alt staar paa den plads, det har staaet mand efter mand, hvad der er forskjelligt fra andre samlinger.

HOVEDPRÆSIDENTEN FOR SØNNER AF NORGE

Paa hovedlogemødet af ordenen Sønner af Norge i Minneapolis, Minn. den 16de juli forleden sommer, blev sekretæren i Wisconsin skattekommission August J. Myrland valgt til ordenens præsident.

Myrland er af vosseslegt. Hans bedstefars vugge stod oppe i Mørkdølen paa Vossetranden; hans fars stod dog i Bergen og hans egen i Nordland, Norge. Myrland har saaledes ikke seet det deilige Voss. Men han er til gjengjæld opdragen i et af de mest udprægede vossesettlementer i Amerika og har lært alle de fortræffelige vosse-historier, som til er og vel saa det. Og da jeg en dag gratulerede ham med sin nye bestilling, sagde han, at han havde faaet sit sinde-lag fra Voss, og saa nævnte han efterpaa om bedstefaderens kjæm-pekræfter og størrelse, og da han selv er en kjæmpe at se til, kan det formodes, at hans hele konstruktion er arvet fra Voss. Og forresten har han altid vist sig som en Vossing. Medlem af Vosselaget er han; paa vossemøderne gaar han og om vossingeme taler han.

Myrland er født paa Andøen i Vesteraalen Norge, den 15de jan. 1861. Hans far, Ole Olson, var søn af Ole Olson Myrland, der i ung alder drog fra Voss til Bergen, blev gift og var bosat der, til han i 1856 udvandrede til Amerika med familie undtagen sønnen Ole, som var reist til en onkel i Nordland og senere blev gift der med Oline Augustinusdr. Sellevold. De var altsaa Myrlands forældre. I 1866 drog ogsaa de til Amerika, og deres 5 aarige søn, August, fik da først se dette fremtidsland. Han blev bosat med forældrene i Primrose township, Dane Co., Wis., hvor bedstefaderen og dennes to brødre, Lars og Peter, længe forud var bosatte.

August J. Myrland gjennemgik Milton College fra 1882 til 1884. I 1889 var han paa Wisconsin Universitet

After the initiation at Mølster, L. Kindem held a dinner for the invited at Prestegaard's Hotel. At the dinner, L. Kindem was presented with the King's Service Medal in Gold by County Governor Friis Peterson. Speeches were made by Vice-mayor D. Hustveit, Storting Member N. J. Finne and Parish minister O. Olafson. Anders Ullestad recited a beautiful poem in Kindem's honor.

At Voss, people now have singular attractions, which will be of great interest to visitors. That is the over 600 year-old stone church; that is the Finneloft, which is even older, the Lødveloft and as a crown on them all stands the Mølster farm with its collection up on the mountain above. Everything stands on that place where it has stood generation after generation, which is distinctive from other collections.

PRESIDENT OF SONS OF NORWAY OF VOSS FAMILY.

At the meeting of the main lodge for the order of Sons of Norway in Minneapolis, MN, last summer, the Secretary of the Tax Commission of Wisconsin, August J. Myrland, was elected the order's president.

Myrland is of Voss origin. His grandfather's cradle stood up in Myrkdal in the Vossestrand, his father's rocked in Bergen and his own in Nordland, Norway. Myrland thus, has never seen the beautiful Voss. But he grew up in one of the most genuine Vossing settlements in America and has all the appropriate Voss anecdotes, which is right. When I congratulated him on his new position one day, he said that he had gotten his mind-set from Voss, and afterward described his grandfather's strength and size, and since he himself is big, it can be assumed that his entire make-up is inherited from Voss. And he has preferably always acted like a Vossing. He is a member of the Vosselag; he goes to the meetings and he talks about the Vossings.

Myrland was born on Andøen in Vesterålen, Norway, January 15, 1861. His father, Ole Olson, was a son of Ole Olson Myrland, who, at a young age left Voss for Bergen, married and settled there until he immigrated to America with his family all except his son, Ole, who had gone to an uncle in Nordland and later married Oline Augustinusdatter Sellevold. Thus, they were Myrland's parents. In 1866, they too went to America, and their five-year old son, August, first saw his future land. He settled with his parents in Primrose Township, Dane Co., Wis., where his grandfather and his two brothers, Lars and Peter, had settled long before.

August J. Myrland attended Milton College from 1882 until 1884. In 1889, he was at the University of

og i 1895—'96 gjennemgik han Universitetets lovskole. En tid var han høiskole-lærer; begyndte saa at praktisere lovkyndighed; blev i januar 1898 distriktsadvokat i Burnett County, Wis. og var det til 1912. Samtidig var han sekretær i Grantsburgs bystyre. Fra 1903 til '07 var han medlem af Wisconsin Universitets bestyrelse; redigerede Burnett County Sentinel fra 1900 til 1910. I 1912 blev han sekretær i Wisconsin skattekommission, hvad han endnu er trods flere omskiftelser i kommissionen ellers.

ELLERS PAA VOSS.

Ivar Hauge, som har boet paa Eiker ved Vestfjorden, Østlandet, besøgte sit fødested forleden sommer. Han var født paa Vossestranden og i ung alder drog han til Østlandet; blev gift der og kjøbte sig gaard. Han har været en drivende mand, som har delta-get i bygdestyret og blandt andet været fattigforstander i en mands-alder. Nu er han nær 80 aar. Sidste vaar fik han kongens fortjenstmedalje.

— Voss offentlige Landsgymnas feirede i slutningen af August sin 10-aarsfest med en indbydelse til alle som har studeret der til at være tilstede..

— Kari Kvale, enken efter arbeidsskolelærer Thorbjørn Kvale var 90 aar i gommer. Hun er en søster af afdøde kirkesanger K. S. Opheim og tilhører en slegt, hvis medlemmer opnaar høi alder.

— Et nyt rensdyrslag blev dannet paa Voss forleden sommer af interesserede paa Voss og i de til Bordalsf jeldene grænsende bygder i Hardanger. Organisationsmødet holdtes paa Hodnaberg. Torstein Dagestad valgtes til formand.

— Godskalk Larson Takle har taget eksamen ved krigsskolen og er udnævnt til premierløitnant fra 1ste okt. Premierløitnant Martin Mølster er ansat som gymnastiklærer ved Hardanger Folkehøiskole.

— Direktør L. Kindem og hustru som i 1911 oprettede et legat til gavnlige formaal i bygden, har ihøst øget kapitalen med 30,000 kroner. Den samlede kapital udgjør nu 72,000 kroner. Legatet skal styres af 3 medlemmer en opnævnt af stiftsdirektionen og 2 af Voss formandskab.

— Anfin Finne har under trykning en bog om Milzowætten paa Voss. Der er mange etterkommere efter provst Henrik Milzow baade i Amerika og paa Voss, saa bogen vil vist bli af interesse formange.

Wisconsin and in 1895-'96 he attended the University's Law School. For a time, he taught high school, and then started practicing law. In January 1898, he became district attorney in Burnett County, WI and was that until 1912. Simultaneously, he was the secretary of the Grantsburg city council. From 1903 to '07 he was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin; edited the Burnett County Sentinel from 1900 until 1910. In 1912, he became the secretary of the Wisconsin Tax Commission that has had several changes in management otherwise.

ELSE AT VOSS.

Ivar Hauge, who has lived at Eiker in Vestfjorden, east Norway, visited his birthplace last summer. He was born at the Vossestrand and at a young age moved to east Norway, married, and bought a farm. He has been a dynamic man who has participated in area government and among other things, been charity director for a generation. Now he is 80 years old. Last spring, he was awarded the King's Service medal.

—Voss Public high School celebrated its 10th Anniversary at the end of August by inviting all who had studied there to be present.

—Kari Kvale, the widow of vocational school teacher Thorbjørn Kvale was 90 years this summer. She is a sister of precentor K. S. Opheim and belongs to a family noted for its longevity.

—A new reindeer club was created at Voss last summer of those interested at Voss and the areas in Hardanger bordering the Bordal mountains. The organizational meeting was held at Hodnaberg. Torstein Dagestad was elected president.

—Godskalk Larson Takle has graduated from the military academy and was commissioned a first lieutenant from October 1. First lieutenant Martin Mølster is employed as physical education instructor at Hardanger Folk High School.

—Director L. Kindem and his wife, who established a trust for charitable purposes in the district, this fall, increased the capital amount by 30,000 crowns. The aggregate capital now is 72,000 crowns. The trust will be managed by 3 members appointed by the county board and 2 by the Voss town council.

—Anfin Finne has being printed a book about the Miltzow family at Voss. There are many descendants of Dean Henrik Miltzow, both in America and at Voss, so the book should be of interest to many.

FOLKAVISUR PAO VOSS.

Me ha her noko bodnasangje, so me haure og kunde nogu tao so smaobodn; men so me aa manje mæ os vist ha gløymt. Dei vaa brugte yve heila Vangssoknæ. Me kunde dei i Kvitlæ, aa no finn eg, attu dei kunde dei pao Dyrvedalæ og, aa endaone somt i Bergsdalæ. Dei so her æ trykte, æ so dei framsa dei pao Dyrvedalæ, fyr dei vaa her fystu fortalde tao Sjur Styrkson Rekve, so døyde i 1862. Dottoræ, ho Mari Lee, fortalde dei so te bodnæ sine, aa no ha eg skreve dei ne etter so ho Julia Lee Rekve fortalde dei etter mor si, ho Mari, kono te han Nils Lee i Deerfield, Wis.

Desse sangjene æ svert gamle, aa dan fyste tao dei bæru spor tao aa ha noku, so mao væ fleire hundra aor. Ja, da æ 'kje so sikkort, attu noku tao han hentyr te ei reis te Amerika, dao da snakkast om korleisne da var bortmæ "verdens ende", so kunde henty te Vinland.

Me ha sers grunnar, so støtta dennæ meiningjæ. I dan no godt kjenda bokjæ tao Adam af Bremen, skrevæ 1075, talast dar om korleis dar var bortanfyr Vinland, og seie attu dan mangjeleisne røynde normannakongen, Harald, vilde granska etter breiddæ pao Nordhavet aa sende noku skutor afstæ te sjao etter. Dei fann attu dar tilslut vart slik skodda framfyr gape pao verdens ende, attu dei snaut kunde berga seg ifrao da fæla avgrundsdjupe mæ aa snu om.

Te detta æ dar sæt ein mærknad i eit dansk haandskrift frao 15-hundraaore, so fortælu attu gape pao verdens ende pao norsk maol kadlast Ginungagap, aa attu flaatehøvdingjen aot kongjen skulde væ Olyden Helgeson og styremannen Gunnar Raasvein. Prof. Koht i Oslo fortælu dar te, attu Gunnar Raasvein va ein hirdmann hjao kong Haakon Magnuson d. æ. so budde i Bergen aa to gonje vart sendu til Island i kongjelægt ærinde paolag 1315 og 1319. Olygen Helgeson meinte prof. Yngvar Nilson skulde væ riddaren Guttorm Helgeson, so va sysselman i Bergen umkring 1325.

Adam av Bremen fortælu og um Missionæren Willehad frao Northhumberland (England) so va mæ pao ei fær ut i storhavet mot nord yver Island te da ydarste Nordpolen, aa etter dei nærpao vart dregne ut i da stor a dragsøkje, kom dei uventande te ei øy, dar da va ein endalausu rigdom mæ kjørold tao gull so va sjeldsynte og dyre fyr menneskjene. Dar va og store folk so sætte etter dei dao dei tok gudlet.

FOLKSONGS AT VOSS.

We have here some nursery songs we heard and knew as small children that many of us have forgotten. They were used all over the Voss parishes. We knew them in Kvitlen and I learned that they were also used in Dyrvedal, even some in Bergsdalen. They are printed here as they were sung in Dyrvedal, as they were first told to Sjur Styrkson Rekve, who died in 1862. His daughter, Marie Lee, taught them to her children and now I have noted them down as given by Julia Lee Rekve quoting her mother, Mari, wife of Nils Lee in Deerfield, WI.

These songs were very old and the were the first have any so must be several hundred years old. Yes it isn't certain that to they took a trip to America when it is talked about over by the "world's end", it could have been Vinland.

We have some basis to support this meaning. You know well the book by Adam of Bremen, written in 1075, talks there about how it was over past Vinland and says again the learned Scandinavian king, Harald, who wanted to explore the width of the northern sea and sent some ships away to explore. They found finally such fog in front of the yawning world's end that they barely saved themselves from the terrible depths by turning around.

To this I have added a Danish writing from the 15th century that tells of the yawning world's end that in Norwegian speech is called Ginungagap, and that fleet commander for the king would be Olyden Helgeson and the helmsman Gunnar Raasvein. Prof. Koht in Oslo says that Gunnar Raasvein was an advisor to Haakon Magnuson the elder, who lived in Bergen, and twice was sent to Iceland on royal missions in 1315 and 1319. Prof. Yngvar Nilson felt that Olyden Helgeson was Knight Guttorm Helgeson, who was the governor of Bergen about 1325.

Adam of Bremen also tells about the missionary Willehad from Northumberland (England) who was with on a journey out in the big sea north from Iceland to the North Pole, and after they had been nearly grapnelled by a big "dragon horse" they unexpectedly came to an island where there were endless riches with bushes of gold that were rare and valuable for people. There were also huge beings that chased after them when they took the gold.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Me ha og fortæljinga om ara reiser so knyte seg te Bergen. Ein heilu del ha vaa skreve um dan kongjelæge lenderman Paul Knutsen, so vart sendu tao kong Haakon Magnuson d. y. te Grønland umkring 1360 aa so ha vaa sættu ihop mæ dan umdiskuterte Kensingtonstein. Dar va nok riddarar aa kongsmænn so dar staor i sangjen, mæ han.

Tidlegare ha me her i Vossingjen nævnt om færæ te Didrek Pining i 1476. Han va og sendu tao kongjen aa va yver te Amerika 16 aar fyre Columbus. Mæ han maatte dar og væ riddarar aa kongsmænn aa gudl fann dei vel pao færdæ. Pining va utan tvil tao vossaslegt, aa fleire tao fylgje hans va da vel og. Her æ dao nok um sligt, so dan vetlé badnasangjen kan henpeka pao.

Dar æ vist mangje slike uskjyldigje badnasangje aa firma i Hordaland, aa eg kom te aa tænkja pao, um da inkje vilde væ svert bra, um dei vorte samla aa ettersedde, um dei kunde ha nokon sers tydning te dei hændinga, so ha gjængje fyre seg i farna tiu.

K. R.

* * *

Kvite bukjin bitu gras
burtmæ verdens ende.
Dar æ godt aa gjæta;
Dar æ ingjæ væta;
Dar væksu lauk j in;
Dar gjælu gaukjin;
Dar sidtja sveinane
smia pao gulteinane.
Dar sitja møyona
sauma pao gulltrøyona.
Dar sitja fruoaa, sauma pao gullhuona;
Dar æ bord aa bænkje;
Aa dar sitja adla smaojentna aa skjenkje.

Kan du no fortælja kormangje dei vaaro?
"Tolv var dei kongsmænn,
Ødluvu var dei riddarsmænd,
Tiu var dei leikara,
Mu var dei stjeikjara.
Aotta duka borene,
Skjau sette stolerne;
Sex slipte knivarne;
Fem raka galtarne,
Fira skurte kjelarne,

We also have the narratives of other expeditions that are connected with Bergen. A number have written about the royal feudal lord Paul Knutsen, who was sent to Greenland by King Haakon Magnuson the younger about 1360 and so we can relate to the much debated Kensington stone. They are, with him, probably the knights and king's men that are in the songs.

Earlier in the Vossingen, we have talked about the journeys of Didrik Pining in 1476. He was also sent out by the king and was over to America 16 years before Columbus. With him must have been knights and king's men who found gold on their journeys. Without doubt Pining was Vossing, and several of his companions probably were too. Here is enough of the little children's songs to make the point.

There may be many innocent children's songs to be found in Hordaland, and I think it would be nice if they were collected and studied to see if they had any special significance relating to those events that occurred in distant times.

K. R.

* * *

The white billygoat grazes grass
Over at the end of the world.
There it's good to guess;
There nobody knew
There swap the onions
There matters the jester;
There sit the suitors
Smithing the gold spindles.
There sit the maidens
Embroidering on the gold clothes
There sit the wives, embroidering on gold caps;
There are tables and benches;
And there all the young girls sit and serve

Can you tell how many there are?
Twelve of them are king's advisors,
Eleven are knights
Ten of them are dancers,
Nine are the cooks,
Eight lay the table
Seven place the chairs;
Six honed the knives
Five poked the ashes,
Four scoured the kettles,

Tre baaru ve og vand;
To pusta pao ein brand;
Ein sto i døræ aa skodde vidt — vidt ut. —

* * *

Kono seie:
Gygra sætte seg pao ein stein
aa kadla adla sina gjeitu heim.
Fyre kom ho Tiser i fjødlo
— finger i bjødlo,
Tila aa Mila
Tanga aa Taola,
Herabrei aa Lyklasmao,
aa etterpao
kom vetle kvite kalven hans godfar
mæ rompo, so slat aa slong. —

"Nei, so va da", seie husbonden:
Mannen op pao haugo kadla kjydna sina:
Ima, Dima, Dinga, Dokka, Lykla aa Langspena.
Aa etterpao vetle kalvin hans godfar
mæ roo, so berre slat aa slong. —

* * *

Tippe Tippe tua
mora va ei frua,
faren va ein herremand
broren va ein speleman.
Han spelte so længje,
so felo kosta penge.
Aa pengene i pungen,
aa pungen i skrine,
aa skrine i skaope,
aa skaope i baoten,
aa baoten i skjepe,
aa skjepe va tao ei øskja,
aorna va tao flæskje
masta va tao pylsepin,
aa segle va tao purkeskjin;
aa so siglde dei heim til papaen sin. —

Three carried wood and water;
Two blew on the coals;
One was at the door and looked far — far out —

* * *

The wife said;
The troll woman sat on a stone
To call all her goats home.
Before Tiser comes in nonsense
— finger in the bell,
Tila and Mila
Tanga and Taola,
Herabrei and Lyklasmao
And afterwards
Came little white calf's grandfather
With his tail, limp and tossed. —

"No, so it was", said the husband;
The man called his cows from the hill;
Ima, Dima, Dinga, Dokka, Lykla and Langspena
Lastly little calf's grandfather
With only tail, limp and tossed. —

* * *

Tip, tippy tife
Mother is a wife,
Father is a gentleman
Brother is a fiddler.
He played so long,
That the fiddle cost money.
And the money's in the poke,
And the poke's in the box,
And the box's in the cupboard
And the cupboard's in the vessel,
And the vessel in the bushel
And the bushel became a cheesebox
Wooden spoons became oars
The mast was of sausage pin,
And the sail was of pigskin;
And so they sailed home to their papa. —

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

NEW YORK BESØG I MADISON.

Nils Knutson Kvale og hans mor Katrina N. Kvale f. Kvarme, som bor i Brooklyn, New York, var i Madison en dag i oktober paa gjennemreise fra Decorah, la., hvor de havde besøgt Slegtninger, og agtede sig da til New York igjen. Kvale er søn efter afdøde byg-mester Knut T. Kvale paa Voss. Han drev faderens forretning paa Vossevangen nogle aar efter dennes død til han i 1922 solgte til Hordalands Meieri, og aaret efter udvandrede til Amerika. Nu er han bygningsingeniør og er med at bygge skyskrabere i New York. Hans bror Torger K. Kvale er elektrisk ingeniør og bor i Newark, New Jersey. Deres mor er en datter efter orgelbygger Nils Kvarme, hvis hustru var fra Bidne og en slegtning af Bidne-familierne i Big Canoe, Iowa.

NEW YORK VISITORS IN MADISON.

Nils Knutson Kvale and his mother Katrina N. Kvale neé Kvarme, who live in Brooklyn, New York, were in Madison one day in October on their way through from Decorah, IA, where they had visited relatives and intended to return to New York. Kvale is a son of the deceased master builder Knut T. Kvale at Voss. He ran his father's business at Vossevangen some years after his death until he, in 1922, sold it to Hordaland's Dairy and the next year immigrated to America. Now he is a building engineer and helps building skyscrapers in New York. His brother Torger K. Kvale is an electrical engineer and lives in Newark, New Jersey. Their mother is a daughter of organ maker Nils Kvarme, whose wife was from Bidne and a relative of the Bidne-families in Big Canoe, Iowa.

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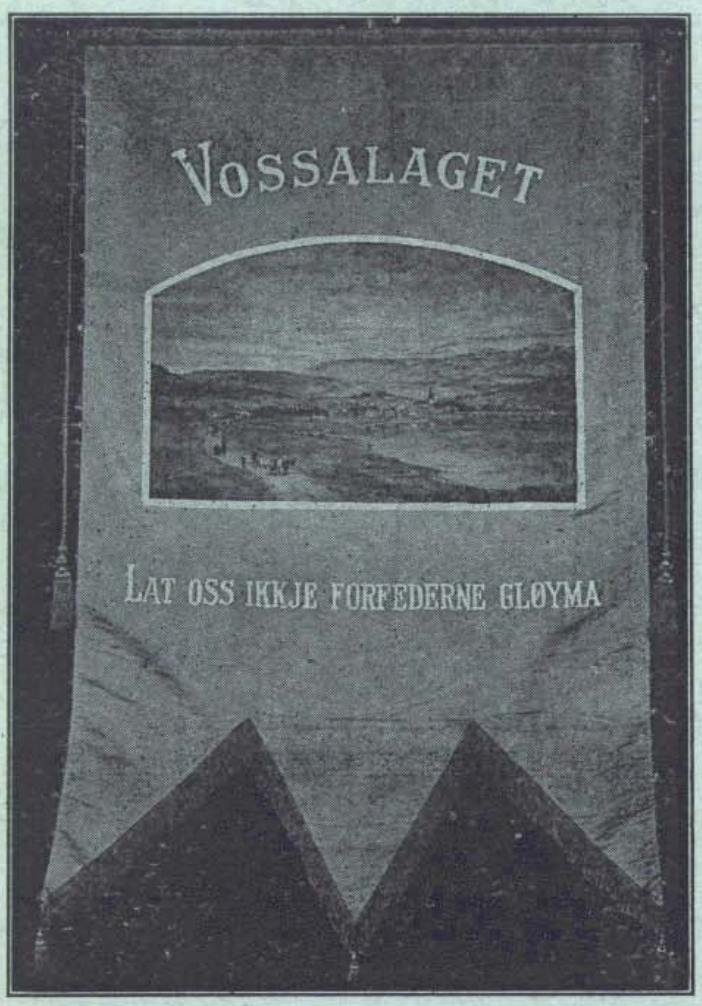
VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857--1860



Hefte 25 Madison, Wis., 1927

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. **1857-1860.**

K. A. RENE, *Redaktør*

Nr. 1 MADISON, WIS., DEC., 1927 9de aarg.

SPROGBRUGET I "VOSSINGEN".

Det kan kanske være paa plads at nævne nogle ord om sproget i "Vossingen". Den benyttede sprogform er, som man har seet, ikke netop ensartet, idet der bruges dansk-norsk, ny-norsk og tildels vossemaal. For alle er dette muligens ikke lige let at læse; og mangler man saa et mere indgaaende kjendskab til norsk sprog-historie og sprogbrug, saa kan en saadan sprogblanding let synes meningsløs, hvad der iblandt sees fremholdt i udtalelser om sprogene. En liden udredning af sprogsagen kan ogsaa være gavnlig af den grund, at det gjælder et af de mest levende spørgsmaal i Norge nu for tiden.

Her i skriftet har det dansk-norske sprog været mest benyttet, fordi de fleste vistnok læser dette bedst, og redaktøren er bedst vant med at skrive det. De mange gamle breve, som er gjengivne i skriftet, er ogsaa affattede paa dette sprog, saa dette skulde være adskillig grund til at bruge det udelukkende.

Men hensynene er mange, og de mangler ikke, hvor man snur sig. Vi trænger underretninger fra Voss og glæder os ved at faa dem. Der bruger man nu imidlertid bare ny-norsk — det saakaldte landsmaal, og alle skrivelser og aviser, som faaes derfra, er i denne sprogform. Det naturlige er da baade for indholdets og arbeidets skyld, at gjengivelser deraf indtages uforandret.

Det ser ogsaa ud til, at ny-norsken har fremtiden for sig i Norge, og kan ventes at bli landets officielle sprog fuldt ud inden et kortere eller længere tidsrum. Og ser man uhildet paa sagen, saa undrer man sig heller ikke saa meget paa, at dette blir tilfældet. Sprogsagen er en nationalbevægelse, som er rodfæstet i norrønafolkets herligste minder, der ogsaa indbefatter Leif Eriksons opdagelse af Amerika og forsøgene paa at kolonisere landet.

Norge havde i den tidlige middelalder en stortid, og det havde et sprog, som stod fuldt paa høide dermed. De herlige skaldekvad og sagaværker var affattede paa dette sprog — lovbøger og en mængde breve og dokumenter ligesaa. Der er

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Continuation of the oldest bygdelag newsletter in America. **1857 1860.**

K. A. RENE, *Editor*

No. 1. MADISON, WIS., DEC., 1927 9th year.

LANGUAGE USE IN "VOSSINGEN".

This is maybe the place to say some words about the use of language in "Vossingen". The language used is, as one can see, not exactly uniform in that Danish-Norwegian, New Norwegian and occasional Voss dialect are used. This hasn't such ease of reading, particularly if one doesn't have a thorough acquaintance to Norwegian language history and language use, so the mixing of languages may seem senseless as seen by the continuing comments about the languages. A short explanation of the language cause can be beneficial on the basis that it involves the liveliest question in Norway at this time.

In this publication, the Dano-Norwegian language has been used the most because most of our readers read this best and the editor is used to writing it. The many old letters that are reproduced in the paper are also composed in this language so there are a number of reasons to use the exclusively.

There are many considerations, and they aren't rare if we look around. We need reports from Voss and we're glad to get them. Meanwhile they use only New Norwegian — the so-called Landsmål ("country-language"), and all letters and newspapers we get from there are in this language form. Naturally, it for the content and the work's reason that we reproduce it unchanged.

It also appears that the New Norwegian has a future in Norway and can be expected to become the country's official language completely in a shorter or longer period. If one looks at the matter impartially, one wouldn't wonder but this might be the case. The language matter is a national movement rooted in the Norwegian people's glorious memories that also include Leif Erikson's discovery of America and attempts to colonize the country.

In the early Middle Ages Norway had a period of greatness and they had a language of equal height. The grand minstrel lays and sagas were composed in this language — law books and a host of letters and documents likewise. There are writings

mængde breve og dokumenter ligesaa. Der er skrifter iblandt, som er enestaaende i sit slags og uovertrufne i hele middelalderens literære frembringelser i verden.

Man kunde have ventet, at dette sprog var det anerkjendte norske, sprog ogsaa idag; men det har havt en anden skjæbne. Ved Norges uheldige forbindelse med Danmark blev det norske skrift-sprog fortrængt af dansk. Det brugtes ikke mere ved udgangen af det 15de aarhundrede.

Der var intet, som berettigede det danske sprog til denne hæder. Danmark havde ikke nogen skrifter, som kunde maales med de norske, og talesproget i Norge var fremdeles norsk. Det hele kan kun betragtes som en hensynsløs anmasselse af den i Danmark boende fælleskonge, der søgte at knytte Norge uopløselig til sig ved at indsætte danske mænd i norske embedsstillinger og lade alle skrivelser affatte paa dansk.

At dette kunde ske, var et spil af Omstændigheder, som begun-stigede Danmark paa Norges bekostning. Det begyndte ganske ubemærket, som det synest, og mulig var det kong Haakon Mag-nussen selv, som ved eftergivenhed mod sin danskfødte dronning, bevirkede det første skridt. I 1370 tillod han, at en dansk munk, Benedikt, blev biskop i Bergen, og da denne døde aaret efter blev en anden danske ved navn Jakob i 1372 ansat. Kong Haakon, som var arveberettiget til den svenske trone, lod ogsaa svensker bestyre embeder i Norge — dog ikke fast ansatte i hans tid, men blev det efterpaa — Vinald Henriksen fik saaledes bestyre det kongelige kapel, Apostelkirken, i Bergen med syslen paa Voss — kanske et modtræk mod den danske biskop. Henrik Henrikson var tildels Haakons kansler i Oslo. De var lærde gjestlige herrer af svensk fødsel.

Det var væsentlig gjestligheden, som dyrkede skrivekunsten og syslede med lidt lærde sager. Ved bispesæder og klostre oplærtes de, som vilde slaa ind paa denne bane, og tildels andre stormænds børn. Presterne udover landet fungerede oftest som skrivekarle, naar et vigtigt brevskab skulde affattes.

Geistligheden i Norge havde før foreningen med Danmark lært at føie sig efter kongeviljen og arbeidede i god forstaaelse med landsstyret. Dette var utvilsomt til landets gavn saalænge kongen boede i Norge; men det modsatte blev tilfældet, saasnart han tog ophold i Danmark.

Efter kong Haakons død blev hans dronning i 1381 Norges regent for deres 10-aarige søn, Olav. I 5 aar havde hun i samraad med Haakon allerede da styret Danmark efter sin far kong Walde-mars død. Hun var dygtig og besad folkets velvilje; men det viste sig snart, at hun gav alt dansk fortrinet. En af hendes første regjeringsakter var i nævnte aar at indsætte en dansk mand til erkebiskop i

extant of its kind and unsurpassed in all middle ages literature products in the world.

One could have expected that this was the recognized Norwegian language also today; but it had a different fate. By Norway's unfortunate union with Denmark the Norwegian written language was displaced by Danish. It wasn't used at the exit of the 15th century.

There was nothing that justified the Danish language this honor. Denmark didn't have any writings that could be compared to the Norwegian and the spoken language in Norway was still Norwegian. It all could be regarded as a pointless usurpation by the joint king living in Denmark, who attempted to unite Norway insolubly to itself by sending Danish men to official positions and having all documents composed in Danish.

That this could happen was a play of circumstances, which showed favor to Denmark at Norway's expense. It began rather unnoticeably, as it seemed that King Håkon Magnusson himself, who as an indulgence to his Danish-born queen, effected the first step. In 1370, he allowed a Danish monk, Benedict, to become bishop of Bergen, and when he died the next year another Dane, by the name of Jacob, was appointed. King Håkon (Håkon VI), who was entitled to the Swedish throne also allowed the Swedes to administer offices in Norway — though not definitely in his time, but he did afterward — Vinald Henriksen thus administered the royal church, the Apostle church, in Bergen with the district of Voss — perhaps a countermove to the Danish bishop. Henrik Henrikson was Håkon's chancellor in Oslo part time. They were clerical lords of Swedish birth.

It was usually the clergy that taught literacy and concerned themselves with learned matters. The seat of the bishop and monasteries taught those that wanted to pursue this course and occasionally other children of the upper class. The priests around the country functioned as scribes whenever an important document was to be composed.

The clergy in Norway, before the union with Denmark, learned to comply with the will of the king and worked with a good understanding with government. Without doubt, this was of benefit to the country as long as the king lived in Norway; but the opposite was the situation as soon as he took residence in Denmark.

After King Håkon's death in 1381, his queen became regent for their 10 year-old son, Olav. She had already ruled Denmark for five years, in consultation with Håkon, following her father, King Waldemar's death. She was capable and looked after the welfare of her people, though it was demonstrated early that she gave everything Danish priority. One of her first acts in the mentioned year was to install

Throndhjem. Selv tog hun ophold i Danmark. Rigernes behagelige samkvem de sidste 5 aar havde sløvet den norske nationalbevidsthed, og stormændene saa ingen aarsag til alarm i en embedsbesættelse. Gjestligheden havde valgt en norsk mand, men det hjalp ikke. Dens evne var svækket. Nogen strid med sin nye konge ønskede ingen heller. Man saa sig blind paa en kommende skandinavisk forening uden at vogte muligheden af overgreb fra en af parterne.

Denne sagernes tilstand maatte faa sine slemme følger for Norge, hvor alt for det første maatte være afhængig af kongesønnens og nogle stormænds lange liv. Det viste sig at være lidet at bygge Landets sikkerhed paa. Kongesønnen døde allerede i 1387. Den fornemste i rigsraadet Agmund Finson, døde i 1388, Haakon Jonson, den nærmeste kongsætling i Norge, døde i 1392; Galtungættens betydeligste representant, Gaute Eriksson, døde 1413 — alle uden børn. Kongsmoderen Margretha fik vedblive at regjere efter sønnens død. I aaret 1400 fik hun igjen en dansk mand, Jacob Knutson, indsat til Biskop i Bergen, men senere forflyttet til Oslo og gjort til rigets kansler. Stillingen som drotsæte efter Agmund Finson blev ikke besat. Med flere andre vigtige bestillinger gik det ligesaa eller de besattes i tidens løb med danske. Et slet system var begyndt, og det fortsattes af dronningens eftermænd. Det magtstjal landet netop før det mest trængte at mønstre sine bedste kræfter under den første Oldenburgers regjeringstid efter 1450.

Paa den tid faldt der bort flere af de betydeligste mænd, saaledes 3 af Losnaættens kraftigste representanter, Eindride Erlingson omkring 1440, Samson Filipson, 1451 og Erling Eindrideson 1452. De var rigsraader og lensherrer med tanke for landets vel. Ligeledes døde erkebiskop Aslag Bolt i 1450. Han var kanske den mest udprægede hader af dansk. Men med ham synes det norske skriftsprog at have døet ud omtrent. Dansk magt og indflydelse blev efter denne tid mere hensynsløs og overvældende. Meget faa nordmænd ansattes efterhaanden i ansvarsfulde stillinger i Norge, og dansk sprog blev embedsmand-sproget. Norge, som havde den bedste ret til at ansees som hovedriget, var gledet bagover med dets uddøende stormænd, der ved kongens egenraadighed ikke blev erstattet med tilsvarende nye norske mænd. Med skriftsproget gik det i samme retning.

Men om skriftsproget blev dansk, saa var norsk alligevel talesproget omtrent lige fuldt. Dansk hjalp mere og mere til at sætte en skranke mellem embedsmændene og landets øvrige folk. De blev fremmede for hinanden og kom til at leve sit eget særegne liv. Embedsmændene fandt ikke sin interesse i at være folkets lærere og ledere. De fleste havde vel heller ikke mere oplysning, end de trængte selv. Lidt religion maatte dog alle have kjendskab til.

a Danish man as archbishop in Trondheim. She established residence in Denmark. The comfortably combined rule for the past five years had blunted the national consciousness and the leaders saw now cause for alarm in an official possession. The clergy had chosen a Norwegian man but it didn't help. Its capacity was weakened. People were blind to the coming Scandinavian union without being on guard for the possibility of tyranny by one of the parties.

This situation had dismal results in Norway where, first of all, everything depended on the prince and some dignitaries' long lives. There was little to build the country's security on. The King's son (Olav V Håkonson - SJN) died already by 1387. The leader of the King's cabinet, Agmund Finson, died in 1388, Håkon Jonson, the nearest heir to the throne in Norway, died in 1392; the Galtung family's most important representative, Gaute Eriksson, died in 1413 — all without issue. The King's mother, Margaretha ruled after her son's death. In 1400, she again got a Dane, Jacob Knutson, installed as bishop of Bergen, who later moved to Oslo and was the kingdom's chancellor. The position of grand seneschal after Agmund Finson was not filled. In the course of time, several other important positions ceased or they were filled by Danes. A bad system had begun and it continued with the Queen's successors. The impotent country didn't muster any significant power until the reign of the first Oldenburger after 1450.

At that time, many of the most consequential men died out, such as three of the Losna family's strongest representatives, Eindride Erlingson about 1440, Samson Filipson in 1451 and Erling Eindrideson in 1452. They were members of the State Council and feudal lords with concern for the country's welfare. Similarly came the death of Archbishop Aslag Bolt in 1450. He was probably the most pronounced hater of the Danish. The Norwegian written language seemed to die with him. Danish power and influence after this time became more wanton and overwhelming. Gradually very few Norwegians were placed in responsible positions in Norway, and the Danish language became the official language. Norway, which had the best right to be regarded as the dominant kingdom slid backward through its dying dignitaries, who through the royal ruling were not replaced by responsible Norwegian men. The written language went in the same direction.

If the written language became Danish, then the Norwegian spoken language continued anyway. Danish helped more and more to create a barrier between the officials and the rest of the people in the country. They became alien to each other and led their own particular lives. The officials didn't have any interest in being teachers or leaders of the populace. Most probably didn't have any more education than they themselves needed. Everyone had to have a little familiarity with religion.

Sprogene udviklede sig hver paa sin maade, men da norsk ikke blev skrevet, havde det heller ingen fast norm at gaa efter og blev derfor opsplittet i en mangfoldighed af bygdedialekter, som tildels er vidt forskjellige. Norsk levede ubundet. Dets frie tilværelse var frit brugt og gav sig udslag paa en maade, der langt bedre skildrer, hvad der rørte sig blandt folket, end det skrevne danske sprog, som blev aandsfattigere fra tid til tid. De lærde skrev jo latin, naar de vilde vise sin kundskab, medens. det almene folk sang sine folkeviser, fortalte eventyr og sagn paa sit eget sprog. Kun skade at disse herlige skatte fra folkelivet ogsaa maatte oversættes til dansk-norsk, da de i 1840 aarene først blev trykte.

I Virkeligheden saa var det først efter Ludvig Holbergs tid — eller rettere efter 1760 aarene — at det danske sprog begyndte at øve den indflydelse, som man nu er vante med at se. Man kan næsten sige at det var nordmanden Ludvig Holberg, som med sin lærdom og dramatiske evne skadede det norske folkesprog mere end alle danske konger tilsammen ved at begynde oplysningstidens literatur paa dansk. Han gjorde for Danmark, hvad han skulde ha gjort for Norge; men han levede jo da i Danmark og tegnede danske skikkelser, som han saa dem der, og maatte da ogsaa i første række bruge deres sprog. Forresten saa havde han nok havnet i "Kaskjotten" heller end blevet baron, om han havde skrevet paa norsk folkemaal. Havde man i Norge havt en mand paa samme tid, som kunde have paavist brugeligheden af en norsk bygdedialekt om ikke mere saa havde sikkerlig sprogspørgsmaalet været over nu til ære for norsk, om dets brug overhovedet havde ført til strid.

Enkelte bygdedialekter udviklede sig ganske regelret og staar nærmere i forbindelse med det gamle sprog. Dette er især tilfældet med sproget paa Vestlandet og allerhelst paa Voss. Der er ingen bygdedialekt i Norge, som staar det islandske sprog saa nær som vossemaalet, og til Island maatte man henvende sig igjen for at lære forstaaelsen af oldnorsk skrift. Vossemaalet afviger ikke meget fra nynorsk. I det væsentligste er der bare tilsat nogen i vossemaalet stumme bogstaver, og rettet lidt paa endelser og bøinings-bogstaver for at faa en mere omfattende fællesform for alle dialekter. Det er blit et sprog, som ikke staar tilbage i ordforraad for dansk, og folketanken staar det for en stor del meget nærmere. Man kan bare forsøge at fortelle en morsom historie fra sin hjembygd paa dansk-norsk og den vil falde smagløs som velling uden salt. Naar det norske sprog har holdt sig i en saadan brugelig form ned gjennem tiderne, saa maa den norske nationalbevidsthed fordre, at det ogsaa anerkjendes som landets egentlige sprog.

Fællesskabet med Danmark blev ikke saadant, at man paa nogen maade kan have interesse af at beholde mindet derom i andet end historien.

The languages each developed in their own fashion, but when Norwegian was not written, there was no established norm to follow and it got split up into countless regional dialects, which could vary widely. Norway lived ununited. Its free existence was freely used and had the effect that in one manner far better illustrates what was going on among the people than the written Danish language, which became progressively duller. The learned, of course, wrote Latin, when they wanted to demonstrate their erudition while the common people sang their folk songs and told their legends and sagas in their own language. The greatest damage was done to the folk culture when it was translated to Dano-Norwegian in the 1840's when it was first printed.

In reality, it was only after Ludvig Holberg's time — or more properly after the 1760's — that the Danish language began to exercise its influence as we are used to seeing. One almost could say that it was the Norwegian, Ludvig Holberg, who with his education and dramatic ability damaged the Norwegian people's language more than all the Danish kings combined by beginning a literary renaissance in Danish. He did for Denmark what he should have done for Norway; but he lived in Denmark and followed Danish customs as he saw them there and first of all, of course, had to use their language. As a matter of fact, he would have wound up "in the slammer" instead of becoming a baron if he had written in the Norwegian people's tongue. If people in Norway had had a person at that time who could show the utility of the Norwegian rural dialects, he would have resolved the language strife to the honor of the Norwegians nor would its use generally have led to a strife.

Certain district dialects developed quite regularly and are more closely associated with the old language. This is typically the case in West Norway and especially Voss. There is no regional dialect in Norway that resembles Icelandic so closely as the Voss dialect, and we had to turn to Iceland in order to learn the understanding of Old Norse script. Vossamål (Vossamaul or Voss dialect) deviates very little from Nynorsk. Usually only some silent characters and some endings and inflections are added to get more inclusive for all dialects. It has become a language that doesn't take second place to Danish and it is closer to way people think. One only needs to try to tell a humorous story from one's home area in Dano-Norwegian and it will fall tastelessly like velling (gruel) without salt. Since the Norwegian language has maintained such a useful form down through time, then the national consciousness must require that it be recognized as the country's proper language.

The union with Denmark became such that one can in no way, retain anything but a historical interest in its memory.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Efter 1450 blev det ikke alene skriftsproget og embedsbesættelse det gik ud over, men tab af kolonier og store landstrækninger samt kostbarheder af forskjelligt slag, der saa at sige var folkets dyreste eie. Eiendomme, som godtgjørende og godtroende folk havde givet til landets institutioner og var fælleseie, blev af kongemagten solgte til privat-personer, trykkende skatter og tildels udsugelser paa forskjellig vis fulgte. Det var i det hele en ruine-rende process efter danske raad og planer, som foregik. Det kan dog siges, at det i visse ting var værre i Danmark.

Et af de værste overgreb i Norge var det vel, at mange af landets kirker med jordegods solgtes. Deriblandt var ogsaa kirkerne paa Voss. Folket paa Voss fik takkeskrivelse i 1271 fra sin norske konge for at ville bygge sin stenkirke paa Vangen. Danskekongen solgte Kirken i 1724 og i 1864 maatte Voss herred kjøbe den igjen i dyre domme. Naar man paa Voss husker paa dette og ser sit stolte kirketaarn, som endnu kneiser lige høit, staar der, saa ønsker man visseligt ikke samtidig at erindre, at man endnu drages med levninger af det danske sprog ved siden af sit eget.

Vi lever i en tid, da interessen for nationalminder er i stigende og giver sig tilkjende paa flere maader. Man samler gamle sager til opbevaring i museer. Der værnes om gamle interessante bygninger. Skrifter efterspores og granskes. Man søger at knytte sammen alle traade, som fører tilbage til de berømmelige tider i en nations liv.

Dette paagaar især i Norge, hvor man har baade berømmelige minder og kulturmærker at pege hen paa. At sproget, som man til dagligdags bruger, ogsaa maa træde ind i denne tids strømning, er indlysende. Sproget er jo egentlig kjærnen i det hele — den ledende kilde til at oplysning. Man kjender ikke et folk uden dets sprog. Opgiver man dette, har man mistet sit mest utvetydige kjendemærke og særpræg. Man vil neppe slumre ind igjen paa dette felt i Norge. Dertil staar Snorre og det gamle norrønamaal for klart for tanken.

Her i Amerika trænger man visselig ikke nogen strid om maalet i Norge, men det maa ventes, at man tager det nødvendige hensyn, naar det gjælder omtale af maalsagen. Det dansknorske skriftsprog bruges næsten udelukkende her, fordi her først var begyndt med dette, og det altid er et stræv at ombytte noget tilvant, og fordi man synest, at her er nok med en sprogstrid. Det maa dog indrømmes, at ny-norsken ogsaa har sin berettigelse, og af mange vilde foretrækkes. Men naar alt kommer til alt, saa er det ikke værre end, at man kan forstaa at læse begge sprog og endog svensk med ved lidt omtanke. Derfor har vi heller ingen betænkelighed ved i vossingen at bruge baade dansknorsk, nynorsk og vossemaal.

After 1450. it wasn't just the written language and the occupancy of official positions that went over, but also loss of colonies and areas of land of valuable and varying types, so to say the people's most expensive possessions. Property the trusting and credulous people had given to the country's institutions and were owned in common were sold by the royal poweres to private people, pressing taxes and extortion in various forms soon followed. In general, it was a process of ruination that was proceeding according to Danish recommendation and plans. Yet it can be said that in certain things, it was worse in Denmark.

One of the most tyrannical happenings in Norway was that many of the churches with their properties were sold. People of Voss got a letter of gratitude in 1271 from the Norwegian king for their willingness to build a stone church at Vangen. The Danish king sold the church in 1724 and in 1864 the town of Voss had to buy it back again. When people of Voss remember this and their proud church tower, which still rises just as high, stands there, then people don't want to remember that people are tormented by remnants of the Danish language existing alongside their own.

We live at a time when interest in national memorial events is increasing and is recognizable by various methods. People are collecting old items for preservation in museums. They are concerned about old interesting buildings. Documents are searched for and are studied. People want to tie together all threads that lead back to the illustrious times in the life of our nation.

This is especially happening in Norway where people had significant recollections and cultural dealings to point at. That the language used in everyday life also must also join in this time's trends is obvious. The language is actually of course the source of everything — the leading source to enlightenment. One doesn't know a people except for their language. If one concedes this, one has lost his most unequivocal symbol and distinctive feature. People in Norway won't be caught napping in this area again. Snorre and the Old Norse language is too prominent in their minds.

Here in America people sensibly don't have any concern about the language in Norway, but it would be expected that people take the obligatory viewpoint regarding the language question. The Dano-Norwegian written language is used almost exclusively here because it was used first and it is always a struggle to change something familiar so people are of the attitude that there has been sufficient language friction. It should be granted that Nynorsk also place, and is preferred by many. All things said, it wouldn't hurt if people could read both languages and some Swedish along with them. Therefore we have no misgivings in "Vossingen" to using Dano-Norwegian, Nynorsk and 'Vossamaol".

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

TIL VOSSINGER I AMERIKA.

Man forudsætter at den i 1925 afholdte norsk-amerikanske hundredeaarsfest, — med det glimrende udfald og resultat — skulde være en ansporing, en opmuntring til en endda kraftigere fortsættelse af foreningsarbeidet iblandt de respektive "lag" i Amerika. Formaalet er at fremhæve alt, gom er godt og ædelt i det norske folkelynne og karakter og bibringe samme til værende og vordende generationer, — for at gaa i støbeskeen, for videre at indsmeltes i den amerikanske frihedsklokke, som skal ringe og lydes over hele kloden.

Tænk, norsk malm i frihedsklokken. Det hviler paa de norsk-amerikanske fylker eller bygdelagene.

Endel bygdelag har allerede lagt planer for større og stærkere organisationsarbeide. Lad vossinger være med og hænge klokken i taarnet! Vi kan med stolthed — fortiden selvros — pege paa mange bra kara, som Voss har alet for den amerikanske republik.

Man behøver kun nævne henfarne Knute Nelson og John Anderson.

Med fælles interesser og maal for øie er det at jeg som Vosselagets vicepresident, henvender mig til Eder samtlige vossinger, — mænd og kvinder — om at være med; — bli med i organisationsarbeidet, bli aktiviseret i vor fælles sag.

Først og fremst send ind kontingenten. Forresten en ubetydelighed, en bagatel for en enkelt person; men i en stor organisation er det jo kontingenten som smørrer maskineriet.

Endskjønt Eders valgte embedsmænd arbeider gratis, saa skal der alligevel penger til.

Hjælp ogsaa til at faa nye medlemmer. Enighed gjør stærk.

Det er ikke nok at mødes engang i aaret og vælge embedsmænd med ære og titler.

Det er sympati og tilslutning fra gaardene og hjemmene som skal til.

Hugs paa det!

Udnævn dig selv som representant for vort lag til at arbeide for fælles sag i dit distrikt.

Saa rækker vi haanden til mor Norge, som opmærksom staar der og smiler gjennem taarer — glædestaarer. Hun er stolt af sine udflytterbarn; — og vil hun ogsaa gjøre sit, sit bedste, i brobygningen mellem de hjem vi forlod og de hjem vi fandt. Hermed en hjertelig hilsen til samtlige Vossinger — hjemme og ude — med haab og ønske om godt samarbeide.——————

Venligst,
A. A. Kindem.

TO THE VOSSINGS IN AMERICA

One assumes that the Norwegian-American Centennial Celebration held in 1925 — with its resplendent outcome — should be a stimulus, an encouragement to yet an even stronger continuation of the association work among the respective "lags" in America. The purpose is to emphasize everything that is good and honorable in the Norwegian national character and convey it to the present and coming generations, — to go to the foundry ladle, to further amalgamate into the bell of American freedom, which shall and be heard over the whole globe.

Think, Norwegian cast iron in the bell of freedom. It is dependent on the Norwegian-American county or district associations (lags).

A number of bygdelags have already laid plans for bigger, stronger organizational work. May the Vossings join them in hanging the bell in the steeple! We can — historically self-praise — point with pride to many good men Voss has given for the American republic.

One needs only to name Knute Nelson and John Anderson.

With an eye on the common interests and objectives, it is I as Vosselag's vice president to you fellow Vossings, — men and women to come along — join in the organization's work, be active in our common matter.

First and foremost, send in your dues, or subscription. Meanwhile, it is insignificant, a bagatelle, for an individual; but in a big organization it is the dues that greases the machinery.

Even though your elected officers work for nothing, we need money anyhow.

Help also to find new members. Thereis strength in numbers.

It isn't enough to meet just once a year and elect officers with honor and titles.

It is sympathy and a connection from the farms and homes that is needed.

Remember!

Name yourself as a representative for our lag to work in a joint effort in your area.

Thus we reach out hand to Mother Norway, who attentitively stands and smiles through tears — tear of gladness. She is proud of her emigrant children; — and wants to do her best to build a bridge between the home we left and the home we found. With this, hearty greetings to you compatriot Vossings — home and away — with expectancy and hopes for working together.——————

Sincerely,
A. A. Kindem

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

AARSSTEVNET I KENYON, MINN.

Vosselagets Aarsstevne skal iaar afholdes i Kenyon, Minne-sota, den 17de og 18de juni. Nelson opera house vil staa til raadighed for møder og programmer. Banket lørdag aften den 17de med bespisning i den norske kirkes forsamlingsrum og program efterpaa i operahuset nær ved. J. O. Litsheim, som er den drivende kraft paa stedet, har lagt store planer med hensyn til de forskjellige underholdninger.

Kenyon ligger i Goodhue County, Minn., omkr. 50 mil syd for St. Paul midt i et gammelt norsk settlement. Der i omkredsen var det presterne B. Muus, Østen Hanson, M. O. Bockman, L. M. Bjørn og J. N. Kildahl m. fl. virkede, forteller Litsheim, og er et interessant strøg. En hel del vossinger har boet i Goodhue County. Vi kan bare nævne Senator A. J. Rockne af Zumbrota, som nu i en aarrække har havt sæd e i Minnesotas Legislatur, og endnu er der, formand K. Bjorgo, Christoffer Lilletun i Red Wing, lærer og kirkesanger Ivar Hustveit i Cannon Falls.

Kenyon er et centralt sted for vossingerne, saa der kan ventes at bli et af vore bedste stævner. Lad os da alle møde frem som bedst vi kan.

FRA MADISON, WIS.

Kan hende at Vossingens læsere vilde have interesse af at høre lidt fra det lokale vosselag i Madison.

Dette lag er nu ca. 5 aar gammelt. Det blev stiftet den 25de feb. 1922 med John Pederson (Hosaas) som sin første formand, Odd Glimme, viceformand, Ole S. Vinje, sekretær og Thom. Lofthus, kasserer.

Lagets konstitution blev udarbeidet af Ole S. Vinje og K. A. Rene.

Vi har to møder om aaret, et ved St. Hans tider, som holdet; ude paa landet, og et ved juletider, som er vort forretningsmøde. Dette møde holdes paa Woodman Hall i Madison.

Vore sommer-møder har især været godt besøgte; de forsam-ledes antal har ofte været anslaaet til flere tusinde. Det er dog langt fra, at disse er alle vossinger; men derfor er de lige velkomne.

Vort sidste forretningsmøde blev holdt den 22de Januar.

Den forhenværende bestyrelse blev gjenvalgt, nemlig Ole S. Vinje, formand; John Herheim, vice-formand; Lars Kleve, sekretær; Ole L. Vinje, kasserer.

Efter forretningsmødet blev et interessant program givet. Mr. E. N. Hopperstad af Albert Lea, Minn., som er president for Sognelaget, var en af talerne. Han kom med forslag om at vi sløifer vort sommer-møde iaar, da

ANNUAL MEETING IN KENYON, MINN.

The annual stevne this year will be held in Kenyon, Minnesota, June 17 and 18. The Nelson opera house will be at our disposal for meetings and programs. The banquet will be Saturday evening the 17th with dining in the Norwegian churches assembly room followed by a program in the adjacent opera house. J. O. Litsheim, who is the driving force for the occasion, has made big plans with regard to the various presentations.

Kenyon is located in Goodhue County, MN about 50 miles south of St. Paul in the center of an old Norwegian settlement. There is the area where the reverends B. Muus, Østen Hanson, M. O. Bockman, L. M. Bjørn and J. N. Kildahl and others worked, says Litsheim and is an interesting area. A goodly number of Vossings have lived in Goodhue County. We will just name Senator A. J. Rockne of Zumbrota, who has a seat in the Minnesota legislature for years and is still there, President K. Bjorgo, Christoffer Lilletun i Red Wing, teacher and precentor Ivar Hustveit in Cannon Falls.

Kenyon is a central place for the Vossings so it is expected to be one of our largest meetings. Let's all attend as best we can.

FROM MADISON, WI.

Perhaps the Vossingen readers would be interested to read a little of the goings on with the local Vosselag in Madison.

This lag is now 5 years old. It was formed on February 25, 1922 with John Pederson (Hosaas) as its first president, Odd Glimme, vice president, Ole S. Vinje, secretary and Thom. Lofthus, treasurer.

The club's constitution was prepared by Ole S. Vinje and K. A. Rene.

We have two meetings each year, one at St. Hans time which has been held out in the country and one at Christmas time, which is our business meeting. This meeting is held at the Woodman Hall in Madison.

Our summer meetings have been particularly well attended; the crowd total has been estimated at several thousand. They are not by any chance, all Vossings but are welcome just the same.

Our last business meeting was January 22.

The incumbent board of directors was re-elected, namely Ole S. Vinje, president; John Herheim, vice president; Lars Kleve, secretary; Ole L. Vinje, treasurer.

After the business meeting, an interesting program was presented. Mr. E. N. Hopperstad of Albert Lea, MN, who is president for the Sognelag, was one of the speakers. He came with a proposal that we skip

Sognelaget skal holde sit Møde i Madison. Han tærtkte at to saa store møder paa omtrent samme tid vilde blive for meget. Dette blev ham indvilget. Han indbød vossingerne at komme til sognelagets møde som deres gjæster.

Det blev ogsaa besluttet at indbyde det store vosselag til at komme til Madison i 1928. Denne Indbydelse vil blive frembaaret af formanden ved mødet i Kenyon, Minn. i sommer.

Tilsltit en venlig hilsen til alle vossinger fra det lokale vosselag i Madison med ønske om at træffe eder alle sammen i Kenyon, Minn., isommer.

Lars Kleve, Sekretær.

DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

Guro Tone,

enke efter Thorbjørn (Thomas) K. Tøn, Gilman, Iowa, døde den 26de november sidstleden.

Hun var født paa Voss den 15de juni 1842 og var datter af David Oddson Kløve og hustru Inger f. Møn. Hun var af en af Vosses mest bekjendte slægter. Hendes bedstefar, Odd Davidsen Kløve var medlem af det overordentlig storting i 1814, og hendes far var en meget benyttet mand i offentlig tjeneste paa Voss. Han var valgmand mange gange og var stortingssupleant en gang. Herredstyre-medlem var han mange aar. Hendes mor var af Losna og Riberætten. De var i familien 8 søskende, af hvilke 5 kom til Amerika. Disse var: Brynjulv Kløve, som døde i Borgerkrigen, Lars, som boede i Northwood, Iowa, Ingeborg Vinje i Dunbar, Ia., moder til justitiarius Vinje i Wisconsin, Sigrid (Mrs. N. Selheim, Gilman, Ia. Paa Voss forblev broderen Odd Kløve, Johannes paa Hylle, Birta Øvsthus og Arnguna Nyre. Alle søskende er nu døde.

Guro blev den 6te juli 1862 gift med Thorbjørn Knutson Tøn eller Tvilde, og efter 3 aars forløb udvandrede de i april 1865 til Amerika. Den 4de juli samme aar kom de til Decorah, Ia., hvortil de tog over Chicago, Ill., Prairie du Chien, Wis. Efter et Aars ophold nær Decorah tog de "homestead" i Emmett Co., Ia., og forblev der i 8 aar, hvorpaa de i 1874 fik sig en farm i Marshall County, Ia., hvor de boede til Torbjørns død i 1922, da Guro flyttede til Gilman, Ia.

De fik 13 børn, af hvilke 10 overlever forældrene. Blandt dem er David og Elmer advokater i Chicago. Se forøvrigt Vossingen no. 2—4de aarg.

Guro Tone beskrives som en godt udmstet kvinde med en kraftig personlighed. Bisættelse fandt sted paa Stavanger Kvæker kirkes gravplads 6 mil fra byen.

our summer meeting this year since Sognelag is planning its meeting for Madison. He thought that two such meetings a about the same time would be too much. He invited all the Vossings to come to Sognelag's meeting as their guests.

It was also decided to invite the big Vosselag to come to Madison in 1928. This invitation would be presented by he president at the meeting in Kenyon this summer.

In closing a friendly greeting from the local lag in Madison with to meet everyone in Kenyon this summer.

Lars Kleve, Secretary.

DEATHS IN AMERICA.

Guro Tone,

widow of Thorbjørn (Thomas) K. Tøn, Gilman, Iowa, died last November 26.

She was born at Voss June 15, 1842 a daughter of David Oddson Kløve and his wife Inger neé Møn. She was from Voss' most prominent families. Her grandfather, Odd Davidson Kløve was a member of the extraordinary Storting in 1814 and her father was a much involved man in public service at Voss. He was an elector several times and a deputy Storting representative one time. He was on the town council for many years. Her mother was from the Losna and Riber families. There were eight siblings in the family of whom five came to America. These were: Brynjulv Kløve, who died in the Civil War, Lars, who lived in Northwood, Iowa, Ingeborg Vinje in Dunbar, IA, mother of Supreme Court Justice Vinje in Wisconsin, and Sigrid (Mrs. N. Selheim) Gilman, IA. At Voss remained the brothers Odd Kløve, Johannes at Hylle, Birta Øvsthus and Arnguna Nyre.

Guro married Thorbjørn Knutson Tøn or Tvilde on July 6, 1862 and after three years they immigrated to America. On the 4th of July that same year they came to Decorah, IA traveling through Chicago, IL, and Prairie du Chien, WI. After a year near Decorah they took a homestead in Emmett County, IA and stayed there eight years, whereupon they got a farm in Marshall County, IA where they stayed until Torbjørn's death in 1922, when Guro moved to Gilman, IA.

They had 13 children of whom 10 survive their parents. Among them are David and Elmer, lawyers in Chicago. See the rest in Vossingen No. 2—4th year.

Guro Tone is described as a good, kind woman with a strong personality. The burial took place at Stavanger Quaker Church's cemetery six miles from the town.

Martha Berg,

enke efter August E. Berg, Ipswich, S. Dak., afgik ved døden den 14de jan. s. 1. i en alder af 80 aar og 7 maaneder.

Hun var født nær Utica, Wis., den 1ste juni 1846 af forældrene Ivar Knutson Gilderhus og hustru Anna O. f. Hæve, og var af Miltzow-ætten. I 1871 blev hun gift med A. B. Berg og flyttede til Chicago, hvor de var til efter den store brand. I 1881 kom de til Warner, S. D., hvor de boede til Mr. Bergs død 1906. De havde 8 børn, af hvilke følgende lever: Albert M. i Beresford, S. D.; Fred W. i Oakland, Calif.; Edward E. i Spokane, Wash.; Harold Willis i Aberdeen og Anna L. i Ipswich. Hos hende boede moderen de sidste 14 Aar.

Martha Berg havde en søster Gudve g. m. Aanon Swan, Deerfield, Wis. (se side 11).

* * *

Knut C. Monson,

velkjendt vossing i Chicago, Ill., afgik ved døden i sit hjem lørdag den 8de jan. s. 1. og blev gravlagt i Hanlontown, Iowa, den 12te n. e. Sørgegudstjeneste holdtes i St. Timothy kirken i Chicago, før han bragtes til Iowa.

Han var født paa Voss den 26de marts 1862 af forældrene Kolbein Monson Ulvund og hustru Britha. I 1868 kom han med forældrene til Amerika og blev bosat med dem først i Winneshiek Co., Iowa, men flyttede senere til Winnebago County, la., nær Hanlontown, hvor de siden havde sit hjem. I 1888 reiste han til Chicago og blev siden boende der, med undtagelse af en kort tid, han var paa hjemmefarmen, som han ved sin død eiede. I 1915 indgik han i ægteskab med Ingeborg Herheim, som overlever ham.

Monson efterlader sig ogsaa 3 brødre og 3 søstre :- Mons er i Hanlontown, Albert i Chicago, Sivert i Scarville, Ia., Anna (Mrs. Sagen) bor ved Fertile, Minn., Karen i Hanlontown, Martha (Mrs.

Nesheim) i Chicago.

* * *

Ole S. Stalheim

nybygger ved Granville, Nord Dakota, afgik ved døden i sit hjem den 14de jan. s. 1. og blev gravlagt den 17de n. e. paa West Norway gravplads, nær Mause River.

Ole Stalheim var født paa Stalheim, Vossestranden, den 16de aug. 1856. Om vaaren 1879 kom han med familie til Amerika, og tog først ophold i Dodge Co., Minn., men flytetde samme høst til Winnebago, Co., Iowa, og bosatte sig paa en jordeiendom 10 mil sydvest fra Lake Mills. Der var da nærmest vild prærie og han gjennemgik her nybyggerlivets strabadser og savn. I 1906 flyttede han til Granville Co., Nord Dakota, hvor der ogsaa den tid var lidet bebygget, saa han ogsaa der fik prøve nybyggerlivet.

Martha Berg,

widow of August E. Berg, Ipswich, South Dakota, died last January 14 at an age of 80 years and 7 months.

She was born near Utica WI, June 1, 1845 of the parents Ivar Knutson Gilderhus and his wife Anna Olesdatter neé Hæve, and was of the Miltzow lineage. In 1871, she married A. B. Berg and moved to Chicago, where they were until after the Great Fire. In 1881, they came to Warner, SD, where they lived until Mr. Berg's death in 1906. They had 8 children, of whom the following live. Albert M. in Beresford, SD; Fred W. in Oakland, California; Edward E. in Spokane, WA; Harold Willis in Aberdeen and Anna L. in Ipswich. Her mother lived with her last 14 years.

Martha Berg had a sister Gudve married to Aanon Swan, Deerfield, Wis. (see page 11).

* * *

Knut C. Monson,

well-known Vossing Chicago, Ill., died at his home last Saturday January 8 and was buried in Hanlontown, Iowa, the 12th. The funeral was held at St. Timothy Church in Chicago, before he was brought to Iowa.

He was born at Voss March 2, 1862 of the parents Kolbein Monson Ulvund and his wife Britha. In 1868, he came to America with his parents and with them first settled in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, but later moved to Winnebago County, IA, near Hanlontown, where he has had his home since. In 1888, he went to Chicago and has lived there since except for a short time on the home farm, which he still owned. He married Ingeborg Herheim, who survives him.

Monson also leaves three brothers and three sisters: Mons is in Hanlontown, Albert in Chicago, Sivert in Scarville, IA, Anna (Mrs. Sagen) lives at Fertile, MN, Karen in Hanlontown, Martha (Mrs. Nesheim) in Chicago.

* * *

Ole S. Stalheim

pioneer at Granville, North Dakota, died at his home last January 14 and was buried the 17th at West Norway cemetery, near Mause River.

Ole Stalheim was born at Stalheim, Vossestranden, Aug. 16, 1856. In the spring of 1879 he came with his family to America, and settled first in Dodge Co., MN, but moved that same fall to Winnebago, Co., Iowa, and settled on a property 10 miles southwest of Lake Mills. There there was almost wild prairie and he suffered hardships and privation. In 1906, he moved to Granville Co., North Dakota, where it was very sparsely populated at that time, so he could try the pioneer life there, too.

Han beskrives som en karakterfast og afholdt mand. De fleste af hans naboer var tilstede ved begravelsen.

Han efterlader sig hustru og 5 børn: Sivert i Granville, Emma (Mrs. La Walley) Granville, Rognald, Keem, N. D., Anna (Mrs. O. L. Knutson, Portland, N. D., Selmer og en stedsøn O. P. Stalheim i Granville. En søster Guri Jacobson bor ogsaa i Granville og en søster Unne Johannesen i Bergen, Norge.

* * *

Karoline Gavle,

som boede i Madison township, Winneshiek Co., Ia., afgik ved døden i sit hjem den 2den jan. s. 1. og stedtes til graven fra Big Canoe kirken den 24de 11. e. Der var sørgegudstjeneste i hjemmet og i Pastor Glesnes kirke, Decorah, under meget stor deltagelse. Hun var født i Pleasant township samme county den 22de april 1871 af forældrene Knut Gjetleson Nordheim og hustru Martha, der var af countiets første nybyggere. Hun efterlader sig sin mand Peter Gavle og en datter Ruth samt en broder Ed Nordheim.

* * *

Dina (Dønot) Rowe,

som i de sidste 8 aar har boet i Stoughton, Wis., afgik ved døden den 27de jan. s. 1. og stedtes til graven paa Forest Hill gravplads ved Madison, Wis., den 31te s. m. efter afholdt sørgegudstjeneste i Vor Frelsers kirke i Madison.

Hun var født paa Vossevangen den 11te marts 1848 af forældrene Lars Amundson Himle og hustru Ingeborg f. Vinsand. Paa morsiden var hun af Miltzow-ætten. I 1854 kom hun med forældrene til Amerika og blev med dem bosat paa Spring Prairie i townet Leeds, Columbia Co., Wis., hvor faderen drev som smed og jordbruger. I 1873 blev hun gift med John L. W. Rowe, og bosatte sig i Madison, hvor de blev boende til mandens død 1919, da hun flyttede til sin datter i Stoughton. Hun efterlader sig en datter Marie (Mrs. A. Howe) som bor l Stoughton og en sønnedatter, Virginia Rowe, Milwaukee, Wis., desuden flere Søsterbørn.

* * *

Knut Olson Markve,

farmer ved Waubay, Syd Dakota, afgik ved døden mandags morg
en den 31te januar 1927 Kl. 9.30 i en alder af 92 aar 4 maaneder og 16 dage.

Han var født paa Mørkve Voss, den 15de september 1834 af forældrene Ole Knutson Mørkve og hustru Brytva f. Nesheim. I 1871 indgik han i ægteskab med Anna A. Raudstad. Han overtog og drev en tid farsgaarden paa Mørkve, men solgte saa denne til broderen og udvandrede i 1883 til Amerika. Hans fremtidige op-holdssted blev i Syd Dakota, hvor han eiede og drev farme i Kingsburg, Faulk og Day countier.

He was described as a steady character and a temperate man. Most of his neighbors attended the funeral.

He leaves his wife and five children: Sivert in Granville, Emma (Mrs. La Walley) Granville, Rognald, Keem, ND, Anna (Mrs. O. L. Knutson, Portland, ND, Selmer and a stepson O. P. Stalheim in Granville. A sister Guri Jacobson also lives in Granville and a sister Unne Johanneson in Bergen, Norway.

* * *

Karoline Gavle,

who lived in Madison Township, Winneshiek Co., IA, died at her home last January 2 and was buried from Big Canoe Church the 24th there was a memorial service at the home and in Pastor Glesnes church, Decorah, with large attendance. She was born in Pleasant Township in the same county April 22, 1871 of the parents Knut Gjetleson Nordheim and his wife Martha, who were among the county's first pioneers. She leaves her husband Peter Gavle and a daughter Ruth and a brother Ed Nordheim.

* * *

Dina (Dønot) Rowe,

Who in the last 8 years has lived in Stoughton, WI, died last January 27 and was buried at Forest Hill Cemetery at Madison, WI, the 31st of the same month following a funeral at Our Savior's Church in Madison.

She was born at Vossevangen March 11, 1848 of the parents Lars Amundson Himle an his wife Ingeborg neé Vinsand. On her mother's side she is of Miltzow lineage. In 1854, she came with her family to America and settled at Spring Prairie in the town of Leeds, Columbia Co., WI, where her father worked as a blacksmith and farmer. She married John L. W. Rowe, in 1873 and settled in Madison, where they lived until her husband's death in 1919, when she moved to her daughter's in Stoughton. She leaves a daughter Marie (Mrs. A. Howe), who lives in Stoughton and a grand-daughter Virginia Rowe, Milwaukee, WI, besides several nieces (sister daughters).

* * *

Knut Olson Markve,

farmer at Waubay, South Dakota, died Monday morning January 31, 1927 at 9:30 o'clock at an age of 92 years, 4 months and 16 days.

He was born at Mørkve Voss, September 15, 1834 of the parents Ole Knutson Mørkve and his wife Brytva neé Nesheim. In 1871 entered in matrimony with Anna A. Raudstad. He took over and for a time ran his father's farm at Mørkve, but sold it to his brother and immigrated to America in 1883. His future residence was in South Dakota, where he owned and operated farms in Kingsburg, Faulk and Day counties.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

I de sidste 30 aar boede han paa sin farm i Day county.

Han efterlader sig hustru og 6 børn, 27 børnebørn og 6 børne-børns børn, 3 søstre og l broder. Hans hustru Anna Raudstad Markve var hans stadige ledsager og pleiede ham til hans sidste øieblik. Hans gjenlevende børn er: Ole Markve, Waubay, S. D., Andrew Markve, Ortley, S. D., Martha (Mrs, Fleserand), San Diego, Calif., Mrs. Bertha Liedal, Leonard, N. Dak., Arthur Markve (Vosselagets formand) Minneapolis, Minn., og Mrs. Clara Thorsgaard, Northwood, N. Dak.

Markve erklærede sin hensigt at bli amerikansk borger allerede nogle dage efter ankomsten. Sin fornemste opgave i livet saa han i at faa alt ordnet paa det bedste for børnene. Især laa deres aandelige velfærd ham paa hjertet. Gjennem hele sit liv holdt han dagligt andagt med bøn, læsning og sang. Og med barnslig tro forlod han sig paa sin himmelske fader for alt. Aldrig syntes han at bli usikker i sin tro paa at frelsen i Christus ved den hellig Aands gjerning var ham nok. Han beholdt et klart sind og et skarpt syn til sit sidste øieblik. Han døde, som han havde levet — roligt og fredsfuldt.

I de sidste 30 aar havde han været medlem af Helgen -Norsk-Lutherske Kirke, hvor han lagdes til hvile torsdag den 3die februar 1927.

* * *

Georg Swan,

farmer ved Deerfield, Wis,. døde den 3die febr. 1927 i en alder af 62 aar. Han var født i Dane County, Wis., af forældrene Aanon Swan og hustru Gudve Ivarsdtr. f. Gilderhus. Paa morsiden var han af Miltzow-ætten paa Voss; faderen var telemarking. Han efterlader sig en datter Mrs. A. Krueger, Madison, Wis., og 2 sønner, Truman, Madison, Wis., og Ernest, Dixon, Ill. Desuden en broder Ed Swan, Stoughton, Wis., og Mrs. Dikke Williams,, nu Brown, Madison, Wis. (Se side 8.)

* * *

Sara Ellefson,

Decorah, Iowa, døde i sit hjem fredag den 4de febr. 1927 og blev gravlagt paa Phelps gravplads den 7de s. m.

Hun var født ved Cambridge, Wis., den 23de marts 1848 af forældrene Anfin Styrkson Leidal og hustru Kristense Knutsdtr. f. Ringheim af Miltzow-ætten. I 1872 blev hun gift med Lewis Ellefson, der døde 7 aar efter. De fik 3 døtre, af hvilke en døde ung. De to andre overlever moderen. Det er Louisa Ellefson, Decorah, Iowa, og Carrie Ellefson i McGregor, Iowa.

For the last 30 years, he lived on a farm in Day County

He leaves a wife and six children, three sisters and one brother. His wife Anna Raudstad Markve was a steadfast companion nursed him to his last moment. His surviving children are: Ole Markve, Waubay, SD, Andrew Markve, Ortley, SD, Martha (Mrs. Fleserand), San Diego, California, Mrs. Bertha Liedal, Leonard, ND, Arthur Markve (Vosselag's president) Minneapolis, MN and Mrs. Clara Thorsgaard, Northwood, ND.

Markve, just a few days after his arrival, declared his intention to become an American citizen. His primary objective in life was to arrange everything as good as possible for his children. Especially their spiritual welfare was near to his heart. Through his whole life, he had daily worship with prayer, readings and song. With a child-like trust he looked to his heavenly father for everything. He never was doubtful that his faith in salvation by Christ through the action of the Holy Ghost was enough for him. He retained a sharp mind and good vision 'til the end. He died as he had lived — quietly and peacefully.

He was a member of the Holy-Lutheran Church for the last 30 yeas, where he was laid to rest Thursday, February 3, 1927.

* * *

Georg Swan,

farmer at Deerfield, Wis,. Died February 3, 1927 at an age of 62 years. He was born in Dane County, WI of the parents Aanon Swan and his wife Gudve Ivarsdatter neé Gilderhus. He was of the Miltzow lineage at Voss; his father came from Telemark. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. A. Krueger, Madison, WI, and two sons Truman, Madison, WI, and Ernest, Dixon, IL. Also a brother Ed Swan, Stoughton, WI, and Mrs. Dikke Williams,, now Brown, Madison, WI. (See page 8 ?).

* * *

Sara Ellefson,

Decorah, Iowa, died at her home Friday February 4, 1927 and was buried in Phelps Cemetery on 7th of the same month.

She was born at Cambridge, WI, March 23, 1848 of the parent Anfin Styrkson Leidal and his wife Kristense Knutsdatter neé Ringheim of the Miltzow lineage. In 1872, she married Lewis Ellefson, who died seven years after. They had three daughters, one of whom died young. The two others survive the mother. They are Louisa Ellefson, Decorah, Iowa and Carrie Ellefson in McGregor, Iowa.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Bertha Ihland,
datter af Ole Ihland og Asher Oddsdtr. f. Himle, ved Keyser, Spring Prærie, Columbia Co., Wis., døde den 10de febr. og blev gravlagt den 13de paa Hauges gravplads ved Keyser. Hun efterlader sig 8 brødre: Ole, Lewis og Henry, De Forest, Wis. Adolph, Otto, William og Joe, Seattle, Wash., og Christian, Redlands, Wash., og 5 søstre: Mrs. William Blanehar, Mrs. William Caseg, Mrs. P. Conner, Mrs. F. Messer og Mrs. E. O. Reonchar, Madison. Paa morsiden er de ogsaa af Miltzow-ætten

———————.

VORE FREMSTE

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Senator A. J. Rockne, Zumbrota, Minn., er fremdeles i Minnesotas legislatur og er blandt andet formand i finanskomiteen. Som saadan er han ofte med i debatterne.

I. T. Istad,, Decorah, Iowa, maa ogsaa være vossing. Han representerer sit distrikt i Iowa legislatur i Des Moines.

L. W. Ellefson, Sherman, Minnehaha County, Syd Dakota, har sæde i sin stats legislatur. Han er født 1880 og er farmer af profession. Formodentlig er han sønnesøn af Erik Ellefson Sleen.

Alle ovennævnte er fødte i Amerika.

* * *

Justitiarius i Wisconsin høiesteret A. J. Vinje holdt en meget anslaaende tale ved den literære forening, Ygdrasils, aarsfest i Madison, den 11te December 1926. Talen blev gjengivet i flere aviser, og kan betragtes som enslags troesbekjendelse for os norskamerikanere. Den burde gjengives her i sin helhed, men maa staa hen til en anden gang.

Hr. Vinje skal nu til sommeren besøge sit fødested, Voss, og reiser fra New York den 5te mai. Det var som 9 aars gut han i 1868 sidst saa fødebygden. Hans farsgaard paa Vinje har skiftet eier et par gange siden; men endda vil han finde folk i nærheden, som husker da familien reiste. Han skal ogsaa gjøre en tur til Sverige og Danmark.

* * *

Dr. Alfred L. Olson (Davidhaug) Stoughton, Wis., skal ogsaa besøge Voss til sommeren. Han var der sidst i 1919, da han kom fra krigen. Hans mor døde paa Voss sidstleden høst; men hans far — den bekjendte ljaasmed Ole Kvale — Davidhaug, lever.

Doktor Olson er forunderligt nok født i Stoughton, saa han kan ikke kalde Voss sin fødebygd, men han stod ikke paa egne ben, før han kom til Voss. Hans forældre var bare et aars tid i Amerika omkring 1877. Siden har de boet paa Davidhaug i Raundalen, og doktoren fik der sit præg af den barske norske natur.

Bertha Ihland,
daughter of Ole Ihland and Asher Oddsdatter neé Himle, at Keyser, Spring Prairie, Columbia Co., WI, died February 10 and was buried on the 13th at Hauge Cemetery at Keyser. She is survived by eight brothers: Ole, Lewis and Henry, De Forest, Wis. Adolph, Otto, William and Joe, Seattle, Wash., and Christian, Redlands, WA, and five sisters: Mrs. William Blanehar, Mrs. William Caseg, Mrs. P. Conner, Mrs. F. Messer and Mrs. E. O. Reonchar, Madison. On her mother's side they are also of the Miltzow family.

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OUR LEADERS.

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Senator A. J. Rockne, Zumbrota, MN, continues in the Minnesota legislature and is among other things, chairman of the finance committee. As such, he often participates in debates.

I. T. Istad, Decorah, Iowa, must also be Vossing. He represents his district in the Iowa legislature in Des Moines

L. W. Ellefson, Sherman, Minnehaha County, South Dakota, has a seat in his state legislature. He was born in 1880 and is a farmer by profession. Presumably he is the grandson of Erik Ellefson Sleen.

All the above-named are born in America.

* * *

Justice in the Wisconsin Supreme Court A. J. Vinje addressed the literary society Ygdrasil in Madison December 11, with attractive presentation. The talk was reprinted in several newspapers and can be regarded as a sort of declaration for we Norwegian-Americans. It should be printed here in its entirety but it will have to await another occasion.

Mr. Vinje shall visit Voss, his home birthplace this summer, and sails from New York May 5. It was as a nine-year old boy that he last saw his birthplace. His family farm at Vinje has changed hands a couple of times, but there are still people in the vicinity that recall when the family left. He is also going to visit Denmark and Sweden.

* * *

Dr. Alfred L. Olson (Davidhaug) Stoughton, WI, shall also visit Voss this summer. He was last there in 1919 on the way home from the war. His mother died at Voss last fall; but his father, the well-known maker of scythes, Ole Kvale — Davidhaug, lives.

Interestingly enough, Doctor Olson was born in Stoughton, so he can hardly call Voss his birthplace but he was still unable to walk before he moved to Voss. His parents were only in America for a year about 1877. They lived since at Davidhaug in Raundalen and that is where the doctor acquired the features of stoic Norwegian nature.

Men i denne natur er der ogsaa vidunderlige skjønne partier med løvklædte skoglier, som dække over urer og hamre og der er grønne bakker, som kun straaler ai blomster og vaarpragt. Olson har seet en alsidig natur, derfor er han blit en folkets mand, som passer og er hjemme i alle omgivelser. Intet under, at han er blit en af vore dygtigste læger.

* * *

Knute Rockne, den verdensberømte fodbold-instruktør ved Notre Dame, var tilstede ved en idrets-opvisning af et norsk lag i Chicago den 6te marts og holdt herunder en tale om Sportens betydning og nødvendighed. Han blev hilset med rene ovationer da han blev introduceret. Talen fulgtes med spendt opmærksomhed, endskjønt han skal være bedre træner end taler, sagdes der.

* * *

Mindesmærket paa Voss om Bergslierne og Odd Gjelle maa haves i tankerne og betænkes med bidrag. Det skal jo opføres til sommeren, hvis de nødvendige midler faaes. Vossingerne i Amerika bør jo være med her ogsaa.

Vi havde tænkt at give en beretning om Odd Gjelle i dette numer, da vi før har omtalt Bergslierne; men her blev ikke rum nok, saa det maa være til næste gang. Odd Gjelle var en af den norske bondestands mærkeligste mænd, hvad man vil skjønne bare af, at han tildeltes Danebrogs-ordenen af den norsk-danske konge, og en gade i Bergen heder "Odd Gjelles gade". Det er ikke for tidlig, at man har et mindesmærke om ham paa Voss ogsaa. Hans etterkommere er vistnok alle i Amerika. Gjelle var født 1767 og døde i 1840.

STEDS- OG SLEGTSHISTORIER.

Af K. R.

Rettelser og tillæg.

I vor artikel i forrige hefte under nærværende overskrift forekom et par særligt uheldige feil, som maa rettes. Paa side 26 staar der, at Brita Arnesdtr. Ny-Grytten var gift med Eilif Ivarson istedetfor Ivar Eilifson Øvsthus, f. omkr. 1800.

Ragnhild og Sjur Himle i Chicago (side 28) havde nok 3 sønner, Amund, Godskalk og Eddie. Det var Amund som havde handel paa Clarke Street og var gift 2 gange, men var barneløs. Ragnhild var af Miltzow-ætten paa morsiden. Ved at gjennemgaa Anfin Finnes fortjenstfulde bog om denne æt, finder vi meget af interesse, som sætter os istand til at gjøre tilføielser baade til denne og vor forrige artikel. — Ragnhilds far Godskalk Rokne eller Ny-Grytten,

However, in this nature there is also the noteworthy beautiful views of those leaf-clad wooded slopes that cover the skrees and hillsides that shine with flowers and spring splendor. Olson always presents a versatile nature and therefore has become a man of the people that is at home in all circumstances. No wonder then the he has become one of our most proficient physicians.

* * *

Knute Rockne, the world renowned football coach for Notre Dame, attended a sports-training session at a Norwegian club in Chicago March 6 and while there made a talk about the meaning a necessity of sports. He was greeted with genuine ovation when he was introduced. His talk was followed with rapt attention, though he's supposed to be a better coach than speaker, it is said,

* * *

The monument for the Bergslis and Odd Gjelle must have and be supported by contributions. It is to be erected this summer if the needed funds become available. The Vossings in America should join in this too.

We have thought to give a description of Odd Gjelle in this issue since we have talked about the Bergslis before; but there isn't enough space so it will have to wait for another time. Odd Gjelle was one of the Norwegian farmer class' most remarkable men, which we only get an idea about, when he was awarded the Colors-of-Denmark Order by the king of Denmark-Norway and a street in Bergen is named "Odd Gjelle's Street". It isn't too early that we have a monument for him in Voss also. His descendants are all evidently in America. Odd Gjelle was born in 1767 and died in 1840.

PLACE AND FAMILY HISTORIES.

By K. R.

Corrections and additions.

In our article in the previous booklet with the present title a couple unfortunate errors occurred, which must be corrected. On page 26, it states that Brita Arnesdtr. Ny-Grytten was married to Eilif Ivarson instead of Ivar Eilifson Øvsthus, b. about 1800.

Ragnhild and Sjur Himle in Chicago (page 28) had three sons well enough, Amund, Godskalk and Eddie. It was Amund who had the store on Clarke Street and was married 2 times, but was childless. Ragnhild was of the Miltzow lineage maternally. By examining Anfin Finne's meritorious book about this family, we find much of interest that puts us in a position to make as additions to this and the previous article. — Ragnhild's father Godskalk Rokne or Ny-Grytten,

som Finne kalder Kykke *), var gift med Sisilia Knutsdtr. Ullestad, — en datter-sønne-datter af Margretha Miltzow. Sønnen Sjur R. Rokne eller Sonve var gift med Kari Nilsdtr. Sonve, som ligeledes var af Miltzow-ætten — datter-datter sønne-datter af Inger Miltzow. Godskalk Roknes dattersønner, Knut Ivarson Rokne og Godskalk Ivarson Bøe var gifte med søstre, som var af ætten — Knut med Jorunn J. Rogne og Godskalk med Ranvei J. Rogne**).

Brita Baarsdtr. Lunde, som var gift med Sjur Arneson Ny-Grytten senere Vike, var sønnesøns datterdatter af Inger Miltzow. Hendes mor var nemlig Kari Nilsdtr. Træn***), gift med Baard H. Lunde. Stor slegt efter dem er i Amerika. Deres søn Styrk havde saaledes 3 sønner: Baard, Nils,og Knut, som kom til Amerika. De to første pioneerer i Olmstead Co., Minn. Den sidste i Nord Dakota.

* * *

Anders Torstenson Heg.

Vi er nylig, blit opmærksom paa, at Anders T. Heg, Milan, Minnesota, døde i juni maaned forrige aar. Det bringer ogsaa vor tanke hen paa Raundalen, Voss. Der var han født, og der satte han sig for nogle aar siden et mærke, som vil mindes. Han gav nemlig 6000 kroner til byggefondet for kirken i Raundalen. Kirkens grundmur og kjelderetage blev bekostet dermed. Ved sin død testamenterede han 1000 dollars til den Norsk Lutherske Kirkes pensjonsfond i Amerika. Han var altsaa en velgjørende mand, som saa, hvad der trængtes. Han gjorde det uden bram, saa det er lidet bekjendt.

Anders Heg var født paa gaarden Heg, Raundalen, Voss, den 29de september 1839. Hans far, Torsten Pederson Heg, døde otte uger efter hans fødsel. De var 6 børn i familien, hvoraf Anders var yngst. Foruden ham var det: Peder, Bryngel, Martha, Nils og Ola.

Anders kom til Amerika i 1867. Aaret efter blev han i Chicago gift med Olina Nilsdatter Bøe, ogsaa fra Raundalen. De og Olinas søster Ingeborg, gift med Ivar Bryugelson Lemme blev viede samtidigt i Chicago af Pastor Krognæs. Saa drog de til Filmore County, Minn., hvor han allerede havde faaet sig hjemsted, og bosatte sig der. De har havt 2 pene farme ved Milan, Minn., og hus i byen, i hvilket de i det sidste boede, og hvor enken vistnok endnu bor. De havde ingen børn.

*) Miltzow-ætti s. 148.
**)M.-æ. 116—17.
***)M.-æ. 184.

who Finne calls Kykke *), was married to Sisilia Knutsdatter Ullestad, — a great granddaughter (daughter's son's daughter) of Margretha Miltzow. The son Sjur R. Rokne or Sonve was married to Kari Nilsdatter Sonve, who likewise was of Miltzow-lineage — daughter's-daughter's-son's-daughter of Inger Miltzow. Knut Ivarson Rokne and Godskalk Ivarson Bøe were married to sisters who were of the lineage — Knut with Jorunn J. Rogne and Godskalk med Ranvei J. Rogne**).

Brita Baarsdtr. Lunde, who was married to Sjur Arneson Ny-Grytten later Vike, was son's-son's-daughter's daughter of Inger Miltzow. Her mother was, namely Kari Nilsdatter Træn***), married to Baard H. Lunde. A big family from them is in America. Their son Styrk had three sons: Baard, Nils, and Knut, who came to America. The first two pioneered in Olmstead Co., MN. The last in North Dakota.

* * *

Anders Torstenson Heg.

We were recently notified that Anders T. Heg, Milan, Minnesota, died in the month of June last year. That again directs our thoughts to Raundalen, Voss. There he was born and there he made his mark a few years ago and it will be remembered. Namely, he gave 6000 crowns to the building fund for a church in Raundalen. The church's foundation and cellar floor were financed with it. At his death, he bequeathed $1000 to the Norwegian Lutheran pension fund in America. he was thus a charitable man, who saw what was needed. He did it unostentatiously so it was little known.

Anders Heg was born at the Heg farm, Raundalen, Voss, September 29, 1839. His father, Torsten Pederson Heg, died eight weeks later. There were six children in the family, of whom Anders was the youngest. In addition to him, there were Peder, Bryngel, Martha, Nils and Ola.

Anders came to America in 1867. A year later, he married in Chicago with Olina Nilsdatter Bøe, also from Raundalen. They and Olina's sister Ingeborg, married to Ivar Bryngelson Lemme were married at the same time in Chicago by Pastor Krognæs. Then they went to Fillmore County, MN, where they had already obtained homesteads and settled there. They have had two beautiful farms near Milan, MN, and houses in town, in which they lived at the last, and where the widow evidently still lives. They had no children.

*) Miltzow-ætti p. 148.
**)M.-æ. p. 116—17.
***)M.-æ. p. 184.

En anden Raundalsslægt.

I vor omtale af Raundalen i forrige hefte nævntes gaarden Bratager, som en af de første i dalen mod Vangen. Navnet Bratager har faaet god klang i Amerika ved en stor slægt, som har sit udspring fra nævnte gaard, og er mest repræsenteret i Minnesota, hvor en af Pionererne var medlem af statens legislatur, og hvor endog en Søndmørs-kvinde, Laura Rindal Bratager — hovedpresident af "Døtre af Norge" og skribent, har ydet glans til navnet.

Om denne slægt vil der senere bli meget at fortælle. Nu vil vi nævne om en, som har sit udspring fra gaarden, men bærer ikke dens navn, og de fleste ved vel heller ikke om nogen forbindelse dermed. — Under gaarden var et plads, som kaldtes Laudhovden. Navnet var en tid meget brugt paa Voss og at glemme det, gaar ikke an.

I begyndelsen af forrige aarhundrede boede der paa denne plads en mand, som hedte Knut. Om ham selv ved vi intet særegent udenom, at han havde 4 børn. Disse var Bryngel, Anders, Gjetle og Sigrid. Om dem ved vi saameget mere — ikke alene fordi deres virke ligger nærmere vor tid, og ved naboskab, slægtskab og kjendskab med grene af slægten, bør vide noget, men ogsaa fordi en gren deraf har stillet sig frem til belysning paa den mest anerkjendende maade i Amerika.

Bryngel Knutson Lauhovden var smed og jordbruger. Han kjøbte gaarden Øvre Grove i Kvitlen og boede der til sin død. Hans hustru hedte Brita. De havde saavidt vides bare en søn, Knut, som overtog farsgaarden paa Grove.

Knut Bryngelson Grove var gift med Synva Sylfestdtr Grotland *), søster af Ole Sylfest i Blair, Wis. De fik 5 børn: Nils, Brita, Gunvor, Synva og Bryngel. Knut Grove og hustru samt (latteren Synva døde samtidig af en ondartet nervefeber, som herjede gaarden omkr. 1886. Andre af Børnene blev ogsaa angrebne, men kom sig.

Nils Knutson Grove overtog farsgaarden, men solgte efter endel aar til Sjur O. Aure. Var saa en tid begkjæftiget med maskinboringen i Gravhals-tunnellen. Havde nogle aar et gaardsbrug paa Kindem. Han blev gift med Arnguna Knutsdtr. Ygre, men har ingen børn.

Brita Knutsdtr. Grove kom til Amerika — er gift og bor i Alberta, Canada.

Bryngel Knutson Grove kom til Amerika i 1891 og var vist-nok først beskjæftiget hos John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, men er nu handelsmand i Alberta, Canada.

Gunvor Knutsdtr. Grove er gift og bor paa Voss.

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*) Se Vossingen no. l, 6te aarg.

A second Raundal family.

In our discussion of Raundalen in the preceding issue the Bratager farm was mentioned as one of the first in the valley towards Vangen. The name Bratager has earned a good reputation in America with a large family that has its origin from the named farm and is mostly represented in Minnesota where one of the pioneers was a member of the state legislature and where still is a Sunnmøre woman, Laura Rindal Bratager — president of "Daughters of Norway" and writer has given a sheen to the name.

There will be more to tell of this family later. Now we want to name one who had his origin from the farm that bears his name and mostly had a connection to it. — Belonging to the farm is a bruk, called Laudhovden. The name was used a lot at one time at Voss and it's not right to forget it.

At the beginning of the last century, a man called Knut lived at this place. There was nothing particularly unusual about him, himself other than that he had four children. These were named Bryngel, Anders, Gjetle and Sigrid. We know a lot more about them — not only because their careers are closer to our time and friendship, relationship and association with that branch of the family should we tell us something, but because one branch has stood out to enlightenment in the most recognized way in America.

Bryngel Knutson Lauhovden was a blacksmith and a farmer. He bought the Øvre Grove farm in Kvitlen and lived there all his life. His wife was named Brita. They had only one son, Knut, who took over his father's farm at Grove.

Knut Bryngelson Grove was married to Synva Sylfestdatter Grotland *), sister of Ole Sylfest in Blair, WI. They had five children: Nils, Brita, Gunvor, Synva and Bryngel. Knut Grove and his wife as well as the daughter Synva died at the same time of a malignant typhoid fever that devastated the farm about 1886. The other children got sick too, but recovered.

Nils Knutson Grove took over his father's farm but after a number of years sold it to Sjur O. Aure. Then he was employed at machine drilling in the Gravhals tunnel. For a few years he had a farm at Kindem. He married Arnguna Knutsdtr. Ygre, but they had no children.

Brita Knutsdtr. Grove came to America — is married and lives in Alberta, Canada.

Bryngel Knutson Grove came to America in 1891 and evidently first was employed at the John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, but is now a merchant in Alberta, Canada.

Gunvor Knutsdtr. Grove is married and lives at Voss.

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*) See Vossingen no. l, 6te year.

Anders Knutson Lauhovden (Bratager) blev gift med Ragnhild Samsonsdtr. Een f. 1812, hvis forældre var Samson Pederson Een og Herborg Olsdtr. Saude. Anders og Ragnhild bosatte sig paa et husmandsplads paa gaarden Saude, Borstranden, nær mærket med Løne. De fik 3 sønner. Den ældste var Knut f. 1836, Han og Knut Haldorson Løne f. 1835 (Henderson) var legekammerater der ved Løne og Saudemærkerne, siger Knut Henderson, og var ofte i huset til hinanden. De mødtes ofte i Amerika ogsaa.

I 1845 udvandrede Anders med familie til Amerika og bosatte sig i Chicago. Af sønnerne var det dog bare Knut, som rak frem. De andre døde paa reisen. Den ene blev begraven paa havet, den anden i Buffalo, N. Y. En datter Louisa blev født i Chicago.

Anders Lauhovden eller Saude, som han nu kaldtes, blev ingen gammel mand. Han døde af kolera allerede i 1849. Hans hustru døde i 1897. Hun var et virksomt medlem af Paul Anderson kirken i Chicago i tidlige dage, og tog kraftigt del i altslags arbeide i veldædige øiemed.

Et aar eller to før sin død tog hun en tur til Voss igjen.

Knut Anderson Saude var ved faderens død 13 aar gammel. Han maatte da bli behjælpelig med at skaffe til husholdningen for sig selv, sin mor og lille søster, og tog fat med den ihærdighed, som siden karakteriserede ham. Hans første beskjæftigelse var at sælge æbler, arbeide i en kjødvareforretning og bære omkring aviser. Det sidste bragte ham i berørelse med et avistrykkeri. Dette blev bestemmende for hans livsvirke. Efter i et halvt aars tid at have bragt "The Commercial Advertiser" til sine abonnenter paa hele sydsiden af Chicago, fik han plads i dette blads trykkeri. Det blev et strævsomt arbeide at begynde med. Blandt andet maatte han bringe de tunge presseformer fra et sted til et andet i en anden gade og bære dem op i 3die etage. Efter nogen tid fik han plads ved "Argus" jobtrykkeri, som et aar efter blev slaaet sammen med "The Democratic Press" og dette blad igjen efter en tid med "The Tribune" under navnet "The Press Tribune". Knut fortsatte i disse selskabers tjeneste. Ved sidste omordning var han udlært typograf, og hans bestilling blev at sætte avertissementer.

Men paa den tid hedte han ikke længere Knut, undtagen naar hans mor tiltalte ham. Hans arbeidskammerater fandt navnet for tungt at udtale og kaldte ham John. Gaardsnavnet sløifedes omtrent altid i de dage, og saa kom Knut Saude til at hede John Anderson — et navn, han antog, og hvorunder han er blit bekjendt.

I 1859 indgik Anderson i ægteskab med Maria C. Frank, en datter-datter af Baard Johnson Rogne. Hendes forældrehjem var i Racine, Wis. Faderen var af tysk herkomst. Moderen, Brita Bogne, døde straks efter datterens fødsel.

I 1860 var Anderson med at organisere den bekjendte

Anders Knutson Lauhovden (Bratager) married Ragnhild Samsonsdatter Een neé 1812, whose parents were Samson Pederson Een and Herborg Olsdatter Saude. Anders and Ragnhild settled on a tenant farm at the Saude farm, Borstranden, near the line with Løne. They had three sons. The oldest was Knut b. 1836, he and Knut Haldorson Løne b. 1835 (Henderson) were playmates there at Løne and Saude says Knut Henderson, and they were frequently in each others houses. They often met in America too.

In 1845 Anders and his family immigrated to America and settled in Chicago. Of the sons there was only Knut, who made it. The others died on the trip, one was buried at sea, the other in Buffalo, N. Y. One daughter Louisa was born in Chicago.

Anders Lauhovden or Saude, the name he now uses didn't get to be an old man. He died of cholera already by 1849. his wife died in1897. she was an active member of the Paul Anderson Church in Chicago in the early days and took an strong part in all kinds of charitable causes.

A year before she died, she took a trip back to Voss.

Knut Anderson Saude was 13 years when his father died. He had to be helpful at procuring to the household for himself, his mother and little sister which he performed with the tenacity which subsequently characterized him. His first job was selling apples, then working in a meatmarket and selling newspapers. This last brought him close to a newspaper printshop. This decided his life's work. After having delivered "The Commercial Advertiser" to its subscribers on the south side of Chicago for a half year, he got a job in that paper's printshop. It was hard work in the beginning. Among other things, he had to carry the heavy type sorts from one place to another at another street and carry them up three stories. After a while he got a job with the "Argus" job printers, which, after a year, combined with the "The Democratic Press" and this paper after a time, with "The Tribune" under the name of "The Press Tribune". Knut continued in this company's employ. By the time of the last restructure, he was an accomplished typographer and his life job was to set advertising.

However, he no longer was called Knut at that time, except when his mother called him. His work fellows found the name too hard to pronounce and called him John. Farm names were almost always discarded at that time so Knut Saude came to be called John Anderson — a name, a name he adopted, by which he became famous.

John Anderson, in 1859, entered matrimony with Maria C. Frank, a daughter's daughter of Baard Johnson Rogne. Her parental home was in Racine, Wis. Her father was of German origin. The mother died soon after Brita was born.

In 1860, Anderson helped organize the famous Nora

Nora Loge i Chicago. Da denne Loge i 1862 forærede en silkefane til det 15de Wisconsin Regiment, var Anderson fanebærerens med-hjælper. Blandt hans logebrødre var Ivar Lawson og Rognald Henderson (Løne) samt John Gjetleson, gift med morsøster til Andersons hustru.

Grundlægger "Skandinaven".

John Anderson havde vistnok længe i tankerne at begynde et avistrykkeri for sig selv, men først i 1866. kom det til udførelse. Knut Langeland (Samnanger) nævner lidt om det i sin bog "Nord-mændene i Amerika", hvori det sees, at Anderson under et besøg i 1865 hos sin hustrus forældre i Racine aflagde ham et besøg paa sin farm i Muskego med tanke om at faa ham med i foretagendet. Det blev dog ikke noget af den gang, men næste aar kom Anderson igjen og havde da med sig en anbefalingsskrivelse fra Ivar Lawson, der ansaa Anderson fuldt dygtig nok til at bestyre trykkeriet og føre regnskaberne. Der gaves ogsaa tilsagn om støtte med penge om nødvendigt. Langeland blev da med i egenskab af redaktør med det resultat, at første nummer af "Skandinaven" udkom den 1ste juni 1866.

Begyndelsen af "Skandinaven" blev gjort i henhold til dette af Anderson, Lawson og Langeland. Den dateres fra den 2den mai 1866. Anderson var lederen og drivfjeren fra første dag.

Det saa fra først af ud til, at de var for sent ude. Et par maaneder forud havde den bekjendte arbeideragitator Markus Thrane begyndt et blad, "Den Norske Amerikaner", i Chicago. "Emigranten", som var grnndlagt allerede i 1852 udgaves fra Madison, Wis. "Fædrelandet", grundlagt i 1864, kom ud i La Crosse, saa "Skandinaven" maatte betragtes som et tvilsomt foretagende.

Men Anderson var mester af situationen. Han arbeidede nat og dag og holdt det gaaende. "Den Norske Amerikaner" maatte snart give op, og "Skandinaven" fik abonnentlisten mod en liden godtgjørelse. Det hjalp adskilligt. "Emigranten" sloges kort efter sammen med "Fædrelandet" og flyttede til La Crosse. "Skandinaven" vandt videre terræn. Men saa kom den store Chicago-brand i 1871. Alt røg med undtagen abonnentlisten og regnskabs-bøgerne. Det standsede dog ikke "Skandinaven". Med laante typer og en liden presse blev et lidet nummer udsendt allerede dagen efter og snart var det i vanlig gang igjen.

Men en omordning i kompaniskabet maa da have foregaaet. I 1872 begyndte nemlig Ivar Lawson, Knut Langeland og John A. Johnson fra Madison at udgive et blad, "Amerika", i Chicago. Dette blev dog bare med begyndelsen. Ivar Lawson døde samme aar, og bladet blev slaaet sammen med "Skandinaven." John A. Johnson trak sig snart ud af

Lodge in Chicago. When this lodge, in 1862 presented a silk banner to the 15th Wisconsin Regiment, Anderson was the banner-bearer's assistant. Among his lodge-brothers were Ivar Lawson and Rognald Henderson (Løne) as well as John Gjetleson, married to an aunt (mother's sister) of Anderson's wife.

Founder of "Skandinaven".

John Anderson had evidently long had the idea of starting a newspaper printshop of his own but it didn't come to fruition until 1866. Knut Langeland (Samnanger) has a little about it in his book "Nord-mændene i Amerika", in which it says that during a visit to his wife's parents in Racine, Anderson paid him a visit at his farm in Muskego with the idea of getting him to join the undertaking. Nothing came of it that time but the next year, Anderson came again and had letter of recommendation from Ivar Lawson, which stated that Anderson was completely capable of managing the printshop and keeping the books. It also gave assurances of support with finances if necessary. Langeland then joined as editor with the result that the first issue of "Skandinaven" was published June 1, 1866.

The beginning of "Skandinaven" was accomplished by Anderson, Lawson and Langeland. It dates from May 2, 1866. Anderson was the leader and mainspring from day one.

It first appeared that they had started too late. A couple months before, the famous labor agitator, Markus Thrane, had started a paper, "Den Norske Amerikaner", in Chicago. "Emigranten", which had been started already by 1852, was published in Madison, WI. "Fædrelandet", founded in 1864 was published in La Crosse, so "Skandinaven" seemed like a doubtful proposition.

Nevertheless, Anderson was master of the situation. He worked day and night to keep it going. "Den Norske Amerikaner" soon had to give up and got their circulation for a little reimbursement. It helped a lot. "Emigranten" soon joined together with Fædrelandet" and moved to La Crosse. "Skandinaven" gained a bigger territory. Then came The Big Chicago Fire in 1871. Everything was destroyed except the list of subscribers and the ledgers. It didn't stop "Skandinaven". With borrowed type and a little press a small issue was sent out the next day and soon it was in business as usual again.

However, a re-organization of the company was necessary. Namely, in 1872 Ivar Lawson, Knut Langeland and John A. Johnson from Madison started publishing a paper, "Amerika" in Chicago. This was just the beginning. Ivar Lawson died that same year and the paper was amalgamated with "Skandinaven". John A. Johnson soon pulled out of the

forretningen og Knut Langeland ligesaa. Det blev Anderson og Victor Lawson, som nu styrede "Skandinaven's skjæbne. I 1878 kjøbte Lawson The Chicago Daily News og Anderson blev enehersker af "Skandinaven." Bladet gik stadigt fremover — tildels med stormskridt — og har holdt sin plads til denne dag.

John Andersons første hustru døde i 1874, efterladende en søn, Franklin S. Anderson, som i mange aar var vicepræsident og sekretær i kompaniet. I 1875 blev Anderson gift anden gang, da med Julia Sampson, datter af Peter Sampsonen Een af Decorah Ia. De fik 3 børn: Marie (Mrs. Arthur Eilert), Louis, født 1883 og Arthur, født 1890. De driver nu forretningen.

John Anderson døde den 24de februar 1910 i en alder af 71 aar.

Louise Anderson blev gift med H. L. Dahl og blev boende i Chicago.

* * *

Sigrid Knutsdtr. Lauhovden (Bratager) blev gift med Jacob Grove og boede paa et plads under Grove i Kvitlen. De havde 3 sønner, Sjur, Jacob og Knut. Sjur blev pladsmand i Haugateigen. Han var gift to gange — først med Kari — saa med Guro Jernes, men havde ingen børn.

Jacob Jacobsen Grove blev pladsmand paa Istadbakken. Han var ogsaa gift 2 gange — først med Orlog Torgilsdtr. Takle, død 1873, saa med Inger Godskalksdtr. Berge. (Om Orlogs slegt se side 20). Jacob og hun havde 4 børn: Sigrid, Nils, Knut og Andreas. — Sigrid, f. 1858, udvandrede om høsten 1891 til Amerika og kom til Chicago, hvor hun for næchildrenrværende endnu bor. Hun var først hos sin slegtning John Anderson. I 1896 blev hun gift med Christian Torgerson (Berkrem) fra Stavangerkanten. De eier en 2-etages teglstensbygning, Christiania Ave., Chicago. — Nils blev gift med Arnguna Eriksdtr. Norekval og bor i Skulestadmoen paa Voss. De har to børn, Erik, som bor paa Voss og Olina, som i 1903 kom til Amerika og er bosat i Chicago. Hun er nu Mrs. Simpson. — Knut blev gift med Ranvei Larsdtr. Rong og blev bosat i Væleslien. Han døde i 1899 efterladende hustru og seks børn: Johannes, Lars, Olina, Anna, Andreas og Martin. — Johannes kom til Amerika i 1904 og er bosat i Chicago; er gift med Kari Torsdtr. Siversrud og har to Børn, Karl og Ruth. — Lars kom til Amerika i 1906 og var med som sersjant i verdenskrigen (se Vossingen no. 2, 8de aarg.) De øvrige søskende er paa Voss — Andreas Jacobson Istad kom til Amerika i 1885; var først i Stoughton, Wis., men kom vestover og var sluttelig i Minneapolis, Minnesota, hvor han fik nervefeber og døde den 9de oktober 1888.

I sit ægteskab med Inger Berge havde Jacob Istad ingen børn. Han døde den 19de aug. 1899. Inger

business and Knut Langeland likewise. It was Anderson and Victor Lawson, who now determined "Skandinaven's" fate. In 1878, Lawson bought "The Chicago Daily News" and Anderson became the absolute monarch of "Skandinaven". The paper made steady progress — occasionally with big steps — and holds its place yet today.

John Anderson's first wife died in 1874, leaving a son, Franklin S. Anderson, who for many years was a vice-president in the company. In 1875, Anderson married a second time, this time with Julia Sampson, daughter of Peter Sampson Een of Decorah IA. They had three children: Marie (Mrs. Arthur Eilert), Louis (e?), born in 1883 and Arthur, born in 1890. They now run the company.

John Anderson died February 24, 1910 at an age of 71.

Louise Anderson married H. L. Dahl and lived in Chicago.

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Sigrid Knutsdtr. Lauhovden (Bratager) married Jacob Grove and lived at a place at Grove in Kvitlen. They had three sons, Sjur, Jacob and Knut. Sjur became a cotter at Haugateigen. He was married twice — first with Kari — then with Guro Jernes, but had no children.

Jacob Jacobsen Grove became a cotter at Istadbakken. He also was married twice — first with Orlog Torgilsdatter Takle, died 1873, then to Inger Godskalksdatter Berge. (About Orlog's family see page 20). Jacob and she had four children: Sigrid, Nils, Knut and Andreas. — Sigrid, neé 1858, immigrated to America in the fall of 1891 and came to Chicago, where she lives at present. She stayed first with her relative, John Anderson. In 1896, she married Christian Torgerson (Berkrem) from the Stavanger area. They own a two-story brick building on Christiania Ave., Chicago. — Nils was married with Arnguna Eriksdatter Norekval and lives in Skulestadmoen at Voss. They have two children, Erik, who lives at Voss and Olina, who in 1903 came to America and settled in Chicago. She is now Mrs. Simpson. — Knut married Ranvei Larsdtr. Rong and settled at Væleslien. He died in 1899 leaving a wife and six children: Johannes, Lars, Olina, Anna, Andreas and Martin. — Johannes came to America in 1904 and settled at Chicago; is married with Kari Torsdatter Siversrud and has two children Karl and Ruth. — Lars came to America in 1906 and was a sergeant in the World War (see Vossingen No. 2, 8th year). The rest of the siblings are at Voss — Andreas Jacobson Istad came to America in 1885; was first in Stoughton, WI, but moved westward eventually to Minneapolis, Minnesota where he got typhoid and died October 9, 1888.

Jacob Istad had no children in his marriage with Inger Berge. He died August 19, 1899. Inger had a

havde en datter, Brita Jonsdtr. før sit ægteskab med Jacob Istad. Hun er Mrs. Benson i Woodstock, Ill.

Knut Jacobson Grove blev bosat i Stenbrohaugen paa Takle og drev med handel. Han var gift tre gange — først med Gudve Arnvidsdtr Skutle og havde i dette ægteskab to børn, Sigrid og Knut, som begge nu bor paa Voss. Knut K. Takle var længe i Amerika og er vel kjendt som agent for John Anderson Publ. Co. Han blev gift i Chicago. I de sidste 10—15 aar har han boet paa Voss. Efter hjemkomsten har han udgivet en bog om de norske i Amerika. — Anden gang blev Knut J. Grove (Stenbrohaugen) gift med Sigvor Olsdtr. Gjerald. De fik 4 børn: Olaf, Christina, Anders og Gudve. Olaf K. Takle har været handelsmand i Albert Lea, Minn. og er velkjendt i Vosselaget. Nu er han i Minneapolis i klædesvareforretning. Hans hustru er af slegten Kruger i Bergen. De har en søn Olaf Kruger Takle. — Christiana K. Takle blev gift med Dr. Ingvald Nesheim og driver handel paa Vossevangen. De har en søn, Theodor Nesheim i Winfred, Syd Dakota. — Anders K. Takle er i Bergen, Norge. Gudve er gift med Sams Agledal fra Søndfjord og bor paa Voss. — Knut J. Groves 3die hustru var fra Søndhordland etsteds. Deres søn, Lars, kom til Amerika og har været handelsreisende — en tid hos broderen Olaf i Albert Lea, Minn.

Gitle Knutson I auhovden reiste tidlig til Amerika. Nogen af hans familie skal bo i Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Ellers kjendes ikke videre til ham.

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Torgels Rene.

Vistnok var Torgels bare født paa Rene, hvorfra han fik navnet. Ellers boede han paa forskjellige steder. En tid havde han en pen gaard nær Bergen, fortælles der; men Torgels var en meget flink spillemand, og nnar han kjørte melk og andre gaardsprodukter til Byen, blev det gjerne spil og selskabelighed, mere end sparepenge, og saa fandt han det bedst at reise til Voss igjen. Han var da bosat paa Takle, og familien tog dette navn. — Torgels var gift med Sigvor Pedersdtr. Hole. Hun havde 3 brødre, Peder, som boede paa Hole, Vossestranden, Johannes, som en tid boede paa Holland, men kjøbte senere gaard paa Dagestad, og Torkel, som boede paa Rio, Bordalen. —

Torgels og Sigvor havde 5 børn, Knut, Peder, Brita, Orlog og Sigvor. Knut og Peder drog til Amerika. Hvor det blev af Knut her, er ukjendt. Peder var mange aar bygningsmand i Chicago, men faldt ned af en bygning og forslog sig. Efter et, længere ophold paa et hospital i Chicago blev han bra igjen og reiste da ud paa landet; blev gift i Minnesota etsteds med en enke, som havde

daughter, Brita Jonsdatter before her marriage with Jacob Istad. She is Mrs. Benson in Woodstock, IL.

Knut Jacobson Grove settled at Stenbrohaugen at Takle and kept a store. He was married three times — first with Gudve Arnvidsdatter Skutle and had two children in this marriage, Sigrid and Knut, both of whom live at Voss. Knut K. Takle was in America for a long time and is well-known as a agent for the John Anderson Publishing Co. he was married in Chicago. For the last 10-15 years he has lived at Voss. After his return home, he published a book about the Norwegians in America. — In his second marriage, Knut J. Grove (Stenbrohaugen) married Sigvor Olsdatter Gjerald. They had four children: Olaf, Christina, Anders and Gudve. Olaf K. Takle has kept a store in Albert Lea, MN and is familiar in the Vosselag. Now he has a clothing store in Minneapolis. His wife is if the Kruger family in Bergen. They have a son Olaf Kruger Takle. — Christiana K. Takle married Dr. Ingvald Nesheim and runs a store at Vossevangen. They have a son, Theodor Nesheim in Winfred, South Dakota. — Anders K. Takle is in Bergen, Norway. Gudve is married to Sams Agledal from Sunnfjord and lives at Voss. — Knut J. Groves third wife was from Sunnhordland somewhere. Their son, Lars, came to America and has been a traveling salesman— for his brother en Olaf in Albert Lea, MN for a while,

Gitle Knutson Lauhovden went to America early. Some of his family supposedly lives in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Otherwise, we know nothing more about him.

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Torgels Rene.

Evidently, Torgels was only born at Rene, from where he got his name. Otherwise he lived a various places. He had a nice farm near Bergen for a time, it is said; however, Torgels was a good fiddler, and when he hauled milk and other farm products to Bergen, he liked to stay for playing and companionship more than making money so it was best to return to Voss. Therefore, he lived at Takle and the family took that name. — Torgels married Sigvor Pedersdatter Hole. She had three brothers, Peder, who lived at Hole, Vossestranden, Johannes, who lived at Holland for a time, men bought a farm at Dagestad later, and Torkel, who lived at Rio, Bordalen. —

Torgels and Sigvor had five children, Knut, Peder, Brita, Orlog and Sigvor. Knut and Peder went to America. What happened to Knut here, is unknown. For many years, Peder was a builder in Chicago, but fell from a building and was injured. After a long hospital stay in Chicago, he recovered, then moved to the country, married a widow somewhere in Minnesota,

en farm og blev bosat der. Han gik under navnet Peter Thompson (Takle.) — Om Brita vides intet. Orlog, født paa Takle, blev gift med Jacob J. Istad (se foran). Sigvor T. Takle, d. 1888, blev gift med Lars Sjursøn Istad. De var gaardbrugerfolk paa Istad, hvor de boede til sin død, efterladende 3 børn, Kristi, Sjur og Lars. — Kristi Larsdtr. Istad blev gift med Nils Bryngelsen Hildestveit, d. 1911, og bor paa hans farsgaard. Hendes to sønner Lars og John er i Amerika. Lars blev med i verdenskrigen og blev saaret i en fod. Har boet i Minneapolis, Minn. John er i Decorah, Ia. — Sjur L. Istad blev gift med Sigvor L. Opheim (Kvitlen) og har farsgaarden. — Lars L. Istad tog den studerende vei og er nu advokat i Rjukan, Telemarken. Han er ogsaa en meget god spillemand paa Hardangerfele som bedstefaren, man har al sin dag været afholdsmand.

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En Kunstnerslegt.

"Paa vegen fraa Voss og til Neroyfjord ligg Strondi," siger en poet derhjemme, og den "vegen" skal vi nu rette blikket. Der 'ran nemlig up so mang ein fagnaman paa Strondi' som sandt er sagt, og om nogen af dem skal her da berettes et og andet.

Et stykke efterat man har passeret Aarsbrækkebroen, som er skillet mellem Voss herred og Vossestranden, vil man se høit oppe i en bakkeskraaning gaarden Kvarme. Der er elvesus og skogsus og fuldt af birketræer paa Kvarme og naar vinden kommer feiende ned gjennem det krogede dalføre og jøklerne løsner om vaaren, da lyder det som klokkeklang og orgelsus. Det maa vist have givet inspirationer til gaardens folk; thi der vokste op en slegt, som forstod sig paa at lave baade klokkeklang og orgeltoner. At der ogsaa voksede op flygtige jordbrugere paa Kvarme kan man se her i Amerika, om man vil tage en tur til Jefferson Prærie om ikke andre steder; men det hører nu til et andet kapitel. Vi vil holde os til orgelbyggere og klokkestøbere.

Der var en mand, man kaldte gamle Nils Kvarme. Han var født paa gaarden Kvarme og vokste op der. I tidens fylde blev han gift med en pige fra Hoie. De blev saa pagterfolk paa Vestrheim i Vestbygden. Senere fik de gaarden Kvarme; og der blev de boende til sin død. De fik 5 børn: Knut, Haldor, Peder, Guri og Odd. Den sidste døde, da han var voksen.

Knut Nilson Kvarme reiste til Bergen og blev uhrmager. Senere flyttede han til Voss igjen. En dame fra Bergen holdt hus for ham, saa han var formodentlig ugift.

Haldor Nilson Kvarme reiste ogsaa til Bergen og blev gift der med en pige derfra byen. Han drev der som klokkestøber. I dette fag var han en mester. Det var Haldor Kvarme og en som hedte N. D. Berge, som i 1828 støbte om igjen den store kirkeklokke paa Vangen. I henhold til L. Kindem skal deres navne

who owned a farm and he settled there. He used the name Peter Thompson (Takle.) — Nothing is known about Brita. Orlog was born at Takle was married with Jacob J. Istad (see above). Sigvor T. Takle, d. 1888, was married with Lars Sjurson Istad. They were farmers at Istad all their lives, leaving three children, Kristi, Sjur and Lars. — Kristi Larsdatter Istad was married with Nils Bryngelson Hildestveit, d. 1911, and lived on his father's farm. Her two sons Lars and John are in America. Lars was in the World War and was wounded in a foot. He has lived in Minneapolis, MN. John is in Decorah, IA. — Sjur L. Istad was married with Sigvor L. Opheim (Kvitlen) and has the home farm. — Lars L. Istad went the way of education and is now a lawyer in Rjukan, Telemarken. He is also a very good fiddler on the Hardanger fiddle like his grandfather and has been temperate all his days.

* * *

A Talented Family.

"On the way from Voss to Nærøyfjord lies the Strand," said a poet at home and that "way" shall receive attention now. There 'grew up so many a eminent person in the Strand' is true as said and we shall describe this and that about them.

A ways past Aarsbrække bridge, that divides Voss Township from the Vossestrand, high up on a mountainside we see the Kvarme farm. There are stream sounds and forest sounds of lots of birch trees at Kvarme and the wind courses sweeping down through the crooked valleys and small glaciers release in the spring, it sounds like pealing of bells and organ music. It must have inspired the farm people; for they produced a family that knew how to make both bells and organ sounds. That there grew up diligent farmers on Kvarme can be seen here in America if one takes a trip to Jefferson Prairie if nowhere else; but we turn to a new chapter. We will limit ourselves to organ builders and bell founders.

There was a man called old Nils Kvarme. He had been born on the Kvarme farm and grew up there. In the course of time, he was married with a girl from Høie. They were tenants on Vestrheim in the Vestbygd. Later they got the Kvarme farm and lived there the rest of there lives. They had five children: Knut, Haldor, Peder, Guri and Odd. The last died as an adult.

Knut Nilson Kvarme went to Bergen and became a clockmaker. Later, he moved back to Voss. A woman from Bergen kept house for him, since he was presumably unmarried.

Haldor Nilson Kvarme also went to Bergen and was married with a girl from town. He worked in a bell foundry. He became a master at this art. It was Haldor Kvarme and one called N. D. Berge, who, in 1828, re-cast the large church bell at Vangen. L. Kindem

staa paa klokken. Der er vel neppe klokker i Norge som har større klang end kirkeklokkerne paa Vangen. De høres lige til gaarden Kong, over en norsk mil fra Vangen. Formodentlig var N. D. Berge ogsaa Vossing, saa man paa Voss kan mindes sine klokkestøbere.

Da Halvor blev enkemand flyttede han ogsaa tilbage til Voss. Han havde en søn, Nils, som blev sendt paa skole i Oslo. Hvad der forøvrigt blev af ham, er os ukjendt.

Peder Nilson Kvarme blev gaardbruger paa farsgaarden, men drev tillige som orgelbygger. Han gjorde det første orgel i Vangskirken. Dette orgel, forteller L. Kindem i Vossakyrkja, blev brugt første gang, da presten Georg Jersin — Eidsvoldsmanden, i 1827 blev gravlagt. Den bekjendte provst Nils Hertsberg i Hardanger talte da i kirken. Dette orgel brugtes lige til 1889, da et nyt orgel forarbeidet af Peders søn, Nils, blev taget ibrug.

Peder Kvarme var først gift med Synva T. Hegland og efter hendes død med Sigrid Een. I første ægteskab havde han fem børn: Guro, Sigrid, Nils, Bertina og Torsten.

Guro og Sigrid døde i ung alder.

Nils Pederson Kvarme overtog farsgaarden. Han drev ogsaa som uhrmager og orgelbygger. I mange aar boede han i Bergen, men kom saa til Voss igjen. Som ovenfor nævnt byggede han orgelet i Vangskirken. Han var det ogsaa, som lavede orgelet i Evanger-kirken. Det er nu i bedehuset paa Bolstadøren.

Nils var gift med Magli Pedersdatter Bidne — en søster af John Pederson Bidne i Big Canoe, Iowa, og Brita gift med Knut Bidne samme steds, og farsøster til Katrina Bidne, Decorah, Iowa. Nils's datter Katrina blev gift med Knut T. Kvale velkjendt bygmester paa Voss. Hun bor nu hos sønnen Nils i New York.

Bertina Pedersdtr. Kvarme kom i 1857 til Amerika. Her blev hun gift med en Solberg, som var apotheker — en tid i La Crosse, Wis., saa i Decorah, la. Sønnen driver nu Apothek i Decorah.

Torsten Pederson Kvarme kom ogsaa til Amerika — mulig sammen med søsteren. Han var med i Borgerkrigen. Siden boede han saavidt vi ved i Chicago, hvor han døde vistnok ugift.

Dette er da noget om denne berømmelige slegt.

K. A.

HELGE NILSON LIE.

Helge var søn af Nils Anderson Lee, og hustru Anna Sjursdatter (Sætre). Han var født paa gaarden Lie i Bergsdalen, Evanger sogn, og var den yngste af fem søskende, nemlig: Andres, Sjur, Odd, Ingeborg og Helge.

Andres Lees biography stod at læse i Vossingen, No. 2 — 8de aarg. Sjur Lee blev gift i Norge med

states that their names are on the bell. There are hardly any bells in Norway that have a louder peal than the churchbells at Vangen. They are heard all the way to the Rong farm, more than a Norwegian mile away. Presumably N. D. Berge was also from Voss, so Voss can remember their bell founders.

When Halvor was a widower, he moved back to Voss. He had one son, Nils, who was sent to school in Oslo. Whatever became of him is unknown to us.

Peder Nilson Kvarme was a farmer on the home farm but also worked building organs. He built the first organ for Vang's Church and it was used for the first time when Pastor Georg Jersin — Eidsvoldsman was buried in 1827. The well-known minister Nils Hertsberg of Hardanger preached in the church that time. This organ was used until 1889 when a new organ, built by Peder's son, Nils, was put in use.

Peder Kvarme first was married with Synva T. Hegland and after her death with Sigrid Een. In his first marriage, he had five children: Guro, Sigrid, Nils, Bertina and Torsten.

Guro og Sigrid died at a young age.

Nils Pederson Kvarme took over the home farm. He also did clockmaking and organ making. For many years, he lived in Bergen, but moved back to Voss again. As noted above, he built the organ for the church. It was he, also, who built the organ for the Evanger Church. It is now in the meeting house Bolstadøyri.

Nils was married with Magli Pedersdatter Bidne — a sister of John Pederson Bidne in Big Canoe, Iowa, and Brita was married with Knut Bidne of the same place and aunt (father's-sister) to Katrina Bidne, Decorah, Iowa. Nils' daughter Katrina was married with Knut T. Kvale well-known builder at Voss. She now lives with her son Nils in New York

Bertina Pedersdtr. Kvarme came to America in 1857. Here she was married with a Solberg, who was a druggist — a while in La Crosse, WI, then in Decorah, IA. His son is now a pharmacist in Decorah.

Torsten Pederson Kvarme came to America too. — Possibly with his sister. He was in the Civil War. As far as we know, he lived in Chicago where he died unmarried.

This, then, is something about that noteworthy family.

K. A.

HELGE NILSON LIE.

Helge a son of Nils Anderson Lee and his wife Anna Sjursdatter (Sætre). He was born at the Lie farm in Bergsdalen, Evanger and was the youngest of five siblings, namely: Andres, Sjur, Odd, Ingeborg and Helge.

Andres Lee's biography can be read in Vossingen, No. 2 — 8th year. Sjur Lee was married in Norway with

Anna Førde, og kom hid til Amerika aaret 1855. Efter et kort ophold paa Koshkonong flyttede de til Winneshiek Co., Iowa.

Odd kom i 1857 og bosatte sig i Salem township, Olmstead Co., Minn. Han blev gift med Ragnhild Bud.

Helge kom til Amerika i 1856. Han stansede paa Koshkonong hos sin broder Andres en liden tid, men drog vestover til Olmstead Co., Minn., samme aar og kjøbte 160 acres af en yankee ved navn Giffon.

Helge maatte se at faa sig et hjem, da han var forlovet ifra Norge med Anna Johannesdatter Horvei. Hun kom det følgende aar i følge med Helges moder og hans søster Ingeborg. Helge mødte dem paa Koshkonong hos sin broder Andres, og de blev gifte i Liberty kirken af A. C. Preus. Saa drog de vestover, og bosatte sig paa farmen, som Helge havde kjøbt. Der var ikke stor stads. Jeg tror der neppe var gulv i huset at begynde med. Anna kom ifra et godt hjem i Norge, saa det var vel ikke svært indbydende, men hun var forstandig og nøisom, og Helge var meget flittig, saa det gik fremover noksaa bra. De boede i dette samme hjem indtil sin død, og lagdes saa tilhvile paa østre St. Olaf Kirkegaard. Paa samme gravplads hviler ogsaa Helges moder, Anna, som var født aaret 1786. Der er vel faa Vossinger begravne hertillands. som var født saa langt tilbage i tiden.

Helge mistede sin fader, da han var 9 aar gammel. Moderen var en meget gudfrygtig kone og flink til at lære sine børn Guds ord, ordlydende, saa Helge kunde sine barnebøger paa fingrene, som de pleiede at sige, og han glemte dem aldrig. Det var det dyrebareste han havde.

Helge var kramkar, da han var ung gut i Norge, og maatte da være ude i alslags veir og føre. Om vinteren gik han paa ski. En gang kom der op en svær snestorm medens han var oppe paa f jeldet.

Han var i følge med en anden gut, og da Helge havde tung byrde paa ryggen bad han saa venligt at den andre ikke maatte gaa ifra ham; men denne svarte: “Nu faar enhver hjelpe sig selv.” Og afsted foér han. Helge maatte grave sig ned i sneen over natten. Medens han bar kram, fik han god øvelse i regning, og han kunde regne det over i hovedet fortere end mange kunde med blyant.

Helge var modig, og ikke ræd for at foretage sig nogeb. Han var ogsaa meget paastaaelig og skraasikker paa, at han havde ret, hvad han for det meste ogsaa havde.

Han var med de første settlere, og ligeledes med de første i de kirkelige anliggender. Han stod aldrig tilbage, naar der var nogen subskription, som foregik.

Helge var en kjær fader og husbonde, og hans hustru stod ikke tilbage i, hvad dyder angik, — alltid

Anna Førde and came here to America in 1855. After staying at Koshkonong for a while, they moved to Winneshiek Co., Iowa.

Odd came in 1857 and settled at Salem Township, Olmstead Co., MN. He was married with Ragnhild Bud.

Helge came to America in 1856. He stopped at Koshkonong at his brother Andres' a little while but went westward to Olmstead Co., MN that same year and bought 160 acres from a Yankee by the name of Giffon.

Helge had to acquire a house, since he had become engaged in Norway to Anna Johannesdatter Horvei. She came the following year in the company of Helge's mother and his sister Ingeborg. Helge met them at Koshkonong at his brother Andres', and they were married in Liberty Church by A. C. Preus. Then they went west and settled on the farm that Helge had bought. It wasn't very fancy. I hardly think there was a floor at the beginning. Anna had come from a good home in Norway so it wasn't very inviting but she was understanding and unassuming and Helge was very industrious so they made progress rather well. They lived in that same house all their lives and were laid to rest in East St. Olaf Cemetery. In that same graveyard rests Helge's mother, Anna, who was born in 1786. There probably are few Vossings buried in this country who were born so far back in time.

Helge lost his father when he was only nine years old. His mother was a God-fearing woman excellent at teaching her children God's Word, by rote, so Helge knew his children's books on his fingers, as they used to say, and never forgot them. They were the dearest things he had.

Helge was a peddler when he was a young lad in Norway and had to be out in all kind of weather and conditions. In the winter, he used skis. Once there came a terrible blizzard while he was up in the mountains.

He often traveled with another youth and when Helge had a heavy burden on his back, he asked him if he would kindly not leave him; but this one answered: "Each one has to help himself". And off he went. Helge had to bury himself in the snow overnight. While he was a peddler, he had good practice calculating and he could add in his head faster than most could with a pencil.

Helge was courageous, not afraid to tackle anything. He was also very obstinate and positive when he was right, which he usually was.

He was with the first settlers and similarly first regarding religion. He never held back when there was any subscription going on.

Helge was a dear father and husband, and his wife wasn't reticent when it involved virtue, — always

venlig og gjæstfri. Guds ord var ogsaa hende meget dyrebart.

De havde syv børn: Anna, Agitha, Nils, John, Lovisa, Martha og Ole. Anna blev gift med John Pederson Frogner, og har boet hele tiden i og nær Hayfield. Agitha, gift med Knud Brekke, døde for ikke saa længe siden i sin faders gamle hjem, som hun havde været eier af i længere tid. Her kan nævnes at hun testamenterte 1,000.00 til C. K. Preus Gym. ved Luther College, i kjærlig erindring af sin fader. Nils bor nær Dexter, Minn. Hans kones pige-navn var Karoline Skjerve.

John bor i Kasson, Minn., og er gift med Bertha Levold. Louisa var gift med Ole Gulberg, og hun døde for en 23 aar siden i deres hjem i Canestio township. • Martha er gift med David Brekke, og de lever en mils vei fra Helges gamle farm. Ole er klædeshandler i Fergus Falls, Minn. Hans kones pigenavn var Anna Larson.

Der er nu 73 børn, børnebørn og børnebørnsbørn efter Helge, saa han blev stamfader til en stor slegt.

Helge døde den 16de Jan. 1908 — 79 aar gammel, og hans hustru døde den 4de mai 1923 og blev 87 aar.

Her kan ogsaa nævnes at Helges moder og søster Ingeborg blev med vestover, da Helge med sin brud flyttede der ud. Ingeborg blev gift med Endre Testdal, og de levede paa en farm i Caristeo township, Dodge Co., indtil Endres død. Da flyttede Ingeborg til sin broder, Helge, og blev der indtil sin død. Ingeborg og Endre hviler paa Vestre St. Olavs gravplads.

VOSSAKYRKJA.

L Kindem, som i 1925 udgav bogen "Losnaætti paa Voss" fik forleden høst ud en bog, "Vossakyrkja", om den gamle stenkirke paa Vangen. Bogen er paa 120 sider og koster indbunden tilsendt fra Voss kr. 6.30 — ca. $1.64.

Vangskirken paa Voss er den prægtigste og en af de ældste landskirker i Bergens bispedømme. Der er mange sagn og beretninger om denne kirke. En hel del har fra tid til anden kommet frem i skrifter, men er spredt og vanskeligt at skaffe tilveie, om man vil vide noget om sin fødebygds kirke. Forfatteren har søgt at samle alt dette og tillige, hvad der endnu maatte leve paa folkemunde; og hvad han selv har iagttaget. Det hele er ledsaget af flere prægtige tegninger.

Efter en kort omtale af kristendommens indførelse paa Voss fortelles først om kirkens historie; saa kommer skildring af kirken udvendig og indvendig med alt, hvad deri findes. Der er grundrids af kirken med tegninger af ornamenter og af alteret, stolene, lysekronen, orgelet, vinduer, klokkerne m. m., og beretninger om de forskjellige tings anskaffelse,

friendly and hospitable. Gods Word was also valuable to her.

They had seven children: Anna, Agitha, Nils, John, Louisa, Martha and Ole. Anna was married with John Pederson Frogner, and they have always lived in or near Hayfield. Agitha, married to Knud Brekke, died not long ago in her father's old home which she had owned for a long time. Here it can be said that she bequeathed $1000.00 to the C. K. Preus Gym at Luther College, in loving memory of her father. Nils lives near Dexter, MN. His wife's maiden name was Karoline Skjerve.

John lives in Kasson, MN and is married to Bertha Levold. Louisa was married with Ole Gulberg, and she died 23 years ago in their home in Canisteo Township. Martha was married with David Brekke and they live a mile away from Helge's old farm. Ole is a clothier in Fergus Falls, MN. His wife's maiden name was Anna Larson.

There are now 73 children, grand-children and great-grand-children after Helge so he was the progenitor of a large family.

Helge died January 16, 1908 — 79 years old and his wife died May 4, 1923 and became 87 years-old.

Here it should be said that Helge's mother and sister Ingeborg went along west when Helge and his bride moved out there. Ingeborg was married with Endre Tes(t)dal, and they lived on a farm in Canisteo Township, Dodge Co., until Endre's death. Then Ingeborg moved to her brother, Helge's until her death. Ingeborg and Endre M rest at West St, Olav's Cemetery.

VOSS CHURCH.

L Kindem, who in 1925 published the book "Losnaætti paa Voss", last fall, put out a book, "Vossakyrkja", about the old stone church at Vangen. The book is 120 pages and a bound copy sent from Voss costs 6.30 crowns — about $1.64.

The Vang's church is the grandest and one of the oldest country churches in the bishopric of Bergen. There are many stories and descriptions about this church. A great deal has appeared in writings of various kinds but they are widely spread and difficult to procure if one wants to know something about the church in the town where he was born. The author has attempted to collect all this and also to include what is oral tradition and observations of his own. It is accompanied by several beautiful drawings.

After a short discussion of the introduction of Christianity to Voss, he tells about the history of the church; then come depictions of the church, outside and inside, with everything found inside. There are ground-plans of the church with drawings of the altar, the pews, the candelabras, the organ, the windows, bells descriptions of the various artifacts, as much as

saavidt de vides. Der berettes om inventariet, hvoriblandt den prægtige alterkalk, som flere gange har været beskreven, saa fortelles om kirkens jordgods i gammel tid og om kirketiende. Saa om salg og skjøder af kirken og regnskaber i ældre tider. Sluttelig om kirkegaardene med andet. Alt i alt er der mangt forvidnelig at se i bogen, især for dem, som husker lidt om kirken fra barnedagene. Og tænker man paa, at der har forfedrene været døbt og konfirmeret og valfartet led efter led i mange hundrede aar, saa maa enhver af vosseslægt have interesse af at eie en saadan bog.

SAGN OM ALTERBILLEDET I VANGSKIRKEN.

Alterbilledet i Vossekirken er et førsterangs kunstværk. Det har været fortalt, at det var malet af ingen mindre end Rafael, men kunstkjendere vil vide, at dette ikke er tilfældet. I henhold til en artikel i Norsk Kunsthistorie *) skal det ha været malet af Elias Fiigenschaug efter kopi af Ruben. Han skulde have været i Bergen omkring 1650. Billedet, mener man, var givet til kirken af provst Gjert Miltzow.

Et sagn om alterbilledet hørte nærværende skriver af sin far. Det gik ud paa, at der var en mand fra Bergen — formentlig en kjøbmand, der gjorde en reise gjennem Tyskland til Italien. Paa veien besøgte han en by, hvor den berømte knustner var. Denne aflagde han ogsaa et besøg. Kunstneren holdt netop paa at male alterbilledet. Vor reisende spurgte om dette var original-billedet. “Nei”, sagde kunstneren, “dette var numer 2. Orriginalen var netop solgt.” “Ja, da skal jeg have numer 2” sagde manden, og saadan blev det. Billedet gav han siden til Vangskirken. Originalbilledet forblev etsteds i Tyskland. De er de eneste to billeder af sit slags, sagdes der.

Da maleren Knut Bergslien engang var hjemigjen til Voss, bad man ham om at male billedet over igjen. Nei, han vilde ikke gjøre noget over igjen efter Rafael, sagde han.

Nedskriveren heraf har ved tanken paa ovenstaaende sagn undret sig over, at en mand fra Bergen skulde give alterbilledet til kirken paa Voss, men det rynelige er vel, at det er provst Gjert Miltzows far-far, kjøbmand Claus Miltzow, som har kjøbt og givet billedet til kirken. Rafael er vel forvekslet i sagnet med Rubens.

Oljemalerier af alterbilledet paa Voss er her vistnok flere af i Amerika — saaledes et i Deerfield, Wis.

*) Gjeng, af L. Kindem.

is known. There are descriptions of the fixtures among them the beautiful chalice which has been described many times, then he tells about the church property in the old times and about tithing. Then more about the sale and transfer of the church and accounts from old times. Finally, he talks about the church farms among other things. All in all, there are many curious to see the book, especially those who remember the church from childhood. If one thinks on it, that our forefathers have been baptized, confirmed and made pilgrimages to it for generation after generation for many hundred years, then everyone of Voss heritage would be interested in owning this book.

THE TALE OF THE CHURCH'S ALTAR PAINTING.

The altar painting in the Voss church is a first-class work of art. It has been said that it was painted by no less than Rafael but art experts insist that this is not the case. According to an article in " Norsk Kunsthistorie *)"[History of Norwegian Art], it was painted by Elias Fiigenschaug as a copy of Rubens. Supposedly, he was in Bergen around 1650. The picture, people say, was presented to the church by Dean Gjert Miltzow.

A story about the altar picture was learned by the present writer from his father. I understand that a man from Bergen — probably a merchant, made a trip to Italy via Germany. On the way, he stopped a town where the famous painter was. He paid him a visit. The artist was just then painting the altar picture. Our traveler asked if this was original. "No", said the artist, "this is number 2. The original had just been sold". "Yes, then I shall have number 2", said the man. And so it was. He subsequently gave the painting to the church at Vangen. The original painting is somewhere in Germany. It is said that they are the only two copies extant.

Once, when the painter, Knut Bergslien, was home again at Voss, he was asked to paint over the picture. No, he would not paint over a Rafael, he said.

The present writer, after thinking it over, was mystified that a man from Bergen would donate a painting to the church at Voss, but it is clearly probable that it was Dean Gjert Miltzow's paternal grandfather, merchant Claus Miltzow, who had purchased and donated the picture to the church. In the story, Rafael was probably confused with Rubens.

There are evidently several copies of the painting here in America — accordingly one in Deerfield, Wis.

*) Gjeng, by L. Kindem.

MILTZOW-ÆTTI.

Anfin Finnes' bog, Miltzow-ætti udkom paa Voss straks før jul. Det er en bog paa 260 sider, hvori der nævnes omkring 2500 personer af slegten. Det ser ud til, at der i Vangens sogn er ganske faa gaarde, hvor der ikke er eller har været af slegten. Især findes ætlinger i Guldfjerdingen, Dyrvedalen, Vestbygden og Viken, hvor alle synes at være islægt med hinanden, men mange nævnes ogsaa fra Bordalen, Kvitlen, Tykkebygden, Reppen og Borstranden. Enkelte grene findes ogsaa i Evanger og Vossestranden, og en stor gren i Granvin, Hardanger.

Den første af slegten, man kjender til, er Henrik Clausen Miltzow, som var domfoged i byen Treptow i Pommern i begyndelsen af det 16de aarhundrede. Han var gift med Anna Hamnemans. Slegtens hovedsæde har været i den lille by Miltzow syd for Bugen mellem Greifswald og Stralsund i Pommern hvorfra navnet skriver sig.

Henriks søn, Claus Miltzow, kom til Bergen og efter at have tjent en tid ved det tyske kontor der, tog han i 1580 borgerskab og satte sig til som kjøbmand. I 1586 blev han byfogd og var det i 8 aar til aaret før sin død i 1595. Han var gift med Anna Falkoner, datter af Adrean Rother Falkoner, borgermester i Nidaros (Trondhjem). Claus' søn, Gjert, drev kjøbmandsforretningen efter faderen. Han var gift med Margretha Ivarsdtr. Mørk. Deres søn Henrik Gjertson Miltzow f. 1599, blev sogneprest og provst paa Voss, og var en usædvanlig dygtig mand for sin tid. Han var det som grundlagde enkehjemmet (kjæringastovo) paa Voss, og fik gjort endel reparationer ved kirken. Han var gift med Kristense, datter af Mads Jørgensen, fogd over Halsnø Kloster og Hardanger len. Deres ældste søn var Gjert Miltzow, faderens eftermand som provst, og forfatter af Voss og Hardanger Prestehistorie m. m. Deres anden søn var Claus Miltzow, som var stor eiendomsbesidder paa Voss, forvalter af Finnegodset og Apostelgodset og kaldtes fogd. Hans hustru, Inger, var datter af fogden Laurits Anderson paa Lødve og var af Heibergs-ætten.

Fra Claus Miltzows døtre, Margretha og Inger er det, at slegten spreder sig paa Voss. Margretha blev gift med Knut Nilson Sonve og boede paa Finne. Inger blev først gift med Nils Olson Træn og gjengift efter dennes død med Knut A. Dukstad. Hun boede paa Raudstad.

Bogen er først delt i disse to hovedgrene. Saa er hver af disse delt i flere linjer, der følges fra led til led. Der er dog mange sidelinjer indbefattet. Til Finnegrenen hører Finnes, Lydves, Ringheims, Mosefins, Fennes, Roknes, Fjoses og Bø-linjerne. Til

MILTZOW-LINEAGE.

Anfin Finnes' book, "Miltzow-ætti" was published at Voss just before Christmas. It is a book of 260 pages, in which are listed 2500 people in the lineage. It appears that in Vangen parish there are very few farms that either are or have been in the family. One especially finds branches in Guldfjerdingen, Dyrvedalen, Vestbygden and Viken, where everyone seems related to everyone else, but many can be listed from Bordalen, Kvitlen, Tykkebygden, Reppen and Borstranden. Occasional branches are also found in Evanger and Vossestranden, and an extensive branch in Granvin, Hardanger.

The first of the lineage that we know about is Henrik Clausen Miltzow, who was magistrate judge in the town of Treptow in Pommerania in the early 16th century. He was married with Anna Hamnemans. The family seat had been the little village Miltzow south of Bugen between Greifswald and Stralsund in Pommerania, from where the name is derived.

Henrik's son, Claus Miltzow, came to Bergen and after he had served with the German office there, he became a citizen and established himself as a merchant. He became the city magistrate and remained that for eight years until the year before died in 1595. He was married with Anna Falkoner, daughter of Adrean Rother Falkoner, mayor of Nidaros (Trondheim). Claus' son, Gjert, ran the merchandizing business following his father. He was married with Margretha Ivarsdatter Mørk. Their son Henrik Gjertson Miltzow b. 1599, became the parish minister and dean at Voss, and was an unusually competent man for his time. It was he, who founded the Widows' Home at Voss and he made a great deal of repair to the church. He was married with Kristense, daughter of Mads Jørgensen, magistrate for Halsnø Monastery and Hardanger fief. Their oldest son was Gjert Miltzow, who was the dean following his father; he wrote the "Voss og Hardanger Prestehistorie" [Ministers of Voss and Hardanger] among other things. There other son was Claus Miltzow, who was a big property owner at Voss, guardian of the Finn properties and Apostle Properties and called bailiff. His wife, Inger, was a daughter of Bailiff Laurits Anderson at Lødve and was from the Heiberg lineage.

The clan spread at Voss from Claus Miltzow's daughters, Margretha and Inger. Margretha was married with Knut Nilson Sonve and lived at Finne. Inger was first married to Nils Olson Træn and them was married to Knut A. Dukstad. She lived at Raudstad.

The book first is divided into these two predominant branches that can be followed from generation to generation. The Finne line includes the Lydvo, Ringheim, Mosefin, Fenne, Rokne, Fjose and Bø lines.

Til Raudstadgrenen hører Træns, Gjeralds, Eides, Sæves og Raustads linjerne. I det hele er dette greit og klart fremstillet.

Anfin Finne har nedlagt et svert arbeide ved at have samlet alt dette, og det er noget, som enhver af ætten bør paaskjønne ved at kjøbe bogen. Man taler om adelsbreve, og her er et ført frem til dato. i Amerika er næsten utallige af ætten og de bør især være taknemmelige for at kunne faa sin slegt ført tilbage flere hundrede aar for en ringe pris.

Bogen koster paa Voss kr. 5.00 tilsendt eller ca. $1.30.

MYLLARGUTEN PAA VOSS.

Af A. O. Vinje.

Fraa Kongsberg reiste Myllarguten til Hardanger og Voss og skulde kapspela med Lars Lofthus og Rekvein. Han spelade i bryllup og gjestebud og dans og leik paa vegen. I Hardanger lærer han Sexen sin og spelar han i bryllupet, som Tideman har modelert og A. Munch kvædet om, netop som baaden sig fram om oddar og tangar.

Daa han kjem til Voss spelar han og Lofthusen paa Skrumpestova paa Vangen og Grimarstadgutane dansar hallingen og slengjer en svart liten prik etter taai upunder bjelken, svevar rundt i lufti og kjem standande med dan eine foten nedatter paa tilet og sveivar der paa stortaai med dan sida kufta svivande som ei klokka og slira dinglande som kolven i den.

Med dei spela sit nokre og handlar hestar og knivar og bannar, og alle drik og alt endar med slagsmaal og nokre knivstik. Fela aat Myllarguten vert sundslege, og han sjølv kasta som ein vott manna imillom, so sterk han ellers er, den veste. Alt dette kan ein høyra i slaatarne "Vossarullen" og "Lars Lofthus paa Voss".

Ved *Idar Handegard*
i "Nordmandsforbundet".

FRA EVANGER,

Af ordfører N. Mugaas.

Evangerhaug, 25de november 1926.

Mr. K. A. Rene!

I kveld hadde eg den gleda aa taka imot Dykkar vyrde brev av 5te d. m. med innlagd anvisning paa kr. 83,60. Hjarteleg takk skal De ha for baade brevet og pengene. So takkar eg og Vosselaget for helsingi i brevet.

Eg hev den gleda aa kunna senda vedlagt eit hefte av eit lite festskrift, som presten vaar, pastor

To the Raudstad branch belong the Træn, Gjerald, Eide, Sæve and Raustad lines. In its entirety, it is straightforward and clearly presented.

Anfin Finne has invested considerable effort to have collected all this and it is something that each family should recognize by buying this book. People speak of nobility records, here is carried out up to the present date. In America, there are countless members of the clan that should be thankful to have their lineage traced back several hundred years for such a reasonable price.

At Voss, the book costs Voss 5.00 crowns, ca. $1.30.

MYLLAR-BOY AT VOSS.

By A. O. Vinje.

The Myllar-boy went from Kongsberg to Hardanger and Voss in order to play in competition with Lars Lofthus and the Rekve fellow. He played at weddings and entertainments and dances and folk dances en route. In Hardanger, he learned the "Sexen" and played it at a wedding, as Tideman has painted and A. Munch wrote poetry about exactly as the boat moved forth from peninsula to point.

When he got to Voss, he and Lofthus played at the "Skrumpestova" (local drinking establishment) and the Grimstad boys danced he "Halling" and touched their toe up to the ceiling beams, swung around in the air and came down again on the plank floor and spun on their big toe while the sweater sides swung like a bell with their knifesheath dangling like a clapper.

They played some and dealt in horses and knives and curses and everyone was drinking and it all ended with fighting and some stabbings. Myllar-boy's fiddle got smashed to splinters; he threw himself into the fray though he was a softie, which showed how weak he was otherwise. All this can be heard in the songs "Vossarullen"("Voss-reel") and "Lars Lofthus paa Voss".

Ved *Idar Handegard*
i "Nordmandsforbundet".

FROM EVANGER,

By Mayor N. Mugaas.

Evangerhaug, November 25, 1926.

Mr. K. A. Rene!

Tonight I had the pleasure of receiving Thy valued letter of the 5th of this month. With included draft for 83.60 crowns. Hearty thank yous for both the letter and the money. I also thank the Vosselag for the greeting in the letter.

I have the joy of being able to include a little celebratory pamphlet that our minister, pastor

K. O. Eliassen, og eg laga istand i all hast i høve av Evangerkyrkja sitt femogsyvtiaars-jubilæum den 9de d. m. Det torer henda, der er folk fraa Evanger i Vosselaget, som minnist kyrkja, og som kann hava gleda av aa høyra lese den vesle utgreidingi um kyrkja, som festskriftet inneheld.

Det var ein gild høgtidsdag for kyrkjelyden i Evanger denne jubilæumsdagen. Mykkje folk var møtt fram, og veret var bra laglegt for aa vera so seint paa hausten. Truleg les Vosselaget "Hordaland", som hev teke inn eit referat fraa jubilæet. Difyr refererar ikkje eg noko i dette brevet um dei talar, som vart haldne. Eg vil derimot melda u m, at der dagen etter jubilæet var ein høgtidsdag paa Bolstadøyri, med de bedehuset der vart vigsla til kyrkjebruk for Bolstadgrændi. Bedehuset er tilstelt med altarbord, altar-ring med knefall og døypefont, so der kann haldast full gudstenesta liksom i ei kyrkja.

I Bergsdalen er folki byrja tenkja paa aa faa seg ei liti kapelkyrkja i likskap med kapelkyrkja paa Nesheim i Eksingedalen. Der hev vore halde nokre tilstellingar for aa samla pengar til dette fyremaalet; men det vil nok ganga ei heil tid, fyrr bergsdølene hev fenge seg so stort byggjefond, at dei kann tenkja paa aa reisa huset. Eg nemner dette for det tilfelle, at der skulde vera bergsdøler i Vosselaget, som hev baade evne og hjartelag til aa retta bergsdølene her heime ei hjelpande hand. —

No gjeng det hart paa med tingingar millom styret for Bergenshalvøens kommunale kraftselskab paa den eine sida og Voss og Evanger kommuner paa den andre sida um regulering av Torfins-elvi til Hamlegrvatnet. Gjeng, kommunene med paa dette, vert der bygd ei kraftlina fraa kraftstasjonen paa Dale i Bruvik til Fosse i Bergsdalen, derfraa yver fjellet til Bolstad og vidare gjenom Evanger til grensa mot Voss. Paa denne maaten kann baade Voss og Evanger faa elektrisk kraft fraa Dale kraftanlegg. Anlegget skal verta ferdigt til nyaar 1928, vert det sagt. For Evanger vert det tyngste taket aa faa bygt leidingsnett innan bygdi, av di folk bur so grisgrendt her. Voss hev eit stort leidingsnett innan heradet og noko kraft ogso, men forlite til aa stetta trongen. Difyr kjem vel Voss ogso til aa taka noko kraft fraa Dale, inntil kommuna finn høve til aa byggja eit nyt kraftverk. Elektrisitets-forsyningi er den største saki ein for tidi arbeidar med baade i Voss og i Evanger.

Elles kavar folki kvar med sitt som vanleg her hjaa oss. Nedgangstidi etter krigen hev gjort seg galdande ogso her. I sumar fekk dei jordbrukande folki bra avlingar, men prisane paa landmansvaror er komne so langt ned, at gardbrukaren likevel strævar hardt med aa faa jamvikt i rekneskapen. —

Der torer vera folk i Vosselaget, som kjenner dei tvo brørne paa Ekse i Eksingedalen: Knut Johnsen og

K. O. Eliassen and I had prepared in all haste regarding the Evanger Church's seventy-fifth year anniversary the 9th of this month. Perhaps there are people from in Evanger in the Vosselag that can recall the church and would enjoy hearing the account of the church contained in the celebratory booklet.

It was a nice festive day for the church members in Evanger that anniversary day. Many people attended and the weather was sensible for being so late in the fall. Certainly the Vosselag reads the "Hordaland", which has an excellent article about the jubilee. Therefore, I won't include anything about the speeches that were made. Instead, I will tell you that the next day was festive day at Bolstadøyri because the meeting house was consecrated for use as a church for the Bolstad area. The meeting hall is provided with an altar, an altar rail, kneeling pad and baptismal font so it can be used for full services just like a church.

In Bergsdalen, people intend to get a little chapel similar to the chapel at Nesheim in the Eksingedal. There have been arrangements to collect money for this undertaking; but it will be a long time yet before the people of Bergsdal have achieved a big enough amount so they can plan to build the building. I mention this just in case there might be people from Bergsdal in the Vosselag who have the inclination and the good heartedness to extend a helping hand to the Bergsdalers here at home.

Now there is disagreement between the Bergen Peninsular Community Power Company on the one hand and Voss and Evanger governments on the other about the control of the Torfin River to Lake Hamlegrø. If the communities go along a power line will be built from a power station at Dale in Bruvik to Fosse in Bergsdalen, from there over the mountains to Bolstad and further through Evanger to the border of Voss. This way both Voss and Evanger can get electric power from the Dale power plant. The project will be finished by New Year's 1928, we are told. For Evanger, the greatest difficulty lies in building a connecting network within the district, because it is so sparsely populated here. Voss has a big connecting network within their own township and enough power also, but too little to supply their needs. Therefore Voss will also buy some power from Dale, until the community has the funds to build a new power plant. Electrical supply is the most important matter working at this time for both Voss and Evanger.

Otherwise the people are struggling with their own problems as usual here. The depression following the war has affected us here too. The farmers had a good harvest but the prices on their produce has reached a new low that the farmers strive very hard to balance their books. —

Perhaps there are members of the Vosselag who know the two brothers at Ekse i Eksingedalen: Knut Johnson and

Jakob Johnsen. Desse er nyleg avledne baae tvo. Knut døydde den 25de oktober og Jakob den 1ste november no sist. Baae ligg gravlagde paa Nesheim nye kyrkjegard.

Far min, lensmann h. v. B. Mugaas, lever endaa og er bra rørig. Han var maandag denne vika uppe i kommuna sin skogteig Haugehagen og heldt ein skogauktion til burtsal av tre paa roti. Han tala daa um, at dette vert siste auktionen, han held, og ein kann heller ikkje venta noko anna; han vert nemleg 92 Aar den 17de desember fyrstkomande.

Eg hev fenge det tilsende exemplar av Minneapolis Tidende. Eg segjer hjarteleg takk for det. Det var baade forvitneleg og hugnadsamt aa lesa um Vosselaget sitt møte. Vossingane i Amerika og vossefolket her i gamle Norig er langt fraa ein annan, kropsleg set; men det aandelege sambandet og ættekjensla, ja tjodskapskjensla med, kann ein likevel halda uppe til gagn og gleda for baae partar.

So takkar eg for alt godt i det gamle aaret, og med ynskje um ei signa jol og eit godt nyaar sender eg baade Dykk Mr. Rene og Vosselaget mi hjartelege helsing! Ver gild aa takka alle dei mennene, som stend uppførde paa gaavelista baad fraa meg personleg og fraa nemndi for Knute Nelson-monumentet.

Dykkar takksame

N. Mugaas.

STÆVNE-STEV.

Naor fram te Jonsokku bil da lio,
aa blomster blænkje te adla sio,
dao ve me reisa te Kenyon.
Dar æ so gildu ein Stævnegrunn.

So ve me hugsa pao gamle daga
aa alslags stubba, so vessne laga.
Pao heimagjerd, so da gjevu kveik,
me halda brudlaup aa grautaleik.

Ja, sjao dei varande*) bortmæ bore,
aa Storevennen **), so tæku ore.
Han seie: "Godt folk! Eg syngja ve.
No fao de teia aa lya te."

"Eg ingjen tao deko ve fornærma,
men ette selskabs-poeta herma.
Te tidsfordriv aa ein munter spøk,
da kan dao høva eit slikt forsøk."

*) Brudfolkje.**) Ein kjømeistar.

Jakob Johnson. They both recently passed away. Knut died October 25 and Jakob last November 1. They both are buried in Nesheim's new cemetery.

My father, the former sheriff B. Mugaas, is still living and is healthy and active. Monday of this week he was up in the wooded area at Haugehagen and held an auction of the sale of still-standing trees. He talked about this being the last auction he would hold, one could hardly expect differently for he will be 92 years this coming December 17.

I have gotten copies of the mailed "Minneapolis Tidende". I say a hearty thanks for them. They were both interesting and memorable to read about the meeting of the Vosselag. The Vossings in America and the Voss people in old Norway are far apart from each other, bodily, but the spiritual connection and heredity, yes, physical knowledge; it can nevertheless be of gain and joy for both parties.

So I thank for everything good in the past year and send wishes for a blessed Christmas and happy New Year to you, Mr. Rene and to the Vosselag with my heartiest greetings! Be kind and thank all the people who are on the list of donors from both myself and the committee for the Knute Nelson monument.

Gratefully yours,

N. Mugaas

STEVNE VERSE.

When it wears on toward Midsummer,
And the flowers blaze all around,
Then we will go to Kenyon.
There is a nice meeting ground.

Then we'll recall the "old days"
And all kinds of stories, so cleverly contrived.
In the home fashion, so splendidly refreshing
We'll have a wedding and porridge break.

Yes, look at the bridal party*) over at the table.
And the interlocutor**), gets your ear.
He says: "Good people! I sing along.
Now you must be quiet and pay attention".

"I wish to offend no one,
But according to the party-poets imitation
Will pass the time with a merry joke,
Then such an attempt would be proper".

*) Bridal party. **) a master-of-ceremonies.

"Aa greit me ha no mæ grauta-kjelo,
so no faor spelaren stemma felo,
aa vampakadla me spennesko
kan gjera rundkast ei gong aa to."

Ja, tænk deg berre pao sligt eit stevne,
so orna æ ette besta evne,
kor mangt forvitneleg hende seg.
Da besta va dao te træffa deg.

Aaa heim me reisa mæ mangt eit minne,
so fostra stemning i tankjen inne.
Dei or aa tona, so strøymde ut,
ve finna gjenljo hjao taus aa gut.

R.

"How good it is by the porridge kettle,
we'll have the fiddler play his fiddle
We have jackets and buckle shoes
And can do a 'round-kick' once or twice.

Yes, think only of such a meeting,
Get there the best you can,
I'm curious to see how many.
It's the best way to meet you.

Home we go with many memories,
That produce enthusiastic ideas.
That arise, that stream out,
With finding our boyhood and girlhood again.

R.

FRA BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.

Bryngel O. Berge, som i førstedelen af forrige aar var i Yuma, Ariz., flyttede i mai maaned til byen San Bernardino, California, hvor han har kjøbt sig hjemsted og agter at forbli. I Arizona blev der for varmt medens det der er deiligt, hvor han nu er med ca. 95 grader. Hr. Berge, som bor i 1108 llth Street, skriver blandt andet følgende:

"San Bernardino er kun 65 mil fra Los Angeles. Med bilen kan man være i filmbyen paa 2 timer og hjemme igjen paa samme dag.

Fra Baulder-Canyon Dammen i Colorado-elven, som der er rapporteret til Kongressen om, skal en vis del af vandet føres gjennem en kanal, ca. 200 mil lang til Imperial dalen for at aabne op til dyrkning ca. 2 millioner acres land.

Imperial dalen er en af de rigeste i Amerika, og dens klimat vil muliggjøre dyrkning af mange tropiske frugter, "grapefruit", appelsiner, vandmeloner, "Cantaloupes", o, s, v. Alfalfa giver for eksempel 8 avlinger siges der, og "Lettuce" sendes i tusinder af "carloads" derfra.

Det er nødvendigt at kontrollere Colorado-elven for at hindre oversvømmelser af dalen; thi Imperial dalen er ca. 250 fod lavere end havfladen. Hvis elven skulde bryde løs, vilde hele dalen bli til et vand. En salt sø, "the Salton Sea," som er ca. 50 mil lang, men meget smal, er der nu. Om denne er det fortalt, at den dannedes ved oversvømmelse af Colorado-elven for nogle aar siden. Før var der tørt."

Hr. Berge anbefaler at vossinger og andre nordmænd kommer derhen, da der vil bli anledning at tjene gode penge ved irrigationsanlæggene og landkjøb.

FROM SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.

Bryngel O. Berge, who in the beginning of last year was in Yuma, Arizona, moved to San Bernardino, California, in May. He has purchased a home and intends to stay there. It was too warm in Arizona while it is just right there, where he now is with 95 degrees. Mr. Berge, who resides at 1108 11th Street, writes, among other things, the following:

"San Bernardino is only 65 miles from Los Angeles. By car, one can be in the film city in two hours and home again the same day.

From Boulder Canyon Dam in the Colorado River, as it is reported to congress, a great deal of water will be carried, via a 200 mile canal, to the Imperial Valley to open ca. 2 million acres land for agriculture.

Imperial Valley is one of the richest in America, and its climate will make possible the cultivation of many kinds of tropical fruit, "grapefruit", oranges, water melons, "Cantaloupes", etc. Alfalfa yields, for example eight crops, they say, and "Lettuce" is sent from there by the thousands in "carloads".

It is necessary to control the Colorado River to avoid flooding, since the Imperial Valley is about 250 feet below sea level. If the river should break loose, it could turn the entire valley into a lake. A salt sea," the Salton Sea", about 50 miles long, but quite narrow, is there now. It is said that flooding of the Colorado River created this some years ago; before that it was dry."

Mr. Berge recommends that vossings and other Norwegians come there, since there is an opportunity to make money with irrigation facilities and real estate purchase.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

PAA VOSS.

Veiret har i forløbne vinter været særdeles fint paa Voss med godt sneføre og ikke svert koldt. Flere skistevner har været holdt, og den 27de februar var der kapkjøring paa Vangsisen. Et Bergensfirma holdt i 2-3 uger paa med at faa is fra Vangsvandet sendt til Bergen. Der var omtrent 100 mand og 50 hester i dagligt arbeide, beretter L. Kindem.

Den nye bro over "Vosso" blev taget ibrug netop før jul. Den er fint fra sig gjort. Omkring 100 meter længere oppe holder man paa at bygge brokar over elven for Eidebanen. Begge karene ved land er opmuret. Der er dog nu spørgsmaal om at stanse arbeidet paa Voss Eidebanen og i stedet udbedre veien til god utomobilvei. Stortinget har dette for sig nu.

—Voss Sparebank havde i 1926 en forvaltningskapital af kr. 11,225,904.63 og endte sit aarsopgjør med et overskud af kr.72,969.00. Pengeforvaltningen har i Norge været en meget vanskelig affære i sidste aar, skriver kasserer Skutle til os, men det visersig, at man i Sparebanken forstaar sig paa at behandle penge. Kr. 9000.00 gav banken til veldædige øiemed.

—Stalheims Hotel blir aabnet igjen til sommeren, tiltrods for at Vossestrandens herredsstyre ogsaa iaar har nægtet ølret til hotellerne.

—Lars Eskeland, som er styrer for Voss Folkehøiskole, var 60 aar den 6te marts. Hans livsløb omtaltes da i de norske blade. Eskeland var født paa Stordøen i Søndhordland og er af en god gammel æt. En af hans forfædre var endog "Rike"-Torstein, som boede paa Bjørke paa Voss omkr. 1500 aarstallet.

Eskeland kom til Voss i 1895 paa indbydelse af Voss Ungdomslag og grundlagde da folkehøi-skolen der. Det var smaat at begynde med, men det gik stadigt fremover under hans dygtige ledelse og nu er Voss Folkehøiskole den største og betydeligste i landet. Henimod 5000 ungdommer har havt undervisning der. Det er da et betragteligt virke Eskeland har udført paa Voss. Han er en meget brugt taler ved alle anledninger og er digter og skribent. Han betragter sig nu som Vossing og har givet Voss sin pene "Vossa-song", som synges vakkert med tone af T. Randstad.

Han udgav festskriftet til kristendomsjubilæet i 1923. Eskeland er for tiden en meget omtalt mand .ved, at han if jor gik over til katholicismen. Hvad der bragte ham til at tage dette skridt, er man vel ikke saa ganske klar over. Man kunde næsten tro, at det var af beundring for kirkens mænd og anordninger i Norge før reformationen og en oprørende fornemmelse over den maade, hvorpaa reformationen gjennemførtes der; men saadant er jo af

AT VOSS.

The weather this past winter has been especially nice with good skiing condition and little cold. Several ski meets have been held and there was harness racing on the ice of Lake Vang on February 27. A Bergen firm has been collecting ice from Lake Vang to send to Bergen. There were 100 men and 50 horses working daily, reports L. Kindem.

The new bridge over "Vosso" was opened for use just before Christmas. It is very nicely built. About 100 meters farther upstream, they are building a bridge for the Eide Line. The piers on either side have the masonry completed. Now there is the question of stopping the work on the Voss-Eide Line and instead to much improve the road as a good motor vehicle road. The Storting as the matter now.

—The Voss Sparebank had in 1926 a managing capital of 11,225,904.63 crowns and ended its fiscal year with a profit of 72,969.00 crowns. Money management has been very difficult this past year, writes us the treasurer Skutle, but it demonstrates that the people at the Sparebank understand how to handle money. The bank gave 9000.00 crowns to charitable causes this year.

—Stalheim Hotel opens for business again by this summer in spite of being denied an alcohol permit by the town board.

—Lars Eskeland, who is the principal of Voss Folk High School, was 60 years March 6. His career is reported in the Norwegian newspapers. Eskeland was born at the island of Stord in Sunnhordland and is of a good old family. One of his forefathers was "Rike"-Torstein, who lived at Bjørke at Voss around the year 1500.

Eskeland came to Voss in 1895 at the invitation of the Voss Youth Society and founded Folk High School there. It was slow to start with but it progress steadily forward under his capable leadership and now Voss Folk High School is the largest and most important in the country. About 5000 young people have been educated there. It is then a considerable work Eskeland has accomplished while at Voss. He is greatly used as a speaker at many occasions and a poet and author. He regards himself as a Vossing now and has given Voss their beautiful "Vossa-song", which is nicely sung to a tune by T. Randstad.

He published the program for the jubilee for Christianization in 1923. Eskeland is nowadays a very talked about man because last year he was converted to Catholicism. What led to his taking this step is not clear. One could almost believe it was his admiration for the men in the church and the decrees in Norway before the Reformation and a shocking perception over the way the Reformation was accomplished here; but nevertheless it was certainly

de skjeldne ting i tankeverdenen. Eskeland er en gransker og elsker af Norges gamle historie og alt, som er norsk.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Vangens herred: Halle N. Vinsand, 89 aar gammel; Johanne Opheim, f. Isakson, 73; Knut A. Een, f. Tveite, 40; Marta L. Opeland, f. Helland, 88; Ivar I. Norekval, 83; Lars T. Gjerald, 61. — I 1927: Claus N. Vinsand, 87; Marta P. Grimestad, f. Dymbe, 54; Askild O. Bryn, 53; Anders G. H. Bere, 21; Anders K. Bakketun (Mønshaugen) 62; Hermund O. Bulko, 94; Ingeborg J. Sonve, f. paa Jørdre, 91; Johannes K. Lie, 85; Anna Bjørkvold, f. Selheim, 21; Guro O. Bene, f. Bakketun (Tømmeraalen) 78; Helga S. Aure, f. Nesbø, 76; Guri N. Haga, 73; Hemming S. Bryn, f. Helleland, 89; Gjertrud T. Mala, 93; Ragnhild A. Fkvitne, 76; Guro A. Staup, f. Gjøastein, 79; Ivar A. Gjerme, 35; Nils E. Seim, 77; Marta J. Rogne, 41.

Vossestranden: Marta Helgeland, 80; Lars O. Rygh, f. Løen, (H); Ivar O. Overland, 27; Gjertrad P. Teigen, 79 og Kari Rygh.

Evanger: Lærer Helge Brunborg.

STORTINGSMAND NILS J. FINNE.

Et uventet sorgens budskab kom til Voss den 8de marts sidst-leden, idet stortingsmand og mangeaarig ordfører Nils J. Finne under et ophold i Bergen pludselig afgik ved døden af hjerteslag. Han var i Bergen i egenskab af formand i Fylkestinget og i Hordalands venstreforening. Han ledede et stort venstremøde i Turnhallen om dagen. Straks efter mødet vilde han gaa til sit hotel, da han ikke følte godt. Nogle minuter efter faldt han om paa gaden og døde straks.

Finne var født paa Voss den 2den juni 1868 og var søn af Johannes Clausen Finne og hustru Gurid Hallesdtr. f. Prestegaarden. Faderen var en af Voss's mest oplyste og betroede mænd. Slegten er af Miltzow-Sonveætten. Efter at have gjennemgaaet almueskolen gik Finne ind paa Voss høiere almueskole og var senere ved Garnes Folkehøiskole. I 1891 satte han sig til som handelsmand paa Vangen og har drevet dermed siden. I 1897 indvalgtes han i herredstyret og aaret efter blev han ordfører, hvad han saa var i 18 aar. Han var desuden forligelseskommissær siden 1918; var stortingsvalgt medlem af statsbanernes hovedstyre; medlem af fylkets veistyre, af elektricitets nævnden, af kommunikationskomiteen for Bergen, Hordaland og Fjordene, formand i styret af Voss landsgymnas og Voss Vexel- og Landmandsbank. I 15 aar var han medlem af styret i Voss afholdslag. At Voss Landsgymnas blev oprettet paa Voss, skyldes for en

an unusual event in the world of thought. Eskeland is a researcher and lover of old Norwegian history and lover of everything Norwegian

DEATHS AT VOSS.

Vangens herred: Halle N. Vinsand, 89 years old; Johanne Opheim, neé Isakson, 73; Knut A. Een, neé Tveite, 40; Marta L. Opeland, neé Helland, 88; Ivar I. Norekval, 83; Lars T. Gjerald, 61. — In 1927: Claus N. Vinsand, 87; Marta P. Grimestad, neé Dymbe, 54; Askild O. Bryn, 53; Anders G. H. Bere, 21; Anders K. Bakketun (Mønshaugen) 62; Hermund O. Bulko, 94; Ingeborg J. Sonve, neé at Jørdre, 91; Johannes K. Lie, 85; Anna Bjørkvold, neé. Selheim, 21; Guro O. Bene, neé Bakketun (Tømmerålen) 78; Helga S. Aure, neé Nesbø, 76; Guri N. Haga, 73; Hemming S. Bryn, neé Helleland, 89; Gjertrud T. Mala, 93; Ragnhild A. Ukvitne, 76; Guro A. Staup, neé Gjøastein, 79; Ivar A. Gjerme, 35; Nils E. Seim, 77; Marta J. Rogne, 41.

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Evanger: Teacher Helge Brunborg.

STORTINGSMAN NILS J. FINNE.

An unexpectedly sad message came to Voss last March 8 in that Storting representative and long-time mayor Nils J. Finne, during a stay in Bergen, suddenly died of a heart attack. He was in Bergen as chairman of the county board and leader of the Hordaland's Left Party. He had led a short meeting leftist meeting in the Turner's Hall during the day. Shortly after the meeting, he was on his way back to his hotel when he became ill. Some minutes later he fell dead on the street.

Finne was born at Voss June 2, 1868 and was a son of Johannes Clausen Finne and his wife Gurid Hallesdatter neé Prestegaarden. His father was one of Voss' most enlightened and trustworthy men. The family is of Miltzow-Sonve lineage. After he finished Common School, Finne attended Voss Higher Common School then Garnes High School. In 1891, he started keeping a store at Vangen and he has continued. He was voted to the Town Board in 1897 and the next year as mayor which he was for 18 years. In addition, he was the assessor since 1918; was Storting appointed member of the railroad board; member of the county highway board, of the electricity committee, of the communication committee for Bergen, Hordaland and Fjordene, chairman of the board of Voss Junior College and Voss Vexel- and Landmands' Bank. For 15 years he was a member of the board of Voss Temperance Society. That Voss Junior College was established at Voss was largely through his at Voss was

stor del ham. I 1924 blev han valgt til stortingsmand, efter forud at have mødt i tinget en halv termin for statsraad Mjelde som varamand.

Finne skildres som en stilfarende, nobel, samvittighedsfuld og trofast mand, der øvede stor indflydelse i sin omkreds.

Finne blev gravlagt den 12te marts. Sørgegudstjeneste holdtes i Vangskirken. Mange slap ikke ind i kirken. Ingen paa Voss kan mindes et saadant fremmøde til nogen sørgehøitid der. En stor mængde blomsterkranser lagdes paa baaren fra alleslags foreninger og skoler, samt fra fylke- og bygdestyret. Det var herredstyret, som bekostede gravfærden. Foruden pastor Strømme, som forrettede og holdt en vakker tale, var der mindetaler af ordfører Mads Haga og stortingsmand Markhus.

Stortingspresident Hambro holdt den 8de marts en mindetale i stortinget om Finne. Talen paahørtes staaende.

———————

Husk mødet i Kenyon, Minn., fredag den 17de og lørdag den 18de juni. Faa slegt og venner med og kom.

largely through his efforts. He was elected to the Storting in 1924 after having met there for a half term as deputy for cabinet member Mjelde.

Finne is described as quiet, honorable, conscientious and trustworthy man, who exercised great influence in his field.

Finne was buried March 12. The funeral was held in the Vangs church. Many didn't get into the church. No one at Voss can remember such a large attendance at a funeral there. A great number of flowers were placed on the casket from all kinds of associations and schools, as well as from the county and town boards. The town board paid for the funeral. Beside Pastor Strømme, who officiated and delivered a laudable homily, there were eulogies by Mayor Mads Haga and Stortings Representative Markhus.

Storting's President Hambro, on March 8, made a eulogy about Finne in the Storting. They stood while listening to the eulogy.

———————

Remember the meeting in Kenyon, MN, Friday the 17th and Saturday the 18th of June. Get relatives and friends along and come.

"Vossingen"

udkommer om mulig 4 Gange om Aaret og koster $1.00 pr. Aar
med Medlemsskab i Vosselaget.

Dette hefte koster 35c.

INDHOLD.

Side
Sproget i Vossingen 1
Til Vossinger i Amerika 6
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Rettelse og tillæg,
Anders T. Heg,
En anden Raundalsslegt,
Grundlægger "Skandinaven",
Torgils Rene,
En kunstnerslegt
Helge Lie 21
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Stortingsmand Nils J. Finne 31

VOSSELAGETS EMBEDSMÆND.

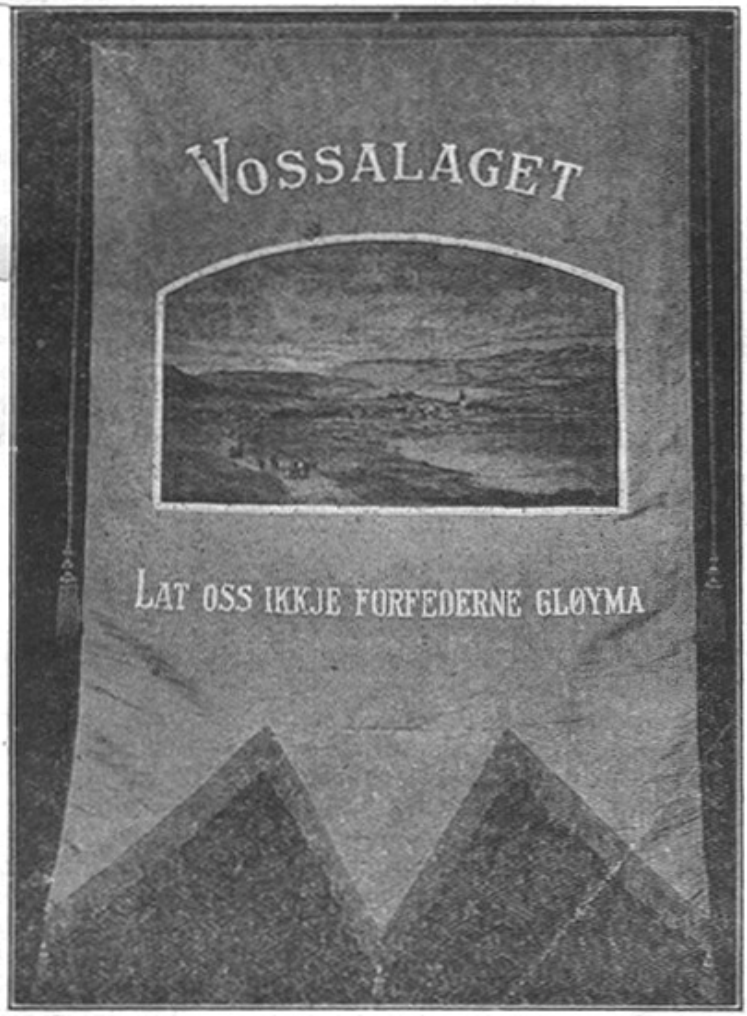
Arthur Markve, Formand....400 Courthouse, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. A. Kindem, Vice-form. 5615 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
K. A. Rene, Sekretær og Redaktør 617 S. Brooks St., Madison, Wis.
Odd Eide, Kasserer ..... Fertile, Minn.

No. 2—3 9de Aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857--1860



Hefte 26—27 Madison, Wis., 1927

AARSSTEVNET I KENYON

Vosselagets stevne i Kenyon, Minnesota den 17de og 18de juni s. 1. blev et særdeles vellykket stevne tiltrods for, at det regnede meget sterkt en stund begge dage. Den rummelige Nelson Operasal, hvor møder og programmer holdtes, var næsten overfyldt under hvert møde. Og til festmaaltidet lørdag var der tilstede over 250 personer. Overalt i byens forretningsvinduer var stilfulde dekorationer — paa mange steder med et "Velkommen Vossinger i store bogstaver. Der var udstillet en hel del gamle norske sager, som mindede udmærket om gamle Norge og de tidlige udvandrere til Amerika.

J. O. Listheim, som stod i spidsen for ordningerne paa stedet, havde, som det syntes, faat hele byen med sig. Forretningsmændene havde ved averteringer i det 16 sidige program bekostet dettes trykning. N. L. Mykkletvedt ordnede mest med dette. Petter Seim af Sargent, Minn., var komiteens tredje medlem.

Stevnet begyndte fredag formiddag, som vanligt med registrering, anskaffelse af mærker, programmer, billetter o. s. v. For efter middagen var der for det første planlagt et barnetog, — som paa grund af regn maatte sløifes.

Formel aabning af mødet blev kl. 3. J. O. Litsheim bød forsamlingen velkommen paa komiteens vegne og borgermester C. J. Talla paa byens. I en vakker tale overgav borgermesteren en sølvnøgle til lagets formand, symboliserende byens aabning. Formand Arthur Markve besvarede talerne.

Noget af en overraskelse ved stevnet var musik af Hayfield Musikkorps og af Kenyons Musuikkorps. De gav til bedste mange udmærkede stvkker under stevnet.

Efter velkomsttalerne spillede Hayfield korpset "The star-spangled Banner", hvorefter sangen blev sunget af forsamlingen under musikens ledelse. Det samme blev derpaa gjort med "Ja, vi elsker dette landet". Flere numre blev derpaa givet af korpset. En sang blev saa givet af W. O. Havey — en af korpsets vossinger.

Derefter fulgte en begeistret tale af Martin Odland om senator Knute Nelson. Odland karakteriserede Nelson som den betydeligste mand af norsk æt i Amerika. Han havde først mødt ham i 1895 da Nelson var guvernør og aflagde et besøg hos sin mor i Deerfield, Wis. Odlands forældre havde boet i Gulleik Saues jordkjelder (dugout) næst til Nelsons gamle hjem, Tangen. Deraf skrev hans fyrste interesse sig for Nelson. Aarlig besøgte Nelson sin mor. agtede han. Det var i linje med hans fortrinlige karakter. Nelson agtede sin mor og norske herkomst. Han var udpræget norsk samtidig som han var amerikaner, og eiede en vikingeaand i bedste betydning

ANNUAL STEVNE IN KENYON

The Vosselag's stevne in Kenyon, Minnesota June 17 and 18 was especially fortunate in spite of the fact it rained heavily a while both days. The spacious Nelson Opera House where the programs and the meeting were held was almost filled during each session. Over 250 people attended the banquet Saturday evening. In the store windows everywhere were tasteful decorations — many with "Welcome Vossings" in big letters. A great number of old Norwegian artifacts were displayed reminiscent of old Norway and the early immigrants to America.

J. O. Litsheim, who led the arrangements for the occasion, had the whole town behind him. The businessmen, by advertising, had financed the printing of a 16 page program. N. L. Mykkeltvedt took care of this. Petter Seim of Sargent, MN, was the third member of the committee.

The meeting started Friday forenoon as usual with registration, provision of name tag ribbons, programs, pictures etc. a children's parade had been planned for after lunch — but was canceled because of the rain.

J. O. Litsheim formally opened the stevne at 3 o'clock bidding everyone welcome on behalf of the committee and Mayor C. J. Talla on the town's behalf. The mayor presented, making a splendid speech, a silver nail to the lag president, symbolizing the town's founding. President Arthur Markve responded to the speech.

Somewhat of a surprise for the stevne was music by the Hayfield and Kenyon bands. They provided many outstanding pieces during the week-end.

After the welcoming addresses, the Hayfield band played "The Star-spangled Banner", after which it was sung by the gathering following the lead of the music. The same was done with "Ja, vi elsker dette landet". The band played several numbers then. One song was sung by W. O. Havey — one of the band's Vossings.

Then followed an inspiring speech by Martin Odland about Senator Knute Nelson. Odland characterized Nelson as the most important man of Norwegian origin in America. He had first met him in 1895 when Nelson was governor and was paying a visit to his mother in Deerfield, WI. Odland's parents had lived in a dugout next to Nelson's old home, Tangen (the tongs). That marked the beginning of his interest in Nelson. Nelson visited his mother every year, he stated. This was in line with his excellent character. Nelson respected his mother and his Norwegian heritage. He was a typical Norwegian as well as an American, and owned a Viking spirit in its

beslutsom og bestemt. Han var ingen reaktionær, men en virkelig fremskridsmand; der stedse gik efter, hvad han ansaa for ret. Gang paa gang stod Nelson op, naar han mærkede noget, som vilde være urigtigt, udtalte han. Ingen var mere for farmernes vel end Nelson. I alle spørgsmaal stod han frit. Ingen kunde kalde ham sin specielle mand — hverken Jim Hill eller nogen anden. Han var ingens specielle mand. Til tider kunde hans øine "gnistre stygt" som hos Terje Viken om det gjaldt. Ingen fik mere gjennemført end Knute Nelson. Han var for sagen af nationen — ikke af personlige hensyn, udtalte Odland blandt andet.

Efter en violinsolo af Ivar Silvernes fik man en tale igjen af formand Markve, der fremholdt betydningen af at holde paa morsmaalet og mindes forfædrene. "Du leikar kringum uss du maale hinna mor, aa dar æ sliku klang i morsmaale", sagde han blandt meget andet og sluttede med strofen "Lat oss inkje forfædrane gløyma."

Telegrafisk hilsning fra Valdreslaget i Fergus Falls oplæstes og svar sendt. Saa talte advokat Finstuen. Sluttelig var musik af Hayfield korpset og sang af W. O. Havey og O. E. Lunde akkompagneret af musiken.

Om kvelden kl. 7.30 kom man igjen sammen. Man sang "Gud signe Noregs land" og Hayfield musiktkorps spillede flere stykker hvoriblandt "In the Viking Domain" af Max von Lenz; saa atter sang af Havey og Lunde, hvorpaa sekretær Rene oplæste hilsningsskrivelse og digte fra A. Ullestad, Voss, samt gjorde endel videre bemærkninger. Saa fulgte trækspilmusik af Ed Anderson, solosang af Mrs. J. L. Feeley, jr., tale af bankør C. J. Holmen, og sang af Mr. Folkestad.

En meget velformet tale holdtes derpaa af J. O. Listheim om arven fra Norden, som ikke maatte glemmes. Den bestod ikke bare i gods og guld, men ogsaa i aandsværdier. Han nævnte om norsk virketrang og daadskraft. En Roald Amundsons reise rundt jorden viste folkets usvækkede evner. Nu som før udvider det sig, og folket vilde være sig selv; det laa i folkeaanden, mente han, og arven var større end mange vil tro.

Efterat formand Markve havde fortalt en af sine forvidnelige historier, af hvilke han havde nogen paa lager at tage til mellem hver outrædende, fik man sluttelig en sang af W. O. Havey og musik af Hayfield korpset.

Lørdags formiddag havdes forretningsmøde. Sekretær og kasserer afsrav rapport som vedtoges. Skrivelse fra A. Ullestad, Voss, om Bergsli-monumentet oplæstes. Det fremgik af samme, at der manglede kr. 1000.00 til monumentets opførelse paa Voss. Det blev foreslaaet og vedtaget, at ex-guvernør Nestos, som var nævnt i brevet, blir udnævnt til at forestaa

best connotation, determined and definite. He was no reactionary but an actual progressive; constantly pursuing what he thought just. Time after time, Nelson arose when he noticed something to be unjust, he said. No one looked after the welfare of the farmers than Nelson. In all debates, he stood for liberty. Nobody could call him anyone's man — neither Jim Hill nor anyone else. At times his eyes would "flash fire" if necessary, to quote Terje Viken. No one accomplished more than Knute Nelson. He was for the nation's cause — not for personal gain, said Odland, also.

After a violin solo by Ivar Silvernes, we got another talk by President Markve, who talked of the importance of preserving the mother-tongue and remembering our forefathers. "Mother's tongue surrounds us, and there is such a ring to the mother-tongue", he said along with a lot more ending with the quote, "Lat oss inkje forfædrane gløyma" ("Let us not forget our forefathers').

Telegraphic greetings from the Valdreslag in Fergus Falls were read and a response sent. Then Attorney Finstuen spoke. In conclusion, there was music by the Hayfield band and a song by W. O. Havey and O. E. Lunde accompanied by the band.

At 7:30 o'clock in the evening, people again assembled. They sang "Gud signe Noregs land" (God bless the country of Norway) and the Hayfield band played several pieces, among them "In the Viking Domain" by Max von Lenz; whereupon Secretary Rene read greetings and a poem from A. Ullestad, Voss, as well as making a number of remarks. Accordion music by Ed Anderson followed, and a solo song by Mrs. J. L. Feeley, Jr., a speech by Banker C. J. Holmen, and a song by Mr. Folkestad.

A very well-organized address was then delivered by J. O. Litsheim about our heritage from Scandinavia that shouldn't be forgotten. It consists not only of goods and wealth but also of spiritual value. He cited Norwegian dedication and heroic force. A trip around the world by Roald Amundson demonstrated people's undying ability, now as earlier it is spreading and people want to be independent, he maintained and the inheritance was bigger than many would believe.

After President Markve had told one of his enchanting stories of which he has a supply to tell between each contributor, people heard the program concluded by songs by W. O. Havey and music by the Hayfield band.

A business meting was held on Saturday forenoon. Secretary and treasurer reports were presented and approved. A letter from A. Ullestad, Voss, about the Bergsli monuments, was read. It appears that the same require about 1000 crowns for erection at Voss. It was moved and approved that former Governor Nestos, who was mentioned, to direct a

en indsamling. Takkeskrivelse sendes Hr. Ullestad for hilsningen. Saa udnævntes A. A. Kindem og Joh. Sherven til resolutions-komite. Der var nogen tale om at sende delegater til Winnipegfesten næste aar. Denne sag overlodes til bestyrelsen. Kontingent til Fællesraadet bevilgedes; sekretær Rene valgtes til at repræsentere laget i Fællesraadet ved siden af formanden. Saa foregik valg paa ny bestyrelse, der resulterede i at den gamle blev gjenvalgt, nemlig formand, Arthur Markve, Viceform. A. A. Kindem, sekretær K. A. Rene og kasserer Odd Eide. Sekretær Rene fortsætter som redaktør af "Vossingen".

Skrivelse fra Mindekirke-komiteen i Minneapolis og Moster-kirken forelaa. Det blev besluttet at anbefale ydelser til disse kirker.

Angaaende næste aarsmøde forelaa indbydelser fra Fargo, N. Dak., Canton, S. Dak. og Madison, Wis. Det besluttedes at næste møde holdes i Madison, Wis. i slutningen af juni maaned 1928.

Efter forretningsmødet fik man en automobiltur til Northfield, Minn., for at bese St. Olavs College. Trods det truende regn og den noget lange og knudrede vei drog omkring 200 personer afsted. De fik vist ikke angre paa turen. Under ledelse af forretningsføreren paa St. Olavs College, Prof. Lee, fik man beses bygningerne og høre om deres brug og skolens aktiviteter. Efterpaa blev der serveret fri beværtning af kaffe og diverse bagerisager til hele forsamlingen. President L. W. Boe, som har været med paa saa mange vossestevner og været med i lagets bestyrelse var paa tur paa vestkvsten; men havde givet ordre om vossingernes modtagelse, som blev storartet. Boe er som bekjendt af Rekveslægt — dattersøn af Lars D. Rekve, Deerfield, Wis.

Komne tilbage til Kenyon havdes om eftermiddagen et kort program. Der var musik af Kenyon Musikkorps. Mrs. J. L. Feeley sang en solo. John P. Westerheim af St. Paul, (søn af Per Staup) spillede springar og vosserul. Da flere, som var ment al være paa programmet ikke kunde komme, holdt formand Markve en tale igjen og fortalte historier. En kvartet fra Madison, Wis., bestaaende af Lars Kleve, Ole Sherven, Johannes Sherven og K. A. Rene sang Vossesangen "Eg veit ei bygd." Derpaa var der violin-spil af Mr. Ellingsen, sang af Mr. Folkestad og sluttelig en tale af M. C. Olsgard om vossinger i offentlige stillinger og gav en vakker tribute til ex-guvernør Nestos.

Fotografi blev taget om eftermiddagen udenfor den Norsk Lutherske Kirke. Knut L. Fenney af St. Paul var mester for det. Formanden betegnede ham som den bedste fotografist i de Forenede Stater, og han kan vist staa ved sine ord.

I 6-tiden samledes man i kirkens festlokale til festmaaltid, der var udmærket tillavet og serveret af kirkens

gathering. A thank you was sent to Mr. Ullestad for the greeting. Then A. A. Kindem and Joh. Sherven were appointed to the resolution committee. There was some discussion about sending delegates to the Winnipeg fest next year. This was turned over to the board of directors. The dues to the Fællesråd were appropriated; Secretary Rene was elected to represent the lag at the Fællesråd in addition to the president. Then it proceeded to election of officers which resulted in the re-election of the old officers, namely President Arthur Markve, Vice President A. A. Kindem, Secretary K. A. Rene and treasurer Odd Eide. Secretary Rene to continue as editor of the "Vossingen".

Concerning next year's meeting invitations from Fargo, ND, Canton, SD and Madison, WI were considered. It was decided to hold the next meeting in the end of June 1928.

After the business meeting people went on an automobile tour to Northfield, MN, in order to visit St. Olav College. In spite of the threatening rain and the rather long, bumpy road about 200 people went. They didn't regret the trip. Led by the business manager of St. Olav College, Prof. Lee, people saw the buildings and heard about their use and the activities of the school. Afterward there were served free refreshments of coffee and diverse baked goods to the whole group. President L. W. Boe, who has attended many Vosselag meetings and an officer in the lag was on a trip to the west coast but had left orders about receiving the Vosselag, which was great. Boe is, as is known, of the Rekve family — a grandson (daughter's son) of Lars D. Rekve, Deerfield, WI.

On the return to Kenyon, there was a short program in the afternoon. There was music by the Kenyon Municipal band. Mrs. J. L. Feeley sang a solo. John P. Westerheim of St. Paul, (son of Per Staup) played spring dances and a Voss reel. Since several, who were meant to be on the program but couldn't make it, President Markve made another talk telling stories. A quartet from Madison, WI, consisting of Lars Kleve, Ole Sherven, Johannes Sherven and K. A. Rene sang the Voss song "Eg veit ei bygd."("I know a place") then there was fiddle playing by Mr. Ellingsen, a song by Mr. Folkestad and lastly, a speech by M. C. Olsgard about Vossings in public office giving a handsome tribute to ex-governor Nestos.

Photographs were taken in the afternoon outside the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Knut L. Fenney of St. Paul was the master of that. The president described him as the best photographer in the United States and he can evidently live up to these words.

At 6 o'clock, people gathered in the church's party area for a banquet that was outstandingly prepared and

kvindeforening. 251 billetter var solgte til dette. Efter maaltidet samledes man kl. 8 atter i Operahuset til festprogram.

Ved begyndelsen af dette forestod en overraskelse for president, sekretær og kasserer idet de overraktes en foræring hver — presidenten et sølv-lommeur, de andre hver sin fem dollar fountainpen. Det var K. L. Fenney, som var mester for det igjen.

Programmet begyndte med musik af Kenyon musikkorps (Municipal Band) og forsamlingen sang "Gud signe Noregs land" under musikens akkompagnement. Arthur Markve holdt en vakker tale om værdien af foreninger. John Westerheim spillede meget vakkert et par slaatter paa sin hardangerfele. Mrs. J. L. Feeley sang et par soloer, saa en træffende tale af N. L. Mykkletvedt, der tog sit udgangspunkt i strofen "Vossing at være, det er jo en ære" og indflettede flere morsomme historier. Derpaa talte O. B. Strand, president af Kenyon Commercial Club, der fortalte meget livligt om anskaffelsen af de antikvariske sager og andre dekorationer i byens vinduer. Kvartetten fra Madison sang saa "Paa Vossevangen der vil jeg bo", hvoretter man fik en tale af Johannes Sherven, Sun Prairie, Wis., der forleden vaar tog afgangseksamen fra høiskolen i Madison. Han er født i Amerika, men taler vossemaalet greit og godt, og forstaar at finde frem de kjendte strofer i norsk digtning. Formanden sagde efter talen, at han skulde ikke alene bli formand i vosselaget, men ogsaa president af de Forenede Stater. Denne værdighed skulde nu lagets nuværende formand ogsaa faa fortalte K. L. Fenney, saa laget har presidentemner.

Efterat Hr. Folkestad havde sunget et par sange og Jacob Knutson fra Hanlontown havde fortalt et par historier oplæste formanden takkeresolutionerne og en sympathiresolution, som antoges. Mødet afsluttedes derpaa med sang af "Amerika" og en kort andagt ledet af formanden.

Resolutionerne er oversatte fra engelsk som følger:

Vosselaget erindrer med ærbødighed og andagt navnene og tjenesterne af de mange djerve og noble vossinger, som er bortvandret til sine belønninger.

I løbet af sidste aar har nogen af disse djerve pionerer fuldført sin gjerning her paa jorden. Især kan nævnes O. O. Skutle i Lake Mills, Iowa, en af dem, som først organiserede vosselaget og mangeaarigt medlem af bestyrelsen; Knut Olson Markve, den høit agtede fader af Arthur Markve, nu formand i Vosselaget, og K. M. Larson fra Scarville, Iowa.

Til de forskjellige medlemmer af vosselaget, som har vandret bort til det store ukjendte, og til hvis afgang vor opmærksomhed ikke er kaldt, og hvis afgang har skabt en aaben plads i de forskjellige fam-

served by the church's Ladies' Aid. 251 tickets for this were sold. After dinner, at 8 o'clock, people again met at the Opera House for the festive program.

When it began, there was a surprise for the president secretary and treasurer in that they were presented with gifts each — the president a silver pocket watch, the others each a five-dollar fountain pen. It was K. L. Fenney, who was master of this again.

The program started with music by the Kenyon Municipal Band and the audience sang, "Gud Signe Noregs land" ("God Bless Norway") with band accompaniment. Arthur Markve made a terrific speech about the value of societies. John Westerheim beautifully played a couple dances on his Hardanger fiddle. Mrs. J. L. Feeley sang some solos, and then there was pertinent talk by N. L. Mykkeltvedt, who based the speech "To be Vossing is an honor" and mixed in many humorous stories. O. B. Strand, president of the Kenyon Commercial Club, then spoke telling a number of lively things about the procurement of the antique items and the other decorations in the store windows in town. The quartet from Madison sang "Paa Vossevangen der vil jeg bo" ("I want to live at Vossevangen"), followed by a talk by Johannes Sherven, Sun Prairie, WI, who recently was graduated from high school in Madison. He was born in America but speaks the Voss dialect clearly and well, and brings up quotes from Norwegian poetry. After the talk, the president said that not only should he be president of the Vosselag but also president of the United States. This item was told to K. L. Fenney by the lag's current president so the lag has presidential candidates.

After Mr. Folkestad had sung and Jacob Knutson from Hanlontown had told a couple anecdotes, the president read some resolutions of thanks and sympathy, which were approved. The meeting ended with the singing of "America" and a short prayer read by the president.

Resolutions are translated from English as follows:

The Vosselag remembers with respect and solemnity the names and services of the many bold and noble Vossings who have gone to their reward.

In the course of the last year, some of these courageous pioneers have finished their task here on earth. Special mention should be made of O. O. Skutle of Lake Mills, Iowa, one of those, who first organized the Vosselag and many-year member of the officers; Knut Olson Markve, the highly regarded father of Arthur Markve, present president of the Vosselag, and K. M. Larson from Scarville, Iowa.

To the various members of the Vosselag who have disappeared into the great unknown, whose departure wasn't called to our attention and whose going has created an open place in the various families as well as

familier saavelsom i vor organisation, vi ønsker at sige, at vi erindrer alle med ærbødighed og hengivenhed, og vi ønsker tillige at udtale vor oprigtige sympathi til de gjenlevende venner og slægtninger.

* * *

Først ønsker vi at give udtryk for vor oprigtige erkjendtlighed af det overordentlige arbeide, som er gjort af komiteen, J. O. Listheim, N. L. Mykkletvedt og Peter Seim, der ordnede dette særdeles heldige stevne.

Saa ønsker vi at udtale tusen tak til landsbyen Kenyon, dens forretningsfolk og i særdeleshed til byens borgermester, C. J. Talle for den vækkende velkomst givet til vosselaget, for de prægtige dekorationer, som sees overalt og for den smagfulde og orriginale fremvisning og ordning i alle udstillingsvinduer.

Saa ønsker vi at takke Kenyons Forretnings-Klub og borgere for deres gjæstfrihed, for brug af hallen, automobilerne og alle underholdninger, isærdeleshed kvindeforeningen i den Første Lutherske Kirke for det udmærkede tilberedte festmaaltid, som serve-redes i kirken.

Tillige vil vi udtale vor erkjendtlighed og tak til St. Olavs College for den hjertelige velkomst og erholdte forfriskninger der.

Vi erindrer ogsaa og udtaler vor særlige tak til de mange udmærkede kunstnere, som underholdt os ypperligt med sang, musik og taler, indbefattet Kenyon og Hayfield musikkorps.

Vi vil ogsaa udtale vor tak og erkjendtlighed for den udmærkede hjælpsomhed af følgende nyhedsblad: "Decorah-Posten", "Skandinaven",, "Minneapolis Tidende", "The Kenyon Leader" og "The Kenyon News".

BREV FRA VOSS.

Voss, 17de mai 1927.

Hr. K. A. Rene!

Mange takk for den tilsende "Vossingen". Han er gjild aa lesa. Idag er det Norges frihetsdag. Det norske flag blakrar paa stong. Skoti dundrar, musikken tonar og fedrelands-sangen ljomar. Dei lysande barnetog! og folketogi stemner fram med veiande fanar og viftande flag. Det er jublande gleda allestader. Me minnest vaare fedrar. Me gled oss yver all framgong, og me ser framtidi imøte med tru og von.

Endaa vaaren er sein iaar, og det er surt og kaldt og naud paa mange maatar, so høyrer me livet gro iaar og. Det susar i skogen, snøen kverv uppetter liderne, lauvet sprett, og graset gror. Tross alle vanbrot, so kjenner ein seg glad og fri

our organization, we wish to say that we remember them all with respect and devotion and we wish to express our sincere sympathy to the surviving friends and relatives.

* * *

First we would like to give an expression of our sincere recognition for the work of the committee, J. O. Litsheim, N. L. Mykkeltvedt and Peter Seim, who arranged this successful meeting.

Then we want to say a thousand thanks to the city of Kenyon, its business people and especially to the town's mayor, for the inspiring welcome given to the Vosselag, for the beautiful decorations seen everywhere and the tasteful and exceptional presentations and exhibits in all the windows.

Then we wish to thank the Kenyon Business association and the citizens for their hospitality, or the use of the hall, automobiles and all the support, especially the Ladies' Aid of the First Lutheran Church for the outstanding preparation of the banquet that was served in the church.

In addition, we want to express our recognition and gratitude to St. Olav College for the hearty reception and the refreshments there.

We remember and express our special thanks to the numerous artists who entertained us in a first-class manner with songs, music and speeches, including the Kenyon and Hayfield bands.

We want also to express our appreciation for the excellent assistance to the following newspapers: "Decorah-Posten", "Skandinaven",, "Minneapolis Tidende", "The Kenyon Leader" and "The Kenyon News".

LETTER FROM VOSS.

Voss, May 17, 1927.

Mr. K. A. Rene!

Many thanks for sending "Vossingen". It was fun to read. Today is Norwegian Independence day. The Norwegian flag flaps on the poles. Shots are fired, music plays and national anthems resound. The bright children's parade! In addition, the people's parade comes forth with its leading banners and waving flags. There is joy everywhere. We remember our forebears. We are happy over our progress and we look forward with faith and hope.

Even though spring is late this year and it is sour and cold and many are needy, we hear life starting this year too. There is rustling in the woods, the snow is disappearing from the slopes, the leaves are sprouting and the grass grows. In spite of all the water damage one feels

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

i hugen med ei dragande lugt mot sol og sumar og betre tider. — Ja vossabygdi er ven no um vaaren.

Eg lyt senda deg eit dikt, som er skreiv ein vaar for nøkre aar si dan:

Vaaren paa Voss.

Aa — sjaa kor det glitrar og skin yver vang,
det er vaaren som helsar oss no.
Og høyr kor det susar — ein underleg klang
ifraa heid, ifraa lid og mo.

No lyser det bjart ifraa himmelen blaa,
ifraa fjel]i so høgt imot sky.
No stend dei so kvite med snøkaapa paa
og helsar oss vaaren som ny.

No bivrar det kring oss eit yrande liv
med jublande gleda i barm.
Det lettar for bringa, det kitlar og riv
og hugen han vert so varm.

Sjaa Graasida. Horgi og Honndalsnut,
dei stend der so staute idag.
Dei helsar ned til oss: Kom upp du gut
og heis so det norske flag!

Og Vosso ho renn der so breid og so god,
ho svingar seg fram millom oss.
Ho kjem med si helsing um fagnad bod,
at no er det vaaren paa Voss.

Og Vangsvatnet ligg der so blankt og stillt
med auga sitt blaat og vaatt.
Det smiler imot oss so fint og so mildt
og blunkar — og hev det so godt.

Og skogen han lyfter si kruna fin,
han lyser so bjart imot oss.
Han stend der so fager med blomar og skin,
for no er det vaaren paa Voss.

Og heimarna ligg der i rekkja og rad
med bøar ved sylvkvite foss.
Det syng inn i bringa, og hugen vert glad,
for dette — ja dette er Voss.

happy and peace of mind with the compelling aroma towards sun, summer and better times. — Yes, the Voss district is beautiful in the spring.

I have to send a poem I wrote one spring some years ago.

Spring at Voss.

Oh — look how it glitters and shines o'er the yard,
There's spring greeting us now.
listen how it rustles — a wonderful sound
From heaths, from meadows and slopes.

Now it's shining clear from the blue sky,
From the mountains so high toward the clouds.
They stand so white with their snow cloaks
And greet the spring anew.

Now it trembles with teeming life
With joyful happiness in one's breast.
It lightens the bosom; it tickles and tears
And the heart is so restful,

Look at Gråsida, Hørgi and Hondalsnut,
They stand so proudly today.
They confront us. Come on up, boys
And raise the Norwegian flag.

And the river, it runs so broad and good,
It swings forth between us.
It brings with it greeting as an invite,
That now it is spring in Voss.

And the lake lies so shining and still
With its blue and damp eyes.
It smiles to us so nice and mild
And winks — and has it fine.

The forest lifts its fine crown,
It shines clearly toward us,
It stands so handsome with flowers and gleaming,
Because now it is spring in Voss.

The homes, rank and file
Dwellings near the silver-white falls.
The heart sings and the soul is happy.
For this — yes, this is Voss.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Nett no i desse dagar er justitiarius A. J. Vinje af Wisconsin komen til Noreg. Han hev endaa ikkje stogga paa Voss; men han reiste forbi no ein dag til Oslo. Han skal vidare til Stockholm og Kjøbenhavn. Seinare i midten av juni kjem han so til Voss og skal vera her ein 14 dags tid. Han hev mange nere slegtningar her. Desse slegtningane vil skipa til ein nasjonal fest for han paa fødestaden hans i Tjukkebygdi. Vanleg vil ogso Voss formannskap skipa til ein fest for denne store og lærde vossingen. Me vil ogso prøva aa faa han til aa holda eit foredrag her.

Ifjor gledde me oss ogso til aa faa helsa paa ein framstaaande mann av vossaætt professor L. Boe. Han var paa ferd i Europa og var meint koma til Voss; men so laut han reisa attende til Amerika, før han hadde tenkt.

Bergslimonumentet er no kome so langt, at det er fastslege, korleis det skal sjaa ut. Det vert originalt og fint. Hardanger steinhoggeri hev teke paa seg arbeidet. Det skal hoggast i fin granit med medaljongar i bronce av Brynjulv, Knut og Nils Bergslien. Det fær ein fin plass like ved Vossakyrkja. Det er meiningi, at plassen kring monumentet skal leggjast ut til park so snart ein fær raad til det. Sjølve monumentet vert altso gjort ferdugt no med det fyrste; men daa me hev forlite pengar, so er det ikkje sikkert at me fær reisa det isumar. Me vantar endaa ca. Kr. 1000.00.

Eg ser, at vossalaget skal ha aarsmøte no 17de og 18de juni. Ver god bed min gode ven Rognald Nestos eller ein annan god vossing setja seg i brodden for ei innsamling til Bergslimonumentet paa dette aarsmøte. Eg vil vona, at det er mange vossingar der burte, som kjenner noko til Bergsliane — at dei var dei framste kunstnarar, som Voss hev fostra.

Eg sender med eit dikt: Heimbygdi — Voss, som eg skulde ynskja vart upplese paa aarsmøtet. Det skulde vera som ei liti helsing til alle vossingar derburte fraa heimbygdi Voss.

Ver god hels alle gode vossingar. Og so vil eg vona, at de fær eit framifraa gildt møte i Kenyon, Minnesota. Eg vil vona, at fana fraa Voss, som eg hadde den gleda aa senda til Vosselaget, lyser paa aarsmøtet.

Med takk til Dykk og styret i Vossalaget for godt og heilhuga arbeid for aa knyta venebandi millom Amerika og Voss sender eg mi varmaste helsing.

Med høgvyrdnad
A. Ullestad.

Just in these days, Supreme Court Justice A. J. Vinje of Wisconsin has come to Norway. He hasn't stopped at Voss, but went by one day on his way to Oslo. He's going further to Stockholm and Copenhagen. Later, in the middle of June he is coming to Voss and shall spend 14 days. He has many close relatives here. These relatives want to start a national celebration for him at his birthplace in Tjukkebygdi. The Voss town board wants to arrange a party for this educated and achieving Vossing, we would like him to make a presentation here.

We had the privilege of greeting a prominent man of Voss heritage last year, Professor L. Boe. He was on a trip to Europe and had intended to come to Voss but had to return to America before he had thought.

The Bergsli monument has come to the point that it has been established how it will appear. It is distinctive and fine. The Hardanger quarry has accepted the contract. It will be sculpted out of quality granite with medallions of bronze of Brynjulv, Knut and Nils Bergslien. It will get a good location near the Voss Church. It is the intent to create a park around the monument as soon as funds are available. The monument, itself, will be ready soon, but since we have too little money, it's not certain we'll get it up this summer. We need about 1000 crowns yet.

I see that the Vosselag is planning their annual meeting on June 17 and 18. Kindly ask my good friend, Rognald Nestos to put himself in the lead in collecting something for the Bergsli Monument at this meeting. I'll bet there are many Vossings over there that know about the Bergslis — that they were the most prominent artists Voss has ever produced.

I'm sending along a poem: Heimbygdi — Voss (Hometown — Voss), that I would like to have read at the annual meeting. It is supposed to be a little greeting to all the Vossings over there from their hometown — Voss.

Good health to all good Vossings. I'll bet that you will have a fine meeting in Kenyon, Minnesota. I trust the banner from Voss that I had the joy of sending to the Vosselag will illuminate the annual meeting.

With thanks to you and the officers for good and enthusiastic work in preserving the bonds of friendship between America and Voss, I send you my warmest greetings.

With respect
A. Ullestad.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

HEIMBYGDI — VOSS.

Vaar heim, vaar bygd me prisar deg.
Du lyser fagert paa vaar veg
og gjer oss glad i barmen.
Du lyfter høgt vaar saare hug.
Du gjev oss vilje, mod og dug
og gjev oss kraft i armen.

Kom lat oss ta ein tur kring Voss,
til støls, til fjells, til fagre foss
og lat vaar hug seg lauga.
Kom lat oss gaa kring bygdi vidt
for dette her er mitt og ditt —
alt som me hev for auga.

Her er vaar heim, her vil me bu,
her vil me liva eg og du;
vaar framtid vil me tryggja.
Me vaare fedrar heidra maa.
I deira fotefar me gaa
og upp og fram me byggja.

Ja her er fagert, ljost og godt.
No vil me reinska ut alt smaatt,
alt som vil vokster seinka.
Ver med daa alle, kvinna, mann,
me gjer det beste, som me kann.
Lat ingenting oss meinka.

Sjaa vaaren rik paa liv og tru.
Sjaa bygdi i sitt sumarskrud.
Sjaa hausten i sin prydnad.
Sjaa vetteren, han herleg er.
Alt lyser, lyfter, fram oss ber
og gjev oss bod um lydnad.

Høyr kyrkjeklokka lokkar, dreg.
Ho kallar oss fraa villan veg
os lyfter hug os tanke.
Ho ljodar høgt kring fagre Voss,
og tonen lyder heim til oss:
Ver vakne, heile, ranke.

Ja lat det gode vokster faa,
so bygdi, folket høgt kann na
i lukka og i styrke.
Lat livet bløma rikt paa tru.
Daa vert her herlegt liva, bu.
Daa vert det stort vaart yrke.

A. Ullestad

HOMETOWN — VOSS.

Our home, our town, we value you,
You beautifully light our way
And make us happy in our hearts.
You lift high our wounded souls.
You give us determination, courage and ability
And give us strong arms.

Come let's take a trip around Voss,
To sæters, to mountains, to beautiful waterfalls
And heal our hearts.
Come let's go widely round the district
For this is yours and mine —
Everything we have before our eyes.

Here is our home, her we want to dwell
Here we want to live, you and I;
We want to secure our future.
We must respect our forefathers
We walk in their footsteps
Upward and forward we build.

Yes, here it's good and light and pretty
We clear away anything that doesn't matter
Everything that grows slowly.
Be with all, women, men,
We'll do the best we can.
Don't let anything stop you.

Look at spring rich with life and promise.
Look at the district in its summer vestments.
Look at autumn in its ornamentation.
Look at the weather, its grand.
Everything lightens, lifts, carries us ahead
And give us orders about obedience.

Hear the church bell enticing, pulling.
It calls us from our wayward path
And raises our hearts and thoughts.
It peals around lovely Voss,
And the tones come home to us:
Be awake, whole, proud.

Yes, let good increase
So the district, people can get
Fortune and strength.
Let life blossom richly faithful.
Then it will be grand to live, dwell
Then great will be our work

A. Ullestad

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

STEDS- OG SLÆGTSHISTORIER
af K. R

Leiddalsslægten.

En af de gaarde paa Voss, hvorfra der har udvandret et ganske stort antal personer til Amerika, og ellers er en gaard af historisk betydning, er gaarden Leiddal. I vor beretning om Fletreætten i Vossingen no. l — 1924, sees, at denne æt ved giftermaal stod i forbindelse med en æt paa Leiddal, om hvilken der senere skulde fortælles. Her skal da siges noget om denne med nogle indledninger om gaarden.

Det vil findes, at gaarden Leiddal er en meget gammel gaard. Den er nævnt i gamle breve fra omkring 1300 aarstallet og flere gange i skrifter fra de nærmest efterfølgende aarhundreder. I de ældste breve skrives navnet Leiddalle. Senere Leirdaler og i andre former. Den ældste form af navnet holdes rigtigst og maa vei komme af leid — retning eller vei — som naar der staar om kong Olav, at han reid "leidi si". Ellers kan det komme af at "leida" — lede og mulig af lære — leidra.

Gaarden er en af de øverste i Borstrands otting eller, som man siger, i øvre Reppen, og ligger mellem gaarden Hefte og Gjøastein med Tvinno pa nordsiden af elven. Det er den største gaard i dette strøg.

Leiddal hørte til det store Apostelgods paa Voss, der stod under kontrol af provsten ved det kongelige kapel Apostelkirken i Bergen indtil reformationen og senere af kongelige fogder. Brugere paa gaarden i 1657 og 1664 sees at være to, som hedte Nils Steffenson — den ene benævnt den yngre. Veien fra Vossestran-den laa om Leiddal, og da Oslo—Bergens-posten efter postruternes oprettelse i 1659, gik denne vei, blev Leiddal postgaard, hvorfra bonden der bragte posten til næste postgaard, som først synes at ha været Store Rokne, senere Rogne.

I 1743 nævnes Jakob Leidal som postbonde, og han er den første, som vi har seet noget om af den slægt, vi nu skal berette om. Han er i det aar indkaldt som vidne i en sag angaaende postbefordringen.

Jakob Leiddal har vistnok havt en datter, som blev gift med Ivar Leiddal. Ivar var gaardbuger paa Leiddal og var vistnok dertil en dygtig haandværker, — noget som karakteriserer ætten. — Han havde 5 børn: Guro, Torsten, Jakob, Ole og Gjertrud.

PLACE AND FAMILY HISTORIES
By K. R

Leidal family.

One of the farms at Voss from where a goodly number of people have emigrated to America, and otherwise a farm of historical significance, is the Leidal farm. In our description of the Fletre family in Vossingen No. 1 – 1924, it is seen that this family, through marriage, was connected to a family at Leidal about which we would write more later. Here we shall say something about them with some introduction about this farm.

We find that the Leidal farm is a very old farm. It is mentioned in old letters from about 1300 and several times in letter from the ensuing century. In the oldest letters the name is written Leidalle, later Leidaler and other forms. The oldest form of the name is most correct and probably came from leid — course or road — as used about King Olav, when he rode "his leid", or it may have come from "leida — lead or maybe learn — leidra.

The farm is one of the highest in Borstrand precinct or as people say, in upper Reppen and lies between the Hefte and Gjøastein farms with Tvinno on the north side of the river, it is the biggest farm in this area.

Leidal belonged to the Apostle properties at Voss which were under the control of the Dean of the Royal Chapel Apostle Church in Bergen until the Reformation and then by a royal magistrate. The tenants on the farm in 1657 and 1664 deemed to be two, named Nils Steffenson — the one called "the younger". The path from Voss strand lay through Leidal and when the Oslo—Bergens-route for mail was created in 1659, Leidal became a mail-farm, from where mail was carried to the next mail-farm, which was at first was Store Rokne the later Rogne.

In 1743, Jakob Leidal was appointed mail farmer and was the first of that family we are about to discuss, he was summoned that year to appear as a witness in a case involving the mail transport.

Jakob Leidal evidently had a daughter who married Ivar Leiddal. Ivar was a farmer at Leidal and evidently additionally a skilled craftsman, — something that characterized the family. — He had five children: Guro, Torsten, Jakob, Ole and Gjertrud.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

I.— Guro Ivarsdtr. Leiddal blev i 1792 gift med Mons Sylfestson Fletre, om hvem der før er fortalt. De var oldeforældre til nedskriveren heraf, og bringer derved, — som man kan tænke sig — gaarden og slægten til særlig betragtning af ham.

II.— Torsten Ivarson Leiddal blev gift med Brita Johannesdtr. Rogne og fik farsgaarden. Brita var en søster af Torbjørn J. Rogne og Torsten J. Vinje, farfar til justitiarius Aad J. Vinje af Wisconsin.

Torsten Leiddal var en dygtig smed saavel som jordbruger. Han og Brita boede paa Leiddal til sin død. De havde 8 børn: Ingeborg, Martha, Ivar Johannes, Ole, Knut, Jorun og Brita.

A. — Ingeborg Torstensdtr. Leiddal f. 1799 blev gift med Tormod Torstensson Fletre, f. 1800. De fik gaarden paa Fletre af hans forældre. Ingeborg var ogsaa jordmor paa Voss. Hun maatte holde sig meget paa Vangen, og dette førte til, at Tormod ogsaa tog længere ophold der. Ingeborg syntes ikke om dette, og saa blev de enige om at reise til Amerika. De havde da to børn: Kristi f. 1822 og Torsten f. 1832. — Kristi blev i 1844 gift med Torbjørn Herlaugson Flatekval, og de fik da hendes farsgaard paa Fletre. Forældrene med broderen Torsten drog samme aar til Amerika. De bosatte sig i Muskego settlementet, Norway township, Racine Co., hvor Ingeborg døde i 1852. Om dem forøvrigt er fortalt i "Vossingen" no. l — 1922 — stykket om vossinger i Kansas. Datteren. Kristi, blev gift 2 gange. I sit ægteskab med Torbjørn Flatekval havde hun 2 børn, Torsten f. 1846, som kom til Amerika og døde i Lancaster, Kansas, og Guro f. 1848 død paa Voss. I 1854 blev Kristi grift med Jon Torstenson Davidhaug. De fik 5 børn : Kristi, Ingbjørg, gift med Knut K. Raudstad, Thormod f. 1860 d. 1924 gift med Ranvei K. Hefte og havde gaarden paa Fletre, Anna f. 1862 og Torsten f. 1864 som begge bor i Leland, Illinois, hvor Torsten er bygmester; og en som deltager i byens styre og stel. (Se ogsaa Miltzowætten af Finne).

B.— Martha Torstensdtr. Leiddal f. 1802 blev gift med Torger Styrkson Tvinno, ogsaa f. 1802. De boede vistnok| paa Tvinno indtil de i 1873 udvandrede til Amerika. De havde 4 døtre, Ingeborg, Brita, Martha og Sigvor.

a) Ingeborg kom til Amerika allerede i 1857. Hun blev gift og bosat i Trempealeau County, Wis. Til hende kom forældrene og forblev der til sin død.

b) Brita Torgersdtr. Tvinno var vistnok gift paa Voss med Lars S. Bolstadøren, som døde paa Voss. Omkring 1860 kom hun til Amerika og var en tid paa Koshkonong, hvor hun blev gift med Ole Anderson (Aga) f. 1839, søn af Anders Arneson Skiple og Arngunna A. Ny-Grytten

I. — Guro Ivarsdatter Leidal was married in 1792 with Mons Sylfestson Fletre, about whom we've talked before. They were great-grand-parents of this writer and thereby bring — as people could think — the farm and family in special consideration by him.

II.— Torsten Ivarson Leidal was married with Brita Johannesdtr. Rogne and got the family farm. Brita was a sister of Torbjørn J. Rogne and Torsten J. Vinje, grandfather (father's father) of Justice Aad J. Vinje of Wisconsin.

Torstein Leidal was a capable blacksmith as well as a farmer. He and Brita lived at Leidal all their lives. They had eight children: Ingeborg, Martha, Ivar Johannes, Ole, Knut, Jorun and Brita

A. — Ingeborg Torstensdtr. Leidal b. 1799 was married with Tormod Torstenson Fletre, b. 1800. They got the Fletre farm from his parents. Ingeborg also was a midwife. She had to spend a lot of time at Vangen, and this led to Tormod spending time there. Ingeborg didn't approve of this and so they agreed to go to America. They then had two children: Kristi b. 1822 and Torsten b. 1832. — Kristi was married with Torbjørn Herlaugson Flatekval in 1844 and they got her family farm at Fletre. They, their parents and her brother Torsten went to America that same year. They settled in the Muskego settlement, Norway Township, Racine Co., where Ingeborg died in 1852. There is more about them in "Vossingen" No. l — 1922 — the piece about the Vossings in Kansas. The daughter, Kristi, was married twice. In her first marriage to Torbjørn Flatekval they had two children, Torsten b. 1846, who came to America and died in Lancaster, Kansas, and Guro b. 1848 died at Voss. In 1854, Kristi got married to Jon Torstenson Davidhaug. They had five children: Kristi, Ingbjørg, married with Knut K. Raudstad, Thormod b. 1860 d. 1924 was married with Ranvei K. Hefte and had the Fletre farm, Anna b. 1862 and Torsten b. 1864, both who live in Leland, Illinois, where Torsten is a builder; and a participant in the town management and activities. (See also the Miltzowætt by Finne).

B.— Martha Torstensdtr. Leidal b. 1802 got married to Torger Styrkson Tvinno, also b. 1802. They evidently lived at Tvinno until they immigrated to America in 1873. They had four daughters, Ingeborg, Brita, Martha and Sigvor.

a) Ingeborg came to Amerika already in 1857. She got married and lived in Trempealeau County, WI. Her parents came and stayed with her the rest of their lives.

b) Brita Torgersdtr. Tvinno evidently was married at Voss with Lars S. Bolstadøyren, who died at Voss. About 1860, she came to America and spent some time at Koshkonong, where she married Ole Anderson (Aga) b. 1839, son of Anders Arneson Skiple and Arngunna A. Ny-Grytten

(se no. 3—4 1926). De bosatte sig ved Whitehall, Wis., hvor han døde i 1900 og hun i 1912. De havde 3 børn: Anders, f. 1862, gift med Anna Olsdtr. Vidhovde fra Sveens prestegjæld. Han døde i 1895 efterladende 4 børn: Oscar, Josephine, Nellie og Arthur. Sidstnævnte var med i Verdenskrigen. Han hvervede sig i 1916 i 1ste Minnesota Inf. regiment komp. A. og var først ved Mexicogrænsen, saa i Frankrig, hvor han var Korporal og instruktør for reservemandskaberne. Han er nu i Milwaukee, Wis. — Malena f. 10de jan. 1864, gift med Tom Johnson, Whitehall. Hun døde for flere aar siden barneløs. Johannes f. 1867, døde ung.

c) Marta Torgersdtr. Tvinno blev gift med Bryngulv Halleson Prestegaard — en bror af David H. Prestegaard, som anlagde Prestegaards Hotel paa Vangen, — og d) Signor Torgersdtr. Tvinno, gift med en gut fra Sævesteigen. De kom til Amerika vistnok sammen med forældrene. Hvor de bosatte sig er os ubekjendt.

C.— Ivar Torstenson Leiddal blev i 1831 gift med Ranvei Thorbjørnsdtr. Rogne. Han druknede i ung alder og var barneløs.

D.— Johannes Torstenson Leiddal blev først gift med Sigvor T. Rygh og fik vistnok et gaardsbrug paa Rygh med sin kone. Han boede ialfald en tid der. Da broderen Ivar døde uden børn, var Johannes berettiget til farsgaarden, Leiddal, og overtog da denne. Hans hustru Sigvor døde tidlig, og Johannes blev senere gjengift. Gaarden maatte han saa overlade til børnene Torsten og Guro af første ægteskab. Selv flyttede han til pladset Hinden, som laa under gaarden, og boede der sine sidste dage. I andet ægteskab havde han vistnok ogsaa et par børn.

Johannes var den bekjendte historiefortæller eller skrønemager, som man gjerne har kaldt ham, og nogle ord kan passe at siges derom. Igrunden var han en digterbegavelse med sjeldne evner. Det er bekjendt nok, at det er Johannes Leiddals historier, Per Sivle bearbeidede og gjorde udødelige i sine "Vossastubbar". De lyder tidt nok i vore forsamlinger her. Johannes fortalte sine historier i sine selskabskredse paa øieblikkets indskydelse. Et ord eller Hentydning til ham i et oprømt øieblik blev grebet og udformet til en munter historie, der i sig selv var uskyldig nok. Det var helst om sig selv historierne dreiede sig, og de havde et gemytlighedens præg ved sig. Saaledes var det for eksempel en dag, da han med nogle kammerater sad paa Vangen — formodentlig med sine ølkrus, som kunde være tilfældet, da den ene sagde: "Korleisne va da, du Johannes, mæ dan haren du skaut her om dagjin". "Ja, dan eg skaut snaut ao eine bakfoten pau", skjød Johannes straks ind, og saa fortalte han en hel historie om sin harejagt. — En gang i et julelag faldt

(see No. 3—4 1926). They settled at Whitehall, Wis., where he died in 1900 and she in 1912. They had three children: Anders, b. 1862, married Anna Olsdatter Vidhovde from Sveens Parish. He died in 1895 leaving four children: Oscar, Josephine, Nellie and Arthur. The latter was in the World War. He enlisted in 1916 in the 1st Minnesota Infantry Regiment, Company A and was first stationed at the Mexican border, then in France, where he was a corporal and an instructor of reserve manpower. He is now in Milwaukee, WI. — Malena b. January 10, 1864, was married with Tom Johnson, Whitehall. She died several years ago, childless. Johannes b. 1867, died young.

c) Marta Torgersdatter Tvinno was married with Brynjulv Halleson Prestegaard — a brother of David H. Prestegaard, who founded Prestegaard's Hotel at Vangen, — and d) Signor Torgersdatter Tvinno, was married with a boy from Sævesteigen. They came to America evidently together with their parents. Where they settled is unknown.

C. — Ivar Torstenson Leidal was married in 1831 with Ranvei Thorbjørnsdatter Rogne. He drowned at a young age and was childless.

D. — Johannes Torstenson Leidal was first married with Sigvor T. Rygh and evidently got a bruk at Rygh with his wife. He lived, in any case, a while there. When his brother Ivar died without issue, Johannes got the right to the home farm, Leidal, and took it over. His wife, Sigvor died early, and Johannes remarried. The farm then had to be turned over to the children Torsten and Guro from the first marriage. He moved to the place Hinden, which belonged to the farm, and lived out his days there. In the second marriage, he evidently had a couple children.

Johannes was a well-known storyteller or jokester, as people liked to call him, and it would be reasonable to say a few words about him. Basically, he had a poetic talent of an extraordinary nature. It's common knowledge that it was Johannes Leidal's stories that Per Sivle reworked and made immortal in his "Vossastubbar". They occur often in our collection here. Johannes told his stories in the circle of his parties in the impulse of the blinking of an eye. A word or an allusion in an elated instant was seized and turned into a humorous story which was innocent enough. Most of the stories concerned himself and they had congenial character. Thus it was one day when he sat with some of his pals at Vangen one day— presumably with their beer mugs, which was likely the case, when one of them said: : "How was it again, about the rabbit you shot the other day?". "Ja, I only shot his hind foot off" shot back Johannes. And then told an entire story about his

han udfor en høi skanse udfor husdøren og ned i den dybe sne nedenunder. Han 'kom uskadt ind igjen og fortalte saa paa en gemytlig maade en hel historie om, hvormange gange han gik rundt, før han kom ned i sneen, og hvorledes han tænkte paa at passe hodet saa det ikke blev skadet i faldet, o. s. v. Saadan fremkom hans mange historier.

Johannes Leiddal var forresten en meget dygtig smed. Noget af det første nedskriveren heraf hørte i forbindelse med ham, var, at hans bedstefar ogsaa en dygtig smed, havde lært at smide af Johannes Leiddal. De var søskendebørn og i smedjen paa Leiddal var alt, som trængtes baade til almindeligt smedearbeide i jern og arbeide i andre metaller. Flere af slægten drev ogsaa smede og sølvs-medarbeide paa gaarden, og det var kanske ligemeget af sine morbrødre, at bedstefar-lærte smedehaandværket. — Johannes var især bekjendt som plovsmed. Som saadan sagdes han at være den bedste paa Voss. I en af sine historier fortalte Johannes, at han gjorde en plov, som man bare behøvede at sætte i ageren, saa gik den "faaren" tilende, uden at nogen styrede den. Sandheden var ialfald, at hans plove var meget lette at styre. Han byggede ogsaa gode huse paa Leiddal og var vistnok i det hele en god jordbruger. Det kunde dog hænde, at han lidt for ofte tog sig ture paa Vangen og Skrumpestuen, ligesom det havde været med svogeren Tormod Fletre og med mange flere paa den tid, og det var nok ikke bra hverken for jordbruget eller midlerne. Johannes Leiddal har man dog grund til at mindes baade som en dygtig haandværker og som den morsomme historiefortæller.

Børnene Torsten og Guro boede paa Leiddal til sin død. Torsten efterlod sig ingen børn. Guro blev gift med Knut Larson Gjøastein. De fik 4 børn: Ivar K. Leiddal, gift med Kristi Styrksdtr. Leiddal, fik gaarden efter moren. Han døde i 1914 efterladende hustru og flere børn. — Brita K. Leiddal, gift med gaardbr. Olav K. Opkvitne, døde ung. Sigvor K. Leiddal gift med gaardbr. Odd Hoie, Vossestranden. Andreas Knutson Leiddal f. 4de april 1868 kom til Amerika i 1890. Her var han først en tid i Stoughton, Wis., men har nu længe boet i Chicago, hvor han driver som bygningsmand og eier et pent hjem paa Mayfield ave. Er gift med Inga Ovrid fra Vik i Sogn, og har en søn Knut.

E.— Ole Torstenson Leiddal blev gift paa Voss og udvandrede en tid senere til Amerika. Her kom han til svogeren Tormod Fletre i Muskego. Snart efter blev han syg og døde. Han efterlod sig familie, hvis videre skjæbne er os ubekjendt.

F.— Knut Torstenson Leiddat blev gift med en datter af Ivar Monson Kvarekval og fik et gaardsbrug med sin kone. Han boede paa Kvarekval til sin død. Knut var den eneste af dette søskendelag

rabbit hunting — one time close to Christmas he fell off a cliff near his place into the deep snow below. He was unscathed and told a story about how many times he had spun around before he landed in the snow and how he has protected his head from injury during the fall, etc. thus arose his many anecdotes,

Johannes Leidal was primarily a very good blacksmith. One of the first things this writer heard in connection with him was that his grandfather was also a capable blacksmith and had learned smithery from Johannes Leidal. They were cousins and in the smithy at Leidal was everything needed for ordinary work with iron and also other metals. Several in the clan worked as blacksmiths or silversmiths and it was maybe from his uncle that grandfather learned smithery. — Johannes was especially known as a plowmaker. As such he was said to be the best in Voss. One of the stories says that Johannes made a plow that only had to be set into the field, then it made the furrow to its end without anyone steering it. Truthfully, his plows were very easy to steer. He also built good buildings at Leidal and in general was an excellent farmer. It could happen that he made too frequent trips to Vangen and the "Skrumpestuen" (popular saloon) similarly as with Tormod Fletre and several others at that time and it was good neither for farming or other life. Anyway, we have reason to remember him as an excellent craftsman and a comic storyteller.

The children Torsten and Guro lived at Leidal all their lives. Torsten had no children. Guro was married with Knut Larson Gjøastein. They had four children: Ivar K. Leidal, married to Kristi Styrksdatter Leidal, got the farm after his mother. He died in 1914 leaving his wife a several children. — Brita K. Leidal was married with Olav K. Opkvitne, died young. Sigvor K. Leiddal was married with Odd Hoie, Vossestranden. Andreas Knutson Leiddal b. April 14, 1868 came to Amerika in 1890. Here he spent some time in Stoughton, WI, but has lived in Chicago for a long time, where he works as a builder and owns a beautiful home on Mayfield Ave. He is married to Inga Ovrid from Vik in Sogn, and has a son Knut.

E. — Ole Torstenson Leidal was married at Voss and immigrated a while later to America. Here he came to his brother-in-law Tormod Fletre in Muskego. Soon after, he sickened and died. He left his family, whose subsequent fate is unknown.

F. — Knut Torstenson Leidal was married with a daughter of Ivar Monson Kvarekval and got a farm via his wife. He lived at Kvarekval all his life Knut was the only of this cousinry that this

nedskriveren heraf ved at have truffet. I 7—8 aars alderen var han engang kommen et stykke bortenfor Palmefosbroen i Tykkebygden. Da kom en gammel mand hen og spurgte, hvor jeg var fra og hvem sin søn. Dette fik han da vide og saa sagde han: Me æ slegtninga og eg aa du dao. Eg aa han godfar din vaa syskindabodn me", sa han. Dette var sommeren efter bedste-fars og mors død. Siden traf jeg ham ikke, men husker dog dette møde.

Knut Kvarekval havde sønnerne Ivar, Lars og Ole. Ivar fik farsgaarden, men er død og vistnok ugift. Lars har nu gaarden. Han blev gift med Anna Kjærland fra Granvin og har flere børn. Han har været meget benyttet i offentlige gjøremaal og er en kund-skabsrig mand. I lang tid har han været medlem af herredstyret. — Ole bor vistnok paa Voss.

G. — Jorun Torstensdtr. Leiddal gift med David Gjøastein.

H. — Brita Torstensdtr. Leiddal gift med Nils Grane. Videre om dem er os ubekjendt.

III. — Jakob Ivarson Leiddal var noget af en sølvsmed som flere af slægten, ellers vides intet om ham for nærværende.

IIII. — Ole Ivarson Leiddal var Urmager og en meget bekjendt sølvsmed paa Voss. Meget af hans arbeide var rene kunst-værker, fortæller Ivar .Hustvedt, som har givet os flere oplysninger om slægten. Hans hustru var en farsøster til David Larson Hustvedt — den bekjendte kommune-mand. De havde saavidt vides kun en søn, som ogsaa fik navnet David. Han kom sluttelig til Amerika.

David Olsosn Leiddal var født 1810. Om høsten 1829 blev han examineret af provst Nils Herzberg i Ullensvang (Hardanger) og befunden duelig til at være omgaaende skolelærer paa Voss. Fra 1830 til 1836 var han saa skolelærer i Raundalen og en tid senere andre steder paa Voss. Han var ogsaa skrædder. David blev gift paa Voss med Brita Olsdtr. Løken. Hun var født paa Rene. Hendes far Ole Knutson, byttede med Ole Vilkingson Grotland et gaardsbrug paa Rene i gaarden Løken, Vossestranden. De fik 3 børn fødte paa Voss: Gjertrud i 1845, Brita i 1847, Ole i 1849 og Ingebjørg, I 1857 drog David Leiddal med familie til. Amerika. De fulgte med skibet "Maple Leaf" og landede i Quebec. De reiste vistndk først til Dane Co., Wis., men bosatte sig i Rock Co., hvor de forblev til 1861, da de drog til Goodhue County, Minnesota, hvor David og Brita forblev til sin død. Han døde i 1873.

a) — Gjertrud Davidsdtr. Leiddal blev i 1866 gift med Knut A. Otternes fra Aurland i Sogn. Han døde i 1900 og hun i 1917. De efterlod sig 4 Døtre: Maria, Brita, Ingeborg og Ellen. Maria var lærerinde i mange aar, men døde i 1920. Brita er gift med Carl Berg og Ellen med Henry Braaten og begge bor paa forældrenes

writer has ever met. At age 7-8, I had walked passed the Palmefoss Bridge in the Tykkebygd a ways. The there I met an old man and asked where I was from and who was my father. I let him know and then he said: "We are related, you and I, your grandfather and I are cousins". This was the summer after my grandfather and mother's deaths. I never met him again, but I recall this meeting.

Knut Kvarekval had the sons Ivar, Lars and Ole. Ivar got the family farm but is dead and was unmarried. Lars now has the farm. He was married with Anna Kjærland from Granvin and has several children. He was greatly involved in public undertakings and was a knowledgeable man. He was a member of the town council for a long time. — Ole evidently lives at Voss.

G. — Jorun Torstensdtr. Leidal was married with David Gjøastein.

H. — Brita Torstensdtr. Leidal was married with Nils Grane. We know nothing more about them.

III. — Jakob Ivarson Leidal was something of a silversmith, as were several of his family, otherwise we know nothing for the present,

IV. — Ole Ivarson Leidal was a clockmaker and an otherwise well-known silversmith. A lot of his work was sheer artistry, said Ivar Hustvedt, who has given a lot of information about the family. His wife was an aunt (father's sister) of David Larson Hustvedt — the well-known county man. They had only one son who was also named David. He eventually came to America.

David Olson Leidal was born in 1810. In the fall of 1829 he passed his examination by Dean Nils Herzberg in Ullensvang (Hardanger) and was found capable of being a circuit school teacher at Voss. From 1830 to 1836, he was a teacher in Raundalen and a while later at other places in Voss. He was also a tailor. David was married at Voss to Brita Olsdatter Løken. She was born at Rene. Her father Ole Knutson, traded a farm at Rene with Ole Vilkingson Grotland for a bruk at Løken, Vossestranden. They had three children born at Voss: Gjertrud in 1845, Brita in 1847, Ole in 1849. In 1857 David Leidal went to America with his family. They sailed on the "Maple Leaf" and landed in Quebec. They first went to Dane County WI, but settled in Rock County, where they stayed until 1861, when they moved to Goodhue County, Minnesota, where David and Brita remained until their deaths. He died in 1873.

A. — Gjertrud Davidsdtr. Leidal was married in 1866 to Knut A. Otternes from Aurland in Sogn. He died in 1900 and she in 1917. They left four daughters: Maria, Brita, Ingeborg and Ellen. Maria was schoolteacher for many years, but died in 1920. Brita was married to Carl Berg and Ellen with Henry Braaten and both live on their parents' old homestead

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

gamle, hjemsted i Goodhue County, Minn. Ingeborg er gift med Torbjørn Nedlenge og bor i Wisconsin.

b) — Brita Davidsdtr. Leiddal blev i 1879 gift med Ivar Davidson Hustvedt f. 1844, udvandret 1868. De bosatte sig i Goodhue County, hvor Ivar har været lærer, kirkesanger og jordbruger. Hun døde i 1917. Han lever endnu i Cannon Falls, Minn., og var paa stevnet i Kenyon i sommer. De har havt 8 børn: Anna, (Mrs. J. A. Peterson) i Goodhue Co., Brita (Mrs. Joseph N. Nelson) Hillsboro, N. Dak., Ingeborg (Mrs. H. C. Hanson) i St. Paul, Minn., samt David og Lars begge i Goodhue Co. Tre børn er døde.

c) — Ole Davidsen Leiddal fulgte i bedstefaderens fodspor, blev urmager og guldsmed. Han har i omkring 40 aar været bosat i Fergus Falls og drevet sin forretning der. Det er da den ældste og største i byen. Han har 6 børn: Ingeborg, Iver, Hendrick, Helen og William.

d) — Ingeborg Davidsdtr. Leiddal blev i 1884 gift med Ole Olson Bakketun (Tømmeraalen) og bosatte sig i Goodhue County. Ole døde i 1918. Ingeborg efterlevede ham. De har børn: Martha, gift med Lewis Ohnstad, Brita med Oscar Ramstad, David med Amalia Dahlen, Anna med Sevrenus Svenson, Ole ugift, Ivar gift med Elisabet Hallanger. Andreas og Obert er ugifte. Alle er i Goodhue County undtagen Anna, som er i Polk Co., Minn. — David og Ole var med i verdenskrigen og lang tid i Frankrig. Ivar var ogsaa indkaldt og sendt paa vei over havet netop som vaabenhvilen kom istand. Ogsaa Andreas var indmønstret og skulde gaa, men slap dog da freden kom.

V. — Gjertrud Tvarsdtr. Leiddal. Om hende haves for nærværende ingen besked.

K. R.

FRA GEDDES, S. DAK.

Ærede redaktør!

Nu vil jeg sende efter bladet "Vossingen", og vedlægger herved en dollar. Med det samme vil jeg skrive lidt om mig selv. Jeg var født i Evanger sogn, Voss, af forældre Einar og Herborg Bolstad den 23de Januar, 1868. Om vaaren 1887 udvandrede jeg til Amerika, og i 1891 blev jeg gift med Louis Holland fra Stavanger. Vi har været gaardbrugere de sidste 24 aar. Jeg var til Minneapolis paa hundredaarsfesten — var ogsaa paa vosselaget for første gang. Dette faar være alt. Hvis disse linjer skulde træffe nogen kjendte, slægt eller venner, saa er alle venlig hilset fra

Mrs. Louis Holland,
Geddes, S. Dak.

in Goodhue County, MN. Ingeborg was married to Torbjørn Nedlenge and lives in Wisconsin.

B. — Brita Davidsdtr. Leidal was married in 1879 to Ivar Davidson Hustvedt b. 1844, immigrated in 1868. They settled in Goodhue County, where Ivar was a teacher, precentor and farmer. She died in 1917. He is still alive in Cannon Falls, MN, and attended the stevne in Kenyon this summer. They had eight children: Anna, (Mrs. J. A. Peterson) in Goodhue Co., Brita (Mrs. Joseph N. Nelson) Hillsboro, ND, Ingeborg (Mrs. H. C. Hanson) in St. Paul, MN, as well as David and Lars both in Goodhue Co. Three children have died.

C. — Ole Davidsen Leidal followed in his grandfather's footsteps, becoming a clockmaker and goldsmith. For about 40 years he has been in Fergus Falls and run a business there. It was the oldest and biggest in town. He has six children: Ingeborg, Iver, Hendrick, Helen and William.

D. — Ingeborg Davidsdtr. Leidal was married in 1884 to Ole Olson Bakketun (Tømmerålen) and settled at Goodhue County. Ole died in 1918. Ingeborg survived him. They had the children: Martha, who was married to Lewis Ohnstad, Brita to Oscar Ramstad, David to Amalia Dahlen, Anna to Sevrenus Svenson, Ole unmarried, Ivar was married to Elisabet Hallanger. Andreas and Obert are unmarried. All are in Goodhue County, except Anna, who is in Polk Co., MN. — David and Ole were in the World War and in France a long while. Ivar was also drafted and sent across the ocean just as the Armistice was signed. Andreas was also inducted but let go when peace came.

V. — Gjertrud Tvarsdtr. Leidal. We don't presently know anything about her.

K. R.

FROM GEDDES, SD.

Esteemed editor!

Now I want to send for the paper "Vossingen", and hereby include a dollar. At the same time I'll write a little about myself. I was born at Evanger Parish, Voss, of the parents Einar and Herborg Bolstad January 13, 1868. I immigrated to America in the spring of 1887, and in 1891 I was married to Louis Holland from Stavanger. We have been farmers for 24 years. I was to Minneapolis for the centennial — was also at the Vosselag for the first time. This has to be all. If these lines should meet any acquaintances, relatives or friends, the all are greeted friendly from

Mrs. Louis Holland,
Geddes, SD.

PASTOR STYRK SJURSON REQUE.

(Af J. L. R.)

Jeg vil først gjøre opmærksom paa, at familien, som Styrk Reque kom af, har altid stavet gaardsnavnet med "que", og ikke "kve", som synes at være brugt i Norge nutildags. I gamle bibelen, som Styrks fader bragte med ifra Norge i 1845, og hvor familiens navne var negtegnede, var de alle stavet Reque. I Vossingen no. 2—3, 5te aarg. under billederne af Sjur Styrkson Reque, og hustru Anna, (født Gjermo) er den trykfeil, at navnet Reque er stavet med "kve"*).

Styrk Sjurson Reque var født aaret 1836 paa gaarden Reque paa Voss, Norge. Hans forældre var Sjur Styrkson Reque og Anna Pedersdatter Gjermoe.

Før Styrk endnu var tre aar gammel havde han faldt tre gange i store brønden paa gaarden, men blev nu hver gang heldigvis trakket op netop som han holdt paa at synke. Og en gang faldt han ned i fjøset og forslog sin pande saa han bar mærke af det hele sit liv.

Da Styrk var 9 aar gammel udvandrede hans fader med familie til Amerika. Og det har været mig fortalt at baade Styrk og hans søster Mari faldt i kanalen imellem Albany og Buffalo, N. Y., paa reisen hid; men de blev fisket op af en af førerne, saa Styrk slap nu af med livet ogsaa denne gang.

Da familien ankom til Chicago standsede de der i to uger, og Styrk lærte paa den korte tid en del engelsk saa han var sin fader til stor hjælp paa reisen opover landet til Spring Prairie, Wis.

Styrk maatte kjøre det ene oxeyoke, og var da særdeles flink til at raabe "Ye og How". De første penge Stvrk tjente var ved at fange quails som han bar til Madison, (en tredive mil) og solgte dem paa hotellerne.

Der var ingen prest og ingen skole paa Spring

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*) Gaarden Rekkve har havt sit navn i 2000 aar eller mere. Det er et af de gamle "vin"-navne — sammensat af et forled Rekk og vin. Første led skriver sig sandsynligvis fra elvenavnet Røkka, som Rekkveselven mulig har havt — et navn ofte brugt. Rekk-vin vilde da betyde "engen eller græsgangen ved elven". I flere diplomer fra 1300 aarstallet — de mest paalidelige — er navnet skrevet Rækkuen. I de dage brugtes u for v. Voss blev f. Eks. skrevet Uors. De fremmede embedsmænd i dansketiden forstod ikke de norske navne og efter tidens smag gav dem et latinsk sving. Det gode norske navn Rekkvin blev saa skrevet Reqwin, Recqwen, Røquen, Recave og Reque. I de sidste mandsaldre har man skrevet Rekve og nu Rekkve. som det ogsaa udtales. — Red.

PASTOR STYRK SJURSON REQUE.

(By J. L. R.)

I want to at first make note of the fact that the family from which Styrk Reque came, has always spelled the farm name with "que", and not "kve", as seems to be used in Norway nowadays. In the old Bible that Styrk's father brought from Norway in 1845, and where the family name was recorded, it was always spelled Reque. In the Vossingen No. 2—3, 5th year under the pictures of Sjur Styrkson Reque, and his wife Anna, (born Gjermo) is a misprint, in that the name Reque is spelled with "kve"*).

Styrk Sjurson Reque was born in the year 1836 on the Reque farm at Voss, Norway. His parents were Sjur Styrkson Reque and Anna Pedersdatter Gjermo.

Before Styrk was three years old, he had fallen in a large well at the farm, but fortunately was pulled up again each time just before he sank. One time, he fell in the barn and struck his forehead so that he bore the mark of it all his life.

When Styrk was 9 yearsold his father immigrated with his family to America. It has been told to me that both Styrk and his sister Mari fell in a canal between Albany and Buffalo, NY, on the trip here but were fished up by one of the crew, so Styrk escaped with his life this time too.

When the family arrived in Chicago, they stopped two weeks and Styrk learned a good deal of English in that short time so he was of great help to his father as they traveled further up country to Spring Prairie, WI.

Styrk had to drive the oxen, and became very proficient at yelling "Gee and Haw". The first money Styrk earned was by catching quail that he carried to Madison, (thirty miles) and sold to the hotels.

There was neither minister nor any school at Spring

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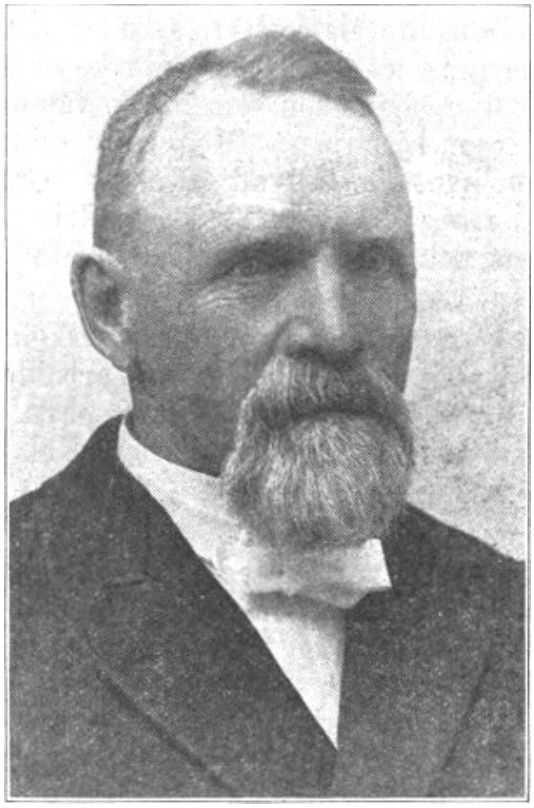
*) The Rekkve farm has had its name for 2000 years or more. It is one of the old "vin"-names — combined from the first section Rekk plus vin. The first part probably comes from the river name Røkka, as the Rekve's River possibly had— a name often used. Rekk-vin would then mean "meadow or grassy path by the stream". In several documents from the 1300's — the most trustworthy — the name is written Rækkuen. In those days "u" was used for "v". Voss, for example, was written Uors. The foreign officials in the Danish times didn't understand Norwegian names and according to the practice of the time, gave them a Latin look. The good Norwegian name Rekkvin became then written Reqwin, Recqwen, Røquen, Recave and Reque. For the past generation people have used Rekve and now Rekkve, as it is pronounced. — Ed.

Prairie, og saa flyttede Sjur Reque til Koshkonong vaaren 1848. Styrk var da 12 aar, og der var ikke meget skole der heller bare en maaned det første aar. Om Styrk fik gaa regelmæssig paa skole ved jeg ikke, men han havde stor lyst til at læse har det været mig fortalt. At han som ung gut interesserede sig ogsaa i religiøse bøger, ser jeg af en gammel bog, som jeg fandt, som bærer titelen "The Martyr Missionary of Erromanga. Og paa bogens forside staar Ft. Atkinson Library (No. 102) og nedenunder har Styrk skrevet: Denne bog tilhører nu mig Styrk Severson. Familien bragte navnet Severson, for en kort tid, men da Styrk kom paa høiskolen, antog han igjen navnet Reque, som ogsaa de andre i familien gjorde.

Ja, Styrk vilde saa gjerne faa komme paa høiskole, men hans fader kunde saa lidet undvære ham. Da han var saa en 20 aar reiste han en søndag eftermiddag bort til Knut Seim, og denne fik Styrk overtalt til at blive med paa dans til Cambridge om kvelden. Disse danselag havde længe været plaget af en slaaskjæmpe ifra Clinton, og kjæmpen viste sig ogsaa denne kveld, og efter at have skræmt jenterne paa dør kom han med slængende arme og truende miner ogsaa imod gutterne. Knut Seim sagde da til Styrk: "Vis os nu, hvad kar du er". Styrk vilde ikke komme op i noget slagsmaal, men da kjæmpen blev

Prairie, and so Sjur Reque moved to Koshkonong in the spring of 1848. Styrk was then 12 years and there wasn't much school there either, just a month that first year. I don't know if Styrk went to school regularly or not but he a great interest in reading, I've been told. As a young boy, he was very interested in religious books as I can see from an old book I found, with title of "The Martyr Missionary of Erromanga". On the first page of the book it says "Ft. Atkinson Library (No. 102)" and below Styrk has written: This book belongs to me Styrk Severson. The family used the name Severson for a short while but when Styrk got to high school, he adopted the name Reque, as did the rest of the family.

Yes, Styrk really wanted to go to high school, but his father couldn't do without him. One Sunday afternoon, he went to visit Knut Seim, and he convinced him to go along to a dance in Cambridge that evening. This dance club had been greatly pestered by a fighting bully from Clinton and he showed up again that night and after he had frightened the girls, he with flailing arms and a threatening expression to the boys. Knut Seim said to Styrk "Show us how tough you are. Styrk didn't want to be involved in a fight but



Pastor Styrk S. Reque.

lidt for nærgaaende greb Styrk ham med den ene haand i kraven, og den andre i beltet og slængte ham ud et aabent vindu, og det var det sidste de saa af kjæmpen denne kveld.

Styrk kom sig hjem om natten, og var oppe til sædvanlig tid den næste morgen og sa ingen ting om hvad som havde tildraget sig om kvelden forud.

Ud paa formiddagen reiste Styrk's fader til Cambridge paa møllen og var ikke før i byen da baade norske og. yankier samlede sig om ham og lovpriste hans søn som havde været kar til at sætte skræk i denne Clinton-kjæmpen. Men Sjur reiste hjem med et tungt hjerte, nu var hans søn begyndt at slaas. Om kvelden kaldte han Styrk til sig og sa: "Vil du nu love aldrig at gaa paa dans. og slet ikke at slaas, saa skal du faa reise til Madison paa høiskolen i høst".

Og saa blev det. Styrk gik to aar paa høiskolen, og et aar paa universitetet. Under sit ophold i Madison arbeidede han for kost og logi de to fyrste aar hos en advokat ved navn Chancy Abbott, hvis søn af samme navn nu lever i Sebyller, Neb.

Stvrk's søster Mari var barnepige i samme hus, og de havde ogsaa to andre tjenestepiger.

Det sidste aar Styrk var i Madison havde han og en anden student et rum, hvor de lavede sin egen kost.

I et brev som Stvrk paa den tid skrev hjem læser vi følgende: "Jeg maa ogsaa takke dig kjære fader, for Deres godhed i at tilsende mig de madvarer. O, jeg kan ikke udtrykke den taknemlighed jeg føler for Eders godhed imod mig. Men mit haab er, at jeg engang kan faa gjengjælde Eder derfor."

Ved en af de forskjellige forestillinger som studenterue gav, skule Styrk agere Goliath da han var den største af studenterne og en Vilas som var liden af vækst forestillede David, og da denne slængte stenen faldt Styrk med saadant brag at hele bygningen rystede fortalte en som var tilstede ved denne anledning.

Stvrks fader eiede halvparten i en træskemaskine med Lars Davidson Rekve og denne fortalte, at Styrk var en livlig ungdom, meget snar og hændig i sit arbeide. Om det var denne træskerig som Stvrk reiste med en høst til Goodhue Co., Minn., ved jeg ikke. men en mand ifra samme County fortalte mig at det var den første træskemaskine i Goodhue County. Blandt andre saa træskede de for to Valdris-gutter og om natten saa hørte de noget ramle ned paa gulvet og gaa istykker. Da begvndte en af gutterne til at jamre sig og sagde: "Aa nei disheso, disheso, me ha laant ho mas". Men næste morgren da de fik se hvad ulykken var. sa gutten: "Aa, dæ va bare gamle gripeflasken æ fæk af han godfar".

when the bully got a little too close Styrk grabbed him by the collar with one hand and his belt with the other and threw him out an open window and that was the last they saw of the bully that night.

Styrk got home that night and arose at the usual time the next morning and didn't say anything about what had happened the night before.

Later in the day, Styrk's father went to the mill in Cambridge and had no sooner got to town when some Norwegians and Yankees gathered around him and praised his son who had been the hero who scared the Clinton pest away. But Sjur came home heavy hearted because his son had started fighting. At night, he called to Styrk and said, "If you don't go to dances and promise never to fight again, you can go to Madison to high school this fall".

And so it happened. Styrk went to high school two years and one year to the university. During his stay in Madison, he worked for his room and board the two first years at a lawyer's named Chancy Abbott, whose son of the same name now lives in Sebyller, NE.

Styrk's sister Mari was an au pair at the same home and there were two other servant girls too.

The last year Styrk was in Madison he and another student had a room where they cooked their own meals.

In a letter that Styrk wrote home at that time, we read the following: "I must also thank you, dear father, for your kindness in sending me the foodstuff. O, I can't express the gratitude I feel for your kindness toward me. My hope is that I can some day return the treatment."

During one of the various presentations that students gave, Styrk was to play Goliath since he was the biggest student and a Vilas who was small of stature played David, and when he slung the stone, Styrk fell with such a commotion that the whole building shook, tells one who was present at this occasion.

Styrk's father owned half interest in a threshing machine with Lars Davidson Rekve and he said that, Styrk was an energetic youth. Very prompt and handy while working. Whether this was the threshing rig that Stvrk took one fall to Goodhue Co., MN, I'm not sure, but a man from that county told me it was the first threshing machine in Goodhue County. Among others he threshed for two guys from Valdres and during the night he heard something crash down on the floor and smash to pieces. Then one of the boys started to wail said, "O, no, darn it, darn it, what a bother". However, the next morning, they found out what the accident was when the boy said: "Aa, it was just an old necessity can I got from my grandfather".

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Den 26de august 1861 døde Sjur, Styrk's fader, og det var et tungt slag for Styrk, som var den ældste af sønnerne. Han blev indsat som formynder for sine to yngste søskende, Lars og Maria. Lars blev allerede da han var 13 aar sendt til Decorah paa skole, og i denne by blev saa at sige Lars' fremtidige hjem. Først som elev, og senere som lærer ved Luther College. Maria blev opfostret hos sin broder Styrk efter moderens død i 1864.

Det var Pastor Otteson som paaskyndte Styrk til at reise paa presteskolen i St. Louis, Missouri. Styrk begyndte paa seminariet aaret 1862 og fortsatte sit studium indtil aaret 1865 da han bestod afgangsexamen og blev ordineret den 28de April samme aar paa Rock Prairie, Wis., af pastor H. A. Preus. Af andre vossegutter som frekventerede seminariet paa samme tid som Styrk kan nævnes Bryngel Hovde, Johannes Elefson Berg (Berge), Nils E. Berge og Nils J. Eide. Den sidstnævnte indlistede i borgerkrigen og de andre norske gutter ved skolen med undtagelse af Styrk blev sendte hjem for en tid.

Pastor B. Hovde fortæller derom følgende: Under krigen legte de norske studenter soldater i alle frikvarterer, og Styrk var da naturligvis general, Hovde var kaptein, Løitnant eller hvad som helst. Spændende var det. Unionens arme laa i arsenalet lige foran seminariets døre, og secessionisternes arme bag ryggen paa skolen. Om kvelden da studenterne skulde lære sine lekser hørtes trommeslag, kanonskud og krigsmusik.

Saa blev de norske gutter sendt hjem. De maatte faa pass for at komme ud af byen, og det tog dem 7 dage paa en stakkars Mississippi-baad at komme til Lansing, Iowa.

Straks efter at gutterne kom hjem fangede general Lyon den sydlige arme. Iført dameklæder havde han udspionert secessionisternes leir.

Medens Styrk endnu var student blev han sendt af pastor H. A. Preus for at prædike i et skolehus nær Portage, Wis. Der var netop paa den tid en 60 humleplukkere paa en farm i nærheden af nævnte skolehus, og mestedelen var de norske og mange af dem kom til gudstjenesten.

Da de havde begyndt at synge den første salme, hørtes et forfærdeligt brag. Nogen havde kastet en trærod i væggen. Styrk gik da ud og saa en 6 eller 8 unge mænd staa bag en stor haug med trærødder. Han bad disse saa venligt om at være stille saa han kunde fortsætte med Gudstjenesten. Men netop som de begyndte igjen at synge kom der et endnu større brag. Styrk kom da tid, slængte af sig frakken og opfordrede den skyldige til at komme frem, men da ingen kom sa Styrk: "kom allesammen og I stal faa saadan bank. at I ikke ønsker mere". — "Men da sneg vi os bort i skogen saa fort vi kunde", sa en af urostifterne, naar han fortalte mig om denne begivenhed

Styrk's father died on August 26, 1861 and it was a heavy blow to Styrk, who was the oldest son. He was appointed guardian for his two youngest siblings, Lars and Maria. Lars was already sent to school in Decorah at age 13 and this town, so to speak, became his future home, first as a student and later as a teacher at Luther College. Maria was raised at her brother Styrk's after her mother's death in 1864.

It was Pastor Otteson who encouraged Styrk to go to minister's school in St. Louis, Missouri. Styrk started at the seminary in 1862 and continued his studies until 1865 when he passed the exiting examinations and was ordained at Rock Prairie, WI by Pastor H. A. Preus. Other young men from Voss who attended the seminary at the same time were: Bryngel Hovde, Johannes Elefson Berg (Berge), Nils E. Berge and Nils J. Eide. The latter enlisted in the Civil War and the other Norwegian students, with the exception of Styrk, were sent home for a while.

Pastor B. Hovde tells the following. During the war, the Norwegian students played war during all free time, and Styrk was naturally a general, Hovde was a lieutenant or whatever. It was exciting. The Union Army had their arsenal just at the door of the seminary and the secessionist army behind the school. In the evening when the students were supposed to be studying their lessons, drum beats, cannon shot and martial music could be heard.

Then the Norwegian students were sent home. They had to get passes to get out of the city and it took the miserable Mississippi boat seven days to reach Lansing, Iowa.

Soon after the boys got home, General Lyon captured the southern army. By using women's clothes, he had been able to spy on the secessionist camp.

While Styrk was still a student, he was sent by Pastor H. A. Preus to preach at a school house near Portage, WI. At that time, there were about 60 hops pickers on a farm near the school house and most were Norwegian and attended the service.

They had started to sing the first hymn when there was a terrible sound. Someone had thrown a wooden pole at the wall. Styrk went out and saw 6-8 young men standing back of a pile of poles. He, in a friendly manner, asked them if the would be quiet so he could continue services. As soon as they started to sing again there was an even louder bang. That time Styrk threw of his coat and urged the culprit to come forth, but when nobody came the he said, "Come all of you, and you shall get such a beating that you won't want more". — but we sneaked away into the woods as fast as we could", said one of the trouble-makers when he told me about this occur-

og Styrk raabte efter dem at han vilde ogsaa holde gudstjeneste der om kvelden, “og da vil jeg ogsaa ha fred”, sa Styrk.

Om kvelden kom hver eneste mand; de vilde høre en saa modig ung mand. Og senere har jeg aldrig ladet leiligheden gaa forbi naar jeg kunde faa høre pastor Reque prædike, sa denne urostifter.

Den 30te august 1864 blev Styrk kaldt til Prest for Lemon-weir, Roche-a-Cree og Moe menighederne, men blev ikke indført før den 9de juli 1865, da pastor H. A. Preus holdt sin afskeds-prædiken. Det var pastor Preus som havde organiseret disse menigheder, og Styrk blev deres første faste prest.

Den 2den juli 1865 blev Styrk ægteviet med Cecelia Anderson, som var med dem som kom til Amerika paa “Sluppen” aaret 1836. Straks efter brylluppet reiste Styrk med sin unge brud til Lemon-weir og i et brev som han skrev til sin svoger fortæller han om reisen og modtagelsen da de kom frem. “I Portage kjøbte vi lidt dishes, og det tog vor sidste cent”, siger han. “Men da vi kom frem til Lemonweir kom Knud Herre med smør, melk, havre, høi, og Tollev Herre kom med 4 bushel hvede, egg og tørkede blaabær. Andre kom med flesk, poteter, o. s. v. Og saa fik jeg 17 dollars den første søndag i offer.”

Kort tid efter sin ankomst der blev Styrk efter mundtlig aftale kaldt til prest ogsaa for menighederne ved Lewiston, Greenwood, og Cazanovia. I de to sidstnævnte skulde han ha en løn af 50 dollars om aaret, mod at betjene dem 6 gange aarlig. I de 6½ aar som Styrk var prest i Lemonweir foretog han lange reiser i missionens virke. Han besøgte Grand Rapids (nu Wisconsin Rapids) og Centralia flere gange og prædikede baade i byen, i sagmøller, og i smaa settlementer. I 1867 reiste han paa kirkeraadets opfordring til Texas, og organiserede de tre første norsk lutherske menigheder der. Menigheden i Bosque County, paa Four mile Prairie, og ved Brownsborro.

I 1870 blev han sendt paa en missionsreise til Minnesota, og besøgte da menighederne i Pope, Douglas, Stevens, Grant og Chippewa Countier. I den sidstnævnte organiserede han et par menigheder. Medens Styrk Reque endnu var i Lemonweir blev prestegaarden kjøbt. Og det fortælles at der var stor sorg i Lemonweir den dag han holdt sin afskedstale.

Den 27de sept. blev Styrk indsat som prest i Spring Grove, Minn., og der blev han indtil sin død.

Der tog han mange haarde tag. Saloonen fik han snart ud af byen, og det var ikke længe før han var meget afholdt og elsket af sine sognebørn.

Foruden Spring Grove betjente han ogsaa Black Hammer, Riceford, Wilmington og Caledonia; men

ence and Styrk called after them that he wanted to hold a service there that evening, "and then I also want to have peace', said Styrk.

That night every one of those men came and wanted to hear such a bold young man. And since then I never went past when I could hear pastor Reque preach, said this trouble-maker.

On August 30, 1864 Styrk was called as a minister for Lemon-weir, Roche-a-Cree and Moe congregations, but wasn't brought in before July 9, 1865, when Pastor H. A. Preus held his farewell sermon. Pastor Preus had organized these congregations and Styrk was their first minister.

On July 2, 1865, Styrk was married to Cecelia Anderson, who was among those who came to America on the "sloop" in 1836. Soon after the wedding, Styrk and his young bride went to Lemonweir and in a letter he wrote his brother-in-law, he tells of the trip and the reception they got when they arrived. “In Portage we bought a few dishes, and that took our last cent”, he said. “But when we got to Lemonweir Knud Herre came bringing butter, milk, oats and hay, and Tollev Herre came with 4 bushels of wheat, eggs and dried blueberries. Others brought meat, potatoes etc. There was $17 for me in the first Sunday's offering.”

A short time after his arrival, Styrk was verbally called also to minister to congregations at Lewiston, Greenwood and Cazenovia. At the last two, he would receive a salary of $50 a year providing he served them six times a year. During the 6½ years Styrk was a minister at Lemonweir he undertook long trips working as a missionary. He visited Grand Rapids (now Wisconsin Rapids) and Centralia several times, preaching in both towns, in sawmills and in little settlements. In 1867. on the orders of the church, he traveled to Texas and organized the first three congregations there; congregations in Bosque County, at Four mile Prairie, and at Brownsboro.

In 1870, he was sent on a mission trip to Minnesota, and visited congregations in Pope, Douglas, Stevens, Grant and Chippewa Counties. In the latter he organized a couple congregations. They bought a parsonage in Lemonweir while Styrk Reque was there. It is said that there was great sorrow in Lemonweir the day he made his farewell sermon.

On September 27, Styrk was installed as the minister for Spring Grove, MN, and there he remained until his death.

He took on many hard causes there. He soon had the saloons out of town and it wasn't long before he was accepted and loved by his parishioners.

In addition to Spring Grove he served Black Hammer, Riceford, Wilmington and Caledonia; but

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

i den senere tid betjente han bare Spring Grove og Wilmington, og disse betjente han i 39 aar.

Styrk var hvad vi paa vossemaalet kalder "sløsen"; han kom flere gange bort i nogen ulykker. Medens han var i Lemonweir fordærvede han sit ene ben, saa han for en kort tid maatte bruge krykker, og senere i Spring Grove fik han det ene ben klemstret imellem slæden og en stenmur da hans heste blev skræmt og løb ivei. Men han kom hver gang saa godt ud af det at han ikke haltede. En gang var han nær paa at miste livet, da han paa hjemveien ifra et sygebesøg kom ud i en svær storm. Et træ faldt ned lige over veien, slog hatten af presten og knuste bagen af sædet, og begge baghjulene paa buggien. Han fik hestene spændt ifra, og kom sig frem til nærmeste farmer. Da stormen var over kom der nogen som fandt den sønderslaaede buggy og en stor hat som de gjenkjendte som prestens. De skyndte sig ind til byen for at høre hvad som var hændt pastor Reque. Han var endnu ikke kommen hjem og du kan forestille dig den ængstelse der herskede i prestegaarden indtil presten selv kom hjem.

Fru Cecelia Reque døde den 30te mai 1900 og pastor Styrk Reque døde den 21de august 1910. De hviler begge paa Spring Groves gravlund, sammen med saa mange som pastor Reque selv havde jordfæstet.

Pastor og fru Reque havde 9 børn, som alle lever: Dr. Syver B. Reque, dentist i Westby, Wis.; Anna K. Moeller, Iola, Wis.; Dr. Peter A. Reque, læge i Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. William A. Reque, dentist i Stockholm, Wis.; Sara Omlie, Minneapolis, Minn.; Lars Reque, apotheker, South Newfane, Vt.; Gerhard Reque, elektrisk ingeniør, Allentown, Penn.; George O. Reque, postkjører, De Forest, Wis. Walter Reque, jernbanebetjent, Wadena, Minn.

Pastor og Frue Reque mindes med megen kjærlighed og tak af sine børn og andre baade indenfor og udenfor kirken.

DØDSFALD BLANDT VOSSINGER I AMERIKA.

Mons Samuel Baker,

Minneapolis, Minn., afgik ved døden paa Fair View hospital i Minneapolis omkring 15de juni efter 4 ugers sygeleie.

Han var født paa gaarden Natland i Fana prestegjæld i 1849 og var søn af Sjur Monson Bakketun — den bekjendte digter og agronom m. m. paa Voss. Med forældre og søskende kom Mons til Amerika i 1858. Efter et kort ophold paa Jefferson Prairie drog de til Goodhue Co., Minn. Flere, tidligere ankomne fra Bakketun, antog navnet Baker, og Mons

in later years, he served only Spring Grove and Wilmington, and these for 39 years.

Styrk had what was called in Voss dialect "sløsen"(accident-prone); several times he had accidents. While he was in Lemonweir, he hurt his leg so that he had to use crutches for a while, and later in Spring Grove, he had his leg squeezed between a sled and a stone wall when his horse startled and ran away. Nevertheless, he recovered each time so he didn't even have a limp. Once, he was almost killed when returning home from a call to the sick and a severe storm came up. A tree fell across the road, knocked off his hat, smashed the back end of the seat and both back wheels of the buggy. He unhitched the horses and walked to the nearest farm. When the storm was over, someone came by and found the destroyed buggy and a big hat recognizable as the minister's. he hurried in to town to hear what had happened to Pastor Reque. He hadn't come home yet and you can imagine the anxiety that plagued the parsonage until the minister got home.

Mrs. Cecelia Reque died May 30, 1900, and Pastor Styrk Reque died August 21, 1910. They both rest at Spring Grove's Cemetery, together with many that Pastor Reque himself had buried.

Pastor and Mrs. Reque had nine children, all of whom are alive, Dr. Syver B. Reque, dentist in Westby, WI; Anna K. Moeller, Iola, WI; Dr. Peter A. Reque, physician in Brooklyn, NY; Dr. William A. Reque, dentist in Stockholm, WI; Sara Omlie, Minneapolis, MN; Lars Reque, pharmacist, South Newfane, Vt.; Gerhard Reque, electrical engineer, Allentown, PA; George O. Reque, postman, De Forest, Wis. Walter Reque, railroad employee, Wadena, MN.

Pastor and Mrs. Reque are remembered with a great deal of love by their children and many others both in and out of the church.

DEATHS AMONG VOSSINGS IN AMERICA.

Mons Samuel Baker.

Minneapolis, MN died at Fair View Hospital in Minneapolis about June 15, following a four-week illness.

He was born at the Natland farm in Fana Parish in 1849 a son of Sjur Monson Bakketun — the well-known poet and agronomist and more at Voss. He came to America with his parents and siblings in 1858. After a short stay at Jefferson Prairie, they moved to Goodhue County, MN. Several earlier arrivals from Bakketun, had adopted the name Baker, and Mons did

antog ogsaa dette. Det var nok meningen, at han skulde tage en theologisk bane. Studerede derfor ved Beloit College, Wis., Bliott College og ved Yale College, hvorfra han udgik som theologisk kandidat i 1888. Aaret efter studerede han ved Carleton College og tog graden M. A. Han var saa lærer endel aar. Gik saa over i anden bestilling. I lang tid havde han nu været maskinist. Han har skrevet endel digte og komponeret musik. En samling smaaskrifter, — mest om afholdssagen og socialismen — som han kaldte Monsini, har han udgivet.

Baker var to gange gift — først i 1881 med en kvinde af irsk herkomst, saa den 29de sept. 1900 med Anna Johnson (Romsdalsslægt). Han har havt 3 børn: Frank, Terisa og Mary.

Han overleves af 3 søskende, Mrs. M. G. Peterson og Andrew Baker i Fertile, Minn., og Mrs. O. O. Follengstad, Wanamingo, Minn.

* * *

Ole O. Skutle,

Lake Mills, Iowa, døde omkr. 10de juni i en alder af 92 aar. Han var født paa Nedre-Skutle, Voss, den 6te januar 1835 og var søn af Ole Pederson Skutle — smed og gaardbruger. I 1856 kom han til Amerika og var først en tid paa Spring Prairie, Wis., hvor bro-deren Peder mulig før var bosat. Der blev han i 1860 gift med Martha Mikkelsdtr. Lie (se Vossingen no. 1. side 25 — 1925). De havde 9 børn.

Ole Skutle var en af de første som i 1909 begyndte at faa Vosselaget dannet. Han sammenkaldte og ledede de første forberedende møder i Lake Mills og var med at faa istand det store møde i Albert Lea, Minn., hvor den egentlige stiftelse foregik. Han var første viceformand og i mange aar var han saa med i bestyrelsen.

Han var en tid CountySupervisor.

* * *

Johanna Mathiesen,

Watertown, S. Da., døde den 4de juli, s. 1. Hun var født i Deerfield, Wis., den 3die mai 1853 og var datter af Lars Davidson Rekve og hustru Ingeborg Olsdtr. f. Bergo. Den 3die okt. 1877(?) blev hun gift med Hans Mathiesen. I 3 aar var de bosatte i Calumet, Mich., hvorfra de flyttede til Watertown, S. Dak., hvor de siden boede. De fik 10 børn hvoraf to — Otto H. og Sophie døde som smaa. To døtre og 6 sønner tillige-med hendes mand overlever hende. Otto er i Colfax, Wash., Homer i Boise, Idaho, Edwin, Walter, Robert, William og Luetta i Watertown, Agnes (Mrs. H. Haugen) i Wallace, S. Dak. To søstre. Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Stoughton, Wis., og Mrs. L. O. Brickson, Deerfield, Wis., overlever hende ogsaa.

the same. It was the intent that he would pursue a theological career. Therefore, he studied at Beloit College and Yale College, from where he was graduated as a candidate in theology (bachelor's degree) in 1888. The next year, he studied at Carleton College and got an M. A. He taught a number of years. Then he changed to a different vocation. For a long time, he has been a machinist. He has written a number of poems and composed some music. He has published a collection of letters — mostly about temperance and socialism — that he named Monsini.

Baker was twice married — first with an Irish girl, then on September 29, 1900 with Anna Johnson (Romsdal family). He has three children: Frank, Terisa and Mary.

He is survived by three siblings, Mrs. M. G. Peterson and Andrew Baker in Fertile, Minn., and Mrs. O. O. Follengstad, Wanamingo, MN.

* * *

Ole O. Skutle,

Lake Mills, Iowa, died about June 10 at the age of 92 years. He was born at Nedre-Skutle, Voss, January 6, 1835 and was a son of Ole Pederson Skutle — blacksmith and farmer. He came to America and first stopped at Spring Prairie, WI, where his brother, Peder, had settled earlier. He was married there with Martha Mikkelsdatter Lie (see Vossingen No. 1. page 25 — 1925). They had nine children.

Ole Skutle was one of the first who created the Vosselag in 1909. He called the first organizational meetings in Lake Mills and helped organize the big meeting in Albert Lea, MN, where the actual founding occurred. He was the first vice-president and was an officer for many years.

He was, for a time, county supervisor.

* * *

Johanna Mathiesen,

Watertown, SD, died last July 4. She was born in Deerfield, WI, May 3, 1853 a daughter of Lars Davidson Rekve and his wife Ingeborg Olsdatter. neé Bergo. October 3, 1877(?) she was married to Hans Mathiesen. For three years they lived in Calumet, MI, from where they moved to Watertown, SD, where they stayed. They had ten children of whom two — Otto H. and Sophie died small. Two daughters and six sons in addition to her husband survive her. Otto is in Colfax, WA, Homer in Boise, Idaho, Edwin, Walter, Robert, William and Luetta in Watertown, Agnes (Mrs. H. Haugen) in Wallace, SD. Two sisters. Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Stoughton, WI and Mrs. L. O. Brickson, Deerfield, WI, survive her also.

Begravelsen foregik fra hjemmet og Grace kirken. Pastor H. A. Oakdale forrettede. Rektor L. W. Boe af St. Olavs College, som er afdødes søstersøn, var tilstede og talte paa familiens vegne.

* * *

Halstein Olson Vinje

døde i Chicago den 9de juli s. 1. Han var født i Perry township, Dane Co., Wis., den 27de juni 1863 og var søn af Ole Halsteinson Vinje (Flatabøno) og hustru Ingebjørg f. paa Gjøstein. Han var en tid farmer ved Hollandale, Wis. Senere var han ved Wyeville, Wis. Han drev som snedker.

Vinje var 2 gange gift, først med Sina Skjutvedt; anden gang den 30te aug. 1926 med en enke Hanson. Han overleves af 7 børn : Orin i Minneapolis, Minn., Alwin i Blanchardville, Wis., Henry i Wega. S. Dak., Delbert, Gerhard, Ellenora og Edna i Chicago.

Han blev begraven i Wyeville, hvor hans første hustru og 2 børn er begravne. Han overleves ogsaa af 4 søskende Knut og Anna (Mrs. Bodenfod) i Minneapolis, Christina (Mrs. Guul) i Brodhead, Wis.. Gurina (Mrs. J. Durst), Perry, Wis., Lisa (Mrs. O. E. Fenne) Madison, Wis.

* * *

Cecilia Fenne,

enken efter Ivar Fenne (Heimetunet) døde i sit hjem i Chicago den 8de mai i en alder af 74 aar. Hun var født paa gaarden Flatlandsmoen af foreldrene Knut og Ragnhild Flatlandsmoen. Omkring 1879 blev hun gift med enkemand og gaardbruger Ivar Fenne og blev boende i Heimtunet paa Fenne til 1896 da de kom til Amerika og bosatte sig i Chicago. Ivar er død for nogen aar siden. De fik 4 børn: Knut. Anna, Ragnhild (Mrs. Nelson) og Ole. Anna er død før. De andre overlever moderen og bor i Chicago. Knut er den vidkjendte musiklærer og violinist. Hun overleves ogsaa af en broder Anfin Moen i Stoughton, Wis.. og Anders paa Voss. Den sidstes datter. Eli er Mrs. O. L. Vinje, Madison. Desuden overleves hun af 4 stedbørn: Olav i Texas, Julia, Sara og Mrs. Alswid i Chicago. Sørgegudstieneste holdtes i Kristus kirken, Kedzie Ave., og hun blev gravlagt paa Mount Olive gravlund.

* * *

Anna I. Takle,

enken efter Lars Herbrandson Takle, Highland township, Winneshiek Co., Ia., afgik ved døden den 4de aug, s. 1. og stedtes til graven paa Highland menigheds gravplads den 8de s. m. Hun var ikke selv af vosseslægt, men gift med en vossing og havde 2 brødre, som var gift med vossekvinder. Hendes bror er Hans T. Hanson. Vermilion. S. D., som har vist stor interesse for Vosselaget. Anna var født paa gaarden Hamre i Granvin, Hardanger 15de Dec. 1843 af forældrene Ivar Hamre og hustru f. Røen. I 1866 blev

The funeral was in the home and Grace Church. Pastor H. A. Oakdale officiated. President L. W. Boe of St. Olav College, who is the deceased's nephew (sister's son), spoke on behalf of the family.

* * *

Halstein Olson Vinje

died in Chicago last July 9. He was born at Perry Township, Dane Co., WI, on June 27, 1863 and was a son of Ole Halsteinson Vinje (Flatabøno) and his wife Ingebjørg neé Gjøastein. He was a farmer for a while at Hollandale, WI, then later at Wyeville, WI. he worked as a carpenter.

Vinje was married two times, first with Sina Skjutvedt; then second with a widow Hanson. He is survived by seven children: Orin in Minneapolis, MN, Alwin in Blanchardville, WI, Henry in Wega. SD, Delbert, Gerhard, Ellenora and Edna in Chicago

He was buried in Wyeville, where his first wife and two children are buried. He is survived by four siblings Knut and Anna (Mrs. Bodenfod) in Minneapolis, Christina (Mrs. Guul) in Brodhead, WI Gurina (Mrs. J. Durst), Perry, WI, Lisa (Mrs. O. E. Fenne) Madison, WI.

* * *

Cecilia Fenne,

Widow of Ivar Fenne (Heimetunet) died in her home in Chicago May 8 at an age of 74 years. She was born at the Flatlandsmoen farm to the parents Knut and Ragnhild Flatlandsmoen. About 1879 she was married to widower and farmer Ivar Fenne and they lived at Heimtunet at Fenne until 1896 when they came to America and settled in Chicago. Ivar died some years ago. They had four children: Knut, Anna, Ragnhild (Mrs. Nelson) and Ole. Anna died before. The others survive their mother and live in Chicago. Knut is the famous music teacher and violinist. She is also survived by a brother, Anfin Moen in Stoughton, WI. and Anders at Voss. The latter's daughter Eli is Mrs. O. L. Vinje, Madison. In addition she is survived by four step-children, Olav in Texas, Julia, Sara and Mrs. Alswid in Chicago. The funeral services were held in Christ Church, Kedzie Ave., and she was buried at Mount Olive Cemetery.

* * *

Anna I. Takle,

Widow of Lars Herbrandson Takle, Highland Township, Winneshiek Co., IA, died last August 4 and was buried at Highland Congregation's Cemetery on the 8th of the same month. She, herself, wasn't Vossing, but married to a Vossing and had two brothers married to Voss women. Her brother is Hans T. Hanson. Vermilion. SD, who is interested in the Vosselag. Anna was born at the Hamre farm in Granvin, Hardanger Dec. 15, 1843 of the parents Ivar

hun gift med Lars Herbrandson Takle og samme aar udvandrede de til Amerika. De bosatte sig paa en farm i Highland township, hvor-paa de boede til sin død. Lars døde for 10 aar siden. De fik 4 børn: Absalon, som blev gift men døde for 18 aar siden tilligemed hustruen efterladende 3 børn Leonard, Henricks, Minn., Alma og Adeline Takle, som alle var hos bedsteforaeldrene, samt Inga i Decorah. Iver og Mina paa hjemmefarmen . Takle og hustru var medlemmer af Big Canoe kirkemenighed indtil en ny menighed blev stiftet i Highland township, da de var med blandt grundlæg-gerne af denne. Anna var medlem af begge kirkers kvindeforeninger og tog virksom del i arbeidet.

* * *

Anders O. Rogne,

Sioux Rapid, Iowa, afgik ved døden omkring 1ste august s. 1. Han var født ved Leland, Illinois den 12te nov. 1846 og var søn af Ole Larson Rogne og hustru Brita Andersdtr. f. Røte. Han blev gift med Kari Dokken og var bosat paa en farm i Linn Grove, Iowa. Han efterlader sig vistnok flere børn samt en bror Knut Rogne i Sandwich, Ill., og søster Martha i Leland.

* * *

K. M. Larson (Brathole),

Scarville, Iowa, døde i førstningen af juni s. 1.

* * *

Isaac Olevson,

Minneota, Minn., borgevkrigsveteran, jernbanemand, pioner-farmer, døde i sit hjem i Minneota. torsdag den 18de aug. og var stedt til graven den 23de s. m. under usædvanlig stor deltagelse. Sørgegudstjeneste holdtes i Hope Lutheran kirke efter en kort tjeneste i hjemmet. Pastor O. Stensland forrettede. Han fulgtes til graven af 6 borgerkrigsveteraner og en hel del veteraner fra sidste krig. De lokale medlemmer af the Legion formede en afdeling som gav salut ved graven efter militære regle.

Isak Olevson var født paa Voss den 3die juli 1849 af forældrene Nils Oleivson Grimestad og hustru Brita. I 1850 kom familien til Amerika. I henimod 3 aar var de bosat i McHenry Co., Ill., (Quinong Prairie). I 1859 flvttede de til Chicago, hvor forældrene forblev til sin død — han i 1873 og hun i 1881.

I en Alder af 15 aar hvervede Isak sig i borgerkrigen. Han gav sig: ud for at være 18 aar for at kunne bli med. Han stod i komp. F. 8. Illinois kavaleri og tjente i "the Potomac" armeen i sidste del af krigen. Han udmærkede sig som modig og uforfærdet i slag. Var udmønstret i 1865. Saa reiste han tilbage til Chicago og begyndt i jernibanetjeneste som "fireman". Efter nogle aar blev han lokomotivfører (engineer) ved Chicago — Northwestern banen og i mange

Hamre and his wife neé Røen. In 1866, she married Lars Herbrandson Takle and immigrated to America that same year. They settled on a farm in Highland Township, on which they lived out their lives. Lars died ten years ago. They had four children: Absalon, who married but died 18 years ago as well as his wife leaving three children Leonard, Henricks, MN Alma and Adeline Takle, who all stayed with their grandparents, as well as Inga in Decorah, Iver and Mina on the home farm. Takle and his wife were members of Big Canoe Church Congregation until a new congregation was started in Highland Township, and they were among the founders of this. Anna was a member of both churches' Ladies' Aids and was active in their work.

* * *

Anders O. Rogne,

Sioux Rapid, Iowa, died about last August 1. He was born at Leland, Illinois November 12, 1846 and was a son of Ole Larson Rogne and his wife Brita Andersdatter neé Røte. He was married to Kari Dokken and they lived on a farm in Linn Grove, Iowa. He evidently leaves several children as well as a brother Knut Rogne in Sandwich, IL, and sister Martha in Leland.

* * *

K. M. Larson (Brathole),

Scarville, Iowa, died early last June.

* * *

Isaac Olevson,

Minneota, MN, Civil War veteran, railroad man, farmer, died at his home in Minneota, Thursday, August 18, and was buried on the 23rd of the same month at a funeral with unusually large attendance. The funeral services were held in the Hope Lutheran Church following a short service in his home. Pastor O. Stensland officiated. He was borne to his grave by six Civil War veterans accompanied by a large number of veterans of the last war. The local members of the Legion formed a unit that fired a salute according to military tradition.

Isak Olevson was born at Voss July 3, 1849 to the parents Nils Olevson Grimestad and his wife Brita. In 1850, the family came to America. For approximately three years they settled in McHenry Co., IL, (Quinong Prairie). They then moved to Chicago in 1859 where the parents remained until they died — he in 1873 and she in 1881.

At age 15, Isak enlisted in the Civil War. He represented himself as 18 in order to go along. He served in Company F., 8th Illinois Cavalry and was in the Army of the Potomac in the last part of the war. He distinguished himself as courageous and fearless in battle. He was discharged in 1865. Then he returned to Chicago and started with the railroad as a fireman. After a few years he became an engineer with the Chicago-Northwestern Railway and for many years he drove

aar gik mellem Chicago og Clinton, Iowa, saa mellem Brookings og Watertown, S. Dak.

Tidlig i 1870 aarene tog han en tur til omegnen af Minneota og kjøbte sig da land der, lidt nordøst af byen Minneota, som han siden beholdt, men bosatte sig først paa dette i 1891, da han paa grund af svækket helse sluttede i jernbanetjenesten. I 1921 bosatte han sig i byen Minneota.

I 1872 blev Olevson gift i Chicago med Martha Brynjulvsdtr. Liland — datter af Brynjulv Larson Liland og hustru Magli f. Grimestad. Hun var født i Dane County, Wis. Hun overlever ham tilligerned 5 børn: Filmore, i staten Washington, Mabel (Mrs. A. B. Canger) nær Taunton; Beatrice (Mrs. N. Orson) nord for Minneota; Bertrand, farmer ved Minneota; George har hjemme-farmen, Willard driver farm nær Clarkfield, Minn. Hr. Olevson overleves ogsaa af en søster Josephine i Chicago.

Isaac Olevson var aktivt medlem af den Lutherske kirke. Han tilhørte ogsaa frimurer-ordenen og havde graden kommandør af Knight Templar. Han tog virksom del i de offentlige gjøremaal i Westerheims township og var en foregangsmand som farmer i omkredsen. Hans frugthave havde ligestillede. Paa farmen byg-gede han gode hus. Han var med at danne stedets mereriforening og var dens formand i lang tid. "Ike", som han kaldtes skildres som er interessant personlighed som kunde fortælle morsomt om tildragelser fra krigen og det tidlige Chicago. Under Chicago-branden i 1871 var han med at transportere drikkevand fra byen Elmhurst. Som lokomotivfører var han en af de bedste.

* * *

Albert O. Sampson,

Chicago, Ill., som i de sidste 13—14 aar har været "Skandinavens" maskinreparatør, afgik ved døden søndag den 4de sept. efter lang tids sygeleie, og blev gravlagt fredagen efter med sørgegudstjeneste i hjemmet og First Lutheran Church.

Sampson var født i nærheden af Decorah, Iowa, den 25de mai 1868 af forældrene Peder Samson Een og hustru Sigrig Gjetles-dtr. f. Nordheim, som kom fra Voss i 1849 og bosatte sig i Decorah, Ia., senere paa en farm i Pleasant township. Omkring 1890 tog Sampson ophold i Decorah, hvor han eiede og drev Decorah Scale Works. I 1913 flvttede han til Chicago, hvor han siden har været beslkjæftiget ved sin svoger John Andersons Publishing Co.

Den 25de mai 1898 indgik han i ægteskab med Inga Særvold, der døde i 1925. De efterlader sig 3 børn: Otto, Margaret og Alvin som boede hos faderen. Sampson efterlader sig ogsaa 3 søskende: Odd og Emma Sampson paa forældrefarmen ved

Between Chicago and Clinton, Iowa then between Brookings and Watertown, SD.

Early in the 1870's he took a trip to the vicinity of Minneota and bought land, a little northeast of the town of Minneota, which he subsequently kept, not settling on it until 1891, when, because of weakening health he quit the railroad work. In 1921, he moved to the village of Minneota.

In 1872, Olevson was married in Chicago with Martha Brynjulvsdatter Liland — daughter of Brynjulv Larson Liland and his wife Magli neé Grimestad. She was born in Dane County, WI. she survives him as well as five children: Filmore, in the state of Washington, Mabel (Mrs. A. B. Canger) near Taunton; Beatrice (Mrs. N. Orson) north of Minneota; Bertrand, farmer at Minneota; George has the home farm, Willard runs a farm near Clarkfield, MN. Mr. Olevson is also survived by a sister Josephine in Chicago.

Isaac Olevson was an active member of the Lutheran Church. He also belonged to the Order of Freemasons with the rank of commander of Knights Templar. He took an energetic part in public business in Westerheim Township and was a leader as a farmer in the area. His fruit orchard was likewise. He built good buildings on the farm. He helped start the local dairy and was its president for a long time. "Ike", as he was called, was described as an interesting personality who could tell humorous experiences from the war and early Chicago. During the Chicago fire in 1871 he helped transport drinking water from the town of Elmhurst. As a locomotive driver, he was one of the best.

* * *

Albert O. Sampson,

Chicago, IL, who has been "Skandinavens" machine repairman for the last 13-14 years, died Sunday September 4 after a long illness and was buried the Friday after with funeral services at the house and in the First Lutheran Church.

Sampson was born at the vicinity of Decorah, Iowa, May 25, 1868 of the parents Peder Samson Een and his wife Sigrig Gjetlesdatter neé Nordheim, who came from Voss in 1849 and settled in Decorah, IA, later on a farm in Pleasant Township. About 1890, Sampson took up residence in Decorah, where he owned and ran the Decorah Scale Works. In 1913, he moved to Chicago, where he since has been employed at his brother-in-law John Anderson's Publishing Co.

On May 25, 1898, he entered matrimony with Inga Særvold, who died in 1925. They leave three children: Otto, Margaret and Alvin who lived with their father. Sampson leaves also three siblings: Odd and Emma Sampson on the family farm at

Decorah og Franklin Sampson i Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Anderson brødrene i Skandinaven er hans søstersønner.

* * *

Albert Frank Tesdal,

Stoughton, Wis., eier af Ravenwood Hotel ved Lake Kegonsa, afgik ved døden paa hotellet omkring i midten af september i en alder af 72 aar, og blev gravlagt paa Riverside gravlund. Pastor H. J. Lane forrettede.

Tesdal var født i Chicago, Ill., den 17de december 1855 og var søn af Endre Nilson Tesdal og hustru Anna Anfinsdtr. Preste-gaarden (Prescott). Hans mor døde allerede i 1857, da sønnen var 17 maaneder gammel og hans modersøster Brita (Mrs. A. H. Johnson) paa Liberty Prairie, Deerfield, Wis., tog ham til sig. Han blev da i lang tid hos hende, saa kom han igjen til Chicago, og gik paa skole der. Faderen døde i 1872, kort efter at have mistet 2 huse og omtrent al sin eiendom i den store Chicago brand. Unge Tesdal begyndte saa i arbeide hos Northwestern Jernbane Co. og forblev i dettes tjeneste 35 aar. I 1903 flyttede han til Stoughton, og anlagde samme aar hotellet ved Lake Kegonsa, som han siden har drevet.

I 1885- indgitk han i ægteskab med Emma Amundsdtr. Prescott (Prestegaard) f. 1860 ved Cambridge, Wis., død 1918. De var søskendebarn. Emmas far kom fra Voss til Amerika i 1844. Tes-dal efterlader sig 3 børn: Mrs. George Barry og Henry Tesdal i Stoughton, Wis., Harvey Tesdal i Chicago.

* * *

*Odd Knutson Glimm*e,

velkjendt urmager og forhandler af guld og sølvsager i Madison, Wis., afgik pludselig ved døden i sit hjem lørdag den 1ste oktober i en alder af 69 aar. Dødsaarsagen var hjerneslag. Han blev gravlagt den 4de n. e. paa Methodistkirkens gravplads ved Cambridge, Wis. Der var sørgegudstjeneste i hjemmet og i den skandinaviske Methodistkirke i Cambridge. Pastor Walter af Madison forrettede. Der var et stort ligfølge.

Glimme var født paa gaarden Glimme, Voss, den 24de decbr. 1858 af forældrene Knut Rognaldson Glimme og hustru Brita Johannesdtr. f. Himle. Opvoksen lærte han urmagerfaget paa Voss. I 1881 udvandrede han til Amerika, hvor flere søskender allerede var. De to første aar var han i Chicago. Saa var han to aar i California, hvor han drev med snedlkerarbeide sammen med sin broder Peter. I 1885 bosatte han sig i Deerfield, Wis., og drev urmagerforretning. Der blev han den 11te juni 1887 gift med Anna Anderson, datter, af Nils Endreson (Anderson) f. Folkedal og hustru Christina Williams, f. Rio, Voss. Saa flyttede de til Whitewater, Wis.,

Decorah and Franklin Sampson in Sioux Falls, SD. The Anderson brothers with the Skandinaven are his nephews (sister's sons).

* * *

Albert Frank Tesdal,

Stoughton, Wis., owner of the Ravenwood Hotel by Lake Kegonsa, died at his hotel about the middle of September at an age of 72, and was buried at Riverside Cemetery. Pastor H. J. Lane performed the service.

Tesdal was born in Chicago, IL, December 17, 1855 and was a son of Endre Nilson Tesdal and his wife Anna Anfinsdatter Prestegaarden (Prescott). His mother died in 1857, when the son was 17 months old and his wife aunt (mother's sister) Brita (Mrs. A. H. Johnson) at Liberty Prairie, Deerfield, WI, took him in. He spent a long time with her, then came to Chicago again and went to school there. His father died in 1872, shortly after losing two buildings, almost all his property in the big Chicago fire. Young Tesdal then started to work for the Northwestern Railroad Co. and stayed at this job almost 35 years. In 1903, he moved to Stoughton, and constructed that same year a hotel at Lake Kegonsa, which he has operated since.

In 1885, he entered matrimony with Emma Amundsdatter Prescott (Prestegaard) neé 1860 at Cambridge, WI, died 1918. They were cousins. Emma's father came from Voss to America in 1844. Tesdal leaves three children: Mrs. George Barry and Henry Tesdal in Stoughton, WI, Harvey Tesdal in Chicago.

* * *

*Odd Knutson Glimm*e,

well-known watchmaker and dealer in gold and silver items in Madison, WI, died suddenly in his home Saturday, October 1 at an age of 69 years. The cause of death was a stroke. He was buried the 4th next at the Methodist Church Cemetery in Cambridge, WI. There were funeral services at home and at the Scandinavian Methodist Church in Cambridge. Pastor Walter of Madison officiated. There was a big funeral procession.

Glimme was born at the Glimme farm, Voss, December 24, 1858 to the parents Knut Rognaldson Glimme and his wife Brita Johannesdatter neé Himle. He learned the watch-making trade at Voss. He immigrated to America in 1881 where several siblings were already. The first two years were spent in Chicago. Then he was in California for two years were he worked as a carpenter with his brother, Peter. In 1885, he settled in Deerfield, WI and ran a jewelry store. He was married to Anna Anderson, daughter of Nils Endreson (Anderson) b. Folkedal and his wife Christina Williams, neé Rio, Voss, on June 11, 1887. They then moved to Whitewater, WI, where Glimme

hvor Glimme drev urmagerforretning i 14 aar. Da hans nye forretningslokale brændte ned for ham der, og han led stort tab, var han en tid i Syd Dakota. I 1906 begyndte han forretning i Madison, Wis., og drev denne, til han for 3 aar siden paa grund af daarlig helbred solgte ud. Hans hjem har været i 931 E. Johnson St.

Foruden af sin hustru overleves Glimme af 3 søskender I Norge: Johannes Glimme i Stavanger, Anna Skaar i Nordheimsund, Hardanger, og Synva Glimme, Voss. Fem søskender er tidligere døde.

ET OG ANDET OM VOSSINGER.

Ex-Guvernør Nestos kom den 9de juli tilbage fra en tur til Stillehavskysten, hvor han talte ved Young Peoples Luther League. Sammen med Rognald R. Nestos af S. Walley, Wash., kjørte han til Parkland, Tacoma, Olympia, Langview, Portland saa langs Columbia River til Mt. Hood, Goldendale, Yotewa og over fjeldene til Seattle, Everett og Sedro Wolley. Senere var han til Mt. Baker Lodge, hvor der er en storslagen udsigt, men ikke nogen videre blomstrende vækster fortæller han. Han var morgenen før tilbageturen lige op til isbræerne.

* * *

Knut Rygh, Vermilion, S. Dak., som ifjor reiste til Voss, var paa de hjemlige trakter der i 10 maaneder. “Du kan tro jeg havde en rigtigt “grepa tur”, skriver han. “Reiste rundt en hel del og saa mig om og havde megen moro og fornøielse. Vossingerne er ligesaa frie og gjestfrie, som de har været”, lægger han til.

Jeg saa i et blad, at de ogsaa likte denne amerikaneren svært godt derhjemme.

* * *

David Rivenes, som er en allehaande betroet mand i Glendive, Montana, havde en udmærket tur tilbage fra Vossestevnet i Kenyon, skriver han.

I henhold til Kenyonmødets beslutning og Nestos’s opfordring vil han forsøge at skrabe sammen saa meget penge som mulig til Bergsli-monumentet paa Voss. Saa skal han omkr. 29de juli til Black Hills, S. Dak., for at fiske “Aure”, beretter han videre. Formodentlig glemmer han ikke at hilse paa Coolidge med det samme.

* * *

Pastor *Aad K. Vinje*, som har havt sit kald i Kelliher, Minn., holdt 4de søndag efter Trefoldighed sin tiltrædelsesprædiken som prest for Central Lutheran Church i Everett, Washington.

ran a jewelry store for 14 years. When his new business location burned down there and he suffered great losses, he went to South Dakota for a while. In 1906, he started a store in Madison, WI and ran this until three years ago, when he sold out due to poor health. His home was at 931 East Johnson St.

Beside his wife, he is survived by three siblings in Norway: Johannes Glimme in Stavanger, Anna Skaar in Nordheimsund, Hardanger and Synva Glimme, Voss. Five siblings preceded him in death.

A THING OR TWO ABOUT VOSSINGS.

Former Governor *Nestos* came back from a trip to the Pacific Coast on July 9, where he spoke to the Young Peoples Luther League. He and Rognald R. Nestos of S. Walley, WA drove to Parkland, Tacoma, Olympia, Langview, Portland then along the Columbia River to Mt. Hood, Goldendale, Yotewa and over the mountains to Seattle, Everett and Sedro Wolley. Later, he was to Mt. Baker Lodge, where there's an impressive view but no further growth, he said. The morning before he returned, he was up to glaciers.

* * *

Knut Rygh, Vermilion, SD, who went to Voss last year, was on home ground for 10 months. “You can just believe I had a 'gripping trip'”, he writes. “Traveled around a lot, looked around and had lots of fun and satisfaction, the Vossings being as open and hospitable as they are”, he adds.

I read in a paper that they liked Americans there at home.

* * *

David Rivenes, who us a man trusted with many things in Glendive, Montana, had an outstanding trip back from Vossestevne in Kenyon, he writes.

Regarding the Kenyon meeting decision and Nestos’s urging he will try to scrape together as much money as possible for the Bergsli monument at Voss. Then about the 29th of July he is going to the Black Hills, SD, to fish for “Aure” (trout), he further states. Presumably, he won't forget to greet Coolidge at the same time.

* * *

Pastor *Aad K. Vinje*, who has had a call in Kelliher, MN, made his inaugural sermon as minister for the Central Lutheran Church in Everett, Washington, on the 4th Sunday after Trinity

Henry A. Gullikson, som i 18 aar har været sheriff i Worth County, Iowa, har taget afsked og overtaget en stilling i Mason City, Ia, Gullikson er søn efter Anders Gullickson Kindem, og var født i Dodgeville, Wis. Han blev gift for ikke ret længe siden.

* * *

Flere paa Vossetur isummer.

Foruden justitiarius Aad. J. Vinje og Doktor Alfred Olson (Davidhaug) er Anfin K. Moen (Flatlandsmoen) og den 92 aar gamle Knut Henderson (Løne) paa besøg til Voss. Desuden sees, at Johan O. Anderson af John Anderson Publ. Co., Chicago, er paa Norgestur og vil rimeligvis besøge Voss.

Som berettet i A. Ullestads brev, havde man paa Voss planer om en fest paa gaarden Vinje (Tykkebygden) — justitiarius Vinjes fødested — i anledning hans besøg. Ifølge sidste beretninger havde Vinje paadraget sig forkjølelse og holdt sig stille paa Fleischers hotel.

Knut Henderson synes at staa sig godt trods de 92 — har meget at fortælle om gammelt og nyt — og liker turen. Han slog følge med Dr. Olson og skal være med ham tilbage.

* * *

*Familiefeste*r.

Søndag den 10de juli var der stor familiefest i Primrose, Dane Co., Wis. Det var, hvad man kaldte "Mørkveætten", som havde sin sammenkomst i form af en picnic, men det var som et vosselag, da mange, som egentlig ikke var af ætten ogsaa deltog. mor var fra Mørkve. Der var taler af Hilmar K. Skuldt og Johan-mor var fra Mørkve. Der var taler af Oliver K. Skuldt og Johannes Sherven (begge af ætten) samt af nærværende redaktør. Det var sang af Madisonkvarteten, bestaaende af Lars Kleve, Ole Sherven, Joh. Sherven og K. A. Rene. Lorence Ersland af vosseslægt gav hornmusik tilbedste. Maria Kleve og Miss Ersland sang en duet. Ole S. Vinje af ætten ledede mødet.

Dette var ættens andet møde. Ifjor bad Mrs. Gurina Durst datter af Ole H. Vinje og Ingebjørg K. Mørkve — slægtningerne til sig paa sin farm i Perry township, og der bestemtes, at man mødte igjen iaar. I 1928 skal ætten møde i Mt. Horeb, Wis.

Denne æt er egentlig fra Gjøastein paa Voss. Stamfaderen Knut Olson Mørkve og hustru Guri boede først paa Gjøastein, hvorfra de flyttede omkring 1825 til Mørkve. De havde 10 børn, af hvilke datteren Gjertrud kom til Amerika i 1853 og Ingebjørg—gift med Ole K. Vinje kom i 1856. Begge blev bosat nær hinanden — den første i Primrose township og den anden ved linjen i Perry township, Dane Co., Wis. Begge søstrene var fødte paa Gjøastein. Gjertrud blev gift i Dane Co., med

Henry A. Gullikson, who has been sheriff in Worth County, Iowa, for 18 years has retired and accepted a position in Mason City, IA, Gullikson is a son of Anders Gullickson Kindem, and was born at Dodgeville, Wis. He was married not long ago.

* * *

Several touring Voss this summer.

Beside Justice Aad. J. Vinje and Doctor Alfred Olson (Davidhaug), Anfin K. Moen (Flatlandsmoen) and the 92 year old Knut Henderson (Løne) are visiting Voss. In addition, it is seen that Johan O. Anderson of John Anderson Publishing Company, Chicago, is touring Norway and most likely will visit Voss.

As described in A. Ullestad's letter, people at Voss plan a reception at the Vinje (Tykkebygden) farm — Justice Vinje's birthplace — on the occasions. According to the last report Vinje has caught a severe chill and is staying quietly at the Fleischers hotel.

Knut Henderson seems to be thriving in spite of his 92 years and has much to tell both old and new; is enjoying the trip. He joined Dr. Olson and shall return with him.

* * *

Family reunions.

There was a big family reunion in Primrose, Dane Co., WI on Sunday, July 10. It was what people called "the Mørkve Clan" that had their reunion in the form of a picnic, but it was almost like a "Vosselag" since many people who really weren't of the lineage also participated their mother coming from Mørkve. There were speeches by Oliver K. Skuldt and Johannes Sherven (both of the family) as well as the present editor. There were songs by a Madison quartet consisting of Lars Kleve, Ole Sherven, Joh. Sherven and K. A. Rene. Lorence Ersland, a Vossing, performed on the horn. Maria Kleve and Miss Ersland sang a duet. Ole S. Vinje of the family presided at the meeting.

This was the second reunion. Last year Mrs. Gurina Durst, daughter of Ole H. Vinje and Ingebjørg K. Mørkve — invited relatives to her farm in Perry Township, and there it was decided to meet again this year in 1928, the family shall meet in Mt. Horeb, Wis.

This lineage is actually from Gjøastein at Voss. The progenitor Knut Olson Mørkve and wife Guri first lived at Gjøastein from where they moved to Mørkve about 1825. They had ten children, of whom the daughter, Gjertrud, came to America in 1853 and Ingebjørg — married with Ole K. Vinje — came in 1856. They lived close to each other — the first in Primrose township and the other by the border in Perry township, Dane Co., WI. Both sisters had been born at Gjøastein. Gjertrud was married in Dane. Co.

Bjørn O. Skuldt af hallingslægt. Hun døde 1916. Hendes gamle bosted eies nu af sønnen Knut. En anden søn, Ole, bor i Mt. Horeb og Sivert I Madison, Wis.

Efter Ingebjørg og Ole Vinje var 4 børn tilstede, nemlig Knut og Anna, (Mrs. Bodenfod) fra Minneapolis, Gurina, Mrs. J. Durst, som bor paa forældrenes gamle hjemsted og Lisa, Mrs. Ole E. Fenne, Madison, Wis.

Af ætlinger, senere ankomne til Amerika, var tilstede: Knut H. Mørkve, Madison og broderen Peder H. Mørkve, Edgerton, Wis., sønner af Guri Knutsdtr. Mørkve eller Gjøastein. Ole Sjurson Vinje og broderen Anders, sønnesønner af Anna Knutsdtr. Mørkve (Saudeshaugen) samt Ole Johannessen Skjervheim (Sherven) — dattersøn af Kristi Knutsdtr. Mørkve |Skjervheim). Alle med familie.

* * *

Camp Rockne.

En leirplads ved Hunter Lake, nær Byen Ojibwa, Wis., har navnet Camp Rockne, efter den bekjendte instruktør Knute Rockne, ved Notre Dame. I slutningen af juli iaar aflagde Rockne et besøg der, hvad han forresten havde gjort ved flere anledninger før, men nu var der opført 6 nye bygninger for indkvartering og deltagelsen svært forøget.

* * *

Nelson H. La Greide.

I tror vel ikke, at han er vossing, men det er han af de mest interesserede ogsaa. Han var paa hundredaarsfesten i Minneapolis, og han var paa sidste vossestevne. I et brev med $1.00 for "Vossingen" skriver han, at "et hefte er værd mere end aarskontingenten."

Nelson er født paa Øvre Graue og er søn af Kristoffer Larson, f. Legreid, Hardanger, og hustru Malina Nilsdtr. Graue, Voss. Han bor i Owatonna, Minn., og er i The Transferoid Co.s forretning. Han er gravør af profession, men er ogsaa opfinder. Hans forretningskompani sælger noget, som heder "La Greide's "Nipigni" Bait and Fly Line Dressing" — opfundet af ham — noget sportsmænd kan mærke sig.

* * *

Skjervheimsætten har fest.

Søndag den 31te juli havde en Skjervheimsæt festlig sammen-komst i hjemmet hos Henry Helland, Mt. Horeb, Wis. Omkring 100 personer af slægt og venner var samlet. Efter at have forsynet sig af medbragt middagsmad havdes et program af taler sang og musik. Ole S. Vinje af Madison var kjøgemester. "Ja, vi elsker" blev først sunget. Saa fortalte nærværende redaktør

with Bjørn O. Skuldt from Hallingdal. She died in 1916. Her old home is now owned by son Knut. Another son, Ole, lives in Mt. Horeb and Sivert in Madison, WI.

From Ingebjørg og Ole Vinje, there were four children present namely Knut and Anna, (Mrs. Bodenfod) from Minneapolis, Gurina, Mrs. J. Durst, who lives in her parents old homestead and Lisa, Mrs. Ole E. Fenne, Madison, WI.

Descendants who came to America later who were present were: Knut H. Mørkve, Madison and his wife brother Peder H. Mørkve, Edgerton, WI, sons of Guri Knutsdatter Mørkve or Gjøastein. Ole Sjurson Vinje and his brother Anders, grandsons (son's-sons) of Anna Knutsdatter Mørkve (Saudeshaugen) as well as Ole Johannesson Skjervheim (Sherven) — daughter's-son of Kristi Knutsdatter Mørkve |Skjervheim). All with families.

* * *

Camp Rockne.

A camp by Hunter Lake, near the town of Ojibwa, WI has the name Camp Rockne, after the well-known football coach Knute Rockne, at Notre Dame. Rockne paid it a visit last year, which he had done several times before, but now six new buildings had been built for residences and the participation has increased greatly.

* * *

Nelson H. La Greide.

I don't believe he is really a Vossing but he is nevertheless quite interesting. He attended the centennial in Minneapolis and he was at the last Vosselag annual meetings. In a letter including $1.00 for the "Vossingen", he writes, it is "a booklet worth more than the annual membership/subscription"

Nelson was born at Øvre Graue and is a son of Kristoffer Larson, b. Legreid, Hardanger, and his wife Malina Nilsdatter Graue, Voss. He lives in Owatonna, MN, and is with The Transferoid Company's business. He is an engraver by profession but also an inventor. His company's business is selling something known as "La Greide's "Nipigni" Bait and Fly Line Dressing" — an invention of his — something that sportsmen are interested in.

* * *

Skjervheim family has gathering.

The Skjervheim family had their festive gathering in the home of Henry Helland, Mt. Horeb, WI, on July 31. About 100 friends and members of the family assembled. After having been satisfied by a pot-luck dinner there was a program of speeches and music. Ole S. Vinje of Madison was the master-of-ceremonies. The program led off with the singing of "Ja, vi elsker". Then the present editor spoke of his acquaintance

blandt andet om sit kjendskab til Skjervheimsætten og de første Amerikafarere fra Skjervheim. Saa var der instrumentmusik af 4 brødre: Alexander, Orten, Eugene og Leon Sherven, sønner af Albert Sherven (Skjervheim) af Perry, Dane County. Ole Sherven, Johannes Sherven, Lars Kleve og K. A. Rene sang Vossesangen sammen. Saa holdt Johannes Sherven en tale om fædrearven og betragtninger af de yngre folk. En liden pige, Victoria Peterson og 3 børn af Mr. og Mrs. Strander sang et par sange, saa musik igjen af de fire brødre og "Paa Vossevangen" af før nævnte kvartet. Programmet afsluttedes med sangen "America".

Fra gaarden Skjervheim kom i 1837 de første fra Vossestranden til Amerika, nemlig Peter Davidsen Skjervheim og hans søster Brita, gift med Sjur S. Ulvund. Omkring 1867 kom Ole Sjurson Skjervheim. Han bosatte sig i Perry, Dane Co., Wis. I 1877 blev han gift med enken Ragnhild Flisram. De havde 3 børn: Sina, gift med Henry Helland (fra Aurdal i Valdres) og bor i Mt. Horeb. Albert er farmer i Perry township og Ida, gift med Joseph Dunn, bor i Milwaukee. — I slægt med disse er ogsaa Ole J. Sherven, Sun Prairie, Wis. Knut H. Sherven. Madison og dennes broder og søstersøn der og flere andre.

* * *

Guldbryllup.

Halvor Pederson Ronve og hustru Sigvor Larsdtr. f. Vike, Halfa, Iowa, havde den 7de juni sidstleden været gifte i 50 aar. Om søndagen den 10de feiredes deres guldbryllupsdag i Immanuel kirken i overvær af menigheden og et stort antal slægtninge og venner. Et festmaaltid serveredes ved'middagstid, hvorefter man samledes i kirken. Vielsesceremonien forrettedes af pastor Hanson. Arthur Fossum fra Esterville sang, hvorefter pastor S. Strand, deres tidligere prest, holdt en tale. Der overraktes brudeparret en gave bestaaende af en spadserstok med guldhaandtag, guldkniver og gafler.

Halvor Ronve var født i Ulvik, Hardanger den 4de Oktober 1844. I 5 aars alderen kom han med sin morfader Halvor Olson Hetlenæs til Voss og vokste op hos ham paa gaarden Bryn. Hal-vors far var fra Vambheim af den bekjendte Riber-Galtung slægt. Den 7de juni 1877 blev han gift med Sigvor Larsdtr. Vike, som var født paa Vike den 12te. febr. 1848 — datter af Lars Sjurson os Eli Josefsdtr. f. Lie. Sigvor er ogsaa af Riber-Galtung og tillige af Losnaætten. Efter sit giftermaal var de bosat paa gaarden Ronve. I 1889 solgte de gaarden til Sigvors søster, Brita, og mand Anders Vike, og reiste samme aar til Amerika. Her har de været bosatte naa en farm ved Haifa, Iowa, og har 3 børn. som lever. De er høit agtede i sit naboskab og sin menighed. De er ogsaa medlemmer

with the Skjervheim family and the first travelers to America from Skjervheim. Then there was instrument music by four brothers: Alexander, Orten, Eugene and Leon Sherven, sons of Albert Sherven (Skjervheim) of Perry, Dane County. Ole Sherven, Johannes Sherven, Lars Kleve and K. A. Rene sang the Voss song together. Then Johannes Sherven spoke about our heritage and its relation to the young people. A little girl, Victoria Peterson and three children of Mr. and Mrs. Strander sang a couple songs then there was music by the four brothers again and "Paa Vossevangen" by the forenamed quartet.

The first to come to America from the Vossestrand were from the Skjervheim farm, namely Peter Davidsen Skjervheim and his sister Brita, married to Sjur S. Ulvund. Ole Sjurson Skjervheim came about 1867. He settled in Perry, Dane Co., WI. In 1877, he married the widow Ragnhild Flisram. They hade three children: Sina was married to Henry Helland (from Aurdal in Valdres) and lived in Mt. Horeb. Albert is a farmer in Perry Township and Ida was married to Joseph Dunn, lived in Milwaukee. — Related to these are Ole J. Sherven, Sun Prairie, WI Knut H. Sherven. Madison and his wife's brother and nephew (sister's son) and several more.

* * *

Golden Wedding.

Halvor Pederson Ronve and his wife Sigvor Larsdatter neé Vike, Halfa, Iowa, were married 50 years on June 7. They celebrated on Sunday, June 10 in Immanuel Church witnessed by the congregation and a large number of relatives and friends. A banquet was served at dinnertime after which people gathered in the church and Pastor Hanson conducted a marriage ceremony, Arthur Fossum from Esterville sang and Pastor S. Strand, their earlier minister, gave a talk. The bridal couple was presented with a gift consisting of walking stick with a gold handle, gold knives and forks.

Halvor Ronve was born at Ulvik, Hardanger October 4, 1844. at age 15 he came to Voss with his maternal grandfather Halvor Olson Hetlenæs and grew up with him on the Bryn farm. Halvor's father was from Vambheim of the well-known Riber-Galtung family. On June 7, 1877, he married Sigvor Larsdatter Vike, who was born at Vike February 12, 1848 — daughter of Lars Sjurson and Eli Josefsdatter neé Lie. Sigvor is also from the Riber-Galtung and also of the Losna family. After her marriage, they lived on the Ronve farm. In 1889, they sold the farm to Sigvor's sister, Brita, and her husband Anders Vike, and went to America that same year. Here they have lived on a farm near Haifa, IA and have three children alive. They are esteemed in their area and congregation. They are also

af Vosselaget, og Halvor har skrevet mange anerkjendende ord om "Vossingen", som han læser med største interesse, siger han.

ET ORD TIL VOSSINGER

Jeg hører, at der er mange nordmænd, som er foruden arbeide i disse glimrende tider af høi løn og velstand. Der er naturligvis flere aarsager til denne omstændighed. En maaske er, at man ikke er ivrige nok til at finde ud, hvor der er store udviklinger og byggeforetagender.

Jeg tænker, at det vilde blive til stor nytte og hjælp for vos-singerne, om man ved næste møde af vosselaget vilde vælge en komite paa 3 eller 5 personer, hvis pligt det vilde være at underrette vossinger om, hvor der er ivente større udviklings- og byggeforetagender ved korrespondance til "Vossingen" i dens spalter.

Tag for eksempel Muscle Shoals kraftstation. Ingen syntes at vide noget om, at den var blevet bygt. Der er Mississippielven. hvor man nu rnaa anvende maaske hundreder af millioner af dollars for at stoppe flommens aarlige rædsler. Dette burde vides af alle vossinger, som hændelsesvis er ledige.

En anden af de store udviklingsforetagender er Boulderdammen i California, og Arizona. Det er et foretagende, som siges at ville koste flere hundrede millioner, og man siger, at hovedkvarteret vil maaske blive i sydlige California. Dette foretagende er endnu ikke vedtaket af kongressen, men det synes sikkert at blive vedtaget ved næste session. Jeg vilde raade vossingerne at interessere sig i dette foretagende; thi det vil give beskjæftigelse til tusinder af arbeidsfolk.

Jeg skal herunder give nogle Figurer, som vil give en anelse om; hvor kolossalt foretagendet er:

Foruden det uhyre store arbeide, som dammen og kanalen selv vilde anbringe, vilde det ogsaa give en heldig stimulans til forretningslivet. Forretningsfolket vilde føre en uhørt aktivitet i deres fag.

Dammen skal bvgges ca. 5—600 fod høit. Dette vil skabe en indsø med milevis udstrækning.

Vandledningen vilde koste ca. 200 millioner dollars. SydCalifornin vilde bidrage meget til det materiale, som behøves. Dens længde vil blive ca. 260 mil (300 km.) og vilde blive den største i verden. Den vil have mere end 175 mil "concrete-lined"(?) og bedækkede ledningsrør 16 fod i diameter, og 60—70 mil af tunneller. Der skal blive 5 pumpestationer og 6 mil af klinket staal trykrør 10 fod i diameter.

members of the Vosselag and Halvor has written many approving words about the "Vossingen", which he reads avidly, he says.

A WORD TO THE VOSSINGS.

I hear that there are many Norwegians without work in these marvelous times of high salaries and affluence. There are naturally several reasons for this circumstance. One must be because they are not anxious enough to find out where there are big developments and building projects.

I think it would be of use and assistance to Vossings if at the next meeting of the Vosselag, you were to elect a committee of 3-5 people, whose duty it would be to inform the Vossings about what is available in big developments or undertakings through correspondence to the columns in "Vossingen".

Take for example, Muscle Shoals Power Station. Nobody seems to know that it is being built. There is the Mississippi, where people are devoting hundreds of millions of dollars to prevent the horrors of annual flooding. This should be known by all Vossings who probably are idle.

Another of the huge projects is the Boulder Dam in California and Arizona. It is an undertaking that will cost several hundred million and people say the headquarters will be in southern California. This proposal hasn't yet been passed by Congress but it is certain to pass in the next session. I would recommend the vossings get interested in the proposal because it will give jobs to thousands of laborers.

Now I shall quote some figures that will give you an appreciation of how colossal it is.

In addition to the great amount of work the dam itself will require, it will give a fortunate stimulus to the economy. The business people will experience an unheard of activity in their lines.

The dam they plan to build will be 5-600 feet high. It will create a lake for many miles in length.

The water mains will cost about 200 million dollars. Southern California will provide most of the materials needed. It will be about 260 miles long (300 km.) and will be the biggest in the world. It will have 175 miles of concrete-lined and covered channels 16 feet in diameter and 60-70 miles of tunnels. There will be five pumping stations and 6 miles of riveted steel pressure pipes 10 feet in diameter.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Det er vanskeligt at tænke sig den uhyre masse af materiale og arbeide, som skal til i et saa stort foretagende, som vilde tage flere aar til fuldførelse. Det vil stimulere forretningslivet i Cali-fornia i sin helhed, og vil give ogsaa vossinger en anledning til at gjøre det godt.

Pas paa denne anledning, vossinger!

Ærbødigst,
B. O. Berge.

VAR ABRAM MARKOE VOSSING?

En fra revolutionstiden kjendt nordmand, var kaptein Abram Markoe, forretningsmand i Philadelphia omkring aaret 1769—82.

Vi er først blit gjort bekjendt med ham ved beretningen om den skandinaviske forening, som dannedes i Philadelphia i 1769, og hvis første formand Markoe var. I 1782 holdt denne forening en afskedsfest for svensken Baron Phersen. General George Washington var tilstede, og som bekjendt udtalte der sin glæde over, at han var af nordisk herkomst, idet han var af familie Vass. Vosselagets fhv. formand Wm. Nelson, paastod, at dette Vass kom af Vassværen i Voss, hvorfra Senator Knute Nelson ogsaa var. Kaptein Markoe var foreningens formand ogsaa da. Det har været nævnt, at Markoe var fra Morkø Norge, som formodentlig maa ligge i Hordaland, hvor der er flere gaarde med navnet Morken.

Nylig fortalte en af "Viserguttens" skribenter J. K. Koefod. at kaptein Markoe var vossing og egentlig hed Abram Markve (Mørkve). Hvorfra han har det, ved vi ikke. Navnet Abram tyder ikke netop paa et vossenavn, men det gjør nu heller ikke nutidens forvrængninger af vossenavnene, saa vi vil lade dette staa til observation.

I en historie om det amerikanske flag af oberst N. Smith berettes det, at kaptein Markoe organiserede the Philadelphia Troops of Light Horse og blev kaptein deraf. Tidlig om sommeren 1775 ledsagede Markoe med sin troppestyrke general Washington til New York Citv. De havde da et flag med 13 striber i øvre hjørne — det første flag med striber repræsenterende de 13 kolonier. Dette flag er nu bekjendt som "the Markoe Banner", og det var dette flag, som gav Washington ideen om de 13 striber i flaget. Det er nu bevaret i særskilt brandfrit rum i Washington.

Abram Markoe var født i 1729 paa de Vestindiske øer, som var dansk-norsik besiddelse, og Markoe var dansknorsk undersaat. Da kong Christian den 7de erklærede rigerne neutrale under revolutjonskrigen, maatte Markoe tage afsked som kaptein i den amerikanske hær. Han var som ung kommen til Philadelphia og begyndte forretning som gjorde ham velstaaende.

It is difficult to comprehend the mass of materials and amount of work that will be necessary for such a huge undertaking, which will take years for completion. It will stimulate the economy of California generally and would also give the Vossings a chance to do well.

Pay attention to this opportunity, Vossings!

Ærbødigst,
B. O. Berge.

WAS ABRAM MARKOE VOSSING?

A Norwegian known from the Revolutionary period was Captain Abram Markoe, businessman in Philadelphia in the years 1769—82.

We first learned of him in a description of the Norwegian Society founded in 1769 in Philadelphia, and Markoe was its first president. In 1782, this society had a farewell party for the Swede, Baron Phersen. General George Washington was present and was known to express his joy of being a Scandinavian in that he was of the family Vass. Vosselaget's former president Wm. Nelson contended that Vass came from Vassværen in Voss, from which Senator Knute Nelson was also from. Captain Markoe also was the president then. It has been said that Markoe was from Morkø Norway, which presumably lies in Hordaland where there are several farms with the name Morken.

Recently, one of "Viserguttens" correspondents J. K. Koefod wrote that Captain Markoe was Vossing and actually was named Abram Markve (Mørkve). His source for this is not known. The name Abram doesn't really suggest a Voss name, but it doesn't consider the present distortion of Voss names so we'll just leave that for consideration.

In a history of the American flag, Major N. Smith describes how Captain Markoe organized the Philadelphia Troops of Light Horse and became its commander. Early in the summer of 1775, Markoe and his troops escorted General Washington to New York City. They had a flag with thirteen stripes in the upper corner — the first flag with stripes representing the thirteen colonies. This flag is now known as "the Markoe Banner", and it was this flag that gave Washington the idea of thirteen stripes in the flag. It is now preserved in a special fire-proof room in Washington.

Abram Markve was born in 1729 in the West Indies islands settled by Dano-Norwegians and Markoe was a Dano-Norwegian subject. When King Christian the 7th declared the kingdom neutral during the Revolutionary War, Markoe, as a captain in the American Army, had to leave. He came to Philadelphia as a young man, started in business and became wealthy.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

KYRKJA PAA EVANGER.

Um kyrkjorne paa Evanger heiter det i ei bok av B. E. Bendixen: Kirkerne i Søndre Bergengenhus amt:

"Ævangra (Ævanga, Ævangr) kirke og sogn nævnes første gang 1315 og senere gjentagende i 14de og 15de aarhundrede. Den ældste kirke maa være blevet nedtaget før 1665. I 1686 skildres kirken som en god tømmerbygning, som sorenskriver Niels Kaa nylig havde ladet male; den var vel flidd indentil undtagen prækestolen, som var meget slet. Skibets længde tillagt vaabenhuset under taarnet var 26 al., bredden 13 og koret 11 al. i kant.

I 1687 blev indsat en ny hvælving over skib og kor og et lidet forhus (vaabenhus) bygget over den middelste dør, mandstole og bænker opsat, og nær koret en ny skriftestol.

I 1722 siges det örkantede taarn at være fra grunden opbygt. Vaabenhuset stod paa nordre side. Kirken var overalt tækket med pander og udvendig smukt malet. Skibet opgives til 18 al. i længde, 14 i bredde, koret til 11 al. og vaabenhuset til 4 al. i kant.

Kirken var malet med billeder af engle i taget; den havde høie stolestader og fuld paneling mellem skib og kor. Altertavlen var et stort maleri (Kristi opstandelse), og paa siderne af alteropsatsen var udskjæringer og hele træögurer (Moses og Aron)."

Kyrkja var nok ei tid, likesom mange andre kyrkjor i Noreg, vorte einskildmanns eiga. Den sidste einskildmannen, som eigde henne, var lensmann Jacob Nakka, segjest det; men han var so slarven med vedlikehaldet, at han vart fraadømd retten til aa eiga kyrkja. Soleis kom ho i kyrkjelyden si eiga.

Den noverande kyrkja paa Evanger vart bygd i 1751. Timbret og bordmaterialarne til kyrkja er kome fraa kyrkja sin skoteig, Kyrkjeteigen. Hoggingi og framhavingi vart paalagt gardbrukarne i sokni som pliktarbeid. Der gjekk tvo-tri aar med til dette arbeidet. Kyrkjebyggjar Ola Sylsak fraa Myking i Lindaas tok akorten paa bvggjingi av kvrfkja. Akortsummen var 1,000 speciedalar. Grjestgjevar Hans Hille og gardbrukar Sjur V. Brekkehus, som det aaret var medlemar av Voss formannskap, gjorde tenest som byggjemenn og fekk istand semja med kyrkje-byggjaren. Det var i alt 12 mann som sumaren 1851 arbeidde med reisingi av kyrkje-huset. Ein Johannes Heltveit fraa Hosanger arbeidde altarringen, altarbordet og artartavla medan Torkjel Kvinga fraa Masfjorden laga preikestolen. Desse tvo var finsnikkarar. Steinarbeidaren Sjur Evangerhaug var med og mura grunnmuren. Kyrkja fekk ranntak. Seinare er pannorne bytt um med skifer (rutehellor) fraa Voss.

Huset er ei trekyrkja med langskip og kor i same breidd. Kyrkja hev eit trev (frontgalleri) som held fram eit stykke paa baae sidor av skipet. Skipet er

THE CHURCHES AT EVANGER.

The following is an excerpt from a book by E. Bendixen: The Churches In South Bergenhus Diocese:

"Evanger (Ævanga, Ævangr) church and parish was first mentioned in 1315 and later repeated in the 14th and 15th centuries. The oldest church must have been razed before 1665. The church was described, in 1665, as a good timber building that the magistrate, Niels Kaa, had recently had painted; it was covered on the inside, except for the pulpit which was quite timeworn. The length of the nave including the vestibule under the steeple is specified as 26 al, the width 13 and the choir 11 diagonally (1 al=62.75 inches).

In 1697, new arches were fitted over the nave and a little vestibule was built at the center door, men's pews and benches built and near the choir a new lectern.

The eared-edge steeple was rebuilt from the ground up in 1722. The vestibule was on the north side. The church was completely roofed with shingles and the outside beautifully painted. The nave was specified as 18 al in length, 14 in breadth with the choir measuring 11 al and the vestibule 4 al diagonally.

The church was painted with angels on the ceiling; it had tall pew-ends and full paneling between the nave and choir. The altar panel was a big painting (Christ's resurrection), and the sides of the altar construction were carvings and wooden statues (Moses and Aaron)".

The church at one time, evidently, like many other churches in Norway, was owned by an individual. The last man who owned it was the sheriff Jacob Nakka, but he had been so remiss with its maintenance that the court denied him ownership. That's how it came to to be owned by the congregation.

The present church at Evanger was built in 17(8?)51. The timbers and lumber for the church came from its own forest lot, Kyrkjeteigen. The lumbering and transport was the responsibility of the farmers as obligatory work. This work took 2-3 years. The church builder Ola Sylsak from Myking in Lindås had the contract for building the church. The contract price was 1,000 specie dollars. Innkeeper Hans Hille and farmer Sjur V. Brekkhus, who was a member of the Voss council that year did service as sub-contractors and coordinated with the church builder. In all, twelve men spent the summer of 1851 erecting the church. A Johannes Heltveit from Hosanger made the altar ring, altar table and tablets while the pulpit was built by Torkjel Kvinga from Masfjorden. These two were cabinet-makers. The mason Sjur Evangerhaug helped lay the foundation. The church was shingled. Later, the shingles were replaced with slate tiles from Voss.

The building is a wooden church with the nave and choir of the same width. The church has a balcony which continues on both sides of the nave. The nave is

12,5 og koret 5,7 meter langt; breddi paa baade skip og kor er 9,7 meter. Vaapenhuiset er 2,9x2,7 meter. Ein tilbyggjing, som fyrr vart nytta av "inngangskonorne", er 2,7 x 2,5 meter. Paa vestre luten av taket er eit fyrkanta taarn med eit jarnspir, som ber ein verhane av jam paa toppen.

Paa søre sida i koret er avdeild eit sakristi for presten og ein avstengd stol, som upphavleg var etla til kyrkjesongaren og med-hjelparane. Fraa sakristiet gjeng ei troppa upp til preikestolen. Paa nordre sida i koret er avdeild tri stengde stolar. Den eine av desse stolarne — gudmorsstolen — vert sers nytta av kvinnor, som kjem med daapsborn. Ein annan av desse stolarne var i si tid nærast ein herskapsstol for hotelfolki paa Evanger og Bolstadøyri.

I skipet og paa galleriet var upphavleg ogso stengde stolesta-der, og i den tidi hadde folki fraa kvar gard sin visse stoleplass i kyrlkja. I 70-aari vart dei stengde stolarne i skipet ombytte med benkjen med ryggstad, og fraa den tidi vart sessarne i kyrkja frigjevne.

Altertavla hev ein gavlvoren avslutning. Side-sulorne minner nm korintiske sulor. Paa tavla var upphavleg maala ein uppbunden portiere med store bandduskar. Fargan innanfyre portieren var himmel-blaa med gule strimor, som kunde minna um ei upp-gangande sol. Kva motivet var til denne alter-tavlemaalingi er ikkje godt aa tyda. I 1917 gav skipsreidar Lauritz Styve. Haugesund, eit altarbilæte til kyrkja. Det er maala av kunstmaalar Lars Osa. Motivet er: Jesu bergar Peter paa Genesaretsjøen. Bilætet er festa til altartavla, og vver bilætet stend ordi: "Herre, frels meg!"

For aa vera haveleg- raama aat bilætet maatte altartavla brigdast noko. Dette arbeidet vart gjort av snikkar Olav B. Akslebjarg etter tekning av skulestvrar Magnus Dagestad.

Koret er skild fraa skipet ved ei rekkja sulor. som svnes vera verførde fraa den gamle kyrkja. Midt i sulerekkja er ein opning paa umlag 2,5 meter med eit par troppesteg som fører fraa skipet til Koret. Paa kvar sida av opningi stod upphavles; ei høg rund sula med ei treurna i toppen. Dei var kvitmaala liksom sidesulorne paa altartavla. I 1817 vart desse høge sulorne umbytte med tvo laage sulor. som ikkje rekk høgre enn dei andre sulorne i kor-skillet.

Døypefatet stod upphavleg paa ein i koret hangande gjenom-broten, mest konsollforma, berar av tre. Ved hjelp av eit heise-verk kunde beraren dragast ned og skuvast lipp. I 1917 vart heiseverket burtteke. Døvpefatet fekk sin plass paa ein fot av tre, som tann flytjast. men hev vanlesr sin plass paa nordre sida i koret, tett ved suleverket i korskillet. Døvpefatet er av massing. Det er eit stort fat. Øvst i kanten innantil er tvo rekkjor egg- eller linse-forma upphøgde figurar, umslyngde av smaa krinslinor.

12.5 and choir 5.7 meters long respectively; both have a breadth of 9.7 meters. The vestibule is 2.9 x 2.7 meters. An addition, which previously was used by "inngangskonorne" (women to be purified following childbirth), is 2.7 x 2.5 meters. On the west eave of the roof is a square tower with an iron spire carrying a weathervane rooster on the tiptop.

On the south side of the choir it is divided into a sacristy for the minister and a isolated chair originally intended for the precentor or assistant. From the sacristy there is a stairway up to the pulpit. On the north side of the choir are three separate chairs. One of these chairs — the godmother's chair — was especially for women who carried baptismal babies. Another of these chairs was, in its time, a chair for socially prominent hotel people from Evanger or Bolstadøyri.

In the nave and balcony were also separated seats, for in those days, people from each farm had their certain bench in the church. In the 70's the closed seats in the nave were replaced with pews with backrests, and from that time on the seats in the church were open to anyone.

The altar panels are finished like a gable. The side pillars are reminiscent of Corinthian style. On the panels originally were painted drapes with big tassels. The colors inside the drapes were sky-blue with yellow stripes that could indicate the rising sun. What the motif of this panel was is hard to say. Ship-owner Lauritz Styve, Haugesund gave an altar painting to the church in 1917. It had been painted by the artist Lars Osa. Its theme was: Jesus saving Peter on the Sea of Genesaree. The painting is attached to the altar panel and over the picture are the words: "Lord, save me!"

For an appropriate frame for this painting the altar panel had to be enlarged a bit. This work was done by cabinetmaker Olav B. Akslebjarg according to a drawing by school administrator Magnus Dagestad.

The choir is divided from the nave by a row of pillars, which seem to have been transferred from the old church. In the middle of the row of pillars is an opening of about 2.5 meters with a couple steps leading from the nave to the choir. On each side of the opening stands a high column with a wooden vase at the top. These were painted white like the side pillars of the altar panel. In 1817, these high columns were replaced by two low pillars that didn't reach higher than the others in the choir screen.

The baptismal font originally hung in the passage to the choir on a shelf with wooden supports. Using a lifting apparatus it could be raised and lowered. In 1917, this mechanism was removed. The baptismal font was placed on a stand of wood that could be moved but usually is on the north side of the choir, next to the pillars of the choir screen. The baptismal font is of brass. It is a large basin. Highest on the edge inside are two oval- or lentil-shaped carved figures contained by small rings.

Liknande ornament ser ein ogso kring midstykket, men der er dei sette par um par paa kant. Millomromi er fyllte med koncentriske ringar. Innanfyre deim er ei rekkja buklar og tro løve-liknande dyr, som held eit underleg forma skjold med taggar. Yver skjoldet stend ei taggutt kruna og paa ikvar sida bokstavarne T. C. I. S. (kann og lesast 1618). — Døypefatet er flutta yver fraa den gamle kyrkja. "Kalk og disk er simple", heiter det i den fyrrnemne boki. Desse tingi er av sylv. Kalken hev gylling innantil. Ei liti, men høg oblatøskja av sylv hev eit paalodda kors. Yver korset ser ein denne innskrift: "Fra provst A. S. (E.) Smitt til Evanger menighed 1863."

Altarstakarne er av massing. Stomni paa kvar stake hev mange uthogg eller knoppar, større og mindre, sume mest flate, andre meir runde. Langs randi av foten er innrita (med framhald fraa den eine staken til den andre) desse ordi:

ANNO 1673. TIL GVDS ÆRE OCH KIRCENS ZIRAT ER DETTE PAR ST. FORÆRET AF — HER CHRISTEN NIEELSØN SOM WAR MED-TIENNER TIL WOSSE PRÆSTE GIELD.

(Christen Nilssen Weinwich var personel kapellan paa Voss fraa 1661 til 1668 og sokneprest paa Voss fraa 1688 til 1708. Ludvig Holberg var huslærar hjaa honom.)

I taarnet er tvo klokkor, ei større klokka og ei mindre. Mindste klokka hev næraste ei middelalderleg form, men er utan innskrift. Største klokka hev denne innskrifti paa halsen:

ANNO 1673 DEN 21 JULI ER DENNE KLOCKE OMSTØBT VDI BERGEN AF ADAM HØG.

Paa framsida er ei rosa og eit kors. Eit liknande kors og rosor er med lange millomrom laga paa ei list eller eit band under inn-skrifti. Ovanfyre denne listi, langs yverkanten av halsen, er rekkjor av blomekransar eller guirlander. Det heile er eit sers vent stykke arbeid.

I 1917 vart kyrkja maala uppatt baade innan- og utantil. Fyrr var baade tak og verjer kvitmaala innantil. Under uppattmaalingi vart taket ljosblaatt, medan veggjerne fekk ljosgul farge. Benkjerne i skipet er ogso ljosgule. Preikestolen fekk gulvoren mahognifarge og likeeins framsida av galleriet. Kring alle ytter-kantarne av taket gjeng ei blomeborda, som sender utlauparar ned yver veggjerne og deilar deim i store rutor. I kvart hyrna under taket er maala ein kross. Utantil er kyrkja kvitmaala.

Maalararbeidet vart gjort av maalarmeistar Sjur Smaabrekke, fødd og uppvaksen i Bergsdalen, men seinare busett paa Voss.

Grunnmuren vart ettersedd og rappa same aaret. Dette

One finds similar ornaments in the center but they are set on edge. In the center are concentric rings. Inside these is a row of bumps with two lion-like animals that hold an unusual shield with tines. Above the shield is a tined crown and on each side the letters T. C. I. S. (1618 can be read). — The baptismal font was moved over from the old church. "The chalice and paten are plain", states the above-named book. These items are silver. The chalice is gilded inside. A little, but tall, wafer tray has a cross soldered on in it. Above the cross we see the inscription: "From Dean A. S. (E.) Smitt to the Evanger congregation 1863."

The candle sticks are brass. The stems of each candlestick have many indentations and knobs, bigger and smaller, some almost flat, others more round. Around the edge of the base is inscribed (with continuation from one to the other) these words:

YEAR 1673. TO GOD'S HONOR AND THE ORNAMENTATION OF THE CHURCH IS THIS PAIR PIECES HONORED BY — MR CHRISTEN NIEELSØN WHO WAS ASSISTANT TO THE VOSS PARISH.

(Christen Nilssen Weinwich was personal curate at Voss from 1661 to 1668 and parish minister at Voss from 1688 to 1708. Ludvig Holberg was his tutor.)

In the steeple tower are two bells, one bigger and one smaller. The smaller has almost a Middle-Age appearance without inscription. The larger has this inscription on its neck:

YEAR JULY 21, 1673 IS THIS BELL RECAST IN BERGEN BY ADAM HØG.

On the front of the bell is a rose and a cross. A similar cross and roses widely separated makes a molding under the inscription. Over this molding, along the upper edge of the neck is a row of flower wreaths or garlands. All in all, it's a striking piece of work.

The church was painted, inside and out, in 1917. Before both the ceiling and sides of the interior were painted white. After repainting the ceiling was light blue and the walls pale yellow. The pews in the nave are also light yellow. The pulpit got the floor's mahogany color, as did the front of the balcony. A flower border goes around the outer edges of the ceiling sending branches of leaves down the walls dividing them in big panels. In each corner under the ceiling is painted a cross. The church's exterior is painted white.

The painting was done by decorator Sjur Smaabrekke, born and raised in Bergsdalen, but later moved to Voss.

The foundation was rough-cast and inspected the

arbeidet vart gjort av steinarbeidar og gardbrukar Jakob Ivarson Skorve.

Ikring 1870 fekk kyrkja eit orgel. Orgelet var laga av orgel-byggjar Kvarme, ein mann fraa Vossestrand, som budde i Bergen. Dette orgelet gjorde tenesta i kyrkja heilt til 1922, daa det vart avløyst av eit større orgel, som er bygt av firmaet Olsen & Jørgensen, Oslo. Orgelet vart prøvespela og godteke av organist Lars Søraas den 21. mars 1922. Innsett i kyrkja kostar det umlag 14,000 krunor.

Det turvande snikkararbeidet i kyrkja for aa skaffa rom aat det store orgelet vart gjort av den fyrrnemnde snikkaren Olav Akslebjørg.

Det gamle orgelet vart flutt til Bolstadøyri bedehus, der det framleides gjer tenesta.

Eit kvendelag, "Evanger vell", gav kyrkja ein gild altarduk i 1919. Fru sokneprest Ellefsen, no Erla, var styraren av dette kvendelaget. Altarduken kostar umlag 500 krunor.

Den noverande Evangerkyrkja vart vigsla den 9. november 1851. Provst Jacob Widding møtte for bispen under vigslingi. Av prestar fraa Voss, som var med, kann ein nemna residerande kapellan Hagen. Militærkaptein Olsen, Voss, far til avlidne soren-skrivar Olsen, Voss, møtte fram under høgtidi med ei deild soldatar, som gjorde tenesta som æres- og ordensvakt.

Kyrkja var den gongen annekskyrkja til Voss. Fraa nyaar 1892 hev ho vore hovudkyrkja i Evanger prestegjeld.

Paa 75-aarsdagen sin, den 9. november i aar, stend Evanger kyrkja uppfjelga innan- og utantil, med nytt bilæte paa altartavla, ny altarduk, nytt orgel og tvo gilde omnar. Det er eit einfeldt, men sers unelegt gudshus. Berre no kyrkjelyden til ei kvar tid kunde segja og syngja av eit heilhuga hjarta:

Det er so godt aa vitja
Guds hus og heilagdom paa jord.
Det er so godt aa sitja
og lyda paa Guds gode ord.
Der er det godt aa tjelda
fyr trøytte ferdamann;
der inn ved livsens kjelda
gror liv i aude land.
Og der den kjelda surlar,
der byggjer fuglar smaa;
den arme duva kurlar
aa lengtar dit aa naa.

N. Mugaas

same year. This work was done by mason and farmer Jakob Ivarson Skorve.

The church got an organ about 1870. The organ had been made by organ-builder Kvarme, a man from Vossestrand who lived in Bergen. This organ did service all the way until 1922 when it was replaced by a bigger one built by the firm of Olsen & Jørgensen, Oslo. The organ was trial played and accepted by the organist Lars Søraas on March 21, 1922. Installation in the church cost about 14,000 crowns.

The required carpentry work in the church in order to make room for the new big organ was done by the previously named carpenter Olav Akslebjørg.

The old organ was moved to the meeting house at Bolstadøyri where it is still in service.

A women's club "Evanger well", gave the church a lovely altar cloth in 1919. The minister's wife, Ellefsen, now Erla, was the chairperson of the women's club. The cloth cost about 500 crowns.

The current Evanger church was dedicated on November 9, 1851. Dean Provst Jacob Widding represented the bishop for the dedication. The ministers from Voss who participated one can name the resident curate Hagen. Captain Olsen, Voss, father of the deceased magistrate Olsen, Voss, was present with a number of soldiers who did service as an honor guard.

At that time, the church was an annex church to Voss. It became the main church of Evanger Parish at New Year 1892.

On its 75th anniversary, November 9, this year, the Evanger Church is has been redecorated inside and out with new pictures on the altar panels, new altar cloth, new organ and two new stoves. It is a simple, but especially proper house of God. Only now can the congregation say and sing with a complete heart:

It's so good to come to
God's house and sanctuary on earth
It's so good to sit
And listen to the good word of God.
It's such a good shelter
For weary travelers
There is the well of life
In an empty land.
There the well buzzes
Where the little birds
Rock their poor cooingly
And long for it and reach it.

N. Mugaas

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

ET TIDLIGT UNGDOMSLAG PAA VOSS.

I forbindelse med justitiarius Vinjes besøg paa Voss iaar, henter man selvfølgelig frem igjen erindringer om Vinjefamilien fra før dens reise til Amerika.

A. Ullestad beretter saaledes om et ungdomslag, som Torstein Vinje — dommerens bror — dannede i Tykkebygden i 1869. Der-om hidsættes følgende:

"Oddmund Ronve, Endeve, fortel, at i 1869 vart der skipa eit ungdomslag i Tjukkebygdi paa Voss. Det vart skipa af den unge, gaaverike Torstein Vinje, bror til høgsterettsdomar Odd Vinje, som i desse dagar vitjar Voss. Med i detta laget var forutan Torstein Vinje og Oddm. Ronve, David Vinje, Anders Bøe, Josef Bak-ketun, Joh. Hylle, Brynjulv Fjose og Fleire, Odd Vinje var den gong ein gut i 12 aars alderen.

Torstein Vinje var ein sjelden tiltøken ungdom. Han var framsynt og hadde mange interesser. Paa eit fesjaa paa Vangen trødde han fram ein gong og heldt ei tale. Han tala um krøterstellet, um arbeidet i heimen og peika paa ymse ting som maatte gjerast. Han var daa berre i 19 aars alderen. Styraren for fesjaaet, landbrulksskulestyrar Wilson vart heilt forundra yver denne vosseguten, som han tykte hadde tala so godt. Alle som var der, vart forundra. Sidan reiste Torstein Vinje paa landbruksskulen, og han utmærkte seg framum alle.

Styraren for skulen, som var af skotsk æt, var ihuga maalstrævar. Han heldt dette ofte fram paa skulen, og Torstein Vinje vart sterkt grepen. Daa han kom heim att og skipa detta ungdomslaget, fekk han kjøpt alle dei maalbøker, han kunde faa tak i og las or dei paa møte. Han helt ofte foredrag, og han fekk eit heilt liv i dette laget. Seinare reiste baade han og heile familien til Amerika og der arbeidde han seg godt fram".

Til dette kan vi fortælle videre, at Torstein Vinje med forældre (mor og stedfar) og søskender, hvoriblandt Aad kom til Amerika i 1869. Broderen David Vinje kom aaret før — altsaa i 1868 — og var saaledes ikke med i nævnte ungdomslag. Aad J. Vinje var, da de reiste, 12 aar gammel.

Det var nok ikke bare af skolebestyrer Wilson, Torstein Vinje fik interesse for maalsagen. Han talte ogsaa med selve Ivar Aasen — landsmaalets far hvem han underrettede om betydningen af flere ord i vossemaalet, som Aasen ønskede forklaring paa. Om dette var før hans skolegang eller under denne, kan vi ikke sige.

Torstein Vinje var født paa Voss den 24de juli 1848. Han blev ingen gammel mand. Efter et 10 aars ophold her afgik han i 1879 ved døden.

AN EARLY YOUTH LEAGUE AT VOSS.

In connection with Justice Vinje's visit this year, people naturally bring forth memories of the Vinje family from the time before their journey to America.

Thus A. Ullestad tells about a youth society that Torstein Vinje — the judge's brother founded in the Tykkebygd in 1869. about this, we insert the next:

"Oddmund Ronve, Endeve, tells that in 1869, a new youth league was started at the Tjukkebygd at Voss. It was started by the young, talented Torstein Vinje, brother of Justice Odd Vinje, who will be visiting Voss these days. In this club were, besides Torstein Vinje and Oddm. Ronve, David Vinje, Anders Bøe, Josef Bakketun, Joh. Hylle, Brynjulv Fjose and others. Odd Vinje at that time was a boy of 12.

Torstein Vinje was an unusually enterprising youth; he was far-sighted and had many interests. At a cattle show at Vangen he stepped forth and made a speech. He talked about animal care, about work at home and pointed out various things that had to be done. He was only 19 years old then. The director of the cattle show, agricultural school Principal Wilson, was astounded by this boy whom he thought spoke so well. Everyone there was amazed. Later, he attended the agricultural school and distinguished himself.

The director of the school, who was Scottish, was an ardent language strife supporter*. He often talked about this at school and Torstein Vinje was greatly taken. When he came home again and started this club, he bought all the language books he could and read them at their meetings. Often he made lectures and he stimulated the society. Later, both he and his family immigrated to America and there he did quite well".

To this we can add further that Torstein Vinje and his parents (mother and stepfather) and siblings, among them Aad, came to America in 1869. His brother, David Vinje came the year before — 1868 — and wasn't in the youth society. Aad J. Vinje was, when they went, 12 years old.

It wasn't just from the schoolteacher Wilson, Torstein Vinje got the interest in the language question. He even also talked to Ivar Aasen — Nynorsk's father, with whom he discussed several words in the Voss dialect about which Aasen wanted explanations. Whether this was before or after his schooling, we can't say.

Torstein Vinje was born at Voss, July 24, 1848. He didn't get very old. After being in America for ten years he died in 1879.

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* Language question or strife. Since its independence from Denmark in 1814, there hasn't been unanimity in Norway whether to continue with Dano-Norwegian or change to Nynorsk as espoused by Ivar Aasen. SJN.

Oddmund Ronve eller Endeve som fortalte om ungdomslaget blev skolelærer i Tykkebygden i 1867, saa han havde god anledning til at huske familien Vinje. Han fik ogsaa stor interesse for maalsagen af Torstein Vinje og kaldes en af de ældste maalmænd paa Voss. Han var født 1846 og lever endnu. Har i mange aar været herredsikasserer.

* * *

I sommer skal der anlægges telefonlinjer fra Vossevangen til Opsæt. Det er tanken at have rigstelefonstation paa Reime og Mjølfjell i Raundalen — et krav som trænges afhjulpet siges der.

Lars Knutson Kvarkekval — en af Voss' fortjenstfulde mænd var 70 aar den 13de april og fik fortjent opmærksomhed. Han er en af dem, som er mest benyttet i Bygdens offentlige gjøremaal. I 28 aar var han medlem af herredsstyret, deraf lang tid I formandskabet. Har desuden været udskiftnings-, takst-, doms og lagrettemand og mangt andet. En tid var han slutter og politimand paa Vangen, men overtog senere farsgaarden efter broderen Ivar. I ungdommen gik han paa Sogndals Folke-høiskole. Han omtales med største anerkjendelse som en paalidelig og skjønsom mand i al sin gjerning.

Paa Vossestranden har der været adskillig tale om at gaardene Bidne og Finne som har tilhørt Vinje 'kirkesogn, vil gaa over til Opheim. Andragende derom var fremme i herredstyret, men blev nedstemt med 6 mod 5 stemmer, som noget unødvendigt.

Georg Tofte og hustru Sigvor f. Kvale feirede sit Guldbryllup den 19de april. Tofte var født i 1850 og konen i 1851. De er begge friske og raske. Tofte var furer og har været med i bygdens styre og stel ikke saa lidet.

Veiopsynsmand Arne O. Sivlesøen og hustru Synva Halvorsdtr. f. Skjervheim feirede sit guldbryllup den 24de april s. 1. Han var 74 aar den 9de juni og hun 77 aar den 15de sept. iaar. I 33 aar har Sivlesøen været veivogter og har gjort sit arbeide saa godt at en æresgave i sølv gaves ham engang af Voss—Hardanger Automobillag for godt veistel. Han har været lensmandsdreng i en mandsalder og tjent under ikke mindre end 8 lensmænd. Som auktionarius har han været en mester, som har faaet munterhed og liv i laget. Hans hustru havde flere søskende i Madison, Wis. Kun en bror Knut lever der nu.

Knut Løen, som i 4 aar har været lærer paa Bordalen og Jernes kredsen flvtted i april derfra. Ved en afskedsfest i Nain overraktes han gaver fra kredserne.

Oddmund Ronve or Endeve, who told about the youth society, became a schoolteacher at the Tykkebygd in 1867, and had a good opportunity to remember the Vinje family. He, also, became quite interested in the language question from Torstein Vinje and was called one of the oldest language men at Voss. He was born in 1846 and is still living. For many years, he has been town treasurer.

* * *

This summer a telephone line will be laid from Vossevangen to Opsæt. It is planned to have long-distance telephone stations at Reime and Mjølfjell in the Raundal — a need requiring help, it is said.

Lars Knutson Kvarekval — one of Voss' most deserving men was 70 years April 13 and got his deserved attention. He is one who has been most used in public tasks in the district. For 28 years, he has been a member of the town board and for many years, chairman. He has also been an estate auditor, a tax man, a judge and a juryman and many other things. At one time, he was the jailer and a policeman at Vangen, but he took over the family farm following his brother Ivar. As a young man, he attended Sogndal's Folk High School. He is talked about with special recognition as a dependable and judicious man in all his endeavors.

There has been considerable discussion at the Vossestrand about the Bidne and Finne farms switching from Vinje to Opheim Parishes. Petitions for this were made to the town board but voted down 6 to 5 votes as something unnecessary.

Georg Tofte and his wife Sigvor neé Kvale celebrated their golden wedding anniversary April 19. Tofte was born in 1850 and his wife in 1851. They are both healthy and energetic. Tofte was a quartermaster sergeant and has been town council and is quite busy.

Road inspector Arne O. Sivlesøen and his wife Synva Halvorsdatter neé Skjervheim celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last April 19. He was 74 the 9th of June and she 77 on September 15 this year. For 33 years, Sivlesøen has been a road inspector and has performed so well a silver award was given to him once by the Voss—Hardanger Automobile Club for excellent road care. He has been deputy sheriff for a generation and served under no less than eight sheriffs. He is a master as an auctioneer getting life and humor in the crowd. His wife had several siblings in Madison, WI. only one brother is still living now.

Knut Løen, who has been a teacher on the Bordalen and Jernes circuit moved away in April. At a going-away party in Nain, he was presented with gifts by the members of the circuit.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

GAARDSSALG OG SKJØDER.

Vangens sogn:

Mads Knutson Byrkjo til Per N. Veka.

Nils Larson Væte til broderen Brynjulv Larson.

Anders O. Løne gaardsparten Nymoen til Jon Engjaland.

En eiendom Kvammen fra sagfører K. Kjelland til Ola A. Bære.

Johannes Gjeitle paa Storøen til Nils E. Eidesmoen.

Ole Jensen Kolve til broderen Sjur Jensen Kolve.

Paa Baustad fra Peder Hydningen, til Sjur Olson Dukstad.

Olav K. Kyte til Olav S. Tverberg.

Bjarne B. Rene til Bjarne Anderson (vel Andreas Bjarnesen).

Helgasæt — tidligere plads under Lie (Kvitlen) er solgt til Anton J. Gundersen.

Jon stølen paa Kløve er fraskilt og solgt.

Voss herred har solgt gaardene Istadmyrene til Anders Larson Bryn, Istadmoen til Odd Larsen Himle og Dalsmoen til Absalon Førde. I boet efter Knut K. Vaale er gaarden Urheim solgt til Nils N. Flansaas (formodentlig nye brug ligesom Heimstun og Vadheim). Det sidste er kjøbt af Ole Larson Kvale. Lars Larson Een har overladt gaarden til sønnen Anders Larson. Johannes Godskalkson Gjerme har faaet skjøde paa farsgaarden fra sine medarvinger.

John E. Johnson paa Gjerstad har skjødet til sønnen Ole Johnson.

Lars J. Almeland har solgt Allandshaugen til Kolbein Herheim.

Stranden:

Ola Tvarson Fjæli, solgt til Aksel Olson Skjervheim; Ola Larson Kjønnegaard til Johan Bjørnetun; Marta Eriksdtr. Hole — enken efter Gulleik Isakson til børnene Erik Gullikson og Kari Gulleiksdtr.Hole.

Ola L. Kjønnegaard en gaardspart til broderen Anders L.

Gulleik H. Brækhus har solgt gaarden Hjellen til sønnen Lars Gullikson. Stølen Viksæt paa Stalheim er solgt af Stalheims Hotel til Marta Ryg. Guri d Naasen har solgt Hagen til sønnen Martin Naasen.

Evanger:

Sjur Jakobsen Styve har overladt gaarden til sønnen Jakob Sjurson.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Vangens herred:

Tørbjørg N. Bergslien døde den 7de marts 84 aar gammel.

Johannes T. Rivenæs, Sætre, døde 8de marts 59 aar. Efter-lader hustru og børn.

FARM SALES AND TRANSFERS.

Vangen's Parish:

Mads Knutson Byrkjo to Per N. Veka.

Nils Larson Væte to his brother Brynjulv Larson.

Anders O. Løne the farm portion Nymoen to Jon Engjaland.

A property Kvamme from attorney K. Kjelland to Ola A. Bære.

Johannes Gjeitle at Storøen to Nils E. Eidesmoen.

Ole Jensen Kolve to his brother Sjur Jensen Kolve.

At Baustad from Peder Hydningen to Sjur Olson Dukstad.

Olav K. Kyte to Olav S. Tverberg.

Bjarne B. Rene to Bjarne Anderson (actually Andreas Bjarneson).

Helgasæt — earlier a bruk under Lie (Kvitlen) is sold to Anton J. Gunderson.

Jon sæter at Kløve is separated and sold.

The Town of Voss has sold the Istadmyr farms to Anders Larson Bryn, Istadmoen to Odd Larsen Himle and Dalsmoen to Absalon Førde. From the place after Knut K. Våle the Urheim farm has been sold to Nils N. Flansaas (presumably a new bruk similar to Heimstun and Vadheim). The latter has been bought by Ole Larson Kvale. Lars Larson Een has transferred the farm to his son Anders Larson. Johannes Godskalkson Gjerme has obtained the deed to the family farm from his fellow heirs.

John E. Johnson at Gjerstad has deeded to his son Ole Johnson.

Lars J. Almeland has sold Allandshaugen to Kolbein Herheim.

Stranden:

Ola Tvarson Fjæli, sold to Aksel Olson Skjervheim; Ola Larson Kjønnegaard to Johan Bjørnetun; Marta Eriksdatter Hole — widow of Gulleik Isakson to their children Erik Gullikson and Kari Gulleiksdatter Hole.

Ola L. Kjønnegaard a farm portion to his brother Anders L.

Gulleik H. Brækhus has sold the Hjellen farm to his son Lars Gullikson. The Viksæt Sæter at Stalheim was sold by Stalheims Hotel to Marta Rygg. Gurid Naasen has sold Hagen to her son Martin Naasen.

Evanger:

Sjur Jakobson Styve has deeded the farm to his son Jakob Sjurson.

DEATHS AT VOSS.

Vangen's Township:

Tørbjørg N. Bergslien died March 7, 84 years old.

Johannes T. Rivenæs, Sætre, died March 8, 59 years. Leaves wife and children.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Lars E. Gæe, f. Hauge, døde 21de marts, 94 aar gl. Hustru og børn efterlever.

Kristi K. Lindberg Johannes Lindbergs hustru døde 18de marts 76 aar.

Brita O. Rykke f. Istad, Johs. Rykkes hustru døde 16de marts 79 aar. gl.

Magnus Mandelid døde 25de marts, 30 aar.

Ragnhild Natvik døde 30te marts, 84 aar.

Arngunna Nilsdtr. Saue f. Haugo, enke efter Lars Anderson Saue, døde 5te april 93 aar gl. Hun var datter efter danebrogs-manden Nils Anbjørnson Haugo som var med i svenskekrigen.

Ranvei M. Haga, 85 aar, døde 31te marts.

Ragnild Berge, 60 aar, døde 6te april. Børn.

Anders O. Fletre, 28 aar, døde 8de april.

Ola T. Belgum, 91 aar, døde 24de april. Børn.

Sara Ivarsdtr. Skaftedal, 82 aar, døde 21de april. Boede paa Voss ugift.

Knut Haldorson Tvinne, 84 aar, døde 9de mai. Velkjendt gaardbruger paa Tvinne. Har flere børn i Amerika og paa Voss. Hans hustru Eli f. Leiddal lever.

Erik Oddson Kløve, 73 aar, døde 10de mai. Hans hustru Eli Brynjulfsdtr f. Kyte døde 5te juni, 77 aar. De har de sidste aar boet i Almenningen. Efterlader en datter Marta E. Kløve.

Nils Th. Fære. 46 aar. døde 10de mai ugift.

Ranvei K. Ringheim, 24 aar, døde 27de april. Hun var assistent paa herredskontoret og sekretær i Skolestyret.

Brita A. Lassehaug f. Reime, 62 aar, døde 29de april.

Erik I. Røthe, 43 aar, døde 27de april. Hustru Guro f. Bøe og børn overlever.

Lars Holme, Fitje, 66 aar, døde 3die juni. Hustru Margreta f. Vangen og børn overlever.

Sigvor S. Dykesten f. Rekve, 80 aar, døde 10de juni. Datter og børnebørn.

Johannes O. Berge, Saude, 65 aar. døde ved et ulykkestilfælde den 16de juni. Han og en anden mand arbeidede paa Sauessagen om dagen. Om kvelden blev Johannes igjen, efter at den andre var gaaet og skulde se til sagen. Sent om kvelden fandt de ham død der. Det formodes, at han var faldt udfor da han slog vandet af sagen. Han havde mærke i hovedet efter faldet.

En anden ulykke hændte paa Voss lørdag den 18de juni. Odd Larson Grove, 52 aar. og Sjur Skjerve, 57 aar, som arbeidede ved jernbanebroen over Vosso skulde løsne nogen tømmerstokke ved brokaret paa vestsiden af elven. En tømmerstok, de arbeidede med, svinsrede hastigt og slog dem begge ud i elven. Der var stor flom og elvestrømmen for sterk. De havde paa sig tunge

Lars E. Græe, b. Hauge, died March 21, 94 years old. Wife and children survive.

Kristi K. Lindberg Johannes Lindberg's wife died March 18, 76 years.

Brita O. Rykke b. Istad, Johs. Rykke's wife died March 16, 79 years old.

Magnus Mandelid died March 25, 30 years.

Ragnhild Natvik died March 30, 84 years.

Arngunna Nilsdtr. Saue b. Haugo, widow of Lars Anderson Saue, died April 5, 93 years old. She was a daughter of Danish Colors winner Nils Arnbjørnson Haugo who was in the war with the Swedes.

Ranvei M. Haga, 85 years, died March 31.

Ragnild Berge, 60 years, died April 6. Children.

Anders O. Fletre, 28 years, died April 8.

Ola T. Belgum, 91 years, died April 24. Children.

Sara Ivarsdatter Skaftedal, 82 years, died April 21. lived at Voss, unmarried.

Knut Haldorson Tvinne, 84 years, died May 9. well-known farmer at Tvinne. Has several children in America and at Voss. His wife Eli b. Leidal survives.

Erik Oddson Kløve, 73 years, died May 18. His wife Eli Brynjulvsdatter b. Kyte died June 5, 77 years. They have lived at Almenningen for the past year. They leave a daughter Marta E. Kløve.

Nils Th. Fære. 46 years, died May 10, unmarried.

Ranvei K. Ringheim, 24 years, died April 27. She was an assistant in the town office and a secretary for the school board.

Brita A. Lassehaug b. Reime, 62 years, died April 29.

Erik I. Røthe, 43 years, died April 27. He is survived by his wife and children.

Lars Holme, Fitje, 66 years, died June 3. He is survived by his wife, Margreta b. Vangen and children.

Sigvor S. Dykesten b. Rekve, 80 years, died June 10. Daughter and grandchildren.

Johannes O. Berge, Saude, age 65, died in an accident on June 16. He and another man had been working at a saw at Saue during the day. In the evening, after the other man had gone, Johannes stayed to tend to the saw. Late at night, they found him dead there. It is presumed that he fell while turning on the water to the saw. He had trauma to his head following the fall.

Another accident occurred at Voss Saturday, June 18. Odd Larson Grove, 52 years and Sjur Skjerve, 57 years, who were working on the railroad bridge over the Voss River were loosening some timbers at the bridge abutment on the west side of the river. A timber on which they were working suddenly swung and knocked them both into the river. There were flood conditions and the current was too strong. They

gummistøvler, og gik tilbunds før hjælp kunde rækkes. Grove gjenfandtes som lig snart efter, men Skjerve fandtes først mandagen efter. Begge efterlod sig hustru og børn.

Guro Godskalksdtr. Lødve f. Dukstad, Anfin K. Lødves hustru, døde 20de juni, 77 aar gammel. Hun var datter efter stortingsmand Godskalk M. Seim, Dukstad, gift i 1876 med Anfin Lødve. Ifjor feirede de sit guldbryllup.

Postaabner N. N. Bergstad, Vaale, 67 aar, døde 26de juni.

Magne Hegg, 82 aar, døde 5te juli. Hans hustru Brita, f. Kvamme og børn overlever.

Anna Olsdtr. Himle, f. Tvilde, handelsmand Ivar Himles hustru, døde 12te juli, 71 aar. Hun var datter af O. Litsheim. Tvilde, og søster af J. O. Litsheim, Kenyon, Minn.

Klaus J. Rogne, 84 aar, døde lltle juli. Hustru Synva, f. Kvarme og børn overlever.

Ola E. Olde, 48 aar, døde 8de juli ugift.

Nils K. Afdal, 94 aar, døde 18de juli. Hustru Gudve, f. Gjerdskval og børn overlever.

Gunvor L. Hegle, f. Veka, 90 aar, døde 23de juli. Hendes mand Anfin K. Hegle og børnene Knut og Kristi overlever hende.

Vossestranden:

Ingeborg P. Tveito f. Sundve døde 27de marts 74 aar gml. efterladende sig mange børn og børnebørn.

Kari H. Lunde, 76 aar gml. døde 7de marts. Efterlader søn og Datter.

Peter O. Draugsvold, 83 aar, døde 2den juni. Hustru Olina f. Himlebrække og børn overleves.

Anna Kvamme, f. Midtbære, 46 aar, døde 3die juni. Ole Kvamme f. Opheim og børn overlever.

Ingeborg D. Kvamme, f. Gjøastein, 92 aar, døde 19de juni. En datter Inger Kvamme er hjemme. Sønnerne Per og Nils Kvamme er i Amerika.

Marta O. Vinje, f. Hoie, 67 aar, døde 19d e juni. Hendes mand Anders O. Vinje og børn overlever.

NYKOMMERE FRA VOSS.

Sjur Torbjørnson Gjerdskval, ankom til Madison med sin mors onkel Brynjulv Midtun. Lars Oddson Væle reiste til sin slægtning Stvrk Væle i Hayfield. Minn. En pige fra Tilling kom til sin tante Mrs. O. Nyborg, Madison.

were wearing heavy rubber boots and sank before help arrived. Grove's body was recovered soon after, but Skjerve wasn't found until the next Monday. Both left a wife and children.

Guro Godskalksdatter Lødve b. Dukstad, Anfin K. Lødve's wife, died June 20, 77 years old. She was a daughter of Stortingsman Godskalk M. Seim, Dukstad, married in 1876 with Anfin Lødve. Last year they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

Postal clerk N. N. Bergstad, Våle, 67 years, died June 26.

Magne Hegg, 82 years, died July 5. His wife Brita, b. Kvamme and children survive him.

Anna Olsdtr. Himle, b. Tvilde, storekeeper Ivar Himle's wife, died July 12, 71 years. She was a daughter of O. Litsheim. Tvilde and sister of J. O. Litsheim, Kenyon, Minn.

Klaus J. Rogne, 84 years, died July 11. Wife Synva, b. Kvarme and children survive him.

Ola E. Olde, 48 years, died July 8, unmarried.

Nils K. Afdal, 94 years, died July 18. Wife Gudve, b. Gjerdskval and children survive him.

Gunvor L. Hegle, b. Veka, 90 years, died July 23. Her husband Anfin K. Hegle and children Knut and Kristi survive her.

Vossestranden:

Ingeborg P. Tveito b. Sundve died March 27, 74 years old leaving many children and grandchildren.

Kari H. Lunde, 76 years old died March 7, leaving a son and daughter.

Peter O. Draugsvold, 83 years, died June 2. His wife Olina b. Himlebrække and children survive him.

Anna Kvamme, b. Midtbære, 46 years, died June 3. Ole Kvamme b. Opheim and children survive her.

Ingeborg D. Kvamme, b. Gjøastein, 92 years, died June 19. A daughter Inger Kvamme is at home. Sons Per and Nils Kvamme are in America.

Marta O. Vinje, b. Høie, 67 years, died June 19. Her husband Anders O. Vinje and children survive her.

NEW ARRIVALS FROM VOSS.

Sjur Torbjørnson Gjerdskval arrived in Madison with his mother's uncle Brynjulv Midtun. Lars Oddson Væle went to his relative Stvrk Væle in Hayfield. MN. A girl from Ti(u?)lling came to her aunt Mrs. O. Nyborg, Madison.

GAMMELT BREV FRA MUSKEGO, WISCONSIN.

Windlake settlement, 29de april 1844.

Til David Nilson Vestrheim.

Hjertelig kjære fader, David Nilson Vestrheim og søskender: Da en god leilighed indtræffer at faa sende brev med en ungkarl ved navn John Tollevson Joru fra Tinds prestegjæld, som har levet her i dette settlement, og som nu gaar over til Norge, kan jeg ikke undlade at sende Eder nogle linjer, for at De kan se, hvorledes jeg lever m. v. Siden kan jeg ilkke til nogen sikkerhed sige, hvad tid jeg skriver igjen, da jeg synes det vil blive kostbart for Eder at sende breve herfra i posten til Eder, undtagen nogen derhjemme forlanger det, eller og jeg træffer saadan leilighed som nu, uden saa er, at mine søskende kommer over til høsten, og de vil, at jeg skal skrive for dem. Ellers skriver jeg altid breve for andre personer, som jeg kan melde nogle ord i, hvorledes jeg lever. Jeg skrev et brev til Eder, som jeg sendte i posten i januar maaned. Alle de andre breve, jeg har skrevet, tror jeg De har modtaget.

Jeg skylder Forsynet største tak, som har givet mig en god sund hilse igjen efter den langvarige sygdom, jeg havde forleden høst!! Udraabstegnene maa ikke glemmes, siger Gulleik Mugaas i sin skrivelse til mig af 2den mai 1843, og S. Mølster — dette i fællig med et fra min broder Ole. Ifra lensmand Berg modtog jeg nu i paaskehelgen (og) ifra Inga Olsdtr. Saue, og skylder dem i fællig med alle de andre, som jeg har faaet ifra, største tak.

Træskemaskinen, jeg fik aftegnet ifra min broder, er nøiagtig og akkurat tegnet efterat den er sammensat. Men den var ikke saa, at jeg kunde arbeide efter hende. Den maatte været tegnet ethvert stykke for sig selv og skrevet nøiagtigt tommetal paa størrelse saavel paa malmen som paa træværket og siden skrevet det med ord. hvor det, skulde sættes sammen, naar man skulde kunne arbeide efter hende. Jeg siger det ikke saa, at jeg vil vanære tegnemesteren, men for at han kan blive mere fuldstændig i sin tegnekunst. Ellers, har jeg ladet Anders Kløve se tegningen, og han siger at han har den aftegnet ligedan i sin hjerne, saa vi skal nok kunne arbeide den naar tid tillader det, og formuen tilstrækker det, om jeg skulde komme i besiddelse af den engang, men paa grund af pengeudgifter som jeg har havt for landet, som jeg kjøbte, og de udgifter jeg havde i sygetiden, har jeg ikke kunnet bekomme det endnu. Nu holder jeg paa og arbeider vogner og kjærrer med mere til de andre norsker.

Ligeledes hilses fra min søstermand Ole Graue, at de er med hilsen og sundhed nu og deres lille søn Lars ligesaa. Ligesaa fever-ægeren ophørte lidt efter julehelgen med alle de som lever her i dette settlement

OLD LETTER FROM MUSKEGO, WISCONSIN.

Wind Lake Settlement, April 29, 1844.

To David Nilson Vestrheim.

Heartily dear father, David Nilson Vestrheim and siblings: Since an excellent chance to send a letter with the bachelor by the name of John Tollevson Joru from Tind's Parish; who has been living in this settlement and now is going over to Norway, I can't miss the opportunity of sending Thee* some lines so Thou can see how I'm living and more. since I can't say for certain when I'll have time to write again and since I believe it is expensive for Thee when I send letters from here using the post; only if someone at home requests it or I have a chance, like now, and except if my siblings are coming this fall and they want me to write them. Otherwise, I'm always writing letters for other people in which I can include some words about how I am. I wrote Thee a letter that I posted in January. Thou have received all the other letters I have written, I believe.

I have the satisfaction of the greatest gratitude of returning to good health again after the prolonged illness I had last fall!! The exclamation points shouldn't be forgotten, says Gulleik Mugaas in his letter to me of May 2, 1843, and S. Mølster — this in common with one from my brother Ole. I got one from Sheriff Berg (and) from Inga Olsdatter Saue, and owe them, in common with all the others that I have gotten from, the biggest thanks.

The threshing machine, of which I got drawings from my brother is exactly and accurately sketched as it is composed. However, it wasn't such that I could work with it. Every piece must be drawn by itself and instructions of the exact measurements of size as well as the heartwood of the wooden parts and also text about how it should be assembled, if one is going to be able to make it work. I'm not denigrating the draftsman but he should be more detailed in his drawing. I have shown the plans to Anders Kløve and he says that he has similar plans in mind and that we'll get it to work when time is available and we have money to cover it if they come into my possession once, but because of expenses that I have had buying land and with my illness, I can't get it done yet. Now, I'm working on wagons and carts more for the other Norwegians.

Likewise there are greetings from my sister's husband Ole Graue, and that they have their health and vigor now, as does their little son Lars, too. It seems that the fever ague has ceased in this settlement

* I have purposely used the polite form of address as was particularly *de rigueur* in correspondence of the time. SJN.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

og har været friske siden den tid. Jeg skrev i brevet hvad jeg troede var rettest til mine brødre Nils og Ole sidstleden høst om deres amerikareis og tænkte, jeg vil endnu sige min mening efterdi min broder Ole fordrer det op igjen. Dertil svarer jeg, man maa betragte vel biskop Neumans skrivelsee i henseende nybyggernes rydningspladse, naar en aldrende mand skal begynde fra nyt af at oprydde sig en ny gaard og sætte sig op huse hvad man behøver og faa det i saadan god stand, som de havde det i Norge. Naar de vilde gjøre sig beregning paa alt dette, hvad skal det foraarsage førend de kan komme i denne stilling igjen, da maa det vist give dem nogen betenkning, og naar man saaledes skal slæbe og lide ondt i de usle huse nybyggerne i almindelighed have her i begyndelsen at opholde sig i, da er det ikke under at man bliver angreben af kuldesygdommen. Imidlertid gaar pengene som kogt mad, som ordsproget siger. Ellers er det ialfald bedre for eftertiden for dem som har faaet de nødvendige huser i stand og landet opdyrket saameget, at de kan leve af det og ale sig til kreature. Alle levnetsmidler er billige, daglønnerne høie og alle udgifterne er saa lave, at det er næsten ingen ting at regne eftersom det er i Norge. For eksempel naar man tænker at reise til Amerika maa man gjøre sig beregning paa hvad penge man har, om det strækker til at kjøbe sig et stykke land, et par gode okser til at kjøre og pløie med, en eller to kjør, en god plov, en harv m. v. Desuden hvad man behøver til gaardens drift, en vogn og andre ting som før omskrevet. Priserne paa alt hvad man behøver blir lavere for hvert aar. Videre maa man gjøre beregning paa reiseomkostningerne, og hvad der gaar til ophold i et a to aar, ja noget paa det tredje, før man bliver vel før, som man siger.

Her er mange som finder sig skuffet i førstningen førend man kan faa alt i god stand som det de forlod i Norge, naar vanhelse indtræffer medens man skal begynde saaledes fra nyt af, rvdde og bygge paa sin nykjøbte gaard. Men saa gaar vankemodigheden over efterhvert man begynder at komme i velstand. Desuden kan de som har bra Denge og vil undgaa megen slæb i begvndelsen kjøbe sig gode opdyrkede gaarde med huse, alt penere end som det kan findes paa Voss, for nogle hundrede daler og sætte sig i saadan stand med alt, hvad de behøver, at de kan leve som konger, ligesom mange af de første indvandrede nordmænd nu allerede gjør. Men for den, som skal begynde med lidet og har tant noget af sine kræfter og er ukjendt med sproget her vil det falde sutalt i førstningen. Jeg maa i sandhed sige for min del. endskjønt jeg havde lidet penge, da jeg kom hertil, saa har jeg da lagt mig mere tilgode her, end jeg gjorde i al den tid. jeg var i Norge. Har jeg slæbt noget somme tider, saa har jeg mangen gang havt mere gode dage

since the Christmas weekend and everyone has been healthy since that time. I wrote in the letter last fall what I believed to be best for my brothers Nils and Ole about their American trip and thought I would say my meaning again since my brother Ole needs it. To that I respond that one must consider Bishop Neuman's letter in relation to the pioneer's clearing site when an older man shall start anew by preparing a new farm and building buildings that are required to get it into as good order as they had in Norway. When they consider everything that would be necessary before they again reach that position, then they must think hard about the strife and discomfort suffered in the poor hovels the pioneers usually have to start with, and it isn't any wonder that people are afflicted by cold exposure illnesses. Meanwhile, the money goes like cooked food, as the saying goes. Nonetheless, there is a better future for those who have the proper buildings and the land cultivated enough so that they can live off it, and breed cattle. All the necessities of life are cheap, the salaries are high and expenses low so it just can't be likened to conditions in Norway. For example, when a person is thinking of going to America, one must calculate how much money he has, whether it will reach to buy a piece of land, a pair of good oxen for driving and plowing, one or two cows, a good plow, a rake and more. Also, one needs items for operating the farm, a wagon and the other things written about before. The prices for what one needs get lower each year. Further, one must figure the travel expense, and what it costs to live for two, maybe three years, before one becomes well situated, as they say.

There are many here, who are disillusioned at first, before they can achieve the conditions they left in Norway, when sickness comes before they can start to get the benefit of clearing and building on their newly purchased farm. Nevertheless, the changeableness passes as one begins to reach prosperity. They can also beat it and avoid a lot of effort if they start by buying a well-cultivated farm with buildings, alt nicer than can be found at Voss, for a few hundred dollars and get everything they need so they can live like kings just as the first immigrants already do. However, for those who start with just a little and have stretched their resources and are unfamiliar with the language, it will be tough at first. I must, in all honesty, say that even though I had little money when I came here, I have done better here than all the while I was in Norway. I have struggled some of the time but much of the time I have had more good days here than ever in Norway and I hope with God's

her end i Norge og haaber med Guds Hjælp at forbedre min stilling om Gud forunder mig levedage og hilsen.

Da mit papir ikke rummer længer maa jeg afbryde med kjærligste ønske til dem og alle mine bekjendte og venner som spørger efter mig og som skriver breve til mig. Den venlige gods og eiegode præstemand ved navn Claus Johan Claussen, som vi har nu, vilde komme til at blive umistelig, om vi skulde engang miste ham. Jeg havde nær glemt at lade Eder vide, at jeg værkede omtrent ½ vaag sukker i denne vaar af mit land.

Mine søskende Knud, Bryngel, Brita og Eli vil jeg tro er allerede komne paa reis, hvis de vil komme. I andet fald ved jeg ikke at give dem nogen underretning nu denne gang mere end, hvad jeg har givet dem før. En underretning om Amerika er trykt af en svensk mand som har været i Amerika, dateret Skien i januar 1843 og sangsjoneret af Knud Aslachsen Spalestuen. Den kan de faa kjøbe hos manden Grønning i Bergen for 13 skilling."

Kolbein Davidson Vestrheim.

"VOSSINGEN".

Første blad paa Voss.

Det var som bekjendt Nils T. Bakkatun som begyndte udgivelsen af bladet "Vossingen" i Amerika i 1857 og holdt det gaaende et par aar. Da han senere besøgte fødebygden fortsatte han her udgivelsen af bladet. I Bergen kjøbte han en gammel presse, som "Bergens Adresseavis" havde været trykt paa og endel brugte typer. Paa sin fædrenegaard Bakkatun i Voss fortsatte han saa udgivelsen af "Vossingen" som 3die aargang. Nr. 1 udkom,13de juni, nr. 2 den 6te juli osv. ialt 23 numer til nytaar. 4de aargang kom ud i 1872 med et numer for ugen osv. Vaaren 1873 reiste Bakkatun til Amerika igjen og solgte bladet med trykkeriet til lærer Ola L. Tvindem, som fortsatte udgivelsen. Til museet paa Mølster har jeg faaet nogle numer af bladet for 1871. Numer 1. begynder saa-ledes:

God dag, min gode Vossing! Blir ikke fortrydelig over, at jeg saa uventet ser indom døren din. Mit ærinde er, jeg har lyst til at høre hvorledes du har det. Men du ved, at en kan ikke bli godt kjendt, med at han ser indom døren hos folk, og jeg ønsker saa gjerne at blive godt kjendt med dig. Jeg vil derfor bede dig, min kjære sambygding at jeg faar lov til at komme ind til dig og blive hos dig en tid, til vi lærer hinanden at kjende, saa haaber jeg du snart vil finde. at det ikke er noget ondt, men tvertimod godt jeg vil dig. Det er i den hensigt jeg beder dig om husrum, og jeg ved, at jeg ogsaa vil finde hjerterum. Mit navn,

help, to better my situation if God will grant me days to live and health.

Since I don't have much more room on the paper, I must quit with the dearest wishes to you and all my acquaintances and friends who ask about me and who write to me. The friendly and extremely kind minister by the name of Claus Johan Claussen, who is with us now, is indispensable if ever we should lose him. I almost forgot to tell Thee that I obtained about 20 lb. sugar this spring from my land (maple sugar?).

My siblings Knud, Bryngel, Brita and Eli, I believe are already planning to go. In any case, I won't give them any more directions this time than I've given them before. A description about America has been printed by a Swede who was here in America, is dated January 1843 and sanctioned by Knud Aslachsen Spalestuen. It can be bought from a man Grønning in Bergen for 13 shillings.

Kolbein Davidson Vestrheim.

"VOSSINGEN".

The first newspaper at Voss.

It was as a correspondent that Nils T. Bakketun started publication of the newspaper "Vossingen" in America in 1857 and kept it going for a couple years. When visiting his hometown he continued publishing the paper. In Bergen, he bought an old printing press that "Bergens Adressavis" had been printed on, and some old type. He continued the publishing of "Vossingen" from his family farm at Bakketun as its third year. Nr. 1 came out June 13, Nr. 2 on July 6, etc. in all 23 issues by New Year's. The 4th year came out in 1872 with one issue per week. In the spring of 1873, he returned to America again selling his print shop to the teacher Ola L. Tvindem, who continued its publication. At the museum at Mølster, I have gotten a few copies from 1871. Number 1 begins thusly:

Hello, my fellow Vossings don't be concerned that I unexpectedly looked in your door. My mission is that I want to know how you are. But you know one doesn't get acquainted simply by sticking one's head in the door of people, and I want to know you well. Therefore, I ask you, my dear neighbors, if I have permission to visit you and be with you awhile until we learn to know each other, then I hope you that there's nothing bad but contrariwise I want the same as you. it is with this in mind that I ask you for lodging, and I know I will also find a place in your hearts. My

ser du, er det samme som dit, og jeg er volksen op af den samme rod som du. Jeg er fostret af en Vos, som har vandret adskilligt omkring og seet og hørt meget, som han kunde givet eldhug til, men han fandt ingensteds bedre hjem for mig end netop hos dig, min gode vossing! Han gav mig derfor ogsaa dit eget navn, fordi han troede, at du da bedst vilde kjende mig og helst give mig husrum. Ligesom jeg nedstammer fra et barn i bygden, saaledes er det nu min bøn, at I gode vosser vil tage Eder af mig som Eders fælles bygdebarn. Det er derfor jeg er bleven til, og jeg vil nu saa gjerne være Eder til tjeneste. Lad mig faa blive Eders ærindsvend! Jeg vil med troskab og flid prøve paa at udrette det saa, at I kunne høste nytte deraf. Jeg vil bringe dine gode og sunde tanker og ord ud iblandt folk til fælles gavn, og jeg bringer dig saamegen oplysning, jeg kan faa fat paa om det, som duer til det gode. Indimellem vil jeg gjøre mig udflugt til andre bygder og lande, til dine slægtninge og venner, dels for at lade dem faa besked om, hvorledes du har det, og dels for at indsamle besked om dem. Jeg haaber at du og dine udvandrede brødre vil holde af mig herfor, naar jeg efter bedste evne bringer paa begge sider et sandt budskab.

Kjære vossing! Du vil, haaber jeg, faa megen nytte af mig, hvis du blot vil betro mig at være din ærindsvend. For gode ord og lidt betaling, som vil bli erstattet dig, vil jeg bringe dine krea-ture, dit smør og kjød, din uld, dit korn, dine poteter og træmaterialer, og alt det, du vil sælge, til det bedste marked ved at bære budskabet omkring til hvermands hus om, at du har det at sælge. Jeg vil saaledes spare kjøber og sælger megen tid og møie — den første med at opspørge det, han vil faa kjøbt, den sidste med at falbyde sine varer. “Fortæl mig kun alt, som du vil skal komme til alles kundskab, og jeg skal være villig til at bringe det ud iblandt; folket. Jeg vil dog slet ikke give mig til at sladre. Det ærinde, hvori I sende mig, maa være i sandhedens og det godes tjeneste, ellers vil det ikke bli udført. — Her udkommer nu mange blade. men disse er ofte fyldte med ting, som lidet eller intet gavner os her. Det er min bestemmelse at meddele af disse det, som kan være af vigtighed. — I det haab, at ret mange gode vosser vil have mig i sin tjeneste, lover jeg ikke alene at komme til dem en gang om ugen men ogsaa maaske udvides til 3 spartes. naar et tilstrækkeligt antal forlanger det.

Og hermed et hjerteligt haandtryk!” (Der staar saa et billede af to hænder som trykkor hinanden).

Derefter kommer om “abonnentsbetingelser” at bladet vil udkomme 2 gange om maaneden, vil koste 72 skilling om aaret eller 40 skil halvaaret med tillæg af postporto for dem som sendes i posten. I Amerika vil bladet koste en dollar om aaret. 60 cents

name, you see, is the same as yours and I grew up in the same quarter as you. I was raised by a Vossing who had traveled a lot and seen and heard much that he could believe, but he found no better home for me than with you, my good Vossing! He gave me your own name because he believed that then you would easily recognize me and give me lodging. Inasmuch as I descended since childhood in the district, it is now my prayer that you good vossings will accept me as a fellow townsperson. That is, therefore, why I have come and now I want to be at your service. Let me be your errand boy! I will faithfully try to perform so that it will be to your benefit. I will bring good and healthy ideas and words out among people that is of mutual benefit, and I bring you as much information as I will be able to get hold of as doves to the good. Intermittently, I will make trips to other areas and countries, to your relatives and friends, partly to let them learn how you are and partly to gather news about them. I hope that you and your emigrated brothers will accept me here, when I with the best intentions bring both sides true messages.

Dear Vossing! You, I hope, get a lot of use of me, if you trust me to be your errand boy. For good words and little cost, which will you'll get back, I'll bring your animals, your butter, your wool, your grain, your potatoes and lumber any anything you have to sell, the best market by carrying the message round to everyone that you have them for sale. I will thereby save both the buyer and seller time and trouble — the first by tracking down what he wants to buy, the latter by offering his wares for sale. "just tell me everything you want to make common knowledge and I will spread it around to the people. I will not be involved with gossip. The errands that I carry out must be of honest and genuine service otherwise they won't be completed. — There are many papers often filled with items that give us little or no benefit. It is my decision to share that that is of importance — in the hope that many good Vossings will use my services and I promise you not only to come out once a week but also columns when an increasing number need it.

Herewith a hearty handshake!" (Here there is a drawing of two clasped hands).

Then comes "subscription facts" that the paper will be published twice a month, will cost 72 shillings a year or 40 per half year with additional postage if sent through the mail. In America, it will cost a dollar a year, 60 cents for

halvaaret. Paa 8 betalte eksemplarer gives det 9de frit til abon-nentsamlere. I Amerika vil saavel bstillinger af bladet som meddelelser om nyheder kunne sendes til hr. L. K. Aarhus, d. æ., Chicago.

Derefter kommer saa meldinger om dyrskuet som skulde holdes 14de og 15de juni, om veiret, om fest for skolebørnene 3die pintse-dag, om tømmerflødningen i "Vosso". En liden notis lyder slig: "Det synes blive en almindelig mening, at bladet "Vossingen" vil vække betydelig opmærksomhed paa udstillingen og maaske erholde præmie. Den er ialfald en ny ting her, og burde tages lidt i betragtning". Paa 3die side er en spalte meldinger fra udlandet og under der staar "Erkjendende vore mangler, haabe vi at det ærede publikum vil bedømme os mildelig". I 2den spalte paa 3die side er om et ulykkestilfælde i Chicago ved sammenstød af to skibe, hvorved kaptein Frank Green, svigerson til Sjur Himle, Lars Jonson Gjerdaaker og en med navnet Garrity druknede. Derefter kommer om fabrikation af klæder af papir i Amerika. En hel klædning faaes for en spesiedaler. Saa kommer nogle korte meddelelser om nyheder paa Voss og 2 bekjendtgjørelser og bøger tilsalgs og dampruten Bolstadøren—Bergen.

Paa 4de side er først dette digt:

Mel.: *Skjøn er vaaren i vort Norges dale.*

Mellem Norges himmelhøie fjelde,
breder ud sig mangen herlig egn,
hvor naturen smiler til sit vælde,
favner himlen med dens Sol og Regn :
Skjønt bekranset rundt af bjergetinder
dale har sig lagt i yndig ro, langsmed elve,
som dernede rinder, Norges frie sønner fandt sit Bo.

Skjønt her er overalt i norden,
hvert et sted bær himmelsmil til os,
høit skal prises al naturens orden,
stemt er harpen — sanden vies Voss.
Her er harmoni til fjeldets krone,
dæmnet alvorsklang er elvens røst,
den vil Fossens sus i sig forsone
at det sagte slaar mod dalens bryst

Vande straale som det klare øie,
smile mod den lysegrønne bred,
himmel sol og skoveklærdte høie
gydor deri glans oar yndighed.
Synet giver haabefulde tanker,
friskhed aander dalens rige barm, —
saa i folkets hjerte daadskraft banker,
folketanken selv er lys og varm.

six months. For eight paid copies, the ninth will be free for our subscribers, in America, orders for the paper as well as news items should be sent to Mr. L. K. Aarhus, the elder, Chicago.

Thereafter come notices about animal shows that will be held June 14 and 15, about the weather, about the party for school third Pentecost Day, about the timber flooding in the Voss River. A little notice goes like this: "It seems to be the general opinion that the paper "Vossingen" will draw considerable attention at the exposition and perhaps win an award. It is a new thing here, in any event, and should be considered so". On the third page is a column with foreign news and underneath it states "Recognizing our deficiencies, we hope the esteemed readership will treat us kindly". In the second column of page three it reports an accident in Chicago where two ships collided in which Frank Green, son-in-law of Sjur Himle, Lars Jonson Gjerdaker and one by the name of Garrity drowned. Thereafter it describes the manufacture of clothes from paper in America. An entire suit can be purchased for a specie dollar. Then there are some short news items from Voss and two announcements about books for sale and the steamship route from Bolstadøyri to Bergen.

On page 4 is this poem:

Mel. *Spring is beautiful in our Norwegian valleys.*

Between Norway's heavenly high mountains,
Many grand meadows spread out,
Where nature beams its might,
Embraces the heavens with sun and rain:
Beautifully wreathed round by mountain peaks
Valleys lying in charming peace, along the river,
That runs there, Norway's sons found their home.

It's beautiful everywhere in the north,
Each place carries a heavenly smile to us,
Nature's order should be highly praised,
The harp is tuned — sand devotes Voss.
Here is harmony in the mountain's crown,
The dam's solemn ring is the river's voice,
The rapid's sigh forgives itself
That they beat against valley's breast.

Water streams like clear eyes
And smiles toward the light green ice
Heavenly sun and forest-clad heights,
Shiver sheen over the charm.
The vision gives promising thoughts
Freshened spirits valleys rich bosom, —
Then in people's hearts heroic strength beats,
People's thoughts are bright and warm.

Herligt der, hvor ædle kræfter mødes
i akkord fra dal og li og fjeld,
der kan høie, skjønne tanker fødes,
spire frem som fra et rigdoms væld.
Lad det spire frit! — Voss har i eie
evnen som kan bringe gylden frugt,
folket selv hver ædel kraft skal veie,
gjøre skjønne Voss end mere smukt.

J. B.

Saa kommer meldinger om at to nye kirker er under opførelse i Vossestranden, en paa Draugsvold og en paa Opheim. Stokværket er allerede opført paa den sidste, der skal være færdig til høsten, og til den anden er grundmuren færdig. Derefter kommer ægte-viede i april 1871, dødsfald i samme tid og saa efternævnte notiser:

"Ankomne fra Amerika. — D. Hr. Iver Lawson og Gitle B. Norheim ankom hertil fredag 2den juni. Efter sigende vil de kun opholde sig her en kort tid.

Skibet Argo med de sidste udvandrere fra Voss for iaar til Amerika (336 personer), afgik fra Bergen søndag morgen Kl. 10 den 14de mai.

Af mangel paa steen, blev arbeidet paa broen ved Palmefossen indstillet for iaar.

Agerhønen hørtes første gang iaar paa Bakketun den 4de juni."

Tilslut or bekjendtgjørelser fra en handelsmand og en uhr-mager.

"Vossingen" havde altsaa 4 sider, hver paa 2 spalter 21,5 centimeter høie. Efter at O. Kindem fik bladet, blev det paa 3 spalter, 36 centimeter høie.

Voss den 19de august 1927.

L. Kindem.

Ordfører N. Mugaas i Evanger fik sidste vaar borgerdaads-medalje i sølv som paaskjønnelse for sit store arbeide som offentlig tjenestemand. I anledning hans 70 aars fødselsdag 7de mai var han gjenstand for megen velfortjent anerkjendende omtale. Man vil i "Vossingen" her se hans udmærkede skrivelser, for hvilke vi er ham meget takskyldig.

It's grand where noble powers meet
In harmony from dale, slope and peak,
There can high, gorgeous thoughts arise,
Sprout forth in opulent majesty.
Let them spring freely! — Voss possesses
The gift to bring golden fruit
People have the noble power to provide
And make beautiful Voss even prettier.

J. B.

We received news that two new churches are under construction at the Vossestrand, one at Draugsvold and one at Opheim. The framework is already erected on the latter, which is to be ready this fall and the other has the foundation finished. After that are wedding notices for April 1871, deaths during the same period and then the following notices:

"Arrived from America. — D. Mr. Iver Lawson and Gitle B. Norheim arrived here Friday, June 2. They say they will stay here a short time.

The ship Argo with the last emigrants from Voss for America this year (336 people), left from Bergen Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, May 2.

Because of a shortage of stone, the work on the bridge at the Palmefoss has been halted for this year.

Male partridges were heard for the first time this year at Bakketun on June 4."

Finally an announcement by storekeeper and a clockmaker.

"Vossingen" had accordingly has four pages, each with two columns 21.5 centimeter tall. After O. Kindem got the paper, it grew to three columns, 36 centimeter tall.

Voss, August 19, 1927.

L. Kindem.

Mayor N. Mugaas in Evanger last spring, was awarded our Citizenship Medal in Silver as recognition for his great work as a public official. On the occasion of his 70th birthday on May 7 he was the object of much well-deserved speeches. People will see his remarkable letters in "Vossingen" here, for which we are grateful to him.

“Vossingen"

udkommer om mulig 4 Gange om Aaret og koster $1.00 pr. Aar med Medlemsskab i Vosselaget.

Dette hefte koster 35c.

VOSSELAGETS EMBEDSMÆND.

Arthur Markve, Formand. . ...400 Courthouse, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. A. Kindem Vice-form...5615 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
K. A. Rene, Sekretær og Redaktør 617 S. Brooks St., Madison, Wis.
Odd Eide, Kasserer.....Fertile, Minn.

Idet Vosselagets formand Arthur Markve var i Madison fra 26de til 29de juni som delegat til Scandinavian American Fraternity's hovedloge-møde, havdes et lidet vossemødet hos Ole Sherven paa hans farm i Burke. Bestyrelsen af det lokale. vosselag med komiteen var tilstede. Der besluttedes at disse udgjør arrangements-komiteen for vosse-stevnet næste aar i Madison. Tiden for stevnet sattes til 23de, 24de og 25de juni.

Formand Markve og Johs. Sherven representerede vosselaget med taler ved sogne-stevnet i Madison.

* * *

Husk paa at ex-guvernør R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dak., tager i mod bidrag til Bergslien-monumentet paa Voss. Lister er ude. Ser I ingen saa send til ham direkte.

* * *

Et stykke om violinist og musiklærer Knut I. Finney (Fenne), Chicago, og beretninger om de tilbagekomne vossebesøgere herfra maa ligge over til næste numer.

Knut Henderson (Løne) og Bryngel S. Midtun har allerede hilst paa redaktøren.

* * *

Et stort ungdomsstevne holdtes paa Bolstadøren søndag den 25de juni. Deltagerne var fra Evanger, Vaxdal og Eksingedalen. Fra Eidlandet kom de med motorbaade. Harald Bolstad, formand for Bolstadørens-ungdomslag, bød velkommen. Knut Horvei læste et hilsningsdigt. Bernhard Sudmann, overlærer Hoprekstad og folkehøiskolelærer Holdhus talte. Bolstadørens ungdomslag spillede “Ervingen” 2 gange for fuldt hus. Vaksdals musiklag spillede.

“Vossingen"

published if possible 4 times a year and cost $1.00 pr. year with membership in the Vosselag.

This copy costs 35¢.

VOSSELAG'S OFFICERS.

Arthur Markve, President. . . .400 Courthouse, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. A. Kindem Vice-Pres. . .5615 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
K. A. Rene, Secretary and Editor. .617 S. Brooks St., Madison, Wis.
Odd Eide, Treasurer.....Fertile, Minn.

Since Vosselag's president Arthur Markve was in Madison from the 26th to the 29th of June as a delegate to the Scandinavian American Fraternity's head-lodge meeting, a little meeting of the Vosselag was held at Ole Sherven's at his farm in Burke. The directors of the local lag were present with a committee. It was decided that this constituted the committee for next year in Madison. The date of the stevne was set for June 23, 24 and 25.

President Markve and Johs. Sherven represented the Vosselag Sogne-stevne in Madison and made talks.

* * *

Remember former governor R. A. Nestos, Minot, ND, is accepting contributions for the Bergsli monument at Voss. The lists are out. I see no one has sent directly to him.

* * *

A bit about the violinist and music teacher Knut I. Finney (Fenne), Chicago, and discussions about the returning Voss visitors from here must be postponed until the next issue.

Knut Henderson (Løne) and Bryngel S. Midtun have already visited the editor.

* * *

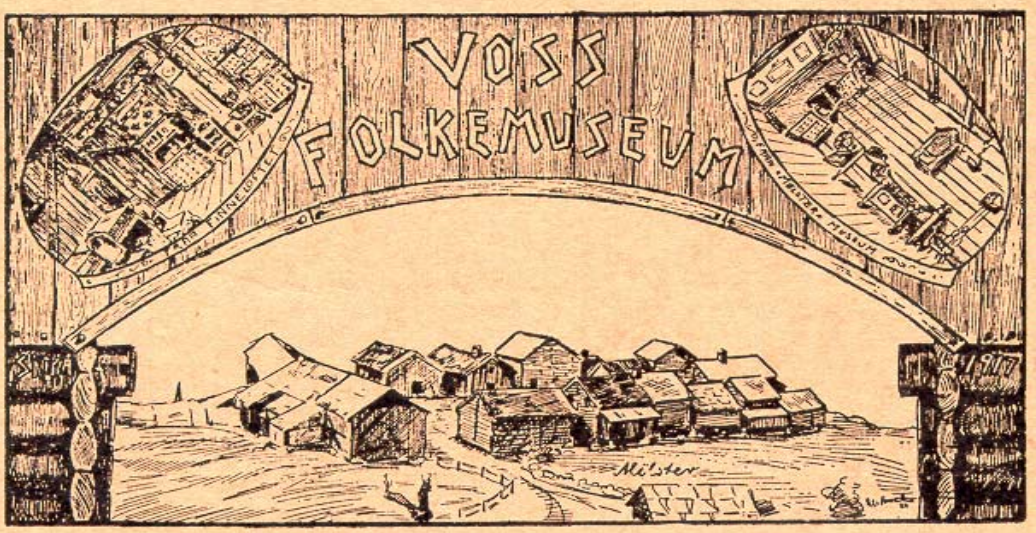
A big youth convention was held at Bolstadøyri Sunday June 25. Participants were from Evanger, Vaksdal and Eksingedalen. They came from Eidland in a motorboat. Harald Bolstad, president of Bolstadøyri Youth League made the welcome. Knut Horvei read a greeting poem. Bernhard Sudmann, Superintendent Hopperstad and high school teacher Holdhus spoke. Bolstadøyri Youth League played “Ervingen” twice to a full house. Vaksdals orchestra played.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

K. A. RENE, Redaktør

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.



MØLSTER

Gammel gaard paa Voss kjøbt 1917 til museum.
Voss Folkemuseum stiftet samme aar.

Hefte 28 Madison, Wis., Juni 1928 10de aarg.

VOSSINGEN

NEWSPAPER FOR VOSSELAGET

Continuation of the oldest bygdelag newspaper i America. 1857—1860.

K. A. RENE, Editor.

Issue 28, Madison, WI, June 1928, 10th year.

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MERK STEVNET I MADISON.

Den 22de, 23de og 24de juni skal Vosselagets store aarsstevne holdes i Madison, Wis. At man der gjør sit bedste for at faa til et storartet stevne, vil man nok forstaa. I Madison venter man selvfølgelig, at vossingerne overalt gjør, hvad de kan for at faa saa mange som mulig til at møde frem.

Man samles i "The Central High School building", som er nærved kapitoliet paa Wisconsin Avenue. Der vil man fredags morgen registrere, faa merker, programmer og billetter. Om eftermiddagen blir der formel aabning af stevnet med taler og sang. Om kvelden et andet program med taler, sang og musik.

Lørdags formiddag haves forretningsmøde. Om eftermiddagen blir udflugt til Liberty Prairie-kirken (Koshkonong). Det var nærmest bare vossinger, som byggede denne kirke i 1851. Om lørdags kvelden blir der banket i "the Women Building", nogle kvartaler fra høiskolen.

Søndags formiddag samles man i Olin Park, nær South Madison. Der vil da bli en almindelig gudstjeneste med prædiken og sang. Distriktsformand O. J. H. Preus vil holde prædikenen. Et kirkekor vil synge.

Om eftermiddagen blir der taler, sang og musik paa bedste maade. Alle norske i omkredsen er indbudne til møderne i parken, og der vil sikkert bli en forsamling paa mindst 5000, om veiret er godt. Der er ogsaa et tabernakel, som rummer saa mange folk. Flere gode talere er sikret. Ligeledes sangere og musikere.

Det vilde være bra, om man skrev til lagets sekretær og bestilte plads til banketten.

Til Madison kan man let komme fra alle kanter. Der er god jernbaneforbindelse og gode veie — lange strækninger cementveie. Man kan ikke gaa vildt hverken i byen eller i omkredsen. Kapitoliet staar som et merkepunkt, man ikke kommer forbi uden at se. Paa begge sider af byen er store vande. Alle steder er "guide boards". Byen har over 50,000 indbyggere. Der er hoteller nok og andre bekvemmeligheder. Kommer man med automobil paa No. 12 fra Nordvesten, støder man først paa universitetet, som ikke maa glemmes. Vel mødt da i Madison!

* * *

Om "Vossingen", som denne gang har ladet vente paa sig, vil der tages bestemmelse paa mødet.

ISLANDSKE SAGASKRIVERE OG STORMÆND AF VOSSESLEGT.

Det norske folk har faaet omtrent hele sin ældste historie fra Island. Og ikke bare det norske folk, men ogsaa de folk, som nordmændene i ældre tid kom i berørelse med paa sine vidstrakte færder, har faaet værdifulde bidrag til sin historie derfra. Det gjælder da først og fremst befolkningen i de skandinaviske lande og de britiske øer; men i videre udstrækning kan man sige, at nordmændene drog paa kryds og tvers over de europæiske lande lige til Jerusalem og lige til Amerika, hvorom der paa Island fandtes beretninger. Man kanda tænke sig, hvilken betydning det lille øland der oppe i ishavet har havt for kjendskabet til oldtidens folk.

Man har de islandske sagaskrivere og skalde at takke for dette. Paa en tid, da sansen for historieskrivning og digtning ellers var ganske ubetydelig i den øvrige verden, blev der af disse sagaskrivere frembragt klassiske verker, som ikke har sin lige, og som altid vil have sin betydning. Hvem var disse sagaskrivere? De var efterkommere af udvandrere fra de norske bygder. Det var helst de djerveste og efter sin tid bedst oplyste folk fra Vestlandet i Norge, som bebyggede Island. Skaldekunsten tog de med sig og dyrkede paa en saadan maade, at det ikke ansaaes for noget til islænding, hvis han ikke var skald. Naar man saa ved kristendommens indførelse fik kjendskab til romerske bogstaver, begyndte sagaskrivning.

Det maa være forvidneligt for os vossinger at vide, at flere af de betydeligste sagaskrivere–indbefattet Snorre Sturlason–var af vosseslegt. Iblandt dem var ogsaa endel af de betydeligste høvdinger paa island, og skal her nævnes om det ene, saa maa det andet tages med.

Der er en bog, som kaldes Landnamabogen, der fortæller om Islands første bebyggelse. Man mener, at første delen af denne bog var skreven af presten Are Frode og udfyldt senere af Sturla Tordson–begge af vosseslegt. I Land

ATTENTION! A MEETING IN MADISON.

On the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of June the Vosselag will hold its annual convention in Madison, WI. People have done their best to prepare a great "stevne", you realize. In Madison they, of course, as vossing everywhere do; what they can to get as many as possible to meet.

People will gather in "The Central High School building", which is on Wisconsin Avenue near the capitol. There they will register on Friday morning, get their badges, programs and tickets. There will be formal opening in the afternoon with speeches and songs. In the evening, they will have another program with speeches, songs and music.

On Saturday forenoon there will be a business meeting. In the afternoon, there will be an excursion to Liberty Prairie Church (Koshkonong). It was almost only vossings who built this church in 1851. Saturday night there will be a banquet in "the Women's Building" some blocks from the high school.

People will meet on Sunday morning at Olin Park, near south Madison. There will be a regular church service with sermon and hymns. District president O. J. H. Preus will preach. A church choir will sing.

During the afternoon, there will be speeches, singing and music of the best quality. Every Norwegian in the area is invited to the park meetings, and there will certainly be a gathering of 5000, if there is good weather. There is also a Tabernacle with room for many people. Several excellent orators are guaranteed, likewise singers and musicians.

It would be nice if people wrote to the secretary of the lag and reserved places for the banquet.

It's easy to get to Madison from all direction. There are good connections by rail and good highways — long stretches of concrete roads. One can not get lost either in town or the area. The Capitol stands as a marking point one can't go past without seeing. On both sides of the city are big lakes. All places are "guide boards". The city has more than 50,000 inhabitants. There are enough hotels and other accommodations. If one arrives from the northwest by auto on No. 12, one first encounters the University, which must not be forgotten. Then let's meet well in Madison!

* * *

About the "Vossingen", which was late this time, a decision will be made at the meeting.

ICELANDIC SAGA WRITERS AND NOTABLES OF VOSS ORIGIN.

The Norwegian people have almost all of their oldest history from Iceland. Not only the Norwegian people, but also those peoples in early times with whom they came in contact, have thereby gotten a valuable contribution to their history. It mainly involves the population of the Scandinavian countries and British Isles; but in greater regard, one can say that the Northmen went back and forth over the European countries all the way from Jerusalem to America, about which we find information on Iceland. One can only just think what meaning this little island country up in the arctic north had for the knowledge of these early people.

We have the Icelandic saga writers and skalds to thank for this. At a time, when interest in historical writing and poetry was completely of no meaning in the greater scheme of things, these saga writers brought forth classic works that are unmatched and will always have their meaning. Who were these saga writers? They were descendants of emigrants from the Norwegian countryside. They were probably the most daring and, for their time, enlightened people from west Norway, who colonized Iceland. They took the art of minstrelsy with them and cultured it to such a degree that an Icelander wasn't regarded as much, if he weren't a poet.. When Christianity came and with it Roman letters, the saga writing began..

It must be interesting to know hat several of the most important saga writers — including Snorre Sturlason — were of Voss origin. Among them were some of the main chiefs on Iceland and if we talk about one the other must be included.

There is a book, called the Landnamabogen (land-taking-book) that tells of Iceland's first colonization. It is the opinion that this book was written by Priest Are Frode and completed later by Sturla Tordson both of Voss lineage. In the Land-

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

namabogen fortælles der om, hvorfra ca. 90 nybyggere paa Island kom i Norge, og fra ingen enkelt bygd er der nævnt saa mange som fra Voss. Derfra kom Bødvar Hvide og hans slegtning Brand-Aanund, Lodmund den gamle og hans fosterbroder Bjolf, Tore Høie og Krum den gamle, Ulf den vorske, Tormod Gode og hans bror Tord Gnupa, Torvid Ulfarson og vistnok andre mænd. Dertil maa nævnes to kvinder, som ikke mindre har plads i historien. Det er Aalov Bøvarsdatter og hendes søskendebarn Astrid Vigfusdatter. Den første mor til Gisur Hvide og den anden mor til Vega-Glum. At der maatte bli store vosseslegter paa island var da rimeligt; men her gjælder det slegter af største betydning. Vi kan kun nævne lidt om enkelte her.

Snorre Sturlason–den betydeligste af alle sagaskrivere–stammede fra Voss i mindst tre ættelinjer. Den mest direkte gaar tilbage til Tormod Gode, som var stamfar for Straumfjordingerne. Han kom fra Voss og bosatte sig paa Raudkolstad mellem Gnupaa og Straumfjordsaa. Han var hovgode og følgelig en af landets høvdinger. Hans søn var Gudlaug den rige, som boede paa Borgarholt ved Straumfjorden. Gudlaug havde to sønner, Gudleif og Torfin. Om Gudleif skal her fortælles senere. Det var nemlig han, som drev over fra Irland til Hvitrarmannaland (Amerika) paa reise til Island. Fra Torfin stammer Snorre. Hans søn Gudlaug Torfinson var gift med en datter af Haldor Snorreson (søn af Snorre Gode) og med hende fulgte Snorrungernes godord. Deres datter Tordis blev gift med Gill Tordson og var forældrene til høvdingen Tord Gillson, som var gift med Vigdis Snertingsdatter, der stammede fra Aalov, Bødvar Herses datter, fra hvem Snorres anden slegtslinje fra Voss derved kommer ind, som senere vil sees.

Tord og Vigdis's søn var Kvam-Sturla–Snorres far. Han var gift med Gudny Bødvarsdatter, som var af Bødvar Hvides æt, med hvem Snorres tredje ættelinje altsaa sættes i forbindelse med Voss.

Kvams-Sturla og Gudnys ældste søn var Tord Sturlason, der var far til den næst største sagaskriver, Sturla Tordson, og til Olav Hvitaskald, som saaledes var Snorre Sturlasons brodersønner og ligesom han af vosseæt.

Fra Bødvar Hvide i en linje og fra Aalov, Bødvar Herses datter, i en anden stammer ikke alene de største sagaskrivere, men ogsaa de betydeligste høvdinger paa Island. Og dette gjælder helst, hvor de to ætter er indgifte med hinanden.

Bødvar boede paa Hov ved Alptafjorden paa østkanten af Island, hvor han byggede et stort gudehov (tempel) og var hovgode. Han var en af de betydeligste mænd, som bosatte sig paa Island.

Bødvars søn, Torstein, blev gift med Tordis, en datter af sur Rollaugson–sønnesøn af Ragnvald Mørejarl. Med hende fik han gaarden Sida, som laa længere syd end Hov paa østkanten af Island. Deres søn var den i flere sagaer omtalte høvding Hall paa Sida eller Sidu-Hall, som han kaldtes–en af de merkeligste mænd Island.

Sidu-Hall eiede baade gaarden Hov, Sida og Tvataa. Han var den første som antog kristendommen og lod sig døbe med sin familie paa Island. Han boede da paa den gaard, som fik navnet Tvataa efter dette. Det var ved Halls kraftige støtte, man fik kristendommen vedtaget paa Island, og han var en af de største fredsstiftere i landet. Han var langt fremfor sin tid paa en maade.

Hall havde mange børn. De var Tordis Torstein, Tidrande, Torvard, Kol, Yngvild, Egil og Ljot. Om Torstein Hallson er der en hel saga. Han var en vidtfarende mand og mægtig høvding. En tid var han hirdmand hos ørkenøjarlen Sigurd Lodveson. Senere var han hos kong Olav den hellige og var hirdmand hos Magnus den gode. Baade Are Frode og Snorre Sturlason stammer fra ham i en linje.

Tidrande Hallson blev dræbt af diserne, fortælles der i Flatøbogen. Da de hedenske gudinder forstod, at Sidu-Hall med familie vilde bli kristnet, vilde de forud tage sin del af familien. Tidrande blev derfor dræbt af dem.

Koll Sidu-Hallson var fader til sagafortælleren Odd Kolson, der fortalte presten Are Frode meget om de norske kongers levnet, hvilket Are skrev ned, fortæller Snorre.

Are Frode–den første, som paa Island skrev paa norrønt maal, og som er anerkjendt som en stor og paalidelig saga-skriver–var en datterdattersøn af Torstein Sidu-Hallson og følgelig af vosseslegt. Are var den første af sagaskriverne, som nævner Vinland det gode. Man har nu kun hans "Islændingabog"; men han skrev meget mere, som er tabt i sin helhed, men som andre sagaskrivere har nævnt endel om og vistnok taget uddrag af ligesom Snorre.

Are Frode blev opfostret i Haukadal, og Teit Isleivson, som var stamfar til de mægtige Haukadalsprester og høvdinger, var hans lærer. Teit var søn af Islands første biskop, Isleiv Gisurson, som var en sønnesøn af Aalov, Bødvar Herses datter og derfor af vosseslegt. Teit blev gift med Jorun, en datterdatter af Torvard Sidu-Hallson, og følgelig stammede Haukadals-mændene i to ættelinjer fra Voss. Haukadal var et af Islands læresæder, og det formenes, at Torstein Sidu Hallsons saga i det mindste er skreven der. Gisur Torvaldson

namabog it tells about where 90 pioneers came from in Norway, and no single area has so many listed as Voss. Bødvar Hvide (the white) and his relatives Brand-Aanund, Lodmund den gamle (the old) and his foster brother Bjolf, Tore Høie (the tall) and Krum den gamle, Ulf den vorske (the vossing) Tormod Gode (the good) and his brother Tord Gnupa, Torvid Ulfarson and evidently more. In addition, two women were named, who didn't occupy a small part in history. They were Aalov Bøvarsdatter and her cousin Astrid Vigfusdatter. The first was Gisur Hvide's mother and the second mother of Vega-glum. It was reasonable that there were big Voss families on Iceland, but here are families of the most meaning. We shall write a little about some of them here.

Snorre Sturleson—the most important of all the saga writers— descended from Voss in at least three lineages. The most direct line goes back to Tormod Gode (the good), who was the progenitor of the Straumfjordings. He came from Voss and settled at Raudkolstad between Gnupaa and Straumfjordsaa. He was a temple master (heathen house of sacrifice) and naturally one of the country's chiefs. His son was named Gudlaug den rige (the rich) and lived at Borgarholt by Straumfjord. Gudlaug had two sons, Gudleif and Torfin. We'll talk about Gudleif later here. It was he, namely, who sailed from Ireland to Hvitrarmannaland (America) on a trip aimed for Iceland. Snorre descends from Torfin. His son Gudlaug Torfinson married a daughter of Haldor Snorreson (son of Snorre Gode) and with her followed the Snorrunger's good will. . Their daughter, Tordis, married Gill Tordson they were the parents og chief Tord Gillson, who married Vigdis Snertingsdatter, who was descended from Aalov, Bødvar Herse's daughter, from who Snorre's second ancestral line comes in, as will be seen later.

Tord and Vigdis's son Kvam-Sturla—Snorre's father. He was married to Gudny Bødvarsdatter, who was of the lineage from Bødvar Hvides with which Snorre's third line establishes another connection to Voss.

Kvams-Sturla and Gudny's oldest son was Tord Sturlason, who was the father of the next biggest saga writer, Sturla Tordson and to Olav Hvitakald, who therefore were Snorre Sturleson's nephews and like he, of Voss lineage.

From Bødvar Hvide there is a line And from Aalov, Bødvar Herse's daughter, in another lineage not only the biggest saga writer, but also the most important chief in Iceland. This is most important, when two lineages intermarry.

Bødvar lived at Hov by the Alptafjord on the east shore of Iceland, where he built a large gudehov (heathen temple, center of sacrificial ritual) and was temple master. He was one of the most important men to have settled on Iceland.

Bødvar's son, Torstein, married Tordis, a daughter of crabby Rollaugson—grandson of Ragnvald Mørejarl. As dowry he got the Sida farm which lay farther south on the east side of Iceland. Their son, who was in several sagas, was called Hall paa Sida or Sidu-Hall—one of the most remarkable men on Iceland.

Sida-Hall owned the Hov, Sida and Tvataa farms. He was the first in Iceland to believe in Christianity and with his family was baptized. After this he lived on the farm that was named Tvataa. It was with Hall's strong support, Christianity was accepted on Iceland, and he was one of the principal peace makers in the country. Characteristically, he was way ahead of his time.

Hall had a lot of children. They were Tordis Torstein, Tidrande, Torvard, Kol, Egil and Ljot. There is an entire saga about Torstein Hallson. He was a widely traveled man and a powerful chieftain. For a while, he was a retainer for the Orkney Earl Sigurd Lodveson. Later he was with King St. Olav and was a bodyguard for Magnus the good. Both Are Frode and Snorre Sturlason descended from him in one line.

The Flatøbog states Tidrande Hallson was killed by enemies. When the heathen believers understood that Sidu-Hall and his family were Christianized, they wanted to take revenge on his family. Therefore, they killed Tidrande

Are Frode-the first who wrote on Iceland in Old Norse, and who is recognized as a big saga writer—was a maternal grandson of Torstein Sidu-Hallson and of Voss lineage, of course. Are was the first of the saga writers to mention Vinland the good. We only have his "Icelander book"; but he wrote a lot more, totally lost, but to which other saga writers have referred to and evidently quoted, like Snorre.

Are Frode was raised at Haukadal, and Teit Isleivson, who was forefather of the powerful Haukadal priests and chiefs, was his teacher. Teit was the son of Iceland's first bishop, Isleiv Gisurson, who was a grandson Aalov, Bødvar Herse's daughter and of course, of Voss origin. Teit married Jorun, a great-granddaughter of Torvard Sidu-Hallson, as a result, the Haukadal men were in two lineages from Voss. Haukadal was one of Iceland's educational centers and it is expected that Torstein Sidu-Hallson's saga was written there at least.

af Haukadal blev af kong Haakon Haakonson udnævnt til jarl over Island.

Et andet lærdomssæde paa Island var Odde, der ligger paa øens sydside. Der boede presten Sæmund Frode–en anden af de største sagaskrivere. Man mener, at det var Sæmund, som skrev den bekjendte "Ældre Edda", som ogsaa benævnes "Sæmunds Edda".

Sæmund Frode stammede ogsaa i to ættelinjer fra Voss. Han var en dattersøn af Yngvild Sidu-Hallsdatter i en linje og i en anden stammede han fra Aalov Bødvardsdatter, som det nedenfor vil sees.

Aalov var datter af Bødvar Herse, som var søn af Vikinge-Kaare, der var lendermand paa Voss. Bødvars brødre var Vigfus Herse paa Voss, hvis datter Astrid var mor til den islandske skald og høvding Vega-Glum, og Erik Bjodaskalle, som var morfar til kong Olav Trygveson.

Aalov blev gift med Teit Kitelbjørnson, der var kommen til Island fra Namdalen ved Trondhjem med sine forældre. Aalovs og Teits børn var Gisur Hvide paa Mosfeldt senere paa Skaalholdt–og Jorun, som blev gift med Elida–Grim.

Gisur Hvide var Sidu-Halls samtidige og ligesom han en af Islands største høvdinger og viseste mænd. Det var han og svigersønnen Hjalte Skjeggeson, som fik i opdrag af kong Olav Trygveson at faa kristendommen indført paa Island, og fik det gjort–især ved Sidu-Halls hjælp. Gisur søgte at stifte fred, hvor han kunde, men kunde ogsaa kræve et forlig opretholdt med strenge midler. Han var saaledes med, da Gunnar paa Lidarende blev dræbt, fordi denne brød forliget og ikke reiste udenlands. Gisur støttede kristendommen af al magt. Sønnen, Isleiv, sendte han i prestelære til Saksen, og han blev, som foran nævnt, Islands første biskop. Datteren Valborg var gift med skalden Hjalte Skjeggeson, der er meget omtalt i Olav den helliges saga. Gisur Hvide er omtalt i flere sagaer.

Biskop Isleiv havde to sønner: Gisur, som blev faderens eftermand som biskop og var gift med Steinum Torsteinsdatter, der ogsaa var af vosseæt, samt Teit i Haukadal, nævnt foran.

Jorun og Elida-Grims sønner var den mægtige høvding Asgrim Elida-Grimson og Sigfus. Fra Asgrim stammer Snorre Sturlason i en linje, og Sæmund Frode stammer fra Sigfus Elida-Grimson i en ættelinje. Asgrims søn var Sigfus, som var fader til Torgjerda, der igjen var mor til Grim fader til Sverting, hvis datter, Vigdis, var gift med Tord Gilson. De var, som nævnt foran, Snorres bedsteforældre.

Sigfus Elida-Grimson var gift med Haldora Refsdatter og havde datteren Torgjerda, gift med Lodmund Svartson. De boede paa Odde. Deres søn, Sigmund Lodmundson, var gift med Tory–en datter af Øyulv Halte og Yngvild Sidu-Halls datter, nævnt foran. Sæmund Frode var deres søn.

Sæmunds søn var Lopt, prest paa Odde. Han var gift med Tora, en datter af kong Magnus Barfot. Deres søn, Jon Loptson, var det som opdrog Snorre Sturlason. Han ansaaes som Islands mægtigste mand i sin tid. Sønnen var biskop Paul paa Island.

Om Vega-Glum, som var søn af Astrid, Vigfus Herses datter, haves en hel saga. Den er en af de ældste sagaer og velskreven. Førstedelen er henlagt til Voss og gjennem den faar vi det første større glimt af oldtidens Voss. Vega-Glum var skald og en stor kjæmpe. I 20 Aar var han den mægtigste mand i Nord-Island og i andre 20 aar var ingen mere end hans lige, siger sagaen. Hans ættesæde var Tveraa ved Øyafjorden. Hans far var Øyulf Ingjaldson, som fulgte med en kjøbmand fra Voss ved navn Reidar til hans hjem paa Voss og efter at have udmerket sig ved et par kjæmpestykker blandt andet blev gift med Astrid, Vigfus Herse's datter. Han døde tidlig, og Astrid fik meget at stride med, før sønnen Glum blev noget til mand. Glum døde som kristen i 1003 og blev begraven ved den kirke, som hans søn Maar lod opføre. Glums anden søn, Vigfus, var skald og var med i slaget med jomsvikingerne i Norge, som nævnt af Snorre. Fra Vigfus's søn Berg stammede den bekjendte sagaskriver og lagmand Hauk Erlandson, der ofte nævnes i forbindelse med Amerikas opdagelse som "Haugsbogens" forfatter.

AMERIKAS OPDAGELSE.

Af det foregaaende ser man, at Islands historie er i stor udstrækning indvoven med Voss's historie og udgjør en overordentlig forvidnelig del deraf, hvorom meget mere kan fortælles. De største islandske sagaskrivere og mægtigste høydinger hører til denne historie, og dertil kan føies et afsnit om Amerikas opdagelse, som sagaskriverne nævner om og hvis vidnesbyrd man maa antage som rigtigt.

Spørgsmaalet om, hvorvidt vossinger har havt nogen befatning med Amerikas opdagelse har ogsaa været bragt frem, og nogen ord derom vil da passe ind.

Foran er nævnt, at kong Olav Trvgvesons mor, Astrid, var datter af Erik Bjodaskalle, som var søn af Vikinge-Kaare paa Voss. Kong Olav var følgelig af vosseslegt. Det var jo han, som sendte Leif Erikson afsted med prest og lærere

Gisur Torvaldson of Haukadal was named Earl (viceroy) of Iceland by King Håkon Håkonson.

Another seat of learning on Iceland was Odde, lying on the island's south side. There lived priest Sæmund Frode — another of the major saga writers. It is common belief that Sæmund wrote the familiar "Ældre Edda", which is also called "Sæmund's Edda".

Sæmund Frode also descended from Voss via two lines. He was the maternal grandson of Yngvild Sidu-Hallsdatter in one line and in another he descended from Aalov Bødvarsdatter, as we'll see below.

Aalov was the daughter of Bødvar Herse, who was the son of Vikinge-Kaare, who was the fief at Voss, whose daughter Astrid was mother to the Icelandic minstrel and chieftain Vega-Glum and Erik Bjodaskalle who was the maternal grandfather of King Olav Trygveson.

Aalov married Teit Kitelbjørnson who had come to Iceland with his parents from Namdalen near Trondheim. Aalov and Teit's child was Gisur Hvide of Mosfeldt later at Skaalholdt—and Jorun, who married Elida–Grim.

Gisur Hvide was Sidu-Halls contemporary and like he was one of Iceland's biggest chieftains and wisest men. It was he and his son-in-law Hjalte Skjeggeson who brought up the idea of King Olav Trygveson to introduce Christianity to Iceland and achieved it especially with Sidu-Hall's help. Gisur tried to maintain peace where he could but could also ask for discipline with severe methods. He was along when Gunnar on Lidarende was murdered because he broke his agreement and didn't leave the country. Gisur supported Christianity with all his ability. He sent his son, Isleiv, to school in Saksen, to be a priest, who became the first bishop in Iceland. Their daughter Valborg married the minstrel Hjalte Skjeggeson, who was talked about a lot in St. Olav's saga. Gisur Hvide is discussed in several sagas.

Bishop Isleiv had two sons: Gisur, who followed his father as bishop and married Steinum Torsteinsdatter, who was from a Voss family, like Teit i Haukadal, named before.

Jorun and Elida-Grim's sons were the mighty chieftain Asgrim Elida Grimson and Sigfus. Snorre Sturleson descends from Asgrim and Sæmund Frode stems from Sigfus Elida-Grimson. Asgrim's son was Sigfus, who was the father of Torgjerda, who again was mother of Grim, father of Sverting, whose daughter, Vigdis was married with Tord Gilson. They were, as mentioned above, Snorre's grandparents.

Sigfus Elida-Grimson married Haldora Refsdatter and had the daughter Torgjerda, married to Lodmund Svartson. They lived on Odde. Their son, Sigmund Lodmundson, married Tory— a daughter of Øyulv Halte and Yngvild Sidu-Hallsdatter, mentioned above. Sæmund Frode was their son.

Sæmund's son was Lopt, priest at Odde. He was married to Tora, a daughter of King Magnus Barefoot. Their son, Jon Loptson, educated Snorre Sturleson. He was regarded as Iceland's most mighty man in his time. His son was Bishop Paul on Iceland.

We have a whole saga about Vega-Glum son of Astrid, Vigfus Herse's daughter. It is one of the oldest sagas and well written. The first portion is laid in Voss and via this we get our first good look at Voss in olden times. Vega-Glum was a minstrel and giant. For 20 years, he was the most powerful man in North-Iceland and for another 20 years, he had no match, say the sagas. His ancestral seat was Tveraa at Øyafjord. His father was Øyulf Ingjaldson, who went with a merchant from Voss named Reidar and after having distinguished himself with a couple of feats, among other things, married Astrid, Vigfus Herse's daughter. He died early, and Astrid had a lot to struggle with before her son Glum became anything of a man. Glum died a Christian in 1003 and was buried at a church that his son Maar had had built. Glum's other son, Vigfus, was a minstrel and was in the battle at Jomsberg at the Oder, as mentioned by Snorre. From Vigfus's son Berg descended the famous saga writer and judge Hauk Erlandson, who is often mentioned in connection with discovery of America as the author of "Haugbogen".

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

From the foregoing one can see that Iceland's history, to a great degree, is interwoven with the history of Voss and creates an inordinate curiosity about what more can be told. The greatest Icelandic saga writers and most powerful chieftains belong to this history, and we can attach a portion of the discovery of America, that the saga writers write about and whose testimony one can regard as accurate.

The question of whether the vossings had any involvement in America's discovery has been brought up, so a few words about that would be appropriate.

Earlier it was stated that Astrid, King Olav Trygveson's mother was a daughter of Erik Bjodaskalle, who was the son of Viking-Kåre at Voss. As a result, King Olav was partially vossing. It certainly was he who sent Leif Erikson off with priests and teachers in order to Christianize Greenland, when he sailed

for at kristne Grønland, da han paa turen fandt Vinland det gode. Og den, som sender en ekspedition afsted, tilkommer vel ogsaa lidt af æren. Presten og lærerne har vel ogsaa gjort sit til, at begivenheden blev erindret og ture gjentaget.

Saa nævntes foran Gudleif Gudlaugson–sønnesøn af Tormod Gode, som udvandrede fra Voss. Gudleif eiede skib og var ude paa kjøbmandsfærder. Han nævnes i alle afskrifter af "Landnamabogen" og der fortælles om ham, at han sammen med Torleif Eyrar holdt kamp med Gyrd–Sigvald jarls søn, og Gyrd mistede da sit ene øie.

Men i Eyrbyrgja saga er der en lang beretning om, at Gudleif paa en tur fra Norge til Island blev drevet af storm over havet til Hvitramannaland. Dette hændte i slutningen af Olav Haraldsons regjeringstid og var vel omkring 1025. Turen gik over Irland fra Norge, og det var, da han satte nordover fra Dublin, at han kom ud for nordøststorm, som drev ham ud af kurs vestover. Det var sent paa høsten, og da de havde kavet i mange døgn paa det storrnfulde hav, besluttede de, de da saa land, at lægge til og overvintre der. Men det gik anderledes. Komne iland strømmede en stor mængde indfødte hen til dem, tog dem alle tilfange og bandt dem. Til deres lykke kom der straks efter en anden flok indfødte, og i spidsen for denne red en svær mand af et værdigt udseende, som var høvding over denne flok. Det viste sig at være en islænding, Bjørn Asbrandson, Breidaviks-kjæmpen kaldet, som man paa mange aar ikke havde hørt om. Ved hans mellemkomst fik Gudleif med sit mandskab lov til at reise igjen. Deres redningsmand fandt det ikke raadeligt, at de blev der vinteren over. Han bad Gudleif tage med til Island en guldring til Turid paa Frodaa og et sverd til hendes søn, Kjartan, hvilket Gudleif gjorde. Han seilede over til Irland igjen og overvintrede der, hvorpaa han næste sommer drog til Island og leverede gaverne.

Man har tildels ikke villet tro paa denne historie om Gudleifs færd til Hvitramannaland og hans træfning med Bjørn Asbrandson; men der er jo intet utroligt i den. Gudleif er en historisk person og slegtning af Sturlungerne, nævnt i den paalidelige «Landnamabog", og der er ogsaa Hvitramannaland nævnt. Rigtignok siges der, at dette laa bare seks dages seilads vestenfor Irland, men der maa øiensynlig en feil være skeet paa en eller anden maade enten i skrift, forveksling eller forglemmelse af fortællerne, hvad let kunde træffe. Seks dages seilads var det ogsaa til Norge.

Turid paa Frodaa og hendes søn Kjartan var ogsaa historiske personer. Hun var søster til den mægtige høvding Snorre Gode og ligeledes i slegt med Sturlingerne. At Are Frode, som fik megen underretning fra Snorre Godes datter Turid, ikke nævner om de gaver hendes farsøster fik fra Hvitramannaland kan jo have sin egen aarsag. Det er dog heller ikke saa sikkert, at Are ikke har skrevet derom. Endel af hans skrifter erjo tabte. Eyrbyrja saga er grei nok og synes skreven af en vel underrettet person.

Man ser da, at personer af vosseslegt har baade havt befatning med Amerika-reiser i sagatiden og tillige det ligesaa vigtige–at skrive derom, hvorved disse reiser nu maa anerkjendes.

Dertil kommer endda en Amerika-reise, som kanske havde lige stor betydning om ikke større. Det er den reise, som Didrik Pining foretog i 1476–altsaa 16 aar før Columbus. Han reiste om Island og Grønland, og da Columbus var til Island i 1477 og endog 100 mil vestenfor, kan man nok antage, at han fik høre om Pining–ekspeditionen.

TIL STEVNET I MADISON 1928.

I Madison skal stevnet staa,
og tiden kommer snart.
Derhen hver vossing da maa gaa,
det er jo greit og klart.

Derhen de stevnet før engang,
da trommehvirvlen slog,
og stridens banner fløi paa stang,
mens syd til kamp de drog.

Og ellers did de stevnet hen,
naar krav der forelaa.
Nu mindes maa den tid igjen,
da først de byen saa.

to Vinland the Good (America). He who orders the expedition to go should receive a little of the honor. The priests and teachers, of course, have done their share that the event was remembered and the trip repeated.

As noted above, Gudleif Gudlaugson—was the grandson of Tormod Gode, who immigrated from Voss. Gudleif owned ships and was out on merchant trips. He is mentioned in all the versions of "Landnamabogen" and there it tells of him that he and Torleif Eyrar had a fight with Gyrd–Sigvald jarl's son, and Gyrd lost one eye.

In the Eyrbyrgja saga, there is a long description about Gudleif, who was making a long trip from Norway to Iceland and was driven over the ocean to Hvitramannaland (America). This happened towards the end of King Olav Haraldson's reign (St. Olav) and was probably about 1025. The voyage went from Norway to Ireland, and it happened so that when he was north of Dublin he encountered a north-easter storm that drove him off course westward. Since it was late in the fall and they had struggled with the storm for many days, they decided that when they saw land they would lie to and spend the winter there. It happened differently. When they reached land, they were captured by a large flock of natives, who bound them. Fortunately, soon after, another tribe of natives arrived, led by a large man of impressive appearance who was their chieftain. He turned out to be an Icelander, Bjørn Asbrandson, the champion of Breidevik, who hadn't been heard from for many years. Through his intervention, Gudleif and his men got permission to go again. Their rescuer didn't think it wise to spend the winter there. He asked Gudleif to take a gold ring to Turid at Frodaa and a sword to her son, Kjartan, which Gudleif did. He sailed back to Ireland and spent the winter, whereupon the next summer he went to Iceland and delivered the gifts.

There has been some reluctance to believe this story of Gudleif's voyage to Hvitramannaland and his encounter with Bjørn Asbrandson; but there really is nothing unbelievable in it. Gudleif is an historical person and a relative of the Sturleson's, mentioned in the «Landnamabog", where Hvitramannaland is also talked about. Correctly, it is said that there was only six days sail west of Ireland, but obviously an error in one way or the other, either in the writing, translation or forgetfulness of the authors could have occurred. It was also a six-day sail to Norway.

Turid paa Frodaa and her son Kjartan also were historical personages. She was a sister to the powerful chieftain Snorre Gode and likewise related to the Sturlesons. That Are Frode, who was discussed a lot by Snorre Gode's daughter Turid, and the presents her maternal uncle got from Hvitramannaland can certainly carry their own weight. It's not so certain either that Are didn't write about this. A portion of his writings is lost. The Eyrbyrja saga is lucid enough and seems to have been written by an informed person.

We see that people of Voss origin both had knowledge of America traveling in the saga times and more important—wrote about them, so these must be acknowledged.

There is one more America voyage, which maybe is of similar importance if not more. That is the trip that Didrik Pining undertook in 1476—thus 16 years before Columbus. He sailed via Iceland and Greenland, and when Columbus was to Iceland in 1477 and even west of there by 100 miles, one can certainly imagine that he heard of the Pining expedition.

TO THE STEVNE IN MADISON 1928.

In Madison we shall meet,
the time is coming soon.
There each vossing should go,
that's good and clear.

There was meeting there before,
when drumbeats sounded,
moreover, the battle flags were flying,
while they went to the south to camp.

Otherwise, they did meet,
as the demand was there.
Now we recall that time again,
when we first see the town.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

En ringe by det var da vist,
– i vildnis bortgjemt lagt;
men statens nye hus forvist
bar tro om fremtids pragt.

I byens nærhed var da jord,
som vented rydningsmænd,
og snart der fløi til Voss de ord:
Her blir en vossegrænd.

Ja, der blev en og blev to,
og flere med, der blev.
Paa Koshkonong de først tog
bo og først som nordmænd drev.

Saa var Spring Prairi' næst i rad,
og tænk sligt deiligt land.
De ryddet, bygget hjertens glad,
og velstand kom paa stand.

Men nye steder søgtes op,
og vossar var der med.
Blandt pionerers første trop
som rydningsfolk de stred.

De drog henover byens grund,
til Primrose længer vest.
Der fandt de mangen egelund,
hvor ly de fik som bedst.

Nu blomstrer landet villigt væk,
hvor disse folk drog frem.
Det ligner mest en haveflek
med fagre nye hjem.

Og byen du!–hvor den blev stor,
og prægtig blev den med.
Den fulgte troligt tidens spor
som værdigt hovedsted.

Hint statens hus for anden gang
er afløst af et nyt.
Et kapitol af første rang
der kneiser uforknyt.

Og paa en høide længer vest
berømte huse staar.
Der ungdomsflokken nu
som bedst den største lærdom faar.

Og vossar var der med ialt,
som præget land og by.
I styr og stel, i stort som skralt
de har sit sagary.

K. R.

A humble town it surely was,
— lying hidden in the wilderness;
but the new statehouse assurance
bore evidence of its future splendor.

Near the town was soil,
that awaited clearing men.
Soon word flew to Voss:
here there'll be a vossing neighborhood.

Yes, there came one, then two,
and several more there came.
On Koshkonong the first lived
and worked as Norwegians.

Next in line was Spring Prairie,
think what a beautiful country.
They cleared, built their heart's joy,
and affluence came to be.

However, new places were sought,
And vossings were there too.
Among the first rank of pioneers,
As clearing people, they strove.

They went across the city,
to Primrose, further west.
There they found much oak forest,
where they got the best covering.

Now the land blooms steadily,
where these folk benefited.
It resembles mostly a garden spot
with beautiful new homes.

And you city! — How big you get,
and impressive along with it.
It followed the tracks of time,
As a worthy capitol place.

For the second time the state's house
is replaced by a new.
A capitol of principal rank
rears its unabashed head.

On the heights farther west
stand famous buildings.
Where now youth flock,
to get the best education.

Vossings were along with everything,
that embellishes the country and city.
In management, in big and lowly
they have their saga fame.

K. R.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

VOSSINGERNE OG SKIBSFARTEN PAA DE STORE INDSJØER.

Paa den tid, da de første vossinger kom til Chicago, var skibsfarten paa indsjøerne af største vigtighed for byen. Man kan næsten sige, at det var skibsfarten, som gav Chicago grundlaget for sin vordende storhed. Saasnart man i 1830–aarene begyndte at udbedre havnen, saa at store skibe kunde lægge til kaien, saa opførtes i en hast ogsaa store kornelevatorer og slagterier. Produkterne fra disse førtes til kystbyerne langs indsjøerne og ud til havet. Der var virkefelt for driftige folk, og nykommere saa efter virkepladse.

Mange vossinger var adskillig vante med sjøfart. De havde roet fiske, som det kaldtes, i Norge, og vossingen Sjur Bakketun havde givet fiskerne sin bedste fiskevise, hvori han fortæller, at de samledes tre dage før jul ved Skudesnes og stod færdige med en eller anden notebas for vinterfisket. Enkelte reiste ogsaa med store skibe især fra Bergen til Nordland. Det var da naturligt, at en og anden vossing vilde finde beskjæftigelse paa indsjøerne i Amerika eller tage interesse i skibsfarten.

Lars Davidson Rekve var mulig den første, som fik beskjæftigelse med fartøi. Han kom til Amerika i 1839. Om sommeren 1840 var han fyrbøder dampskibet "G. W. Dole», men om høsten fulgte han med Nils S. Gilderhus til Koshkonong og tog sig land. Lars Torgerson Røte, som i 1840 kom til Amerika, fik da pladsen efter Rekve, og han drev da paa med dette om somrene, indtil han om høsten 1843 reiste paa besøg til Voss igjen, hvor han blev gift, og efter tilbagekomsten til Amerika i 1844 tog han sig land paa Koshkonong ikke langt fra Lars Rekve.

Saa maa vi nævne en sjømand, som ikke netop var vossing, men som dog kom i saadant forhold til dem, at han maa regnes med. Det var Johannes Nicolausen (Nicolsen) fra Trondhjem. Han blev i 1840 gift med Anna Knutsdatter Bakketun, som kom til Amerika sammen med Lars Rekve og andre vossinger i 1839. Nicolsen skulde være rig, skrev Anders Floge om ham i 1840. Han var ialfald skibsfører og vistnok eier af sit skib allerede da.

Anna Bakketuns to brødre Trond og Nils kom til Amerika i 1843. Trond tog tjeneste hos sin svoger Nicolsen som sjømand snart efter ankomsten til Chicago. I et brev, dateret 23de januar 1844, skriver han følgende om dette: "Da jeg og de øvrige kom hertil (Chicago) den 1ste august, hvor jeg opholdt mig tre uger. Siden haver jeg seilet med min svoger, og jeg kan sige, at den som er sjømand kan gjøre det meget godt her. Jeg haver ikke havt mere end 12 dollars maaneden, eftersom jeg er uvant med dette arbeide, men en sjømand haver her 18 dollars maaneden og mere. Videre vil jeg fortælle Eder, at min svoger var saa uheldig en nat, vi laa for anker, at vi drev iland paa et sted, som kaldes Meskigen (Muskegon) omtrent 21 mil (norske) fra Chicago. Og den møie og arbeide, vi havde der, det ved jeg ; thi i ni uger laa vi der og arbeidede næsten nat og dag, og dette tab tænker jeg kan beregnes til omtrent 400 a 500 dollars. Men dersom Gud vil forunde ham det tilkommende aar lykke og hilsen, saa tænker jeg, han vil forglemme det igjen."

Hvor længe Trond Bakketun drev som sjømand ved vi ikke. Han maa tidlig være død og forglemt. Om broderen Nils Bakketun er fortalt i et brev af 1848, at han i tre aar havde været sjømand paa indsjøerne. Sandsynligvis havde han ogsaa seilet med svogeren Nicolsen. Det er fortalt, at Nicolsen forliste med sit skib. Hvis saa var, saa har vel Trond Bakketun ogsaa gaaet med. Men en anden beretning er, at Nicolsen døde af kolera i 1849 og at det var Anna Bakketuns anden mand, Mr. Olson, som forliste. Nils Bakketun døde omkring 1906 i Chicago.

I et brev af 1ste december 1848 berettes det, at Ivar Larson Boe (Lawson) og hans brødre havdle kjøbt halvdelen i et fartøi, som han og en anden norsk kjøbte sammen for 1800 dollars. Ingen af Bø–brødrene var dog sjømænd, men de var skibseiere.

I samme brev nævnes, at Nils Henrikson Bakketun havde i tvende aar gaaet med fartøi om somrene som matros paa indsjøerne og havt $10 til $12 om maaneden.

David Torgerson Mølster forliste med et skib 1 april 1848. Ikke en mand blev reddet og ingen vidste, hvor de var paa indsjøerne.

Den som kanske mest af alle norske i de tidlige dage tog del i skibs farten var Ole Vikingson Gjøastein (Williams). Han var eier af flere skibe en tid og udfoldede en stor virksomhed. Han drev ogsaa det i sin tid bekjendte Williams hotel i Chicago og var en af byens bekjendte forretningsmænd. Han kom til Amerika i 1845. En tid omkring 1848 var han i New Orleans og drev da som smed og gjorde det usedvanligt godt, sagdes der. Saa reiste han i 1849 paa guldgravning i California. Kommen tilbage derfra i 50-aarene tog han fat paa skibsfarten og hoteldrift.

VOSSINGS AND SAILSHIPS ON THE GREAT LAKES.

At the time when the first vossings came to Chicago, the sailship transport on the Great Lakes was vital to the city. One almost could say that it was the shipping business that gave Chicago a basis for its future growth. As early as the 1830 years they started to improve the harbor so that big ships could lay by the quay, then in a hurry they built big grain elevators and slaughterhouses. Produce from these were shipped to the coastal cities via the lakes out to the ocean. It was a workplace for energetic people and the newcomers were seeking work.

Many vossings were quite used to being at sea. They had rowed afishing, as it was called, in Norway, and the vossing Sjur Bakketun had given the fishermen their best fishing ballad, in which he told that they gathered three days before Christmas and stood ready to go with one or another fishing boss on the winter fishing. Some sailed with big ships, especially from Bergen to Nordland. It was natural that the occasional vossing would find employment on the lakes in America or take an interest in the shipping industry.

Lars Davidson Rekve was possibly the first who found employment on the ships. He came to America in 1839. During the summer of 1840 he was the fireman on the "G. W. Dole", but in the fall he accompanied Nils S. Gilderhus to Koshkonong and staked land. Lars Torgerson Røte, who came to America in 1840 got Rekve's job and worked at this during the summers until he revisited Voss in 1843, where he married, and after his return to America in 1844, he pioneered land on Koshkonong not far from Lars Rekve.

Now we'll have to name a sailor, though not exactly a vossing, nevertheless in relation to them, he's got to be included. It was Johannes Nicolausen (Nicolsen) from Trondheim. In 1840 he married Anna Knutsdatter Bakketun, who came to America together with Lars Rekve and other vossings in 1839. Nicolsen was supposedly rich, Anders Floge wrote about him in 1840. He was, in any case, a ship captain and owner of his ship by that time.

Anna Bakketun's two brothers, Trond and Nils, came to America in 1843. Trond started working for his brother-in-law Nicolsen as a sailor soon after his arrival in Chicago. In a letter dated January 23, 1844 he wrote the following: "I and the rest came here (Chicago) the 1st of August, and I stayed three weeks. Since I have been sailing with my brother-in-law I can say that you can do very well here as a sailor. I haven't made more than 12 dollars a month because I'm not experienced in this work, but a sailor gets 18 dollars a month and more. Further, I want to tell Thee that my brother-in-law was so unfortunate one night while we were at anchor; we drove aground at a place called Meskigen (Muskegon), about 21 Norwegian miles from Chicago. The difficulties and work we had there, that I know, because we lay there and worked for nine weeks, almost night and day, cost him about 400 or 500 dollars. But if God will grant him good fortune and health in the coming year, I think he will forget it again."

We don't know how long Trond Bakketun worked as a sailor. He must have died early and been forgotten. It is told about his brother Nils Bakketun in a letter in 1848 that he had been a sailor on the lakes for three years. Possibly, he also sailed with his brother-in-law Nicolsen. It is said that Nicolsen was lost at sea with his ship. If that were so, then most likely Trond Bakketun went also. Another story is that Nicolsen died of cholera in 1849 and that it was Anna Bakketun's second husband, Mr. Olson, who was lost at sea. Nils Bakketun died in Chicago about 1906.

In a letter of December 1, 1848, it is described that Ivar Larson Boe (Lawson) and his brothers had purchased half interest in a vessel, which he and another Norwegian had bought together for 1800 dollars. Anyway, none of the Bø-brothers were sailors but they were shipowners.

David Torgerson Mølster was lost at sea with a ship April 1, 1848. Not a man was saved and no-one knew where they were on the lakes.

One who took part in the shipping industry in the early days was Ole Vikingson Gjøastein (Williams). He owned several ships at one time and developed a big undertaking. During his time he operated the Williams Hotel in Chicago and was one of the city's noted businessmen. He came to America in 1845. At one time, he was in New Orleans working as a blacksmith, doing unusually well, it is said. Then he went prospecting for gold in California in 1849. He came back in the '50 years and dealt in the shipping and hotel business.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Der var sandsynligvis flere vossinger, som deltog i skibsfarten paa indsjøerne, men anledning til nærmere granskning af sagen haves ikke for nærværende, og dette faar da vise lidt om, at vossingerne var med.

BESØGENE PAA VOSS FORLEDEN SOMMER.

Der var ikke mindre end ni vosse-amerikanere paa besøg i fædrenebygden forleden sommer. Det var høiesteretsdommer Aad J. Vinje, dr. Alfred Olson (Davidhaug), Knut Henderson, Anfin Moen og John O. Anderson. Desuden Brown Duckstad og Sivert Knutson (Bolstad) fra Fertile, Minn., Bryngel (Benny) Midtun, Madison, Wis., samt stolefabrikant Joseph Johnson, Chicago. Som man vil se, er fem af disse fra Dane County, Wisconsin, og de har talt med redaktøren efter tilbagekomsten. De bragte ogsaa hilsning fra slegt og venner, hvorfor takkes.

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Justitiarius Aad J. Vinje og hustru kom tilbage til sit hjem i Madison fra sin tur til Norge omkring den 1ste september. En 10 dages tid efter reiste han til Rochester, Minn., hvor han i et par ugers tid var under lægebehandling. Saa tog han et ophold i sit somnmerhjem ved Deer Wood, Minn., før han atter kom hjem og optog sit arbeide. Redaktøren kom ikke til at hilse paa ham før i decemher. Det viste sig, at han medbragte behagelige hilsninger til ham fra slegtninger paa Voss.

Om Vinjes tur til Voss kan vi berette endel. Den 5te mai forlod han New York med en af Den norske Amerikalinjes baade og ankom til Bergen omkring den 15de. Paa turen over havet havde han det uheld at paadrage sig en sterk forkjølelse, der senere blev værre i den raakolde vaarluft, som længe varede i Norge dette aar. Fra Bergen tog han med jernbanen over Voss til Oslo. Hans plan var at tage en tur til Stockholm og Kjøbenhavn, før han i de varme sommermaaneder tog et længere ophold paa Voss. Denne plan maatte opgives af helbredshensyn. Efter en tids ophold i Oslo, hvorunder han gjorde en tur til Lillehammer og andre steder i Oslos omkreds, fik han besked fra sit søskendebarn, David Oddsen Kløve paa Voss, at enken efter dennes broder, Erik Kløve, var død. Erik var afgaaet ved døden bare en maaned forud. Vinje besluttede sig da til straks at reise til Voss, og kom der tidsnok til at overvære begravelsen.

Paa Voss tog han ophold paa Fleischers Hotel. For en længere tid blev opholdet i fødebygden ikke videre behageligt, idet hans sygdom forværredes, og i over to uger maatte han holde sengen. Men man avde gode læger paa Voss, siger han, og det gjorde da sit til, at han kom sig bra igjen.

Vinje har mange nære slegtninger paa Voss, og saasnart han kunde aflagde han besøg hos flere af disse. Paa sit fødested, Vinje i Tykkebygden, var han selvfølgelig. Stuen, som han var født i, staar endnu, men der er bygget paa den, siden han reiste, saa den nu er paa to etager istedenfor stue med lem. Der var ogsaa andre forandringer paa gaarden, og de gamle huse paa den tæt ved liggende gaard Fjose var nedbrændte og nye Opsat. Der havde han slegtninger, men ikke paa farsgaarden Vinje. Paa Kløve, hans mors gamle hjemsted, var det omtrent, som han huskede det fra før, siger han, fraregnet jernbanetunnellen under gaarden. Vinje gjorde ogsaa en tur til Ulvik i Hardanger. En gren af hans mors æt stammer langt tilbage i tiden derfra–Galtung-Riberætten.

Som berettet i L. Kindems brev i dette hefte, holdt Voss formandskab en fest for dommer Vinje. Dr. Alfred Olson (Davidhaug) og Knut Henderson var ogsaa indbudte. Festen holdtes paa Afholdskafeen søndag aften den 10de juli. Medlemmer af herredstyret, slegtninger af Vinje og andre var med.

Ordfører Mads Haga holdt talen for hædersgjesten og takkede for den glæde det var for sambygdinger at have en saa fremskudt mand som Aad Vinje imellem sig, og nævnte saa om de baand, som binder udvandrerne til hjemlandet. Sluttelig udtalte han en tak, fordi de udflyttede nordrnænd kommer hjem paa besøg.

Vi hidsætter uddrag af Vinjes svartale efter "Hordaland".

Kjære vossinger! Eg har vore paa mange festar, men aldri har eg vore paa ein fest so ligg so nær hjarta som denne. Eg kjenner meg som den burtkomne sonen, men med den skilnad, at eg ikkje har øydt burt nokon arv og heller aldri gløymt heimlandet. Eg ve takka hjartaleg fyr meg og kona for den mottaking me har faatt.

Dei hadde eit ordtak paa Voss i gamle dagar som lyder so: Da er godt aa gjera med gode greider, sa mannen, han flo merri mer navaren. Eg maa diverre segja det same, naar eg skal tale her ikveld. Morsmaale vert som ein

There were probably more vossings who were in shipping on the lakes but further research is not for the present, and this should demonstrate a little about the fact that vossings took part.

VISITORS TO VOSS LAST SUMMER.

There were no less than nine Voss-Americans visited there father-countryside last summer. They were Supreme Court Justice Aad J. Vinje, Dr. Alfred Olson (Davidhaug), Knut Henderson, Anfin Moen and John O. Anderson. Also Brown Duckstad og Sivert Knutson (Bolstad) fra Fertile, Minn., Bryngel (Benny) Midtun, Madison, Wis., as well as chair manufacturer Joseph Johnson, Chicago. As one can see, five of these are from Dane County, Wisconsin, and they have talked to the editor after their return. They brought greetings from reltives and friends, for which they are thanked.

* * *

Supreme Court Justice Aad J. Vinje and his wife came back to their home in Madison from their trip to Norway about the 1st of September. Ten days later, he went to Rochester, MN where he was under medical care for a couple of weeks. Then he spent some time in his summer home at Deer Wood, MN before he came home and resumed work. The editor wasn't able to greet him until December. He showed that he had brought many pleasant greetings to him from relatives in Voss.

We can describe some of Vinje's trip. The 5th of May we left New York with The Norwegian-American Line's boat and arrived at Bergen about the 15th. On the voyage over the ocean he had the misfortune of catching a severe "cold" which worsened in raw cold weather air that persisted in Norway that year. From Bergen he went via Voss to Oslo. His plan was to travel to Stockholm and Copenhagen before he used the warm summer months for a longer stay at Voss. This plan had to be abandoned because of health. After a stay in Oslo, during which he traveled to Lillehammer and other places in the Oslo area, he got a message from his cousin, David Oddsen Kløve at Voss, that the widow of his brother, Erik Kløve, was dead. Erik had died only a month earlier. Vinje decided to quickly return to Voss and arrived there in time to attend the funeral.

At Voss he took up residence at the Fleischer's Hotel. His stay in his birth district was no longer pleasant because his sickness worsened and he was bedridden over two weeks. However, because of the good physicians at Voss, he said, it happened that he became well again.

Vinje has a lot of near relatives at Voss, and as soon as he was able he paid calls at several of them. Naturally, he went to his birthplace, Vinje in the Tykkebygd. The house in which he was born still is there, but it has been added to since he left so that it is two stories instead of a cottage with an attic. There were other changes on the farm, the old buildings on the closely-built Fjose farm had burned and new built. He had relatives there, but not on his father's Vinje farm. At Kløve, his mother's old homestead, it was as he remembered it from before, he said, discounting the railroad tunnel under the farm. Vinje also made a side trip to Ulvik in Hardanger. A branch of his mother's descended from way back in the times of the Galtung-Riber lineage.

As described in L. Kindem's letter elsewhere in this pamphlet, Voss council held a banquet for Judge Vinje. Dr. Alfred Olson (Davidhaug) and Knut Henderson were also invited. The party was held at the Afholdskafeen Sunday evening the 10th of July. Members of the town council, relatives and others attended.

Attorney Mads Haga spoke about the honored guest and thanked for the joy of having as a fellow countryman such a achieved man as Aad Vinje, and mentioned the bond that connects the emigrants to their homeland. Finally, he expressed his gratitude to the emigrated Norwegians who returned home to visit.

We include an excerpt of Vinje's response according to "Hordaland":

Dear vossings! I have been at many banquets but never to one that lies so close to my heart as this does. I feel like the prodigal son, with this difference, that I didn't dissipate an inheritance and I didn't forget my homeland. I want to thank you heartily for the reception my wife and I have gotten.

There was an expression in the old days that went like this: "It is great to deal with good equipment, said the man, as he hit the nag with his fist". I must unfortunately say the same when I shall speak here

navar for meg. Eg vil difor ikkje halda nokon lang tale.

Daa eg hadde vore i Amerika 3-4 maanader, kom ein av grannane og vilde ha meg te aa gjæta. Men ho mor sa, at eg fekk ikkje tid til det, eg skulde gaa paa skule. Det var ikkje turvande, meinte mannen. Guten vert ikkje anna enn gardbrukar likavel, sa han. Nei, sa ho mor, men eg ha tænkt, han ska verta ein forstandig gardbrukar. Det eg hev faatt gjort skuldar eg mor aa heime paa Voss, som har gjeve meg kraft.

Vossingane er velsedde i Amerika. Me nordmenn, som er derburte, har trudt, at me gjer landet mest æra ved aa verta gode amerikanske borgarar. Amerika er vort nye land, og det skuldar me vaare pligter. Og me ha freista leva etter det.

Livet kan vera lidt ymse fyr dei, som er i Amerika og. Men i hovudsaki vert det sameleis som her. Maalet for livet er det same. Ein kann vinna fram mot detta maale paa ymse maatar, ved at dyrka nytt land, ved bogleg arbeid eller kva det er. Det er den, som paa sin stad er med aa gjere tidi aa ætti betre, som faar mest av livet, kva arbeidet so er.

Ibsen segjer: Ver deg sjølv. Kva maate ska ein so vera seg sjølv paa? Ved aa arbeida for samfundet sit beste. Eg vil ynskja, at livet vaart maa verta eit minne rikare ved denne samkoma.

Direktør L. Kindem greidde tilslut ut um ættesoga til Vinje. Ordførar Haga bad dei heimkomne norskamerikanarar ta med helsing til vener og kjenningar i Amerika.

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Dr. Alfred Olson (Davidhaug) og hustru samt Knut Henderson og Anfin Moen kom i følge tilbage fra Voss i førstningen af september. Paa Knut Hendersons 92-aars geburtsdagsfest den 20de november, hvorom vil sees i det efterfølgende, gaves god greie paa færden til Voss, og lidt om hver især skal her nævnes.

Dr. Olson fortalte, at de tog ud fra New York med en af Baltic-American-linjens baade og kom først til byen Cuxhaven I Tyskland. Saa reiste de gjennem Kielerkanalen og videre til Kjøbenhavn. Derfra tog de over Sverige med jernbane til Oslo. Toget bragtes paa en færge over øresund fra Kjøbenhavn til Sverige. De anløb Gøteborg og tog over den norske grænse ved byen Kornsjø.

I Oslo var de i to dage. Dr. Olson blev mødt paa stationen af Torsten Ivarsen Kvarekval, som er overlærer ved Tøien skole i Oslo, og til hvem han havde skrevet. De var godt kjendte fra de var smaa, og de tilbragte en hyggelig tid sammen. Fra Oslo reiste Olson og Henderson med jernbanetoget til Voss, hvor de ankom den 29de juni. Olsons hustru reiste til sit folk i Tromsø. Olson tog af paa Grove station, som er lige ved hans fars hjem. Hans far, ljaasmed Ole Kvale, som vil erindres af mange, lever i bedste velgaaende. Moderen døde forrige aar.

At færdes i Støls-trakterne og fiske i elven, som i gamle dage, var Olsons største fornøielse, foruden at besøge kjendte og slegtninger i Raundalen. Han var ogsaa over til Odda i Hardanger paa besøg til sin brodersøn, som bor der. Olson var paa reise, da festen for Vinje holdtes paa Vangen, og var ikke der. Den 22de august forlod de atter Voss og tog samme vei tilbage til Amerika.

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Knut Henderson synes, trods sine 92 aar, at have tilbragt en behagelig tid paa reisen og paa Voss. Han reiste paa første plads med dampskibet og fik ved dr. Olsons og andres hjælp en kahyt til egen raadighed, siger han. Det var en kahyt tilhørende hospitalet, og to sygepleiersker opvartede ham, naar det trængtes. Henderson reiste ikke uden anbefalinger. Af saadanne havde han fra fhv. U. S. ambassadør i Norge nu borgermester Schmedeman i Madison, prof. R. B. Anderson og prof. Julius E. Olson samt fra guvernør Zimmerman af Wisconsin m. fl.

Paa Voss holdt han sig mest paa Præstegaards Hotel og nogle gange paa Fleischers Hotel, naar han ikke var hos slegtninger eller i besøg paa gaardene. Ofte var han paa Glimme, hvor hans svigerinde, Synva Glimme, og hans hustrus brorsøn lever. Desuden var han hos sin slegtning L. Kindem, som har et meget vakkert hjem ovenfor Vangen. Med Kindem besaa han Voss Folkemuseum paa Mølster. Det var temmelig tungt at klyve derop, siger han. Han var tilbudt rideskyds for en tur tilstøls, men afslog. Flere gange tog han med automobil til sit fødested, Løne. Gaarden, som hans fader solgte i 1849, da de reiste til Amerika, var nu delt i otte smaa brug, fortæller han. Skiferdriften der er opkommen efter de reiste. Der er nu mange vakre nye hjem, og der er postaabneri og butik m. m. paa Løne, saa der vil vokse sig til en by, mener han. Det store, vakre Lønevand, den 4-5000 fod høie Lønehorg og dalen ved gaarden med lier syntes han var meget vakkert. Han var ogsaa op paa Vossestranden og ned til Evanger paa besøg.

tonight. The mother-tongue is difficult for me. I won't speak long because of that.

When I had been in America 3-4 months, one of the neighbors came and wanted me to herd goats. But my mother said that I didn't have time for that, I had to go to school. That isn't necessary, opined the man. Boys can only be farmers anyhow, he said. No, said my mother, but I had planned for him to be a wise farmer. What I have done, I owe to my mother home at Voss, for she gave me the strength.

Vossings are well brought-up in America. We Norwegians, who are over there believe that we give the country most respect by becoming good American citizens. America is our new country and it should be our obligation. We should attempt to live according to that.

Life can be a little different for those in America, too. But mainly it was the same as here. The reason for living is the same. One can get by in various ways; by working in the soil, by clearing new land, with book work or anything. It is he, who uses his pays attention to his ancestry, who gets the most from life, that's the nature of work.

Ibsen says: Be yourself. How can one be oneself? By working your besr for society. I hope that life is a memory richer because of this gathering.

Master-of ceremonies L. Kindem finished with a family story about Vinje. Mayor Haga asked the Norwegian-Americans to carry greetings to friends and relatives in America.

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Dr. Alfred Olson (Davidhaug) and his wife together with Knut Henderson and Anfin Moen traveled together back from Voss in the beginning of September. At Knut Henderson\s birthday party on November 20, which you will see more about in the following, we got good information about their trip to Voss and we shall mention a little about each now.

Dr. Olson told, they left New York with one Baltic-America Line's ships and arrived in Cuxhaven in Germany. Then they sailed through the Kiel Canal to Copenhagen. They went by train to Oslo. The train was carried by a ferry across the Øresund to Sweden. They reached Gothenburg and crossed the Norwegian border at the city of Kornsjø.

They were in Oslo two days. Dr. Olson was met at the station by Torsten Ivarsen Kvarekval, who is principal at Tøien School in Oslo, to which he had written. They were good friends since childhood, and had a pleasant visit. Olson and Henderson went by train to Voss, where they arrived the 29th of June. Olson's wife went to see her people in Tromsø. Olson got off at Grove station which is right by his father's home. His father, scythe smith Ole Kvale, who many will remember, lives in good health. His mother died last year.

To tour the Støl district and fish in the river, like the old days, was Olson's greatest thrill in addition to visiting friends and relatives in Raundalen. He also went to Odda in Hardanger on a visit to his nephew, who lives there. Olson was on this trip when the party for Vinje was held at Vangen, and didn't attend. They left Voss the 22nd of August and they took the same route back to America.

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Knut Henderson seems, in spite of his 92 years, had a pleasant time on the trip and at Voss. He traveled first-class on the steamship and got a stateroom for his own use, with the help of Dr. Olson and others, he says. It was a stateroom belonging to the ship hospital and the two nurses tended to him, as needed. Henderson didn't travel without orders. He was given them by former U. S. Ambassador to Norway, now Mayor Schmedeman in Madison, Prof. R. B. Anderson, Prof. Julius E. Olson as well as from Governor Zimmerman of Wisconsin, among others.

He stayed at Prestegaard's Hotel most of the time and occasionally at Fleischer's Hotel, when he wasn't at relatives or visiting farms. Often he stayed at Glimme, where his sister-in-law, Synva Glimme, and his wife's nephew live. Beside he stayed at his relative, L. Kindem, who has a beautiful home above Vangen. With Kindem he also inspected the Voss Folkemuseum at Mølster. It was a tough climb up there, he said. He was offered a ride up to the summer pastures, but be declined. Several times, he went by auto to his birthplace, Løne. The farm that his father sold when they went to America in 1849, was now divided in eight small workings, he told. There are many delightful new homes and there is a postal station and store among others at Løne, growing to a little village, he thinks. The big, beautiful Lake Løne, the 4-5000 foot high Lønehorg, the valley with its meadows were very beautiful, he said. He also was up to Vossestrand and down to Evanger on visits.

Henderson var indbudt til mange selskaber. Det gildeste var til festen, som formandskabet holdt for dommer Vinje, i hvilken han ogsaa kunde anse sig som hædersgjest. Han sad i høisædet, fortæller han, og et flot maaltid var serveret. Derefter taler og musik. Omkring 50 gjester eller mere var indbudt. Af "Hordaland" sees, at direktør L. Kindem mindedes ham i vakre ord ved anledningen, og Henderson takkede. Hans klarhed i tanke for sin alder vakte beundring, som venteligt var.

Ved Voss Barnehjem jern holdtes et særskilt selskab for ham, siger han, som erkjendtlighed for, hvad han har gjort for hjemmet i aarevis. Der var ogsaa mange gjester. Saa var han i geburtsdagsselskab hos pastor Eiesland og i et stort selskab hos lensmand Lillegraven og flere. Hos de forskjellige gaardbrugere paa Løne og naboer var han flere gange. Han var ogsaa indom hos redaktørens søster, Synva, som har en restaurant paa Vangen, og bragte hilsning tilhage.

Om tilbagereisen fortæller Henderson, at han reiste med toget fra Vossevangen til Oslo. Dr. Olson kom med paa Grove station. Anfin Moen var reist en anden vei, saa de mødtes først med ham i Kjøbenhavn. De stansede lidt i Oslo, saa tog de over Sverige igjen med toget. Over øresund med færgen tog det omtrent 10 minuter, fortæller han. Paa reisen over havet talte han med mange lærde folk–prester og professorer, der gjorde selskabet noksaa interessant. En jødisk yppersteprest, som i flere aar havde været i Palæstina, Ægypten og andre steder deromkring, havde meget at fortælle af interesse. Der var mange, som ikke talte hverken engelsk eller skandinavisk. Kosten ombord var af bedste sort. Første og anden klasse spiste ved samme bord, men første klasse havde forrangen. Opvartningen var god.

Paa hjemveien var de indom i syv lande, fortæller han. Fortiden de skandinaviske lande var de i Tyskland, Frankrige, England og Canada, hvorfra de reiste til New York. Olson og Moen reiste derfra straks til sine hjem; men Henderson stansede tre dage i New York. Torger Knutson Kvale kom og hentede barn til sit hjem i Newark, N. J. Han og Kvale er lidt i slegt, idet hans farmor, Inger, var fra Kvarne af samme slegt som Kvales mor. Med Kvale som veileder fik han se meget vidunderligt i New York.

Den 16de november var Henderson 92 aar, og i den anledning holdt han søndag den 20de et selskab i sit hjem nær Cambridge, Wis. Foruden børnene, Henry med hustru og Lillie, som er hjemme, samt Mrs. Margretha Wilson og Mrs. Eleonora Anderson med mand, som kom fra Chicago, var Hendersons reisekamerater til Voss, Dr. Olson og Anfin Moen med hustruer, Stoughton, Wis., der. Desuden var advokat R. N. Nelson og hustru, L. O. Havey, Mrs. O. K. Glimme, K. A. Rene og Anna Rene, alle fra Madison, indbudte. Det var et meget hyggeligt selskab med god bevertning, og samtalerne dreiede sig meget om Voss.

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Anfin Moen fortalte om Vosse-turen, at han tog nogenlunde straks afsted fra Oslo nordover for at besøge sin hustrus slegtninger. Hendes far var fra Hallingdal. Senere kom han til Voss. Der reiste han først til sine brødre, Anders Flatlandsmoen og Knut, som har et af de nye brug paa Istadmyrene. Anders havde farsgaarden, som han i høst skjødede til sønnen Knut, der en tid var i Amerika. Anfin besøgte ogsaa sin brorsøn, Knut Sjurson Himle, og sit morsfolk paa Synabære. Udi Stølstrakterne ved Grønlien og Krokavandet var han meget, sagde han, og der var adskillige forandringer at se. Stølen Stuasæt var nu som en liden villaby og var kjøbt af Vangens folk. Handelsmand og kaptein Olav Ullestad havde en sommervilla ved Krokavandet. Fra ham bragte Moen hilsning til hans skolekamerat og jevnaldrende, nærværende skribler, og takkes de begge. Langs veien fra Vangen til Flatlandsmoen var opsat mange nye huse, fortalte Moen. Ved veiskillet mellem Rene og Kindem er opsat et sagbrug. I Liehagen og Reneshagen er skogen vækryddet og marken dyrket. Ved veien er nye huse. Da Moen igjen forlod Voss tog han veien om Hardanger og over fjeidvidderne til Telemarken og videre til Kjøbenhavn, hvor han igjen blev forenet med sit gamle følge.

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Bryngel Sjurson Midtun reiste fra New York den 5te mai og kom til Norge den 14de. Han havde ikke været til Voss igjen, siden han forlod det i 1882, og fandt sig aldeles fremmed. Kun fjeldene kjendte han igjen, siger han. Men saa traf han sin gamle nabogut, Anders Tormodsen Vinsand, som har været 14 aar i Amerika og fire gange til Voss igjen, og ved hans hjælp blev Bryngel snart kjendt igjen. Paa Tvilde var han med i et stort to dages bryllup. Ole Tvilde, søn af Halle (Rogne) og Brita Tvilde, blev gift med Ingeborg Veisene. Der traf han mange folk. Da han kom til Vangen igjen fra Tvilde, traf han først Knut Henderson, dr. Alfred Olson og Anfin Moen der. En tid efter tog han sig en tur frem paa Flatlandsmoen og blev der meget godt bevertet af Anfin Moen og dennes brorsøn Knut Anderson, som har

Henderson was invited to many occasions. The nicest was the banquet that the town council had for Judge Vinje, in which could consider himself as an honored guest. He sat at the speaker's table and a great meal was served. Thereafter came speeches and music. About 50 guests or more were invited. From the "Hordaland" we see that master of ceremonies L. Kindem rremembered him with kind words at the beginning, and Henderson thanked him. His clear-headedness for his age awoke wonderment, as expected.

Voss Children's Home had a special party for him, he said, as recognition for what he had done for the home over the years. Here were also many guests. Then he went to a birthday party at Pastor Eiesland and a big doing at Sheriff Lillegraven and more. He visitd the various farmers on Løne and neighbors several times. He also stopped in at the editor's sister, Synva, who runs a restaurant at Vangen and brought back greetings.

Henderson describes the return trip; he first took the train from Vossevangen to Oslo. Dr. Olson got on at Grove station. Anfin Moen had gone a different route so they didn't meet him until Copenhagen. They stayed a while in Oslo, then they went by train via Sweden. Crossing the Øresund by ferry took only ten minutes, he tells. On the voyage across the ocean, he talked to many learned people — ministers and professors, that made the company very interesting. A Jewish rabbi, who had been in Palestine, Egypt and surrounding countries for several years, had much of interest to tell. There were many, who spoke neither Engish nor Scandinavian. There was the best kind of food. First and second class ate at the same tables, but first class had the first station. The service was excellent.

They were in seven countries on their return trip, he goes on. In addition to the Scandinavian countries the were in Germany, France, England and Canada, from where the sailed to New York. Olson and Moen went straight home, but Henderson stopped in New York for three days. Torger Knutson Kvale came and fetched him to his home in Newark, NJ. He and Kvale are distant relatives, in that his paternal grandmother, Inger, was from Kvamme of the same lineage as Kvale's mother. With Kvale as his guide, he saw many wonderful things in New York.

On November 16, Henderson was 92 years, and for that ocassion he held a party at his home in Cambridge, WI. Besides his children, Henry and his wife,and Lillie, who's at home, together with Mrs. Margretha Wilson and Mrs. Eleonora Anderson with her husband, who came from Chicago, Henderson's traveling comrades, Dr. Olson and Anfin Moen with their wives from Stoughton WI were there. Also there were R. N. Nelson and his wife, L. O. Havey, Mrs. O. K. Glimme, K. A. Rene og Anna Rene, all from Madison, WI, invited. It was a very pleasant party with good food, and the converstion largely concerned Voss.

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Anfin Moen told about his Voss trip, that he approximately had taken off from Oslo northward to visit relatives. His father was from Hallingdal. Later he came to Voss. There he went first to his brothers, Anders Flatlandsmoen and Knut, who has a farm on the Istadmyrs. Anders has the family farm, which he last fall transfered to his son, Knut, who had been in America for a time. Anfin visited his nephew Knut Sjurson Himle also, and his mother's family at Synabære. He was up to the mountain pastures by Grønlien and Krokavandet a lot and he saw a lot of change. The Stuaset sæter was like a little village and had been bought by people from Vangen. Storekeeper and captain Olav Ullesad had a summer villa at Lake Kroka. Moen brought greetings to his schoolmate and contemporary present writer, and I thank them both. Many houses had been built along the road from Vossevangen to Flatlandsmoen, said Moen. At the fork in the road between Rene and Kindem, there had been built a saw-mill. The forest on Liehagen and Reneshagen had been cleared away and fields cultivated. There are new houses along the road. When Moen left Voss, he took the route via Hardanger and over the mountain plateaus to Telemark and on to Copenhagen, where he joined his old party.

* * *

Bryngel Sjurson Midtun left New York the 5th of May and got to Norway the 14th. He had not been back to Voss since he left in 1882, and he found it completely strange. He only recognized the mountains. But then he met his old neighbor boy, Anders Tormodsen Vinsand, who had been in America for 14 years and to Voss four times, and with his help, Bryngel soon got acquainted again. He went to a two-day wedding at Tvilde. Ole Tvilde, son of Halle (Rogne) and Brita Tvilde, was married to Ingeborg Veisene. He met many people there. When he came back to Vangen again from Tvilde, he met Knut Henderson, Dr. Alfred Olson and Anfin Moen. A while later, he took a trip out to Flatlandsmoen where he was well entertained by Anfin Moen and his nephew, who had been in America. Then he went to

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

været i Amerika. Saa reiste han til Odda i Hardanger til sin bror Ole Sjurson Sydveteigen, som er der. Det var paa samme tid dr. Olson var der, og de traf hinanden igjen. Han fik i Odda se en del af Folgefonnens svære ismasser, fortæller han.

Før turen til Hardanger gjorde han og Anders T. Vinsand en tur op i Stølstrakterne ved Hamlagrøvandet og Torfinsvandet, hvorom vi vil lade ham selv fortælle. –Eller rettere sagt, Anders Vinsand; thi det er ham, som skrev det, tilstaar han.

MIN STORE FJELDTUR av Anders Vinsand.

Mandag den 11te juli drog jeg sammen med norsk-amerikaneren Anders Vinsand (som veiviser og skrivekar) op over lierne til Vinsand-stølen "Flyene". En liden pause, og efter vi havde taget nogen "films", fortsatte vi opover fjeldet til "kjødna" som maal. Did kom vi klokken 12 nat i et ypperlige pent veir, spistesaa til aften og kom os til ro.

Næste morgen klokken 7 stod karene op, kogte vor kaffe og spiste; gjorde saa vort pakninger istand for videre reise–"Torfinsosen" som maal. Men taagen laa saa tyk, at vi saa bare en 20-30 fod foran os; alle smaa tjern blev som store hav, smaa snefonner som Folgefonnen. Anders var kjendt og gik sikkert. Saa traf vi paa en sau, som beitede der. Vi satte os ned og beragtede denne "sau med lam". Den saa saa vældig stor ud, som alting blir paa fjeldet i saa svær taage. Der sad vi og snakkede og beklagede os over, at vi ingen udsigt havde. Drog dog afsted videre og maatte over en noksaa stor snefonn. Her tabte vi retningen. Men efterat vi var komne over denne fonn, fik vi et yderst lidet glimt af solen. Anders stansede op, saa sig lidt om og opdagede saa en slags vei–gik derhen, stod og studsede et øieblik; saa blev han med engang klar over, hvor vi befandt os, forandrede kursen, gik saa en stund uden at skifte et ord os imellern. Kommen op paa en høi top–taagen var da begyndt at lette lidt–satte Anders sig ned, og saa siger han paa amerikansk: "Ben, om et øieblik vil du faa se et syn–et sted, som er saa meget beskrevet, ikke bare i Norge, men ogsaa i Amerika. Det er selve Torfinsvandet vi sidder ovenfor." Og saa tier Anders. Klokken var da 11. Lidt efter lidt lettere taagen, og et øieblik–der laa Torfinsvandet som et lidet hav med store og mindre isbræer flydende hid og did. Fjeldet i vest var helt bedækket med sne. Kun nogen bare topper hist og her i sydenden af vandet. Der ligger den kjendte støl "Svartegjelen". Saa har vi Kaldenuten med den "biografiske" varde paa toppen. Bare dette høie sted var snebart, ellers en evig vinter derinde. Ja, selve Torfinsdalen i øst var fuld af sne. Det var et syn, som opbragte en indre følelse, som jeg helt ud ikke kan skildre–aller mest fordi det kom frem som en film paa en kino, idet taagen lettede saa fort. Der sad vi en hel stund. Anders tog et stykke papir, tog saa en slags profil og tegnede saa hele Torfinsvand, gjorde merke og bemerkning af alle disse gamle støler rundt vandet–ja ogsaa selve Torfinsosen. Desuden tog han ogsaa en skisse af Hamlegrøvandet, som ligger vestenfor og ca. 300 fod lavere end Torfinsvandet. Beklager, at vi ikke havde mere materialer, saa havde vi faaet det større og mere nøiagtigt. Der sad vi i flere timer. Ja, jeg drømte virkelig! Et sted fra min fødebygd et sted, som jeg har hørt og lest om saa meget, og som jeg aldrig har seet før. Her ligger det ret foran mine øine. Tak skal Anders have, for han anlagde turen saaledes. Han kjendte mine følelser– forstod hvad jeg sværmede for. Det fik jeg sandelig erfare senere paa turen ogsaa.

Efter at have spist lidt tog vi vor pakning paa og fortsatte nordover langs vandet til selve Osen; saa videre langs Torfinselven til stølen "Flatøinen". Tog saa ind der hos Ingeborg Skjelde. Der fik vi rømme, flatbrød og melk, ja alt hvad vor mave taalte. Tog saa flere films der. Nu plagede ikke taagen os mere. Vi gik over en netop nybygget bro og besaa nogen opdærnninger der i selve elven. Der laa ogsaa ingeniører, som holdt paa med opmaalinger efter Torfinselven. Vi fortsatte opover igjen paa vestre side af elven helt op til "Valfossen". Den maatte vi ogsaa have paa film. Saa gik det videre til Hodneberg og tog ind paa hotellet der.

Næste morgen drog vi vestover, ja helt ud paa toppen til Flatebøgjelen. Som bekjendt har Bergens Sportsforening anlagt en gangsti nedover den vældige ur. Her traf vi paa direktøren for den Norske biologiske forening i Oslo, hr. Klingenberg og frue. De havde ogsaa en veninde med–en amerikanerinde. Disse var netop ifærd med at hestige disse svære stier. Anders spurgte dem, om der ikke laa en sæter et sted her oppe, som vi søgte efter. Direktøren svarede, at der fandtes ikke nogen sæter, førend vi kom helt ned i dalen. Saa tænkte vi, at naar disse damer kunde stige ned alt disse stier med fuld pakning, saa maatte vi kunne greie det næsten som ingenting.

Saa var det afgaarde. Anders havde hørt tale om disse stier, men havde ikke talt med nogen, som havde befaret dem. Det gik bra, indtil vi kom midt ned i uren. Da fik vi solen ret i ansigtet. Aa, hvor den stegte os. Vi befandt os i en bagerovn. Saa kom vi til et sted, hvor der stod nogen svære almer like ved stierne, og deres skygger søgte vi. Da saa vi ogsaa helt ned i bunden paa uren. Efter en liden pause fortsatte vi og var nede efter 1½ times marsch i disse stier. Havde det ikke været for den svære solvarmen–saa havde turen været

Odda in Hardanger to his brother Ole Sjurson Sydveteigen. This was at the same time Dr. Olson was there and they met again. In Odda, he saw the huge ice masses of Folgefonn glacier, he said.

Before the trip to Hardanger, Anders T. Vinsand and he made a hiking tour up in the area of mountain pastures by Hamlagrøvandet and Torfinsvandet, about which we will let him tell you — or more correctly told by Anders Vinsand, since he wrote it, he confesses.

MY BIG MOUNTAIN HIKE by Anders Vinsand.

On Monday, the 11th of July, a Norwegian-American. Anders Vinsand (as guide and scribe) and I took off up over the meadows to the Vinsand mountain pasture "Flyene". A little break, and after we had taken pictures, we continued up the mountain with "kjødna" as our goal. We arrived there at 12 midnight in superb weather, ate supper and went to our sleeping bags.

The next morning at 7 o'clock we got up, cooked our coffee and ate, packed up for further traveling — with "Torfinsosen" (Torfinn's ridge) as our goal. But the fog lay so thick, we could see only 20-30 feet ahead of us; all the small lakes became as oceans, small snowfields grew to the Folgefonn. Anders was familiar with the route and proceeded confidently. We met a sheep grazing there. We sat down and studied this "sheep with lamb". It looked quite large, like everything does in such heavy fog. We sat talking and complaining that we didn't have any good views. We continued on and had to cross a rather big snow field. Here we lost our sense of direction. But after we got across this snowfield we got a slight glimpse of the sun. Anders came to a halt, looked around and discovered a little path — went over, studied it briefly; then was immediately clear over where we were, he changed course, and walked for an hour without saying a word . We reached a high point—the fog was beginning to lift—then Anders sat down, and said in American: "Ben, in a moment you will have a view—a place that is written about not only in Norway, but also in America. We are sitting actually above Torfinsvandet (Lake Torfinn)". Then he was still. It was then 11 o'clock. A little later the fog lifted, and in an instant—there lay Torfinsvandet ,as a small sea with big and small glaciers flowing back and forth. The mountain to the west was completely covered in snow. Only occasional tops could be seen here and there on the south end of the lake. There lay the famous sæter "Svartegjelen". Then we could see Kaldenuten (the Cold Nob) with its "biographical" cairn on its top. Only the peaks were free of snow, otherwise the eternal winter reigned. Yes, even Torfinn valley in the east was full of snow. It was a view that brought forth an inner feeling that I cannot describe—mostly because it came like a film in a movie, because the fog cleared so fast. We sat there for an hour. Anders took a piece of paper, made a drawing and drew all of Torfinsvand, made notations and indicated all these old sæters around the lake—yes, even Torfinsosen. In addition he made sketches of Hamlagrøvandet (Lake Hamlagrø) which lies west of and about 300 feet lower than Torfinsvandet.. unfortunately, we didn't have more materials, otherwise the drawings would have been bigger and more accurate. We sat several hours. Yes, I sat dreaming! A place from my home area; a place I had heard and read so much about, and that I had never seen. Here it was just before my eyes. I must thank Anders for arranging the trip like this. He knew my feelings—understood what I enthusiastic about. I experienced more on this trip, too.

After we had eaten we packed up and contiued northward along the lake to the Os itself, then further along the Torfinn stream to the støl (sæter) "Flatøinen". We stopped in at Ingeborg Skjelde's. There we were served cream, flatbrød and milk, yes, all that our stomachs could take. We took several pictures there. The fog didn't bother us anymore. We went over a newly built bridge and inspected some damming of the river itself. There were some engineers in the process of surveying the Torfinn River. We continued up on the west side of the river all the way to "Valfosssen". This we had to photograph. Then we went to Hodneberg and registered at a hotel there.

The next morning we went westwards, yes, all the way out on the top of Flatebøgjelen. As is known, Bergen's Sports Club has built a climbing path down over the big scree. Here we met the director of the Norwegian Biological Association in Oslo. Mr. Klingenberg and his wife. They also had a friend with them—an American woman, they were just about to mount these massive steps. Anders asked them if there wasn't a sæter up there, that we were looking for. The director answered that there was no sæter to be found before we got way down in the valley. We thought, if these women could climb down all tthese steps with full gear, we would be able to do like nothing.

Off we went. Anders had heard talk about these steps, but never had talked to anyone who had inspected them. It went fine until we got to the middle of the scree. Then we got the sun right in our faces. Oh, how it cooked us. We were in an oven. Then we came to a place where there were some big elms adjacent to the steps and we sought their shade. Then we could see all the way to the bottom of the scree. After a little rest, we continued and after 1½ hour march we were down those steps. If it hadn't been for the heat of the sun, then the trip would have been

opmuntrende. Stølen laa der ogsaa. Klingenberg fortsatte videre, idet han havde motorbaad liggende i vente paa gaarden Flatebø.

Jeg og Anders slog os i ro et par timer og fik en udmerket forpleining–kjøbte for en ting endel egte gjedost. Ved 5-tiden tog vi fat paa tilbageveien–ikke stierne, men selve Flatebøgjelen, hvor selve buveien ligger, og det gik bra opover. Der var ingen sol, som stegte os, men der var en masse sne, som umuliggjør befaring for kreaturer i flere uger endnu. Der var steder vi maatte se os om, for ikke at styrte i selve elven. Sneen var haard som is. Vi havde endel vanskeligheder. Maatte saaledes gaa over elven paa isbro, førend vi kom os helt op paa toppen–i grunden en halsbrækkende færd. Men vi tog det med ro og brugte forsigtighed, indtil vi var paa ret vei igjen til Hodnaberg, hvor vi befandt os igjen ved ½10-tiden, spiste til aftens og kom os til ro.

Næste morgen var vi lidt stive af al den klatringen fra dagen forud; ellers i godt humør. Talte meget med de andre gjester der paa hotellet om vore ture. Det var mest for mig, at vi anlagde turene slig, at vi kunde mest mulig se. Den dag tog vi det med ro og mag; var om eftermiddagen og satte ud nogen fiskegarn i "Svartekjødnen", som ligger lidt øst fra Hodnaberg. Det var daarligt med fiske derude. Med stang fik de ingen ting, men saa kommer det sig af den sterke sol og svære varme, for da søger fisken dyb bund. –Det viste sig ogsaa næste morgen. Anders og Erik Saue havde været tidlig ude og taget op garnene. De medbragte da hjem nogen pene ørret. Garnene kan de sætte helt til bunden, og ligeledes op i floen akkurat eftersom veirforholdene tillader det.

Efter at have spist middag den dag gjorde vi op vore pakninger, tog saa med motorbaaden til Hamlagrøosen i en stegende solvarme. Men for en skjønhed at se paa alle disse vakre sætre paa begge sider af vandet med svære, kostbare huse–ogsaa nogen hoteller. Det lignede mere som nogen villaer i kolonier overfyldt af folk alle steder. Fra Hamlagrøosen tog vi med "kars" nedover Bergsdalen til fabrikbyen Dale. Der benyttede vi anledningen til at hese de svære anlæg, som foregaar der. Selve kraftstationen er færdig– tunnelerne ogsaa paa det nærmeste. Ja, selve dammen oppe ved gaarden Fosse i Bergsdalen er paa det nærmest færdig. Jeg sagde til Anders: "Man kan arbeide her i Norge ogsaa." Man saa over arbeidsfeltet alle de smaa og store taugbaner for transport af materialer; ligeledes den svære tunnel med indslag flere steder, og saa den vældige uren nedenfor. Ja, her var et stort og vanskeligt arbeide snart fuldendt, uden at nogen af arbeiderne var beskadiget. Det var det største af alt. Tekniken staar høit ogsaa i Norge, og her mangles ikke paa arbeidere og gode mænd som ledere.

Fra Dale reiste vi med jernbanen til Voss. En hel uge paa fjeldtur i straalende solskin–en slags ferie saa stor af skjønhed og merkværdigheder. Den uge glemmes aldrig paa mine gamle dage.

ANDREW A. QUALE OG HUSTRU MARTHA K. QUALES LEGAT TIL VOSS BARNEHJEM.

Det blev stor glæde paa Voss her om dagen, da man fik høre om den store gaven til Voss barnehjem fra Mr. Andrew Quale og hustru Martha Quale. De har nemlig givet et legat paa kr. 37,000. Kapitalen skalstaa urørt, men renterne skal bruges til barnehjemmets drift. De har ogsaa givet løfte om mere. Det var rigtigen storartet gave og særdeles kjærkommen, hvorfor styret for barnehjemmet frembærer sin allerhjerteligste tak til de ædle givere. Gaven kom saa inderlig vel med, da det har faldt saa vanskeligt at skaffe de fornødne midler til de løbende driftsudgifter. Dette legat vil i lighed med de tidligere legater, som barnehjemmet har faaet, blive undergivet Kirkedepartementets kontrol. Derved sikres, at kapitalen altid vil bevares. Legatet vil saaledes være et vakkert mindesmerke om de høisindede givere og deres gode hjertelag for sin fødebygd og de mange ulykkelige smaa, som er komne til i et daarligt hjem, men nu kan faa en god og kristeligopdragelse paa barnehjemmet. Der er nu 19 børn i hjemmet i alderen fra 2 til 14 aar. Frøken Elfrid Sindre er styrer. Hun er uddannet som sygepleierske og gartner, var flere aar sygepleierske, før hun kom til barnehjemmet, er en kristeligsindet kvinde, særdeles flink og godt skikket for gjerningen. Det var forudsætningen, da hjemmet sattes i drift, at det skulde drives for frivillige gaver. Desværre er man endnu ikke kommen saa langt. Hvert aar har herredskassen maattet betale ikke saa lidet. Derfor er det af saa overmaade stor betydning, at de som alle er hjertelig velkomne. Det vil være den bedste maade til at sikre hjemmets fremtid. Særdeles ønskeligt vilde det og være, om man kunde optage flere børn, som det er saa sterk trang til.

Vi vil da atter paa det hjerteligste takke Mr. Quale og hustru for

uplifting. The sæter lay down there also. Klingenberg continued on because he had a motorboat waiting for him at the Flatebø farm.

Anders and I plodded along peacefully for a couple hours then got an outstanding provisioning—we bought, for one thing, a good deal of goat cheese. At 5 o'clock, we started on the return trip—not the climbing path, but the more gradual Flatebøgjelen where the actual residential pathway is, and it went just fine. There wasn't any sun cooking us, but there was lots of snow so that it wasn't seemly for animals for several weeks yet. There were places where we had to be careful in order to not fall in the river. The snow was ice-hard. We had plenty of problems. We had to cross a river on a bridge of ice before we could reach the top—basically a neck-beaking journey. We took our time, using care, until we were on the proper path to Hodnaberg again, where we arrived at 10:30 o'clock. We ate supper and went to sleep.

The next morning we were somewhat stiff from the climbing the day before; otherwise we were in good spirits. We talked quite a bit to the other guests at our hotel about our hike. The most important thing to me was that our trip was planned to see the most that there was possible. That day we relaxed; we went out and put out some fishnets in "Svartekjødnen", which lay a little east of Hodnaberg. The fish weren't biting. We didn't get any using fishpoles, but then the sun came out with a lot of heat and the fish went to the deep water—that was evident the next morning. Anders and Erik Saue had been out early and taken in the nets. They brought home some nice trout. The nets can be put out all the way to the bottom or up to the surface exactly as the weather conditions necessitate.

After we had eaten dinner that day, we packed up and got a motorboat ride to Hamlagrøosen in increasing sunny warmth. What a beauty to see all of these lovely sæters on both sides of the lake with expensive houses—also some hotels. It looked more like some villas in colonies full of people everywhere. From Hamlagrøosen we went by way of "kars" down through Bergsdalen to the factory town of Dale. We used the opportunity to look at all the construction going on. The power station was finished—the tunnels almost so. Yes, even the dam up at Fosse in Bergsdalen was almost ready. I said to Anders: "People can work here in Norway too". Over the work area, we could see all the big and small cables for the transport of materials; the long tunnels with entrances several places, and then the large talus below. Yes, here was a big and difficult project soon completed without any laborer injured. That was the most important thing of all. Technology is valued here in Norway, and it isn't because of any lack of workers and good men as leaders.

From Dale we took the train back to Voss. An entire week for a mountain trip in brilliant sunshine—a vacation of great beauty and many things worth seeing. This week will never be forgotten, even in my old age.

ANDREW A. QUALE AND WIFE MARTHA K. QUALE'S BEQUEST TO VOSS CHILDREN'S HOME.

It was with great joy at Voss recently when we heard of the large gift given to Voss Children's Home by Mr. Andrew Quale and his wife Martha Quale. They have made a bequest of NKR. 37,000. The capital shall not be disturbed, but the interest shall be used for operation of the orphanage. They have also promised more. It was really a marvelous gift and especially welcome, therefore the board of directors of the orphanage sends its most hearty thanks to the generous donors. The gift came at the right time because it has been so difficult to raise the required funds for the current operations. This bequest will most likely, with the earlier bequests that the orphanage has received, be subjected to the control of the Church and Educational department. This insures that the capital will always be preserved. The bequest thus will be a reminder of the high-minded donors and their good kindheartedness towards their birth district and the many unfortunate little ones, who have come to an underprivileged home; but now can get a good Christian upbringing at the orphanage. There are now 19 children at the home in age from 2 to 14 years. Miss Elfrid Sindre is the director. She is educated both as a nurse and gardener; worked as a nurse for several years bfore coming to the orphanage; is a Christian-minded woman, especially dutiful and well-suited for the position. It was the assumption, when the home was started, that it would operate on voluntary donations. Unfortunately, they haven't been able to do that. Every year, the county budget has to contribute a significant amount. Therefore, it is of great import that they who have the occasion of giving a bequest for it, small or large, all would be heartily welcome. That would be the best manner of ensuring the future of the home. It would be especially desirable if people would adopt some children, for which there is a pressing need.

We again want to express our most hearty thanks to Mr. Quale and his wife

den vakre gaven og ønske dem begge en i alle maader god og lykkelig livsaften med Guds rige velsignelse.

Styret for Voss barnehjem:

L. Kindem.

Voss, 14de mars 1928.

VOSSINGER DØDE I AMERIKA.

Christina Skutle, enke efter Per Olson Skutle, en af de gamle nybyggere paa Spring Prairie, Wis., døde den 3dje oktober i en alder af 77 aar. Hun var ikke af vosseslegt, men født i Lærdal i Sogn og kom i ung alder med forældre til Amerika, hvor de slog sig til i Leeds Township, Columbia County, Wis. Der blev hun gift med enkemand Per Skutle, en bror af O. O. Skutle, Lake Mills, Iowa, som døde ifjor. Per døde for mange aar siden. Hun overleves af en datter, Mrs. Markus Dahle i Morrisonville, Wis., samt af tre sønner, Andrew Skutle i Morrisonville, David i Lodi, Wis., og Anbris i Buhl, Idaho.

Ingeborg Fadness, Nils H. Fadness's hustru, døde den 19de oktober 1927 og blev begraven paa Big Canoe kirkegaard den 24de oktober. Hun var født i Pleasant Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, den 9de oktober 1859 og var datter af Lars Exe og hustru. Blev i 1878 gift med Nels Henriksen Fadness. Boede i Pleasant Township paa farm, til de for nogle aar siden flyttede til Decorah. De hard havt 13 børn, hvoraf 9 lever.

Pastor E. O. Larson, som i de sidste aar har boet i Minneapolis, Minn., afgik ved døden i sit hjem fredag morgen den 11te november 1927. Han havde været syg i et par aar. Det begyndte med hjertesygdom, som gik over til nyresygdom og vattersot. Sørgegudstjeneste afholdtes i St. Lukas menigheds kirke mandag den 14de og bisættelse fandt sted paa Pontoppidans menigheds gravplads nær Ellendale, Steel County, Minn., tirsdag den 15de.

Pastor Larson var født paa gaarden Kjønnegaard, Vossestranden, 4de december 1861. Hans forældre var Lars Olsen Kjønnegaard og hustru Kari Eriksdatter, født Øvsthus. Paa morsiden var han af Losna- og Miltzow-ætterne. Bedsteforældrene paa farsiden var Ole Larsen Kjønnegaard, bror til Haldor Larson (Kjønnegaard), som kom til Deerfield, Wis., i 1854, og hustru Brita. Paa morsiden var det Erik Knutsen Øvsthus og Guro Johannesdatter, født Møn. Han gjennemgik almueskolen paa Voss og var en tid paa Voss lærerskole. I 1882 udvandrede han til Amerika og var først en tid handelsbetjent i Chicago. Saa tog han i 1887 ind paa Augsburg Seminar og blev udeksarmineret og ordineret til prest i 1891. Fra 1891 til 1898 var han prest i Churchs Ferry, N. Dak., og hørte da til den Forenede Kirke. Siden stod han i Frikirken og havde prestekald i Lemond, Minn., fra 1898 til 1905, i Marinette, Wis., fra 1905 til 1911, og saa i Eagle Lakes og Bethesda Homes til 1922, da han flyttede til Minneapolis og virkede som "field secretary" for Bethesda Homes til han blev syg. Han var sekretær og kasserer af Board of Home Mission, redigerede i seks aar "Menighedsbudet", forfattede forskjellige missionstraktaten og skrev bogen "Bethesda Homes". I 1891 indgik han i egteskab med Josephine Johnson (af norske forældne), som overlever ham. Af 10 børn lever 6, nemlig Ernst i Chicago, Mentor Conrad, Caspara, Rudolph W., Walborg og Ansel i Minneapolis. Han overleves ogsaa af en broder, Lars Lawson, i Chicago., Ill., og Ole, Anders og Marta Kjønnegaard paa Vossestranden. De var ialt tre søskende i Amerika og fem i Norge. Han tilhørte forbudspartiet og virkede sterkt for afskaffelse af rusdrikke.

Lewis Lohn, velkjendt bankør i Fosston, Minn., afgik ved døden onsdags morgen den 21de December 1927 og stedtes til graven fra Poplar River lutherske kirke den 23de. Dødsaarsagen var mavekræft. Lewis Lohn var en høit anseet mand, hvad der viste sig ved begravelsen, da slegtninger og venner flokkedes om baaren, og kirken var fyldt til trængsel ved sørgegudstjenesten. Lewis Lohn var født paa Jefferson Prairie, Boone County, Illinois, den 25de september 1857. Hans fader, Knut Larson Løen, var født den 14de juni 1824 paa gaarden Bære i Raundalen paa Voss. I en ung alder flyttede han med forældrene, Lars Bære og hustru, til en gaardspart i Løen, Vossestranden, og der vokste han op. Der blev han ogsaa gift med Synva Løen, som var født paa Løen den 11te december 1827. I 1856 drog han med hustru og sin aarsgamle datter Anna, nu Mrs. Ole Gilbertson, Towner, N. Dak., født den 8de oktober 1855, til Amerika. Sjur K. Kvarme fra Jefferson Prairie–først gift med Synvas tante–var det aar paa besøg i fødebygden, og i selskab med ham drog de paa et seilskib over Atlanterhavet. I to aar var de saa bosat paa Jefferson Prairie og havde da tjent nok til at kjøbe et par okser og en tømmervogn. I 1858 drog de med dette under meget besvær til St. Ansgar, Iowa. Familien var da øget med sønnen Lars, hvis bortgang her anmeldes. Knut og Synva forblev der til borgerkrigens slut, da de kjøbte sig land 4 mil sydfor St. Ansgar og forbiev der resten af sine dage. Synva døde den 23de mai 1895 og Knut den 1ste februar 1896.

for the handsome gift and wish them both in every way a good and happy evening of life with God's rich blessings.

Board of directors of Voss Children's Home

L. Kindem.

Voss, March 14, 1928.

VOSSING DEATHS IN AMERICA.

Christina Skutle, widow of Per Olson Skutle, one of the old pioneers at Spring Prairie, WI, died the 3rd of October at an age of 77 years. She wasn't of Voss origin but was born in Lærdal i Sogn and came at a young age with her parents to America, where they settled in Leeds Township, Columbia County, WI. She married there with widower Per Skutle, a brother of O. O. Skutle, Lake Mills, IA, who died last year. Per died many years ago. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Markus Dahle in Morrisonville, WI, as well as three sons, Andrew Skutle in Morrisonville, David in Lodi, WI, and Anbris in Buhl, Idaho.

Ingeborg Fadness, Nils H. Fadness's wife, died October 19, 1927 and was buried in Big Canoe Cemetery on October 24. She was born in Pleasant Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, October 9, 1859 and was a daugter of Lars Exe and his wife. In 1878, she married Nels Henriksen Fadness. Thet lived in Pleasant Township on a farm until they moved to Decorah a few years ago. They had 13 children of which 9 are alive.

Pastor E. O. Larson, who has lived in Minneapolis, MN these last yeas died at his home Friday morning November 11, 1927. he had been sick a couple years. It began as a heart problem that went to kidney disease and dropsy. Memorial services were held in St. Luke's Congregation Church Monday the 14th and interment took place at Pontoppidan's Congregation Cemetery near Ellendale, Steel County, MN Thursday the 15th.

Pastor Larson was born at the Kjønnegaard farm, Vossestrand, December 4, 1861. His parents were Lars Olsen Kjønnegaard and his wife Kari Eriksdatter neé Øvsthus. On his mother's side, he was of the Losna- and Miltzow-lineages. The grandparents on his father's side were Ole Larsen Kjønnegaard, brother of Haldor Larson (Kjønnegaard), who came to Deerfield, WI in 1854, and his wife Brita. On his mother's side, there was Erik Knutsen Øvsthus and Guro Johannesdatter neé Møn. He went to the common school at Voss and for a while attended Voss Teacher's College. He emigrared to America in 1882 at first he worked as a store clerk in Chicago. He then matriculated into Augsburg Seminary in 1887 and was examined and ordained to the ministry in 1891. from 1891 to 1898 he was a minister at Churchs Ferry, ND, belonging to the United Church. Subsequently, he was in the Free Church and was called to Lemond, MN, from 1898 to 1905, in Marinette, WI from 1905 to 1911, and then to Eagle Lakes and Bethesda Homes until 1922, when he moved to Minneapolis and worked as "field secretary" for Bethesda Homes until he became ill. He was secretary and treasurer of the Board of Home Mission, edited the "Menighedsbudet" (Congregation Messinger), for six years, authored various mission tracts and wrote the book "Bethesda Homes". In 1891, he entered matrimony with Josephine Johnson (of Norwegian parentage), who survives him. Of 10 children, 6 are alive, namely Ernst in Chicago, Mentor Conrad, Caspara, Rudolph W., Walborg and Ansel in Minneapolis. He is also survived by a brother Lars Lawson, in Chicago., IL and Ole, Anders og Marta Kjønnegaard at Vossestranden. In all, there were three siblings in America and five in Norway. He belonged to the Temperance Party and worked strongly for the abolition of mind-altering drinks.

Lewis Lohn, well-known banker in Fosston, MN, died Wednesday morning December 21, 1927 and was buried from Poplar River Lutheran Church the 23rd. He died from stomach cancer. Lewis Lohn was a highly respected man, which was demonstrated at the funeral, when relatives and friends crowded round the casket and the church was crowded for the Memorial service. Lewis Lohn was born at Jefferson Prairie, Boone County, Illinois on September 25, 1857. his father, Knut Larson Løen, was born June 14, 1824 at the Bære i Raundalen farm at Voss. At a young age, he and his parents, Lars Bære and wife, moved to a part of a farm at Løen, Vossestranden, where he grew up. He also married there to Synva Løen, who was born at Løen December 11, 1827. He went to America in 1856 with his wife and year-old daughter, now Mrs. Ole Gilbertson, Towner, ND, born October 8, 1855. Sjur K. Kvarme from Jefferson Prairie—first married to Synva's aunt— was there that year on a visit to his birthplace, and in company they sailed in a sailship over the Atlantic Ocean. For two years they stayed at Jefferson Prairie and earned enough to buy a pair of oxen and a timber wagon. They left in 1858, suffering many difficulties, to St. Ansgar, Iowa. The family had, by then, increased by one son, Lars, whose death is announced here. Knut and Synva remained there until the end of the Civil War, when they bought land 4 miles south of St. Ansgar, and remained the rest of their days. Synva died May 23, 1895 and Knut February 1, 1896.

Lars Lohn gjennemgik almueskolen, blev konfirmeret og var derpaa en tid paa Cedar Valley Seminar. I mellemtiden arbeidede han paa farmen og fortsatte dermed til sit 20de aar. Han drog da til Caledonia, Traill County, N. Dak., og tog sig "homestead". Der blev han valgt til "register of deeds"–en stilling han samvittighedsfuldt beklædte. I 1887 flyttede han til Fosston, Minn., og drev nogle aar der med jernvarehandel. Saa blev han kasserer i byens første bank. En tid efter kjøbte han, i selskab med nogle andre, First National Bank of Fosston. Af denne blev han den ledende mand til sin død, og han nedlagde der et fortjenstfuldt arbeide. Nybyggerne i omegnen trængte penge og kunde ofte være haardt stillet. Kom de til Lohn, fik de hjælp, saafremt han skjønte, at de var ærlige og oprigtige folk. Lohn hyldede det republikanske parti og var en god ven af Knute Nelson. Da McKinley valgtes til præsident, var han valgmand. Lewis Lohn var gift to gange, først i 1885 med Francis T. Houghton i Nord Dakota. Fem sønner fødtes i dette egteskab. Hun døde i 1895. I 1910 indgik han i egteskab med Gertrude Haughtaling, som overlever ham. Hans ældste søn har overtaget faderens stilling i banken. Den yngste døde for nogle aar siden. Af andre slegtninger lever tre brødre, Herman, John og Charles, samt to søstre. Paa hans 70-aars fødselsdag den 25de september sidstleden holdtes en fest for ham i kirkens selskabsrum. En vakker gave overraktes ham, og taler og sang til hans pris holdtes.

Styrkaar Mikkelson Sætre, Fergus Falls, Minn., afgik ved døden den 6te december 1927 i en alder af 77 aar. Han var født paa Voss i 1850 og var søn af gaardbruger Mikkel Sætre. I 1869 var farsgaarden tilfaldt ham og søsteren Brita, og de solgte den det aar til Knut Torkelson Opeland. I 1883 blev Styrkaar gift med Ellen Strand. En søn, Michael, fødtes dem i 1884. I 1887 udvandrede han med familie til Amerika og bosatte sig paa en farm nær Underwood, Minn., hvor han forblev til 1891. Han flyttede da til en farm ved Doran, Minn., og forblev der til han i 1914 flyttede til en eiendom i udkanten af Fergus Falls, hvor han siden har boet. Hans første hustru døde den 8de mai 1910, og i 1914 indgik han i egteskab med enken Elide Lasseson, som overlever ham tilligemed sønnen Michael. I 1919 blev Styrkaars hjem ødelagt af den forfærdelige cyklon, som herjede Fergus Falls, og han selv blev alvorlig skadet. Hans haandled blev saaledes brækket. Han døde af hjertefeil og vattersot, som han led af et aars tid. Begravelsen foregik fra Bethlehemkirken.

Kari Starkson, enke efter Ole Styrkson Lunde, afgik ved døden den 19de oktober 1927 i sit gamle hjem i Salem Township, Olmstead County, Minn., og blev begraven den 24de s. m. paa Østre St. Olavs gravplads, Rock Dell. Pastor D. J. Borge forrettede. Kari Starkson var født paa Voss den 11te april 1846 og var datter af Lars Bjørgo (Evanger). I sine unge dage tjente hun hos provst Smitt paa Vossevangen, hvor ogsaa Ole Lunde, med hvem hun blev gift, tjente. I 1872 reiste de til Amerika, hvor Ole kjøbte sig en farm ved siden af broderen Baard Starkson i Salem Township, og der forblev de til sin død. Ole Starkson, f. 1841, døde den 2den januar 1924. De efterlader sig to sønner, Lars, som har farsgaarden, og Severt, som ogsaa er farmer og bor en mils vei derfra. Kari Starkson overleves ogsaa af to søstre, Mrs. E. W. Gulovson og Mrs. G. R. Gulovson, Portland, Ore., og en broder, B. B. Larson (Bjørgo) Millbrook, Ill., samt syv børnebørn.

Knut O. Grover, Leland, Ill., afgik ved døden den 18de december 1927 og blev gravlagt den 22de s. m. Han var født i Kendall County, Illinois, den 10de november 1848 og var søn af Ole Knutson Grove (Raundalen), der kom til Amerika i 1837. I 1850 flyttede han med forældrene til en farm lige ved den nuværende landsby Leland og har siden boet der, idet han overtog farsgaarden. Han var to gange gift–først med Tina Butler, saa med Hatty Sheie. I første egteskab havde han tre sønner: Henry og Martin, som bor i Leland, og Willie, som er i Chicago. I andet egteskab havdes en søn, Amos, som nu driver farsgaarden. Foruden af flere børnebørn overleves Knut Grover af flere søskende, saavidt vides.

Lars H. Duckstad, velstillet farmer ved Fertile, Minn., afgik ved døden den 14de januar 1928 i en alder af 69 aar. Han var født paa gaarden Dukstad, Voss, den 16te september 1858 og var søn af Hermund Johnson Dukstad og hustru Marta Larsdatter, født Øvsthus. Paa farsiden var han af "Losna-ætten". Han kom til Amerika i 1886. I 1890 indgik han i egteskab med enken Kari Duckstad og bosatte sig paa en farm nær landsbyen Fertile, hvor han forblev til sin død. Lars Duckstad var en høit agtet og betroet mand, sterkt interesseret saavel i offentlige som i private gjøremal. Han var en dygtig gaardbruger og tog del i mange nyttige føretagender i omkredsen. I 20 aar var han sekretær for sin kirkemenighed, Concordia lutherske kirke, og gav betydelige beløb til denne og til skoler, hospitaler og flere veldædige øiermed. Han havde været syg i nogen tid og flere samvirkende aarsager ledede til døden. Duckstad overleves af hustru og tre børn, Mrs. Henry Larson, Mrs. Anton J. Eide, begge i Sundal, Minn., samt af pastor L. B. Duckstad af St. Paul. Minn. Af fem stedbørn lever

Lars Lohn went to common school, was confirmed and went to Cedar Valley Seminary for a while. During vacations, he worked on the farm until he was 20. then he went to Caledonia, Traill County, ND and took a "homestead". He was voted "register of deeds, a position he suited conscientiously. In 1887, he moved to Fosston, MN and ran a hardware store for some years. Then he became the treasurer of the town's first bank. Later, he, with others bought the First National Bank of Fosston. He was the leader of this until his death and he performed a serviceable carreer. The pioneers in the area needed money and were often hard pressed. If they came to Lohn, they got help, as long as he felt they were honorable and upright people. Lohn believed in the Republican Party and was a good friend of Knute Nelson. When McKinley was elected president, he was a member of the Electoral College. Lewis Lohn was twice married, first in 1885 to Francis T. Houghton in North Dakota. Five sons were born to this union. She died in 1895. In 1910, he entered into matrimony with Gertrude Haughtaling, who survives him. His oldest son has taken over the father's position at the bank. The youngest died a few years ago. Of other relatives, there are three brothers living; Herman, John and Charles, as well as two sisters. On his 70th birthday last September 25th, a party was held for him in the social rooms of the church. He was given a handsome gift and there were speeches and songs in his praise.

Styrkaar Mikkelson Sætre, Fergus Falls, MN died om December 6, 1927 at an age of 77. he was born at Voss in 1850 and was the son of farmer Mikkel Sætre. In 1869 he and his sister Brita enherited the family farm and they sold it to Knut Torkelson Opeland that year. In 1883, he married Ellen Strand. A son, Michael, was born to them in 1884. in 1887, he and his family emigrated to America and he settled on a farm at Doran, MN and he stayed there until he moved to a property on the edge of Fergus Falls, where he has lived since. His first wife died May 8, 1910 and in 1914 he entered matrimony with the widow, Elide Lasseson, who survives him as does as his son, Michael. In 1919, Styrkaar's home was destroyed in the terrible tornado that hit Fergus Falls, and he himself was seriously injured. His wrist was broken. He died of heart failure and dropsy, from which he had suffered for a year. The funeral took place at Bethlehem Church.

Kari Starkson, widow of Ole Styrkson Lunde, died October 19, 1927 in her old home in Salem Township, Olmstead County, MN and was buried the 24th of the same month in East St. Olav's Cemetery, Rock Dell. Pastor D. J. Borge officiated. Kari Starkson was born at Voss april 11, 1846 and was a daughter of Lars Bjørgo (Evanger). In her younger days, she served at Dean Smitt's at Vossevangen where Ole Lunde, whom she married also worked. In 1872, they went to America, where Ole bougght a farm alongside his brother, Baard Starkson, in Salem Township, and remained there all his life. Ole Starkson, b. 1841, died January 2, 1924. They left two sons, Lars, who has the family farm, and Severt, who is also a farmer and lives about a mile away. Kari Starkson is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. E. W. Gulovson and Mrs. G. R. Gulovson, Portland, OR, and a brother, B. B. Larson (Bjørgo) Millbrook, IL, as well as seven grandchildren.

Knut O. Grover, Leland, IL died December 18, 1927 and was buried the 22nd of the same month. He was born in Kendall County, Illinois, November 10, 1848 and was the son of Ole Knutson Grove (Raundalen), who came to America in 1837. In 1850, he moved with his parents, to a little farm near the present town of Leland and has lived there since in that he took over his father's farm. He was married two times—first to Tina Butler, then to Hatty Sheie. In the first marriage he had three sons: Henry and Martin, who live in Leland, and Willie, who is in Chicago. In the second marriage he had one son, Amos, who now farms the family farm. In addition to several siblings, Knut Grover is survived by several siblings, as far as is known.

Lars H. Duckstad, prosperous farmer in Fertile, MN died on January 14, 1928 at an age of 69 years. He was born on Dukstad farm in Voss, September 16, 1858 and was the son of Hermund Johnson Dukstad and his wife Marta Larsdatter neé Øvsthus. On his father's side he was of the "Losna-lineage". He came to America in 1886. In 1890, he entered matrimony with the widow, Kari Duckstad, and settled on a farm in the village of Fertile, where he lived the rest of his life. Lars Duckstad was a respected and responsible man, strongly interested in public as well as private business. He was a skilled farmer and took part in several ventures in the area. For 20 years, he was secretary of his congregation, Concordia Lutheran Church, and donated generous amounts to it and to schools, hospitals and several large purposes. He had been sick for quite a while and many complications led to his death. Dukstad is survived by his wife and three children, Mrs. Henry Larson, Mrs. Anton J. Eide, both in Sundal, MN, as well as by Pastor L. B. Duckstad af St. Paul. Minn. Four of five step-children are still alive. Mrs. E. Grinde died 14 years ago. Mrs. Ole Rongen in Olalla, WA,

fire. Mrs. E. Grinde døde for 14 aar siden. Mrs. Ole Rongen i Olalla, Wash., Henry Duckstad i Detroit Lakes, Peter og Oscar i Fertile. Begravelsen foregik fra Concordia-kirken den 20de januar og bisættelse fandt sted paa Pleasant Hill gravlund.

H. H. Høium, farmer og restauratør i Fertile, Minn., døde den l5de januar 1928. Han var født paa gaarden Duckstad paa Voss i 1850, men var merkelig nok ikke af vosseslegt. Hans forældre var fra Lyster i Sogn. De var seks aar paa Voss og drog saa til Lyster igjen, men omkring 1860 reiste de til Amerika. Mr. Høium drev mange aar som farmer, derefter havde han restaurant i Fertile. Hans søn Henry Høium bor i Fertile.

Brita Førde, hvis pigenavn var Brita Mestad, enke efter John P. Førde ved Mabel, Minn., døde den 15de januar 1928 og blev begraven fra Trinity-kirken den 18de s. m. Hun var født i Evanger den 8de juni 1851 og kom 5 aar gammel til Amerika med forældre og søskende. Blev bosat med dem i Highlandville, Winneshiek County, Iowa. Der blev hun gift med John Førde og reiste saa til Minnesota, hvor de slog sig til paa det sted, hvor de senere forblev, ved Mabel. Hendes mand døde der den 19de juli 1896. Hun efterlader sig otte børn: Mrs. Julia Loing, Riceford, Nils Førde og Mrs. Betsy Erickson i Spring Grove, Emma Ellen, Hesper, Iowa, Mrs. Clara Wick, Spring Grove, og Mrs. Stella Peterson, hos hvem moderen har boet. Hun overleves ogsaa af 20 barnebarn og fire barnebarnsbarn. Desuden af fire brødre: Knut, Nils og John Mestad i Highlandville, Iowa, og Nils Mestad i Fertile. Hun var et af de ældste medlemmer i Trinity-kirken.

Andrew H. Dahl, fhv. statskasserer i Wisconsin, døde søndag den 22de januar 1928 i en alder af 69 aar. Dahl var ikke af vosseslegt, men var gift med en vossejente, og saaledes blev han selv ogsaa vossing, sagde han paa et vossestevne i Madison. Det var han som gjorde mest til, at vossestevnet blev i Madison i 1911–var formand paa komiteen og kjøgemester paa banketten. Han var født i Lewiston, Columbia County, Wis., den 13de april 1859. Forældrene var fra Flekkefjord-kanten i Norge. Som ung gut flyttede han med forældrene til Westby, Wis. Han gjennemgik Viroqua High School og Madison Business College og oprettede med faderen en handelsforretning i Westby. I 1896 begyndte hans politiske bane. Blev da 'trustee" af Vernon County-hospitalet. Han var valgt formand i bystyret i Westby i 1897 og gjenvalgt i 1901 og 1904. I 1899 valgtes han til legislaturens underhus fra Vernon County og tjente der til og med 1905. Han var formand af komiteen for inddrivelse og udligning af skat i 1905. I 1906 blev han valgt til statskasserer og var det i seks aar til 1913. Siden har han drevet som forretningsmand, sidst i La Crosse, Wis., hvor han døde. Han var gift med Julia Johannesdatter Vinje, søster af justitiarius Aad J. Vinje af Wisconsin høiesteret.

Rhoda (Ragnhild) Sime, enken efter Lewis T. Sime, Northwood, Iowa, døde søndag den 11te mars 1928 i en alder af 92 aar. Ragnild Sime var født paa Voss i 1836 og var datter af Ole Amundsen Honve og hustru Arnbjør T., født Saude. Med forældrene og søskende kom hun til Amerika i 1844. Den første vinter var de paa Jefferson Prairie, saa paa Koshkonong, hvor hun vokste op. Den 22de juni 1860 blev hun gift med Lars Torgerson Seim, ogsaa fra Voss. De bosatte sig saa i Decorah, Iowa, hvor de i flere aar drev uldvarefabriken der; saa flyttede de til Northwood og begyndte med handel, som de drev med stort held til de i 1886 solgte ud. Lars døde i 1900. Hun har siden boet med sine to døtre, Minnie og Anna, i Northwood. Foruden af dem overleves hun af døtrene Ella (Mrs. H. B. McFarland) og Celia (Mrs J. E. Jackson) samt af sønnerne Nick W., Edward A. og George F. Sime. Desuden af en søster, Mrs. Christi Anderson, Cambridge, Wis.

Jacob Larson (Øie), Fertile, Minn., døde den 12te mai 1928 i en alder af 89 aar og blev begraven den 17de mai. Han var en veteran fra borgerkrigen, og veteranerne fra sidste krig bar ham til graven og stod æresvagt. Larson var født paa gaarden Øie i Bergsdalen, Evanger, den 30te juni 1839, siges der nu. Se forøvrigt "Vossingen" nr. 3-4, 1925.

Ingeborg Peterson, Fertile, Minn., enke efter Martin Peterson, døde den 15de mai 1928, 76 aar gammel. Hun var født paa gaarden Hauge ved Haugesund, Norge, den 1ste april 1852 og var datter af Sjur Monsen Bakketun. Hendes far var agronom og drev tillige med fiske der, da hun blev født. Han var der, da han i 1849 skrev sin bekjendte fiskervise. Hun kom med forældre og søskende til Amerika i 1858 og var først bosat paa Jefferson Prairie, Boone County, Illinois, saa i Goodhue County, Minnesota. I 1879 blev hun gift med Martin Peterson (af hadelandsslegt) og de flyttede i 1882 til Garden Township, Polk County. De første aar der holdt hun skole og var den første lærerinde i dette township. Fra 1897 til 1902 var Mr. Peterson county-kasserer i Polk County, og de boede i den tid i Crookston. Siden har de boet i Fertile, Minn. Mr. Peterson døde i 1924. De havde ingen børn, men hun overleves af en søster, Mrs. Fyllingstad i Goodhue County, og en bror, Anders Bakketun i Fertile.

Henry Duckstad in Detroit Lakes, Peter and Oscar in Fertile. The funeral took place from Concordia Church January 20 and burial was at Pleasant Hill Cemetery.

H. H. Høium, farmer and restaurateur in Fertile, MN died January 15, 1928. he was born on the Duckstad farm at Voss i 1850, but really wasn't of Voss lineage. His parents were from Lyster in Sogn. They had lived in Voss for six years and moved back to Lyster again, but about 1860, they went to America. Mr. Høium farmed for many years, then ran a restaurant in Fertile. His son Henry Høium lives in Fertile.

Brita Førde, whose maiden name was Brita Mestad, widow of John P. Førde at Mabel, MN, died January 15, 1928 and was buried from Trinity Church the 18th of the same month. She was born in Evanger June 8, 1851 and came as a 5-year old to America with her parents and siblings. They all settled in Highlandville, Winneshiek County, Iowa. There she married John Førde and moved to Minnesota, where she settled on the place where she stayed, at Mabel. Her husband died July 19, 1896. She leaves eight children: Mrs. Julia Loing, Riceford, Nils Førde and Mrs. Betsy Erickson in Spring Grove, Emma Ellen, Hesper, Iowa, Mrs. Clara Wick, Spring Grove, and Mrs. Stella Peterson, with whom the mother had lived. She is survived also by 20 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. In addition, she has four brothers: Knut, Nils and John Mestad in Highlandville, Iowa, and Nils Mestad in Fertile. She was one of the oldest members of Trinity Church.

Andrew H. Dahl, previously the State Treasurer in Wisconsin, died Sunday, January 22, 1928 at an age of 69 years. Dahl wasn't of Voss origin, but was married to a vossejente (Voss girl). And and thereby became a vossing, or so he claimed at a Vosselag Stevne in Madison. He was the most responsible that the stevne was in Madison in 1911—was chairman of the committee and master-of ceremonies at the banquet. He was born at Lewiston, Columbia County, WI, April 13, 1859. his parents were from the Flekkefjord area in Norway. He moved to Westby, WI as a young boy. He went through Viroqua High School and Madison Business College and operated a store in Westby. He began his political career in 1896. that's when he became a "trustee" of Vernon County Hospital. He was elected president of the city council in Westby in 1897 and re-elected in 1901 and 1904. In 1899, he was elected to the assembly from Vernon County served there up to and including 1905. He was chairman of the committee for collection and assessment of taxes in 1905. In 1906, he was elected state treasurer and stayed there 6 years until 1913. Since then, he was a businessman, last in La Crosse, WI, where he died. He was married to Julia Johannesdatter Vinje, sister of the Supreme Court Justice Aad J. Vinje of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Rhoda (Ragnhild) Sime, widow of Lewis T. Sime, Northwood, Iowa, died on Sunday, March 11, 1928 at 92 years. Ragnild Sime was born at Voss the daughter of Ole Amundsen Honve and wife Arnbjør T. neé Saude. She emigrated with her parents and siblings to America in 1844. the first winter they spent at Jefferson Prairie, then to Koshkonong, where she grew up. She was married to Lars Torgerson Seim on June 22, 1860, also from Voss. They settled in Decorah, Iowa, where, for several years they ran a woolen wear factory, then they moved to Northwood and started a store, which they ran until they sold out in 1886. Lars died in 1900. She subsequently lived with her two daughters, Minnie and Anna, in Northwood. Additionally, she has surviving her the daughters: Ella (Mrs. H. B. McFarland) and Celia (Mrs J. E. Jackson) as well as her sons Nick W., Edward A. and George F. Sime. Beside, she had a sister, Mrs. Christi Anderson, Cambridge, WI.

Jacob Larson (Øie), Fertile, MN died May 12, 1928 at 89 years and was buried on th 17th of May. He was a veteran of the Civil War and veterans from the last war carried him to his grave and served as honor guard. Larson was born on the Øie farm in Bergsdalen, Evanger about June 30, 1839, they now say. See the rest of the story in "Vossingen" Nr. 3-4, 1925.

Ingeborg Peterson, Fertile, MN, widow of Martin Peterson, died May 15, 1928, 76 years old. She was born on the Hauge farm near Haugesund, Norway, April 1, 1852 and was the daughter of Sjur Monsen Bakketun. Her father was an agronomist and also a fisherman there, when she was born. He was there in 1849 when he wrote the famous fishing ballad. She came with her parents and siblings to America in 1858 and first settled at Jefferson Prairie, Boone County, Illinois, then in Goodhue County, Minnesota. In 1879, she married Martin Peterson (of Hadelandsslegt) and they moved to Garden Township, Polk County. The first years, she taught school, and was the first school teacher in the township. From 1897 to 1902, Mr. Peterson was County-treasurer in Polk County, and they lived in Crookston for a while. Since, they have lived in Fertile, MN. Mr. Peterson died in 1924. They were childless, but she is survived by a sister, Mrs. Fyllingstad in Goodhue County, and a brother, Anders Bakketun in Fertile.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

KANDIDATER AF VOSSESLEGT.

To kandidater af vosseslegt søger sæde i de Forenede Staters senat. Det er fhv. guvernør Ragnvald A. Nestos af Minot, N. Dak., og senator Anton J. Rockne af Zumbrota, Minn. Guvernør Nestos's valgkomite har udsendt et flyveskrift, der tilfulde synes at vise, at han er rette mand og kan siges at have krav paa at bli valgt. I skriftet er uddrag af en masse aviser saavel i hans stat som udenfor, og de priser ham paa det bedste. Vi har før her i skriftet udførligt omtalt Nestos, saa han er kjendt for læserne.

* * *

Anton J. Rockne, der er kandidat for nomination som de Forenede Staters senator, er en velkjendt mand i Minnesotas lovgivende forsamling. I 25 aar har han havt sæde der som repræsentant for sit district, og hans nuværende termin udløber ikke før i 1931. Hans hjemsted er Zumbrota, Goodhue County, hvor han ellers driver som sagfører.

Anton Julius Rockne er født paa en farm ved byen Harmony, Fillmore County, Minnesota, den 19de december 1872 og er søn af Michael L. Rockne og hustru Anna, født Amundson (af stavangerslegt). Paa farsiden er han af en god gammel vosseslegt. Hans bedstefar, Lars Mikkelsen Rokne, og hustru Martha, født Osgjerd, med seks børn kom til Amerika om høsten 1851. De stansede først i Chicago, hvor Marthas søstersønner, Ivar Larson Bøe (Lawson) og hans brødre boede. Steffa Bøe, som om vinteren 1849-50 var paa besøg til Voss, havde rimeligvis bevæget disse sine slegtninger til at udvandre.

Lars M. Rokne var født paa gaarden Lassehaug omkring 1804. Allerede i 1813 fik han farsgaarden, Lassehaug, fortæller L. Kindem i "Losnaætti", men byttede i 1828 gaarde med Baard Jonson Store-Rokne og flyttede da til Rokne. Denne gaard solgte han i 1850. Lars var en onkel af den bekjendte "Mor Aga" i Ullensvang, Hardanger, Guri Styrksdatter, som var født paa Lassehaug og blev gift med stortingsmand Johannes Aga. Hun døde for en tid siden, 103 aar gammel, og efterlader sig ca. 200 efterkommere.

Martha Rokne, Lars's hustru, var datter af Baard Oddson Osgjerd, som var af den gamle Nedre- Kløve-æt, der har udmerket sig baade paa Voss og i Amerika. Baards brodersøn var Odd Davidsen Kløve, som deltog i det overordentlige storting i 1814. Af dennes slegt er høiesteretsdommer Aad J. Vinje af Wisconsin. Baards datter, Kari, var mor til Ivar Lawson i Chicago, og dennes søn Victor F. Lawson var altsaa senator A. J. Rocknes tremenning.

Lars Rokne blev ofte benyttet paa Voss som kjøgemester og talsmand. Han var ogsaa en af prestens medhjælpere. Efter ankomsten til Amerika holdt han en kort tid norsk skole i Woodstock, Ill. Saa blev han angreben af kolera og døde vistnok allerede i 1852. Hans hustru døde i Big Canoe i 1858 i en alder af 57 aar og er begraven der. De overlevedes foruden af sønnen Mikkel–senator Rocknes far, ogsaa af Gjertrud, som blev gift med Mikkel Lunde og boede ved Mayville, Traill County, N. Dak., Lars (Lewis), som i 1880 bosatte sig ved Portland, N. Dak., Guri gift med Nils Bagne og bosat i Big Canoe, Winneshiek County, Iowa, Kari (Carrie), gift med dr. Nils Quales og bosat i Chicago, døde i 1925, samt Ivar, som nu er den eneste gjenlevende af familien. Han var en af de tidlige settlere i Traill County, N. Dakota, og var countykasserer der i flere aar, men bor nu i Lancaster, Minn. Hans søn L. M. Rockne er county superintendent af skolerne i Renville County, N. Dak.

Mikkel Larson Rockne var først bosat i Big Canoe, Iowa, og blev gift der. I 1860 drog han til Dakota Territory og tog sig land i nærheden er Vermilion. Derfra flyttede han i 1866 til den farm ved Harmony, Minn., hvorpaa han siden boede til sin død. Han døde i 1914, 90 aar gammel, efterladende sexs børn: Lewis, Emma og Julia, som bor paa det gamle hjemsted, Anton i Zumbrota, Amelia i Spokane, Wash., og John Rockne, som er prest i Wanamingo, Minn. Anton J. Rockne studerede lovkyndighed ved Minnesota Universitet fra 1892 til 1894, da han tog juridisk eksamen og samme aar bosatte sig i Zumbrota som advokat. Siden har han været der. I 1903 valgtes han til medlem af repræsentanthuset i legislaturen og blev siden gjenvalgt fire gange som saadan. I 1909 blev han husets præsident (speaker). Aaret efter valgtes han til senatet og tog sæde der i 1911. Til dette har han stadigt været gjenvalgt–sidst i 1926. I legislaturen har han indehavt den vigtige stilling som formand i senatets finanskomite. Forøvrigt har han været medlem af den republikanske centralkomite i staten, været ordstyrer i mange republikanske sammenkomster og deltaget som taler i mange valgkampe. Rockne har da et kjendskab til statens trang og evne som neppe nogen anden, og det at Goodhue County saadan i aarrækker har sendt ham som sin repræsentant til legislaturen taler da for hans

VOSSING CANDIDATES.

Two candidates of Voss origin are seeking seats in the United States Senate. They are former Governor Ragnvald A. Nestos of Minot, ND and Senator Anton J. Rockne of Zumbrota, MN. Governor Nestos election committee has sent out a flyer that completely seems to show the he is the right man and can be said to deserve to be elected. In the flyer are a number of quotes from papers in his home state and elsewhere and they praise him as the best. We have talked about Nestos here in this journal before, so he is known to the readers.

* * *

Anton J. Rockne, who is a candidate for nomination as the United State senator, is a well-known in Minnesota's law-giving community. For 25 years he has had a seat as a representative for his district, and his presentt term doesn't end until 1931. His hometown is Zumbrota, Goodhue County, where he practices law.

Anton Julius Rockne was born on a farm in Harmony, Fillmore County, Minnesota, December 19, 1872 and is the son of Michael L. Rockne and his wife Anna, neé Amundson (of a Stavanger family). On his father's side he is a genuine vossing. His grandfather, Lars Mikkelsen Rokne, and his wife, Martha, neé Osgjerd, with six children came to America in the fall of 1851. They first stopped in Chicago, where Martha's nephews Ivar Larson Bøe (Lawson) and his brother lived. Steffa Bøe, who visited Voss during the winter of 1849-50, was on a visit to Voss reasonably had persuaded his relatives to emigrate.

Lars M. Rokne was born on the Lassehaug farm about 1804. Already in 1813 he got the family farm, Lassehaug, tells L. Kindem in "Losnaætti", but traded it in 1828 with Baard Jonson Store-Rokne and moved to Rokne. He sold this farm again in 1850. He was an uncle of the familiar "Mor Aga" in Ullensvang, Hardanger, Guri Styrksdatter, who had been born at Lassehaug and married stortingsman Johannes Aga. He died a while ago, 103 years old, leaving 200 descendants.

Martha Rokne, Lar's wife, was a daughter of Baard Oddson Osgjerd, who was of the old Nedre- Kløve lineage, which has distinguished itself both in Voss and in America. Baard's nephew was Odd Davidsen Kløve, who partook in the extraordinary Storting in 1814. From this lineageis found the Supreme Court Justice Aad J. Vinje af Wisconsin. Baard's daughter, Kari, was mother to Ivar Lawson in Chicago and their son Victor F. Lawson was Senator A. J. Rockne's second cousin.

Lars Rokne was often used for a master-of-ceremonies and orator. He also was a minister's assistant. After he arrived in America, he taught school for a short while in Woodstock, IL. Then he fell ill with cholera and evidently died already in 1852. His wife died at an age 57 in Big Canoe in 1858 and is buried there. Besides the son Mikkel—Senator Rockne's father, there was also Gjertrud, who married Mikkel Lunde and lived at Mayville, Traill County, ND, Lars (Lewis), who settled in 1880 at Portland, ND, Guri married Nils Bagne and settled in Big Canoe, Winneshiek County, Iowa, Kari (Carrie), married Dr. Nils Quales and settled in Chicago, died in 1925, and Ivar, who is the only survivor of the family. He was one of the early settlers in Traill County, North Dakota, and was county treasurer for several years, but now lives in Lancaster, MN. His son, L. M. Rockne is the County Superintendent of Schools in Renville County, ND.

Mikkel Larson Rockne was first a settler in Big Canoe, Iowa and got married there. In 1860, he left for the Dakota Territory and took land near Vermilion. From there he, in 1866, moved to a farm in Harmony, MN, whereupon he lived out the rest of his life. He died in 1914, 90 years, leaving six children: Lewis, Emma and Julia, who lives on the old homestead, Anton in Zumbrota, Amelia in Spokane, WA, and John Rockne, who is a minister Wanamingo, MN. Anton J. Rockne studied law at Minnesota University from 1892 to 1894, when he passed the bar exam and that same year settled in Zumbrota as a practicing lawyer. He has been there ever since. In 1903, he was elected as a representative in the legislature and has been re-elected four times since. In 1909 he became Speaker-of-the House. The next year he was elected to the State Senate and took his seat there in 1911. he has repeatedly been re-elected—last in 1926. In the senate he has held the important position of chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Additionally he has been of the Republican State Central Committee, chaired many Republican gatherings and took part as a speaker in many elections. Rockne has a knowledge of the needs of the state and a capability more than any other, and that Goodhue Countyt has for many years sent him as their representative in the legislature speaks for

duelighed og maa udpege ham som den rette mand for den stilling han søger. Rockne blev i 1899 gift med Susan Albertson af Wanamingo, Minn., og har tre børn: Melroy, Einor og Ariel. De to gutter har taget eksamen ved St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., og ved den juridiske afdeling i Minnesota Universitet. De praktiserer nu begge sammen med faderen som advokater i Zumbrota.

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Dommer Andrew Grindeland, Warren, Minn., søger gjenvalg som dommer i 14de retsdistrikt, der omfatter de otte countyer, Kittson, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake og Roseau, i Minnesota. Grindeland er født i Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, den 20de november 1856. Hans fader, Ingebright Halsteinson Grindeland, kom til Amerika i 1850 og blev aaret efter gift i Rock County, Wis., med Lucie Davidsdatter Lille-Saude, dommerens moder. I 1852 bosatte de sig som nybyggerfolk i Big Canoe-settlementet, Winneshiek County, Iowa, hvor de forblev til sin død. De havde seks børn, hvoraf Andrew er den fjerde. Foruden ham lever sønnerne Stone og Enevold Grindeland i Winneshiek County.

Andrew Grindeland studerede ved Decorah Institute i aarene 1874 til og med 1878. Var en tid skolelærer i Dodge County, Minn., i 1877. I 1878 tog han ind paa Iowa statsuniversitet og erholdt eksamen fra dettes juridiske afdeling i 1882, hvorpaa han begyndte at praktisere lovkyndighed. I terminen 1889-90 var han county-dommer. I fem aar var han medlem af statens normalskole-board. I terminen 1899-1902 var han medlem af legislaturens senat og formulerede da "the judicial drainage law" og "the Grindeland commission law", som antoges. I 1903 blev han dommer af det 14de retsdistrikt, hvilken stilling han endnu indehar.

I 1882 blev han gift med Ingerid Amundsdatter Forde, ogsaa af Big Canoe. De har seks døtre og en søn.

Grindeland var Vosselagets formand i to aar–1914-16.

* * *

Arthur Markve, der har stillet sig til kandidat som kongresmand i 5te Minnesota-distrikt, er af en god gammel vosseæt. Paa morsiden stammer han endog i syvende led fra fogden Claus H. Miltzow og gjennem dennes hustru, Inger Lauritsdatter, fra de gamle norske adelsætter, Smør, Benkestok, Gyntersberg, Kruckow og Heibergs-ætten. Ellers har hans forfædre været fremstaaende odelsp nder paa Voss.

Markve er født i Arlington, S. Dak., den 1ste september 1884 af forældrene Knut Olson Mørkve og hustru Anna Andersdatter, født Raudstad, der kom med flere børn til Amerika i 1883. Om hans slegt kan nærmere berettes, at hans farfar, Ole Knutsen Mørkve, var født paa Gjøastein, Voss herred, hvor dennes forældre, Knut Olsen og Guri Baardsdatter, boede som gaardbrugerfolk til omkring 1825, da de flyttede til gaarden Mørkve, Vossestranden, hvor de siden forblev. Ole fik farsgaarden, og efter ham havde Arthur Markves far den, til han i 1883 udvandrede og overlod gaarden til broderen Lars.

Markves mor er datter efter Anders Nilsen Brække og hustru, Marta Knutsdatter Raudstad, der en tid boede paa Brække (Guldfjd.) og siden paa Raudstad. Hendes æt har boet paa Raudstad lige fra fogden Claus Miltzows datter, Inger, fik gaarden omkring 1703. Slegter paa Raudstad, Brække og Mølster er meget sammenblandet og staar i nært forhold til hinanden. Mange af disses ætlinger er i Amerika–især i Minnesota og Dakotaerne. En af ætten var pionerskolelæreren Lars Knutson Brække ved Hayfield, Minn.

Arthur Markve var i 1908 udeksamineret fra Augsburg Seminar med graden A. B. og i 1912 erholdt han juridisk eksamen ved Minnesota Universitet med graden LL. B. Siden har han drevet som advokat. Nu i flere aar har han været assisterende county-advokat i Hennepin County og har sit kontor i retslokalet i Minneapolis. Ellers har han sit eget hyggelige hjem i 3617 16th Ave. S., Minneapolis.

Den 5te juni 1915 indgik han i egteskab med Agnes Aune (af trønderslegt). De har, saavidt vides, bare en datter, Ruth Agnes Markve, født 10de juni 1916.

Markve var Vosselagets sekretær i 1916-17 og blev i 1925 dets formand, hvad han endnu er.

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Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., Vosselagets velkjendte kasserer, har paa venners indtrængende opfordring stillet sig til nomination som legislaturmedlem, og har, i henhold til "Fertile Journal", de bedste

capability and points to him as the right man for the job. He was married in 1899 to Susan Albertson af Wanamingo, MN, and has three children: Melroy, Einor and Ariel. The two boys were graduated from St. Olaf College, Northfield, MN and from the Law School of Minnesota University. They practice together with their father in Zumbrota.

* * *

Judge Andrew Grindeland, Warren, MN seeks re-election as judge for the 14th Judicial District, which includes the eight counties, Kittson, Mahnomen, Marshall, Norman, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake and Roseau, in Minnesota. Grindeland was born in Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, November 20, 1856. His father, Ingebright Halsteinson Grindeland, came to America in 1850 and the next year got married in Rock County, WI, to Lucie Davidsdatter Lille-Saude, the judge's mother. In 1852, they settled as pioneers in Big Canoe-settlement,Winneshiek County, Iowa, where they remained the rest of their lives. They had six children, of which Andrew is the fourth. Besides him, Stone and Enevold Grindeland live in Winneshiek County.

Andrew Grindeland studied at the Decorah Institute in the years 1874 up to and including 1878. For a time, he was a schoolteacher in Dodge County, MN in 1877. He matriculated in the state university of Iowa in 1878 and was graduated from their law school in 1882 whereupon he began to practice law. He was the County Judge for the term 1889-90. For five years, he was a member of the State Normal School Board. In the term 1899-1902, he was a State Senator and formulated the "the judicial drainage law" and "the Grindeland commission law", which passed. He became the Judge of the 14th Judicial District in 1903, a position he still holds.

In 1882 he married Ingerid Amundsdatter Forde, also of Big Canoe. They have six daughters and one son.

Grindeland was Vosselaget's president for two years—1914-16.

* * *

Arthur Markve, who presents as a candidate for congressman from the 5th Minnesota district, is of good old Voss lineage. On his mother's side he is descended seven generations from bailiff Claus H. Miltzow and via his wife, Inger Lauritsdatter, from the old Norwegian noble families, Smør, Benkestok, Gyntersberg, Kruckow and Heiberg. Otherwise his forefathers have been outstanding legatees at Voss.

Markve was born in Arlington, SD, September 1 1884 of the parents Knut Olson Mørkve and wife Anna Andersdatter, neé, Raudstad, who, with several children, had come to America in 1883. About his family, we can more closely detail that his paternal grandfather, Ole Knutsen Mørkve was born at Gjøastein, Voss township, where his parents, Knut Olsen and Guri Baardsdatter, lived as tenants until 1825 when they moved to the Mørkve farm, Vossestranden, where they stayed. Ole got the family farm, and after him, Arthur Markve's father had it until he emigrated in 1883 and turned the farn over to his brother, Lars.

Markve's mother is a daughter of Anders Nilsen Brække and his wife, Marta Knutsdatter Raudstad, who lived at Brække (Guldfjd.) once and then at Raudstad. Her lineage has lived at Raudstad since bailiff Claus H. Miltzow's daughter, Inger, got the farm about 1703. The families at Raudstad, Brække and Mølster are much intermarried and are located close together. Many of these lineages are in America—especially in Minnesota and the Dakotas. One member of the line was the pioneer schoolteacher, Lars Knutson Brække at Hayfield, MN.

Arthur Markve was graduated from Augsburg Seminary in 1908 with a BA, and in 1912 finished law school at Minnesota University with an LLB. He has practiced as a lawyer since. Now for several years he has been assistant county district attorney for Hennepin County and has his office in the Courthouse in Minneapolis. Otherwise he has a pleasant home at 3617 16th Ave. S., Minneapolis.

On June 5, 1915, he entered holy matrimony with Agnes Aune (of Trønderslegt). They have, as far as known, only one daughter, Ruth Agnes Markve, born June 10, 1916.

Markve was Vosselagets secretary in 1916-17 and became in 1925 its president, which he still is.

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Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., Vosselaget's familiar treasurer, has at his friends' pressing promotion placed himself in nomination to the legislature and has, according to the "Fertile Journal" the best

udsigter til at bli valgt. Det heder, at Eide er en mand med stor erfaring og bekjendtskabskreds og har den fulde tillid af sine medborgere. Han vil have støtte af en stor skare, som ønsker at se statens sager i kyndige hænder.

Eide er forretningsmand. Hans prægtige to-etages hjørnebygning af mursten opførtes i 1895 med forretningslokale i første etage, hvori Eides Mercantile Co. nu driver, og mødesal med beboelsesbekvemmeligheder i anden etage. Den er et centrum i byens forretningsverden. Paa Eides Hall møder blandt andre sangkoret "Oden" og krigsveteranerne, "the Legion Post 338". Eides firma forhandler alle slags sager, som trænges til dagligt brug–klædesvarer og groceries af enhver beskrivelse.

Odd Eide var født paa Vossevangen den 16de februar 1883. Hans fader, Knut Oddson Eide, var født paa Eide i Vestbygden, og hans mor, Anna Styrksdatter, paa Opheim sammesteds. Straks efter sit giftermaal bosatte forældrene sig paa Vangen (i Rognsbakkene) og bor der endnu. Odd gjennemgik folkeskolen paa Vangen og tog derpaa ind paa den kommunale middelskole, hvorfra han var udeksamineret i 1899. Om høsten samme aar reiste han til Amerika. Han landede i Quebec og drog derfra til Fertile, Minn., hvor hans mor-bror, Anders Styrkson Opheim, drev som handelsmand. Der ankom han den 11te oktober. Den første vinter gik han paa engelsk skole, drev saa med lidt af hvert næste sommer. Den anden vinter var han i skogen som regulær "lumberjack". Saa var han paa onkelens butik om sommeren 1901, men om høsten tog han ind paa Park Region Luther College i Fergus Falls og var der den vinter. Næste vaar begyndte han igjen hos onkelen og drev nu som butikdreng hos ham til dennes død 1915, da han kjøbte forretningen eiter ham og har siden drevet den.

I 1910 indgik Eide i egteskab med Clara R. Nelson, datter af dr. Arne Nelson (Bolstad) og hustru Bessie, født Hatleberg. De har otte børn: Knut, Arne, Anna, Anders, Alfhild, Arvid, Alf og Armand.

Eide har været byraadsmedlem, borgermester, medlem af byens skolestyre; er clerk af skoledistriktet. Han er medlem af Sønner af Norge, M. W. A., Elks og Odin Club, Minneapolis.

KNUTE L. FENNEY.

Knute L. Fenney, St. Paul, Minn., den i Vosselaget og ellers velkjendte fotograf, har paa tre stevner taget udmerkede billeder af laget, og i 1925 var han den, som tog billeder ved 100-aarsfesten af alle lag m. m., autoriseret af styret. Dette er dog bare glimt af hans bedrifter. Han har været autoriseret fotograf for Minnesotas legislatur og for flere kommercielle selskaber. Hvorledes han, der i 15-aarsalderen kom til Amerika har kunnet drive det saa vidt, er jo en liden roman, som det her skal fortælles lidt af.

Knut Fenney var født paa gaarden Endeve i Tykkebygden paa Voss den 1ste mars 1870 af forældrene Lars Knutsen Fenne og hustru Guro Eriksdatter, født Bolko, der en tid eiede et af brugene paa Endeve. I 1885 kom han til Amerika sammen med søsteren Sigrid–nu Mrs. John Benson af St. Paul. Deres søster Eli– nu Mrs. K. Dahl–var reist før og bosat i Taylor, Wis., hvor deres onkel Knut Fenne ogsaa var. Dertil drog de da først. Knut arbeidede der de første par somre paa farm. De to første vintre var han i skogen. En sommer plantede han nogen poteter i overhugget land. Samme sommer kom en svensk fotograf til Taylor og tog billeder. Knut blev kjendt med ham og solgte for ham endel af hans billeder. Da høsten kom, tog han op sine poteter, solgte ogsaa dem og kjøbte sig en "camera". Af svensken fik han lidt undervisning i dens brug. Det var dog vanskeligt at faa rette stof til udvikling af billeder, og det gik smaat. Sit første fotografiapparat byttede han derfor bort.

Om en tid kom en indianerstamme og slog sig til i skogen en 6 mil fra hvor Knut var. Saa opstod en skogbrand nogen mil derfra. Knut sprang da den 5-6 mil did i skogen til indianerne og varslede dem. For dette fik han en pony. Denne byttede han bort i en ny "camera". Om vinteren var han i skogen igjen. Saa var han seks uger hos en fotograf, Mr. Ener, i Neillsville, Wis., uden betaling for at lære fotografering. Derpaa reiste han til Minneapolis og begyndte hos fotograffirmaet Lee Brothers. Han var da i 19-aarsalderen. Efter en længere tid hos dem kom han sammen med en Mr. Ingersoll af St. Paul, og de blev sammen for det meste i ni aar. De reiste til en liden by, Sherman, og kjøbte sig der eget lokale. Det gik mindre godt, og han kom tilbage til Lee Brothers i Minneapolis. Saa fik han ansættelse som officiel fotograf for staaltrusten og bosatte sig i Duluth. I 21 aar havde han denne stilling–tog fotografier af gruber, anlæg, ulykker o. s. v. I to aar var han bosat i Regina, Canada. Der gik en cyklon over strøget. Han tog fotografier af alt havari den gjorde. Saa fandt han paa at samle alle fotografierne i en liden bog. En eier af en 5-10 cents forretning støttede ham med midler. Et oplag af 133,000 eksemplarer solgtes til en pris af 25 cents pr. stykke, naar 100 toges.

Efter dette reiste han som officiel fotograf for Canadian Northern Railroad Co. En tur gik fra Regina, Can., til Chicago, New York, saa til California og tilbage til Canada. Overalt toges billeder. Det tog over et aar. Senere gjorde han en tur for Buick Automobile Co. Det gik da fra St. Paul til Duluth, saa med skib til Flint, MI

prospects to be elected. It is said that Eide is a man with a lot of experience and large circle of friends and has full confidence of his fellow citizens. He will have the support of a large multitude who wish to see the state matters in well-informed hands.

Eide is a businessman. His beautiful two-storied corner brick building built in 1895 with business area in the first floor, wherein Eide Mercantile Co. now operates, with meeting room and living quarters in the second floor. It is a center for the town's business world. At Eide's hall, among others, the chorus "Odin" and the veteran organization "the Legion Post 338" meet. Eide's firm deals in all manner of merchandise that's needed for daily life—clothing and groceries of all description.

Odd Eide was born at Vossevangen February 16, 1883. His father, Knut Oddson Eide, was born at Eide in Vestbygden, and his mother. Anna Styrksdatter at Opheim, also in Vestbygden. Soon after his marriage, the parents established themselves at Vangen (in Rognsbakkene) and still live there. Odd went through the common school and then then the community middleschool, from where he was graduated in 1899. The autumn of the same year he left for America. He landed in Quebec and went from there to Fertile, MN, where his uncle, Anders Styrkson Opheim, was a merchant. He arrived there October 11. The first winter he attended English school, then did odd jobs the next summer. The second winter he worked in the woods as a "lumberjack". He worked at his uncle's store the summer of 1901, but matriculated into Park Region Luther College in Fergus Falls in the fall and was there that winter. The next spring he began as a store clerk at his uncle's store, was there until his uncle's death in 1915, then he bought the business after him and has stayed there ever since.

In 1910, he entered matrimony with Clara R. Nelson, daughter of Dr Arne Nelson (Bolstad) and wife Bessie, neé Hatleberg. They have eight children: Knut, Arne, Anna, Anders, Alfhild, Arvid, Alf and Armand.

Eide has been on the town council, been mayor, a member of the school board, and is clerk of the school district. He is a member of Sons aof Norway M. W. A., Elks Lodge and Odin Club, Minneapolis.

KNUTE L. FINNEY.

Knute L. Fenney, St. Paul, Minn., the familiar photographer for the Vosselag and others, has taken outstanding pictures of the lag these last three stevnes, and in 1925 was the one who photographed all the lags at the centennial jubilee, authorized by the fellesråd. This is but a glimpse of his business. He has been the authorized photographer for Minnesota's legislature and for several commercial organizations. How he, who came to America as a 15 year old, could have progressed so far, is a little novel, of which we will tell a little.

Knut Fenney was born on the Endeve farm in theTykkebygd at Voss, March 1, 1870 of the parents Lars Knutsen Fenne and wife Guro Eriksdatter, neé Bolko who at that time, owned one of the workings at Endeve. In 1885, he came to America together with his sister Sigrid—now Mrs. John Benson of St. Paul. —Their sister Eli— now Mrs. K. Dahl—had gone before and settled in Taylor, WI, where their uncle Knut Fenne was also. They went there first. The first two winters he worked in the woods. One summer, he planted some potatoes in limbered land. A Swedish photographer came to Taylor that summer and took pictures. Knut became acquainted with him and sold a lot of his pictures for him. When fall came and he harvested his potatoes, he sold them and bought himself a camera. The Swede gave him some instruction in its use. It was difficult to obtain the proper materials for developing the pictures so it turned out poorly. He traded away his first camera.

After a while, an Indian tribe came and set up camp about six miles from where he was. A forest fire started some miles away. Knut ran the 5-6 miles into the woods to the Indians and warned them. For this he got a pony. He traded it for a camera. The next winter he worked in the woods again. Then he spent six weeks with a photographer, Mr. Ener, in Neillsville, WI, without pay, in order to learn photography. Whereupon he moved to Minneapolis and started with the photography firm Lee Brothers. He was 19 years at that time. He was there for a while, then joined Mr. Ingersoll in St. Paul and stayed with him for nine years. Then he bought a little situation in the little town of Sherman. It didn't go very well., so he moved back with Lee Brothers in Minneapolis. A steel company hired him as their pfficial photographer and he lived in Duluth. For 21 years, he held this position—taking pictures of mines, layouts, accidents etc. He lived in Regina, Canada for two years. A tornado struck the area. He took pictures of all the damage it had caused. He had the idea of putting them all into a little book. An owner of a 5-10 cent store provided him with supplies. A printing of 133,000 copies was sold at a price of 25 cents each, when bought in groups of 100.

After this, he became the official photographer for the Canadian Northern Railroad Co. One trip went from Regina, Canada to Chicago, New York, then to California and back to Canada. He took pictures everywhere. It lasted more than a year. Later, he made a trip for the Buick Automobile Co. It went from St, Paul to Duluth. Then by ship to

– Buicks hovedfabrik, derfra til Chicago og tilbage med toget til St. Paul. I hver by stansedes og toges billeder.

Mens han i 1915 var hos Lee Brothers i Minneapolis, tog han de første billeder af legislaturen og statens institutioner for Blaabogen. Saa blev han selv officielt ansat. I de tre terminer 1915-19 van han den, som tog alle billeder for Blaabogen. Eberhart, Hammond og Burnquist var guvernører.

Knut Fenney var gift i 1912 med Anna Jorgenson fra Rochester, Minn., datter af kontraktør Jørgenson (af dansk herkomst). Hun arbeider paa atelieret som han selv. De har et pent hjem i 1923 Ashland Ave., St. Paul. Fenney tilhører frimurerordenen. Han har to børn, Walter og Edna. Han har sit atelier i Metropolitan Bldg., St. Paul. Tager fotografier af forsamlinger, skole- og familiegrupper, af bygninger og af alt, som trænges i hjem som i forretninger. Han skal tage fotografier af Vosselagets stevne i Madison næste maaned.

KNUTE I. FINNEY.

Knute I. Finney, violinist og lærer i violinspil, Chicago, Ill., er en af dem, som har sat merke i musikens verden. Han er særlig blevet landskjendt ved sin opfindelse af det saakaldte Finney Finger Guide System, hvorved violinspil læres hurtigere og bedre. Dette system har faaet den mest uforbeholdne anerkjendelse af flere af vor tids betydeligste violinister. Finneys "finger guide" eller retleder bestaar i et grebbret, i hvilket der er en række smaa huller langsmed strengene, hvori fremstikkende pinder er sat. Disse pinder kan let stilles for hvilkensomhelst toneart, stilling, moll og dur, hele og halve tonetrin og greb af enhver art. Nybegynderen paa violin med denne indretning kan føle og se, hvor fingeren skal sættes for at faa den rette tone frem. Denne indretning kan sættes paa hvilkensomhelst violin.

Finney har ogsaa opfundet en fingerstrækker, som den kaldes, ved hvis brug man vil vænne sig til at sprede fingrene passende. Den er ogsaa godt omtalt. Baade hans "finger guide" og fingerstrækker er patenteret. Han har ogsaa udgivet musikstykker for violin og piano og alt hørende til et fuldstændigt kursus i violinlære.

Knute I. Finney er født i Heimetunet paa Fenne den 20de januar 1872 og er søn efter Ivar Fenne og hustru Cecelia Knutsdater, født Flatlandsmoen. Med forældrene kom han i 1896 til Amerika og bosatte sig i Chicago, hvor han siden har været. Sin første musikundervisning fik han vel af faderen, som en tid var en taalig god felespiller paa Voss. Ellers har han studeret ved American Conservatory of Music og ved Chicago Musical College og havt til lærere Butler, Leopold, Auer o. fl. Han har ogsaa ved personligt kjendskab med mange fremstaaende violinister erhvervet sig grundig kundskab i faget.

Der er opnettet skoler i mange byer, som kalder Finney Violin System Schools, hvor man bruger hans anvisninger. Selv driver han en saadan skole i Chicago. Mange lærere i violinspil har taget undervisning af ham. Man maa underkaste sig en prøve og diploma udstedes.

Finney er ugift. Han har sin studio i 2649 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago. Broderen Ole Finney er med ham.

KNUTE ROCKNE TALER.

Knute L. Rockne, den bekjendte fodboldinstruktør ved Notre Dame, er ikke bare idrætsoplærer men ogsaa foredragsholder. Han er jo ogsaa professor i kemi og regnes blandt videnskabsmænd.

Torsdag den 1ste december 1927 var han æresgjest hos en norsk forretningsklub i Chicago og holdt da en tale om "College fodbold" der og gjorde det saa godt, at han efterpaa optoges som æresmedlem af klubben. Omkring 1ste februar 1928 talte han i Fond du Lac for overfyldt hus.

Torsdag den 17de februar 1928 var han i Madison, Wis., og talte i Central høiskolebygningen der. Først fik man et fund af smaahistorier, saa kom han ind paa sit tema, der gik ud paa, at idrætsøvelser var af stor vigtighed for karakterbygning. Et oplysningsvæsen, som ikke betjener sig af slige midler, er ufuldstændigt. Legemlig træning maa følge den aandelige for at faa rigtig balance, udtalte han. Hans tale fulgtes med megen interesse.

VOSSINGER I VERDENSKRIGEN.

Martin Iverson, Fertile, Minn., søn af Tom Iverson og sønnesøn af Styrk Iverson Vike og hustru Kriste T. Rene, som kom til Amerika i 1843, var omtrent et aar i Frankrige under verdenskrigen. Han er gift med en datter af Knut Opheim i Fertile.

Flint, Mich.—Buick's main factory, from there to Chicago and back by train to St. Paul. He stopped in each city and took pictures.

In 1915, while he was with the Lee Brothers in Minneapolis, he took the first pictures of the State Legislature and other state institutions for the Blue-Book. Eberhart, Hammond and Burnquist were governors.

Knut Fenney was married in 1812 to Anna Jorgenson from Rochester, MN, daughter of contractor Jørgenson (of Danish origin). She works in the studio with him. They have a lovely home at 1923 Ashland Ave., St. Paul. Fenney belongs to the Order of Free Masons. He has two children, Walter and Edna. He has his studio in the Metropolitan Bldg., St. Paul. He takes portraits of gatherings, school and family groups, of buildings and everything that is needed at home or in business. He shall photograph the Vosselag convention next month.

KNUTE I. FINNEY

Knute I. Finney, violinist and teacher of the violin, Chicago, IL, is one of those who made his mark in the music world. He has become known countrywide because of his invention of the so-called Finney Finger Guide System, whereby violin playing is learned faster and better. This system has its most unqualified recognition by several of the finest violinists of our time. Finneys "finger guide" or guide consists of a fingerboard where there is a row of small holes alonside the strings, where protruding pegs are placed. These pegs can be positioned for any tone form, minor or major, whole or half tones and positions of any form. Beginners on the violin with this adaptation can feel and see where the fingers should be placed to bring forth the proper notes. This adaptation can be fit on any violin.

Finney has also invented a figer-stretcher, as it is called, with which use one can accustom oneself to spreading the fingers appropriately. This also has a good reputation. Both his finger guide and finger stretcher are patented. He has also published pieces for the violin and everything belonging to a complete course in learning the violin.

Knute I. Finney was born on the home farm at Fenne on January 20, 1872 and is the son of Ivar Fenne and wife Cecelia Knutsdatter, neé Flatlandsmoen. He came to America with his parents and settled in Chicago, where he has been since. His first violin lessons were from his father who at one time was a passably good fiddler at Voss. Otherwise, he studied at the American Conservatory of Music and Chicago Musical College and has had for teachers: Butler, Leopold, Auer and others. He is personally aquainted with many outstanding violinists who volunteered knowledge of the skill.

There is a network of schools in many cities known as Finney Violin System Schools, where people use his instructions. He even operates such a school in Chicago. Many teachers of the violin have taken instruction from him. One has to be subjected to an examination before a diploma is awarded.

Finney is unmarried. He has his studio at 2649 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago. His brother is with him.

KNUTE ROCKNE SPEAKS.

Knute L. Rockne, the famous football coach at Notre Dame is not only a sports instructor but also a presenter. He is a professor of chemistry and a scientist.

Thursday, December 1, 1927, he was the honored guest at the Norwegian Businessmen's Club in Chicago, spoke about college football and did so well he was awarded honorary membership in the club afterward. About February 1, 1928, he spoke in Fond du Lac to a packed house.

Thursday, February 17, 1928, he was in Madison and spoke at the Central High school building there. First, people got a fund of anecdotes, then he started his theme, to the effect that sport training is of importance in building character. An educational system that doesn't include it, is incomplete. Body training must accompany the mental to achieve a proper balance, he expressed. His speech was followed with great interest.

VOSSINGS IN THE WORLD WAR.

Martin Iverson, Fertile, Mn, son of Tom Iverson and grandson of Styrk Iverson Vike and his wife Kriste T. Rene who came to America in 1843, was in France about a year during the World War. He is married to a daughter of Knut Opheim i Fertile.

Alfred Moe og en broder, sønner af Peter Moe og hustru Cecelia O. Larson (Bøe), Durand, Wis., var indkaldt til krigstjeneste. Alfred var til Frankrige. Han bor nu paa forældrenes farm ved Durand.

* * *

Ole H. Opland er af præsident Coolidge udnævnt til postmester i Mott, N. Dak.

ANKOMNE FRA VOSS.

I september sidste høst ankom Ole O. Midtun, Vossestranden, til Madison. Den 5te mars 1928 ankom med "Bergensfjord" Sjur Olsen Gavle, Erik Mattesen Rekve, Ole Sv. Ulvund, Johan Haugsnes og Inger S. Teigen. Den sidste reiste til sin onkel Mons P. Teigen i Montana. Ulvund reiste til sin onkel Eilef L. Skjervheim ved Locust, Iowa. De øvrige er i eller omkring Madison, Wis.

* * *

Til Bergsli-monumentet paa Voss blev indsamlet i det lokale Vosselag i Madison $37.00.

BREVE.

Gode ven og vossing!

Jeg skulde ha skrevet til dig for længe siden og takket dig for den overraskelse jeg fik i det sidste nummer af "Vossingen".

Først maa jeg sige, at "Vossingen" er "undværlig" til enhver som har en smule "vossekjærlighed tilbage" efter alt det kar og stræv man har nutildags. Enhver vossing burde ha sit eget eksemplar saa snart heftet er udgivet. Jeg undres, om der ikke er interesse nok for vort organ blandt for eksempel Skandinaven's læsere. Dersom sagen er saadan, vilde et avertissement i ovennævnte blad muligens forøge subskriptionslisten. Redaktøren ved nok bedst.

Men, gode ven Rene, jeg tænker fremdeles, at vi skulde forbedre "Vossingen"s titelblad med "haandtegninger" fra Voss, f. eks.: Den gamle kirken, Holbergs-bautaen, Finneloftet o. s. v., o. s. v., o. s. v.

En god haandtegning vil ha mere karakter, mere interesse, fordi den er ikke saa ensforrnig. Jeg har ogsaa, siden mødet i Kenyon, Minn., kommet til den tanke, at et kart af Voss (en side format) vilde være inderlig kjært til næsten alle, som læser vort organ, trykt i "Voss". Nu, dette er bare "suggestions", og jeg haaber, at man ikke vil slaa til mig for mine paastande.

Angaaende "Nipigon" for verdens lystfiskere, som jeg opfandt, skal der siges videre nu: Jeg eier The Transferoid Co. siden 1921, og "Nipigon" sælges nu af H. Platou & Co., A/S, Bergen, Norway, og af A/B Leidesdorffska Fiskredskapsfabriken, Stockholm, Sweden ; ogsaa i Melbourne, Australien, samt i mange byer i vort land. For et par manaeder siden fik jeg brev fra redaktionen af verdens mest fremragende lystfisker-organ, "The Fishing Gazette", London, England; de har prøvet mit præparat i sommer og liker det meget godt, siger de. En notis skal bli givet 'Nipigon" i et fremtidigt nummer af ovennævnte blad, som gaar rundt hele verden. At faa anerkjendelse fra de verdens berømte engelske fiskere er ikke saa let. Lad dem bare prøve.

For den kommende sæson har jeg otte af de bedste lakse-elve i Norge at leie tid til den, som kan betale leien–fra $500 til $5000 for hele sæsonen. Gulaelven er en af disse. Selskabet, som jeg repræsenterer er i Trondhjem og Oslo. Jeg er meget intereseret i at faa de amerikanske millionærer til at se Norge "first", det vil blive til fordel for dem derhjemme at faa saa mange som muligt til at besøge vort naturskjønne fødeland. Selskabet averterer i et par amerikanske "sport magazines" angaaende laks og ørretfisket i disse verdens mest fiskerige elve, og jeg svarer paa brevene med cirkulærer og kontrakter o. s. v.

Jeg sender dig mit nye avertissement for "Nipigon", som jeg vil benytte det kommende aar.

En venlig hilsen til alle, som kom fra Voss og omegnen, ikke mindst redaktøren.

Ærbødigst
Nelson H. La Greide.
[Nils Kristofferson Graue (øvre Graue).]

Alfred Moe and a brother, sons of Peter Moe and his wife Cecilia O. Larson (Bøe), Durand, WI, were drafted for military service. Alfred was in France. He now lives on his parents farm at Durand.

* * *

Ole H. Opland was appointed postmaster at Mott, ND by President Coolidge.

ARRIVALS FROM VOSS.

Last fall in September Ole O. Midtun, Vossestranden arrived in Madison. On March 5, 1928 the "Bergensfjord" brought Sjur Olsen Gavle, Erik Mattesen Rekve, Ole Sv. Ulvund, Johan Haugsnes and Inger S. Teigen. The last went to her uncle Eilef L. Skjervheim at Locust, Iowa. The remainder are in or around Madison, WI.

* * *

The local Vosselag collected $37.00 toward the Bergsli monument at Voss.

LETTERS.

Good Friends And Vossings!

I shold have written to you long ago and expressed appreciation for the surprise I got in the last issue of"Vossingen".

First I have to say, that "Vossingen" is incomparable to everyone who has "a touch of Voss love back" after all stress and strain one has nowadays. Each vossing should have his own copy as soon as the booklet is published. I wonder if there isn't enough interest in our periodical, for example, among Skandinaven's readers. In view of this, an advertisement in the above named paper might increase the subscription list. The editor will know best.

But, my good friend Rene, I think we would improve "Vossingen"'s title page with hand drawings from Voss, i. e.: the old church, Holberg-monument, the Finnloft.etc., etc., etc.

A good hand drawing has more character, more interest because it isn't so monotonous. I have also, since the meeting in Kenyon, MN, come to mind that a map of Voss (one-page format), printed in Voss, would be sentimentally cherished by almost everyone who reads our paper. Now, these are only "suggestions", and I hope no one will resent my assertions.

About "Nipigon", for the world's sport fishermen, that I contrived, I want to say more here now. I have owned The Transferoid Co., since 1921, and "Nipigon" is sold now by H. Platou & Co., A/S, Bergen, Norway, and by A/B Leidesdorffska Fiskredskapsfabriken, Stockholm, Sweden; and is also in Melbourne, Australia as well as many cities in our own country. A few months ago, I got a letter from the editor of the world's most prominent sport fishing magazine "The Fishing Gazette", London, England; they have tried my product this summer and they like it very well, they say. "Nipigon" will be placed in a notice in the above-named magazine in a future issue that is distributed worldwide. To get recognition from the world-renowned English fishermen is not so bad. Let them try it.

I own eight of the best salmon fishing rivers in Norway for the coming season and will rent them to anyone who pays the rent—from $500 up to $5000 for the entire season. The Gula River is one of these. The corporation, which I represent, is in Trondheim and Oslo. I am very interested to get the American millionaires to see Norway "first", it would be of great benefit for them there home to get as many as possible to visit the beatiful nature of our birth country. The company advertises in a couple of American sporting magazines regarding salmon and trout fishing in these world\s most fishable rivers, and I answer the letters with circulars and contracts etc.

I am sending you my new advertisement for "Nipigon", which I will use in the coming year.

A friendly greeting to all who come from the Voss region, not least, the editor.

Respectfully,
Nelson H. LaGreide
[Nils Kristofferson Graue (ovre Graue)].

Hvad vor gode ven LaGreide siger om billeder paa titelbladet og kart af Voss har nok været tænkt paalænge, men det koster penge, og de er ikke lette at faa ind.—Red.

* * *

Tacoma, Wash., 8de januar 1928.

Som medlem af Vosselaget sender jeg en dollar.

Her i Tacoma er ikke mange vossinger–bare fire af os, som jeg kjender til: F. J. Lee, L. Bakketun og L.Kindem.

Siver Nelson (Fliseram).

* * *

Pine River, Minn., 27de november 1927.

Gode ven og vossing: Vil du væ so snildu aa forandra adresso frao Hanlontown, Iowa, til Pine River, Minn.

No ha eg tudna meg langt up i vildmarkje i nore Minnesota–mestu utom folkaskjikjen, aa eg lika meg godt her. Men da æ ein ting eg inkje kan forstao, koreleisne eg ska fara aot aa koma paa Vossa-lagje i Madison te sommaren. Te reisa pao reilraaden kosta formykje peng; men kunde eg finna ein to tresamne, so hadde ein go'o automobil, so vart da billigare. Men her æ mestu ingjen norska aa slet ingjen vossinga, sovidt eg veit. Men faor eg inkje reisa, so vertu eg himlande galen.

So faor du helsa adle kjenninga ifrao meg.

Olai J. Forde.

Mr. Forde har været paa stevnerne hvert aar, saa det er ikke underligt, at han ønsker at komme til Madison.—Red.

* * *

Sargeant, MN, October 26, 1927.

Hermed sender jeg en dollar–betaling for "Vossingen". Sidste nummer var rigtig interessant at læse, især da der er nævnt af min slegt tillage i fjerde led. Bedste ønsker for "Vossingen".

Mrs. A. Anderson.

* * *

Sioux Falls, SD., November 11, 1927.

Enclosed $2.00 in payment of your valued paper, the "Vossingen". I find lots of items of interest in the pages, and as I am a full-blood Vossing, naturally I could not get along without it.

A. A. Raustad.

NY SLEGTSBOG PAA VOSS.

Hr. L. Kindem, som før har udgivet bøgerne "Losnaætti" og "Vossakyrkja", har nylig udgivet en bog, "Vossaætter", der er første bind af en række slegtsbøger, han agter at udgive. Bogen begynder med Torgeir Glimme, som boede paa Glimme i 1603 of fremover. Hans æt bor paa Glimme endnu og er helt omtalt. Derfor kalder han ogsaa bogen "Glimmeætti". Men der er mange sidegrene ogsaa helt fremført. Desuden er der grene af de gamle adelsætter, Smørætti, Benkestok-ætti, Kruckow-ætti, Heibergs-ætti, Dals-ætti og Miltzow-ætti, medtagne og udførligt omtalte. De vossinger, som hører til Miltzow-ætti, hører ogsaa til de andre ætter–dog kun endel til Dals-ætti. Smør-ætti gaar tilbage helt til 1240 og antages at stamme fra Halkjell Huk–søn af Joan Smørbalte, lendermand paa Møre 1123, som er omtalt i Snorres kongesagaer.

Torgeir Glimmes søn, Tormod, blev gift med Anna Rasmusdatter Gjelle, hvis far var fra Sætre, søn af Anne Sætre, nævnt 1563. Glimme-ætten kom da i forbindelse med de vidtforgrenede Sætre-, Rokne- og Gjelle-ætter og senere med

What our good friend LaGreide says about pictures on the cover and a map of Voss, have ,of course, been considered for quite some time, but they cost money, and that is not easy to collect. — Ed.

* * *

Tacoma, WA, January 8, 1928.

For membership in the Vosselag, I send in a dollar.

Here in Tacoma are few vossings—only four of us that I know of: F. J. Lee, L. Bakketun og L.Kindem.

Siver Nelson (Fliseram).

* * *

Pine River, MN, November 27, 1927.

Good friends and vossings: Would you kindly change my address from Hanlontown, IA to Pine River, MN.

Now I have wandered far up into the wilderness of northern Minnesota—almost beyond civilisation, and I am happy here. But, one thing I don't understand, is how I should get to the Vosselag in Madison this summer. It's quite expensive to take the train, but if I could find a two or threesome, who had a good automobil, then it would be cheaper. But there are almost no Norwegians, certainly no vossings, as far as I know. If I don't get to go, I would be awfully mad.

Greet all my acquaintances from me.

Olai J. Forde.

Mr. Forde has been at the stevne every year, so it's not surprising that he wants to come to Madison. — Ed.

* * *

Sargeant, MN, October 26, 1927.

Herewith I send a dollar — pay for "Vossingen". The last issue was really interesting to read, especially when it mentioned relatives to the fourth generation. Best wishes for "Vossingen".

Mrs. A. Anderson.

* * *

Sioux Falls, SD., November 11, 1927.

Enclosed $2.00 in payment of your valued paper, the "Vossingen". I find lots of items of interest in the pages, and as I am a full-blooded Vossing, naturally I could not get along without it.

A. A. Raustad.

NEW BOOK ON FAMILIES AT VOSS

Mr. L. Kindem, who has previously publisshed the books "Losnaætti" and "Vossakyrkja", has recently published a book, "Vossaætter", which is the first volume of a number of "family" books he intends to publish. The book begins with Torgeir Glimme, who lived at Glimme in 1603 and forward. His lineage still lives on the Glimme farm and is completely discussed. Therefore, he calls the book "Glimmeætti". There are many side branches also presented. In addition, there are branches of the old noble lines, Smørætti, Benkestok-ætti, Kruckow-ætti, Heibergs-ætti, Dals-ætti and Miltzow-ætti, included and discussed as never before. Those vossings who belong to the Miltzow lineage, also belong to the other lines — not only to the Dals-ætti. Smør-ætti goes completely back to 1240 and takes its origin from Halkjell Huksøn of Joan Smørbalte, feudal lord at Møre 1123, who is discussed in the king sagas of Snorre.

Torgeir Glimme's son, Tormod, married Anna Rasmusdatter Gjelle, whose father was from Sætre, son of Anne Sætre, mentioned in 1563. Glimme-ætten then is connected to the widely branched Sætre-, Rokne- og Gjelle-ætter

Helland-, Tveite- og Olde-ætterne, som igjen forgrener sig i flere ættelinjer til Hylle, Bakketun, Hustveit, Vinsand og Dagestad, om hvilke andre bind vil fortælle. I "Glimmeætti" er nævnt personer paa omkring 250 gaarde. Enkelte personers slegtsgren, som en paa Kvale (Guldfj.), en paa Lie

(Kvetlen), Græe, Helland og Rokne, er ført længere tilbage. Desuden omtales Tveite- og Hamre-ætten i Granvin. Større ætteforgreninger ellers er fra Jernes, Dagestad, Ringheim, Flatekval, Himle, Midtun, Nesthus, Bøe (Raudl.) o. fl. Mange af slegterne er i Amerika, og enhver burde forskaffe sig en bog. Kindem gjør os en stor tjeneste ved at udgive disse slegtsbøger, hvorved vi faar greie paa hvad folk vi stamnmer fra og staar i slegtskabsforhold til. Bogen koster heftet $1.00, indbunden $1.30, og kan bestilles ved K. A. Rene, 617 S. Brooks St., Madison, Wis.

BREVE FRA VOSS.

Hr. disponent L. Kindem, Voss, har flere gange sendt med delelser af interesse for sambygdinger og vitager uddrag deraf.

Vossevangen 19de august 1927.

Stor tak for fotografiet fra vossemødet i Kenyon til museet paa Mølster. Det kom idag og vil være af stor interesse for museet. I vinter vil der bli taget et af husene paa Mølster til udstilling af "Ridande Vossabrudlaup", som er udskaaret i træ af Gulleik Brækhus, og en hel del billeder fra ældre tid, som er samlet til museet. Der vil da og billedet fra Dem bli opsat.

I mars maaned (1927) havde vi her svært mildt veir, men april og særlig mai var usedvanlig kold. Men i slutten af juni blev det godveir og særlig i juli og op til denne tid i august. Det blir alligevel middelsaar, hvad høavlingen angaar. Kornet bliver vel under middels. Frugttræerne havde meget blomst, men det ser ikke ud til at bli megen frugt.

Turistfærdselen har iaar været noksaa god her omkring, siges det. Siden 1917 har herredstyret ikke givet bevilling til udskjænkning af øl eller vin til hotellets gjester. Hotelverterne og enkelte andre turistinteresserede paastaar, at det vilde øge reisetrafiken, om hotellerne fik lov til at servere øl og vin. De fleste andre tror ikke paa, at turisterne kommer her for øllets eller vinens skyld, men at det er den norske natur og forholde de har interesse af at se. Striden vedkommende Stalheim Hotel har der været skrevet meget om i bladene.

Der har været sterkt slaaet paa at indstille arbeidet med Voss-Eidebanen, men det blev besluttet at holde frem iaar og med det. Dermed er det rimeligvis afgjort, at banen skal bygges færdig. Paa grund af de daarlige økonomiske forholde i landet vil det rimeligvis gaa mange aar, før banen blir færdigbygget. Arbeidet paa Flombanen fortsættes ogsaa.

Automobilerne konkurrerer ud hestene her og i al skydstrafik. Over 300 biler er i daglig drift med skyds og lastekjøring. Man ser nu ikke en eneste hest i skydstrafik, og det er visselig et gode. Hestene b1ev ofte anstrengt over evne i skydstrafiken, saa det var ofte ondt at se mange af dem, naar de kom i skyds fra Eide eller Stalheim, hvor udmattet de var.

Her paa Vangen er nu under anlæg kloakledning for den tættest bebyggede del af Vangen. Det nedlagt cementrør paa 1 meter i diameter fra Vangsvandet op til hovedgaden ved kirken. Nu arbeides med grene derfra langsefter hovedgaden–den ene gren mod øst og skal gaa til holdepladsen. Den anden gren gaar mod vest og skal føres frem til Voss Sparebanks bygning. Disse grene nedlægges af cementrør, som er noget mindre end de førstnævnte. Grøften for rørene er omtrent 5 meter dyb der; ledningen fra vandet kommer fra hovedgaden.

Kloakspørgsmaalet har i lang tid staaet paa dagsordenen og har havt en seig løsning. I 1890-aarene bev spørgsmaalet taget op og en komite valgt for at fremme sagen. Den gang maatte det ske ad frivillighedens vei, og det blev umulig at faa grundeierne med for hele Vangen. Kun partiet vest for kirken blev enige og fik lagt en 12-toms kloakledning med udløb til Vangsvandet. Den har funktioneret godt for det omraade af Vangen, som den omfatter.

* * *

Vossabygdi har i sumar havt vitjing av fleire fremstaaande vossingar fraa Amerika, soleis utgivaren av bladet "Skandinaven", John O. Anderson, høgsteretsdomar Aad Vinje, chefen for Johnson stolefabrik i Chicago, Joseph Johnson, doktor Alfred Davidhaug,

and later with Helland-. Tveite-, and Olde, which again intertwine in several lines to Hylle, Bakketun, Hustveit, Vinsand and Dagestad, about which further volumes will cover. In "Glimmeætti" are named people on about 250 farms. There are the lineages for some individuals, like one at Kvale (Guldfj.), one at Lie.

(Kvetlen), Græe, Helland og Rokne, are followed farther back. In addition, he talks about Tveite- and Hamre-ætten in Granvin. Other bigger lineages are from Jernes, Dagestad, Ringheim, Flatekval, Himle, Midtun, Nesthus, Bøe (Raudl.) and more. Many of the families are in America, and everyone should obtain a book. Kindem does us a big service by writing this geneology book through which we get information about the people we are descended from and to whom we're related. The book costs in soft cover $1.00, hard-cover $1.30, and can be ordered from K. A. Rene, 617 S. Brooks St., Madison, WI.

LETTERS FROM VOSS.

Mr. Correspondent L. Kindem, Voss, several times has sent along items of interest for fellow vossings and excerpts from them.

Vossevangen August 19, 1927.

A big thank you for the photograph of the vossing meeting in Kenyon for the museum at Mølster. It arrived today and will be interesting for the museum. This winter, one of the buildings at Mølster was set up for an exhibition of "Ridande Vossabrudlaup" (Riding Voss wedding), which has been carved in wood by Gulleik Brækhus, and a great number of pictures from old times that have been collected for the museum. Your picture will also be shown there.

In the month of March (1927), we have had very mild weather, but april and especially May were unusually cold. At the end of June came fine weather, especially in July and up until now in August. It is an average year as far as the hay crop is concerned. The wheat is also average, there were a lot of blossoms on the fruit trees, but it doesn't look like there will be much fruit.

The tourist activity has been rather good this year around here, it is reported. Since 1917, the town government has not allowed the serving of beer or wine to the hotel guests. The hotel waiters and other interested people allege there would be an increase in tourist traffic if the hotels had permission to serve beer and wine. Most others don't believe tourists come for the sake of beer or wine, but it is natural scenery and conditions, they are interested in seeing. A lot has been written about the struggle regarding the Stalheim hotel.

It has been strongly proposed that there be a suspension of work on the Voss-Eide line, but it was decided to continue with it this year. Thus it is reasonable the the railroad will be completed. On the basis of poor economic conditions here in the country, it possibly will be many years before the work is done. The work on the Flåm Railroad continues also.

vehicles are in use daily for transport and hauling. One doesn't see a single horse giving rides, and that is probably for the best. The horses were often over-stressed in conditions of transport traffic, so it was often painful to see many of them, how fatigued they were, when they came from Ride or Stalheim giving rides.

Here at Vangen they are constructing a sewer pipe for the most populated part of Vangen. They have laid down a concrete sewer main 1 meter in diameter from Lake Vang up to the main street by the church. Now they are working on a tributary from there along the main street—the one branching east and will go to the parking lot. The other goes west and shall go as far as Voss Sparebank's building. These mains, made of concrete, are somewhat smaller than the first-mentioned. The ditches for the conduits are about 5 meters deep; the pipes from the lake come from the main street.

The sewer main question has been on the agenda for a long time and of slow solution. In the 1890's, they took up the question and a committee voted to proceed in the matter. At that time, it depended on a voluntary basis, and it was impossible to get the property owners to agree for entire Vangen. Only the parts west of the church were agreeable and a 12-inch main was laid, with exit to the lake. It worked nicely for the area of Vangen that it included.

* * *

The Voss area has been visited by several outstanding vossings from America, acordingly the publisher of the newspaper "Skandinaven", John O. Anderson, Supreme Court Justice Aad Vinje, the president of Johnson Chair Factory in Chicago, Joseph Johnson

Knut Henderson og fleire. Voss formandskap helt fest for Vinje. Knut Henderson og A. Davidhaug var og invitera. Henderson kom men inkje Davidhaug. De har truleg av bladi fengje veta um dei fyrr, so det er ikkje turvande aa melda noku um det for meg no. Baade eigaren av "Skandinaven" og chefen for stolefabrikken var her berre eit par dagar. Sidstnævnte vitja fleire gardar her, der far og morfolkje hans hadde budt, soleis Sætre, Gjerdaaker, Vinje. Høgsteretsdomar Vinje var her fleire vekor og vitja fleire av skyldfolkje sine, som han har mange av baade paa fars- og morssida.

Knut Henderson var, tross sine 92 aar, færdi kvar dag og vitja mange stader og var interessera i alt som rørde seg her. Davidhaug var her vist og fleire vekor. Eg helsa paa han og nokre vender.

No naar avlingi er komen i hus, høyrest det ut til, at det vert paa jamnen eit middelsaar med undantak av poteter. Dei vart det svert lite av, og fleire stadar er der rot paa dei og. Der var bra med frugt her paa Voss iaar. Det har vore fint haustver so folk ha fenge hjælp seg bra med dei ymse haustarbeid.

Sidste nyt herfra er, at kapellan Strømme er tilsæt som sokneprest i Voss istadenfor Barstad, som gjek av paa grund av alderdom. Stortinget har nemlig vedteke for fleire aar sidan, at naar embetsmennene er 70 aar, ska dei taka avskil. Barstad har desutan vore sjukleg i fleire aar.

* * *

Vossevangen 20de mars 1928.

Før jul havde vi det noksaa koldt, efter hvad vi er vante med paa den tid. Det var mest 30 grader kulde (Reaurnur). Efter jul har det for det meste været mild vinter. Nu er sneen gaaet bort omkring Vangen og jorden er hegyndt at tine. Hvis dette veir holder sig, er det udsigt til tidlig vaar.

Det har været holdt svært mange præmieskirend her paa Voss efter jul. Her er i vinter bygget en ny skibakke paa Ringheim, som er bygget slig, at det blir lange hop, siges der. For at faa tilstrækkeligt tilløb er bygget et stillads, som øverst vist er 7-8 meter høi. Ved nederste ende, som ligger paa jorden, er selve hoppet, hvor der er en svært brat bakke. Før har man en skibakke ovenfor gaarden Sanve, som bruges fremdeles ved nogle præmieskirend. Det er to forskjellige skilag, som har disse skibakker. Mange af os synes det er uheldigt, at man ikke arbeider sammen om en skibakke.

Nu om dagene holder jeg paa med ordning paa Mølster. I en af bygningerne blir placeret en hel del billeder. Deriblandt er ogsaa billedet, som De sendte af et vossestevne. Dette vil vække stor interesse, er jeg sikker om. Det skulde været i eget interessant, om vi kunde faa navnet paa endel, saafremt det da kan opgives fra hvilken gaard de er her. Det er omtrent 50 rammer med billeder, som er færdige til at hænges op, saasnart rummet blir istandgjort.

Det tager tid, før vi faar begynde med udgivelsen af Voss bygdebog. Tiderne er saa daarlige her nu, saa det er ikke lei at faa samle penge nok, men lidt kommer det nu hvert aar. Det vil og falde vanskeligt at faa folk til at kjøbe bogen, saalænge tiderne er som nu. Vi arbeider dog i haabet om, at alt maa kunne lage sig i fremtiden.

Som du formodentlig har seet af bladene, har i længere tid paagaaet diskussion om, hvorvidt anlægget af Eidebanen skal fortsætte eller ikke. Nu maa det ansees fastslaaet, at arbeidet skal fortsætte. Derimod er det endnu paa det uvisse, om den skal drives elektrisk eller med damp. Heller ikke er stationsarrarrangmentet paa Eide og Vossevangen fastslaaet, hvorfor der paa disse steder ikke er paabegyndt noget arbeide. Det vil derfor tage adskillige aar endnu, før banen blir færdig. Brokarrene i Voss og paa begge sider er bygget, og nogle forstøtningsmure sat op paa Vangen for linjen.

Paa Vangen var ifjor bygget kun et par huse. I flere aar var her husnød, men nu er det hus nok. Det var da saa mange nye familier, som kom hertil, mest jernbanefolk og lærerfamilier. Formodentlig blir her ikke nogen videre bygning i den nærmeste fremtid. Baade paa Vangen og i bygden er der mange arbeidsløse.

Herredstyret har af den grund sat i gang oparbeidelse af nye veie paa flere steder i bygden. Ifjor sommer havde flere arbeide med anlægget af kloakledningen paa Vangen, og dermed fortsættes sandsynligvis nu, naar jorden tiner op.

* * *

Vossevangen den 18de april 1928.

Snøen er for fleire vikor sidan burtgjengen herumkring Vangen og nedreparten av bygdi ellers. Men det skal væra my dagane har det vore kje snø i høgfjellet. Det var etter maatte svert mildt ei vikes tid, men sidste

Dr. Alfred Olson (Davidhaug), Knut Henderson and others. The City Council had a banquet for Vinje. Knut Henderson and A. Davidhaug wre invited too. Henderson came but not Davidhaug. You have undoubtedly read about this in the paper before so it isn't necessary to tell you about it now. Both the owner of "Skandinaven" and the president of the chair factory were here only a couple days. The latter visited several farms, where his mother's and father's people had lived, such as Sætre, Gjerdaaker, Vinje. Judge Vinje was here several weeks visiting his relatives. Of which he had many, both on his father's and mother's side.

Knut Henderson was, in spite of his 92 years, ready every day and visited many places and was interested in everything going on. Davidhaug was here evidently several weeks also. I also greeted him a few times.

Now that the harvest is in, it sounds like we certainly had an average year with less than usual potatoes. There were few of them and in several places, there was rot on them, too. It was a good harvest of fruit this year. There was fine fall weather so people have had help aplenty in the various harvests.

The latest news from here is that curate Strømme has been appointed parish minister at Voss. Barstad retired because of age. The Storting, several years ago, passed a law that when appointees reached 70 years, they must retire. Barstad had been sickly for several years besides.

* * *

Vossevangen, March 20, 1928.

Before Christmas, we had it quite cold for what we are used to at that time. It was at most 30 degrees cold (Réaurnur) [another form of thermometer—0° freezing, 80° boiling]. After Christmas, there has been mostly mild weather. Now that the snow has gone from Vangen, the ground has started to thaw. If this weather continues, there is a prospect for an early spring.

A number of ski competitions have been held here at Voss after Christmas. This winter they built a new ski-jump at Ringheim, which is built so that there will be longer jumps, they say. They have built a scaffolding at its highest at least 7-8 meters high in order to get an adequate approach. The lower end, which is on the ground, is the actual jump, where there is a very steep hill. Before, there was a ski-jump above the Sanve farm which is still used for some competition. There are two different ski clubs that have these jumps. Many of us are of the opinion that it is unfortunate they don't work together on one ski-jump.

Now I'm involved with arranging the museum at Mølster. In one of the buildings I have placed a number of pictures. Among them is the portait you sent us of a Voss convention. I'm sure this will create great interest. It would be nice if we could get the names of several, enough so that we could see what farms they were from. There are about 50 frames with pictures ready to be hung as soon as room is readied.

It will be some time before we begin publishing the Voss bygdebook. Times are so bad now that it isn't easy to gather enough money, but a little comes each year. It will also be difficult to get people to buy the book, as long as times are as they are now. We continue to work on it with the hope that things will improve in the future.

As you have probably read in the newspaper, there has been, for a long time, discussion of whether the construction of the Eide line should continue or not. Now it has been decided that the work will continue. However, it is unknown whether it will be electrical or steam powered. The station design at Eide and Vossevangen hasn't been decided, which is why work on these places hasn't been begun either. It will take a number of years yet before the railroad is completed. The bridge squares on both sides are ready and some support walls for the line have been erected at Vangen.

Only a couple of houses were built downtown last year. There has been a demand for houses for several years, but now there is adequate housing. There were so many new families then, that moved in, mostly railroad people or teachers' families. Presumably there won't be any further building in the near future. Both in town and in the country there are many unemployed.

The town council, on that basis, has started new roads many places in the area. Last summer many worked on the sewer system at Vangen, and that will continue now, as soon as the ground thaws.

* * *

Vossevangen, April 18, 1928.

The snow is gone several weeks ago now around Vangen and the lower parts of the county otherwise. But there is supposed to be a lot of snow in the mountains. It was very mild for a week, but these last

dagar var det mykje kaldare. Isen paa Vangsvatnet er laus fra land, men er nok ellers tjukk. Sidste nættene har det lagt nyis ved land sume stader.

Det vil sjølvsagt ha mykje aa segja for landet vort, um det kunde faa gode aaringar no frametter. Dei fleiste neringsvegar arbeider svert tungt her no. Mykje arbeidsløysa er det og, men allikavel streikar ein her og der. Den egentlige aarsag er vel for mange den, at folk vart for godt vane i krigstide paa alle maatar– vante seg te aa leva betre og bruka meir pengar. Det er inkje so letvint aa venja seg um att.

Med besta helsing

L. Kindem.

NOGLE GAARDSALG PAA VOSS 1927-28.

Paa Fliseram, Vossestrand, er udskilt en plads, kaldt Vatne. Bruget efter Mons Monsen, er overladt til børnene Mons og Ingebjørg. Sjur E. Tveite har solgt en part, Gimle, til Marta K. Arnetveit. Hun har ogsaa kjøbt Rundholmen af Nils S. Haga. Brita Olsdatter Nesheim har solgt en part, Myrheim, til datteren Guri O. Nesheim. Gjertrud Larsdatter Mørkve har overladt sit brug til sønnen Lars Kolbeinsen Mørkve. Et brug i Kjønnegaard fra boet efter N. J. Finne til Ingebjørg Finne. Et brug i Høen fra Olav Oddsen til sønnen Odd Olavsen. Paa Ure fra Halstein Knudsen til sønnen Knut Halsteinsen. Paa Draugsvold fra Hans Larsen Vinje til Olav Nilsen Draugsvold.

I Vangens herred har Marta Knutsdatter Raudstad overladt gaarden til sønnen Knut Johannesen Raudstad. Anders L. Kyte har solgt en part, Kolstad, til Herman Palm. Cecelia O. Bære har overladt bruget til sønnen Olav Askildsen Bære. Lars Knutsen Rykke, Bøe, har overladt bruget paa Bøe til sønnen Lars Larsen. Anders Knutsen Saue til sønnen Bernhard Andersen. Knut Herlaugsen Flatekval til Lina Trondsdatter Flatekval. Ivar Andersen Sæve til sønnen Anders Ivarsen Sæve. Ole T. Hæve har solgt en part, Vetleteigen, til broren Lars Torgersen Hæve. Per I. Graue har solgt ved sin verge, Odd D. Kløve, sit brug Væle. Ola B. Honve har solgt sit brug til Ingebright M. Dyrdal. Knut P. Heg har solgt til Lars T. Tøn. Anders K. Flatlandsmoen til sønnen Knut Andersen. Et brug i Eggerede er solgt af Wm. Mohr til Anders D. Kløve. Et brug i NyGrytten fra boet efter Brita A. Lassehaug til Joakim Amundsen. Paa Opheim fra Knut Styrksen til sønnen Lars Knutsen. Dugstadfossens Mølle er solgt ved Styrk Fosse m. fl. til Lars B. Gjerde m. fl. Paa Himle fra boet efter Ivar Himle til Olav Larsen Tvilde. Brug paa Gjerme fra Nils Bergesen til Brita B. Gjerme. Paa Nedkvitne fra Knut Andersen til sønnen Anders Knutsen. Paa Vaale fra Nils Bergstads bo til sønnen Sivert Bergstad. Skjøde paa Brug No. 3 i Vike fra Peder Sjursen til sønnen Knut Pedersen.

DØDE PAA VOSS 1927.

Godskalk L. Grove, 25 aar, døde 29de juli. Forældre Lars I. Grove og Kristi Grove, født Rong.

Guri Th. Gjerald, 78 aar, døde 15de august. Søskende.

Kari Arnøy, født Røte, 33 aar, døde paa Rekve 29de juli. Mand og barn og mor overlever.

Olav K. Væle, 67 aar, døde den 30te august ved en ulykke, idet hesten løb ud med ham.

Brynjulf Monsen Hefte, urmager og en tid sersjant, døde 25de september, 94 aar gammel. Børn og søster. Nogle af børnene er i Amerika.

Guro K. Hefte, født Øvsthus, døde 25de september, 70 aar gammel. Børn.

Johannes O. Brække, 36 aar, døde 22de september. Hustru Ingeborg, født Skjærve, forældre og søskende.

Gitle Ivarsen Lekve, 92 aar, døde 29de september. Døtre: Martha Lægred paa Voss, Bella Lekve I Chicago, Ill. Søster: Mrs. A. Amundson i Evanston, Ill.

Johanne Reime, 74 aar, døde 30te september hos Kristine og Bjarne Hernæs.

Guri N. Seim, 75 aar, døde paa Seim 30te september. Børn og søskende.

Gjertrud S. Gjerdager, 91 aar, døde 2den oktober. Søn, Olav O. Gjerdager, og søskende.

Eli J. Tvinde, født Leidal, 85 aar, døde 14de oktober. Børn og børnebørn. Sønnen Ivar Tvinde er ved Florence, S. Dak.

Martha J. Klette, født Rogne, 80 aar, døde paa Mundheim, Hardanger, 24de oktober. Mand, Sofus Klette, og børn.

Brita Moberg, født Mørkve, 48 aar, døde 24de oktober. Mand, Ivar Moberg, og børn.

Cecelia B. Saue, født Væthe, 72 aar, døde 2den november. Mand, Sjur P. Saue, og børn.

days it has been much colder, the ice on Lake Vang is loose from the shore but is thick otherwise. These last few nights the ice reached the shore some places.

Of course, there is a lot to say for our country, if there would be good years coming. It is difficult in most occupations now. There is a lot of unemployment, too, but nevertheless there are strikes here and there. The real reason for many is, that people are used to the habits of war years in all manners—they're accustomed to better living and using more money. It's not so easy to turn back again.

With the best greetings.

L. Kindem.

SOME REAL ESTATE SALES AT VOSS 1927-28.

At Fliseram, Vossestrand, there is set off a place, called Vatne. The working of Mons Monsen, is turned over to the children, Mons and Ingebjørg. Sjur E. Tveite has sold a portion, Gimle, to Marta K. Arnetveit. She also bought Rundholmen from Nils S. Haga. Brita Olsdatter Nesheim has sold a piece, Myrheim, to her daughter Guri O. Nesheim. Gjertrud Larsdatter Mørkve has turned over her working to her son Lars Kolbeinsen Mørkve. A working at Kjønnegaard from the estate of N. J. Finne to Ingebjørg Finne. A working in Høen from Olav Oddsen to his son Odd Olavsen. At Ure from Halstein Knudsen to his son Knut Halsteinsen. At Draugsvold from Hans Larsen Vinje to Olav Nilsen Draugsvold

In Vangens Township Marta Knutsdatter Raudstad has transfered the farm to Knut Johannesen Raudstad. Anders L. Kyte has sold a portion, Kolstad, to Herman Palm. Cecelia O. Bære has transfered the working to her son Olav Askildsen Bære. Lars Knutsen Rykke, Bøe, has turned the working at Bøe over to his son, Lars Larsen. Anders Knutsen Saue to his son Bernhard Andersen. Knut Herlaugsen Flatekval to Lina Trondsdatter Flatekval. Ivar Andersen Sæve to his son Anders Ivarsen Sæve. Ole T. Hæve has sold a parcel, Vetleteigen, to his brother Lars Torgersen Hæve. Guardian Per I. Graue sold to his charge, Odd D. Kløve, his working, Væle. Ola B. Honve has sold his working to Ingebright M. Dyrdal. Knut P. Heg has sold to Lars T. Tøn. Anders K. Flatlandsmoen to his son Knut Andersen. A working at Eggerede is sold by Wm. Mohr to Anders D. Kløve. A working at NyGrytten from the estate of Brita A. Lassehaug to Joakim Amundsen. At Opheim from Knut Styrksen to his son Lars Knutsen. Dugstadfossens Mill is sold by Styrk Fosse and others to Lars B. Gjerde and others. At Himle, from the estate of Ivar Himle to Olav Larsen Tvilde. A working on Gjerme from Nils Bergesen to Brita B. Gjerme. On Nedkvitne, from Knut Andersen to his son Anders Knutsen. At Vaale, from Nils Bergstad's estate to his son Sivert Bergstad. The deed for working No. 3 in Vike from Peder Sjursen to his son Knut Pedersen.

DEATHS AT VOSS 1927.

Godskalk L. Grove, 25 years, died the 29th of July. Parents: Lars I. Grove and Kristi Grove, neé Rong.

Guri Th. Gjerald, 78 years, died the 15de August. Siblings.

Kari Arnøy, neé Røte, 33 years, died at Rekve the 29th of July.

Olav K. Væle, 67 years, died the 30th of August in an accident, when a horse ran away on him.

Brynjulf Monsen Hefte, watchmaker and one-time sergeant, died the 25th of September, 94 years old. Children and sister. Some children are in America.

Guro K. Hefte, neé Øvsthus, died the 25th of September 70 years old. Children.

Johannes O. Brække, 36 years, died the 22nd of September. Wife Ingeborg, neé Skjærve, parents and siblings.

Gitle Ivarsen Lekve, 92 years, died the 29th of September. Daughters: Martha Lægred at Voss, Bella Lekve in Chicago, IL. Sister: Mrs. A. Amundson in Evanston, IL.

Johanne Reime, 74 years, died the 30th of September at Kristine and Bjarne Hernæs.

Guri N. Seim, 75 years, died at Seim the 30th of September. Children and siblings.

Gjertrud S. Gjerdager, 91 years, died the 2nd of October. Son, Olav O. Gjerdager and siblings.

Eli J. Tvinde, neé Leidal, 85 aar, died the 14th of October. Children and grandchildren. The son, Ivar Tvinde is at Florence, SD.

Martha J. Klette, neé Rogne, 80 years, died at Mundheim, Hardanger, the 24th of October. Husband, Sofus Klette and children.

Brita Moberg, neé Mørkve, 48 years, died the 24th of October. Husband, Ivar Moberg, and children.

Cecelia B. Saue, neé Væthe, 72 years, died November 2nd. Husband, Sjur P. Saue, and children.

Anna Nilsdatter Graue, født Bære, 77 aar, døde 5te november. Mand, Erik N. Graue, og børn, Guri (gift med D. A. Kløve) og Brita (gift med S. O. Lothe).

Svend K. Opkvitne, 83 aar, døde 2den november. Hustru, Marta S., født Ronve, og børn.

Ole A. Skjelde, 53 aar, døde i Utsire den 7de november. Hustru, Tomine, født Nordvik, børn og søskende.

Brita K. Lidsheim, 76 aar, døde 21de november. Datter, Marta Lidsheim, Voss, og en fravænende.

Nils Eidemoen, 47 aar, døde 14de november. Søskende.

Anders A. Istad, 77 aar, døde paa Mala 17de november. Hustru, Barbara H. Istad, født Dale, og børn.

Synva L. Nyre, 60 aar, døde 26de november. Søskende.

Brita J. Johnson, født Grimestad, 63 aar, døde 29de november. Mand, søskende og børn.

Ivar Th. Gjerald, 75 aar, døde 4de december. Hustru, Marta I., og børn.

Anna L. Opheim, født Jordalen, 63 aar, døde paa Opheim (Guldfj.) 27de november. Mand, Ola K. Opheim, og børn.

Kari S. Dagestad, født Ukvitne, 83 aar, døde 27de november. Søn, Ole Bergesen Dagestad, Haugelid, Voss.

Anna Vangen, 62 aar, døde 9de december. Bror, John Vangen, i U. S. A.

Cecelia K. Skutle, 81 aar, døde paa Vike 12te december. Søster, Maria Vike, og bror- og søsterbørn.

Knut A. Flatekval, 69 aar, døde 16de december. Hustru, Randveig, og børn, Olav, Nils og Andres, Voss, Aslag og Erik i U. S. A.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS 1928.

Ragnild O. Nordheim, født Grotland, 76 aar, enke efter Nils B. Nordheim, døde den 2den januar. Ti børn overlever. Erik Nordheim og Ingjerd (Mrs. Stafseth) i Amerika.

Mari Larsdatter Rokne, født Sonve, 59 aar, døde 31te januar. Manden, Nils T. Rokne, tre børn og forældre lever.

Guri A. Haaland, født Skiple, 53 aar, døde paa Vangen 4de januar. Mand og børn lever.

Torsten T. Traa, 92 aar, døde 5te januar. Børn og børnebørn overlever.

Lars M. Gjerdskval, 90 aar, døde 6te januar. Hustru, Eli B., født Lemme, og børn overlever.

Erik B. Olde, 77 aar, døde 6te januar. Bror lever.

Anna K. Grove, Runddl., 30 aar, døde 18de januar.

John A. Kvale, 87 aar, døde 21de januar. Sønnen Anders og børnebørn lever.

Gullik E. Grove, 75 aar, døde 22de januar. Børn overlever.

Ola O. Olde, f. Himle, 73 aar, døde 1ste februar. Hustru, Brita, lever.

Amund Gilbaarene, 90 aar, døde 7de februar. Børn og børnebørn.

Brita Ullestad, f. Reistad, 84 aar, døde 14de februar. Børn.

Halle A. Gjerstad, 90 aar, døde 13de februar. Børn: Anfin og Ragnild.

Kristi O. Opkvitne, født Opeland, 91 aar, døde 11te februar. Børn.

Inger Hirth, født Øvsthus, enke efter lærer Hans Hirth. 89 aar, døde 18de februar. Børn: Erik, Johs. Og Ingeborg.

Anders I. Merkesdal, Stuarjord, 67 aar, døde 19de februar. Kone, Brita, født Mala, og børn.

Inger O. Dagestad, født Træn, 68 aar, lærer A. Dagestads hustru, døde 23de februar. Mand, børn og børnebørn lever.

Gjertrud L. Mala Rogne, født Vangen, 76 aar, døde 23de februar. Børn.

Josef Nilsen Lie, Kvitlen, den velkjendte gaardbruger og bankdirektør, døde 25de februar, 85 aar gammel. Børn : Nils, Marta, John og Anna.

Inger I. Vold, født Øvsthus, Runddl., 87 aar, døde 24de februar. Børn og børnebørn.

Maria A. Røthe, født Sæve, 64 aar, døde l2te mars.

Folkehøiskolelærer G. Sølvberg, 45 aar, døde i hjemmet, Lindehaugen, 15de mars.

Ingebjørg Almenningen, 77 aar, Anders Almenningens hustru, døde 20de mars.

Ingeborg Berget, født Vangen, 36 aar. Mand, Anders Berget, og børn.

Ingeborg I. Høiland, født Grotland, 73 aar, døde 25de mars. Mand, Styrk Høiland, og børn lever.

Cecelia Kyte, Voss herredsgaard, 81 aar, døde 24de mars.

Aslag M. Grevle, 73 aar, døde 3dje april. Hustru, Kristi T., født Seim, og børn lever.

Brita B. Dugstad, født Bære, 95 aar, enke efter Jon M. Dugstad, døde 4de april. Havde syv børn. Af dem Eli, Bryngel og Nils (død) i Amerika.

Anna Nilsdatter Graue, neé Bære, 77 years, died November 2nd. Husband, Erik N. Graue and children, Guri (married to D. A. Kløve) and Brita (married to S. O. Lothe).

Svend K. Opkvitne, 83 years, died November 2. Wife, Marta S., neé Ronve, and children.

Ole A. Skjelde, 53 years, died in Utsire the 7th of November. Tomine, neé Nordvik, children and siblings.

Brita K. Lidsheim, 76 years, died the 21st of November. Daughter, Marta Lidsheim, Voss and one absent.

Nils Eidemoen, 47 years, died November 14. Siblings.

Anders A. Istad, 77 years, died at Mala November 17. Wife, Barbara H. Istad, neé Dale, and children .

Synva L. Nyre, 60 years, died the 29th of November. Siblings.

Brita J. Johnson, neé Grimestad, 63 years, died the 29th of November. Husband, siblings and children.

Ivar Th. Gjerald, 75 years, died the 4th of December. Wife, Marta I., and children.

Anna L. Opheim, neé Jordalen, 63 years, died at Opheim (Guldfj.), the 27th of November. Husband, Ola K. Opheim and children.

Kari S. Dagestad, neé Ukvitne, 83 years, died the 27th of November. Son, Ole Bergesen Dagestad, Haugelid, Voss.

Anna Vangen, 62 years, died December 12. Brother, John Vangen, i U. S. A.

Cecelia K. Skutle, 81 years, died at Vike on thw 12th of December. Sister, Maria Vike, a brother and sister's children.

Knut A. Flatekval, 69 years, died on December 16. Wife, Randveig, and children, Olav, Nils and Andres, Voss, Aslag and Erik in the U. S. A.

DEATHS AT VOSS 1928.

Ragnild O. Nordheim, neé Grotland, 76 years, widow of Nils B. Nordheim, died the 2nd of January. Ten children survive. Erik Nordheim and Ingjerd (Mrs. Stafseth) in America.

Mari Larsdatter Rokne, neé Sonve, 59 years, died the 31st of January. Husband, Nils T. Rokne, three children. And parents survive.

Guri A. Haaland, neé Skiple, 53 years, died at Vangen the 4th of January. Husband and children survive.

Torsten T. Traa, 92 years, died the 5th of January. Children and grandchildren survive.

Lars M. Gjerdskval, 90 years, died the 6th of January. Wife, Eli B., neé Lemme, and children survive.

Erik B. Olde, 77 years, died the 6th of January. A brother survives.

Anna K. Grove, Runddl, 30 years, died the 18th of January.

John A. Kvale, 87 years, died the 21st of January. His son, Anders, and grand children survive.

Gullik E. Grove, 75 years, died the 22nd of January. Children survive.

Ola O. Olde, b. Himle, 73 years, died the 1st of February. Wife, Brita, survives.

Amund Gilbaarene, 90 years, died the 7th of February. Children and grandchildren.

Brita Ullestad, neé Reistad, 84 years, died the 14 th of February. Children and grandchildren.

Halle A. Gjerstad, 90 years, died the 13th of February. Children: Anfin and Ragnild.

Kristi O. Opkvitne, neé Opeland, 91 years, died the11th of February. children.

Inger Hirth, neé Øvsthus, widow of teacher Hans Hirth. 89 years, died the 18 th of February. Children: Erik, Johs. and Ingeborg.

Anders I. Merkesdal, Stuarjord, 67 years, died the 19th of February. Wife, Brita, neé Mala, and children.

Inger O. Dagestad, neé Træn, 68 years, teacher A. Dagestad's wife, died the 23rd of February. Husband, children and grandchildren survive.

Gjertrud L. Mala Rogne, neé Vangen, 76 years, died the 23rd of February. Children.

Josef Nilsen Lie, Kvitlen, the well-known farmer and bank director, died the 25th of February 85 years old. Children: Nils, Marta, John and Nils, Marta, John og Anna. Anna.

Inger I. Vold, neé Øvsthus, Runddl, 87 years, died the 24th of February. Children and grandchildren.

Maria A. Røthe, neé Sæve, 64 aar, died the l2th of March.

Folk High Scool teacher, G. Sølvberg, 45 years, died at his home, Lindehaugen, on the 15th of March.

Ingebjørg Almenningen, 77 years, Anders Almenningens wife, died the 20th of March.

Ingeborg Berget, neé Vangen, 36 years. Husband, Anders Berget, and son.

Ingeborg I. Høiland, neé Grotland, 73 years, died the 25th of March. Husband, Styrk Høiland and children survive.

Cecelia Kyte, Voss Town Home, 81 years died the24th of March.

Aslag M. Grevle, 73 years, died the 3rd of April. Wife, Kristi T., neé Seim, and children survive.

Brita B. Dugstad, neé Bære, 95 years,, widow of Jon M. Dugstad, died the 4th of April. Had seven children.. Of them Eli, Bryngel and Nils (dead) i America.

Brita T. Helleve, 60 aar, døde 6te april. Søskende.

Jon J. Dolve, 70 aar, døde 15de april. Hustru, Marta K., født Raudstad, og børn.

Gunvor Leidal, 68 aar, døde paa herredsgaarden 28de april.

Lars L. Almeland, 72 aar, døde 29de april. Søskende.

Anfin K. Hegle, født Rekve, 78 aar, døde 12te april. Børn: Knut og Kristi paa Voss, Steffa Hegly ved Madison, Wis.

Nils S. Opkvitne, 33 aar, døde 11te april. Hustru, Clara, født Isdal, og søn Kjel.

DØDSFALD I EVANGER.

Lars H. Brækhus, 84 aar, døde 28de november. Hustru, Thorbjørg, født Aarhus, børn og søskende lever.

Inger Fadnes, født Dykesten, 53 aar, døde 7de december. Mand, Bryngel Fadnes, og børn lever.

Anna Nesheim, 67 aar, døde i Elverum, Norge, den 27de december. Børn: Anna i Norge, Anders Nesheim i U. S. A.

Brynjulv N. Mugaas, fhv. lensmand i Evanger, døde den 10de januar, 93 aar gammel. Han var født den 17de december 1834. 18 aar gammel blev han lensmandsdreng hos Hovda og overtog farsgaarden en tid efter. I 1878 blev han konst. lensmand og i 1890 fast ansat. I 1918 tog han afsked. Han fik da kongens fortjenstmedalje i sølv. Han havde i sit lange liv mange kommnunale tillidshverv. Haii efterlod sig fire børn: Nils Mugaas, ordfører, lærer og kirkesanger i Evanger; Nils den yngre og Gulleik Mugaas samt Brita, nu Langeland.

Magne M. Bolstad, 92 aar, døde den 12te januar. Otte børn overlever. Lavina og Johannes M. Bolstad er i Amerika.

Anna P. Horveid døde forleden vinter, 85 aar gammel.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSSESTRANDEN.

Jørgina A. Kvarme, født Hole, 56 Aar. Børn, mor og søskende.

Fanejunker Ola Nilsen Midtun (Gavle) døde den 26de august, 72 aar gammel. Hustru, Brita S., født Ulvund, og flere børn overlever. En søn er i Madison, Wis. Brødrene Knute Nilson og Andrew Nelson er I Amerika.

Sigurd L. Herheim, 22 aar, døde paa Haukeland sygehus 30te august. Forældre og søskende.

Anna A. Markhusteig, født Lund, 82 aar, døde 2den oktober. Børn og bror.

Hans K. Tveite, 90 aar, døde 4de november. Hustru, Ellen, og bror.

Olav E. Stalheim, 84 aar, døde 13de november. Børn.

Johs. S. Borge, 66 aar, lærer og kirkesanger paa Upheim, døde 17de januar. Hustru, født Kaaland, og børn lever.

Marta K. Mørkve, født Tveite, 67 aar, døde 6te februar.

Endre Refsdal, Skjervheim, døde 9de februar i sneskred, 72 aar. Hustru og børn.

Sigvor E. Hauge, født Hellesnes, 31 aar, Lars Hauges hustru, døde 11te februar. Mand, forældre, søskende og børn.

Brita M. Skjervheim, f. Fliseram, 80 aar, døde 26de mars.

Olav Oddsen Hole, lærer og kirkesanger, døde paaskedag, 90 aar gammel. Syv børn.

SKREDULYKKEN PAA VOSS.

En svær regnstorm gik over Vestlandet den 8de og 9de februar og foraarsagede ulykker mange steder, idet der paa høiderne var megen sne, som ved styrtregnet frembragte store skred. Huse paa flere gaarde og besætning strøg med og endog flere menneskeliv gik tabt. Værst gik det paa Afdal og Leidal i Voss herred og Rasdal og Eksingedalen i Evanger, paa Skjervheim i Myrkdalen paa Stranden. Paa Afdal blev alle husene til Jørgen Afdal ødelagt, og det var et under, at folkene ikke gik med. Skredet kom om morgenen, da alle undtagen Jørgen og en jente, som var oppe, laa i sengen. De fik ikke tid at komme sig ud. Huset og alt førtes afsted af skredet, til det stansede i "snegjyrjen". Som et under kom alle fra det med livet. En gut blev noget skadet. Ladehygningen blev ogsaa ført med og Brita T. Helleve, 60 a years, died the 6th of April. Siblings. seks, syv

Brita T. Helleve, 60 years,, died the 6th of April. Siblings.

Jon J. Dolve, 70 years, died the 15th of April. Wife, Marta K., neé Raudstad, and children.

Gunvor Leidal, 68 years,, died at the Town Home, on the28th of April.

Lars L. Almeland, 72 years,, died the 29th of April. Siblings

Anfin K. Hegle, neé Rekve, 78 aar, died the 12th of April. Children: Knut and Kristi at Voss, Steffa Hegly in Madison, WI.

Nils S. Opkvitne, 33 years, died the11th of April. Wife,, Clara, neé Isdal, and son Kjel.

DEATHS IN EVANGER.

Lars H. Brækhus, 84 a years, died the 28th of November. Wife, Thorbjørg, neé Aarhus, children. and siblings survive.

Inger Fadnes, neé Dykesten, 53 years,, died the 7th of December. Husband, Bryngel Fadnes and children survive.

Anna Nesheim, 67 years, died in Elverum, Norway, the 27th of December. Children: Anna in Norway, Anders Nesheim in the U. S. A.

Brynjulv N. Mugaas, former sheriff in Evanger, died the 10th of January 93 years old. He was born the 17th of December 1834. At 18 years, he became deputy sheriff at Hovda and took over his father's farm a while later, In 1878 he became sheriff's constable and in 1890 sheriff. In 1918, he retired. He received the King's Service Medal in silver. He had many public communiyu positions. He left four children: Nils Mugaas, attorney, teacher and precentor in Evanger; Nils the younger and Gulleik Mugaas with Brita, now Langeland.

Magne M. Bolstad, 92 years,, died the 12th of January. Eight children survive. Lavina and Johannes M. Bolstad are in America.

Anna P. Horveid died last winter, 85 years old.

DEATHS AT VOSSESTRANDEN.

Jørgina A. Kvarme, neé Hole, 56 years,. children., mother and siblings.

Master Sergeant Ola Nilsen Midtun (Gavle) died the 26th of August, 72 years,. Wife, Brita S., neé Ulvund, and several children survive.. One son is in Madison, WI. The brothers Knute Nilson and Andrew Nelson are in America.

Sigurd L. Herheim, 22 years,, died at Haukeland Hospital, the 30th of August. Parents and siblings.

Anna A. Markhusteig, neé Lund, 82 years, died the 2nd of October. Children.and brother.

Hans K. Tveite, 90 years, died the 4th November. Wife Ellen and brother.

Olav E. Stalheim, 84 years, died the 13th of November. Children.

Johs. S. Borge, 66 years,, teacher and precentor at Upheim, died the 17th of January. Wife, neé Kaaland, and children survive.

Marta K. Mørkve, neé Tveite, 67 years,, died the 6th of February.

Endre Refsdal, Skjervheim, died the 9th of February in an avalanche, 72 years. Wife and children.

Sigvor E. Hauge, neé Hellesnes, 31 years,, Lars Hauges wife, died the 11th of February. Husband, parents, siblings and children..

Brita M. Skjervheim, b. Fliseram, 80 years, died the 26th of March.

Olav Oddsen Hole, teacher and precentor, died on Easter Sunday, 90 years. Seven children.

AVALANCHES AT VOSS

A mighty rainstorm hit the west country on the 8th and 9th of February and caused disasters many places because the high mountains had a lot of snow which with the pouring rain brought many avalanches. Houses on several farms and flocks and herds were strewn and several lives lost. The worst was in Afdal and Leidal in Voss and Rasdal and Eksingedalen in Evanger, at Skjervheim in Myrkdalen at Stranden. All of the buildings of Jørgen Afdal were destroyed, and it was amazing, that the people didn't go along. The avalanche came in the morning when everyone, except Jørgen and a girl who was up, lay in bed. They didn't have time to get out. The house and everything got carried away in the snowslide, until it stopped in a "snow-mire". It was a wonder that everyone survived. One boy was somewhat injured. The barn was also carried away with six,

kjør, en hest og faarene strøg med. Tre kjør blev bjerget.

Paa Leidal blev to stuebygninger til Anna Leidal taget af rasene, men ingen boede i dem. Et nyt ras tog ladebygningen om morgenen. Tolv kjør førtes afsted. To af disse blev bjerget tiden skade. 16 faar gik med, mens 12 blev bjerget. Alle dyrene der var assureret. Indbo og redskaber var ødelagt eller borte, især paa Afdal.

Flere andre steder gik ras. Ved Grotlandsbroen og over veien mellem Skogstad og Kvarme gik flere ras. Et hus der paa pladsen Bjørkeli blev skadet. To sælsbygningen paa Løne-stølen tog skredet med sig.

Hos Anders Bø i Raundalen tog skredet det meste af stuen, og han selv blev ført afsted et stykke, men var uskadt. Stalden og et stabbur blev taget af skredet.

Hos Cecelia Bære tog skredet ladebygningen og loftet. Mange sel er tagne af skred paa Nedrestølen i Raundalen.

Tømmersagen og en hel del tømmer førtes afsted for Anders Tverberg ved elven der. Ras gik der ogsaa i Ullestadteigen og mellem Tynlengen og Sætre.

Paa Vossestranden var der mange ras, men værst gik det paa Skjervheim. Paa bruget hos Endre Refsdal blev stuehus og laden revet bort, og han selv mistede livet, mens konen ogsaa kom slemt fra det, men lever dog. Hele besætningen af kreaturer strøg ogsaa med.

Ladebygningen til Hans O. Skjervheim strøg ogsaa med. Deri var en unghest, flere kjør og mange faar, som ligeledes tabtes.

Et stuehus paa Ulvundøen blev flyttet, og paa Kvarme strøg et kjærrehus og ildhus med.

I Skjelviken reiste et lidet elektricitetsverk i elven.

Paa Stalheim tog et skred fjøset og en ladebygning tilhørende hotellet og tillige en større lade i slaattemarken. To kjør, en okse, en kalv og 15 faar gik med.

Paa Løn raste et par udlader bort. Veien paa Vossestranden var ufremkommelig i flere dage.

Flere skred gik ogsaa i Evanger. I Rasdalen gik den 20-aarige Nils K. Rasdal ud for at se efter noget tømmer og blev borte. Først i vaar er han gjenfundet. I Teigdalen er nogle udlader og andre udhuse raset bort. I Øvstedal hos Knut reiste et fjøs med 10 kjør, som tabtes. I Gjeilen reiste stuehuset. I Aldal kom et ras og dæmmede op elven, saa den steg op i husene. Flere kreaturer druknede, og stuehuset til Anders Aldal trykkedes sammen.

Paa Fosse i Eksingedalen tog et skred husene, og Torkel Fosse og konen til Nils Fosse mistede livet. Ogsaa endel kreaturer gik med. Skredet gik fra fjeldsiden over den ca. 250 meter brede dalbund og elven, før det stansede op. Der brød det ogsaa ned et hus. Over jernbanelinjen gik flere ras og trafiken blev stanset.

Der blev udsendt opraab af herredstyrermie paa Voss at sende ind hjælpemidler og lister til tegning udlagt. Vossinger i Amerika bør sende noget ogsaa til ordførerne der.

Skaden ved skredulykkerne i Vangens herred anslaaes til kr. 100,000. Formandskabet tager imod penge og deler dem ud efter takst af et femmandsudvalg, som har gjort overslag af skaden.

ANDRE NYHEDER.

Student Sigvard Kvale, søn til lærer Anders Kvale og hustru Sigvor, født Lemme, har faaet af Fridtjof Oos's legat kr. 500 for den bedste skrevne stil i norsk.

Anfin Finne, som har været en ihærdig gransker af Voss's historie og udgivet bogen "Miltzowætti", fyldte 75 aar den 28de september og fik fortjent omtale i bladene.

Til sogneprest paa Voss blev i november udnævnt tidligere kapellan der Olav Strømme. Han en født paa Herø i Søndmøre 1884, men vokst op i Selje, hvor faderen ogsaa var prest. I 1919 kom han til Voss som kapellan.

Evanger herredsstyre vedtog den 23de november at tilraade overføring af elven Torfinno til Bergsdalen paa visse vilkaar efter tilbud af Bergens-halvøens kraftselskab.

Paa Voss var svær kulde udover i december maaned. En følge var mandmangel mange steder, og paa Vangen var man længe uden elektrisk lys.

I Voss herred var i 1927 fødte 82 gutter og 67 jenter, tilsammen 149. Der døde 56 mænd og 53 kvinder, tilsammen 109. Af disse var fem døde ved ulykke. 88 gutter og 57 piger var konfirmeret. 41 par var gifte.

Kunsthandverksskolen paa Voss faar kr. 12,000 af staten mod at halvdelen saa meget skaffes paa anden maade.

seven cattle; a horse and the sheep went along. Three cattle were saved.

At Leidal, two living houses of Anna Leida's were taken by the avalnches, but noone lived in them. A new slide took the barn in the morning. Twelve cattle were taken away. 16 sheep went, while 12 were saved. All the animals were insured. The contents and equipment were either destroyed or gone, especially at Afdal.

Several other places had avalanches. There were several avalanches by the Grotland Bridge and across the road between Skogstad and Kvarme. A house was damaged at the Bjørkeli place. Two sæter buildings at Løne sæter went with the slides.

At Anders Bø in Raundalen, most of the house was taken and he went a ways, but was not injured. The stable and one storehouse were taken.

At Cecelia Bære's, the avalanche took the barn and storehouse. Many sæters went in slides at Nedrestølen in Raundalen.

The sawmill and a great deal of lumber taken away at Anders Tverberg at the river there. The mass went at Ullestadteigen between Tynlengen and Sætre.

There were many slides at Vossestranden, but the worst were at Skjervheim. At Endre Refsdal's the living house and barn were ripped away and he lost his life, while his wife escaped with severe injuries, but is still alive. The entire herd of animals also went.

Hans O. Skjervheim lost his barn. In it were a young horse, several cattle and many sheep, all of whom perished.

A living house at Ulvundøen was moved, and at Kvarme a carriage house and cookhouse went.

A small electric generator went into the river at Skjelviken.

At Stalheim, a slide took the stable and a loft belonging to the hotel and also a big hay barn in the hayfield. Two cows, a bull, a calf and 15 sheep also went.

At Løn, a couple out haylofts were taken away. The road to Vossestranden was impassable.

Several avalanches struck Evanger too. In Rasdalen, the 20 year-old Nils K. Rasdal went out to check on some lumber and disappeared. He wasn't found until this spring. In Teigdalen, some out barns and other outbuildings were swept away. In Øvstedal at Knut's they lost a barn wth ten cows that were killed. At Gjeilen, the living house went. At Aldal, an avalanche came and dammed up the river so it rose up to the buildings. Several animals drowned and Anders Aldal's dwelling was crushed together.

Torkel Fosse and his wife were killed when an avalanche destroyed their home. Several animals were swept away. The avalanche came from the mountainside across the 250-meter wide valley floor and river before it stopped. It knocked down a building. Several slides went across the railroad tracks and traffic was stopped.

The Town Council at Voss has sent out an appeal for help funds and have put out a list for contributions. The vossings in America should send something to the mayor there.

The damage from avalanches in Voss Township is estimated at NKR 100,000. The Town Council is accepting contributions; and will distribute them after evaluation of a five-man commission, which has made a rough estimate of the damage.

OTHER NEWS.

Student Sigvard Kvale, son of the teacher Anders Kvale and his wife Sigvor, neé Lemme, has been awarded NKR 500 from Fridtjof Oos's endowment for the best-written theme in Norwegian.

Anfin Finne, who is an inveterate researcher of Voss' history and has published the book "Miltzowætti", reached 75 years the 29th of September and received his desrved coverage in the papers.

Olav Strømme, an earlier curate here, was appointed parish minister in November, he was born at Herø in Søndmøre 1884, but grew up at Selje, where his father was the minister. In 1919, he came to Voss as a curate.

Evanger Town Council, on the 23rd of November, passed a motion to advise the transfer of the Torfinno River to Bengsdalen under certain conditions after an offer from Bergen's Peninsular Power Company.

There was severe cold in December. A result was there was a shortage of water supply many places and at Vangen, there were no electric lights for a long time.

In the township of Voss, in 1927, 82 boys were born and 67 girls, totalling 149. 56 men and 53 women died, totalling 109 of these, five died of accidents. 88 boys and 57 girls were confirmed. 41 couples were married.

The Artistic Arts School at Voss gets NKR 12,000 from the government versus half again as much that must be raised by other means

Det nynorske sprogs stilling paa Voss kunde paa en maade sees af stemmegivningen om ny salmebog. I Voss herred stemte 409 for nynorsk salmebog, 154 for Landstads gamle og 25 for Landstads reviderede salmebog. I Opheim sogn, Vossestranden, var 55 for nynorsk, 9 for den gamle og 1 for den reviderede Landstads. I Vinje sogn fik nynorsk 75, Landstads 1 stemme.

Gitle Nilsen Nordheim var hædret i februar med Hordalands Landbrugsselskabs sølvmedalje for brug af elektrisk kraft til fremme af jordbrug. Han bor paa den gamle plads Grimsskjæret, som han kjøbte af farsgaarden og har ryddet og bygget meget paa.

Kunstmaler Nils Bergslien var 75 aar den 26de februar og var hæderligt omtalt i bladene. Han har i det sidste været sygelig, men er nu bedre. Han bor i Eidfjord.

Vossestrandens Sparebank havde ved aarsopgjøret et overskud af kr. 5729.28 og har nu et sikringsfond af kr. 138,775.20. En og en halv million kroner var forvaltet.

Ordfører Johan O. Bryn, Rjukan, Norge, var 50 aar den 31te mars og fik megen hæderlig omtale i Telemark-bladene. En dygtigere og greiere ordfører har vel Tinn herred aldrig havt, skrev "Teledølen". Bryn er søn efter Olav Jonsen Bryn eller Reime.

Lærer og kirkesanger Knut K. Gjelle i Alstahaug, Helgeland, har sluttet som lærer efter 43 aars virke. En stor fest holdtes for ham ved anledningen og en gave overraktes ham. Ordfører, lensmand og prest var tilstede og gav ham sin hyldest.

Til sogneprest paa Vossestranden blev ifjor ansat E. Ullstveit.

Som postmester paa Vossevangen blev ifjor ansat Johannes Bjerkan, som før i seks aar var postmester i Lærdal.

Avl af sølvræv og maar er en ny næringsvei, som er begyndt paa Voss. Knut O. Horveid var til Canada efter endel sølvræv og nogen par en stationeret paa Bolstad, Horveid, Førde og Rongen.

Knut Gjerald paa Bordalen fangede i januar en hunmaar, og i Eksingedalen fangede de nogle dage senere en hanmaar, og nu er disse i bur sammen og skal øge stammen.

The position at Voss in one way could be considered in the referendum for a new hymn book. In Voss Herred (County) 409 voted for Nynorsk hymn book, 154 Landstad's Old and 25 for Landstad's revised hymn book. In Opheim Parish, Vossestranden, there were 25 for Nynorsk, 9 for the old and 1 for Landstad's revised hymnbook. In Vinje Parish Nynorsk got 75 and Landstad's 1 vote.

Gitle Nilsen Nordheim was honored in February with Hordaland's Agricultural Society's Silver medal for the use of electrical power in the promotion of agriculture. He lives at the old Grimsskjæret place, which he bought from the family farm and has extensively cleared it and built on it.

Artist Nils Bergslien was 75 February 26th and was talked about honorably in the papers. He has been ill lately, but now is better. He lives in Eidfjord.

Vossestranden's Savings Bank had a profit of NKR 5729.28 and now has a reserve of NKR. 138,775.20. One and a half million crowns were turned over.

Attorney Johan O. Bryn, Rjukan, Norway, was 50 years the 31st of March and was much wished many happy returns to in the Telemark paper. Tinn Township has never had a more capable and agreeable lawyer, wrote "Teledølen". Bryn is the son of Olav Jonsen Bryn or Reime.

Teacher and precentor Knut K. Gjelle in Alstahaug, Helgeland, has retired as a teacher after 43 years of work. A big party was held for him and he was given a gift. The mayor, sheriff and minister attended and praised him.

E. Ullstveit was called as parish minister for Vossestranden.

Johannes Bjerkan, who had been postmaster at Lærdal for six years, was appointed postmaster at Vossevangen.

The culture of silver fox and mink is a new business that has started at Voss. Knut O. Horveid went to Canada after a number of silver fox and some pairs are placed at Bolstad, Horveid, Førde and Rongen.

Knut Gjerald at Bordalen caught a female marten in January, and a few days later they caught a male marten in Eksingedalen, and now this shall live together and increase the breed.

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VOSSELAGETS EMBEDSMÆND.

Arthur Markve, formand.....Courthouse, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. A. Kindem, viceformand.....5615 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
K. A. Rene, sekretær og redaktør....617 S. Brooks St., Madison, Wis.
Odd Eide, kasserer.....Fertile, Minn.

Posten Press, Decorah, Iowa.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

K. A. Rene, Redaktør.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857—1860.

PARTI AF MYRKDALEN

Til venstre: Skjervheim, Mørkve, Hirth.
Til høire: Fliseram og Bygd.
Foran: Myrkdalsvandet.

Hefte 29 Madison, Wis., September 1928 10de aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857-1860.

K. A. RENE, Redaktør.

Hefte 29 Madison, Wis., September 1928 10de aarg

VOSSELAGETS AARSMØDE I MADISON 1928.

Referat.

Fredag den 22de juni begyndte deltagerne i Vosselagets aarsmøde at samles i Central-høiskolebygningen i Madison, Wis., for det berammede tre dages stevne. Dagen blev ikke videre heldig med hensyn til veiret. Da det led fremover, begyndte det at regne, og især om ettermiddagen styrtregnede det en lang stund. Alligevel blev der en bra forsamling, før dagen var endt.

Formiddagen gik som vanligt med registrering, anskaffelse af merker, programmer og billetter og forøvrigt se efter bekjendte.

Stevnets formelle aabning var sat til kl. 2 eftermiddag, men paa grund af regnet blev det først ved 3-tiden. Den lokale komites formand, Ole S. Vinje, bød forsamlingen velkommen paa komiteens vegne og fortalte lidt om det lokale Vosselag, som havde indbudt nationallaget til dette stevne. Komiteen bestod egentlig af bestyrelsen af dette lag, nemlig Ole S. Vinje, John Herheim, Lars A. Kleve og Ole L. Vinje. Nationallagets sekretær, K. A. Rene, var desuden med paa komiteen.

Vinje var paa formand Markves anmodning aabningsprogrammets ordstyrer. Efter hans velkomsttale paakaldtes borgermester A. G. Schmedeman, som derpaa i en vakker tale bød forsamlingen velkommen paa byens vegne. Mr. Schmedeman var de Forenede Staters minister til Norge fra 1913 til 1921 og kunde saaledes fortælle om Norge og alt norsk af egen erfaring og iagttagelse, hvad han ogsaa gjorde meget passende. Han skildrede fint den norske natur med fjorde, skoglier og fjelde samt de brede bygder. Han kjendte landets historie og gav en fin omtale af folkets daadskraft, dets literatur, musik og kunst forøvrigt. Han fandt det derfor en fornøielse at byde en forsamling af norsk herkomst velkommen til Madison, udtalte han.

Lagets formand, Arthur Markve, besvarede velkomsttalerne og fremholdt herunder det inspirer-

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR THE VOSSELAG

Continuation of the oldest bygdelag newsletter in America. 1857 1860.

K. A. Rene, Editor

Hefte 29 Madison, WI, September, 1928 9th year.

VOSSELAG'S ANNUAL MEETING IN MADISON 1928

Minutes.

On Friday, June 22, the participants of the annual meeting of the Vosselag started gathering at Central High School in Madison, WI for the assigned three-day meeting. As the day progressed, it started to rain and especially in the afternoon it rained cats and dogs for a long while. Nevertheless, it was a good meeting, before the day was over.

The forenoon passed as usual with registration, provision of name ribbons and tickets as well as looking for acquaintances.

The official opening of the stevne was set for 2 in the afternoon but the rained delayed it until 3 o'clock. The chairman of the local committee bid the gathering welcome on behalf of the committee and told a little about the local Vosselag that had invited the nation lag to this stevne. The committee was actually the officers of this lag, namely Ole S. Vinje, John Herheim, Lars A. Kleve and Ole L. Vinje. The National lag's secretary, K. A. Rene, was also on the committee.

At the request of President Markve, Vinje was the moderator of the opening program. Following his welcome address, he called on the city's mayor, A. G. Schmedeman, who gave striking talk bidding everyone welcome on behalf of the city. Mr. Schmedeman was the United States ambassador to Norway from 1913 to 1921 and could therefore tell about Norway and everything Norwegian from his own experience and observation, which he did most admirably. He painted the beautiful nature of Norway with fjords, forest slopes and mountains as well as the wide districts. He knew the history of the country and gave a fine discussion of the people's heroic record, their literature, music and art. He, therefore, found it of great satisfaction to welcome a gathering of people of Norwegian extraction to Madison, he said.

The lag president, Arthur Markve, responded to the welcoming speeches and stated it to be inspiring to meet

ende i at komme sammen til disse stevner, især i en by som Madison, der har et storartet kapitol, endog mere saa end hans egen stat, Minnesota, endskjønt han altid havde troet, at det var det berømmeligste, og et ikke mindre storartet universitet med en fremragende rektor som Glenn Frank. Han nævnte saa om Amerikas opdagelse af nordmændene og fremholdt dem som landets oprindelige hvide beboere.

Etterat "Ja, vi elsker" derpaa var sunget af forsamlingen, var der en tale af lagets sekretær, K. A. Rene, der fremholdt bygdelagenes betydning i retning af at lære sin egen slegts og sit bygdefolks saga at kjende. "Man har seet, at slige stevner har været kaldt skrydefester," sagde han, "men her kan det siges med det gamle ordsprog, at kjært barn har mange navne. Om man fortæller om sit folks virke og bedrifter, saa er det ikke ment at være skryd, men noget, som maa betragtes som et nødvendigt led i bevarelsen af vor historie," udtalte han blandt andet, og fortalte derpaa endel træk af vossingernes friheds virke — endog gjennem den mørke danske tid.

En solosang blev saa givet af Miss Marie Kleve, hvorpaa John G. Pederson (Hosaas) fortalte pionererindringer fra Spring Prairie og nævnte en række af gamle vosseudtryk, som nu sjelden eller aldrig hørtes, men var i stadigt brug i hans barndom. Sluttelig sang forsamlingen "Lat oss inkje forfederne gløyma".

Programmet fredag aften.

Om kvelden samledes man paa samme sted. Efter endel bemerkninger af formand Markve i hans humoristiske stil sang forsamlingen "Millom bakkar og berg", hvorpaa professor Rasmus B. Anderson — nu i sit 83de aar — holdt en kraftig tale, som var han i sit 4ode. Prof. Anderson har faret over Voss et par gange og er personlig kjendt med mange fremragende vossinger — deriblandt ikke mindst senator Knute Nelson samt Ivar og Victor Lawson. Hans søster var gift med pastor Styrk S. Reque og hans kones søster med Sjur Rasmusen (Flatlandsmoen), saa maa han vel selv være vossing, ogsaa, siger han stundom. Han talte om at hædre fædrearven — se hen til klippen, fra hvilken I er udhugne, som det staar i bibelen, hædre far og mor ved ogsaa at lære deres sprog og fædrelandets kulturskatte — dets literatur, musik og øvrige kunstverker at kjende. Intet land havde saa mange skjønne færelandssange og intet havde et verk som Snorres "Norske Kongesagaer", som er vort adelsbrev. Henrik Wergeland var som nordstjernen, man skulde se hen til. Ivar Aasen bragte i ry igjen det gamle norske sprog, som klang fra Grønland og Amerika til Rusland, fra Nordkap til Lindesnes. I sin tale citerede han frit fra "Det er min

at these stevnes, especially in a city like Madison, that has a magnificent capitol, more than his own state, Minnesota, even though he had always believed it to be the most illustrious and not less a magnificent university with a prominent president such as Glenn Frank. He then talked of the discovery of America by Norwegians and held them to be its original white inhabitants.

After the anthem "Ja, vi elsker" had been sung by everyone, there was a speech by the lag secretary, K. A. Rene, who described the importance of bygdelags in learning one's own heritage and knowing the saga of his people, "one has seen that such stevnes have been called 'bragging' parties, " he said, "but here we can use the old saying, to call darling children by many names. If one talks about his people's work and activities, then it isn't meant as boasting, but something that should be regarded as a necessary link in the preservation of our history," he expressed among other things, and limned a number of pictures of the Vossings work for freedom — specially during the dark Danish time.

A solo song was then presented by Miss Marie Kleve, whereupon John G. Pederson (Hosaas) told pioneer recollections from Spring Prairie and used a whole list of old Vossing expressions, some now seldom or never heard but steadily used in his childhood. In closing the audience sang "Lat oss inkje forfederne gløyma" ("Let's not forget our forefathers").

Program Friday evening.

People reassembled at the same place Friday evening. After President Markve made some remarks in his humorous style the group sang "Millom bakkar og berg" ('Mongst peaks and mountains"), whereupon Professor Rasmus B. Anderson —, now in his 83rd year — gave a powerful speech, as if he were in his forties. Prof. Anderson has traveled through Voss a couple times and knows personally several prominent Vossings among them Senator Knute Nelson as well as Ivar and Victor Lawson. His sister was married to Pastor Styrk S. Reque and his wife's sister with Sjur Rasmusen (Flatlandsmoen), so he could be regarded as Vossing at times himself, he said. He talked about respecting one's heritage — look at the from which thee are hewn, as it says in the Bible, honor your mother and father by learning to know their language and their fatherland's cultural values — its literature, music and other artistic accomplishments. No country has so many national songs and none has a work similar to Snorre's "Norwegian Saga's of the Kings", which is our noble document. Henrik Wergeland was as the North Star, one should look to for guidance. Ivar Aasen brought the return of the Norwegian language which resounded from Greenland to Russia, from North Cape to Lindesnes. In his talk, he quoted from "Det er min sjæl" (It is my Soul), from "I Rosenlund"

sjæl", fra "I Rosenlund" og fra "Haraldshaugen". Sluttelig udtalte han, at det var hans bøn, at det norske sprog ikke vilde dø ud i Vesterheimen.

En dobbel kvartet sang derpaa nogle vers af vossesangen "Eg veit ei bygd". Saa var der taler af de to unge studenter Hjalmar Skuldt, hvis bedstemor var fra Voss, og Johannes O. Sherven. Skuldt talte paa engelsk og gav korte rids af kunstneren Bergslien, digteren Per Sivle og senator Knute Nelson, som han holdt for den betydeligste nordmand i Amerika. Sherven (Skjervheim), som er en mester i vossemaalet for at være født i Amerika, citerede Sivle og Leidals "Stubbar" med andet. Imellem var der en duet-sang af Marie Kleve og Violet Ersland (Gjerdager-æt) og efterpaa hornmusik af Laurence Ersland.

Advokat Robert N. Nelson, viceformand i Sognelaget, men har en vossehustru, var næste taler. Han bragte hilsning fra det straks før afholdte Sognelag i Decorah og gav ellers endel smaastubber til bedste. Sluttelig blev "America" sunget af forsamlingen.

Forretningsmødet.

Lørdag formiddag havdes forretningsmøde paa samme sted. Forrige mødes referat oplæstes af sekretæren og kassereren afgav rapport. Begge antoges som læst. Efter lidt videre beretning af sekretæren om lagets virke, gik man til valg paa ny bestyrelse. Dette resulterede i, at den gamle bestyrelse gjenvalgtes, nemlig Arthur Markve, formand, A. A. Kindem, viceformand, K. A. Rene, sekretær, og Odd Eide, kasserer.

Flere skrivelser var indløbne, men der blev bare tid til at læse op nogle stykker. En var fra dommer A. Grindeland med hilsning til laget og opfordring til ikke at lade interessen i laget falde. En anden var fra disponent L. Kindem, Voss, med hilsning og beretning om, hvad vossinger i Amerika havde gjort for hjembygden. (Se L. Kindems beretning andetsteds i dette hefte.) Et tredje var fra formanden i Bygdelagenes Fællesraad, der blandt andet gik ud paa at faa samlet penge til de skredlidte i Norge. Denne sag havde komiteen i Madison længe havt i tankerne, og den optoges nu til behandling. Det blev besluttet, at der om eftermiddagen paa søndagsmødet skulde optages en indsamling og pengene sendes til en mand paa Voss, som skulde faa dem uddelt paa de tre herreder efter den lidte skade der. Det oplystes af sekretæren, at der paa Voss var udnævnt komiteer, som havde takseret skaden, saa pengene let kunde deles efter deres takst.

Efter indbydelse fra Hayfield handelsklub, hvis formand, John Myster, var tilstede, besluttedes, at næste møde af laget holdes i Hayfield, Minn., næste sommer 1929. Videre besluttedes der, at J. O. Litsheim og N. L. Mykkeltvedt skulde være paa komiteen — Mykkeltvedt

(In Rose Grove) and from "Haraldshaugen" (Harald's mound). In conclusion, he stated that it was his prayer that the Norwegian language would never die out in the Western Home.

A double quartet then sang a couple verses of "Eg veit ei bygd" ("I know a place"), then came young students Hjalmar Skuldt, whose grandmother came from Voss, and Johannes O. Sherven. Skuldt talked in English and gave short sketches of the artist Bergslien, the poet Sivle and Senator Knute Nelson, whom he maintained as the most important Norwegian in America. Sherven (Skjervheim), who is a master of the Voss dialect though born in America, quoted Sivle and Leidals "Stubbar"("Stumps") and more. Interspersed was a duet sung by Marie Kleve and Violet Ersland (Gjerdager-family) and horn music by Laurence Ersland.

Attorney Robert N. Nelson, vice president of the Sognelag, but who has a wife from Voss, was the next speaker. He brought greetings from the recently held Sogn Stevne in Decorah and also told several short anecdotes. The audience closed the program by singing "America"

Business meeting.

The business meeting was at the same place on Saturday forenoon. The previous meeting's minutes and treasurer's report were read. Both were approved as read. After some further descriptions of the lag's work by the secretary, people went to election of officers. The result of this was that the old officers were re-elected, namely Arthur Markve, president, A. A. Kindem, vice-president, K. A. Rene, secretary, and Odd Eide, treasurer.

Several letters had been received but there was only time to read some bits. One was from Judge A. Grindeland with greetings and an exhortation to not let the lag fail. Another was from managing director L. Kindem, Voss, with greetings and a report about what Vossings in America had done for their home area. (See L. Kindems report elsewhere in this issue). A third was from the president of the Bygdelagernes Fællesraad, that among other things was attempt to solicit funds for the avalanche victims in Norway. The committee in Madison had considered this matter and it was now dealt with. It was moved and passed that a collection would be taken during the Sunday afternoon meeting and this would be sent to Voss for distribution to the victims in the three townships. The secretary explained that at Voss There had been a committee named that had evaluated the damage so the money could be shared according to the losses.

Following persuasion by the Hayfield Chamber of Commerce, whose president John Myster, was present, it was decided to hold the next annual meeting in summer 1929 in Hayfield, MN. It was further decided J. O. Litsheim and N. L. Mykkeltvedt should be on the com-

som sekretær, endskjønt formanden mente, at handelsforeningen burde vælge sin egen komite.

Billede tages.

Lørdag eftermiddag samlerles man ved hovedindgangen af kapitoliet paa østsiden for at faa et billede taget af laget. Det var fotograf Knute L. Fenney af St. Paul, som stellede med dette og fik et godt billede taget.

Udflugt til Liberty Prairie-kirken.

Fra kapitoliet gik man igjen til høiskolebygningen, hvorfra man straks tog ud paa en automobiltur til Liberty Prairie-kirken, som var bygget væsentlig af vossinger i 1852. Liberty Prairie er en del af det bekjendte Koshkonong settlement. Ved kirken var forberedelser gjort til lagets komme. Presten, organisten og tre personer til at anvise siddepladse var paa pladsen — alle af vosseslegt undtagen presten. Ogsaa endel personer af vosseslegt, som ikke kunde komme til Madison, var mødt op ved kirken, og denne blev fyldt.

Miss Marion Jordalen spillede først et par norske melodier paa orgelet som et præludium, hvorpaa kirkens prest, A. C. Odden, bød forsamlingen velkommen og i velvalgte ord fortalte om det gode bygningsarbeide, vossingerne havde gjort, da de opførte kirken. De satte den paa solid grund, og i murene var der endnu ikke en sprække at se. Dette udlagde han til en pen tale.

Peter A. G. Lee, som bor et lidet stykke fra kirken, oplæste derpaa en beretning om kirkens bygning og senere historie, forfattet af hans søster Julia (Mrs. Styrk S. Reque) med henvisning til "Vossingen" No. 2-3, 1923, hvor kirken kaldes en udpræget vossekirke, og hvor et billede er at se. Kirken sattes paa land, som tilhørte deres farmoders broder, Nils S. Gilderhus, der ogsaa kjørte sten til bygningen. Deres farfar, Anders Lee, kjørte tømmer til taget fra Ft. Atkinson, 15 mil derfra; og deres morfader, Sjur Styrkson Reque, brændte kalken af kalksten, han fandt paa sit land. Jacob Thoe gjorde murerarbeidet for $1.00 dagen. Nels K. Reque var hans hjælper. Ole O. Haave gjorde snedkerarbeide. Hans søn, L. O. Havey, var tilstede ved læsningen og maatte reise sig. Anders J. Himle indsatte prædikestolen, alteret og bænkene. Knut H. Løne (Henderson) malede dem. Lars K. Brekke var første kirkesanger, og hans kone, Kristi, født Nedkvitne, som havde en klar og fin stemme, hjalp ham med sangen. Deres søn, Knut L. Brekke, var tilstede ved læsningen og maatte reise sig. Knut Løne var første sanglærer. Han var ogsaa tilstede, trods sine 93 aar, og maatte reise sig.

Brynjulv Liland forarbeidede det første orgel i kirken. Da kirkeklokkerne i slutningen af 70-aarene

mittee — Mykkeltvedt as secretary, even though the president stated that the Chamber of Commerce should choose their own committee.

Picture taken.

Saturday afternoon the people gathered at the east entrance to the Capitol to get a picture of the club. It was photographer Knute L. Fenney of St. Paul, who made the arrangements and took the picture.

Expedition to Liberty Prairie Church.

People went back to Central High School from the Capitol and then traveled by automobile to Liberty Prairie Church, which was actually built by Vossings in 1852. Liberty Prairie is part of the well-known Koshkonong settlement. The church had made preparations for the lag's visit. The minister, the organist and three others to show seats were present — all of Voss except the minister. There also were a number of Vossings who couldn't make it to Madison had met in the church so it was full.

Miss Marion Jordalen started by playing a couple Norwegians melodies on the organ as a prelude, whereupon the church's minister A. C. Odden bade the assembly welcome and with well-chosen words A. C. Odden told about the good building technique the Vossings had used when they built the church. They built on solid ground and there isn't a crack to see in the foundation yet.

Peter A. G. Lee, who lives a short way from the church, then read a description of the building of the church and its subsequent history written by his sister Julia (Mrs. Styrk S. Reque) with reference to "Vossingen" No. 2-3, 1923, where the church is called a typical Voss church and where one can see a picture. The church was placed on land that once belonged to their paternal grandmother's brother, Nils S. Gilderhus, who also hauled the stone for building. Their paternal grandfather, Anders Lee, hauled lumber for the roof from Fort Atkinson, 15 miles away, and their maternal grandfather burned the limestone from his land to make lime for mortar. Jacob Thoe did the masonry work for $1.00 a day. Nels K. Reque was his assistant. Ole O. Hæve did the carpentry work. His son, L. O. Havey, was in attendance and was asked to stand. Anders J. Himle installed the pulpit, the altar and the pews. Knut H. Løne (Henderson) painted them. Lars K. Brekke was the first precentor, and his wife, Kristi, b. Nedkvitne, who had a clear and fine voice, helped him with the hymns. There son, Knut L. Brekke, was present at the reading and also stood. Knut Løne was the first choir director. He also was present, in spite of his 93 years, and had to rise.

Brynjulv Liland manufactured the first organ in the church. When the church bells were installed in the

var indsatte, var det Nils A. Lee og Johannes B. Berge som først prøvede dem ud og siden var ringere i flere aar. Da kirken var repareret for mange aar siden, gjorde Anders K. Johnson (Hylle) malerarbeidet (bor i Nord Dakota og er medlem af Vosselaget). Lars Christofferson (Svelgo) og hustru, født Siverson (Gilderhus), gav altertavlen. Senator Knute Nelson var konfirmeret i denne kirke og hans mor, som boede 7 mil derfra, gik altid tilfods derhen, sagdes der i beretningen. Der opregnedes ogsaa 150 vossinger, som havde eiet land paa Koshkonong.

Efterat Miss Jordalen igjen havde givet nogen orgelmusik tilbedste, paakaldtes lagets formand, Arthur Markve, som derpaa holdt en længere tale, passende for anledningen. Saa begav man sig igjen til Madison.

Festmaaltid og program lørdag aften.

Om kvelden havdes festmaaltid og program i kvindeklubbens bygning, East Gilman Street. 330 pladse var tagne. "Roast beef" og rømmegrød var hovedretterne ved bordet. Efter bespisningen, som foregik i første etage, gik man op i anden etage for programmet. Dette ledede af formand Markve som ellers ved møderne, og ved sine træffende bemerkninger forstod han at hold forsamlingen i rette humør.

Først var der en solosang af en liden pige, Victoria Peterson. Derpaa fulgte en tale af A. J. Myrland, hovedpræsident for Sønner af Norge. Idet formanden introducerede ham, bragte han frem den paastand, at de norske kunde være stivnakkede og paastaaelige, selv om de havde uret, og nu skulde præsidenten for den største norske forening fortælle, om dette var saa eller ikke. Myrland vidste at give svar. Han havde i 26 aar praktiseret som advokat og altid fundet, at de norske var de bedste jurymænd. Derfor prøvede alle vrange sagførere at faa dem ud, sagde han. Han udtalte videre, at de norske ikke var nogen ublandet race, hvad de mange fremmede navne beviste, men blandingen havde artet sig godt. De norske var i civilisationens avantgarde og vil holde sig der for at føre den videre, udtalte han.

Efterat Miss Pearl Siljan, akkompagneret af moderen, Mrs. O. G. U. Siljan (af Graueslegt), havde sunget en solo, blev Christ Olson, præsident af National forbundet i Chicago, paakaldt, og han fortalte lidt om forbundet med sine 52 foreninger og om Leif Ericson Drive, som er en af Chicagos prægtigste boulevarder. Mrs. Berthe Petersen, vicepræsident af forbundet, blev ogsaa forestillet for forsamlingen. De var paa vei til Winnipegfestlighederne.

Miss Alice Anderson spillede meget vakkert paa

late 70's it was Nils A. Lee and Johannes B. Berge who first tried them out and were the ringers for many years. When the church was remodeled many years ago, Anders K. Johnson (Hylle) did the painting (lives in North Dakota and is a member of the Vosselag). Lars Christofferson (Svelgo) and his wife, b. Siverson (Gilderhus), gave the alter panel. Senator Knute Nelson was confirmed in this church and his mother, who lived 7 miles away, always walked there, it says in the description. Also there are listed about 150 Vossings, who owned land at Koshkonong.

After Miss Jordalen again performed beautifully on the organ, Arthur Markve, the lag president was called upon who made a lengthy speech appropriate for the occasion. Then people returned to Madison.

Banquet and program Saturday evening.

In the evening a banquet was served and a program presented in the Woman's Club Building, East Gilman Street. 330 places were taken. The main course was roast beef and rømmegrøt was served. After eating at the first floor, people went to the second floor for the program. This meeting and others were moderated by President Markve with his many remarks that kept the audience in the right humor.

To start with there was a solo song by a little girl, Victoria Peterson. Thereafter followed a talk by A. J. Myrland, president of Sons of Norway. When the president introduced him, he brought up the assertion that Norwegians were stubborn and obstinate, even if they were wrong, and now the president of the biggest Norwegian organization would tell whether it was true or not. Myrland knew the answer. He had practiced as a lawyer for 26 years and always found that Norwegians were the best jurors. Therefore some troublesome lawyers tried to eject them, he said. He explained further that the Norwegians were not an unmixed race, as the many foreign names testified to, but the blending had turned out well. The Norwegians were in the avant garde of civilization and shall be there to lead it on, he said.

After that, Miss Pearl Siljan, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. O. G. U. Siljan (of Graue family), had sung a solo, Christ Olson, president of the National organization in Chicago, was called upon and he told some of the organization's work with its 52 societies and about Leif Ericson Drive, which is one of Chicago's grandest boulevards. Mrs. Berthe Petersen, vice president of the organization was also introduced to the group. They were on their way to the convention in Winnipeg.

Miss Alice Anderson beautifully played on the

violin de norske melodier "Eg ser deg ut for gluggin" og "Sæterjentens søndag". Saa blev Knute I. Finney, den bekjendte lærer i violinspil i Chicago, paakaldt. Han havde ingen violin med sig, men skulde forsage at rette paa det næste gang, sagde han, og fortalte saa lidt om folkemusiken paa Voss, som han huskede den fra barneaarene.

Paul Knaplund, professor i historie ved Wisconsin universitet, talte saa over emnet "At fæste rod" — om kulturel rodløshed og rodfæste i et nyt land. Da han engang betragtede Bergens by fra fjeldet ovenfor, saa dens myldrende liv, dens stolte bygverker og tænkte paa dens gamle historie, kunde han forstaa, hvad der havde knyttet folket sammen, og hvorledes en fremmed kunde føle sig som en ensom sjæl, sagde han, og paapegte videre, at individet har sin plads og er en del af slegten, som kan samle sig om store foretagender. Det maa ogsaa kunne afgive nye rødder og have kraft til at fæste rod i et nyt land, udtalte han.

Formand Markve blev nu ved Knute L. Fenney overrakt en vakker brevtaske som present fra laget. Fenney lovede samtidig et dusin portrætter til den, som fik ind de fleste nye medlemmer i Vosselaget til næste aar.

Spørgsmaalet om 9de oktober som Leif Erikson-dag blev taget op der, da der paa forretnings-mødet ikke var tid. Mr. I. M. Kalnes paakaldtes for at forklare sagen. Da sekretær Rene udtalte sig imod nævnte dag som Leif s dag, saa blev sagen forbigaaet.

Formanden kaldte saa paa advokat J. A. Nelson fra Decorah, Iowa. Derpaa fik man et par solosange af Miss Bernice Johnson, akkom-pagneret af søsteren, Edith Johnson.

Fhv. statsadvokat Herman Ekern var næste taler. Han fremholdt, hvorledes de norske pionerer kom til Amerika og ofrede alt for landet. Han nævnte oberst Heg, hvis statue staar ved kapitoliet som et talende bevis om deres færd. Heg gav sit alt, og han var ikke den eneste, udtalte Ekern.

Pastor O. G. U. Siljan talte derpaa. Hans kone er af vosseslegt, men selv er han telemarking, derfor maaate han anse vossingerne som bedste folket, men af de bedste fordres der meget, og vossingerne viste sig forventningerne voksne. De var modige, som Nelson i Decorah havde bevist ved at lægge sig ud med en mand som hans ven Gilbert N. Haugen uden udsigt til at vinde, mente han. Men de var som den Store Bukken Bruse i eventyret, der stangede selve troldet sønder og sammen. Det var dog fædrearven, de havde at takke for sine vaaben og sin duelighed ligesom alle andre norske folk, og denne gjaldt det da om at verne. Han kom saa ind paa betydningen af de gamle sagaer, hvoriblandt Snorre, og udtalte, at de, som agter en slig arv, har gode vaaben at møde vanskeligheder med.

violin, playing the Norwegian melodies, "Eg ser deg ut for gluggin" (I see you out the window) and "Sæterjentens søndag" (The sæter girl's Sunday). Knute I. Finney, the famous violin teacher in Chicago was called on. He had no violin with him but would correct this the next time, he said, then told some about folk music at Voss as he remembered it from childhood.

Paul Knaplund, professor of history at the University of Wisconsin spoke about "Sprouting roots" — about cultural rootlessness and establishing roots in a new land. Once when he was looking at Bergen from the mountain above and saw its teeming life, its proud builders and thought of its past history, he could grasp how it had united the people and how a stranger would feel like a lonesome soul, he said, and stressed further that the individual has his place and is a part of the family that can unite for big undertakings. It would also sprout roots and give strength for fastening roots in a new country, he said.

Knute L. Fenney now presented President Markve a handsome briefcase as a present from the lag. At the same time, Fenney promised a dozen portraits to he, who solicited the most new members in the coming year.

The question of making October 9 Leif Erikson Day was then taken up, since there hadn't been time during the business meeting. Mr. I. M. Kalnes was called upon to explain the matter. Then Secretary Rene expressed opposition to the named day as Leif's day so the matter was passed over.

The president then called on Attorney J. A. Nelson from Decorah, Iowa. Then we got a couple solo songs by Miss Bernice Johnson, accompanied by her sister, Edith Johnson.

Former State Attorney Herman Ekern was the next speaker. He told how the Norwegian pioneers came to America and offered their all for the country. He mentioned Colonel Heg, whose statue stands at the capitol as an overt evidence of their course. He gave his all, and he wasn't the only one, said Ekern.

Pastor O. G. U. Siljan then talked. His wife is Vossing, but he himself stems from Telemark, therefore he must regard Vossings as the best people, but a lot is expected of the best and the Vossings showed themselves expectedly mature. They were courageous, as Nelson in Decorah had evidenced by falling out with a man like his friend Gilbert N. Haugen without prospect of winning, he said. It was like the Big Billy Goat Gruff in the fairy tale who butted the troll to pieces. It his heritage from the forefathers they had to thank for their weapons and for the capability as did all the other Norwegian people, and this was important to cherish. He then turned to the old sagas, including Snorre, and stated that those who esteem such an inheritance have good weapons with which to meet difficulty.

Saa fik man høre egte nationalmusik af Ole L. Draugsvold, som spillede vosseroll og springar paa sin hardangerviolin meget godt.

Pastor O. Oefstedal blev derefter paakaldt. Han var engang formand i Vosselaget, og han udtalte sig anerkjendende om lagets fremgang. Han fandt, at man kunde gjøre sagerne bedre end før og var glad ved at se det. Deraf tog han sit emne "At gjøre det bedre" og holdt en kraftig tale. Ved at betragte begivenheder og anskuelser, saa finder man, at meget, som ansaaes ubetydeligt og mødte modstand engang, staar høit nu, fordi man forstaar det bedre. Da Ole Bull første traadte frem paa scenen, gjordes der lidet væsen af ham, men det blev anderledes. En tid var det næsten naragtigt at tale for afholdssagen; nu er det en skam at gaa ind i lignende sted som en saloon. Man har gjort det bedre fra tid til tid, mente han. Saa talte han om morsmaalet, fra hvilket vi havde faaet det største, og hvilket vi skulde holde i agt og ære, udtalte han.

Sandford Braaten spillede saa et par stykker paa Hawaiian guitar.

Søndagsprogrammet i Olin Park.

Søndag formiddag samledes man i Olin Park, syd for byen. I det store tabernakel der, som rummer 5000 mennesker, holdtes dagens programmer. Det regnede sterkt omtrent hele dagen, men trods det var der omkring 1500 mennesker af norsk rod samlet. Alle norske var indbudt.

Morgenprogrammet var som en gudstjeneste. Det indlededes med musik. Treenighedskirkens sangkor, som var faaet for anledningen, marscherede ind under sang. Pastor Siljan holdt aabningsbøn, forsamlingen sang en salme; saa var det skriftlæsning og derpaa en sang af koret, hvorpaa pastor O. J. H. Preus, formand for Den norsk-lutherske kirkes østlige distrikt, holdt prædikenen. Pastor Preus tog til tekst budet "Hædre din .fader og din moder" og begyndte med at forklare, hvad dettes mening var. Saa skildrede han, hvorledes vor norske mor havde opdraget os norske — lært os de dyder, som gjør et folk agtet og æret. "Hun gav os sin saga med billeder paa", — gjorde os arbeidsomme, gudfrygtige, lovlydige, gjorde at vi passede godt til de amerikanske forholde, fremholdt han. "Hver far og mor bringer da en hilsen til alle at holde fast ved arven — den norske arv, som er den bedste vi har, og det folk straffes, som ikke hædrer sin far og mor," udtalte han.

Saa var der sang af koret, og forsamlingen sang derpaa "Gud signe vaart dyre fedraland", derpaa bøn af Preus, og pastor Siljan lyste velsignelsen.

Then the audience heard genuine folk music by Ole L. Draugsvold, who played Voss reels and spring dances on his Hardanger violin very well.

Pastor O. Oefstedal was then called upon. He had once been the president of the Vosselag, and he stated he was familiar with the lag's progress. He found that people could do things better than before. Then he took as his subject "to do it better" and made a powerful speech. By contemplating events and appearances, one finds that much that seemed unimportant and was resisted at one time now stood highly, because people understood it better. When Ole Bull first stepped onto the scene, little was made of it, but it changed. At one time it was almost foolhardy to talk of Temperance, now it is shameful to enter such a place as a saloon. People have improved from time to time, he insisted. Then he spoke of the mother tongue from which we had received the most and which we should hold in esteem and honor, he said.

Sandford Braaten played a couple pieces on his Hawaiian guitar.

Sunday's programs at Olin Park.

On Sunday forenoon, people assembled at Olin Park, south of the city. In the big tabernacle there, with space for 5000 people, was held the day's programs. There was heavy rain almost all day but in spite of it there were about 1500 people of Norwegian roots gathered. All Norwegians were invited.

The morning program was like a church service. It started with music which was the introduction, marching in during a hymn. Pastor Siljan made the opening prayer, the gathering sang a hymn then there were was scripture reading followed by an anthem by the choir and a sermon by O. J. H. Preus, president of The Norwegian Lutheran Church's Eastern District. Pastor Preus took as his text "Honor thy father and thy mother" and started by explaining what it meant. Then he illustrated how our Norwegian mother had raised us Norwegians — to us the qualities of esteeming and honoring a people. "She gave us her saga by illustration", made us industrious, God-fearing, obedient, made us pay attention to the American situation, he pronounced. "Each father and mother brings a greeting to all who hold to the heritage and will get retribution if they don't honor their father and mother", he said.

Then there was a song by the choir, the audience sang "God bless our precious fatherland", another prayer by Preus and Pastor Siljan pronounced the benediction.

Saa var det middagsmad. De fleste havde madkurve med, og forfriskninger var tilkjøbs paa stedet.

Eftermiddagsprogramniet søndag.

Klokken 2 begyndte stevnets sidste program. Formand Arthur Markve var første taler. Det var et kraftigt indlæg i fredssagen. Han skildrede først, hvorledes forholdet havde været mellem landene. De mægtigste stater havde tidt søgt at graspe til sig fra de svagere. Men det var som med hauken, hanen og hønen. Var hønen alene, saa tog hauken den snart; men stod hanen ved hende, saa vovede hauken sig ikke. Det gjaldt for de smaa nationer især at slutte sig sammen, men ogsaa de store skulde have vet nok til at slutte sig til dem i et forbund mod krig. Den moralske lov skulde staa over de internationale vedtægter og indskrives i enhver nations lovbog. En paragraf skulde være: "Stans de kjæmpende" (stop the fight). Vorherre havde givet verden et godt eksempel i de Forenede Stater. Ingen af staterne her vilde nu finde paa at begynde krig mod de andre. En saadan vilde straks faa alle de andre paa sig, om den vilde prøve, udtalte han.

Efterat "Ja, vi elsker" derpaa var sunget af forsamlingen, var der instrumentmusik af de fem Sherven-brødre, Alexander, Orton, Eugene, Leon og Enock Sherven, der har dannet "the Sherven Orchestra" og viser sig som dygtige musikere.

En indsamling til de skadelidte ved skred og flomulykke paa Voss blev derpaa foretaget. Der indkom $142.36, som skal sendes til Voss.

Næste taler paa programmet var M. W. Torkelson, fhv. sekretær i Wisconsin Highway Commission. Han er "haring", men hans far stod i det saakaldte vossekompani i 15de Wisconsin regiment i borgerkrigen, og i hans naboskab under hans opvekst var flere vossinger. Han talte om de norskes indsats i staten — hvorledes deres nærværelse var følt paa alle omraader, især i politiken, i hvilken de har staaet og vil staa som gode støtter for den amerikanske regjeringsform, sagde han.

Efter nogle numre af Grieg mandskor, hvoriblandt "Varde" af Per Sivle, fik man saa en tale af student Johannes Sherven (Skjervheim), Sun Prairie, der fremholdt betydningen af samfølelse og bevarelse af mindet om fædrenes virke. Vi burde være stolte af at være norske. Det var de norske, som opdagede dette land, og vi kan kalde det vort; men skal vi være gode borgere, saa maa vi ikke glemme forfædrene. Vi skal ligesom de "staa enige og tro indtil Dovre falder", sagde han.

Sidste taler paa programmet var advokat Oscar Christianson, der fremholdt betydningen af slige stevner

Then it was dinnertime. Most everyone had food baskets along and refreshments were on sale there.

Sunday afternoon program.

At 2 o'clock the last program of the stevne began. President Arthur Markve led off. It was a powerful speech in the cause if peace. He first portrayed the relations between countries. The more powerful countries have again and again tried to capture the weaker. It was like the hawk, rooster and the hen. If the hen were alone the hawk would soon attack; but if the rooster were near the hawk wouldn't risk it. It is important for the small nations to unite but the big countries should be smart enough to form an organization against war. The moral law should internationally rule and be written in each countries code of law. One paragraph should be "Stop fighting". Our Lord has given us a good example with the United States. None of our states would start a war against another. If they would they'd soon find all the others taking action against them if they tried, he said.

Thereafter "Ja, vi elsker" had been sung by everyone, there was instrumental music by the five Sherven brothers, Alexander, Orton, Eugene, Leon og Enoch Sherven, who had formed "the Sherven Orchestra" and showed themselves to be excellent musicians.

A collection for those injured in the avalanche and flooding disasters at Voss was taken. It totaled $142.36 and shall be sent on to Voss.

M. W. Torkelson, former secretary of the Wisconsin Highway Commission was the next to talk. He is a "Haring" and his wife's father served in the 15th Wisconsin Regiment in the Civil War and there were several Vossings in his neighborhood when hr grew up. He talked about the Norwegian influence in the state — how their presence was felt in all areas, especially politics, where they had served and were good support for the American form of government, he said.

After some numbers by the Grieg men's chorus, among them Per Sivle's "Varde" (Signal fire), we heard a talk by student Johannes Sherven (Skjervheim), Sun Prairie, who presented the importance of sympathy and preservation of the memory of our forefather's accomplishments. We should be proud that we are Norwegian. It was the Norwegians who discovered this country and we could call it ours but to be good citizens we must never forget our forefathers. We should be like the "united and dependable until Dovre falls". He said.

The last speaker was Attorney Oscar Christianson, who insisted on the importance of these stevnes like the

som Vosselagets, ved hvad de bragte til vor bevidsthed af mindet om de rige egenskaber og beundringsværdige karaktertræk, som den norske folkestamme eiede, og for den opfordring de gav os til at bringe disse egenskaber og træk ind i vort amerikanske borgerskab. Hans storartede tale blev trykt i sin helhed i Madison-bladene.

Harald Smedal, Macfarland, sheriff-kandidat i Dane County, gav saa nogle numre nationalmusik — halling og springar fra Telemarken, paa sin telemarkviolin tilbedste.

Saa udtalte formand Markve tilslut Vosselagets tak til alle, som havde hjulpet til med dette hyggelige stevne. I særdeleshed rettede han takken til den lokale komite for dens ordninger og gode arbeide, til byen Madison for dens gjestfrihed, for benyttelsen af høiskolebygningen og Olin Park med tabernaklet, til borgermesteren for hans velkomst og samvirke, til kvindeklubben for godt serveret festmaaltid, til sangforeningerne for sin inspirerende sang, til alle andre, som havde ydet af sin kunst og evner ved de forskjellige programmer samt til aviserne for deres behjælpsomhed til at gjøre mødet bekjendt.

Saa blev "America" sunget af forsamlingen, og det vellykkede stevne var over.

HELSNING TIL LAGET FRA VOSS.

Ærede og kjære vosser i Amerika!

Bekjendt med, at Vosselaget i Amerika skal holde sit aarsmøde i juni førstkommende, vil det kanske være paa sin plads, at en og anden i gamle Vossebygden sender eder en hilsen.

Først vil jeg da gratulere med aarsdagen for Vosselagets stiftelse. Det glæder mange her hjemme at høre, at laget har vist sig saa levedygtigt og har saadan tilslutning. Vi tager det nemlig som et vidnesbyrd om, at vosserne i Amerika heller ikke vil "forfederne gløyma under alt som dei venda og snu", men at de sammen med os her hjemme mindes dem i største agtelse og taknemmelighed. Jeg beder om lov til at frembære de bedste ønsker for Vosselagets fremtidige arbeide, at det maa lykkes i lange tider fremdeles at knytte vosserne derborte sammen i fælles interesser og opretholde mindet om "gamla Voss" og hædre det sammen med os.

Det kunde vel være forskjellig at fortælle herfra, som vilde interessere eder at høre om, men som formand i styret for Voss barnehjem ligger det mig mest paa hjertet nu at omtale dette og haaber, man holder mig undskyldt for det.

Mange af eder, kjære vosser, derborte har nemlig været saa venlige at sende gaver til barnehjemmet. Nogle har sendt store gaver og mange har sendt mindre

Vosselag and what they brought to our consciousness of the memory of the rich qualities and admirable characteristics owned by the Norwegian race and for the exhortation they gave us to bring these qualities and characteristics to our American citizenship. His magnificent speech was reprinted in its entirety in the Madison newspapers.

Harald Smedal, McFarland, candidate for sheriff in Dane County, nicely gave some numbers of folk music — Hallings and spring dances from Telemark, on his Telemark violin.

Then president Markve concluded the Vosselag by thanking everyone who had helped with the enjoyable stevne. Especially, he wanted to thank the local committee for its planning, the city of Madison for its hospitality, for the use of the high school building and the Olin Park Tabernacle, to the mayor for his reception, to the women's club for serving a wonderful meal, to the singing groups for their inspiring songs and everyone who gave of their talent and ability in the various programs as well as the newspapers for their help in making the stevne known.

Then "America" was sung by the assembled and the successful stevne was ended.

GREETINGS TO THE LAG FROM VOSS.

Esteemed and dear Vossings in America!

Realizing that the Vosselag in America shall hold its annual meeting in the coming June, it would probably be the right time to send you a greeting from the old home town.

First I wish to congratulate you on the anniversary of the founding of the Vosselag. It heartens many here at home that the lag has shown to be so active and has such a following. We take it as evidence that the Vossings in America will not "forfederne gløyma under alt som dei venda og snu", but together with us here at home are remembered with esteem and gratitude. I would like permission to bring the best wishes for the Vosselag's future work, that they will be successful in combining the Vossings over there in the remembrance of "old Voss" and honor it together with us.

It might be different to tell those of you who would be interested to hear about it, but as chairman of the board of directors of the Voss Children's Home the subject lies next to my heart so I may be excused for that.

Many of you dear Vossings over there have been so kind as to send gifts to the orphanage. Some have sent large gifts and many have sent smaller donations

gaver. Alle har de kommet særdeles vel med. Uden dem vilde barnehjemmet her endda ikke ha kunnet begynde sin virksomhed. Det var i mai 1919, at denne tog til. Otte børn optoges om vaaren og to til om høsten. I 1920 kom to til, saa det var ialt tolv. Flere vovede man ikke at tage ind, fordi det faldt vanskeligt at skaffe midler nok til underholdet.

Under forberedelsen af denne sag var det hele tiden forudsætningen, at barnehjemmet skulde holdes gaaende for private midler, saa man ikke behøvede at bede fattigstyret eller herreds styret om bidrag. Denne forudsætning har imidlertid endnu ikke slaaet til, idet driften hvert aar har givet betydeligt underskud, som er betalt af herredskassen. Efterhaanden har man faaet flere legater som gave til barnehjemmet. I de sidste par aar har man da indtaget flere børn, saa der nu er ialt 19 børn. Det er imidlertid fremdeles saa, at herredskassen har maattet skyde til — de sidste to aar ca. 3500 kroner om aaret. Endskjønt her er flere børn, som burde optages i barnehjemmet, finder man det ikke raadeligt at gaa til det, førend man har faaet flere midler, saa driften kunde bæres af hjemmets egne midler og hvad der ellers ydes her i bygden, saa herredskassen kunde fritages for udlæg til barnehjemmet.

Barnehjemmet ligger vakkert paa en liden haug ved Lundarvandet og heder Lundarhovden. Til eiendommen hører lidt jord, hvorpaa fødes 1 a 2 kjør, dyrkes poteter og forskjellige havevekster og bær og med lidt furuskog i baggrunden, som luner og forskjønner. Det styres af en kvinde, som er uddannet sygepleierske og gartner.

Som ovenfor nævnt er det nogle vosser i Amerika, som har givet større beløb til barnehjemmet, nemlig: Andrew A. Quale og hustru, Martha K. Quale, Chicago, Ill., kr. 37,000; Torgeir Thompson, Deerfield, Wis., kr. 7700; Mrs. Synva Rekve, Deerfield, Wis., kr. 7000; Mrs. Christie Tillerson, Clinton, Wis., kr. 6000. Disse midler er givet som legater. Kapitalen er anbragt i norske statsobligationer og forvaltes under kontrol af regjeringens kirkedepartement. Der kan ikke bruges noget af kapitalerne, men de aarlige renter bruges til hjemmets drift. Disse legater vil derfor altid bli staaende som et vakkert minde i Vossebygden om disse ædle givere.

Torgeir Thompson gav desuden kr. 4200 og Mrs. Christie Tillerson kr. 400 til kjøbet af eiendommen. Hertil kommer da gaver fra alle de mange vosser ellers, som har været saa venlige at yde til barnehjemmet. Blandt disse maa jeg nævne Knut Henderson, Dane County, Wis., og Gitle Norheim, Chicago, Ill. K. Henderson har baade selv sendt pengegaver flere gange og været utrættelig i arbeidet

All have been gladly received. Without them the orphanage couldn't have begun its function. It was in May 1919 that it started. Eight children were admitted in the spring and two more in the fall. In 1920, two more were added making a total of twelve. Several dared not be accepted because of the difficulty in obtaining funds enough for maintenance.

During preparation of this undertaking, it was always the intent that the orphanage would be kept going with private monies so that we wouldn't have to appeal to the poor commission or the town board for contribution. This objective has not been reached because each year has given a significant deficit which has been paid from the town budget. Little by little, there have been several bequests as gifts to the children's home. In recent years, several more children have been admitted so now there is a total of 19. Meanwhile, the town treasury must still contribute — in the last two years 3500 crowns a year. Even though there are several children that should be admitted to the orphanage, this isn't possible before people have obtained more funds so operation could be carried out on the home's own funds and what is donated here in the area so the town treasury would be spared the outlay for the orphanage.

The orphanage is situated nicely on a small hill near Lake Lunde and is call Lunderhovden (Lunde's Peak). The property has a little land upon which one or two cows can be pastured and some garden for potatoes and various garden produce and has a fir glade in the background that shelters and beautifies it. It is run by a woman who has been trained as a nurse and a gardener.

As mentioned above, there were some Vossings in America who gave significant bequests to the orphanage, namely: Martha K. Quale, Chicago, IL, 37,000 crowns; Torgeir Thompson, Deerfield, WI, 7700 crowns; Mrs. Synva Rekve, Deerfield, WI, 7000 crowns; Mrs. Christie Tillerson, Clinton, WI, 6000 crowns. These amounts were given as bequests. The capital is located in government bonds and under control of the government department of church. None of the capital can be used, only the interest used for the home's budget. These bequests will be beautiful memorial of these donors to the Voss district.

Torgeir Thompson gave an additional 4200 crowns and Mrs. Christie Tillerson 400 crowns towards the purchase of the property. To these have been added gifts from many other Vossings who have donated to the orphanage. Among these I can mention Knut Henderson, Dane County, WI, and Gitle Norheim, Chicago, IL. K. Henderson has both sent gifts of money and worked tirelessly over there to get donations from

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

derborte for at samle ind fra andre til barnehjemmet.

Paa vegne af barnehjemmets styre vil jeg derfor herved frembære den hjerteligste tak til alle givere og andre, som har støttet arbeidet for barnehjemmet her. I har herved gjort en stor og vigtig velgjerning for eders fædrebygd, som vil mindes eder i største taknemmelighed.

Det kan videre berettes om barnehjemmet, at dets styre bestaar af syv medlemmer. Lovene for hjemmet bestemmer, at sognepresten, ordføreren og formanden for indremissionen paa Voss altid skal være medlemmer af styret. De andre fire vælges paa aarsmødet, to i andet hvert aar. Førstnævnte er nu pastor Strømme, ordfører Mads Haga og lærer A. G. Kløve. De fire valgte paa sidste aarsmøde er fru provst Barstad, lærerinde Brita Kvale, Ola G. Lid og L. Kindem. Formand i styret er Kindem, viceformand pastor Strømme. Styrerinden er frøken Sindre — en meget dygtig og paalidelig kvinde og særdeles skikket for stillingen.

Voss i mai 1928.

Med høiagtelse
L. Kindem.

* * *

Det kan kanske være paa plads her at nævne navnene paa hele Vosselagets indsamlingskomite i 1913-14, da hjemmet kjøbtes. De var: J. B. Nordheim, Chicago, Ill.; Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills, Iowa; O. O. Lund, Northwood, Iowa; Knut H. Løne, Cambridge, Wis., og S. S. Hummedal, Cannon Falls, Minn. De fik ind $2121.10, hvoraf Voss barnehjem fik omkring $1540 efter delingen med Evanger og Vossestranden.—Red.

FRA VIRGINIA.

Paa stevnet i Madison var deltagere lige fra den gamle stat Virginia. Tolleif Erikson Fenne og hustru, Anna Sjursdatter, født Vinje, der i 25 aar har havt sit hjem nær Williamsburg, overvar mødet og har siden taget en maaneds tid til at besøge slegtninger, af hvilke de har mange i Wisconsin.

Redaktøren fik da lidt oplysning af dem om, hvorledes de norske kunde komme til at bosætte sig i denne gamle stat og endog kaldes nybyggere.

I Virginia var det, at den første engelske koloni satte sig til i Amerika. 105 ungkarer slog sig til der ved Jamestown i 1607. Af indianerne lærte de at dyrke tobak. Dette produkt fandt vil-

other people for the orphanage.

On behalf of the orphanage's board of directors I would like to relay the heartiest thanks to all the donors and others who have supported the work with the orphanage here. You have done a big, important beneficence for your father district which will be remembered with the greatest gratitude.

I shall further describe about the orphanage that it has a board of directors of seven. The by-laws of the home state that the parish minister, the mayor and the chairman for home missions shall always be members of the board. The other four are elected at the annual meeting, two every other year. The first-named are now Pastor Strømme, Mayor Mads Haga and teacher A. G. Kløve. The four elected at the last annual meeting are Mrs. Dean Barstad, teacher Brita Kvale, Ola G. Lid and L. Kindem. Kindem is the chairman of the board of directors and the vice chairman is Pastor Strømme. The director of the home is Miss Sindre — a very capable and reliable woman especially suited for the position.

Voss, May 28.

With high esteem
L. Kindem.

* * *

It may well be appropriate here to list the names of the money raising committee in 1913-14, when the orphanage was purchased. They were: Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills, Iowa; O. O. Lund, Northwood, Iowa; Knut H. Løne, Cambridge, WI, and S. S. Hummedal, Cannon Falls, MN. They collected $2121.10, of which Voss Orphanage got $1540 after dividing with Evanger and Vossestranden.—Ed.

FROM VIRGINIA.

At the stevne in Madison were participants all the way from the old state of Virginia. Tolleif Erikson Fenne and his wife, Anna Sjursdatter, born Vinje, who for 25 years have had their home near Williamsburg, attended the meeting and have since spent a month visiting relatives, of whom they have many in Wisconsin.

The editor got an explanation from them as to how the Norwegians came to settle in an old state and still be called pioneers.

It happened that Virginia was the first English colony in America. 105 young bachelors settled there at Jamestown in 1607. They learned to raise tobacco from the Indians. This product had many customers in

ligere kjøbere i England, og for at faa flere dyrkere og kolonien til at trives, sendtes der fra England en skibsladning kvinder til disse ungkarle. For hver kvinde betaltes der af kolonisterne 50 pund tobak, fortæller Fenne. Det var kanske begyndelsen til slaveriet, som indførtes der i 1619.

Virginia var skuepladsen for sidste del af revolutionskrigen i 1781 og ligeledes af borgerkrigen i 1865. Det sidste var slutningen paa slaveriet, som var begyndt der, og en stor del af staten blev lagt øde.

Dette, fortæller Fenne, var grunden til, at de norske kunde faa sig land i dette strøg. Før krigen var der store plantager, som blev drevet med slaver. Under krigen rømte slaverne, og deres eiere rømte ogsaa. De var ikke sikre paa liv og lemmer heller i den tid, og faa vendte tilbage. Sydstaternes jord kom ikke til at staa høit i pris. Den blev liggende udyrket og blev snart bevokset med skog. Saadan var det ved statens gamle hovedstad Williamsburg, da nogen driftige norske satte sig til der omkring 1903. Nu har der omtrent 15 mil fra Williamsburg dannet sig en liden by, som heder Norge, hvor der er to norske kirker og et velstaaende norsk settlement omkring. Landet er fladt som en havflade. Engang i tiden har det været en havbund. Fenne fortæller, at han paa sit land har fundet fortidslevninger af fiskearter af ukjendt slag og andre har gjort lignende fund under gravning i jorden. Landet er frugtbart, siger Fenne, og han undrer sig paa, at flere norske ikke reiser derhen.

Der er nu gjort store bestræbelser paa at verne om gamle mindesmerker i dette mindeværdige strøg, siger Fenne. I Williamsburg, som var hovedstad fra 1700 til 1776, er bygninger, som er flere hundrede aar, og disse er der taget skridt til at frede. Landet kjøbes ogsaa af pengemænd i de gamle familier.

* * *

Tolleif Fenne, som nu i 25 aar har boet i Virginia, var født i Johagen (del af Erikstunet) paa Fenne den 8de mars 1864 og er søn efter Erik Jonson Fenne og hustru Inger Olsdatter (født i Ulvik). Hans far var den paa Voss velkjendte auktionarius. Bedsteforældrene paa farssiden var Jon Brynjulfson, født paa Vinje, Vossestranden, og Ingeborg Eriksdatter Rekve. Jon var en tid postkjører paa Vossestranden. Senere kjøbte han pladsen Hagen under Erikstunet paa Fenne og ryddede dette op til et ordentligt gaardsbrug, som efter ham er blevet kaldt Johagen. Jon var flink til at skrive og var med ved forskjellige merkeskjels-forretninger. Mange saakaldte “steinaforretninger” skal være skrevne af ham. Tolleif var 4 aar gammel,

England and in order to get more tobacco farmers and to get the colony to thrive, a shipload of women were sent from England to these young bachelors. The colonists paid 50 pounds of tobacco for each woman, said Fenne. Maybe that was the beginning of the slavery that was introduced in 1619.

Virginia was the scene for the last part of the Revolutionary War in 1781 and likewise the Civil War in 1865. The last spelled an end to the slavery that had started there and a large part of the state was abandoned.

This, tells Fenne, was the reason Norwegians could get land in this region. Before the war, there were big plantations run by slaves. During the war the slaves left, as did their owners. They were too afraid for their lives and limbs at that time to risk returning. The land in the southern states was not very high priced. It lay uncultivated and soon was overgrown by forest. That's how it was around the old capital of Williamsburg in 1903 when some enterprising Norwegians settled there. Now about 15 miles from Williamsburg there has been created the little town, named Norge, where there are two Norwegian churches surrounded by a prosperous Norwegian settlement. The land is as flat as an ocean surface. Once it used to be the bottom of a sea. Fenne describes that he has found archeological remains of fish species of an unknown type and others have made similar finds. The land is productive, says Fenne, and he wonders why more Norwegians don't come there.

Now great efforts are being expended to preserve the old relics in this memorable area, says Fenne. In Williamsburg, which was the capital city from 1700 until 1776, there are buildings several hundred years old and steps are being taken to save them. The land is being bought by moneyed men from the old families.

* * *

Tolleif Fenne, who has lived 25 years in Virginia, was born at Johagen (part of Erikstunet) at Fenne March 8, 1864 and is a son of Erik Jonson Fenne and his wife Inger Olsdatter (born in Ulvik). His father was a well-known auctioneer at Voss. His paternal grandparents were Jon Brynjulfson, born at Vinje, Vossestranden and his wife Ingeborg Eriksdatter Rekve. Jon was a mailman at Vossestranden for a while. Later he bought the Hagen place under Erikstun at Fenne and cleared it as a regular farm, later named Johagen. Jon was an excellent writer and was along with various boundary settlements. Many so-called "stone boundaries" were recorded by him. Tolleif was but four years old when his grandfather

da bedstefaderen i en alder af 94 aar døde, men kan huske ham som han sad i sin gamle nationaldragt med store sølvknapper.

Tolleif udvandrede i 16-aarsalderen til Amerika og kom til Deerfield, Wis., hvor hans slegtning, Lars D. Rekve, boede, den 25de januar. Der begyndte han med farmarbeide. Den 14de april 1897 indgik han i egteskab med Anna S. Vinje (Vossestranden), født 17de februar 1874 og udvandret 1895. De forpagtede saa en farm ved det veikjendte fiskeudklækningssted — 4-5 Mil i sydvest for Madison, og var der i seks aar. I 1903 drog de til Virginia. Fenne havde i længere tid været plaget af enslags gigtverk og lægen raadede ham til at reise. En landagent i Madison solgte ham land, efterat dette først var beseet. Der var da flere tusen acres land tilsalgs. Fennes land ligger i Augusta County paa landtungen mellem James og York Rivers — 15 mil fra Williamsburg og 30 mil fra Newport News. Han liker sig godt der og har aldrig kjendt mere til gigtverk. Foruden gardsbrug driver han nu ogsaa et sagbrug.

Fenne og hustru har tre børn: Erick Selmer, født 21de januar 1899, driver hjemmefarmen; Malene Inger, født 15de april 1901, er lærerinde; Sandford Brynjulv, født 14de august 1903, er for tiden professor i biologi ved landbrugsskolen. Han er uddannet ved Polytechnic Institute og var en tid county agent for Augusta County, blev gift med Miss Crafton fra Staunton, Va.

Tolleif Fennes broder Ole E. Fenne bor i Madison og Lars E. Fenne i Beloit, Wis. Mrs. Fennes broder Ole S. Vinje bor i Madison, Wis., Anders i Montford, Wis., Sjur og Lars Vinje i Chicago, Ill. Fennes broder Jon døde for mange aar siden i Newark, N. Y.; børnene Erick og Tilly er i Beloit, Wis. Søsteren Ragnhild, gift med J. Skjeie, døde for nogle aar siden ved Williamsburg, efterladende en søn, Leif Skjeie, ingeniør i Newark.

LEIF ERIKSON-DAG.

Mr. Christian A. Hoen, som er redaktør for "The Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter", sendte nedenstaaende indlæg om at gjøre 9de oktober til Leif Erikson-dag til sekretæren for at behandles paa Vosselagets aarsmøde. Paa forretningsmødet var der ikke tid til at behandle sagen, men den blev bragt frem ved banketten om kvelden. Formand Markve kaldte paa I. M. Kalnes, reporter for "The Capitol Times", til at forklare sagen. Da sekretær Rene efterpaa gav tilkjende, at han ikke var inde for nævnte dag som Leif Erikson-dag, blev sagen forbigaaet, idet formanden erklærede, at der ikke var tid til diskussion.

Mr. Hoens indlæg har dog sin værdi udenom den sag det forfegter, og efter opfordring tages det derfor

died at age 94, but he remembers him as he sat with his national costume with big silver buttons.

Tolleif immigrated to America at age 16 and came to Deerfield, WI where his relative, Lars D. Rekve, lived January 15. There he started by working on a farm. On April 14, 1897 he entered matrimony with Anna S. Vinje (Vossestranden), born February 17, 1874 and immigrated 1895. They rented a farm t the well-known fishing community 4-5 miles southwest of Madison and stayed six years. They went to Virginia in 1903. For a long time, Fenne had been plagued by a form of arthritis and a physician advised him to move. He bought some land from a realtor in Madison before even looking at the land. There were several thousand acres for sale. Fenne's land is located in Augusta County on the tongue of land between the James and York Rivers — 15 miles from Williamsburg and 30 miles from Newport News. He is happy there and has no longer been bothered by arthritis. Besides his farming, he operates a sawmill.

Fenne and his wife have three children: Erick Selmer, born January 21, 1899, runs the family farm; Malene Inger, born April 15, 1901, is a teacher; Sandford Brynjulv, born August 14, 1903, is presently a professor of biology at an agricultural school. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institute and was a county agent for Augusta County for a time; he's married to Miss Crafton from Staunton, VA.

Tolleif Fenne's brother Ole E. Fenne lives in Madison and Lars E. Fenne in Beloit, WI. Mrs. Fenne's brother Ole S. Vinje lives in Madison, WI, Anders in Montfort, WI, Sjur and Lars Vinje in Chicago, IL. Fenne's brother Jon died many years ago in Newark, NJ; his children Erick and Tilly are in Beloit, WI. His sister Ragnhild, married with J. Skjeie, died some years ago at Williamsburg, leaving a son, Leif Skjeie, engineer in Newark.

LEIF ERIKSON DAY.

Mr. Christian A. Hoen, who is editor of "The Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter", sent the following contribution regarding making October 9 Leif Erikson Day to the secretary for action at the Vosselag's annual meeting. There wasn't enough time during the business meeting to deal with the matter but it was brought up that night at the banquet. President Markve called on I. M. Kalnes, reporter for "The Capitol Times", to elucidate the matter. When secretary acknowledged that he was not for making the named date Leif Erikson Day, the matter was tabled because the president declared there wasn't enough time for discussion.

Mr. Hoen's contribution has its value outside of the matter and after urging it is included here. The secretary

det derfor ind her. Sekretæren kan da ogsaa sige et par ord i tillæg og svar.

"Det er ønskeligt, at en bestemt og stedsevarende dag blir valgt til at hædre mindet om Leif Erikson, opdageren af Amerika, det Land han gav navnet Vinland det gode.

Historien giver os ingen oplysning om den dato og maaned, paa hvilken Leif Erikson, opdager og missionær, først satte sin fod paa det vestlige fastland i aaret 1000. Al den oplysning, som de islandske sagaskrivere giver angaaende dette subjekt, er den interessante fortælling om tyskeren Tyrker, der som et medlem af Leif Eriksons opdagelsesparti i det nye land gjorde sine fæller ængstelig ved at bli saa længe borte fra dem. De drog ud for at lede efter ham, og han blev da fundet spisende vindruer, en frugt som han havde lært at like i sit hjemland, Tyskland.

Det er bare gjennem organiserede bestræbelser, at en bestemt dag kan bli udvalgt, paa hvilken den gjerning, som udførtes af Leif Erikson, kan bli ihukommet i Amerika.

Naar interesserede organisationer i denne sag blir enige om at støtte valget af en bestemt dato, en dag som skal bli kjendt som Leif Erikson-dag, vil tiden være inde for disse organisationer til at andrage de lovgivende forsamlinger om en officiel approbation paa Leif Erikson-dagen.

Den 4de juli 1825 afseilede fra Stavanger sluppen "Restaurationen" med 52 emigranter ombord, med kurs for Amerika, en begivenhed som er en af de mest betydningsfulde i Norges historie.

"Restaurationen" ankom til New York City den 9de oktober samme aar, og denne organiserede ekspedition af norske emigranter var den første, som naaede frem til den nye verden i den moderne tid, og indvarsler ankomsten af norske emigranter til de Forenede Stater efter en maalestok, som maa betegnes som en del af en verdensbevægelse.

Denne betydnings fulde historiske begivenhed var festligholdt i Minneapolis i 1925 gjennem den norsk-amerikanske 100-aarsfest, som præsident Coolidge og hustru beærede med sin nærværelse, og hvortil fremmede lande sendte sine repræsentanter.

Det var ganske umuligt at feire et aarhundrede af norsk indvandring til de Forenede Stater uden samtidig at mindes Amerikas opdagelse ved Leif Erikson i aaret 1000.

Denne sidste erklæring bevises ved det faktum, at de Forenede Staters kongres, idet den anerkjendte den norsk-amerikanske 100-aarsfest, autoriserede udstedelsen af tre symboler. Det første af disse var en sølvmedalje, som blev myntet i et antal af 40,000, og hvorpaa var indgraveret paa forsiden "Norse-American Centennial 1825-1925" og visende en tegning af en viking med et

will also write a few words in answer.

"It is desirable that a definite and permanent day be chosen to honor the memory of Leif Erikson, discoverer of America, the land he named Vinland the good.

History doesn't provide the date and month that Leif Erikson, explorer and missionary, first set foot on the western continent in the year 1000. All of the information the Icelandic saga writers provided regarding this subject is the interesting story about the German Tyrker who as a member of Leif Erikson's discovery party made his fellows anxious by getting a long distance away from them. They went out looking for him and found him eating grapes, a fruit he'd learned to like in his native land, Germany.

It is only through an organized effort that a certain day can be chosen in which the mission carried out by Leif Erikson, will be remembered in America.

If the interested organizations in this cause agree for the support the choosing of a specific date, a date that will be known as Leif Erikson Day, will it be the time for all these organizations to petition the congress for an official sanction of Leif Erikson Day.

On the 4th of July 1825 the sloop "Restaurationen" with 52 emigrants aboard left Stavanger setting a course for America, one of the most important events in the history of Norway.

"Restaurationen" arrived in New York City on October 9 that same year and this organized expedition of Norwegian immigrants was the first to reach the New World in modern times and heralding the arrival of Norwegian immigrants to the United States in a quantity that can be described as earth-shaking.

This meaningful historical event was celebrated in Minneapolis in 1925 with the Norwegian-American Centennial celebration which President Coolidge and his wife honored by their presence and to which foreign countries sent their representatives.

It was impossible to celebrate the centennial of Norwegian immigration to the United States without at the same time remembering America's discovery by Leif Erikson in the year 1000.

This last explanation shows that the fact that the United States Congress, in recognition of the Norwegian-American Centennial celebration, authorized the issuance of three symbols. The first was a silver medal, minted in a count of 40,000, on which was engraved on the front "Norse-American Centennial 1825-1925" and shows a drawing of a Viking with a sword in one hand and a shield in the

sverd i den ene haand og et skjold i den anden, og et vikingeskib i baggrunden. Uden tvil var det kunstnerens hensigt at vise Leif Erikson, idet han banede sig vei fra sit skib indover i det land han havde opdaget.

Bagsiden af medaljen bærer indskriften "Authorized by the Congress of the United States of America" og i ophøiet gravering et vikingeskib og "A. D. 1000".

De andre to symboler var frimerker i et antal af 2,000,000 udstedt som 2- og 5-cents merker. 2-cents merkerne er i rødt og sort og viste en indgravering af sluppen "Restaurationen" og følgende indskrift: "Norse-American Centennial 1825-1925 United States Postage Two Cents."

Fem-cents 100-aars frimerkerne er i farverne blaat og sort og har i midten et billede af et vikingeskib, et saadant som kanske var brugt af Leif Erikson. Skibet er paa den ene side flankeret med det norske flag og paa den anden side med stjernebanneret. Indskriften paa 5-cents frimerket er følgende: "Norse-American Centennial 1825-1925 United States Postage Five Cents."

Detaljerne af disse symboler var autoriseret af komiteen for den norsk-amerikanske 100-aarsfest.

Man kan heraf se, at de Forenede Staters kongres og lederne af den norsk-amerikanske 100-aarsfest har sammenbundet Amerikas opdagelse ved Leif Erikson og ankomsten til Amerika af den norske slup "Restaurationen" ved udstedelsen af symboler, som minder om disse to betydnings fulde begivenheder i den amerikanske historie. Det følger naturlig heraf, at organiserede norsk-amerikanere har al grund til at gjøre 9de oktober til Leif Erikson-dag, og en saadan beslutning af dem vilde naturligvis hjælpe langt frem til at gjøre 9de oktober til en aarlig mindedag i de forskjellige stater og med legislaturernes autorisation.

En fælles festligholdelse af opdagelsen af Amerika ved Leif Erikson og ankomsten til Amerika af sluppen "Restaurationen" vil give en saadan mindedag stor kraft og en stor betydning i det hele folks øine i dette land."

* * *

Sekretærens mening er, at det vilde være meget uheldigt at blande sammen de to her nævnte begivenheder og ville gjøre dagen paa hvilken "Restaurationen" kom til New York til Leif Erikson-dag. Det vilde se ud, som at vi norske vilde søge at komme bort fra betydningen og paastanden om Leifs færd ved at fremdrage en anden i stedet. Det vilde nok give dem, som ikke anerkjender Leifs verk, vand paa sin mølle. Skal vi vente at faa anerkjendt en Leif Erikson-dag, saa maa ialfald vi norske vise, at vi anser den begivenhed, som dagen skal paapege, stor

other and a Viking ship in the background. No doubt it was the artist's intent to show Leif Erikson, while he was making his way from his ship into the new land he'd discovered.

The back side of the medal carries the inscription "Authorized by the Congress of the United States of America" and in raised engraving a Viking ship and "A. D. 1000".

The other two symbols were stamps of a number of 2,000,000, issued as 2 and 5 cent stamps. The 2 cent stamps are red and black, showing an engraving of the sloop "Restaurationen" and the following inscription: "Norse-American Centennial 1825-1925 United States Postage Two Cents."

The five-cent centennial stamp is blue and black and has a picture of a Viking ship in the center, of the type perhaps used by Leif Erikson. The ship is flanked on one side by the Norwegian flag and on the other by the stars and stripes. The inscription on the 5 cent stamp is as follows: "Norse-American Centennial 1825-1925 United States Postage Five Cents".

The details on these symbols were authorized by a committee for the Norwegian-American Centennial.

One can see from this that the United States Congress and leaders of the Norwegian-American Centennial have combined the discovery of America by Leif Erikson and the arrival of the sloop "Restaurationen" by the issuance of symbols reminding us of these two important events in the history of America. it would naturally follow that all organized Norwegian-Americans have every reason to make October 9 Leif Erikson Day, and a decision of that nature would go a long way to making October 9 an annual remembrance day in the various states with the authorization of their legislatures.

A joint celebration of the discovery of America by Leif Erikson and the arrival in America of the sloop "Restaurationen" will give such a remembrance day more power and importance in all people's eyes in this country."

* * *

The secretary's opinion is that it would be very unfortunate to combine the two here discussed events and would make the day on which the "Restaurationen" arrived in New York Leif Erikson Day. That would make it appear that the Norwegians wanted to diminish the importance and claim of Leif's expedition by calling attention to another instead. It would give those who don't recognize Leif's work grist for their mills. If we expect to get recognition of a Leif Erikson Day, we Norwegians must show that we accord the event the

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

nok til at staa for sig selv. Hvad vi maa være efter, er at faa Leif Erikson anerkjendt ligesaa fuldt som Columbus er det; og det kan neppe siges at være tilfældet, hvis vi skal hentyde til en anden begivenhed af mindre betydning for landet for at vise kravets retmæssighed.

Det kan ogsaa Være et spørgsmaal om ikke en Leif Erikson-dag skulde være tidligere om høsten end den 9de oktober. Leif var sendt afsted paa sin færd om vaaren, og han kom til Grønland den samme sommer efter at have fundet Vinland det gode, siger Snorre. Havde han kommet frem i oktober, saa havde vist Snorre sagt, at han kom om høsten. Høsten er vel kommen i midten af september, og vindruerne er da ogsaa modne. En dag i september skulde da passe bedre.

K. A. Rene.

MØDE I LEE GROVE, DEERFIELD.

Søndag den 5te august havdes en stor Sønner af Norge "picnic" i Lee Grove, Deerfield, Wis. Lee Grove er paa den gamle Sjur S. Reques farm, som nu eies af dattersønnen Sivert Lee.

En hel del baade halve og hele vossinger var tilstede, hvoriblandt redaktøren, som ser iblandt efter slige personer. Først traf han tre unge karer, som bare i nogle aar har været i Amerika. Det var Simon Løken, Sjur Gulleikson Hoie og Ole Flisram, som udvandrede i 1923 og kom til New York den 3dje november samme aar. Løken arbeider paa farmen hos Knut Henderson, Cambridge, Wis., og Hoie hos en farmer i Deerfield. Før havde han været i Chicago. Paa samme skib, som de kom med til Amerika, var ogsaa Lars I. Hauge, som er hos sin onkel Knut Lødve i Evanston. Ill, Isak Arnetveit, som bor hos Nick Wanger, Chicago, hvis hustru er fra Hoie, samt Erik A. Møen, som ogsaa er i Chicago. Hans farsøster var gift med Odd Erikson (Arnetveit) der.

Af andre vossinger han traf var Ole O. Midtun (Gavle), Ole S. Vinje og Ole L. Vinje — strandinger — samt Brynjulf N. Mugaas, Rognald L. Grove og Lyding Havey, som alle er i Madison.

Af halve vossinger kan nævnes Iver Nelson, søn efter Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, og eier af den historiske farm "Tangen"; desuden Brynjulf Johannessen Berge, hvis mor var Erdahl, samt Bertinus Erdahl, hvis mor var Berge. De bor i Deerfield Township. Saa var det Mrs. Edna Leland, født Cleven, enke efter Lars Brynjulvson Leland og datterdatter af Ole K. Gilderhus. Saa var der Mrs.

importance that the day would indicate, big enough to stand by itself. What we must try to do is get Leif Erikson recognized just as much as Columbus and that won't be the case if we point to another event of lesser importance for the country to show the claim's proper meaning.

There is also the question if Leif Erikson Day shouldn't be earlier in the fall than the 9th of October. Leif left on his journey in the spring and he arrived in Greenland that same summer, after having discovered Vineland the good, says Snorre. If he had arrived in October then certainly Snorre would have said that he came in the fall. Fall comes in the middle of September and the wine grapes are also ripe then. A day in September would be more appropriate.

K. A. Rene.

MEETING IN LEE GROVE, DEERFIELD.

A big Sons of Norway picnic was held in Lee Grove, Deerfield, WI on Sunday, August 5. Lee Grove is on the old Sjur S. Reque's farm, now owned by his grandson (daughter's son) Sivert Lee.

A great number of both Vossings and half Vossings were there including this editor who is always looking for such people. First he met three young fellows who had been in America a few years. They were Simon Løken, Sjur Gulleikson Hoie and Ole Flisram, who emigrated in 1923 and came to New York the 3rd of November that same year. Løken works for Knut Henderson, Cambridge, WI and Hoie for a farmer in Deerfield. Earlier he had been in Chicago. On the same ship that brought them to America was also Lars I. Hauge, who is with his uncle Knut Lødve in Evanston. IL, Isak Arnetveit, who lives with Nick Wanger, Chicago, whose wife is from Hoie, as well as Erik A. Møen, who's also in Chicago. His aunt (father's sister) was married to Odd Erikson (Arnetveit) there.

Other Vossings he met were Ole O. Midtun (Gavle), Ole S. Vinje and Ole L. Vinje — strandings — as well as Brynjulf N. Mugaas, Rognald L. Grove and Lyding Havey, all in Madison.

Of the half Vossings, I can list Iver Nelson, son of Wm. Nelson, Deerfield, owner of the historic farm "Tangen"; in addition, Brynjulf Johannesson Berge, whose mother was an Erdahl, as well as Bertinus Erdahl, whose mother was a Berge. They live in the Township of Deerfield. Then there was Mrs. Edna Leland, born Cleven, widow of Lars Brynjulvson Leland and daughter's daughter of Ole K. Gilderhus. Then there was Mrs. Bertha Legreid

Mrs. Bertha Legreid og mand. Hun er datter af Lars O. Grotland og hustru, født Gustavson.

Mr. A. J. Myrland, nu fhv. hovedpræsident af Sønner af Norge, er ikke fuldt halv vossing af slegt. Han talte paa mødet.

Saa talte vi med et par stykker, hvis bedre halvdel var eller er af vosseslegt. Peter Grinde, født i Sogn 1839 og udvandret 1846, har havt to hustruer af vosseslegt. Den første var Guri Christoffersdatter Hauge (Svelgo), den anden Torbjørg Johannesdatter Berge. Han har al sin dag havt sit hjem i Deerfield, men bor nu hos en datter i Madison — og ved at fortælle en hel del om vossingerne paa Koshkonong. Trods sine 89 aar har han god hukommelse og er rørig.

En yngre mand og god medlem af Vosselaget er Nils Spilde, som er gift med Anna Knutsdatter Saude (Viken) og har mange halvvossinger i sin familie. Han ligesom Iver Nelson er medlemmer af loge "Grotland" og var med i betjeningen af mødet,

MERE OM LIBERTY-KIRKEN, DEERFIELD.

I "Vossingen" nr. 2-3 1923 kaldte vi denne kirke en udpræget vossekirke og nævnte ellers adskilligt om den. Mere blev fortalt under stevnet i juni af Julia Lee Reque og hendes broder Peter Lee. Men endda maa lidt mere siges og blandt det den ting, at der ogsaa var andre end vossinger, som gav sin medvirkning til kirkens opførelse, endskjønt vossingerne utvilsomt gjorde det meste og vigtigste.

Der var 100 familier, fortæller Mrs. Reque, som var med at organisere menigheden, og hver skulde betale 7 dollars til bygningsfondet. Mange var ogsaa med at bringe materialer frem.

Knut Henderson skriver saaledes, at hans fader, Haldor B. Løne, var en af dem som kjørte sten og andet til kirken og ligeledes gav betydeligt af penge. Da Henderson malte i kirken, var der knapt om penge, og han eftergav det halve af betalingen, siger han. Han spillede ogsaa i to aar det orgel, som Brynjulv Leland forarbeidede og havde indsat der, og senere i to aars tid et orgel, han selv havde indsat. Det sidste tilbød han menigheden at kjøbe, men det blev ikke noget af, da kirkestriden begyndte paa den tid. Som før berettet gav Mrs. Torger Thompson, født Grimestad, kirken det orgel, som nu er der.

I henhold til Peter Grinde var Gulleik Bergsli og Anders Væte de, som brød ud sten til kirken. Anders Torblaa — en haring — var den, som gjorde mortar. Sjur Reque brændte den sterkeste kalk. Per O. Skutle var første snedker og den, som huggede til sperrerne. Anders Himle, som indsatte prædikestolen og endel

and her husband. She is a daughter of Lars O. Grotland and his wife, born Gustavson.

Mr. A. J. Myrland, now the former president of Sons of Norway, is not full half Vossing by lineage. He spoke at the meeting.

Then we talked with a couple fellows whose better halves were or are of Voss origin. Peter Grinde, born in Sogn in 1839 and emigrated in 1846, has had two wives of Voss heritage. The first was Guri Christoffersdatter Hauge (Svelgo), the other Torbjørg Johannesdatter Berge. He has had his home in always in Deerfield, but now lives with a daughter in Madison — and told a lot about the Vossings at Koshkonong. In spite of his 89 years, he has a good memory and is active.

A younger man and a good member of the Vosselag was Nils Spilde, who is married with Anna Knutsdatter Saude (Viken) and has many half Vossings in his family. He, like Iver Nelson, is a member of the Grotland Lodge of the Sons of Norway and was serving at the meeting.

MORE ABOUT THE LIBERTY CHURCH, DEERFIELD.

In "Vossingen" Nr. 2-3 1923, we called this a distinctive Voss church and mentioned a lot more about it. More was told during the meeting by Julia Lee Reque and her brother Peter Lee. It must be admitted among other things that there were more than just Vossings who were involved with the church's beginning even though with out doubt the Vossings did the most and the most important.

There were 100 families, tells Mrs. Reque, who were along and organized the congregation and each were to pledge 7 dollars to the building fund, many were also to donate materials.

Knut Henderson writes that his father, Haldor B. Løne, was one who helped haul stone and other things to the church and likewise significantly provided money. When Henderson was painting the church, it was tight with money so he donated half his salary, he said. He also was the organist for two years on an organ that Brynjulv Leland had built and installed and two years an organ that he himself had installed. The latter he asked the congregation to buy but nothing came of it because the church strife started at that time. As before reported, Mrs. Torger Thompson, born Grimestad, donated the organ that is there now.

Compared to Peter Grinde, Gulleik Bergsli and Anders Væte were those, who quarried the stone for the church. Anders Torblaa — a Haring — mixed the mortar. Sjur Reque burned the lime. Per O. Skutle was the first carpenter was the one who hewed the rafters. Anders Himle installed the pulpit and number of pews,

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bænke, fik dem fra Chicago. Grinde kan huske godt, da de kom. Jernbanen var da endnu ikke anlagt om Deerfield, og de maatte kjøres lang vei.

Den som gjorde taarnet større, var Jens Nesset fra Stoughton, oplyser Grinde. Der var taarn før, men mindre. Han kan huske, at snedkerne en dag de manglede materialer gjorde en høvogn i kirken. Nesset var ikke vossing.

Det var mulig paa denne tid Ole O. Hæve arbeidede paa kirken, thi han kom først til Koshkonong i 1856. Før havde han drevet som snedker i Chicago.

FAMILIEFESTER.

Mørkve-ætten havde søndag den 8de juli sin aarlige sammenkomst — denne gang i parken i Mt. Horeb, Wis. Omkring 100 personer af slegt og venner var tilstede. Som ifjor var det i form af en picnic (se "Vossingen" hefte 26-27). Efterat mid-dagsmaden var indtagen, var det er program med taler, sang og musik. Ole S. Vinje, Madison, var ordstyrer. Talerne var Hjalmar S. Skuldt, Madison, Johannes O. Sherven, Sun Prairie, og Mrs. O. E. Fenne, Madison, alle af slegten, samt K. A. Rene. Der var instrumentmusik af de fem Sherven-brødre og sang af en kvartet, af hvilken de to var Ole og Johannes Sherven af ætten. Mrs. Fenne, som er datter efter Ingebjørg K. Mørkve og Ole H. Vinje, læste op sin mors familiehistorie her i landet. Hendes tre gjenlevende søskende, Mrs. Julia Durst, Knut Vinje og Mrs. Anna Bodenfod, var tilstede.

* * *

Skjervheim-ætten havde sin aarlige sammenkomst paa Olsok-dagen, søndag den 29de juli. Den samledes paa den prægtige græsvold ved hjemmet til Henry Helland, Mt. Horeb, Wis., hvis hustru, Sina, er datter efter Ole S. Skjervheim. (Se "Vossingen" hefte 26-27.) Der var ogsaa henimod 100 personer tilstede. Middagsmad medbragtes. Om eftermiddagen var der taler af student Johannes Sherven, som ogsaa var ordstyrer, og K. A. Rene. Der var sang af tre smaapiger, Myrtella, Fernille og Dorys Sherven, døtre af Albert Sherven, Mt. Horeb, og instrumentmusik af hans fem sønner, Alex., Orton, Eugene, Leon og Enock, samt en nabogut —"the Sherven Orchestra. Desuden sang af Victoria Peterson.

Johannes Sherven fortalte lidt om ætten — helst om Ole S. Skjervheim, som kom til Amerika i 1867 og bosatte sig i Perry Township, Dane County, Wis., og talte ellers om at mindes fædrene og holde fædre-

received from Chicago. Grinde can remember well when they came. The railroad had not yet come and they had to be hauled a long distance.

The man who built the steeple larger was Jens Nesset from Stoughton, explains Grinde. there was an earlier but smaller steeple. He can remember that the carpenters needed lumber one day and used a hay wagon and built it into the church. Nesset was not Vossing.

Possibly this was the time Ole O. Hæve worked on the church because he first got to Koshkonong in 1856. Before he had worked as a carpenter in Chicago.

FAMILY REUNIONS.

On Sunday the 8th of July, the Mørkve family had their annual reunion — this time at the park in Mt. Horeb, WI. about 100 relatives and friends attended. As last year, it was in the form of a picnic (see "Vossingen" Hefte 26-27)(1927). after dinner was partaken of, there was a program with speeches, songs and music. Ole S. Vinje, Madison, was the moderator. The speakers were Hjalmar S. Skuldt, Madison, Johannes O. Sherven, Sun Prairie and Mrs. O. E. Fenne, Madison, all from the family, as well as K. A. Rene. There was instrumental music by the five Sherven brothers and songs by a quartet which included two from the clan, Ole and Johannes Sherven. Mrs. Fenne, who is a daughter of Ingebjørg K. Mørkve and Ole H. Vinje, read a family history in this country by her mother. Her three surviving siblings, Mrs. Julia Durst, Knut Vinje and Mrs. Anna Bodenfod, were present.

* * *

The Skjervheim family had its annual gathering on St. Olav's Day, Sunday the 29th of July. They met on the beautiful grass lawn at the home of Henry Helland, Mt. Horeb, WI, whose wife, Sina, is a daughter of Ole S. Skjervheim. (See "Vossingen" Hefte 26-27). There were about 100 people here too. Dinner was brought. In the afternoon there were talks by student Johannes Sherven, who also was the moderator, and K. A. Rene. There were songs by three small girls, Myrtella, Fernille and Dorys Sherven, daughters of Albert Sherven, Mt. Horeb, and instrument music by his five sons , Alex., Orton, Eugene, Leon and Enoch, as well as a neighbor boy —"the Sherven Orchestra". Also there was a song by Victoria Peterson.

Johannes Sherven told a little about the family—mostly about Ole S. Skjervheim, who came to America in 1867 and settled in Perry Township, Dane County, WI, and talked otherwise about remembering our forefathers and esteeming our forefather's heritage.

arven i ære. (Der vil bli meget om ætten i vor Vosse-historie.) Rene talte især om St. Olav og Olsok-dagens betydning, under hvilket han fremholdt, at dette var største mindedag i Norges historie næst efter 17de mai. Hellig Olavs kristenret samlede i sin tid det norske folk, og hans love var det især som gjorde, at de frie odelsbønder i Norge kom til at holde sig i sin stilling gjennem den trange dansketid og kunde med fuld selvbevidsthed optræde i 1814, sagde han. Næste aar skal ætten møde paa den gamle Sherven-farm i Perry.

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En Rekve-æt har møde. Den 29de juli 1928 samledes Sjur Anfinson Reque, hans børn, børnebørn og børnbørnsbørn til en familiefest i Pleasant View Park ved bredden af Lake Wisconsin. De, som var tilstede, var først Sjur A. Reque, som nu er 89 aar og er meget rask og rørig, hans søn Styrk og hustru fra Madison, hans søn John med familie fra Halstad, Minn., hans datter Mrs. Bessie Larson fra Chicago, hans datter Emma (Mrs. P. Hermanson) med mand, børn og børnebørn, Spring Prairie, hans svigerdøtre Mrs. Bertha Reque med børn og børnebørn fra Madison og Anna Reque fra Oshkosh med datter, svigersøn og søn Newman fra Madison samt en datterdatter, Gretina Waller, fra Spring Valley, Wis. Desuden en slegtning, Rudolph Reque fra Galesville, Wis., og O. S. Vinje med hustru fra Madison. En mængde madvarer var medbragt, ligeledes kaffe og ice cream. Baade middag og aftensmad blev spist ude i det frie. Veiret var godt og dagen hyggelig.—J. L. R.

DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

Nils Johnson Fosse, Enderlin, N. Dak., afgik ved døden den 13de mai og blev bisat paa Vestre St. Olaf s menigheds kirkegaard. Pastor Lutnes af Enderlin forrettede ved begravelsen. Han var født paa gaarden Langeland i Teigdalen, Evanger sogn, Voss prestegjeld, den 21de april 1850 af forældrene John Torkelson Fosse og hustru, Sigrid Larsdatter, født Gulbraa. Han var døbt og konfirmeret i Evanger kirke; udvandrede til Amerika vaaren 1871 i følge med sin yngre broder John. De kom over i seilskibet "Sarah". Kaptein Lund — ogsaa vossing — førte skibet. Paa samme tid kom ogsaa skolelærer Knut Bjørgo, ligesaa Erik Grimestad, Johannes J. Gulbraa og flere. Nils bosatte sig i Mower County, Minnesota, indgik i egteskab med Gjertrud Knutsdatter Flatekval høsten 1873, flyttede til Ransom County, Nord Dakota, i 1882 og tog sig "homestead", paa hvilket han levede til sin død. Han efterlader sig hustruen, sønnerne Karl Johan og Jakob samt dørene Mrs. Leo Olson og Mrs. Wiliam

(There will be much discussion of the family in our Voss history.) Rene talked emphasizing the importance of St. Olav and St. Olav's Day during which he maintained that it was the next biggest holiday in Norway's history after May 17. St. Olav united the Norwegian people during his time and it was his laws that made it possible that the free farmer class in Norway could maintain its position through the difficult Danish period and in good conscience perform in 1814, he said. Next year the family will meet on the old Sherven farm in Perry.

* * *

The Rekve family has met. On July 29, 1928, Sjur Anfinson Reque, his children, grandchildren and great-randchildren gathered for a family party at Pleasant View Park on the shore of Lake Wisconsin. Those present were first Sjur A. Reque, who is now 89 years and very brisk and active, his son Styrk and wife from Madison, his son John with family from Halstad, MN, his daughter Mrs. Bessie Larson from Chicago, his daughter Emma (Mrs. P. Hermanson) with her husband, children and grandchildren, Spring Prairie, his daughter-in-law Mrs. Bertha Reque with children and grandchildren from Madison and Anna Reque from Oshkosh with daughter, son-in-law and son Newman from Madison as well as a granddaughter, Gretina Waller, from Spring Valley, WI. Also a relative Rudolph Reque from Galesville, Wis., and O. S. Vinje with his wife from Madison. A great deal of food was brought as well as coffee and ice cream. Both dinner and supper were eaten out in the open. The weather was fine and the day pleasant.—J. L. R.

DEATHS IN AMERICA.

Nils Johnson Fosse, Enderlin, ND died May 13 and was buried at West St. Olav congregation's cemetery. Pastor Lutnes of Enderlin officiated at the funeral. He was born on the Langeland farm in the Teigdal, Evanger Parish, Voss Church area on April 21, 1850 of the parents John Torkelson Fosse and wife, Sigrid Larsdatter, b. Gulbraa. He was baptized and confirmed in the Evanger Church, immigrated to America in the spring of 1871 in the company of his younger brother John. They came on the sailing ship "Sarah". Captain Lund — also Vossing sailed the ship. At the same time, schoolteacher Knut Bjørgo, likewise Erik Grimestad, Johannes J. Gulbraa and more came. Nils settled in Mower County, Minnesota, then married Gjertrud Knutsdatter Flatekval in the fall of 1873, moved to Ransom County, North Dakota, in 1882, he took a homestead on which he spent the rest of his life. He is survived by his wife, the sons Karl Johan and Jakob as well as the daughters Mrs. Leo Olson and

Christianson. En anden datter, Mrs. Barney Daly, døde for nogle aar siden. Han efterlod sig ogsaa 14 børnebørn og en broder, Johannes J. Fosse, Wallace, S. Dak. Han var "charter" medlem af St. Olafs menighed, og kirken staar paa hans "homestead". I flere aar var han ligningsmand ("assessor") og var en agtet mand i al sin færd.

Anders Quarequal, som mest har boet i Mt. Horeb, Wis., døde paa et hospital i Madison den 20de juni og blev begraven paa Forest Hill gravplads der den 23de. Han var født paa Kvarekval, Voss, og var en dattersøn af Knut T. Kvarekval. Han vad gift og efterlader sig hustru og en datter.

Minnie Stolen, Madison, Wis., hustru til fhv. dommer O. A. Stolen, døde den 25de juni og stedtes til graven den 28de juni i York Township, Green County, Wis., efter sørgegudstjeneste i Madison. Hun var født i York Township den 22de januar 1878 af forældrene Brynjulv Sjurson Fletre (Siverson) og hustru Ellen, født Hanson (se "Vossingen nr. 1, 1924), blev gift med O. A. Stolen, født nær Mt. Horeb, Wis., og var en tid bosat i Mt. Horeb, hvor hendes mand praktiserede som advokat, men flyttede for ca. 15 aar siden til Madison, hvor han har været dommer, men er nu "state humane agent". Hun efterlader sig foruden sin mand tre børn, Robert, George og Lenore, samt fem brødre og fire søstre.

Arthur J. Anderson, Madison, Wis., søn efter Ole Anderson Hagen og hustru Ingeborg A. Kvammen, døde den 7de juli 1928 i en alder af 35 aar og blev begraven paa Blooming Grove gravplads den 11te juli efter sørgegudstjeneste i synodekirken i Madison. Han var født paa en farm paa Spring Prairie den 15de mars 1893, var gift og efterlader sig hustru og et barn samt moder og flere søskende.

Sara Reque Omlie, prof. O. K. Omlies hustru, døde søndag den 5te august i hjemmet hos sin søster i Iola, Wis., og stedet til graven paa Crystal Lake gravplads. Sørgegudstjeneste holdtes i Vor Frelsers kirke, Minneapolis, Minn. Sara Omlie var født i Spring Grove, Minn., den 7de oktober 1874 og var datter af pastor Styrk Sjurson Reque og hustru Cecilia, født Anderson. (Se "Vossingen" hefte 26-27.) Den 18de august 1908 indgik hun i egteskab med O. K. Omlie, som har været skolesuperintendent i Spring Grove, nu sproglærer ved Scandinavia Academy. Hun var en tid bestyrerinde af Ebenezer gamlehjem, Minneapolis, hvor hun nedlagde meget godt arbeide. Hun efterlader sig sin mand og tre børn samt flere søskende.

Mrs. Anna Holtan døde i sit hjem i Deerfield, Wis., efter et kort sygeleie den 25de juli 1928 i en alder af 53 aar og 2 dage. Mrs. Holtan var datter af Henrik J. Fadnes;

Mrs. William Christianson. Another daughter, Mrs. Barney Daly, died some years ago. He also leaves 14 grandchildren and a brother, Johannes J. Fosse, Wallace, SD. He was a charter member of St. Olav's congregation and the church stands on his homestead. He was the assessor for many years and was an esteemed man everywhere he went.

Anders Quarequal, who has mostly lived in Mt. Horeb, WI, died at a hospital in Madison on June 20 and was buried at Forest Hill cemetery on the 23rd. He was born at Kvarekval, Voss, and was a grandson (daughter's son) of Knut T. Kvarekval. He was married and is survived by his wife and a daughter.

Minnie Stolen, Madison, WI, wife of former Judge O. A. Stolen, died June 25 and was buried on June 28 in York Township, Green County, Wis., following a funeral in Madison. She was born in York Township on January 22, 1878 of the parents Brynjulv Sjurson Fletre (Siverson) and his wife Ellen, born Hanson (see "Vossingen Nr. 1, 1924), was married O. A. Stolen, born near Mt. Horeb, WI, and lived a while Mt. Horeb, where here husband practiced as an attorney, but moved to Madison about 15 years ago where he was a judge and is now state humane agent. In addition to her husband she is survived by three children, Robert, George and Lenore, as well as five brothers and four sisters.

Arthur J. Anderson, Madison, WI, son of Ole Anderson Hagen and his wife Ingeborg A. Kvammen, died July 7, 1928 at an age of 35 years and was buried at Blooming Grove cemetery on July 11 after a funeral in the synod church in Madison. He was born at a farm at Spring Prairie March 15, 1893, was married and leaves his wife, a child as well as his mother and several siblings.

Sara Reque Omlie, Prof. O. K. Omlie's wife, died Sunday, August 5 at the home of a sister in Iola, WI, and was buried at Crystal Lake cemetery. The funeral was held in Our Savior's Church, Minneapolis, MN. Sara Omlie was born at Spring Grove, Minn., the 7th of October 1874 and was a daughter of Pastor Styrk Sjurson Reque and his wife Cecilia, born Anderson. (See "Vossingen" Hefte 26-27.) On August 18, 1908 she entered matrimony with O. K. Omlie, who has been the school superintendent in Spring Grove, now a language teacher at Scandinavia Academy. For a while she was the director of Ebenezer Home for the Elderly, Minneapolis, where performed a lot of good work. She is survived by her husband and three children as well as several siblings.

Mrs. Anna Holtan died at her home in Deerfield, WI after a short illness on July 25, 1928 at an age of 53 years and 2 days. Mrs. Holtan was a daughter of Henrik J. Fadnes

og Brita, født Berge den sidstnævnte var søskendebarn af afdøde senator Knute Nelson. Mrs. Holtan var født paa farmen som hendes bedstefader, Joe Fadnes, først havde eiet, og hvor hendes fader var født og opvokset. Nævnte farm ligger ca. 3 mil syd fra byen Deerfield og næsten midt i den store vossebygd paa Koshkonong. Her boede Mrs. Holtan indtil 1897, da hun blev gift med Andrew Holtan. De kjøbte sig en farm i Cottage Grove Township, hvor de boede indtil 1925, da de kjøbte sig hjem i byen Deerfield. De har havt 12 børn, hvoraf 11 er ilive. Hun efterlader ogsaa fire søstre, Mrs. P. Herreid, Mrs. Wm. Pohlman, Mrs. N. Spilde og Miss Clara Fadnes, og to brødre, John og Henry Fadnes. Hun blev begraven paa Deerfields gravplads den 28de juli. Pastorerne A. C. Odden og A. J. Lee forrettede. Mrs. Holtan var en meget agtet kvinde, en opsynsfuld og kjærlig moder, en tro arbeider i kirken, saa tabet er stort, først for hendes familie og saa for alle hendes bekjendte.

Mrs. Veda Larson Turner døde i Washington, D. C., den 26de juli 1928. Hun var datter af Nels Larson (Hylen) og Julia, født Dustrud. Nels Larson var en af byen Deerfields (Wis.) første forretningsmænd. Han var byens postmester i over 20 aar. Mrs. Turner var født den 6te januar 1890 i ovennævnte by. Her tilbragte hun sine barneaar, og efterat have fuldendt høiskolen holdt hun skole i nogle aar. Saa gik hun paa universitetet i Madison, Wis., og var lærerinde ved flere høiere skoler, indtil hun i 1920 fik ansættelse ved de Forenede Staters landbrugs-department i Washington, D. C. I September 1925 blev hun gift med Howard Turner fra Massachusetts, som i 10 eller 12 aar havde været ansat i samme departement, som Mrs. Turner havde stilling i. Mrs. Turner var en meget begavet kvinde, og hun havde tilbragt et meget fuldt og virksomt liv. Hun var særdeles opofrende og en meget from kristen. Hun vil blive meget savnet ikke alene af sin mand, sin fader og sine to søskende, Esther og Joe, men ogsaa af alle som kjendte hende.

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ERIK CLAUSON HIMLE.

En af de mest bekjendte mænd paa Voss omkring aaret 1800 var Erik Clauson Himle. Han var lærer, lensmand og kirkesanger, og det var omtrent saa langt man kunde komme i en bygd paa de tider.

Erik var fra Tesdal fra først af. Der var han født i 1768, og forældrene hans var Klaus Svendson Tesdal og hustru Jorun Eriksdatter Græe. Hans bror var Svend Tesdal, som fik farsgaarden og har efterkommere baade paa Voss og i Amerika. Erik blev i 1790 skole-

and Brita, born Berge, the latter a cousin of the deceased Senator Knute Nelson. Mrs. Holtan was born at the farm her grandfather, Joe Fadnes, first had owned and where her father was born and grew up. The named farm lies ca. 3 miles south of the village of Deerfield and almost in the center of the Vossing district of Koshkonong. Mrs. Holtan lived here until 1897 when she married Andrew Holtan. They bought a farm in Cottage Grove Township, where they lived until 1925 when they bought a home in the village of Deerfield. They had 12 children of which 11 are alive. She is survived by four sisters, Mrs. P. Herreid, Mrs. Wm. Pohlman, Mrs. N. Spilde and Miss Clara Fadnes, and two brothers, John and Henry Fadnes. She was buried at the Deerfield cemetery on July 28. Pastors A. C. Odden and A. J. Lee officiated. Mrs. Holtan was a very active woman, an attentive and loving mother, a trustworthy worker in the church, so her loss is large, first for her family and also for all her acquaintances.

Mrs. Veda Larson Turner died in Washington, DC, on July 26, 1928. She was a daughter of Nels Larson (Hylen) and Julia, born Dustrud. Nels Larson was one of the first businessmen in the village of Deerfield. He was the town's postmaster for over 20 years. Mrs. Veda Turner was born on January 6, 1890 in the abovementioned town. She spent her childhood years there and after she had taught school for a few years, she went to the university in Madison, WI then taught a several high schools until 1920 when she was employed by the United States Agricultural Department in Washington, DC. She married Howard Turner from Massachusetts in September 1925. He had been employed in the same department in which Mrs. Turner worked. Mrs. Turner was a gifted woman and she spent a very full and active life. She was an especially sacrificing and very pious Christian. She will be missed, not only by her husband, her father and two siblings, Esther and Joe, but by everyone who knew her.

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ERIK CLAUSON HIMLE.

One of the most famous men at Voss about 1800 was Erik Clauson Himle. He was a teacher, a sheriff and a precentor, about all a man could attain in a district in those days.

Erik was from Tesdal from the beginning. He was born there of the parents Klaus Svendson Tesdal and his wife Jorun Eriksdatter Græe. His brother was Svend Tesdal, who got the family farm and has descendants both at Voss and in America. In 1790, Erik

lærer paa Voss og var det i 10 aar. Han har vel tjent sin vernepligt paa den maade, som saa mange andre af de dygtigste gutter i prestegjeldet. Presten fik disse fritagne for militærtjeneste, forat de skulde bli lærere. Paa Tesdal skulde der være flere godt oplyste folk paa den tid. Nils Gjelland fortæller i "Vosse-bygderne", at der var en Knut Endreson Tesdal, som havde gjennemgaaet underofficersskolen og faaet medalje for udvist dygtighed. Den havde saadan indskrift: "Tilkjendt Corporal K. E. Tesdahl for kundskabs flid." Knut skrev usedvanligt fint, refererede retssager, arbeidede med gravering og andet kunstarbeide.

Paa samme tid var der en gut, som hedte Nils Sjurson Tesdahl. Han blev sagfører paa Voss og en, som tog sig af folks viderværdigheder, skrev klageskrifter for bønderne baade til kongen og andre høie herrer og tog dem i forsvar for retten. Det var da ikke underligt, at Erik ogsaa skulde bli en godt studeret mand i sligt selskab.

I 1795 blev han gift med Aasa Andersdatter Himle og blev saa gaardbruger paa Himle, idet de fik hendes farsgaard. Efterat han i aaret 1800 havde sluttet som skolelærer, blev han i 1801 ansat som midlertidig lensmand paa Voss en kort tid — vistnok efter Aslag Hefte, som det aar var sat under anklage. Hvor længe han indehavde denne stilling, ved vi ikke, men lidt senere gjorde han tjeneste som kirkesanger. Fast ansat kunde han ikke være; thi Paul M. Jæger var vistnok fast ansat fra 1783 til sin død 1833. Men Jæger var nok ikke rette mand paa Voss, og han maatte have hjælpesmand ialfald de sidste aarene. I 1817 klager kirkesanger Jæger for biskop Pavels over, at en mand af menigheden havde for vane at overskraale hans melodiske sang. Men biskopen syntes ikke noget om et sligt klagemaal og skrev i sin dagbog, at sligt vover en klokker at klage om til en biskop.

Det skulde nok være den bekjendte Erik Finne, som overskraalede klokker Jæger. Men Erik Himle kunde han ikke overskraale, og neppe greiede nogen anden det heller. Dette var kanske ogsaa aarsagen til, at han gjorde tjeneste som kirkesanger. Erik Himle var nemlig vidt bekjendt for sin fremifra fine og sterke sangstemme. Det fortælles, at naar han stod paa "skaaræ" i kordøren og ledede kirkesangen, saa hørtes han over hele kirken, og stod søndre kordør aaben, saa hørtes duren af sangen hans lige til gaarden Rokne.

Erik havde ogsaa gode talegaver og var meget benyttet som kjøgemester og talsmand. Naar han sang ved en ligfærd paa Bordalen, saa hørtes han tydeligt paa gaardene, som ligger paa elvens og dalens anden side. Han var dertil vennesæl og

started teaching school in Voss and stayed ten years. He could well have made a career of this, as did many of the most capable young men in the parish. The minister had these exempted from military service in order to be teachers. At Tesdal there were many enlightened people at that time. Nils Gjelland tells in "Vossebygderne" that there was one Knut Endreson Tesdal, who had attended non-commissioned officers school and been awarded a medal for his extra-ordinary proficiency. It had the inscription: "Awarded to Corporal K. E. Tesdal for diligence in knowledge". Knut wrote exceptionally nice reports of trials, worked with engraving and other artwork.

At that same time, there was another bow, named Nils Sjurson Tesdal. He became a lawyer at Voss and one who involved himself in people's troubles, wrote letters of claim for the farmers to the king and other high individuals and defended them in court. There isn't any wonder the Erik should also become an educated man in such business.

In 1795 he married Aasa Andersdatter Himle and became the farmer at Himle because they got her family farm. After he had quit teaching in 1800, he was employed as the interim sheriff at Voss for a short while — evidently following Aslag Hefte, who had been indicted that year. We don't know how long he held this position, but he was serving as precentor a little later. He couldn't have had the regular appointment because Paul M. Jæger evidently was the regular precentor from 1783 until his death in 1833. Jæger must not have been the proper man for Voss and he had to have an assistant the last years. In 1817, precentor Jæger complained to Bishop Pavels that a man in his congregation was in the habit of squalling louder than his melodious singing. But the bishop didn't honor such a complaint and wrote in his diary that that's what a sexton risks by complaining to a bishop.

It was certainly the well-known Erik Finne (Himle?), who out-sang the sexton Jæger. But Erik Himle could not only out-sing but he could do other things too. This was maybe the reason that he was employed as the precentor. Erik Himle was known for his exceptionally fine and strong singing voice. It is said that when he stood in the doorway of the choir and led the hymns he could be easily heard over the entire church and if the south door was open the sounds of his singing could be heard all the way to the Rokne farm.

Erik was also a good orator and was often used as a master-of ceremonies and a speaker. When he sang at a funeral at Bordalen, he could be heard on the river's and valley's other side. In addition, he

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agtet baade af naboer og overordnede. Selv biskop Neuman lagde merke til ham og gav ham et skab med endel bøger i som gave. Det skal være paa Himle den dag idag, fortæller Nils Gjelland. I bøgerne har Neuman selv skrevet sit navn.

Erik Himle døde i 1846. Han efterlod sig tre børn, Inger, Klaus og Anders.

Inger, født 1795, blev gift og var bosat paa Himle. Hendes søn Ole A. Himle skal være i Amerika.

Klaus Erikson Himle blev i 1827 gift med Gjertrud Sjursdatter Midtun. Som ældste søn havde han vel farsgaarden en tid; men i 1850 udvandrede han med familie til Amerika og bosatte sig først paa Koshkonong. Hans tre børn, Erik, Inger og Styrk, var fødte paa Voss. Om dem skal fortælles i "Vossehistorien", som om de andre af slegten her i Amerika.

Anders Erikson Himle var den bekjendte "Stor-Anders" eller "Storevennen", som han kaldtes. Han var født i 1804 og var i 1830 gift med Synva Rognaldsdatter Glimme. Han var gaardbruger paa Himle, men det, som gjorde ham bekjendt, var hans dygtighed som kjøgemester og talsmand. Han sang og skjemtede og talte alvor akkurat som det traf sig. Han var høi og af et myndigt udseende, som en af de gamle høvdinger. Derfor holdt han ogsaa godt styr paa den viltre flok i brylluper, hvor det stundom kunde gaa varmt til. I et bryllup var der engang et par kjæmper, som var begyndt at bruge næverne paa hinanden, da det fortaltes til Anders. En flok havde selvfølgelig samlet sig om dem. Anders sprang da hen i flokken og raabte: "Nei, sjao no kor fint desse karane slaost. Da æ gutane sine da." Det var da ikke frit for, at flokken lo, og de kjæmpende forglemte sin "dont".

Anders havde en vise, som han altid begyndte med, naar han vilde have ro i stuen og der skulde trakteres. Første vers lød saaledes:

No vil eg syngja, men de maa
inkje visa misforstaa;
eg vil ingjen i mit selskab fornærma,
men te tidsfordriv aa spøk
skal me gjera eit forsøk
etter selskabspoetane herma.

Anders døde i 1881. Hans søn Erik kom til Amerika, og om ham blir der fortalt i "Vossehistorien".

K. R.

was good-natured and respected by his neighbors and superiors. Even Bishop Neumann noticed him and gave him a bookcase with a number of books as a gift. It still is located at Himle yet today, says Nils Gjelland. Neuman autographed them.

Erik Himle died in 1846. He left three children, Inger, Klaus and Anders.

Inger, born 1795, got married and lived at Himle. Her son Ole A. Himle went America.

Klaus Erikson Himle got married to Gjertrud Sjursdatter Midtun in 1827. As the oldest son he had the family farm a while but in 1850 immigrated with his family to America and first settled at Koshkonong. His three children, Erik, Inger og Styrk, were born at Voss. They will be discussed in "Vossehistorien", with the other relatives in America.

Anders Erikson Himle was the famous "Big-Anders" or "Big-friend", as he was called. He was born in 1804 and was married in 1830 with Synva Rognaldsdatter Glimme. He was a farmer at Himle, but that, which made him famous, was his skill as a master-of ceremonies and a speaker. He sang and joked or spoke seriously just as the situation dictated. He was tall and authoritative appearing, like a chieftain of old. Thereby he maintained good control of the unruly crowds at weddings where things often got heated. One time at a wedding, there were a couple of strongmen who had started to use their fists at each other, when it was reported to Anders. People had, naturally, formed a crowd around them. Anders ran over to the group and yelled: "No, just look at how nicely these guys fight. They are really fellows then." Then the crowd had to laugh, and the combatants forgot their "grudge",

Anders had a rhyme he always started with when he wanted to quiet the audience and have them behave. The first verse was something like this:

Now I want to sing, but don't
Misunderstand the song
I don't want anyone to make a fuss
To heckle or to make a joke
We shall make an attempt
To imitate the intelligentsia.

Anders died in 1881. His son Erik, came to America and is discussed in "Vossehistorien".

K. R.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

SJUR O. BRÆKHUS.

En af de gode, gamle pionerer.

Sjur Olson Brækhus var født paa gaarden Brækhus i Teigdalen, Evanger, i 1832. Forældrene var Ole S. Brækhus og Martha Larsdatter Aarhus. Han voxte op paa farsgaarden og blev en lærelysten gut. Da han var i 16-aarsalderen, brak han sit ene ben og maatte ligge tilsengs, men var ikke uvirksom. Han begyndte paa bibelen og læste den til enden. Saa døde deres gamle skolelærer der i Teigdalen. Det blev da bestemt at lægge sammen penge og sende den bedst lærde ungdom paa seminariet. Dette faldt paa Sjur, og han var da en kort tid der, hvorpaa han holdt omgangsskole omkring i Teigdalen. Men saa maatte han slutte og tage fat paa at styre gaarden, da hans fader var gammel. Han blev da gift med Brytva Knutsdatter Thoe og drev gaarden nogle aar.

Men saa kom der breve fra Brytvas broder, Jacob. Thoe i Amerika, om hvor meget bedre muligheder der var. Sjur solgte da gaarden til en søster, som da var ugift, og saa bar det afsted til Amerika med familie. Det var i aaret 1857. Navnet paa skibet de fulgte med var "Hebe".

Deres første stoppested var hos Gulleik Saue i Wisconsin. Der kjøbte han et par okser, en ko og en vogn. Saa bar det paa kjøring til Minnesota, hvor Brytvas broder havde bosat sig i Dodge County. Der fik han sig land, som blev hans hjem næsten alle hans dage siden.

Noget af det første Sjur fik sig var en norsk-engelsk ordbog. Lærelysten, som han var, vilde han lære sproget, hvilket gik fort. Det var ikke længe, før han blev betroet tillidshverv, snart det ene, snart det andet. Noget af det første var, at han gik omkring og krævede ind skatten i townet, saa gik han ca. 16 mil til Manterville med pengene. Han var en af stifterne af St. Olafs menighed, til hvilken han hørte alle sine dage. I Norges vel var han altid interesseret, og da der blev selvstyre og der kom portrætter af kong Haakon og dronning Maud i de norske blade, da var det i sandhed frydedag for Sjur og Brytva Brækhus. Nykommere var altid velkomne i deres hjem.

Der var otte børn i familien, som vokste op. Martha, som var gift med Knut Opheim, er død. Ole, gift med Brytva G. Aarhus, har det meste af det gamle hjemsted. Agnes, gift med Iver G. Sjervig, og Bertha, gift med John J. Fosse, er begge døde; Julia, gift med Anders Anderson, bor ved Sargeant; Knut, gift med Petra Heltene, er død; Mari, gift med Theodor A. Terdal, er enke; Anna, gift med Andrew P. Johnson.

SJUR O. BRÆKHUS.

One of the good old pioneers.

Sjur Olson Brækhus was born on the Brækhus farm in Teigdalen, Evanger, in 1832. His parents were Ole S. Brækhus and Martha Larsdatter Aarhus. He grew up on the family farm and was a boy interested in learning. When he was 16 years old he broke a leg and had to stay in bed but still was active. He started with the Bible and read it through to the end. Then their schoolteacher in Teigdalen died. Then it was decided to collect money to send their best educated young person to teacher's college. This fell to Sjur and shortly thereafter he was teaching in the circuit school in Teigdalen. Soon he had to quit because his father was getting too old to run the farm so he had to. He married Brytva Knutsdatter Thoe and ran the farm for some years.

Next he got a letter from Brytva's brother, Jacob Thoe in America about how much better possibilities there were there. Then Sjur sold the farm to an unmarried sister and he and his wife's family took off for America. That was in 1857 and the ship they sailed on was the "Hebe".

They first stopped with Gulleik Saue in Wisconsin; there he bought a team of oxen, a cow and a wagon. They then continued to Minnesota, where Brytva's brother had settled in Dodge County. There he found land and that became his home for most of the rest of his days thereafter.

One of the first things Sjur did was to obtain a Norwegian-English dictionary. As anxious to learn as he was, he wanted to learn the language and it went fast. It wasn't long before he was put into positions of trust, first the one, then another. One of the first was going around collecting taxes for the township, and then he would drive 16 miles to Manterville with the money. He was one of the founders of St. Olaf's Congregation to which he belonged all his life. He was always interested in Norway's welfare and when it became independent and when pictures arrived of King Håkon and Queen Maud in the Norwegian paper, it was truly a happy day for Sjur and Brytva Brækhus. New arrivals from Norway were always welcome in their home.

There were eight children in their family, that grew up. Martha, who married Knut Opheim, is dead. Ole, married to Brytva G. Aarhus, has most of the old homestead. Agnes, married with Iver G. Sjervig, and Bertha, married to John J. Fosse, are both dead; Julia, married to Anders Anderson, lives at Sargeant; Knut, married to Petra Heltene, is dead; Mari, married to Theodor A. Terdal, is a widow; Anna, married to Andrew P. Johnson.

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Da Sjur var omkring 70 aar, blev han valgt til skifterets-dommer og var det i to terminer. Fra dette skilte han sig saa godt, at det var ikke mere end en sag, som blev prøvet op igjen, efterat han havde sagt sin dom. Han flyttede siden tilbage paa sit gamle hjemsted. Nogle aar efter døde Brytva, omkring 82 aar gammel. Han solgte da resten af sit land til en af sine børnebørn og boede hos sine døtre, til han ogsaa i en alder af omkring 82 aar afgik ved døden. Han var aandsfrisk til det sidste og kunde synge og holde tonen ganske godt paa vers, han havde lært i sin ungdom. Nu hviler de begge paa Vestre St. Olafs kirkegaard.

J. A. A.

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BIDRAG TIL RAUNDALS-KIRKENS HISTORIE PAA VOSS.

Af K. A. Rene.

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Den 25de august iaar er det syv aar, siden Raundals-kirken blev indviet paa Voss. Dette var vel den vigtigste begivenhed i dalens historie, kanske med undtagelse af jernbanens aabning. Men havde kirken blit bygget og indviet længe før jernbanens aabning, havde det sikkert været en mere rosværdig ting og endda større begivenhed at mindes.

Paa 2den pinsedag forleden vaar var der fest i kirken, og et billede af sogneprest Eiesland, der gjorde adskilligt til at faa kirken endelig opført, blev afsløret. Man mindedes da igjen det arbeide, som var gjort i forbindelse med dette bygverk, men hidtil har vist ikke alt været fortalt angaaende dette.

Iblandt vore gamle familiepapirer finder vi noget, som det kan være værdt at fremdrage igjen og mindes. Det er et andragende i 1827 fra opsidderne i Raundalen om at faa hjælp til at bygge en kirke — altsaa for over 100 aar siden. Det er undertegnet af 12 opsiddere paa egne og andres vegne. Min oldefar, Arne S. Nygrytten, er blandt underskriverne, og nærværende andragende, som maa være en afskrift af det indsendte, synes at være skreven af dennes søn, Sjur Arneson, min bedstefar, der muligens ogsaa har skrevet andragendet. Dette lyder saaledes:

Supplecation.

Vi undertegnede almuesmænd af Voss prestegjæld, og er beboende i Raundalen, i dybeste underdanighed supplicere vi til de vedkommende i haab om, at de vilde indse til vor nærværende forfatning, som her følger:

When Sjur was about 70 years old, he was elected probate court judge and served two terms. He demonstrated a good record because there was only one case that was contested, after his adjudication. After that he moved back to his homestead. A few years later, Brytva died, about 82 years old. He then sold the rest of his land to one of his grandchildren and lived with a daughter until he too, died at 82 years. He was mentally clear to the end and could sing and maintain the key of songs he had learned as a child. They both rest at West St. Olaf's Cemetery.

J. A. A.

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO RAUNDALS-CHURCH'S HISTORY AT VOSS.

By K. A. Rene.

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It was seven years this August 25 since the Raundal Church was consecrated at Voss. This had been the most significant event in the valley's history except for the opening of the railroad. If the church had been built and dedicated long before the opening of the railroad, then it would have been an even more praiseworthy event to remember,

There was a celebration in the church on the second day of Pentecost and a painting of parish minister Eiesland, who had been instrumental in the building of the church, was unveiled. People again recalled the work in connection with this construction, but which hadn't been completely presented before.

Among our old family documents, we find something that may be of value to present again and remember. It is a petition from 1827 from the residents of Raundalen to get assistance in building a church — thus more than a century ago. It is signed by 12 residents on their own and others behalf. My great-grandfather, Arne S. Nygrytten, is among the signatories and current petitioners that may have been a copy of that which was sent and seems to have been written by his son, Sjur Arneson, my grandfather, who had possibly also composed the application. It goes like this:

Supplication.

We, the undersigned common people of the Voss Parish living and residing in Raundalen, in deepest humility supplicate to those concerned in the hope that they would understand our present plight that follows:

Da vi opsiddere i Raundalen, som er udi tallet omtrent 70 gaardbrugere (for)uden husmænd og inderster, og folkemængden ialt beløber sig til omtrent 500 eller 600 mennesker. Og den same benæmte dal er beliggende fra Voss hovedkirke fra to til fire mil fra same og veien derfra gaar lige igjennem den bekjendte Sverresti og paa visse aarstider er besværligt at komme. For samme veis længde bliver her forsømt at gaa til kirke, og sabaten bliver mere anvendt til krohusgang end til religionsøvelse. Iblandt saa stor mængde mennesker vil her opstige en uordentelig sermoni, som vil stride imod religionens vigtigste hovedpunkter, og gjør dem anseende i kirkeforsamlingen mere som spetakkel end som moraliserte magter. Altsaa anser vi det for nødvendigt at supliciere, om vi efter ønske kunde faa oprettet en kirke paa den gravplads, som os blev bevilget af forrige regjering i 1811.*)

I henseende til formue og kundskab, samt oplysning til at foretage noget, da fattes os samme uden regjeringens hjælp og understøttelse — helst efterdi Raundalen er en fattig fjeldbygd, forventer vi herudi den gunstige øvrigheds hjælp.

Iøvrigt forbliver vi de vedkommendes ydmyge tjenere. Raundalen den 6te januar 1827.

Lars Ellevsen Schiple
Arne Olsen Schiple
Arne Arnesen Schiple
Lars Larsen Hjembære
Bryngel Nilsen Midtbære
Anders Knutsen Sygne-bære
Endre Jonsen Hjembære
Herlaug Bryngelsen Ophus (Øvsthus?)
Jon Magnesen Reime
Knut Nilsen Vold
Arne Nygrytten
Bjørne Larsen Eggerede med de øvrige, som ei behøves at paategne.

Paa samme tid som denne ansøgning er ordnet med og indsendt, maa visselig ogsaa et digt, som jeg har fundet i en af bedstefaders haandskrevne bøger, være forfattet, idet det synes at pege paa de samme forhold, og skriften er ligesaa gammel om ikke ældre. Den er som en slagsang for kirkefolket i Raundalen fra gammel tid. Den lyder saaledes:

*) Skiple gravplads.

Since we reside in Raundalen, which constitutes about 70 farmers, in addition to tenants and lodgers the population amounts to about 500 or 600 people. The same mentioned valley is located from two to four miles (Norwegian miles =12 to 24 American miles - SJN) from the Voss Head Church and the route goes through the famous Sverresti (see Vossingen 1950) and at certain times of the year is impassable. Because of the distance, church attendance is neglected and the Sabbath is more directed to pub attendance than religious practice. Among such a large group of people there here arise improper practices that contradict the important points of religion and make church attendance more of a spectacle than that of moralizing strength. Therefore, we are necessitated to supplicate if we, according to our wants, could have a church erected at that cemetery that was granted us by an earlier government in 1811.*)

Regarding the finances and the instruction as well as the information for undertaking such a project, we are helpless without government help and support — mostly because we are a poor mountain district, we await hereby indulgent authoritarian assistance.

However, we remain the concerned's obedient servants. Raundalen January 6, 1827.

Lars Ellevsen Schiple
Arne Olsen Schiple
Arne Arneson Schiple
Lars Larsen Hjembære
Bryngel Nilsen Midtbære
Anders Knutsen Sygne-bære
Endre Jonsen Hjembære
Herlaug Bryngelsen Ophus (Øvsthus?)
Jon Magnesen Reime
Knut Nilsen Vold
Arne Nygrytten
Bjørne Larsen Eggerede with the others but isn't necessary to mark.

At the same time as this application was sent there was evidently a poem that I have found in my grandfather's hand written books that seems to have been composed, in that it relates to the same subject and the writing is just as old, if not older. It is a sort of fight song for the church people in Raundalen in the old times. It goes like this:

*) Skiple cemetery.

Ret ligesom Adam straks efter sit fald
fra Eden han maatte marschere,
saa maa og vor Adam forlade sin dal,
naar den ikke stande vil mere.
Ja, faldet skal straffes med krig forlis.
Den faldne skal reise sig siden,
—gaa ind og gjør moro paa forrige vis,
men ikke den stund han er liden.

En fod af en bakke kan deles i to;
den smilende dal sig udbreder.
Ja, rundt om dens bredder vildbusten gror,
—smaafugle dertil bygge reder.
Ja, midt udi dalen en kilde med fart,
vor Adam imellem dem bryder.
Jeg aldrig har hørt, denne umag fortrydt;
saa yndig en glæde den nyder.

Af S. A. Ny-Gryttens bog.

Det gik altsaa 94 aar efter dette forsøg paa at faa kirke, før den kom. Imidlertid havde dalens beboere faaet jernbanen. Det blev lettere for presten at komme ud i dalen. Og det var kanske det afgjørende i sagen. De 500—600 raundøler, som aar efter aar maatte traske paa Vangen til kirke, var det vel ikke saa nøle med. De var jo saa godt vante til det. I ansøgningen nævnes der om krohusgang, i digtet om en kilde, som den gamle Adam bryder. Det sigter nok til et specielt forhold, og skal vi gjette derom, saa forstod vel Karsten Reime — Skrumpestuens eier paa Vangen, som havde mange slegtninger i dalen — sig bedre paa at tilfredsstille raundølernes trang and presten.

Just like Adam soon after his fall
From Eden had to proceed,
So also our Adam had to leave his valley,
When it didn't exist anymore.
Yes, the fall shall be suffered as a loss in war.
The fallen shall rise again,
—go in and make merry in various ways,
But not in the hour he suffered.

A foot of a mountain can be divided in two;
The smiling valley spreads out.
Yes, round its sides wild bristles grow,
—there little birds build their beds.
Yes, right out in the valley a source
Where Adam could get involved.
I've never heard this trouble regretted
Such a lovely pleasure to enjoy.

From S. A. Ny-Gryttens book.

Thus it wasn't until 94 years after this attempt to get a church before they got one. Meanwhile the valley's residents got a railroad. Then it was easier for the minister to get out in the valley. This may have decided the issue. The 500-600 residents of Raundal, who plodded year after year to the church at Vangen weren't so hesitant. They were well used to it. In the appeal mention was made of going to pubs, in the poem there is a source that Adam bothers with. It shows a special situation and were we to guess, it was well understood by Karsten Reime — Skrumpestuen's owner at Vangen, who had many relatives in the valley — better to satisfy the Raundølers need than the minister.

LARS KNUTSON AARHUS.

Fra Teigdalen i Evanger herred er der komne mange bra folk til Amerika, hvorom man paa andre steder i dette skrift vil se gode eksempler paa, og adskilligt mere vil bli fortalt baade her i skriftet og i Vossehistorien senere. Her vil vi nu nævne om en, som paa det kraftigste støttede udgivelsen af den gamle "Wossingen", som udgaves i Leland fra 1857 til 1860, og derved gjorde sig fortjent af dem, der søger at granske vossingernes historie. Det var Lars Knutson Aarhus, som boede i Chicago og var en god bidragsyder derfra til "Wossingen".

Aarhus kunde skrive baade poesi og prosa og vilde vist have gjort det bra som skribent, havde han slaaet ind paa denne bane. Nils Bakketun sagde,

LARS KNUTSON AARHUS.

Many good people came to America from Teigdalen in Evanger, about whom one can see good examples elsewhere in this journal and many will be discussed in these writings and in the book of Voss history later. Now we will mention one who strongly supported the publication of "Wossingen", which was published in Leland from 1857 until 1860 and thereby will be of interest to those trying to research the history of the Vossings. He was Lars Knutson Aarhus, who lived in Chicago and was a good contributor to "Wossingen".

Aarhus could write both poetry and prose and probably could have done well as an author, had he chosen that career. Nils Bakketun said that he was good

han var flink, og spurgte, om han ikke kunde være redaktør af "Wossingen". Det var nu ment som et kompliment, men bag et saadant findes mere eller mindre af sandheden. En prøve paa hans digterkunst vil man se af følgende vers, som han fortæller var skrevne paa en omnibus i Chicago, mens denne stod fast i sølen i byens paa den tid vidunderlige gader. De kan synges med tonen: "For Norge, kjæmpers fødeland."

Hil Voss, du moderbygd saa skjøn,
du friheds gamle bolig.
Paa bjerg og dal og lunde grøn
est rig du altid rolig.
Vel er vi her i fremmed land;
men dig vi aldrig glemme kan.
Du er vor moder tro og huld,
vort barndoms hjem og bolig.

Ei nogen "Voss" vi end har kjendt,
som friheden ei skatted,
som ei med villighed sig vendt,
at give hjælp, hvor fatted.
Som ei er steds sin moder tro,
hvor brødre, søstre, venner bo,
som ei er stolt af navnet "Voss",
og ei det vilde bytte.

Der er tre vers til, men vi vil nu bare gjengive det sidste, som ogsaa passer udmerket "Vossingen" nu.

Kom en og alle, hver og en,
og lad dit navn kun tegne
som subskribent paa "Vossingen",
en "quarter" det vil regne.
Det gjør ei noget, om den er "spansk",
saalænge ikke den er "katolsk".
Vi vil dig sende et nummer straks
af "Vossingen" berømte.

Det er undertegnet "Lars i Krokjæ", men man forstaar nok, hvem han er.

Lars Aarhus var født omkring 1836 og kom i meget ung alder til Amerika i femtiaarene. Han var søn af Knut Sjurson Aarhus, født 1799, som længe var lærer og kirkesanger i Evanger og boede sidst paa Kvilekval. Lars's brødre var Anders K. Kvilekval, som i mange aar var ordfører i Evanger, samt Sjur K. Kvilekval, som var skolelærer en tid

and asked if he would be the editor of "Wossingen". It was probably meant as a compliment but such often contains more or less the truth. One will see an example of his poetic talent in the following verse which he is said to have written while on a Chicago omnibus while it was standing in the mire of at that time the city's wonderful streets. One can sing to the tune: "For Norway, birthplace of champions".

Hail Voss, you beautiful mother home,
You old abode of liberty.
Mountains, valleys and green forests
Are always richly quiet.
Here we are in a strange land;
However, we'll never forget you.
You are our mother loyal and true,
Our childhood house and home.

Oh something "Voss" we still know,
As independence cherished,
With willingness it turns,
To give help where expected
As a place where there's trusty mother
Where brothers, sisters, friends live,
One is proud of the name "Voss",
And never will exchange it

There are three more verses, but we will only reproduce the last which is especially appropriate for "Vossingen" now.

Come one and all, each and everyone,
Sign up right away
As subscriber to "Vossingen",
a"quarter" will be right
It won't hurt even if it were "Spanish",
As long as it's not "Catholic".
We will soon send you an issue
Of the famous "Vossingen".

It is signed "Lars in the nook", but one understands who it was.

Lars Aarhus was born about 1836 and came to America at a young age in the fifties. He was a son of Knut Sjurson Aarhus, born in 1799, who was a long time teacher and precentor in Evanger and last lived at Kvilekval. Lars's brothers were Anders K. Kvilekval, who was a lawyer in Evanger for many years and Sjur K. Kvilekval, who was a schoolteacher a while, later a

og siden handelsmand paa Stordøen; desuden Lars d. y., som ogsaa kom til Amerika og har boet i Seattle, Wash. En søster, Anna Ædal, lever endnu, 89 aar gammel, og bor i Chicago. Hun blev gift med John Ædal oe havde en tid handel paa Bolstadøren. Senere bosatte de sig paa Vossevangen, hvor de eiede et stort hus, hvori middelskolen holdtes. Deres syv børn reiste til Amerika. Efter mandens død kom hun ogsaa her. Fire sønner bor i Chicago, to døtre i Brooklyn, N. Y., en datter er død.

Lars Aarhus var beskjæftiget med et trælasfirma i Chicago. Han var gift to gange — første gang med Anna Rasdal, med hvem han havde tre sønner, Luth, Martin og Andrew. Kun Martin lever. Anden gang var Aarhus gift med en amerikansk dame, men ægteskabet skulde have været meget uheldigt. Han blev ingen gammel mand; thi han døde allerede i syttiaarene noksaa hastigt.

En mand, som har slige tanker om Voss og sine sambygdinger, som udtrykt i ovennævnte sang og ved at støtte paa bedste maade sit lille bygdelagsorgan, har krav paa at mindes af sine sambygdinger, og denne lille opskrift er da ment i den retning.

K. R.

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INDKOMMET TIL BERGSLIEN-MONUMENTET.

Indsamlingerne her i landet til mindesmerket for Bergslierne paa Voss, som sattes i gang ifjor ved paa mødet i Kenyon at vælge fhv. Guvernør R. A. Nestos til at forestaa denne, blev afsluttet i juli iaar og havde saadant udfald, som efterfølgende liste viser:

C. K. Edison, Eleva, Wis., $10; H. P. Honve, Halfa, Iowa, $5; dr. A. G. Hovda, Superior, Wis., $5; N. K. Brekke, Landa, N. Dak., $5; Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., $5; O. R. Nestos og Mrs. Helge Dolve, Hatton, N. Dak., $5; D. Riveness, Glendive, Mont., $5; D. Leidal, Glendive, Mont., $5; A. Rockne, Glendive, Mont., $5; Knute K. Rockne, Notre Dame, Indiana, $5; Iver Tvinde, Florence, S. Dak., $5; H. M. Appalthun, Cottonwood, Minn., $5; B. Riveness, Miles City, Mont., $5; Endre Lofthus, Bremerton, Wash., $5; David Ringheim, Fargo, N. Dak., $5; Anders J. Honve, Fargo, N. Dak., $5; Anders K. Raugstad, Fargo, N. Dak., $5; Vosselaget, Minneapolis og St. Paul, Minn., $10; Andrew Rogers (Rongve), Minot, N. Dak., $5; Mrs. Knute Liland, Opportunity, Wash., $3; Andrew Amundson, Rio, Wis., $2; L. O. Brown, Osage, Iowa, $1; R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dak., $10; Nels Skiple, Minot, N. Dak., $2.

Fra Chicago, Ill.: Andrew Highland, $10; Victor Nordheim, $2; O. Evanger, $2; Ole Opheim, $1;

storekeeper on the island of Stord; also Lars the younger, who came to America and lived in Seattle, WA. A sister, Anna Ædal, is still alive, 89 years old, and lives in Chicago. She got married to John Ædal and for a while had a store on Bolstadøyri. Later the lived at Vossevangen, where they owned a big building where middleschool was held. Their seven children went to America. After her husband's death, she also came here. Four sons live in Chicago, two daughters in Brooklyn, NY, and one daughter is dead.

Lars Aarhus was employed at a lumber company in Chicago. He was married two times — first with Anna Rasdal, with whom he had three sons, Luth, Martin and Andrew. Only Martin is alive. The second time Aarhus married an American woman but the marriage was very unfortunate. He didn't live to be an old man, since he died rather early in the seventies.

A man who has such thoughts about Voss and his fellow Vossings as expressed in the above song and who is trying as best he can to support his little bygdelag newsletter, has a tendency to remember his early acquaintances and this little article was meant in that direction.

K. R.

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REVENUE FOR THE BERGSLI-MONUMENT.

The collection in this country for the memorial to the Bergslis at Voss that was started last year at the meeting in Kenyon by former Governor R. A. Nestos was completed this year in July and had the resulting amount which the following list shows:

C. K. Edison, Eleva, WI$10; H. P. Honve, Halfa, Iowa, $5; Dr. A. G. Hovda, Superior, WI $5; N. K. Brekke, Landa, ND, $5; Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, MN $5; O. R. Nestos and Mrs. Helge Dolve, Hatton, ND, $5; D. Riveness, Glendive, MT, $5; D. Leidal, Glendive, MT, $5; A. Rockne, Glendive, MT, $5; Knute K. Rockne, Notre Dame, Indiana, $5; Iver Tvinde, Florence, SD, $5; H. M. Appalthun, Cottonwood, MN, $5; B. Riveness, Miles City, MT, $5; Endre Lofthus, Bremerton, WA, $5; David Ringheim, Fargo, ND, $5; Anders J. Honve, Fargo, ND, $5; Anders K. Raugstad, Fargo, ND, $5; Vosselag, Minneapolis and St. Paul, MN, $10; Andrew Rogers (Rongve), Minot, ND, $5; Mrs. Knute Liland, Opportunity, WA, $3; Andrew Amundson, Rio, WI, $2; L. O. Brown, Osage, Iowa, $1; R. A. Nestos, Minot, ND, $10; Nels Skiple, Minot, ND, $2.

From Chicago, IL: Andrew Highland, $10; Victor Nordheim, $2; O. Evanger, $2; Ole Opheim, $1;

W. H. Doherty, $5; K. Skutley, $3; A. K. Leidal, $5; Nels Saue, $2; Ivar Kolve, $2; Carl Johnson, $2. Tilsammen $34.

Fra Madison, Wis.: John Herheim, $5; Ole S. Vinje, $5; Lars Brekkey, $5; Lars Kleve, $5; Lars Rothe, $2; Siver Shelvik, $2; Rognald Grove, $2; K. A. Rene, $2; Ole L. Vinje, $2; Knut Nelson Arhelleren, $1; David Herheim, $1; Gustav Nedkvitne, $1; Lars Saue, $1; Knute Nesheim, Sun Prairie, $1; Ole Skjervheim, Sun Prairie, $2. Tilsammen $37.

Fra Clinton, Wis.: O. B. Duckstad, $2; Mrs. Sever Johnson, $1; Mrs. Ed Iverson, $1; Henry Seaver, $1; William Duckstad, $1; Will Everson, $1; William Seaver, $1; C. O. Lee, $1; Mrs. Henry H. Williams, $1; S. C. Iverson, $1; E. L. Johnson, $1; Manley Munson, $1. Tilsammen $14.

Fra Mt. Vernon, S. Dak.: Bjarne K. Brekke, $5; Styrk S. Gjerskval, $5; Knut O. Ore, $1; L. J. Thompson, $1; Ed Selland $1; Martha Ettesvold Johnson, $1; Bertha Ettesvold, $1. Tilsammen $15.

Fra Rugby, N. Dak.: T. H. Oksendahl, $2; Knut H. Oksendahl, $1; Andrew H. Oksendahl, $1; Ellef J. Lavik, $1; fra Maddock, N. Dak., Nels H. Oksendahl, $4; Lars H. Oksendahl, $3; Rasmus H. Oksendahl, $3. Tilsammen $15.

Fra Kasson, Minn.: S. L. Gilderhus, $1; A. J. Larson, $1 ; Ole Dahl, $1; Peter Seime, $1; Lars Jacobson, $1. Tilsammen $5.

Fra Highlandville, Iowa: B. K. Schjeldahl, $2; P. J. Bidne, $1; O. J. Bidne, $1; Mons A. Hermanstad, 50¢; T. Schjeldahl, 50c. Tilsammen $5.

Fra Decorah, Iowa: Lars A. Seim, $2; John Hillestvedt, $1; Peder Gavle, $1; H. J. Bidne, $1. Tilsammen $5. — lalt $251.

Dette beløb udgjør kr. 932 i norske penge, og en veksel paa dette beløb med listen over giverne sendtes af Nestos til Voss.

Mindesmerket skulde ifølge bestemmelsen afsløres Olsokdagen — 29de juli.

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VOSSEBYEN FERTILE.

Blandt andre ting, som vossingerne har taget sig til i Amerika, er at grundlægge byer. Da de første kom til Amerika, byggede de straks en liden særskilt bydel paa kanalgrunden ved Chicago, og lidt senere anlagde de Andersonville, som skulde være opkaldt efter Anders Flage. Men alt det ligger nu for længe siden i Chicago. I tidens løb satte de sig imidlertid saa tykt til paa Koshkonong, at de sluttelig maatte faa til en by, og det blev Deerfield, Wis. Han Aslag

W. H. Doherty, $5; K. Skutley, $3; A. K. Leidal, $5; Nels Saue, $2; Ivar Kolve, $2; Carl Johnson, $2. Total $34.

From Madison, WI: John Herheim, $5; Ole S. Vinje, $5; Lars Brekkey, $5; Lars Kleve, $5; Lars Rothe, $2; Siver Shelvik, $2; Rognald Grove, $2; K. A. Rene, $2; Ole L. Vinje, $2; Knut Nelson Arhelleren, $1; David Herheim, $1; Gustav Nedkvitne, $1; Lars Saue, $1; Knute Nesheim, Sun Prairie, $1; Ole Skjervheim, Sun Prairie, $2. Total $37.

From Clinton, WI: O. B. Duckstad, $2; Mrs. Sever Johnson, $1; Mrs. Ed Iverson, $1; Henry Seaver, $1; William Duckstad, $1; Will Everson, $1; William Seaver, $1; C. O. Lee, $1; Mrs. Henry H. Williams, $1; S. C. Iverson, $1; E. L. Johnson, $1; Manley Munson, $1. Total $14.

From Mt. Vernon, SD: Bjarne K. Brekke, $5; Styrk S. Gjerskval, $5; Knut O. Ore, $1; L. J. Thompson, $1; Ed Selland $1; Martha Ettesvold Johnson, $1; Bertha Ettesvold, $1. Total $15.

From Rugby, ND: T. H. Oksendahl, $2; Knut H. Oksendahl, $1; Andrew H. Oksendahl, $1; Ellef J. Lavik, $1; from Maddock, ND, Nels H. Oksendahl, $4; Lars H. Oksendahl, $3; Rasmus H. Oksendahl, $3. Total $15.

From Kasson, Mn: S. L. Gilderhus, $1; A. J. Larson, $1 ; Ole Dahl, $1; Peter Seime, $1; Lars Jacobson, $1. Total $5.

From Highlandville, Iowa: B. K. Schjeldahl, $2; P. J. Bidne, $1; O. J. Bidne, $1; Mons A. Hermanstad, 50¢; T. Schjeldahl, 50¢. Total $5.

From Decorah, Iowa: Lars A. Seim, $2; John Hillestvedt, $1; Peder Gavle, $1; H. J. Bidne, $1. Total $5. — ln all $251.

This amounts to 932 crowns in Norwegian money, and a check for this amount with a list of the donors was sent by Nestos to Voss.

The monument according to plans shall be unveiled St. Olav's Day — July 29.

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THE VOSS TOWN-FERTILE.

Among other things that Vossings have been involved with in America is the founding of towns. When they first came to America, they built a little portion of the town along the canal at Chicago and a little later founded Andersonville, which was named for Anders Flage. But all this long ago became part of Chicago. In the course of time they settled so thickly at Koshkonong that they finally had to have a town and that was Deerfield, WI. Aslag

Nilson Fitjo fik jernbanen til at stanse sin fart paa sit land, og saa byggede han straks et par butiker, og byen var sat i gang. Borte i Kansas hændte noget lignende, hvor Torsten T. Fletre slog sig til og fik byen Lancaster til at vokse op af sit land.

Men disse byer er ikke længer nogen vossebyer. Det er kanske ikke saa lige til at finde en vossing der nu.

Men oppe i den nordvestre del af Minnesota har der i den sidste menneskealder vokset op en by, som bærer et umiskjendelige vossepræg den dag idag. Det er byen Fertile.

Forleden vaar fik jeg fat paa en avis, som fortalte en hel del om denne merkelige by. Ikke at nævne, at vor gode kasserer i Vosselaget, Odd Eide, og en anden ligesaa velstillet mand, Brown Duckstad, kunde tilfældigvis sige nogle ord paa sidste møde af laget i Madison, hvor de begge var tilstede. Men de udgjør en for stor del af byens drivende kræfter til at fortælle meget derom. Vi maa gaa til avisen. Der staar først et stort hus afbildet med et svært navnebret tvers over fronten, hvorpaa der staar Eides Mercantile Co., og det fortælles, at dette er centrumet i byens forretningsverden. Men vi har før talt om ham og han har det nu travelt med at bli medlem af statens legislatur, hvortil han blev nomineret i juni, saa vi gaar til næste mand og næste billede.

Der staar Fertile Oil Co., Inc., med et kapital af $50,000. Vi ser nedover navnerækken, og den første vi træffer paa er vor bekjendte fra Madison-mødet, Brown Duckstad, præsident, og saa er det Nils Vasenden, sekretær og kasserer — altsaa to vossinger i de fremste stillinger, og olje gaar nu for tiden bedre end øllet i gamle dage. Det er heller ikke den eneste forretning disse herrer er i. Duckstad begyndte den første jernvarehandel i byen og har den endnu. Han har ogsaa været byens postmester og er vicepræsident af First State Bank m. m.

Vasenden er apoteker og har et førsteklasses apotek — ligeledes det første i byen, og har været dets eier siden 1909. Han sælger foruden medicin ogsaa toiletartikler, ure, guld- og sølv-sager og filigran af forskjellig slags tilligemed magasiner og nyhedsblade. Han er medlem af bystyret og er en som søger at fremme byens tarv og trang paa det bedste.

Ed Matson Mossefin er finansmand og har i 20 aar været i bankforretning. Han har været interesseret i at fremme jordbruget om byen og været behjælpelig med at opbygge byen ved at støtte med pengemidler. Sammen med Eide er han direktør af Polk County-udstilling.

En Knutson driver restaurant i byen. Det er nok en af Bolstad-slegten. Han begyndte dermed i 1890.

Nilson Fitje was successful in getting the railroad to stop on his land so he built a few stores and the town was started. Something similar happened in Kansas where Torsten T. Fletre settled and got the town of Lancaster to grew up on his land.

But these towns aren't Voss towns anymore. It isn't likely to find a Vossing there now.

However, up in the northwestern part of Minnesota in the last generation there has grown up a town that still has unmistakable Voss character yet today. That is the city of Fertile.

Last spring I got hold of a newspaper that told a great deal about this remarkable town, not to mention our good treasurer in the Vosselag, Odd Eide, and an equally well-placed man, Brown Duckstad, who happened to say a few words at the last meeting in Madison, where they both were present. They had a great deal to tell of the driving forces of the town. We have to go to the paper. First we see a picture of a big building with a large nameplate across the front, on which it says Eide's Mercantile Co., and it is said to be the center of the business world. We have talked about him before and he is currently occupied with becoming a member of the state legislature, to which he was nominated in June, so we'll go to the next man and the next picture.

There it says Fertile Oil Co., Inc., with a capital of $50,000. We look down the list of names and the first we run across is our acquaintance from the Madison meeting, Brown Duckstad, president, and then Nils Vasenden, secretary and treasurer — therefore two Vossings in the first positions, and oil sells better now than beer did in the old days. It isn't the only business these gentlemen are in. Duckstad started the first hardware store in town and still has it. He has also been the town postmaster and vice president of the First State Bank and more.

Vasenden is a pharmacist and has a first-class drug store — likewise the first in town, and he has owned it since 1909. In addition to medicines, he also sells toilet articles, watches, gold and silver objects and filigrees of various kinds as well as magazines and newspapers. He is a member of the town council and one who tries to promote the town cause and interests in the best manner.

Ed Matson Mossefin is a financier and has been in banking for 20 years. He has promoted the agriculture around the town and helped build the town by support with funds. Together with Eide, he is a chairman of the Polk County Exhibition.

A Knutson runs a restaurant in the town. He is from the Bolstad family. He started it in 1890. he has

Han har sat sig og en ny, moderne murstensbygning, 25 fod bred og 50 fod lang, med svær glasfront, som skal bli et tiltrækkende sted.

Eddy Bolstad er klædesvarehandler og en af countiets mest aktive mænd. Han har været byens borgermester og direktør af county-udstillingen, hvor Oscar Bolstad og flere vossinger foruden de allerede nævnte er med.

O. K. Bolstad begyndte med jernvarehandel i 1926 og har en voksende forretning — altslags kjøkkenudstyr og verktøi af forskjelligt slags.

Det er bare lidt af Fertiles vossehistorie. Der er mange flere dygtige vossefolk der i alslags bestillinger — endog byens politi er vossing, og sagførere og prester vokser der op, saa der er nok vossestyre i Fertile.

———→♦←———

BREVE MED LYKØNSKNINGER TIL LAGET.

Frost, Minn, 20de juni 1928.

Gode ven og sambygding! Hadde samlaga meg med nokre andre til aa komma paa Vosselaget. Naar eg var ferdug, so skulde ein till Nord Dakota, ein annan til ein annan plads og ein annan fekk ikkje tid. Dar stod eg.

Ynskjer lukka med møte dykkar. So helsing til slegt og kjenningar. I slegt er alle vossingar, naar me reknar langt nok tilbake.

John H. Norton (Johannes O. Honve).

* * *

Effie, Minn., 12te juni 1928.

Gode vossing! Det er nok lidt sent med betalingen for "Vossingen", men bedre sent end aldrig. Jeg og min bror er her oppe i skogen fremdeles og liker os godt. Jeg har to søstre i New York. Skulde like, at du tog dig en tur op her for at se, hvorledes vi har det. Bedste hilsen fra

Knut Rane. Takker min gode navne for indbydelsen. —Redaktøren.

* * *

Madison, Minn., 2den juli 1928.

Ærede vossing! Jeg sender herved en anvisning paa $2.00 som betaling for "Vossingen", da den er for mig det mest kjærkomne nyhedsblad, som jeg faar. Hermed en venlig hilsen.

Erik Litlere.

———→♦←———

RETTELSE.

I forrige hefte side 6 staar, at far til Sæmund Frode var Sigmund istedenfor Sigfus Lodmundson paa Odde.

also put up a new, modern brick building, 25 feet wide and 50 feet long with a big glass front which will be an attractive place.

Eddy Bolstad is a clothes dealer and one of the county's most active men. He has been the city's mayor and the director of the county exposition, where Oscar Bolstad and several other Vossings already mention are involved.

O. K. Bolstad started his hardware store in 1926 and has a growing business — all kinds of kitchen utensils and tools of various kinds.

That's just a little of Fertile's Voss history. There are many talented Vossings in all positions — even the politics is Vossing, and the lawyer and ministers grew up there so there certainly is a Vossing influence in Fertile.

———→♦←———

LETTERS WITH GOOD WISHES TO THE LAG.

Frost, MN, June 20, 1928.

Good friend and fellow hometowner! I had planned to come to the Vosselag with some others. When I was ready, one was going to North Dakota, another to another place and another couldn't spare the time. There I stood.

I wish you luck with your meeting. So greetings to all relatives and acquaintances. All Vossings are related, if you reckon back far enough.

John H. Norton (Johannes O. Honve).

* * *

Effie, Minn., June 12, 1928.

Good Vossing! I'm somewhat late with the money for "Vossingen", but better late than never. My brother and I are still up in the woods and are quite happy. I have two sisters in New York. Would like it if you took a trip up here to see how we have it. Best greetings from

Knut Rane. Thanks to my good name for the invitation. — Editor.

* * *

Madison, MN, July 2, 1928.

Esteemed Vossing! I'm hereby sending a check for $2.00 as pay for "Vossingen", since it is the dearest newspaper I get. Hereby a friendly greeting.

Erik Litlere.

———→♦←———

CORRECTIONS.

In the previous issue, page 6 it states the father of Sæmund Frode was Sigmund instead of instead of Sigfus Lodmundson at Odde.

VOSSINGEN

udkommer om mulig fire gange aarlig og koster $1.00 pr. aar med medlemskab i Vosselaget.

Dette hefte 35 cents.

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VOSSELAGETS EMBEDSMÆND.

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A. A. Kindem, viceform., 5615 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
K. A. Rene, sekr. og redaktør, 617 S. Brooks St., Madison, Wis.
Odd Eide, kasserer ..... Fertile, Minn.

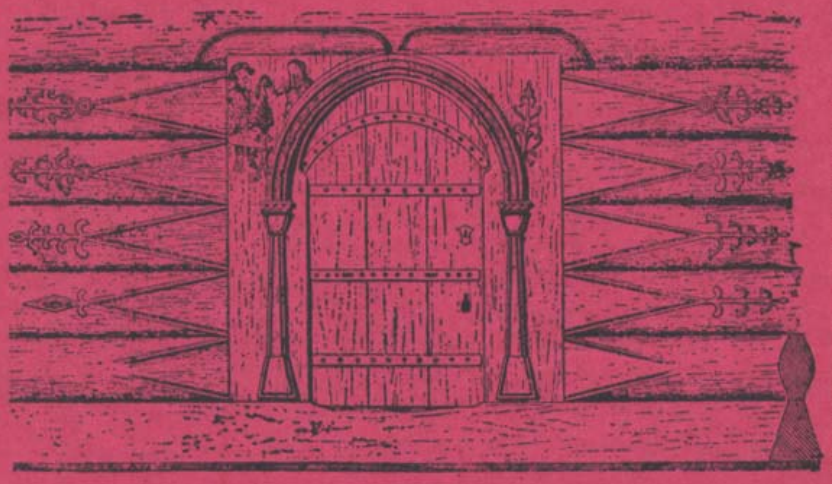
Posten Press, Decorah, Iowa.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

K. A. Rene, Redaktør.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857–1860.



Fraa gamla Voss

Hefte 30 Madison, Wis., December 1928 10de aarg.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857-1860.

K. A. RENE, Redaktør.

Hefte 30 Madison, Wis., December 1928 10de aarg

HÆDERSFEST.

Ivar Davidsen Hustvedt, Cannon Falls, Minn., blev søndag den 16de september gjenstand for megen velfortjent opmerksomhed, idet Urlands menighed, for hvilken han i 40 aar har været skolelærer og 30 aar kirkesanger foruden andre bestillinger, holdt en æresfest for ham og herunder overrakte ham en hædersgave. Det var først og fremst hans gamle skoleelever som paa den maade vilde vise ham sin erkjendtlighed, men mange andre af hans venner og kjendinger ønskede at være med, og dertil blev der da leilighed.

Der kom mange folk sammen baade fra fjernt og nær, og der havdes et storartet program for anledningen. Blandt de tilstede-værende var presterne H. S. Fauske, A. Hauge og H. B. Kildahl samt professorerne Carl Mellby, J. Tanner og George Ellingsen. Alle disse holdt taler for æresgjesten. Desuden var J. O. Litsheim fra Kenyon tilstede og talte paa vossingernes vegne. Lykønsknings-skrivelser oplæstes fra guvernør Th. Christiansen, formanden i Den norsklutherske kirke i Amerika, J. A. Aasgaard, distriktsformand N. Kleven, pastor M. E. Hauge og Mrs. J. N. Kildahl.

Pastor H. B. Kildahls hustru sang en af hende selv for anledningen forfattet sang, og der var sunget andre solosange.

Hustvedt, som nu er 84½ aar gammel, takkede rørt for den opmerksomhed, der vistes ham. Han har ogsaa sendt egenhændige takkeskrivelser til andre, som mindedes ham i dagens anledning. Ivar Hustvedt er den eneste gjenlevende søn efter Voss's første ordfører, David Larsen Hustvedt.

Odd Eide, Vosselagets kasserer, blev i november valgt til medlem af Minnesotas legislatur. Han vil saaledes efter nytaar tilbringe tre a fire maaneder i St. Paul for at tjene sin stat. "Vossingen" gratulerer.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR THE VOSSELAG

Continuation of the oldest bygdelag newsletter in America. 1857 1860.

K. A. Rene, Editor

Hefte 30 Madison, WI, December, 1928 10th year.

TESTIMONIAL PARTY.

Ivar Davidsen Hustvedt, Cannon Falls, MN, was honored on Sunday, September 16 as the object of greatly deserved attention when the Urland congregation, for whom he had been a schoolteacher for 40 years and precentor for 30 years as well as other positions, held a party for him and during it presented him with a testimonial gift. It was, first and foremost, his old school pupils who in this manner showed him recognition, but many of his friends and acquaintances wished to join them and thereby make it an occasion.

Many people attended from both far and near, and there was a splendid program for the occasion. Among those present were the ministers H. S. Fauske, A. Hauge and H. B. Kildahl as well as Professors Carl Mellby, J. Tanner and George Ellingsen. All of them made speeches for the honored guest. In addition, J. O. Litsheim from Kenyon was there to speak on behalf of the Vossings. Good luck wishes were read from Governor Th. Christiansen, president of The Norwegian-Lutheran Church in America, J. A. Aasgaard, district president Kleven, Pastor M. E. Hauge and Mrs. J. N. Kildahl.

Pastor H. B. Kildahl's wife sang a song she had composed for the occasion, and there were other solos sung.

Hustvedt, who now is 84½ years old, thanked stirringly for the courtesy shown him. He also has sent self-written thank-yous to others who remembered the day's occasion. Ivar Hustvedt is the only surviving son of Voss' first mayor, David Larsen Hustvedt.

Odd Eide, Vosselag's treasurer, was elected as a member of Minnesota's legislature in November. After New Years, he will be spending three or four months in St. Paul serving his state. "Vossingen" congratulates.

VOSSINGER I STATEN WASHINGTON.

O. A. Ringheim, Carnation, Wash., var paa Vosselagets møde i Madison forleden sommer. Ligesom Tolleif E. Fenne fra Virginia repræsenterede staternes østkyst var O. A. Ringheim vestkystens repræsentant. I staten Washington er mange vossinger, men uheldigvis er det for langt for mange at reise til lagets møder i almindelighed.

Mr. Ringheim er bestyrer af den store melkefarm, som tilhører "The Carnation Milk Company" efter hvilket byen har sit navn. Han har nu været der i flere aar. Dertil reiste han fra Fargo, N. Dak., da han hørte, at der skulde være godt om arbeide. Nu har han under sin varetægt et meget stort antal kreaturer.

Martha Stalheim Hagen og mand, som bor i Spokane, Wash., havde den 10de juni forleden sommer været gifte i 50 aar, og da vi ikke andet ved, end at de lever i bedste velgaaende, feirede de sit guldbryllup da. Martha Hagen var født paa Stalheim, Vossestranden, Voss, i 1848, datter af Nils Nilsen Nakka og hustru Anna Larsdatter Nesheim (Vossestranden), som boede en tid paa Stalheim, men reiste i 1867 med familie til Amerika og bo-satte sig ved Beaver Creek, Wis. Der blev Martha i 1878 gift med N. H. Hagen (gudbrandsdøl) og flyttede senere til en farm ved Spokane, Wash., hvor de boede til de for en del aar siden flyttede ind i byen.

I Spokane, Wash., har ogsaa Knut Ringheim sit hjemsted. Han reiser dog vistnok adskillig. Da vi sidst hørte fra ham, var han i Stockton, Calif.

I Seattle, Wash., er saa mange vossinger, at de godt kunde danne et vosselag. Om saa er skeet, ved vi ikke.

GIFTERMAAL.

Ella Rene, datter af Sylfest og Eli Rene, Eleva, Wis., blev gift den 27de oktober 1928 med Olaf G. Sather fra samme sted.

David Herheim, søn af Lars Herheim og hustru, Madison, Wis., og Carrie Hovda, datter af Kolbein (Ben) Hovda og hustru, samme sted, blev gifte den 2den november 1928.

Brynjulv O. Berge, som nu bor i Los Angeles, Calif., blev gift anden gang forleden november og bor i en ny "bungalow" paa 1131½ 62nd Street, Los Angeles. Hans første hustru døde i Chicago for flere aar siden. Vossinger er velkomne til at besøge ham, siger han.

VOSSINGS IN WASHINGTON STATE.

O. A. Ringheim, Carnation, WA was at the Vosselag meeting in Madison last summer. Just as Tolleif E. Fenne from Virginia represented the states' east coast; O. A. Ringheim was the west coast representative. There are many Vossings in the state of Washington, but unfortunately they are too far away to attend the lag meeting regularly.

Mr. Ringheim is the manager of a big dairy farm that belongs to "The Carnation Milk Company" for which the town is named. He has been there several years. He moved there from Fargo, ND when he learned of good employment. Now he has a great number of cows under his management.

Martha Stalheim Hagen and her husband, who live in Spokane, WA have been married fifty years on June 10, this summer and since we know nothing different than that they're doing well, celebrated their golden wedding then. Martha Hagen was born at Stalheim in the Vossestrand in 1848, the daughter of Nils Nilsen Nakka and his wife Anna Larsdatter Nesheim (Vossestranden), who lived at Stalheim for a while but went to America in 1867 and settled at Beaver Creek, WI. Martha married there in 1878 with N. H. Hagen (from Gudbrandsdal) and later moved to a farm at Spokane, WA, where they lived for a number of years before moving to the city.

Knut Ringheim also has his home in Spokane, WA. He travels a lot. When we last heard from him, he was in Stockton, CA.

There are so many Vossings in Seattle, WA that they could form a Vosselag. We don't know if this has happened yet.

WEDDINGS.

Ella Rene, daughter of Sylfest and Eli Rene, Eleva, WI was married to Olaf G. Sather of the same place on October 27, 1928.

David Herheim, son of Lars Herheim and his wife, Madison, Wis., and Carrie Hovda, daughter of Kolbein (Ben) Hovda and his wife of the same place were married November 2, 1928.

Brynjulv O. Berge, who now lives in Los Angeles, CA, was married the second time last November and lives in a new bungalow at 1131½ 62nd Street, Los Angeles. His first wife died in Chicago several years ago. Vossings are welcome to visit him, he says.

PAA VOSSETUR I 1882.

Af Pastor Nils Giere.

Det var interessant at læse i "Vossingen", hefte 29, om min oldefar Erik Clausen Himle. Da jeg om sommeren 1882 besøgte Himle, fandt jeg paa øvre loft mange gamle tyske og latinske bøger, levnet efter oldefar. Sønnen Anders "kjøgemester" havde da været død 1½ aar. En mand ved navn Ole Knutson, gift med en steddatter af Anders "kjøgemester", boede da paa nedre Himle.

Erik Himle var en liden mand, velvoxen med brune øine og ravnsort haar. Prof. L. S. Reque af Decorah fortalte følgende om oldefar: "Da engang i et stort selskab en mand saa djervt havde storrost hesten sin for raphed i at springe, svarer en paa-hører: "Eg ska vaoga pao vetleklokkaren eg mot attu du vaoga vetlerauren din." Ja, saa blev det. Men maina du 'kje da, attu klokkaren naode mærkje fystu." *)

* * *

Tirsdag 27de juni drog Eng og jeg tilfods fra Ulvik, Hardanger, over fjeldet til Granvin, men fortsatte opover til vi naaede det storslagne veianlæg, der med ti slyngninger førte os op af Granvin. Det var midnat. Vi var trætte og væltede os ned paa mosbedækkede klippeflag. Det var godt at hvile; men for lyst til at sove. Saa op og afsted. Og bedst som vi gaar, træffer vi en ensom pige med sit strikketøi, vandrende mut alene, og som tro-skyldig sagde: "Min kjæreste er reist til Amerika. Jeg tænker saa meget paa ham." Men hvad pigen hedte, har jeg for længe siden glemt.

Onsdag den 28de juni fortsatte vi fra Mo-o, for gjennem en stor granskog og kom til "Kvitlæ", gik ind paa fem gaarde, før vi fik kjøbe os mad paa gaarden Li. De havde sur melk, grød, smør, prim, flatbrød og spekekjød. Vi drog op paa en vold og hvilede under en del orretrær. I stegende varme — under blændende sol og klar himmel — skuede vi Vossevangen i det fjerne i al sin herlighed. Det var mig som at skue Jerusalem. Og saa med høitidstemte tanker kom baade øine, øren og alle fornemmelsesorganer i virksomhed for dybest i sjælen

*) Da redaktøren saa, at pastor Giere havde besøgt Voss i 1882, fandt han, at det maatte være svært interessant at se. hvorledes en Amerika-Voss af hans skuffe fandt fædrenebygden, og bad ham fortælle om turen. Det gjorde han, som man videre vil se.

ON A TOUR TO VOSS IN 1882.

By Pastor Nils Giere

It was interesting to read about my great-grandfather Erik Clausen Himle in "Vossingen", Hefte 29. In the summer of 1882 when I visited Himle, I found many German and Latin books, left by my great-grandfather, in an upper loft. His son Anders "master-of-ceremonies" had then been dead for 1½ years. A man of the name Ole Knutson, married to a step-daughter of Anders "master-of-ceremonies", lived at lower Himle.

Erik Himle was a small man, well-formed with brown eyes and raven-black hair. Prof. L. S. Reque of Decorah told the following about great-grandfather: "Once during a big party, a man audaciously had boasted that his horse to so fast to run; commented a listener "I'll bet on the little sexton against your bet of your little pony" Yes, that was it. "But don't you mean that the sexton should reach the goal first?")*

* * *

On Tuesday, June 27, Eng(h) and I walked from Ulvik, Hardanger, over the mountain to Granvin and continued upwards until we reached an impressive road construction with ten hairpin turns that led us up out of Granvin. It was midnight. We were fatigued and threw ourselves down on a moss-covered mountain ledge. It was nice resting but it was too light to sleep. So, up we went. While we walked, we met a lonely young girl with her knitting, wandering sulkily alone, and who innocently said: "My darling has gone to America. I think about him all the time". Who the girl was, I have forgotten long ago.

On Wednesday, June 28, we continued from Mo-o, went through a pine woods and came to "Kvitlæ", went in to five farms before we could buy food at the Li farm. They had sour milk, oatmeal, butter, sweet fresh cheese, flatbread and dried meat. We went up on a hill and rested beneath some heath trees. In the increasing heat — under radiant sun and a clear sky — we could see Vossevangen in the distance in all its grandeur. To me it was like viewing Jerusalem. And so with ceremonial thoughts came ears, eyes and all the senses in reality for the deepest realization

*) When the editor learned that Pastor Giere had visited Voss in 1882, he thought it would be very interesting to see how an America-Vossing of his nature would find his district of origin and asked him to tell about his trip and that he did as you will see further.

at faa prentet ind det billede, som jeg aldrig mere vilde miste. Siden hændte mange ting.

Dagen jeg saa dette nationale Jerusalem — Vossevangen — stod solen høit paa en skyfri himmel. Det var meget varmt og tørt med overhændig mængde støv paa landeveien. Det var hedt som paa en amerikansk "harvest"-dag. Mors fædrenestad laa foran mig som et drømmesyn — lunt ved det speilklare Vangsvand; thi det var ogsaa en stille dag med høitidsfred over sig.

Vi syntes jo byen var liden — med uregelmæssige gader — ingen "skyscrapers" — intet jernbaneanlæg endnu. Vangen den-gang var neppe større end Cambridge, Wis. Vi gik gjennem en granskog over Vossebroen — forbi kirken — saa ind i handels-kvartererne. Det blev snart spurgt, at amerikanere havde givet sig tilsyne i staden — og tænk, disse to unge mænd kunde endog "snakke norsk" — "makelaust mirakel" — men saa var det! — Vi gik ned til Vangsvandet og badede os. Det var klart til bunden som krystal og drikkevand. — Saa drog vi opover Bordalen til Himle. "Uf", det var varmt. Veien var tung. Men gaardene har jeg ingen rede paa. Jeg synes vi gik forbi Rokne og kom til Graa. Vi maatte gaa "videre" — saa kom hustagene fra bakken tilsyne som veien viger ind til Himle. Nu stod vi paa tomten af bedstefars og oldefars gaard!

Ole Knudsen boede der nu — som var gift med en steddatter af Anders Himle, bedstefars bror. Gamle Martha sad paa stølen med kreaturene. Der var fire mand paa øvre Himle og tre paa nedre Himle. Alle huse var dækket med jordtag. — Vi blev budt velkommen og nød bedste modtagelse — men som Ole sagde: "Hvor leit, at ikke Anders skulde ha været ilive nu — han som saa ofte omtalte dig og din mor!" Anders havde været død om-kring to aar. Hele torsdag tilbragte vi paa Himle — en vakker solskinsdag.

Fredag den 30te juni — var dagen Guiteau (præsidentmorde-ren) skulde hænges — det glemte vi naturligvis ikke. Vi gaar op til Væle. Der traf vi kun kvinder. Manden, Klaus, en bror af Sven Tesdal, var ikke hjemme. En kvinde ved navn Anna ledsagede os til Tesdal. Vi blev trakteret med rjummakodla, flatbrød, grynagraut og melk. Her traf jeg Jorend, 88 aar gam-mel, en søster af Sven Tesdal, som i 1866 med sin store familie efter sin hjemkomst fra borgerkrigen havde tilhold hos os paa Koshkonong. Gamle Jorend saavelsom hendes datter Godvæ udmerkede sig ved deres mageløse hukommelse.

Søndag 2den juli kom den tredje store solskinsdag. Nu var alle paa kirkevei — snart er det ved høimessetide. Alle folk, store og smaa, gik tilfods. Mændene var klædte i vadmel, kvinderne

printing in to the image that I never would forget. A lot of things happened since.

This day I saw the national Jerusalem — Vossevangen — the sun was high with a cloud-free sky. It was very hot and dry with dust hanging along the country roads. It was as hot as an America "harvest" day. My mother's birthplace lay ahead of me like a scene from a dream — cozy by the mirror-like Lake Vang; because it was a still day with ceremonial peace everywhere.

We thought the town was small — with irregular streets — no skyscrapers — no railroad station yet. Vangen at that time was no bigger than Cambridge, WI. We walked through a pine forest then across the Voss Bridge— past the church— then into the store quarters. We were soon asked what we Americans thought of the place— and imagine, these two young men could "talk Norwegian" — incomparable miracle— that it was! — We went down to the lake and bathed. It was clear to the bottom like crystal or drinking water. — Then it was to climb up into Bordal valley to Himle. "Uf", it was hot. The way was hard. I didn't know the farms. I think we walked past Rokne to Græe. We had to go "further" — then the rooftops on the slope showed us the way in to Himle. Now we stood in the yard of grandfather's and great-grandfather's farm!

Ole Knudsen was living there then — he was married to a stepdaughter of Anders Himle, my grandfather's brother. Old Martha sat in the sæter with the cattle. There were four men at upper Himle and three at lower Himle. All the buildings were covered with sod-roofs. — We were bid welcome and received the best reception — but Ole said, "Too bad that Anders isn't alive now — he had so often talked about you and your mother!" Anders had been dead about two years. We spent all of Thursday at Himle — a beautiful sunny day.

Friday, June 30 — was the day Guiteau (the president assassin) was to be hanged — naturally we didn't forget it. We walked up to Væle. There we encountered only women. The husband, Klaus, a brother of Sven Tesdal, wasn't home. A woman by the name of Anna escorted us to Tesdal. We were treated to cream curds, flatbread, rice pudding and milk. I met Jorend, 88 year-old sister of Sven Tesdal, who in 1866, after his return from the Civil War had stayed with us at Koshkonong with his big family. Old Jorend as well as her daughter Godvæ impressed us with their incomparable memories.

Sunday, July 2, was the third day of sunshine. Everyone was on their way to church — soon was time for services. Everyone, big or little, was walking. The men wore homespun clothing, the women were occasion-

tildels barhodet eller prydet med skaut. Ved veikanten tjener stuver eller flade stene som hvilestationer. "Signe kvile!" hilste de kommende. "Jau tak fyr da!" Kirkeklokken kaldte os høitidsfyldt. Gudstjenesten var vel besøgt. Nede i kirken sad mestendels kvinder — mændene paa galleriet. Presten hedte Hansteen. Altertavlen med udskaaret arbeide foreviste et billede af Jesu korsfæstelse. Foran alteret saaes en flyvende engel med døbefonten paa sine hænder. Ved barnedaab firedes den ned. Kirken, bygget af tildels huggen graasten, er høi massiv med en fire fods mur. Orgelet var anbragt bagerst i kirken — paa galleriet — hvidmalt af farve.

Efter gudstjenesten blev almuen staaende i klynger paa kirke-tunet eller "kirkebakken" i muntre samtaler. Dette syntes for mange at være den eneste anledning til gjensyn og møde. Paa gravpladsen lige ved kirken kunde jeg tælle 26 gravstøtter — de fleste opsatte efter 1880. Der var ingen gravstøtte paa Anders Himles grav.

Ved kirken traf vi to amerikanere og bekjendte: Ole Thompson, søn af Gulleik Saue, og William Rothe, søn af Lars Rothe paa Koshkonong. De var netop ankomne til Voss for helsebods skyld. De var begge desværre angrebne af tuberkulosis.

Efter gudstjenesten tilbage til Himle. Søndag aften i Oppetun — besøgte Aslag Johannessen Himle og "Gamle-Bottol", som var syg tilsengs, 80 aar gammel. Mandag 3dje juli var det skyfuldt og regnveir. Vi tog afsked med Himlefolkene — gik til Røthe — i Dyrvedalen — hvor Ole og William opholdt sig. Tirsdag 4de juli — en godveirsdag — gik vi fire til Vangen og der feirede vi Amerikas frihedsdag. Dette var og blev sidste gang vi skulde se og træffe de to kjære kamerater fra Koshkonong. Engh og jeg drog nu med skyds fra Stalheim gjennem den rædsomme Nærødal til Gudvangen, derfra til Sogndalsfjæren o. s. v., o. s. v.

Dette er alt jeg ved om Voss.

Nils Giere.

——→♦←——

HVEM ER DISSE?

Under en flytning i nærheden kom jeg tilfældigvis til at faa øie paa en gammel bibel, hvis bind var borte, og en gammel skrift paa forbladet viste sig. Ved nærmere eftersyn opdagedes nogen forunderlig bekjendte navne, der yderligere fangede opmerksom-heden. Men disse var dog ikke vossenavne og kun at betragte som fornavne; thi etternavnet, som skulde give den fulde besked, mang-

ally bareheaded or outfitted with a skaut (peasant headdress). By the sides of the road are tree stumps or flat stones as resting stations. "Bless you, rest!" greeted the people we met. "Jau, thanks for that!" the church bell called us ceremoniously. The service was well-attended. In the lower part of the church, there were mostly women — the men in the balcony. The minister was named Hansteen. The altar panels of carved work presented a painting of the crucifixion of Jesus. In front of the altar there was a flying angel holding the baptismal font in his hands. During baptisms it was let down. The church, mostly of quarried granite is massive with four foot walls. The organ was in the back of the church — in the balcony —painted white.

After the service the crowd stood around in groups at the church yard or "church-hill" in ordinary conversation. It seemed to be, for many, the only opportunity for greeting and meeting. In the cemetery near the church, I could count 26 grave markers — mostly from after 1880. There was no monument on Anders Himle's grave.

At the church, we met two Americans, the familiar Ole Thompson, son of Gulleik Saue, and William Rothe, son of Lars Rothe at Koshkonong. They had just arrived at Voss because of reason of health. Unfortunately, both were afflicted by tuberculosis.

We went back to Himle after church. Sunday evening at Oppetun — visiting Aslag Johannessen Himle and "Gamle-Bottol", who was bed-ridden, 80 years old. On Monday, July 3, it was cloudy and rainy. We parted from the Himle people — walked to Røthe — in Dyrvedal — where Ole and William were staying. Thursday, July 4, — a beautiful day — we four went to Vangen and celebrated our American Independence Day there. It would be the last time we would see and meet our two dear friends from Koshkonong. Engh and I went by cart from Stalheim through the frightening Nærøydal to Gudvangen, from there to Sogndal's shore etc., etc.

This is all I know about Voss.

Nils Giere.

——→♦←——

WHO ARE THESE?

During a move in the area, I incidentally spied an old Bible, whose cover was gone so I could see old writing on the outer leaves. On closer examination some amazingly well-known names were discovered that grabbed attention. Nevertheless, these weren't Voss names and could only be regarded as first names. Since the last name, which would have given complete

lede. Der var ingen nærmere oplysninger at finde hverken i bibelen eller i huset ellers. Kun af et løst papir indeni den kunde man formode, at bibelen engang var eiet af en prest, idet der stod disse ord: "Speaking at 68-70 Adams Street at 11 a. m." I Adams Street, Madison, er der imidlertid ikke saadanne numre, saa løsningen var ikke der at finde, og blandt navne af prester, vi har seet, har vi heller ikke opdaget noget som passer. Vi indtager da det skrevne her, om nogen skulde vide bedre besked.

1. Aar 1837 den 7de marts kl. 10 aften nedkom min kjære hustru, Margrethe Dorthea Fredrikke, født Tordenskjold, med en datter, som i daaben den 12te s. m. blev kaldt Abig-(erte?) Mane.

2. 1839 den 9de april, 5.05 om morgenen, fødtes min anden datter, der i daaben den 19de mai s. a. blev kaldt Petra Wilhelmine Louise.

3. 1841 den 23de april fødtes mig en søn, der i daaben den 9de marts s. a. efter bedstefaderen paa moderens side blev kaldt Peter Tordenskjold.

4. 1843 den 14de februar fødtes min anden søn, der i daaben den 5te marts s. a. efter min fader kaldtes Hans Christian.

5. 1845 den 28de februar fødtes min tredje datter, der i daaben den 30te marts s. a. fik navnet Thea Kathrine.

6. 1847 den 4de februar kl. 5 om morgenen fødtes min tredje søn, der i daaben den 7de marts s. a. blev kaldt Just Bing.

7. 1848 den 19de september fødtes min fjerde søn, som i daaben den 15de oktober blev kaldt Jens Bing.

Her lever altsaa slegtninger af sjøhelten Tordenskjold etsteds, men deres kjendetegn er skjult under andre navne. Sjøhelten Tordenskjold døde jo ugift. Hans brodersøn Johan Herman Wessel, den bekjendte satiriker, ligesaa. En anden brodersøn blev vistnok adlet, men om slegten ved vi lidet.

Her nævnes Bing-navnet. Vi kjendte en sagfører Bing i Bergen, Norge, men han var vist en yngre person end den Just Bing nævnt her. Maaske kan han dog give besked om nødvendigt.

Her er ogsaa nævnt en Hans Christian, og vor første tanke var paa Hans Christian Heg, men fødselsaaret passer ikke, da han var født i 1829, og den her nævnte i 1843.

Red.

DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

Johannes Jøssendal, Locust, Iowa, mangeaarig lærer og kirke-sanger i Big Canoe menighed, Winneshiek County, Iowa, døde den 26de Juli 1928. Han var født i Odda, Sørfjorden, Hardanger, og var saaledes ikke egentlig

information, was missing. There was no more explanation to be found either in the Bible or elsewhere in the house. Just from a loose paper inside could one suspect that the Bible once belonged to a minister in that these words were written: "Speaking at 68-70 Adams Street at 11 a. m." There is no such number at Adams Street, Madison, so the answer couldn't be found there and among the names of ministers we have seen we didn't find anyone appropriate either. We include what is written here; maybe someone can give us better information.

1. Year 1837, March 7. at 10 o'clock in the evening, my dear wife, Margrethe Dorthea Fredrikke, born Tordenskjold, delivered a daughter who was baptized on the 12th of the same month and named Abig-(erte?) Mane.

2. 1839, April 9, 5.05 in the morning, my second daughter was born, who when baptized on the 19th of May of the same year, was named Petra Wilhelmine Louise.

3. 1841, April 23, was born to me a son, who when baptized on March 9 of the same year was named Peter Tordenskjold after his grandfather on his mother's side.

4. 1843, February 14, my second son was born who when baptized on March 5 of the same year was named Hans Christian after my father.

5. 1845, February 28, my third daughter was born who when baptized on March 30, the same year, was named Thea Kathrine.

6. 1847, February 4, at 5 o'clock in the morning my third son was born who when baptized on March 7th, was named Just Bing.

7. 1848, September 19, my fourth son was born who at his baptism was named Jens Bing.

There certainly are relatives of the sea-hero Tordenskjold somewhere but their identity is concealed by other names. The sea-hero Tordenskjold died unmarried; his nephew Johan Herman Wessel, the renowned satirist, likewise. Another nephew was evidently ennobled, but we know little of the family.

The Bing name is mentioned. We knew a lawyer Bing in Bergen, Norway, but he was a younger person than the Just Bing named here. Maybe he can give information if necessary.

Here is also the name Hans Christian, and our first idea was of Hans Christian Heg, but the date of birth doesn't fit, since he was born in 1829, and the one here in 1843.

Ed.

DEATHS IN AMERICA.

Johannes Jøssendal, Locust, Iowa, for many years a teacher and precentor in the Big Canoe congregation, Winneshiek County, Iowa, died July 26, 1928. He was born in Odda, Sørfjorden, Hardanger, so wasn't actually

vossing, men han gjennemgik for en ting Voss lærerskole og kjendte godt lærerne Th. Sæve og O. Kindem, som han kunde omtale. Han blev ogsaa i 1871 her i Amerika lærer i et udpræget vossestrøg — Big Canoe-settlementet, og der blev han gift med en vossepige, Ingeborg Amundsdatter Førde, søster af pastor Nils Førde. Hun og fem børn overlever ham, nemlig Julia Jossendahl, Decorah, Iowa; Olga (Mrs. Johnson), Spring Grove; Johanna (Mrs. Opheim) og to sønner i Allamakee County, Iowa. Jøssendal var medlem af Vosselaget.

* * *

John A. Ford, Hanlontown, Iowa, som i det sidste har boet i Houston, Minn., afgik ved døden i sit hjem der den 7de september 1928 i en alder af henimod 83 aar og blev begravet under stor deltagelse fra den norsk-lutherske kirke i Hanlontown den l0de. John Ford var født paa Vossestranden, Voss, den 13de januar 1846 og var søn af Anders Johnsen Førde og hustru Barbraa Hansdatter. I 1853 kom han med forældre til Amerika og efter et kort ophold paa Koshkonong drog de til Allamakee County, Iowa, hvor de forblev til 1863, da de flyttede til Big Canoe, Winneshiek County, Iowa. Der blev han i 1874 gift med Ingrid Nelsdatter Ure (ogsaa fra Vossestranden) og flyttede saa til Worth County, Iowa, og bosatte sig paa en farm 2 mil vestenfor Hanlontown, hvor han boede i over 50 aar. De fik fjorten børn, hvoraf otte overlever ham, nemlig: John, Monango, N. Dak.; Eimer, Waterloo, Iowa; Irwin, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. K. Lockrem, Bricelyn, Minn.; Mrs. Oscar Ford, Hunter, N. Dak.; Mrs. Edwin Fjeld, Bessie og Melvin i Hanlontown, Iowa. John A. Ford var et meget interesseret medlem af Vosselaget.

* * *

Dommer Jacob E. Eide, Schafer, N. Dak., afgik ved døden en af de første dage i december. Han led i mange aar af sukkersyge (diabetes), men efterat han i 1924 begyndte at bruge "insulin" efter en læges nøiagtige opskrift, følte han sig bedre, og hans bortgang var nu noget uventet. Hans begravelse fandt sted under usedvanlig stor deltagelse fra den norsk-lutherske kirke i Watford City, N. Dak. Jacob Eide var født i Waterloo Township, Allamakee County, Iowa, den 21de september 1857. Hans forældre var Elling Jacobson Eide og hustru Inger Klausdatter Skjeldal, der var komne til Amerika fra Voss samme aar som han var født. De fik sig strax efter ankomsten en farm i Allamakee County, Iowa, og her vokste sønnen op og forblev til han var 23 aar gammel. I 1881 reiste han til Dakota Territory og drev med farmarbeide der til høsten 1882, da han reiste tilbage til Iowa. Næste vaar begyndte han med

Vossing, but for one thing attended Voss Teacher's Academy and knew the teachers Th. Sæve and Kindem, whom he could discuss. He then became teacher in America in 1871 in pronounced Vossings area — the Big Canoe-settlement, and there he married a Voss girl, Ingeborg Amundsdatter Førde, sister of Pastor Nils Førde. She and five children survive him, namely Julia Jossendahl, Decorah, Iowa; Olga (Mrs. Johnson), Spring Grove; Johanna (Mrs. Opheim) and two sons in Allamakee County, Iowa. Jøssendal was a member of the Vosselag.

* * *

John A. Ford, Hanlontown, Iowa, who recently has been living in Houston, MN died at his home September 7, 1928 at an age approximately of 83 years and was buried with great participation from the Norwegian-American Church on the 10th. John Ford was born at the Vossestrand, Voss, on January 13, 1846 and was a son of Anders Johnson Førde and his wife Barbraa Hansdatter. He came to America with his parents and after a brief stop at Koshkonong they went to Allamakee County, Iowa where they stayed until 1863 when they moved to Big Canoe, Winneshiek County, Iowa. There he married Ingrid Nelsdatter Ure (also from the Vossestrand) and then moved to Worth County, Iowa, and settled on a farm 2 miles west of Hanlontown, where he lived for over 50 years. They had fourteen children, of whom eight survive him, namely: John, Monango, ND; Eimer, Waterloo, Iowa; Irwin, Chicago, IL; Mrs. H. K. Lockrem, Bricelyn, MN; Mrs. Oscar Ford, Hunter, ND; Mrs. Edwin Fjeld, Bessie and Melvin in Hanlontown, Iowa. John A. Ford was an interested member of the Vosselag.

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Judge Jacob E. Eide, Schafer, ND, died one of the first days in December. For many years, he had suffered from diabetes, but after he started using insulin in 1924 according to a doctor's particular prescription, he felt better and his wife death was unexpected. His funeral was exceptionally well-attended at the Norwegian-Lutheran Church in Watford City, ND. Jacob Eide was born at Waterloo Township, Allamakee County, Iowa, September 21, 1857. His parents were Elling Jacobson Eide and his wife Inger Klausdatter Skjeldal, who had come to America from Voss the same year as he was born. They soon got a farm in Allamakee County, Iowa and there their son grew up until he was 23 years old. In 1881, he went to the Dakota Territory and worked in the harvest until the fall of 1882 when he returned to Iowa. The next spring he started hauling water for a dairy

flødekjøring for meieriet i Waukon, Iowa, og holdt paa til 1887, da meieriet i Quandahl fik leiet ham til arbeide der. I januar 1890 forpagtede han og en anden et meieri i Wilmington, Minn. Dette drev de i fællesskab til i 1894. I det aar indgik Eide i egteskab med Ingeborg O. Hefte (ikke Voss). Samme aar kjøbte han ud sin medeier i meieriet og tillige kjøbte han handelsstedet i Wilmington. Han drev saa baade meieriet og handelen og var samtidig stedets postmester — en stilling han havde fra 1894 til 1902. I 1901 slog lynet ned i handelsbygningen, i hvis anden etage han ogsaa boede. Inden to timer var hele huset nedbrændt. Han solgte da meieriet til farmere, som fremdeles driver det, satte op igjen efter branden en liden butik og drev handelen til høsten 1905. Han fandt da, at det ikke gik frem efter ønske og solgte. Han reiste saa til McKinzie County, Nord Dakota, og tog sig "homestead". Paa dette flyttede han i 1906 og drev derpaa med farming indtil hans helbred svigtede. I 1914 valgtes han til countydommer i McKinzie County og har siden været gjenvalgt hver gang, sidst ved valget i høst. Eide var i bedste forstand en selvdannet mand. Hans skolegang var bare almueskolen og erfaring, fortalte han, og det siger da meget, om hans gode evner, vilje og karakter. Mange vossinger vil vist mindes ham fra mødet under 100-aars-festen i Tvillingbyerne 1925, hvor han var tilstede og fandt interesse i at træffe folk fra fædrenebygden, og han fortalte om vossingerne i McKinzie County. Han efterlader sig hustru og syv børn: Elling G., Ivedia C. (Mrs. Evanson), Ola N., Iver A., Sigrid M. T., Justine I. og Inger P. Eide.

* * *

Ingeborg Thompson, Madison, Wis., enke efter Thomas Thompson (Sædalen) fra Spring Prairie, døde ved et ulykkestilfælde den 8de september 1928, idet hun blev overkjørt af en automobil paa øst Washington Avenue. Hun stedte til graven paa Spring Prairie gravplads den 12te september efter sørgegudstjeneste i Vor Frelsers kirke i Madison. Ingeborg Thompson var født paa Spring Prairie, Leeds Township, og var datter efter Endre Knutson Fadnes. Hun blev i 1875 gift med Thomas T. Sædalen (Fana), der var med i borgerkrigen som en af det 15de Wisconsin-regiments tapre soldater. Han døde i 1905. De havde en 100-acres farm paa Spring Prairie, som de drev. Sex børn blev født til dem, nemlig Thomas i Phoenix, Ariz., Endre i Rio, Wis., John paa forældrenes farm ved Rio, Wis., Anna ved Keyser, Spring Prairie, Emelia (Mrs.

in Waukon, Iowa, and continued until 1887 when a dairy in Quandahl hired him there. In January 1890, he and another rented a dairy in Wilmington, MN. They operated this jointly until 1894. That year Eide entered matrimony with Ingeborg O. Hefte (not Vossing). He bought out his partner that year and also bought a store in Wilmington. He ran both the dairy and the store and at the same was the town postmaster — a position he had from 1894 until 1902. Lightning struck his store building, in which second floor he lived, in 1901. Within two hours, the whole building had burned down. He sold the creamery to the farmers, who continue to operate it and built a little store again after the fire and ran it until 1905. He then discovered it wasn't to his liking and sold out. He moved to McKinzie County, North Dakota, and took out a homestead. He moved on this in 1906 and continued farming until his health weakened. In 1914, he was elected county judge of McKinzie County and has been re-elected every time, the last being this fall. Eide was considered a self-educated man. His formal education was just common school and experience, he said, and that says a lot about his good abilities, desire and character. Many Vossings will recall him from the Centennial Celebration in the Twin Cities in 1925, where he was present and was interested in meeting people from his father's home and he told of the people in McKinzie County. He leaves his wife and seven children: Elling G., Ivedia C. (Mrs. Evanson), Ola N., Iver A., Sigrid M. T., Justine I. and Inger P. Eide.

* * *

Ingeborg Thompson, Madison, WI, widow of Thomas Thompson (Sædalen) from Spring Prairie, died in an accident September 8, 1928 when she was struck by an automobile on East Washington Avenue. She was buried at Spring Prairie Cemetery September 12, following a funeral at Our Savior's Church in Madison. Ingeborg Thompson was born at Spring Prairie, Leeds Township, and was a daughter of Endre Knutson Fadnes. She, in 1875, married Thomas T. Sædalen (Fana), who was in the Civil War as one of the 15th Wisconsin Regiment's courageous soldiers. He died in 1905. They had a 100 acre farm at Spring Prairie, which they farmed. Six children were born to them, namely Thomas i Phoenix, Ariz., Endre in Rio, Wis., John on his parent's farm at Rio, WI, Anna at Keyser, Spring Prairie, Emelia (Mrs. Erickson) and Isabel in Madison,

i Madison, Wis. Mrs. Thompson var omkring 70 Aar gammel. Hun overleves ogsaa af flere søskende.

* * *

Lester Drøgsvold, salgsmand for Gardner bageri, Madison, Wis., døde paa et hospital i Madison den lode oktober 1928 af beskadigelser han samme dag fik i et automobilsammenstød paa veien mellem Madison og Middleton, Wis. En stor lastebil havde stanset op midt i en bakke og gik saa bagover med den følge, at den rendte ind i den bil, hvori Drøgsvold sad. Lester Drøgsvold var født ved Stoughton, Wis., søn af Anders og Julia Drøgsvold. Han overleves af moderen og tre søstre samt brødrene Orin i Madison, Wis., Albert i Belvidere, Ill., og Forrest i Waupun, Wis.

* * *

Carrie Anderson, Stoughton, Wis., enke efter Anders Endreson Eidsvaag, døde den 1ste oktober 1928 i sit hjem i Stoughton efter en længere tids sygelighed og blev begravet den 3dje oktober. Hun var født i Deerfield, Wis., omkring 1846 og var datter efter Lars Davidson Rekve og hustru Ingeborg Olsdatter Bergo. Hun blev gift med Anders Eidsvaag, som antog navnel Anderson. Han var en broder af pastor Nils E. Bøe, som var gift med hendes søster Anna. Mr. Anderson drev jernvarehandel i Stoughton, Wis. Han døde for omkring 16 Aar siden. De havde ingen børn. Tilstede ved begravelsen var blandt andre søstersønnen, præsident L. W. Boe af St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., og dennes søster, Mrs. pastor Glesne af Decorah, Iowa. Hun overleves af en søster, Mrs. I. O. Brictson, Deerfield, Wis. Af hendes efterladenskaber var omkring 4000 dollars givet til veldædige øiemed inden Den norsk-lutherske kirke i Amerika.

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Josef Olson Tverberg, i mange aar farmer ved Amery, Wis., døde i et hospital i Madison, Wis., den 2den november 1928 efter en operation. Han blev begravet ved Amery, Wis. Josef Tverberg var født for 65 aar siden paa Skutle, Voss, hvor forældrene, Ole og Guri, en tid eiede gaardsparten Utlebøen, men ' flyttede senere til Tverberg og sluttelig til Indre Takle. Josef var gift med Margretha Andersdatter Hagen fra Voss. Hun døde omkring 1923. De efterlod sig ingen børn. Hans søster Britha (Mrs. Erick Bjoastad) bor i Amery, Wis. En broder, Ole, har gaarden Takle paa Voss. Hans hustru overleves af brødrene T. Hagen i Madison og Anders i Amery samt en søster, Mrs. John Selheim, i Madison, Wis.

WI. Mrs. Thompson was about 70 years old. She is survived by several siblings.

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Lester Drøgsvold, salesman for Gardner Bakery, Madison, WI, died in a hospital in Madison on October 10, 1928 of injuries he received that day in an automobile collision on the road between Madison and Middleton, WI. a big truck had stopped in the middle of a hill, then went backwards with the result that it ran into the car in which Drøgsvold sat. Lester Drøgsvold was born at Stoughton, WI a son of Anders and Julia Drøgsvold. He is survived by his mother and three sisters as well as the brothers Orin in Madison, WI, Albert in Belvidere, IL, and Forrest in Waupun, WI.

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Carrie Anderson, Stoughton, WI, the widow of Anders Endreson Eidsvaag, died October 1, 1928 at her home after a long illness and was buried October 3. she was born in Deerfield, WI about 1846 and was a daughter of Lars Davidson Rekve and his wife Ingeborg Olsdatter Bergo. She married Anders Eidsvaag, who took the name Anderson. He was a brother of Pastor Nils E. Bøe, who was married to Carrie's sister Anna. Mr. Anderson ran a hardware store in Stoughton, WI. He died about 16 years ago. They had no children. Present at the funeral, among others, was nephew (sister's son), President L. W. Boe of St. Olaf College, Northfield, MN and his sister, Mrs. Pastor Glesne of Decorah, Iowa. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. I. O. Brictson, Deerfield, WI. Of her residual property, approximately $4000 was given to charitable causes in the Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.

* * *

Josef Olson Tverberg, for many years a farmer near Amery, WI died in a Madison hospital after an operation. He was buried at Amery, WI. Josef Olson Tverberg was born 65 years ago at Skutle, Voss, where his parents, Ole and Guri, at one time owned the bruk Utlebøen, but moved to Tverberg and finally to Indre Takle. Josef was married with Margretha Andersdatter Hagen from Voss. She died about 1923. They left no children. His sister Britha (Mrs. Erick Bjoastad) lives in Amery, WI. A brother, Ole, has the Takle farm at Voss. His wife is survived by brothers T. Hagen in Madison and Anders in Amery as well as a sister, Mrs. John Selheim, in Madison, WI.

Torkel J. Opstedal, Madison, Wis., afgik ved døden den 24de november 1928 i sit hjem efter sex maaneders sygdom. Han blev gravlagt paa Hauges gravplads, Spring Prairie, efter en sørgegudstjeneste i Trefoldighedskirken, Madison. Pastor Walstead forrettede. Mr. Opstedal var født i Evanger, Voss, den 30te juli 1856 af forældrene Johannes Torkelson Øfstedal og hustru Ingeborg Brynjulvsdatter og kom aarsgammel med dem til Amerika i 1857. De bosatte sig paa en farm i Windsor Township, Dane County, Wisconsin, og der, blev hans hjemsted, indtil han for endel aar siden flyttede til Madison, hvor han boede i 1207 W. Johnson Street til sin død. Han blev gift i 1886 med Anna Gurina Nelson (Meland), hvis Mor var Anna C. Graue — faderen sogning. Hun overlever ham tilligemed to sønner, prof. Anthon J. Opstedal og dr. Joseph Opstedal, begge i Madison, Wis.

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Dr. Knut Berg, Minneapolis, Minn., døde den 1ste oktober 1928 i en alder af 51 aar. Han var født i Sacred Heart, Minn., søn efter pastor Johannes E. Berg (Berge), som i mange aar betjente Sacred Heart menighed. Dr. Berg overleves af sin hustru og sin mor, Marie Berg, samt af en bror, Harald Berg, Princeton, Minn., og tre søstre: Mrs. pastor Wein, Winona, Minn.; Mrs. Mathilda Setnam, Minneapolis; Mrs. L. H. Beal, Houston, Texas.

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ODD KNUTSEN GJELLE.

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Den gang da oplysningstidens bølger i 1760-aarene brødes paa det kraftigste i de nordiske lande, fødtes der paa Voss nogle mænd, som kom til at sætte sit merke i bygdens historie mere tydeligt, end det var givet de andre af bygdens folk at gjøre. Disse mænd var Brynjulv Andersen Gjerdager — Eidsvoldsmand, forligelses-kommissær m. m., født 1761; Odd Knutsen Gjelle — matematiker, retslærd, navigationskyndig, landmaaler, billedskjærer m. m., født 1767; Erik Klausen Himle — lærer, lensmand og kirkesanger, født 1768; Odd Davidsen Kløve — stortingsmand og bygdebestillingsmand, født 1772; Anders Arnesen Vinje, krigsveteran, stortingsmand og lensmand, født 1779. Alle disse var desuden gaardbrugere og boede i samme synskreds, ikke længere fra hinanden, end at man paa et par timers tid kunde gaa til dem alle. Det er forvidneligt at ihukomme disse mænd, der kan tages som en maalestok for bygdens evnerigdom paa den tid, da Norge gjennemgik sine store begivenheder i 1814.

Torkel J. Opstedal, Madison, died at his home November 24, 1928 after a six-month illness. He was buried at Hauge Cemetery, Spring Prairie, following a funeral at Trinity Church, Madison. Pastor Walstead officiated. Mr. Opstedal was born at Evanger, Voss, July 30, 1856 of the parents Johannes Torkelson Øfstedal and his wife Ingeborg Brynjulvsdatter and came at age one to Amerika in 1857. they settled on a farm in Windsor Township, Dane County, Wisconsin, and that became his home until a few years ago when he moved to Madison, where he lived at 1207 W. Johnson Street until his death. He married in 1886 with Anna Gurina Nelson (Meland), whose mother was Anna C. Graue — the father Sogning. She survives him as well as two sons, Prof. Anthon J. Opstedal and Dr. Joseph Opstedal, both in Madison, WI.

* * *

Dr. Knut Berg, Minneapolis, MN died October 1, 1928 at an age of 51 years. He was born at Sacred Heart, MN, son of Pastor Johannes E. Berg (Berge), who for many years served the Sacred Heart congregation. Berg is survived by his wife and his wife mother, Marie Berg, as well as a brother, Harald Berg, Princeton, MN, and three sisters: Mrs. Pastor Wein, Winona, MN; Mrs. Mathilda Setnam, Minneapolis; Mrs. L. H. Beal, Houston, Texas.

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ODD KNUTSON GJELLE.

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When the wave of enlightenment of the 1760's wreaked its effect on Scandinavia, there were born at Voss some men who made their mark on history more significant than others did. These men were Brynjulv Andersen Gjerdager — Eidsvold's man, assessment commissioner and more, born in 1761; Odd Knutsen Gjelle — mathematician, lawyer, navigator, surveyor, engraver and more, born in 1767; Erik Klausen Himle — teacher, sheriff and precentor, born in 1768; Odd Davidsen Kløve — storting man and county official, born 1772; Anders Arnesen Vinje, war veteran, storting man and sheriff, born 1779. All these were farmers, too, and lived in the same area, not farther from each other than in a couple of hours one could walk to all of them. It is interesting to think of these men as a yardstick of the talent in the district at that time when Norway had the big events of 1814.

Alle disse mænd har mange efterkommere i Amerika, hvorfor deres historie ligger os nær.

Den som vistnok øvede den største indflydelse og opnaaede den største anerkjendelse var Odd Knutsen Gjelle, om hvem det her skal fortælles.

Odd Gjelle var født paa gaarden Gjelle, Voss, den 13de december 1767. Hans forældre var Knut Brynjulvson Rokne og hustru Guri Oddsdatter Gjelle, som var gaardbrugerfolk paa Gjelle. Hans farmor, Kirsten Rokne, var datter af Knut Nilsen Sonve og Margrethe Klausdatter Miltzow, der boede paa Finne. Om Odds fader og andre slegtninger er det sagt, at de var dygtige malere, billedskjærere, smede og guldsmede. Den kunstneriske sans har han da faaet af dem, og denne lod han ikke ligge ubenyttet. Han viste tidlig gode evner og en usedvanlig lærelyst. Om Vintrene sad han og broderen Brynjulv ofte paa fjøslemmen for i ro og fred at kunne øve sig i tegning og skrivning. Det fortælles om faderen, at han engang undrede sig over, hvad gutterne havde saa meget at gjøre paa fjøslemmen og sendte en af sine arbeidsfolk hen for at se efter. Denne kom tilbage og meldte, at de sad med sine tavler og skrev tal og gjorde alleslags snirkler og figurer. De fik da sidde i fred. Snart begyndte de at tegne paa papir afbildninger af mennesker og dyr, trær, roser og andet. De lavede ogsaa plantefarver, som de brugte. Brynjulv reiste siden i guldsmedlære og drev dette fag til sin død, mens Odd, som var ældst, maatte være hjemme og hjælpe til med gaardsbruget. Han fortsatte dog at studere og øve sig paa flere maader. Etterhvert fik han fat paa bøger af forskjelligt slags videnskabeligt indhold, som han studerede.

Det skulde være bøger efter Gitle Torbjørnsen Aure som først satte ham paa det videnskabelige spor. Gitle Aure var i sin tid en stor vismand, hvorom sagnet endnu lever. Han havde været sjømand og deltaget i den store nordiske krig. Overalt havde han samlet sig kundskaber og især var han bekjendt som regnemester. I 1732 skrev han en bog, "Kalendarium", hvori aarstiderne er udregnet. Gitle var vel død, før Odd Gjelle blev født, men fortællinger om ham maatte paa den tid være velkjendte, og de har vel inspireret den begavede og lærelystne gut.

Som regnemester blev ogsaa Odd Gjelle i særdeleshed bekjendt. Helt paa egen haand satte han sig ind i de vanskeligste matematiske opgaver og greiede dem. Om hans regnekunst fortælles det, at han kunde sidde nedenfor Gjelle paa pladsen Natafløto og udregne paa sit kartbord dalens længde, saa langt han saa af den. I Bergen sattes han tilfældigvis paa en prøve. Hans nabo, Ole Rude, laa paa sygehuset der, og Odd gik da

All these men have many descendants in America which brings their history close to us.

He, who wielded the greatest influence and reached the most recognition, was Odd Knutson Gjelle, about whom we are going to tell.

Odd Gjelle was born at the Gjelle farm, Voss, December 13, 1767. His parents were Knut Brynjulvson Rokne and his wife Guri Oddsdatter Gjelle, who were farmers at Gjelle. His paternal grandmother, Kirsten Rokne, was a daughter of Knut Nilsen Sonve and Margrethe Klausdatter Miltzow, who lived at Finne. It is said about Odd's father and other relatives that they were skillful painters, engravers, smiths and gold smiths. He had received the artistic talent from them and he didn't leave unutilized. He demonstrated good ability and an exceptional desire to learn. During the winters, he and his brother, Brynjulv, often sat in the barn loft in order to get peace and quiet to practice their writing and drawing. It is told the once their father was curious about what the boys had to do so much in the barn loft, so he sent one of his workers to go and look see. He came back and announced that they sat with their tablets and made all sorts of flourishes and figures. He left them in peace then. Soon they were making paper drawings of animals, people, trees, roses and other things. They also mixed plant colors for their use. Brynjulv then went to become a goldsmith and made it his career all his life, while Odd, who was oldest had to stay home and help farm. He continued to study and practice as best he could. After a while, he got hold of books of various kinds of scientific content and studied them

It was the books of Gitle Torbjørnsen Aure that first awakened his interest in science. Gitle Aure, in his time, was a smart man, about whom people still talk. He had been a sailor and participated in the big Scandinavian War. He had learned considerable and he was especially known as a mathematician. In 1732, he wrote a book, "The Calendar", in which calculated the seasons of the year. Gitle was certainly dead by the time Odd Gjelle was born, but stories about him were popular and they may well have inspired this gifted and anxious-to-learn boy.

Odd Gjelle became known for his skill in calculation. By himself he tried the most difficult mathematical problems and solved them. About his calculating ability it is said, he could sit below Gjelle at the Natafløto place with his map table and calculate the length of the valley as far as he could see. In Bergen, he was put to the test. His neighbor, Ole Rude, was in the hospital there and Odd went in to visit

ind for at besøge ham. I værelset hvor Ole laa, var der ogsaa en skipper eller styrmand, og doktoren var nok ogsaa tilstede. Da Odd var gaaet igjen, fortalte Ole, at dette var den mest oplyste mand, han kjendte. De undrede sig paa dette; thi han saa jo ud som en almindelig bonde. Odd gik nemlig i sin vanlige vosse-dragt med knæbuxer, vampe og høi uldhat. Ole Rude sagde da, at han vilde komme ind igjen, og da kunde de tale med ham. Dette skede ogsaa. Sjømanden tog da et stykke papir, satte op et vanskeligt regnestykke, og idet han rakte dette hen til Odd Gjelle, sagde han, at han havde hørt om hans store regnekunst og spurgte, om han kunde løse denne opgave. Odd tog sin blyant og udregnede den hurtigt. Forundret herover satte sjømanden op et værre regnestykke. Men dette gik paa samme vis. Da Odd var færdig med det sidste, sagde han, at dette ogsaa kunde regnes ud paa en anden maade. Styrmanden vilde da vide, hvorledes det kunde gjøres. Odd viste ham det og fik samme resultat. Styrmanden blev svært forundret, at en mand som ikke havde gaaet paa nogen høiere skole kunde greie dette. Doktoren talte ogsaa med ham om flere videnskabelige spørgsmaal, som Odd greiede at udrede, og da Odd var gaaet, udtalte han, at denne mand ganske rigtigt var en meget oplyst mand.

Odd Gjelle studerede flere videnskaber. Han fik fat paa lov-bøger og studerede retsvæsenet. Ligeledes studerede han navigation, astronomi, geologi, mineralogi og sprog; men især kanske kartlægning og landmaaling.

Tidlig blev hans retskundskab sat paa prøve. Nils Gjelland fortæller i "Vossebygderne", at der i 1792 var en aastadsag fore mellem gaardene Gjelland og Helland. Ivar Johannessen Helland, som var gift med Odds farsøster, kunde ikke møde paa grund af sygdom og fik Odd Gjelle i sit sted. Gaarden Gjelland hørte dengang til prestegodset, og sogneprest Jersin, som mødte frem, gjorde indsigelse mod, "at den unge person, Odd Knutsen Gjelle, fremtræder i retten uden attest og bevilling, som loven tilholder", og vilde ha dette tilført protokollen; men kjæremaalet blev afvist. Odd greiede sig godt. Siden var han med i mange retstvistigheder og blev vide kjendt for sit klare syn paa sagerne.

Det var ogsaa i 1790-aarene, at der paa Voss opkom en svær sag angaaende nogen optøier, som var gjort paa et ting for at faa lensmanden afsat. Mange af bygdens bedste mænd blev indviklet i denne sag, hvoriblandt enkelte af Odds slegtninger. Hans svigerfar, Erik Finne, var nok en af ophavsmændene i sagen. Denne sag gik lige til høiesteret og afgjordes først i 1803. Høiesteret havde sit sæde i Kjøbenhavn i den tid. Man fik da Odd Gjelle til at reise did og gjøre hvad han kunde i sagen. Han fik da sagens dokumenter og drog afsted.

him. In the room where he lay was also a skipper or navigator and the doctor was also present. After Odd had gone, Ole told about this very brilliant man that he knew. They wondered about this; because he looked like an ordinary former. Odd was wearing the usual Voss costume with kneepants, jacket and tall wool hat. Ole Rude said that he was coming back and then they could talk to him. This happened too. The navigator took a piece of paper and wrote a difficult equation and when he had given it to Odd Gjelle, he said that he had heard of his mathematical skills and asked if he could solve this problem. Odd took a pencil and promptly solved it. Amazed, the navigator set up an even more difficult problem. This went in the same manner. When Odd was finished with the latter, he said that it could also be solved another way. The navigator wanted to see how it could be done. Odd showed him and came up with the same result. The navigator was flabbergasted that a man who hadn't gone to any higher school could do this. The doctor talked to him about several scientific subjects, which Odd was able to explain, and after Odd had left, he opined that this man was certainly a very enlightened man.

Odd Gjelle studied several disciplines. He obtained some law books and studied law. Likewise, he studied navigation, astronomy, geology, mineralogy and languages; but especially cartography and surveying.

His legal knowledge was tested early. Nils Gjelland describes in "Vossebygderne", that in 1792, there was an inquest over property location between the Gjelland and Helland farms. Ivar Johannesson Helland, who was married to Odd's aunt (father's sister) couldn't attend because of illness and sent Odd Gjelle in his stead. The Gjelland farm belonged, at that time, to the church and the parish minister, Jersin, who appeared made objection that "a young person, Odd Knutson Gjelle, should appear in court without documentation or license, as the law orders", and wanted new representation brought in; but this appeal was rejected. Odd managed very well. After this, he was involved in many judgments and was known for his clear opinion in the cases.

It was also in the 1790's that there came up at Voss a big case regarding some civil disorders occurring in an effort to get the sheriff removed from office. Many of the area's best men were involved in this case, among them some of Odd's relatives. His father-in-law, Erik Finne, was one of the instigators. This case went to the Supreme Court and was decided first in 1803. The Supreme Court then sat in Copenhagen. People got Odd Gjelle to go hither to do what he was able in the matter. He took the case' documents and left.

Paa turen til Kjøbenhavn fik Odd Gjelle prøve adskillige ting, der grænser til det romantiske. Han tog sjøveien; men hvor han gik ombord, vides ikke. I henhold til Th. Haukenæs seiledes der paa land tre gange paa turen. Det var henne ved den svenske kyst. Den første stranding fandt sted der en kveld i belgmørke, da man seilede paa grund, og der blev skibet staaende fast, mens bølgerne brød sterkt omkring det. Alt som løst var blev kastet overbord for at lette det; men det hjalp ikke, og saavel skipperen som mandskabet opgav haabet om redning. Folkene samlede sig i en klynge paa dækket og begyndte at synge og bede. Odd lurte paa, om dette skulde bli hans endeligt. Han gik saa forud og entrede udover baugsprydet, hvor han saa ned i bølgerne, som larmede om dem. Da syntes han dunkelt at se det nøgne fjeld, naar dragsuget gik agterud mellem hver bølge. Han sluttede deraf, at det var fastlandet og ikke noget undervandsskjær, skibet stod paa. Han tog saa en taugende og lod sig glide ned paa klippen i det øieblik sjøen faldt tilbage, fik fast grund under fødderne og ilede indover mod land, efterfulgt af en frembrydende bølge. Den naaede ham ikke, og han var frelst. Saa begyndte han at raabe alt han kunde over mod skibet, men bølgebrusen og susen i takkelagen hindrede, at han blev hørt. Senere paa kvelden lysnede det lidt, og en af mandskabet syntes da at skimte land. En smekker line blev hentet frem og kastet bortover mod dette. Denne blev grebet af Odd og sat fast. Saa blev den strammet ombord i skibet, og ved hjælp af dette kom alle godt og vel iland. De blev som rimeligt var forbauset over at se sin medreisende iland og fik vide, at det var ham de havde at takke for sin redning. Skibet hang sammen til om morgenen, og Odd fik reddet fine papirer og andre sager.

Odd reiste saa til nærmeste svenske by og gik ombord i et andet skib, som skulde til Kjøbenhavn. Paa sjøkartet var der merket et undervandsskjær. Odd Gjelle betragtede kartet og syntes, at skibet styredes for nær ind til skjæret. Han gjorde styrmanden opmerksom derpaa; men denne blev sint og bed ham af med en grovhed. Det viste sig dog, at Odd havde ret. Skibet løb op paa fluen og stod fast. Det var dog nogenlunde stille veir, og skibet blev bragt flot igjen uden synderlig skade. Anderledes gik det senere. Ved indløbet til Øresund er der paa den svenske kyst anbragt et fyr ved Nidingen og paa den danske kyst et fyr paa øen Anholt. Da skibet nærmede sig der, tog styrmanden feil af de to fyre og rendte skibet paa land nordøstenfor Nidingen. Det blev grundigt havari, men Odd kom dog fra det med liv og eiendom ogsaa denne gang. Han tog saa afsted med et tredje skib og kom i god behold til Kjøbenhavn.

On the way to Copenhagen, Odd Gjelle got to try various things, some bordering the Romantic. He went the sea route; but where he embarked is not known. According to Th. Haukenæs' account they were grounded three times on the trip. It happened on the Swedish coast. They first ran aground one pitch dark night and the vessel stood fast while the waves crashed all around it. Every that wasn't fastened down was thrown overboard to lighten the ship; but it didn't help and even the skipper and crew gave up any hope of rescue. The passengers collected on the deck and started singing and praying. Odd thought that this was his end. He went forward and climbed out on the bowsprit and looked down at the waves beating around them. In the darkness, he thought he saw some rocks when the water receded between waves. He decided it was fast land and not an underwater reef that the boat was standing on. He then took a rope and let himself slide down on the rocks and in the instant the waves receded, got solid footing and ran toward land, followed by the advancing wave. It didn't catch him and he was saved. He shouted to those aboard ship as loud as he could but the noise and roaring of the waves in the darkness interfered with his being heard. It got lighter later during the night and one of the crew spotted land. A light line was fetched and thrown overboard toward it. Odd grabbed this and fastened it. A heavier line was made ready and with its help everyone reached the shore safely. Plausibly, they were surprised to see their fellow passenger on land and that they had him to thank for their rescue. The ship hung together until the next day so Odd was able to save his papers and other baggage.

Odd went to the nearest Swedish town and got on another ship that was going to Copenhagen. A subsurface reef was marked on the marine map. Odd Gjelle looked at the chart and he thought the boat was being steered much too close to the underwater rock. He made the helmsman aware of this but he got angry and sent him away with a rude remark. Odd was proved right. The boat ran on the skerry and got caught. It was rather calm weather and the ship was floated again without particular damage. It was different later. At the entrance to the Øresund there is a lighthouse located on the Swedish coast at Nidingen and on the Danish coast a lighthouse on the island of Anholt. When the ship came near, the helmsman mixed up the two lights and ran aground northeast of Nidingen. There was extensive damage, but Odd again escaped with his life and property. He sailed on a third sailship and arrived safely in Copenhagen.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Hvad Odd Gjelle fik gjort i omhandlede sag, er ubekjendt. Det var naturligvis meget vanskeligt i de dage for nordmænd i Kjøbenhavn at faa den ret de tilkom, især naar det gjaldt en sag med øvrigheden. Da hjalp ingenting. Den som tog sig af bøndernes sag var endog udsat for selv at komme i fængsel. Mange fik en streng dom i denne sag, men i slige tilfælder havde det ogsaa gaaet værre. Nitten mand var sat under tiltale, fortæller Anfin Finne i "Vossebygderne". Af dem fik en strafarbeide. De andre slap med bøder og sagsomkostninger. Det var kanske Odds dygtighed som frelste dem fra at komme paa straf allesammen. Han greiede sig ialfald meget godt.

Mens Odd var i Kjøbenhavn, gik han ombord i en stor Kinafarer, som laa paa havnen, fortæller Haukenæs. Det var et af de største og bedste skibe, som pløiede de salte bølger i de dage. Odd gjorde sig bekjendt med styreappratet og kom i snak med styrmanden om navigation og sjømandskab. Da denne fik høre hans sjeldne indsigt i disse ting, tilbød han at skaffe Odd plads som understyrmand paa skibet, men Odd var ikke efter dette.

Odd Gjelle var kanske flere gange i Kjøbenhavn. Arfin Finne fortæller, at han i sin ungdom opholdt sig meget i Bergen og Kjøbenhavn, uden at det nærmere fortælles om hans gjøremaal der.

En tid var Gjelle udskiftningsmand paa Voss, og hans ry som landmaaler og til at udlægge karter blev kjendt i vide kredse. Autoriteterne i Bergen sendte bud til ham, om han vilde indfinde sig og underkaste sig en prøve for at bli autoriseret landmaaler i amtet. Odd mødte frem. Der var tre personer, hvoriblandt Lyder Sagen og overlærer Bohr, som examinerede ham. Han bestod prøven med glans og forbausede dem med sin dygtighed og skarpsindighed. De spurgte ham, hvor han havde lært alt dette. "Detta ha eg lært i ei gommol røikstova pao Voss," svarede han, fortæller Th. Haukenæs i "Natur, Folkeliv og Folketro". Odd blev autoriseret landmaaler i amtet og virkede som saadan i mange aar. Han udarbeidede flere karter, blandt andre et over Voss og et større over Søndhordland. Kartet over Voss skal være paa Bergens Museum.

Odd Gjelle besad ogsaa stor færdighed i at arbeide baade i træ og jern. Alt gjorde han særdeles fint. Som stempel- og billedskjærer var han især flink. Han skar stempler og signeter til mange bekjendte mænd — embedssegl og institutionssegl. Han fik saaledes engang bestilling lige fra den russiske regjering paa et stempel til det keiserlige konsulat i Hammerfest. Tegning dertil sendtes. Det skulde forestille en tohodet ørn med udslagne vinger, paa hvilken der igjen var en rytter tilhest, holdende en lanse i haanden, rettet til stød

We don't know what Odd Gjelle did in the cases concerned. Naturally, it was very difficult for a Norwegian to get the justice he deserved in Copenhagen, especially when it involved the authorities. It didn't help at all. He who took the side of the farmer was exposing himself to possible prison. Many received severe judgment in this case but in such a case it could have been worse. Nineteen men were charged in this case, tells Anfin Finne in "Vossebygderne". One of them was sentenced to hard labor. The others escaped with fines and court costs. Maybe it was Odd's proficiency that saved them from all getting punishment. Nevertheless, he did rather well.

While Odd was in Copenhagen, he went aboard a big China clipper ship lying in the harbor, tells Haukenæs. It was one of the biggest and best ships sailing the salt waves in those days. Odd familiarized himself with the steering mechanism and started a conversation with the navigator about navigation and seamanship. When he heard Odd's exceptional insight in these subjects, he offered him a job as assistant navigator on the ship but Odd declined.

Odd was maybe in Copenhagen several times. Arnfin Finne says that he spent considerable time in Bergen and Copenhagen as a youth without explaining in more detail what his business was.

For a time, Gjelle was the reapportionment official at Voss and his wife reputation as a surveyor and mapmaker was known in a wide circle. The authorities in Bergen approached him whether he would appear and subject himself to examination to become an authorized surveyor for the county. He accepted. He was examined by three people, including Lyder Sagen and supervisor of teachers Bohr. He passed the tests with brilliance and surprised them with his ability and cleverness. They asked him where he had learned all of this. "I learned this in an old smoking parlor at Voss," he answered, tells Th. Haukenæs in "Natur, Folkeliv og Folketro" (Nature, Life and Folk Beliefs). Odd became an authorized surveyor for the county and worked as such for many years. He prepared several maps, among others one of Voss and a bigger one of Sunhordaland. The map of Voss is said to be in a museum in Bergen.

Odd Gjelle had great satisfaction working both in wood or iron. Everything he made was excellent. As a stamp maker or engraver, he was especially good. He made authorized seals and institutional seals. One time he received an order from the Russian government for a stamp for the Imperial Consulate in Hammerfest. The drawing for it was sent. It was to show a two-headed eagle with open wings on which was riding a

mod en under hestens hove liggende drage med opreist hoved. Omkring denne figur stod denne indskrift: "Russiske, keiserlige Konsulat, zu Hammerfest in Norwegen." (Th. Haukenæs.) Odd paatog sig arbeidet, skar signettet i staal og sendte det tilbage. For dette fik han 15 daler og en smigrende følgeskrivelse, hvori det sagdes, at bedre gjort havde man ikke faaet det i London.

Af alt dette blev Odd Gjelle en vidt bekjendt mand og hans kundskaber blev udnyttet paa mange maader. Folk, som agtede at slaa ind paa en eller anden bane, reiste til Odd Gjelle for at faa undervisning. De, som vilde bli sjømænd, underviste han i navigation — andre i en eller anden gren af sit fag, som tegning og lignende. Det kunde være billedskjærere, malere, guldsmede o. s. v. Folk, som laa i trætte, reiste til ham for at høre hans juridiske tolkning og faa veiledning. Han kunde give raad til alle.

For denne sin almennyttige virksomhed blev Odd Gjelle hædret med Danebrogsordenens kors i guld af den dansk-norske konge. Amtmanden i Søndre Bergenhus blev beordret til at overrække ham korset. Odd blev tilsagt at møde paa Vangen og amtman-den kom da der. Ved Holbergs-furuen opsattes en stillads, fra hvilken amtmanden holdt en tale til en stor forsamling af mennesker, hvorpaa han overrakte Odd korset tilligemed en bog — en hæder som ingen før ham var blevet tildel. Korset beskrives saaledes: Paa forsiden stod ordene "Gud og Kongen"; i midt-partiet "C5" (Christian den femte); paa bagsiden tilvenstre "1219", tilhøire "1671", øverst "1800" og i midten et "W". Knut Tesdal gjorde et aftryk af korset i tin, hvilket tilligemed bogen var paa Gjelle endnu i 1887. Korset sendtes til Kjøbenhavn igjen efter Odds død.

Et andet bevis for Odd Gjelles store anseelse har man i, at en gade i Bergen blev opkaldt efter ham. Det heder den dag idag Odd Gjelles Gade. Nu har man ogsaa en saadan paa Vossevangen. Der var ogsaa tale om at sætte et mindesmerke om ham i forbindelse med hans slegtninger, Bergsliernes merke, men denne plan opgaves. Et merke tænkes opført senere.

Odd Gjelle udarbeidede foruden de karter, han tegnede som landmaaler, ogsaa en bog med geometriske og astronomiske beregninger og opgaver, der for sin tid var et mesterverk baade af udseende og indhold. Th. Haukenæs beskriver bogen saaledes: "Paa titelbladet, i en ellipseformet tegning, staar med store latinske bogstaver: Nogle geometriske, trigonometriske og astronomiske opgaver, og længere nede med fin skrift: Beregnet og sammensat tid efter anden fra aaret 1826 til 1836 ved O. K. Gjelle, auth. landmaaler for Bergens stift og danebrogsmand. — Af

knight on a horse with lance directed at a dragon with his head lifted up, under the horse's hooves. About this figure was the inscription: "Russian Imperial Consulate for Hammerfest in Norway". (Th. Haukenæs). Odd accepted the job, cut the signet in steel and sent ir back. He received 15 dollars for this and a flattering accompanying letter saying it couldn't have been done better in London.

Odd Gjelle became well-known from all this and his talents were utilized in many ways. People who wanted to pursue this or that career went to him for training. Those who wanted to become sailors, he instructed in navigation — others in one or another branch of his knowledge like drawing or the like. It might be engraving, painting, goldsmithing or the like. People who were in disputes went to him to hear his legal interpretations and guidance. He advised them all.

Odd Gjelle was honored for this public spirited activity with Order of the Danish Colors in Gold by the king of Dano-Norway. The chairman of South Bergenhus was instructed to present him this cross. Odd was instructed to meet at Vangen and the county chairman came there. There was a platform erected near the Holberg Fir from where the chairman made a speech to a large crowd, during which he presented Odd the cross and also a book — an honor that no one had received before. The cross was inscribed thusly: On the obverse were the words "God and King"; and in the center "C5" (Christian the Fifth); on the reverse "1219" to the left, "1691" to the right; on top "1800" and in the center, a "W". Knut Tesdal made a copy of the cross in pewter, which was still at Gjelle in 1887. The cross was sent back to Copenhagen again after Odd's death.

Another testimony to Odd Gjelle's big reputation is in Bergen where a street was named for him. Today it is called Odd Gjelle's Street. We have another at Vossevangen. There was talk of erecting a memorial to him in connection with his relatives, the Bergsli monument, but this plan came to naught. A monument is thought to be erected later.

Beside the maps he drew as a surveyor, he prepared a book of astronomic and geometric calculations and problems, which was a masterpiece for its time, both in appearance and content. Th. Haukenæs describes the book "On the title page, an elliptical drawing with big Latin letters: some geometric, trigonometric and astronomic problems, and further down in fine script: Calculated and assembled in the period of years from 1826 until 1836 by Odd K. Gjelle, auth. Surveyor for the County of Bergen and holder of the Danish Colors. — The content

indholdet anføres: Endel geometriske, trigonometriske og astronomiske figurer med opgaver og forklaringer; tabel over mynt, maal og vegt efter det metriske system; om de krumme linjer; om parablen, ellipsen og hyperblen; om solsystemet med nogle af dets grundbestemmelser — alt med tegninger, opgaver og forklaringer. Figurerne er tegnede ved konstruktion og givne forskjellige slags farver — altsammen saa fint udført, at det fuldstændigt kan sættes ved siden af trykte. Bogen i sin helhed vil være det mest talende vidnesbyrd om, hvad begavelse Odd Gjelle var, og hvad han evnede at udføre," skrev Haukenæs. Bogen blev ikke trykt. Odd vilde, at den skulde ligge som et minde efter ham. Hvor den nu er, vides ikke.

Odd Gjelle beskrives som en venlig, sagtmodig og stillefarende person, der var lige til og harmonisk i al sin færd. Han talte lidet om sit eget arbeide, og gjorde nogen anden det i hans nærvær, blev svaret beskedent nok. En anseet mand udtalte engang til ham sin beundring over, hvor meget Odd havde lært. "Ja," svarede Odd, "no færu eg te aa lære so mykje, attu eg ser, eg ikkje kan noko."

Odd døde paa Gjelle den 27de februar 1840 i en alder af 72 aar.

I aaret 1800 var Odd Gjelle gift med Margretha Eriksdatter Finne. De fik fire børn: Margretha, Knut, Erik og Brynjulv. Knut fik farsgaarden. Hans søn er C. K. Edison, Eleva, Wis., om hvem der vil bli fortalt i "Vossehistorien". Der vil man ogsaa se om Brynjulv, som kom til Amerika.

Der kunde være adskilligt mere at fortælle om Odd Gjelle og hans folk, men rummet tillader ikke mere her.

K. A. Rene.

GUDLEIK BREKHUS.

Gudleik Brekhus er ein kunstnar og ein arbeidsmann som det visseleg er vanskeleg aa finna maken til. Han er heilt ut ein sjølvlærd kunstnar, fødd og uppvaksen i tronge kaar paa garden Brekhus i Teigdalen, Evanger. Som ung mann kjøpte han ein liten fjeldgard, Engjaland i Holbygdi paa Vossestrandi. Seinare kjøpte han garden Hjellen lenger ned i bygdi.

Gudleik Brekhus hadde kunstnargivnaden i blodet. Som smaagut tok han til aa spikka alle slag husdyr i tre. Han voks upp saman med desse dyra, han var glad i dei, og han hadde eit uvanleg gløgt og fint auga. Han spikka kyr, hestar, geit, smaler, hund, katt og fleire. Det var ikkje vanlege barneleiker han spikka. Alt

is headed: a number of geometric trigonometric and astronomic figures with examples and explanations, tables of coins, measures and weights, according to the Metric System, about curved lines, about parabolas, ellipses and hyperbolas; about the Solar System with some of its basic determinations — all with drawn problems and explanations. The figures are drawn by construction and given various colors — altogether very well executed so that it can be compared to a printed work. The book in its entirety was the best testimony to how gifted Odd Gjelle was and what he was trying to accomplish," wrote Haukenæs. The book was never printed. Odd wanted it to be a memorial for him. It is unknown whether the book still exists.

Odd Gjelle was described as a friendly, mild and unassuming person, who was moderate and equable in all his contacts. He seldom talked of his own achievements, and if someone else did so in his presence, he would respond modestly. One time, a respected man expressed awe over how much Odd had learned, "Ja", answered Odd, "now that I have learned as much as you see, I can't do anything".

Odd died at Gjelle February 27, 1840 at an age of 72 years.

In 1800, Odd Gjelle was married with Margretha Eriksdatter Finne. They had four children: Margretha, Knut, Erik and Brynjulv. Knut got the family farm. His son is C. K. Edison, Eleva, WI about whom more is discussed in "Vossehistorien". There one can also see about Brynjulv, who came to America.

There could be a good deal more written about Odd Gjelle and his family but space doesn't permit it.

K. A. Rene.

GUDLEIK BREKHUS.

Gudleik Brekhus is an artist and working man for whom it would be difficult to find an equal. He is a completely self-trained artist, born and raised under strait circumstances on the Brekhus farm in Teigdalen, Evanger. As a young man, he bought a little mountain farm, Engjaland in the Holbygdi in the Vossestrand. Later he bought the Hjellen farm farther down in the district.

Gudleik Brekhus had artistic talent in his blood. As a small boy he started whittling all kinds of domestic animals out of wood. He grew up amongst these animals and had exceptionally acute and good eyes. He whittled cows, horses, goats, sheep, dogs, cats and more. He didn't carve in the usual childhood manner.

skulde vera so ligt og so levanda som det var raad aa faa det i tre.

Trevyrket er ikkje so lett aa faa til so det kan verta heilt likt og levande. Vert det teke ein spon for mykje, so er det ikkje raad aa leggja han paa att. Annleis er det med leir og slikt, daa kan ein taka burt og leggja til som ein vil. Men trevyrket forma seg til i Gudleik Brekhus si varsame hand, slik at naar hesten eller hunden var ferdige, so stod dei der som dei skulde vera ljos levande.

Brekhus hadde brennande hug til aa koma ut for aa sjaa og læra; men det laga seg aldri soleis for han. Han laut slita for levemaaten, og han har slite all sin dag. Han laut nytta tida vel, skulde han ha so mykje at han og huslyden kunde leva paa skikkeleg vis. I dei stutte fristundene sine laut han daa dyrka kunsta si, og han var uvanleg glad i dette arbeidet. Han kunde gløyma seg reint burt, berre han fekk ein dag eller ei kveldstund til raadvelde. Var det lite med levemaaten, so var det so mykje meir med arbeidsgleda. Han var smaalaten og heldt seg aldri fram nokon stad. Men det tok til aa staa ord um denne merkelege mannen som kunde spikka heile bølingar i tre. Dei som fekk høve til aa sjaa arbeidet hans kom reint i undring. Alt var so fint og godt fraaseggjort. Ingenting vanta. So vaaga han aa taka med seg noko av dette arbeidet paa Vangen eller til Bergen, og det var snart dei som vilde kjøpa. Men det var ikkje mykje aa faa for det. For ei ku, ein hest eller ein hund kunde han faa ei krone eller to kronor. Var det eit større dyr som han kunde faa 3-4-5 kronor for, so var det no reint storveges. Stundom kunde han faa selja heile bølingar. Men dei som kjøpte passa seg vel at dei ikkje gav for mykje. Prisen kunde vera so ikring 10-15 kronor for ein heil bøling. Ofte laut han lata arbeidet paa skuld, so det var lite pengar aa sjaa. Soleis sleit Gudleik Brekhus seg igjenom.

Dyra hans vart spreidde vidt ikring. Handelsmenn og andre kunde taka i varebyte. Kring bygdene kom dei soleis her og der. Turistar kjøpte med seg til utlandet. Byfolk fekk tak i eit og anna. Folk som for til Amerika fekk med seg av dyri hans som gaavor til skyldfolk og vener. Mange, mange som no eig desse dyri Gudleik Brekhus har arbeidt og late for lite eller inkje, dei vil visseleg ikkje selja att for nokon pris. Dersom alle desse dyri kunde samlast, kva syn vilde det vera, og kva verd vilde det ha. Eit hundretusen kronor var visst ikkje for mykje. Arbeidsmannen, han som skapte alt dette, staar enno som ein fatig mann. Soleis er livet laga.

Men Gudleik Brekhus eig noko som kanskje har større verde enn pengar. Han har arbeidsglede, og han

Everything was as real and as life-like as it was possible to make out of wood.

Woodworking is not so easy to make lifelike. If one takes off a shaving too much, then it isn't possible to put it on again. It is different with clay and such materials because one can take away or add on as one wishes. However wood took shape in Gudleik Brekhus' cautious hands such that when the horse or dog was finished it stood there as if it should be alive.

Brekhus had a burning desire to get out to see and learn, but it never was feasible. He always had to struggle for his daily bread, and he worked his whole life. He had to utilize his time well if he were to provide for himself and his wife family in a proper manner. He could carry out his artistry in short free hours and he uncommonly loved this work. He would get totally involved, if he only got a day or an evening hour at his disposal. If the pantry ran low, he was much more interested regular work. He was modest and didn't promote himself anywhere. However, word started to spread about this remarkable man who could whittle entire herds from wood. Those who had opportunity to see his work were dumbfounded. Every thing was so nice and complete. Nothing was missing. Then he ventured taking some of this work to Vangen or Bergen, and they soon had buyers. They didn't fetch very good prices. A cow, a horse or a dog only brought in 1 or 2 crowns. A larger animal might bring 3-4-5 crowns, and then it was really grand. Occasionally he could sell whole herds. Nevertheless, the buyers were very careful to not pay too much. The price could be 10-15 crowns for an entire herd. Often, the work was charged, so little money was realized. In that way, Gudleik Brekhus barely got by.

His animals spread widely. The storekeepers would accept them along with other wares in trade. Thus they spread around the district. Tourists bought them for their countries. The townspeople got hold of one and another. People who went to America often took them as gifts for relatives and friends. Many, many who own these animals of Gudleik Brekhus have obtained them for little or nothing and now wouldn't sell them for any price. If all these animals could be collected again, what a sight to behold and what would they be valued? A hundred thousand crowns isn't too high. The craftsman, who created these, is yet a poor man. That's the way it goes in life.

But Gudleik Brekhus owns something of perhaps greater value than money. He had the joy of

kjenner seg lukkeleg i arbeidet sitt. Han kan ogso gleda seg over at borni hans har same arbeidshug og mykje av hans rive evnor.

Paa landssjaaet i Bergen i 1898 hadde Gudleik Brekhus ei samling av dyri sine. Denne samlingi vekte stor undring. Det var alltid fullt med folk kring desse dyri, og alle var samde um at dette hadde dei ikkje set maken til. Endaa det var berre tre-fargen, so var det som det levde altsaman. Dette vart ei uppleving for Gudleik Brekhus. Han fekk medalje, og det var han vel verd. Seinare var han med baade paa landssjaa og mindre framsyningar, og arbeidet hans vekte undring alle stader.

Daa det store monumentet "Ridande vossabrudlaup" stod ferdig paa Voss, vart Gudleik Brekhus teken av ein ustyrleg hug til aa røyna seg, sjaa kva han dugde til. Han fekk den tanken aa prøva skjera desse figurane i tre — eit heilt brudefylgje ridande. Og han tok seg paa tak: Han for rundt baade paa Strandi og paa Voss og leita ut den største og finaste bjørkekubb han kunde faa tak i. Av denne bjørkekubben skapte han so sitt livs største arbeid — eit ridande vossabrudlaup — 20 store hestar med folk paa hesteryggen. I heile tri aar arbeidde han med dette. Det var eit arbeid, som ingen kunde tru var raad aa faa ferdig av ein mann. Og det var eit arbeid so storfeldt og fagert, at ein faar reisa vidt og breidt fyr ein kan sjaa noko liknande, truleg er det ikkje aa sjaa nokonstad. Dette er ekte nasjonal heime-kunst. Her kan ein sjaa eit heilt vossabrudlaup, soleis som brudlaupi var i gamle dagar. Her er figurane hogde og spikka ut af ei vossabjørk. Her er vossatypar av reinaste slag. Her har kvar hest og kvar mann og kvar kvinne sitt sermerkje. Alt er so ekte og so reinspikka at ein maa ha lov aa segja det er eit storverk.

Kvitsunhelgi i 1925 vart dette vossebrudlaupet framsynt paa Vossevangen. Folk strøymde til og vilde sjaa. Alle var i den høgste undring. Ein og annan smaating kunde ein peika paa som kanskje kunde vore annleis. Men i det store og heile laut dei kresnaste kritikarar medgjeva, at slikt arbeid var det uraad aa finna maken til.

Paa bondeungdomsstemna paa Finse same sumaren vart det ogso framsynt og gjorde stor lukka. Styret i Voss bygdemuseum har no kjøpt dette vossabrudlaupet. Der har det ogso sin plass. Det vil verta ein verdfull eignelut for museet. Her er eit kunstverk reist over vossakulturen og det vil lysa i framtidi.

Gudleik Brekhus er no 66 aar gamal. Han har 4 søner, som alle er heime og arbeider saman med faren. Dei driv desse tvo smaa fjellgardane Engjaland

being happy with his work. He was also appreciative of the fact that his children also had the good work ethic and much of his carving talent.

Gudleik Brekhus took a group of is animals to national show in Bergen in 1898. This assortment created great attention. There was always a crowd of people around these animals and all agreed that they hadn't seen anything like them. Except for the wood color, it was as if they were all alive. This was an experience for Gudleik Brekhus. He won a prize which he richly deserved. Later he went to national shows as well as lesser exhibitions and his work attracted notice everywhere.

When the big monument of "The Mounted Voss Wedding" was finished at Voss, Gudleik Brekhus was taken by an uncontrollable craving to test himself, to see what he could accomplish. He got the idea of trying to carve these figures out of wood — an entire riding bridal party. He started on his project. He went all over Voss and Vossestrand searching for the biggest and best birch chunks he could find. From these birch chunks he created the largest work of his life — a mounted Voss wedding — 20 big horses with people on their backs. It was an undertaking that no one believed could be accomplished by one man. It was a work so magnificent and beautiful one would have to travel far and wide to see anything like it, most likely there isn't anything like it anywhere. This is genuine national folk art. Here one can see an entire Voss wedding as they were in the olden days. Here the figures are cut and whittled from Voss birch. Here are Voss characters of the purest kinds. Here each horse, each man and each woman has their own individual feature. Everything is so genuine and so purely whittled, one must be permitted to call it a masterpiece.

On Pentecost weekend in 1925, this Voss wedding made its debut at Vossevangen. It all was greatly appreciated. One could point out tiny items that might have been done differently, but taken as a whole, the most discriminating critics had to agree that it was a matchless piece of work.

At the youth society convention at Finse that same summer, it was shown with great success. The management of the Voss district museum has purchased this Voss bridal procession. Thus it has a place. It is a valuable acquisition for the museum. Here is a piece of art representing the Voss culture and it will enlighten the future.

Gudleik Brekhus is 66 years old now. He has four sons, all of whom are at home, working with their father. They run the two small farms, Engjaland and

og Hjellen. Det er snaude tungvinte gardar; men alle er heimekjære og alle har kunstnar-givnaden og har ein sjeldsynt arbeidstott. Paa Hjellen som ligg nede i bygdi, har dei eit lite fossefall. Der har dei bygt ein liten fabrikk og ei timbersag. Dei har bygd ut den vesle fossekrafti og nytta ho vel. Ein brukt motor fekk dei kjøpt, og so har dei sjølve laga alt det andre som trongst til aa driva eit lite verk. Det er ikkje mange hestekrefter dei har; men i denne sjølvlaga fabrikken er alt vel tilskipa og godt nytta. Der surrer hjul alle stader, og det har dei laga sjølve. Der kan dei laga all slag gardsreidskaper fraa grev- og økseskaft til kjerror og arbeidsvogner. Berre folk vil kjøpa af dei. Folk er vane med aa faa økseskaft og slikt fraa Amerika, maa vita.

Billege leikor, hestar, vogner og mykje anna, lagar dei og, so det er nok raad aa faa heimelaga leikor, um folk vil. Men slike ting er vi vane aa faa fraa Tyskland no for tida. Det er vel so mykje grusare.

Ja slik driv dei det der i garden. Det er ei uppleving no i vaar tid aa sjaa far og søner arbeide hand i hand paa denne maaten. Dei har teke upp den gode gamle arbeidsmaaten, og dei har nytta ut og har ope auga for det nye som tida krev.

Det er ille at slike sjølvlærde kunstnarar som Gudleik Brekhus ikkje har vorte aatgaadde meir og ikkje faatt høve til aa sjaa og læra og utvikla sine store evnor. Kva kunde han ikkje vorte til, um han hadde havt hjelp til aa nøra sin hug, sin trong, sitt arbeidsmod til daadrikt yrkje? Men det storfelde arbeid han under tronge kaar og hardt slit har gjort vil gjeva han plass millom dei mest sermerkte, sjølvlærde kunstnarnaturar. Han har synt eit lysande døme paa rike evnor og stort arbeidsmod. Kunde det veksa fram mange slike heilhuge idealistar, daa kunde det vera von um, at arbeidslivet vilde staa høgt her i landet.

A. Ullestad (i "For Bygd og By").

* * *

Gulleik Brækhus fik ved landsudstillingen i Bergen forleden sommer guldmedalje for hit kunstverk "Et ridende Vossebryllup". Dette kunstverk er en gjenpart af det, som han tidligere solgte til Voss Folkemuseum. Det blev værdsat paa udstillingen til 5000 kroner. Der er tanke om at faa solgt dette kunstverk her i Amerika.

Red.

Hjellen. They are rocky, hard farms; but everyone is home-loving and all have the artistic talent and an exceptional work ethic. There is a little waterfall on Hjellen, which is lower in the area. They have built a workshop and set up a sawmill. They have built out this little source of waterpower and used it efficiently. They bought a used motor so they were able to drive the machines they needed in this little factory. They don't have much horsepower but this self-made factory is well-organized and well-utilized. There are whirling wheels that they have built everywhere. Here they can make farm tools from hoes and ax handles to carts and work wagons, if people would only buy them. People are accustomed to getting their ax handles and such from America, you know.

They made cheap toys, horses, wagons and a lot besides, so it was possible to get home-made toys if wanted. However, we are used to getting those things from Germany nowadays. They are better looking.

Ja, that's what they did on the farm. It is a thrill to see father and sons working hand in hand like this in our time.

It's too bad that self-taught artisans like Gudleik Brekhus haven't received attention and had the chance to see and learn and develop their great talent. What could he have become if he had had help kindling his desire, his need, his work spirit for glorious work? But the magnificent work he did under limited circumstances and through hard work has earned a place among the exceptional, self-taught artistic natures. He has shown a bright view of the rich talent and desire to work. If many such energetic idealists would come forth then the quality of workmanship would be highly regarded in this country.

A. Ullestad (in "For Bygd og By").

* * *

Last summer, Gulleik Brækhus received a gold medal in Bergen at a national show for his entry "A Mounted Voss Wedding". The piece of art was a reproduction of the one he sold to the Voss Folk Museum. It was appraised at the exhibition at 5000 crowns. It is planned to sell this piece of art in America.

Ed.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

HØITIDELIG AABNING AF VOSS FOLKEMUSEUM.

Olsokdagen — den 29de juli — var en særlig festdag paa Voss sidste Aar. Der var festligheder om formiddagen i Vossevangens gamle kirke, og om eftermiddagen paa Mølster, hvor Voss Folkemuseum da fik en høitidelig aabning.

I kirken var der før gudstjenesten hornmusik fra kirketaarnet. Saa holdt sogneprest Strømme Olsokprædiken og sangkoret "Solglyt" sang.

Klokken 1 begyndte man at samles paa Mølster, og før dagen var over, havde 1500 mennesker besøgt stedet. Tunet var fuldt under aabningsfestlighederne. L. Kindem, formanden i museums-styret, aabnede mødet med en kort velkomsttale, og nogle vers af "Gud signe vaart dyre fedraland" blev sunget, hvorpaa rigs-antikvar Harry Fett holdt festtalen. Han tog ordet "helg" som udgangspunkt. Der ligger helg over arbeidet. Over Hellig Olavs kristningsverk laa der helg, og naar vossingerne byggede sin stenkirke paa Vangen, og kong Magnus sendte dem sit takkebrev og sagde, at de skulde have hans og alle gode mænds venskab derfor, saa laa der helg over alt dette. Helgen knytter samfølelsens baand. Det er hvad man ogsaa søger at gjøre i museums-arbeidet, fremholdt han. Mølster-gaarden er bonden sin eventyr-gaard. Den viser bondekulturen. Vangskirken og Finneloftet viser høvdingekulturen, udtalte rigsantikvaren. Han rettede saa en tak til formanden, L. Kindem, som havde gjort mest for at faa gaarden bevaret. Hr. Kindem fortalte saa om museets historie, hvorpaa ordfører Mads Haga talte om den betydning museet vilde have for bygderne og takkede alle, som havde været med i arbeidet, i særdeleshed hr. L. Kindem.

Efter disse taler fik man middagsmad i huset hos Bottolf Mølster. Hr. Kindem kaldte dem til bordene med "ei kraake-skredla". Der var rømmegrød, dravle og spegekjød. Magnus Dagestad og Sigbjørn Bernhoft-Osa spillede.

Efterpaa var der taler af lensmand Lillegraven om bilvei til Mølster; skolebestyrer Magnus Dagestad talte om norsk kunst og museets værd for haandverksskolen; folkehøiskolelærer O. Holdhus læste et par Sivle-digt og A. Ullestad Sivles digt "Tord Foleson" paa vossemaal; L. Kindem om dem, som havde boet paa Mølster. Sluttelig takkede han alle for fremmødet og ønskede dem velkommen til næste Olsok-stevne paa Mølster. Et saadant skal holdes der hvert aar.

Hilsningstelegrammer fra flere museer var indløbne til dette stevne.

CEREMONIAL OPENING OF VOSS FOLK MUSEUM.

St. Olav's Day — July 29 — was an especially festive day at Voss last year. There was celebration in the forenoon at Vossevangen's old church and in the afternoon at Mølster, where Voss Folk Museum had its official opening.

Before the services in the church there was horn music from the steeple. Then the parish minister Strømme made his St. Olav's Day sermon and the choir "Glimpse of the Sun" sang.

At 1 o'clock, people began to gather at Mølster, and before the day was over, 1500 individuals visited the place. The farmyard was full during the opening ceremonies. L. Kindem, chairman of the museum board, opened the meeting with a short welcoming speech and some verses of "God Bless our Dear Fatherland" were sung, whereupon the national antiquarian Harry Fett made the ceremonial speech. He took the word "sanctity" as his theme. There is sanctity in this project. There was sanctity in St. Olav's Christianizing and when the Vossings built their stone church at Vangen, and when King Magnus sent them a letter of thanks and said they would have his and everyone's friendship because of it, there was sanctity over all of it. Sanctity unites the band of solidarity. That is what people are trying to do with the museum work, he averred. It shows the peasant farm culture. The Vang church and Finneloft show the leadership life, expressed the state antiquarian. He directed his gratitude to the chairman, L. Kindem, who had done the most to have the farm preserved. Then Mr. Kindem told of the history of the museum, whereupon Mayor Mads Haga talked about the importance the museum had for the area and thanked everyone who had helped with the work, in particular, Mr. L. Kindem.

After these speeches, people were fed dinner in Bottolf Mølster's house. Mr. Kindem called them to dinner with "a crow-call"'. There was cream pudding, simmered curds and smoked meat. Magnus Dagestad and Sigbjørn Bernhoft-Osa played.

Afterward there were talks by Sheriff Lillegraven about the road up to Mølster; school director Magnus Dagestad talked about Norwegian art and the museum's value for the handicraft school; high school principal O. Holdhus read a couple of Sivle poems and A. Ullestad Sivle's poem "Tord Foleson" in Voss dialect. Finally, he thanked everyone for coming and wished them welcome to the next St. Olav's Day meeting at Mølster. It was to become an annual event.

Congratulatory telegrams from several museums had arrived for this meeting.

FINNELOFTET PAA VOSS.

Af beretninger fra saa tidlig som i 1290-aarene sees det, at der paa gaarden Finne paa Voss har boet høi fornemme folk. Hvor længe der var saadanne før den tid, er uvist, men nogenlunde sikkert er det, at der var en stortid paa gaarden i 1250 og noget forud. Derom er det bekjendte Finneloft, som skriver sig fra denne tid, et talende bevis. Af beretninger sees ogsaa, at der lige opimod aaret 1600 boede folk af adelsklassen der. Og tænker vi paa Voss, som det var i aaret 1500, saa var gaarden Finne herresædet for Norges mægtigste nordmand, Knut Alfson, hvis mor var fra Voss, og hvis far var af kong Haakon den femtes æt. Men tænker vi samtidig paa Knut Alfsons skjæbne og paa tiden under kong Haakon Haakonson, da Finneloftet blev bygget, staar dette som merke for Norges herligste tid og for dets største fornedrelse. Knut Alfson dræbtes svigefuldt af den danske høvedsmand, og det var sandt, som Henrik Ibsen siger i digtet om Akershus, at "hugget i Knut Alfsons pande var et hug i Norges hjerte". Nordmændene var ude af stand til at afstraffe en saadan udaad dengang. Men Finneloftet har dog bevaret sit stolte præg og baaret bud til de forstaaelsesfulde nye tider. Om slegter paa Finne skal fortælles i "Vossehistorien".

Finneloftet er den ældste træbygning i Norge af sit slags, og bare derved har det sin interesse. Provst Miltzow skrev, at der holdtes gudstjeneste i det under Vangskirkens bygning 1270-77. Rimeligvis var det den omstændighed, som især bragte biskop Neuman til i 1842 at tage en nøie besigtigelse af den gamle bygning. Han skrev da en beretning derom, og denne skal vi her gjengive det meste af. Den lyder som følger:

"I den nuværende prestegaard findes nu intet spor af hint midlertidige kirkevikariat. Paa gaarden Finne derimod er, paa kirkeornamenterne nær, endnu alt tilstede, som kan retfærdig-gjøre valget af et saadant sted til kirkelig forsamling, i henseende til rummelighed og pragt.

Fra gaardspladsen af gaar man over en skraaliggende mægtig sten, hvis mange af tagdrypper udhulede smaa fordybninger vidner om en høi alder, som over en bro op i en mod vest liggende med et sirligt portal udstyret korridor, i enden af hvilken et vindu mod syd, udentil smykket med pilastre og buer, giver tilstrækkeligt lys. Fra denne korridor fører to bæredøre med skjønt udarbeidede portaler, 2 3/4 alen høie og 1¼ alen brede, ind i en stor sal, der er 20 alen lang, 10 alen bred og prydet i alle fire hjørner med smagfulde søiler, hvilke med sokler og kapitaler staar

THE FINNELOFT AT VOSS.

According to reports from as early as the 1290's, it is seen that rather select people lived at Finne at Voss. How long before that time is unknown, but it can be somewhat certain that there were days of glory at the farm in 1250 and some before. The famous Finneloft, which is written about at that time, is a convincing proof. It is also seen in the report the people of the aristocratic class lived there around 1600. if we think about Voss, as it was in the year 1500, then the Finne farm was the seat for Norway's most important Norwegian, Knut Alfson, whose mother came from Voss and whose father was of Håkon the fifth's family. If we think simultaneously of the time under King Håkon Håkonson when the Finneloft was built and of Knut Alfson's fate they represent Norway's grandest time and its greatest decline. Knut Alfson was killed treacherously by the Danish officer and it is true, as Henrik Ibsen says in his poem about Akershus, "the blow in Knut Alfson's forehead was a blow in Norway's heart". The Norwegians were not in a position to punish such an atrocity at that time. However, the Finneloft maintained its proud grandeur and carried order to the sympathetic new times. The families at Finne shall be discussed in "Vossehistorien".

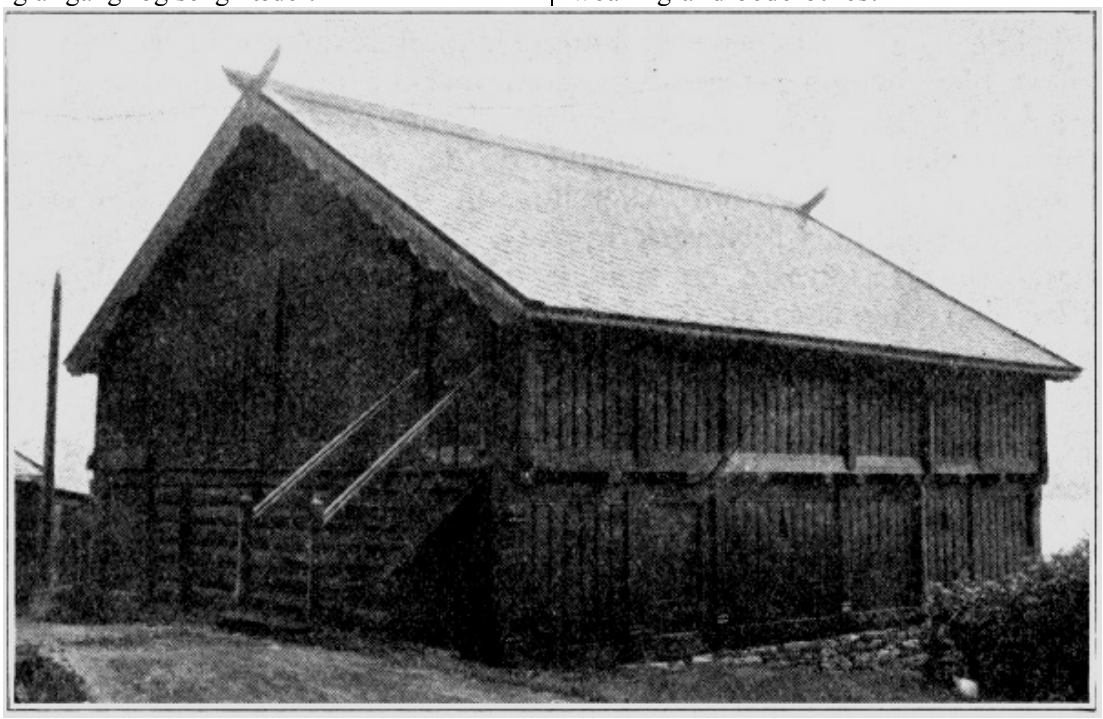
The Finneloft is the oldest wooden building in Norway of its type and is of interest if only for that reason. Dean Miltzow wrote that religious services were held there during the building of the Vang's church from 1270-1277. Possibly this was the circumstance that brought Bishop Neuman to take a close look at the old building in 1842. He wrote a report, of which we shall reproduce the greater portion. It goes as follows:

"There isn't any evidence found in the present parsonage farm (Prestegaard) of its use as a temporary church. The Finne farm, contrariwise, has religious decoration still present and could properly have been chosen for a religious gathering especially because of its space and décor.

One goes from the yard over a big slanting stone whose many holes from the water from the eaves indicate its age, over a bridge to a western entrance to an outside corridor at the end of which is a window toward the south, decorated with pilasters and arches, gives sufficient light. From this the corridor leads in through two carrying doors with beautifully worked portals, 2 ¾ alens high (alen=2 feet ¾ inch) and 10 alens wide, to a big room, 20 alen long and 10 alen across, decorated at all four corners with tasteful pillars whose bases and capitals stand half in and half

halvt indenfor og halvt udenfor salen; thi dette høienloft er opført af stavverk, hvorimod husets nederste etage er bygget af tømmer. Koret, siger man, har i øst udgjort en afdeling, som endnu sees, af 4½ alens længde, fra hvilken da en dør maa have gaaet ind til kirkens skib. En mindre buedør fører endnu ud til et mindre siderum, der muligens kan have tjent til sakristi eller til at opbevare kirkens ornamenter og hellige kar. Loftbjelkerne og dørstolperne i kirkesalen er endnu smukt forsirede, og salens høide under loftet er mellem 4 a 5 alen. For nærværende er denne oldtidssal ved et tyndt panel afdelt i tvende rum, af hvilke det ene tjener til madbod, det andet til forvaring af gang- og sengklæder.

outside the hall; because the upper story is constructed of staves while the lower story is built of logs. The choir, as people call it, on the east end has a portion, still evident, 4½ alen long from which then a door must have gone in to the church's nave. A smaller arched door leads to a smaller side room which probably was a sacristy or for storing the church ornaments and holy chalice. The loft beams and doorposts in the church hall are still beautifully ornamented and the loft's height is between 4 or 5 alen. At the present this old-time hall is divided into two rooms by a thin panel, one to be used for dining and the other for storing wearing and bedclothes.



Finneloft at Voss

Efter alt hvad jeg kan slutte, maa denne sal, der med sin korridor og østlige siderum udgjør en hel overetage, være bleven opført og indrettet til den bestemmelse, den fik, saasnart Vossevangens menighed havde, efter den foranførte kong Magnus's anordning, besluttet at rive den gamle trækirke ned for at faa den nyere stenkirke opført i stedet og derfor er den vel med hensyn til sin midlertidige bestemmelse bleven saa pyntelig dekoreret. Vel er det saa, at gaarden Finne, hvis gods omsider blev i skyld anslaaet til 369½ tønde hartkorn, har fra slutningen af det 13de og indtil slutningen af det 17de aarhundrede været beboet af adelsmænd, hvoraf man da kunde ville slutte, at en saadan herresal,

After all that I can determine, this hall, with its corridor and eastern side rooms consisting an entire second floor, must have been built and furnished with a decision made as soon as the Vossevangen congregation received King Magnus' order and decided to raze the old wooden church in order to build the new stone church in its place and therefore with the interim use for which it was intended it was so properly appointed. It is true that the Finne farm, whose value in tax consists of 369½ barrels of grain combined, has from the end of the 13th until the end of the 14th century been occupied by nobility where one could conclude that such a lordly hall as is

som den oven omtalte, kunde letteligen være for haanden, og saaledes være bleven midlertidig overladt til gudstjenstligt brug; men naar man antager, at trækirken paa Vossevangen er bleven nedreven 1271 eller 1272 og man saa ved, at den første adelige besidder af Finne, i diplomerne, Peter af Finnen kaldet, ikke forekommer førend i aarene mellem 1290 og 1319, altsaa først efter den tid at kirkesalen paa Finne har været i brug, saa bliver det høist sandsynligt, at denne sal blev oprindelig opført og indrettet for at tjene til midlertidig kirke, og at den først, efterat den nye stenkirke var indviet og taget i brug, gik over til at vorde herresæde. Den er saaledes nu (1842) omtrent 565 aar gammel og synes endnu at kunne staa i lang tid.

I 1864 skrev N. Nicolaysen, at Finneloftet paa grund af sine rundbuede aabninger sikkert maatte være ældre end 1250. Oprindelig har vel øverste stokverk tjent som gjestebudssal for gaardens mægtige eiere. Salen var da delt i to lige store rum ved en væg af stavverk, der var flyttet fra et andet sted.

Underbygningen bestod af to firkantede rum og loft med hver sin indgangsdør og adskilte fra hinanden ved en kun 1 alen bred gang. Overbygningen, som har sval paa begge sider, er af stavverk."

I 1891 blev Finneloftet indkjøbt med bidrag af foreningen for norske mindesmerkers bevaring og dennes filialafdeling i Bergen. Da det var adskilligt forfaldent, blev det nedrevet og opigjensat ganske som før og paa samme sted med indsatte nye materialer, hvor det trængtes. Det staar nu under opsyn af Voss Folkemuseum, hvad Lødveloftet ogsaa gjør, og adskillige gamle gjenstande er der at se.

So Finnelofte me kann 'kje gløyma,
med adla sakor dari dei gjøyma.
Da vise meir eldu mangje ord,
kor dei ha livt pao vaor fædrajord.

——→♦←——

DEN GAMLE STUEBYGNING PAA ROGNE.

I 1841 blev der paa gaarden Rogne nedrevet en gammel stuebygning, som ifølge sagnet skulde være ældre end Finneloftet, og af de faa beretninger, man har om den, vil man forstaa, at det har været en anselig bygning for sin tid — opført af høifornemme folk. Den bedste beretning om denne bygning er af biskop Neumann, som saa den i 1836 og senere skrev baade om denne og Finneloftet. Han skrev som følger:

"Endnu ældre end kirkesalen paa Finne antager man efter sagnet vaaningshuset paa gaarden Rogne.

described above could easily be utilized and could temporarily serve for church use; but if one assumes that the wood church at Vossevangen was being torn down in 1271 or 1272 and one knows the first noble occupant of Finne, from the documents, called Peter of Finne, didn't come before the years 1290 and 1319, thus only after the church hall at Finne had been in use, then it is highly probable that this hall was built originally and decorated to serve as an interim church and only after the stone church had been consecrated and put to use, taken over as a seat of aristocracy. It is therefore about 565 years old now (1842) and still seems capable of standing a long time more.

N. Nicolaysen, in 1864, wrote the Finneloft, based on its curved arch openings, must surely be older than 1250. Originally the upper stavework probably served as a banquet hall for the farm's powerful owners. The hall then was divided into two similar rooms with a wall of vertical staves that had been removed.

The lower building consists of two square rooms and a loft each with an entrance door and separated only by a 1 alen wide access. The upper story, which has vestibules on either side, is of stave construction".

Finneloft was purchased in 1891 using contributions to the Norwegian Historical Place Preservations affiliate in Bergen. Since many parts were dilapidated, it was dismantled and reassembled as before on the same site replacing new materials as needed. It is now under the supervision of the Voss Folkemuseum as is the Lødveloft and there are many artifacts to be seen there.

We mustn't forget the Finneloft,
With all the things saved therein.
They show more old things than many words,
Of how they lived in our forefathers land.

——→♦←——

THE OLD FARMHOUSE AT ROGNE.

An old farmhouse was torn down on the Rogne farm in 1841, which according to the sagas, was even older than the Finneloft and from the few descriptions we have of it, we understand it to have been an impressive building for its period — built by aristocratic people. The best description of this house is by Bishop Neumann, who saw it in 1836 and later wrote both about it and the Finneloft. He wrote as follows:

"A residence at Rogne, according to sagas, is assumed to be even older than the church hall at Finne.

Hvad hjemmel dette kan have for sig, ved jeg ikke, men usandsynligt er det ikke. Saa meget er vist, at i gamle dokumenter nævnes allerede fra aaret 1293 tvende mægtige brødre, Odd af Rogne og Holrodd af Ringheim. Antager man nu, at Rogne har været Odds odelsgods, saa kan bygningen gjerne have været opført i hans forfædres tid og saaledes være ældre end 1272, da kirkesakn paa Finne formentlig er opført. For dens høie ælde borger ialfald dens tømmer, dens struktur og dens indredning. Jeg fik se den et lykkeligt øieblik, da man just havde en hovedreparation fore, under hvilken adskilligt, der ikke længere kunde modstaa tidenstand, blev udkastet og saaledes for bestandig unddraget alle oldgranskeres beskuelse. Den er bygget af tømmer — nu haardt som sten. Svalen eller forstuen har i passende afstand fra hinanden, men kun over den ene af disse er portalet vedligeholdt. Fra forstuen kommer man gjennem to med sirlige bueportaler prydede og tæt ved hinanden anbragte døre ind i den ærværdige røgstue, hvis vægge, 4½ alen høie indtil spærretaget, udfyldes af fem stokke i omhvarvene. Over den øverste af disse, under tagets buehvælving, havde løbet en omhyggelig og skjønt udskaaren gesims, men som ikke havde kunnet holde det ud med de uforgjængelige, malmhaarde vægge, og derfor nu under reparationen var opløst og henslængt i gaarden, hvor jeg fik brudstykker deraf at se. De ved hinanden anbragte døre, som førte ind til stuen, er ikke lige høie. Saadan symmetri satte man i de dage ikke pris paa. Jeg maalte den største af dem. Den var 2 alen 10 tommer høi under buen og 1 alen 10 tommer bred mellem de sirlige stolper, og denne bredde udfyldes af en eneste planke. Saare megen lighed havde denne stue med den gamle stue paa Tønjum i Lærdal. Men endnu var ikke den gamle bygnings herlighed tilfulde beskuet. Gjennem den yderste korridor viste man mig i bygningens vestre gavl hen til en trang vindeltrappe, der netop passede sig godt for spædlemmede, smallivede mennesker. Denne trappe førte op til et fortidens gallakabinet, hvor man gjennem en elegant buedannet dør, 1 alen 21 tommer høi og 1 alen bred, traadte ind i et lidet pragtværelse, hvor der fandtes flere antike søiler, og hvor en gammel malet borde lød under taget omkring væggen. Det var et hyggeligt oldtidsværelse, og har Odd af Rogne havt en god og elskværdig datter, saa maatte jeg unde hende dette skjønne jomfrubur."

Det var, som man vil forstaa, paa høi tid, at en mand som biskop Neumann med- interesse for gamle mindesmerker fik se denne bygning, saa man af hans beretning, om den end er ufuldstændig, kan danne sig en mening baade om huset og den, som fik det bygget. I 1844 reiste en Hans Konow over Voss. Han viste ogsaa

What authority this can be, I don't know, but it is not unbelievable. This much is known, old documents from the year 1293 mention two brothers, Odd of Rogne and Holrodd of Ringheim. If we assume that Rogne was his by inheritance, then the building could well have been built in his forebears' time and thus older than 1272 when the church hall at Finne evidently was built. The timbers, its construction and its layout all guarantee advanced age. I saw it in a fortunate moment when the main preparation was ongoing during which many portions that no longer could withstand time, were being discarded and were thereby unavailable for examination by researchers of antiquity. It was built of beams — now hard as stone. The vestibule and entrance have appropriate sizes but in only one has the portal been maintained. From the entryway, one comes through two ornamental archways furnished with closely placed doors to a respectable smokeroom, whose walls, 4½ alen high to the rafter roof completed by five round logs. The highest of these, under the roof beams had on its course a pretty, pleasantly carved cornice that hadn't been able to last like the iron-hard walls, and therefore, now during remodeling, had been removed and thrown away on the farm where I could see the broken remnants. The adjacent doors leading into the house weren't of equal height. Such symmetry wasn't important in those days. I measured the largest. It was 2 alen 10 inches high under the arch and 1 alen 10 inches wide between the decorated posts and this span was covered by a single board. This house resembled the old house at Tønjum in Lærdal. However, the old building's grandeur had not all been overlooked. Via the outermost corridor they showed me a route in the western gable leading to a narrow winding stairway, appropriate for narrow-limbed, small torsoed people. This stairway led to an historic gala salon, where a person could, through an elegant arched doorway, 1 alen 21 inches high and 1 alen wide, enter a little grand room finding several antique pillars and an old painted table leading under the roof around the walls. It was a cozy old-fashioned room. And of Odd of Rogne had a good charming daughter, I would grant her this beautiful maiden's bower."

It was, as is understood, high time that a man like Bishop Neumann, who was interest in antiquities, had chance to see this building, so that one can create, even if it is incomplete, an idea about the house and he, who had it built. In 1844, a Hans Konow traveled through Voss. He also showed, to a degree, an interest in old

paa en maade interesse for gamle bygninger og sligt noget og var baade til Rogne og Finne. Rognehuset var da nedrevet, men han saa en rundbuet dørplanke, 34 tommer bred, samt de stolper, hvori den fremdeles stod. Han saa dog ikke de sirlige udskjæringer, som biskop Neumann omtaler, og fandt adskilligt at udsætte paa hans fremstilling derom. Foruden nævnte dørplanker fandtes der af den gamle bygning paa gaarden Rogne kun tvende planker, omkring 12 alen lange og henimod 1 alen bred, omgivet af en hul list. I den ene fandtes to indsnit eller fordybninger i hesteskoform, formodentlig dannende sæder paa en bænk ved spisebordet, og i den anden fandtes tre indsnit i form af meget lange og smale trapezier. Indsnittene begyndte fra kanten af plankerne. Den sidste planke har maaske været en bordbænk, hvor flere sad sammen i hver afdeling, eller en rygzirat eller zirat paa den nedre del af bænken nede ved gulvet.

I henhold til et gammelt sagn skulde bygningsfolkene, som opførte kirken paa Vangen, holde sig i stuen paa Rogne.

I "Vossabygdene" 1925 har L. Kindem fortalt om stuen paa Rogne. Den stod paa brugs-nr. 6 paa østre ende af tuften, paa hvilken det nustaaende bostedhus er. Den havde halvlem og ljore, men ikke vinduer. Den var af uvanligt stort tømmer, 18-24 tommer, og skulde være ørgammel. Der var røgovn i den ene krog. De han snakte med husker ikke om udskjæringerne i stuen. Sagnene er endda levende om, at da de rev den ned, kom der en gammel mand (nogle fortæller det var Store-Vigen) og sagde, at den mand, som river ned denne stue, faar ikke en helsedag mere. Saaledes gik det ogsaa. Eieren var syg fra den dag i 10 aar til sin død i 1854. Han døde 48 aar gammel. Folk troede, at der havde været noget i stuen, som foraarsagede sygdommen.

Der vilde være meget at berette om folkene paa Rogne, som har boet i den gamle stue; men det maa bli et andet kapitel.

K. R.

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BERGSLI-MERKET PAA VOSS AFSLØRET.

Bergsli-mindesmerket paa Vossevangen er opsat. Afsløringen fandt sted den 21de oktober 1928. Høitideligheden dermed begyndte med hornmusik, saa bød Anders Ullestad forsamlingen velkommen. Rektor Blix læste en prolog, forfattet af Lars Eskeland for anledningen. Stortingsmand Mannsaaker holdt af sløringstalen. Magnus Dagestad,

buildings and such and visited both Rogne and Finne. The Rogne house had been torn down, he did see a bowed door plank, 34 inches wide as well as the posts in which had stood. He didn't see the elegant carvings that Bishop Neumann had described found a number of subjects of his presentation. In addition to the named door boards there was found in an old building on the Rogne farm only two planks, about 12 alen long and about 1 alen broad surrounded by a concave molding. The one had two cutouts in horse-shoe shape evidently to make a bench at the dining table, and the other had three carvings in the shape of very long, narrow trapezoids. The carving started at the edge of the planks. The latter plank must have been a table bench where several sat next to each other in each division, or a backrest or a rest on the lower portion of the bench down by the floor.

According to old legends the people who built the church at Vangen were said to have lived in the house at Rogne.

L. Kindem wrote about the house at Rogne in "Vossabygdene" in 1925. It was located on Bruk #6 on the eastern end of the property, where the present residence is. It had half attics and smoke vents but no windows. It had exceptionally large timbers, 18-24 inches, and was supposed to be ancient. There was a heating stove in one corner. He, with whom he had talked, remembered no carvings in the house. Legend also has it that while they were tearing it down, an old man came past (some say it was Big-Vigen) and said that the man who took down this house would never have a healthy day again. That's what happened. The owner was sick from then until ten years later when he died in 1854. He was 48 years old. People believed there had been something in the house that had caused the illness.

There is a lot more to tell, about the people who lived in the old house; it will have to be saved for another chapter.

K. R.

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BERGSLI-MONUMENT AT VOSS UNVEILED.

The Bergsli memorial monument at Vossevangen has been erected. The unveiling was held on October 21, 1928. The ceremony started with band music, and then Anders Ullestad bid the gathering welcome. Principal Blix read a prologue, written for the occasion by Lars Eskeland. Storting member Mannsaaker made the unveiling speech. Magnus Dagestad,

formand i mindeudvalget, fortalte om arbeidet med merket og overgav det til Vossevangens bygningskomite. H. Brække, formanden i denne, modtog mindes-merket paa kommunens vegne og lovede at verne om det. Ordfører Mads Haga frembar en tak til alle, som havde været med at opføre merket.

Om kvelden var der fest paa Fleischers hotel, hvor over 100 personer var tilstede, hvoriblandt flere af Bergsliernes slegt. Nils Bergslien, Knut og Brynjulfs brorsøn, som lever og bor i Eidfjord, Hardanger, laa syg. Hans søn og en datter var tilstede samt søsteren Sigrid Berge. Talerne var Magnus Dagestad, ord-fører Haga, kunstmaler Nils Bjørgum samt Anders Ullestad, udvalgets kasserer, som takkede for de givne bidrag, hvorunder han ogsaa rettede takken til vossingerne i Amerika. Conrad Hereid, Nils Bergsliens svigersøn, frembar hilsning fra svigerfaren og takkede paa familiens vegne for den viste hæder. Dagestad fremviste lysbilleder af Bergsliernes bedste kunstverker. Flere lykønskningstelegrammer, hvoriblandt et fra billedhugger Gustav Vigeland, var modtaget.

Mindesmerket blev opsat lige udenfor kirkegaarden paa øst-siden og fasaden mod øst. Det er en heldig plads. Naar man kommer efter hovedgaden fra øst, har man merket lige mod sig.*)

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PAA VOSS.

Elektrisk kraft faar etterhvert stor betydning i bygderne. Der er elektriske kraftverk ved Rognsfossen og ved Palmefossen. Paa Aarhus i Teigdalen er ogsaa et for grænden og nu bygger man et kraftverk paa Gulbraa i Eksingedalen paa 40 hestekræfter. Olav Gulbraa staar i spidsen for dette. I mai maaned blev et elektrisk verk taget i brug i Bøegrænden, Raundalen. 30 mand i grænden slog sig sammen og satte ind kr. 150 hver og dannede "Bøe kraftlag". Restbeløbet, som trængtes, laante de. Verket er paa 70 hestekræfter. Disse verk er helst for belysning paa gaardene.

Skredskaden i Evanger sidste vinter er taxeret til kr. 65,000 for hele herredet. Størst skade var paa Fosse i Eksingedalen, taxeret kr. 12,000, og paa Øvstedal, kr. 11,000.

*) Om Bergsliernes historie se "Vossingen", hefte 19-20.

the chairman of memorial committee told about the work with the monument and presented it to the Vossevangen Building Committee. H. Brække, its chairman, accepted the monument on behalf of the town and promised to care for it. Mayor Mads Haga brought thanks to everyone who had been involved with raising the monument.

At night, there was a party at Fleischers Hotel with more than 100 people attending, among the several relatives of the Bergslis. Nils Bergslien, Knut and Brynjulf's nephew (brother's son), who lives and resides in Eidfjord, Hardanger, lay ill. His son and a daughter were present as well as his sister Sigrid Berge. The speakers were Magnus Dagestad, Mayor Haga, artist Nils Bjørgum as well as Anders Ullestad, the committee's treasurer, who thanked for the donations, during which he directed thanks to the Vossings in America. Conrad Hereid, Nils Bergslien's son-in-law presented greetings from his father-in-law and gratitude on behalf of the family for the honor shown. Dagestad projected slides of the Bergsli's best artwork. Several congratulatory telegrams, including one from the sculptor Gustav Vigeland, were accepted.

The monument was erected just outside of the church yard on the east side facing east. It is a fortunate placement. When one comes on the main street from the east, one has the monument just in front.*)

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AT VOSS.

Electric power is very important in the districts. There are power stations at Rognsfossen and at Palmefossen. At Aarhus in Teigdalen, there is one for the neighborhood and now one is being built at Gulbraa in Eksingedalen for 40 horsepower. Olav Gulbraa is in charge of it. In May, one will start functioning at Bøegrænden, Raundalen. Thirty men in the area have joined together, contributed 150 crowns each and created the "Bøe Power Association". The remainder needed was borrowed. The station generates 70 horsepower. This generator is mainly for lighting the farms.

The avalanche damage in Evanger last winter was estimated at 65,000 crowns for the entire township. The worst damage was at Fosse in Eksingedalen, estimated at 12,000 crowns and at Øvstedal, at 11,000 crowns.

*) To see the history of the Bergslis, see "Vossingen", issue 19-20.

Provst Barstad skal tilbringe resten af sine dage i Volda. En afskedsfest for ham holdtes paa Vossevangen den 20de mai.

Jon Mannsaaker, født i Odda, Hardanger, 1880, er udnævnt til residerende kapellan paa Voss og tiltraadte i august maaned.

Sogneprest Eiesland, nu omkring 89 aar, var paa Voss i pinse-helgen, da et billede af ham afsløredes i Raundalskirken.

Bilfører Anders Bidne blev i vaar hædret med det Kongelig Norske Automobillags ærestegn — første grad, tre stjerner — for i 16 aar, fra han begyndte i tjenesten, ikke at ha havt noget uheld.

Til lensmandsombudet paa Vossestranden har der meldt sig 30 ansøgere.

En 14 aar gammel gut, søn af Ivar Mundal, cyklede paa elven ved Sundves-broen og druknede.

Mr. Strong af Chicago, udgiver af "Chicago Daily News", reiste over Voss forleden sommer. Han vilde se den bygd, hvorfra Ivar Lawson (Bøe) kom, som rimelig kunde være. Mr. Strong var med Victor Lawson i 20 aar før dennes død.

Dronning Wilhelmina af Holland var i sommer paa Voss. I juli besaa hun ogsaa museet paa Mølster og syntes svært interesseret.

Iaar er det hundrede aar siden storeklokken i Vangskirken sprak og blev omstøbt.

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GAARDSSALG PAA VOSS.

I Evanger: Ole Larsen Aarhus har overladt gaarden til sønnen Gulleik Olsen; Anders Helgesen Sevaldstad til sønnen Helge Andersen.

I Voss herred: Et brug paa Hjelle fra Lars Th. Hjelle til Anders Th. Hjelle. Paa Honve fra Ole B. Honve til Ingebrigt M. Dyrdal. En part af Hagen er udskilt af samme brug. En part af Elverhøi paa Dukstad fra Knut Dukstad og flere til Ole I. Vinje. Paa Heg fra Knut P. til Lars T. Tøn; Sjur M. Veisene til sønnen Martin Sjursen. Brita Brynjulvsdatter Ringheim til Nils L. Hemre. Torstein Larsen Øvsthus til sønnen Hans Tor-steinsen. Nils Eidemoen til Ivar N. Eide.

Dean Barstad shall spend the rest of his days in Volda. A retirement farewell party was held for him at Vossevangen May 20.

Jon Mannsaaker, born in Odda, Hardanger, in 1880 has been appointed resident chaplain at Voss and starts in August.

Parish minister Eiesland, now about 80 years, was in Voss at Pentecost weekend when his painting was unveiled in the Raundal church.

Chauffer Anders Bidne was awarded by the Royal Norwegian Auto Club this spring with the honor medal — first level, three stars — for the 16 years since he had started in service and had not had an accident.

There have been 30 applications for the position of sheriff in the Vossestrand.

A 14 year-old boy, son of Ivar Mundal, bicycled into the river at Sundve's bridge and was drowned.

Mr. Strong of Chicago, publisher of the "Chicago Daily News", traveled through Voss last summer. He wanted to see the district from which Ivar Lawson (Bøe) came, which was reasonable. Mr. Strong was with Victor Lawson for 20 years until his death.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland was in Voss last summer. In July she visited the Mølster Museum and was very interested.

This year it is 100 years since the big bell in the Vang's church cracked and was recast.

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FARM SALES AT VOSS.

In Evanger: Ole Larsen Aarhus has left his farm to his son Gulleik Olsen; Anders Helgeson Sevaldstad to his son Helge Andersen.

In Voss Township: a bruk at Hjelle from Lars Th. Hjelle to Anders Th. Hjelle. At Honve from Ole B. Honve to Ingebrigt M. Dyrdal. A part of Hagen is divided from the same bruk. A part of Elverhøi at Dukstad from Knut Dukstad and several to Ole I. Vinje. At Heg from Knut P. to Lars T. Tøn; Sjur M. Veisene to his son Martin Sjursen. Brita Brynjulvsdatter Ringheim to Nils L. Hemre. Torstein Larsen Øvsthus to his son Hans Torsteinsen. Nils Eidemoen to Ivar N. Eide.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Vangens sogn:

Tormod K. Vinsand, den velkjendte kommunemand paa Voss, døde den 21de mai, 83 aar gammel. Hustru, Oleanna, f. Sets-heim, Tvilde, og flere børn overlever. Sønnen Isak og kanske flere er i Chicago, Ill.

Inger O. Berge, 87 aar, døde paa Voss herredsgaard 31te mai.

Julia N. Hegstad, f. Nordheim, døde den 2den juni. Manden, adjunkt Leiv Heggstad, og børn overlever.

Anna A. Ygre, 75 aar, døde 4de juni. Sønnen O. J. Ygre overlever.

Inger L. Nedkvitne, 90 aar, døde 11te juni. Søsteren Marie L. Kløve overlever.

Ranveig K. Opkvitne, 81 aar, døde 13de juni. Søstre og brorbørn overlever.

Ole O. Gjernes, 58 aar, døde 19de juni. Søskende overlever.

Larsina A. Litlere, f. Ronve, 29 aar, døde 6te juni. Man-den, Anders A. Litlere, og søn overlever.

Maria N. Ringheim, f. Bolstad, 26 aar, døde 8de juli. Man-den, Martin Ringheim, og søn.

Erik A. Staup, 58 aar, døde 6te juli. Brødre Per og Amund lever. Morbror Arne Amundson i Amerika.

Lars O. Auro, 85 aar, døde 2den juli. Flere børn, Christi Aure og Sivrina Aure (Mrs. A. L. Johnson), i Amerika.

Ingerid Brekke, f. Kvale, 81 aar, døde 29de juni. Børn og børnebørn.

Knut E. Finne, 40 aar, døde 29de juni. Kone, Margretha, f. Brekke, og børn overlever.

Sigrid T. Helland, f. Kindem, 87 aar, døde 23de juni. Først gift med Ole E. Aure, saa med Ivar H. Kolve Helland. Børn paa Voss og i Amerika.

Anna H. Skiple, f. Skutle, 90 aar, døde 24de juni. Søstrene Kari og Eli (Mrs. O. Skaftedal) og mange brødre- og søstre-børn i Amerika. Børn og søster paa Voss.

Johannes B. Lidsheim, 84 aar, døde 27de juli. Børn og børnebørn.

DEATHS AT VOSS.

Vangen's Parish:

Tormod K. Vinsand, the well-known town council member at Voss, died May 21, 83 years old. His wife, Oleanna, b. Setsheim, Tvilde, and several children survive him. His son Isak and maybe more are in Chicago, IL.

Inger O. Berge, 87 years, died at Voss town apartments on May 31.

Julia N. Hegstad, b. Nordheim, died June 2. Her husband, Cand. Mag., Leiv Heggstad and children are survivors.

Anna A. Ygre, 75 years, died June 4. Her son O. J. Ygre survives.

Inger L. Nedkvitne, 90 years, died June 11. Her sister Marie L. Kløve survives.

Ranveig K. Opkvitne, 81 years, died June 13. Sisters and brother's children survive.

Ole O. Gjernes, 58 years died June 19. Siblings survive.

Larsina A. Litlere, b. Ronve, 29 years, died June 6. Her husband, Anders A. Litlere, and a son survive.

Maria N. Ringheim, b. Bolstad, 26 years, died July 8. Her husband, Martin Ringheim and son.

Erik A. Staup, 58 years, died July 6. Brothers Per and Amund survive. Uncle (mother's brother) Arne Amundson i America.

Lars O. Auro, 85 years, died July 2. Several children, Christi Aure and Sivrina Aure (Mrs. A. L. Johnson), in America.

Ingerid Brekke, b. Kvale, 81 years, died June 29. Children and grandchildren.

Knut E. Finne, 40 years, died June 29. Wife, Margretha, b. Brekke, and children survive.

Sigrid T. Helland, b. Kindem, 87 years, died June 23. Was first married with Ole E. Aure, then with Ivar H. Kolve Helland. Children at Voss and in America.

Anna H. Skiple, b. Skutle, 90 years, died June 24. Sisters Kari and Eli (Mrs. O. Skaftedal) and many brothers and nieces and nephews in America. Children and sister at Voss.

Johannes B. Lidsheim, 84 years, died July 27. Children and grandchildren.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Anders I. Ronve, f. Vike, 78 aar, døde lode juli. Børn — vistnok ogsaa i Amerika.

Erik B. Væthe, 84 aar, døde ute juli. Barn og børnebørn.

Brita K. Tvilde, 56 aar, døde 22de juli. Mor, Brita O. Tvilde, og søskende overlever.

Margretha Gjerstad, f. Rønnestrand — den paa Voss vel-kjendte jordmor —, døde paa Gjerstad den 11te juli. Sønnen Torbjørn og børnebørn lever.

Knut Skjelde, 65 aar, døde 26de august. Børn.

Inga A. Kvitne, 80 aar, døde 28de august. Manden, Lars G. Kvitne, og børn overlever.

Sigvor P. Tillung, f. Olde, 90 aar, døde 2den september. Børn og børnebørn overlever.

Martha Hauge, 47 aar, døde 3dje september. Søskende overlever.

Johanna I. Nedkvitne, f. Flatekval, 41 aar, døde 8de september. Manden, Per J. Nedkvitne, forældre og børn overlever.

Martha B. Gjerstad, f. Ledsheim, 85 aar, døde 24de september. Manden, John S. Gjerstad, og børn overlever.

Margretha J. Rogne, 96 aar, døde 2den oktober. Børn og børnebørn overlever; en datter, Anna Winje, i Amerika.

Lars K. Grove (Raundalen) døde 28de september. Mor, Gudve Grove, og søskende overlever.

Nils L. Rong, 62 aar, døde 9de oktober. Søskende overlever.

Lars M. Lunde, 70 aar, døde 17de oktober. Hustru, Anna H. Lunde, og børn overlever.

Maria P. Leidal, f. Kvarme, 65 aar, døde 18de oktober. Datteren Brita Gøastein og søskende overlever.

Odd Klausen Væle, 63 aar, døde 25de oktober. Hustru, Kristi, f. Tilberg, og søskende overlever. En søster, Guri (Mrs. O. Nyborg), i Madison, Wis.

Ole H. Flatekval, 79 aar, døde 28de oktober. Bror, Knut H. Flatekval, og fosterdatter lever.

Martha Knutsdatter Træen, 79 aar, døde 28de oktober. Manden, Hans Træen, og søskende overlever.

Anders I. Ronve, b Vike, 78 years, died July 10. Children — evidently also in America.

Erik B. Væthe, 84 years, died in July. Children and grandchildren.

Brita K. Tvilde, 56 years, died July 22. Mother, Brita O. Tvilde and siblings survive.

Margretha Gjerstad, b. Rønnestrand — the well-known midwife at Voss — died paa Gjerstad July 11. A son Torbjørn and grandchildren survive.

Knut Skjelde, 65 years, died August 26. Children.

Inga A. Kvitne, 80 years, died August 28. Her husband, Lars G. Kvitne, and children survive.

Sigvor P. Tillung, b. Olde, 90 years, died September 2. Children and grandchildren survive.

Martha Hauge, 47 years, died September. Siblings survive.

Johanna I. Nedkvitne, b. Flatekval, 41 years, died September 8. Her husband, Per J. Nedkvitne, parents and children survive.

Martha B. Gjerstad, b. Ledsheim, 85 years, died September 24. Her husband, John S. Gjerstad and children survive.

Margretha J. Rogne, 96 years, died October 2. Children and grandchildren survive; a daughter, Anna Winje, in America.

Lars K. Grove (Raundalen) died September 28. Mother, Gudve Grove and siblings survive.

Nils L. Rong, 62 years, died October 9d. Siblings survive.

Lars M. Lunde, 70 years, died October 17. His wife, Anna H. Lunde and children survive.

Maria P. Leidal, b. Kvarme, 65 year, died October 18d. Her daughter, Brita Gøastein and siblings survive.

Odd Klausen Væle, 63 years, died October 25d. His wife, Kristi, b. Tilberg, and siblings survived. A sister, Guri (Mrs. O. Nyborg), in Madison, WI.

Ole H. Flatekval, 79 years, died October 28. Brother, Knut H. Flatekval, and niece survive.

Martha Knutsdatter Træen, 79 year, died October 28. Her husband, Hans Træen, and siblings survive.

Martha L. Kolve, f. Grove, 74 aar, døde 1ste november.

Samson H. Bryne, 49 aar, døde 6te november. Hustru, Torbjørg, f. Grindeland, og børn overlever.

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Vossestranden:

Eli A. Jordalen, 17 aar, døde 12te mai. Forældre: Anfin og Sussie Jordalen.

Anna Hellesnes, f. Tvedt, landmaaler Torsten E. Hellesnæs's hustru, døde 14de mai i Bergen.

Brita E. Draugsvold, f. Bidne, 78 aar, døde 23de mai. Manden, Lars K. Draugsvold, og børn overlever.

Hans E. Kjønnegaard, 73 aar, døde 1ste juni. Hustru, Ingerid, f. Hemre, og børn overlever.

Arne O. Sivlesøen, 75 aar, døde 16de juli. Hustru, Synva, f. Skjervheim, overlever. Han har i 30 aar været veitilsynsmand.

Lasse J. Ulvund, 81 aar, døde 23de august. Børn.

Kjel O. Skjervheim, 82 aar, døde 24de august. Børn og børnebørn.

Kolbein K. Tveite, 80 aar, døde 3dje november. Børn og børnebørn overlever.

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Evanger:

Lars K. Skjerven, 37 aar, døde 7de juni. Hustru, Olina, f. Opøen, og børn.

Sicilia Mæland, f. Eddal, 41 aar, døde 23de juli. Børn: Olav og Nils.

Guro Fadnes, f. Horveid, 76 aar, døde 11te august.

DIGTE.

Boghandler A. Ullestad, Voss, udgav forleden sommer en samling digte under titelen "Vossavisor og andre songar". Det er væsentlig leilighedssange, som han fra tid til anden har forfattet. Først er det "heimbygdi" han vier sin sang, saa er det forenings-sange og om folkehøiskolen. Der er idræts- og afholdssange og en række hyldningsdigte til enkeltpersoner, deriblandt til Knute Nelson og et til

Martha L. Kolve, b. Grove, 74 years, died November 1.

Samson H. Bryne, 49 years, died November 6. Wife, Torbjørg, b. Grindeland, and children survive.

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Vossestranden:

Eli A. Jordalen, 17 years, died May 12. Parents: Anfin and Sussie Jordalen.

Anna Hellensnes, b. Tvedt, surveyor Torsten E. Hellesnes's wife, died May 14 in Bergen.

Brita E. Draugsvold, b. Bidne, 78 years, died May 23. Her husband, Lars K. Draugsvold and children survive.

Hans E. Kjønnegaard, 73 years, died June 1. Wife, Ingerid, b. Hemre, and children survive.

Arne O. Sivlesøen, 75 years, died July 16. Wife, Synva, b. Skjervheim, survives. He has worked on the roads for 30 years.

Lasse J. Ulvund, 81 years, died August 23. Children.

Kjel O. Skjervheim, 82 years, died August 24. Children and grandchildren.

Kolbein K. Tveite, 80 years, died November 3. Children and grandchildren survive.

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Evanger:

Lars K. Skjerven, 37 years, died June 7. Wife, Olina, b. Opøen, and children.

Sicilia Mæland, b. Eddal, 41 years, died July 23. Children: Olav and Nils.

Guro Fadnes, b. Horveid, 76 years, died August 11.

POEMS.

The bookdealer at Voss, A. Ullestad, recently published a collection of poems using the title "Vossavisor og andre songar" (Voss ballads and other songs). They are essentially opportunistic songs that he has written from time to time. First it's the "home district" to which he devotes his songs, then it's societies' songs and the high school. Then there are sports and temperance songs and a host of laudatory songs to various individuals, among

Ragnvald Nestos — vore fremragende amerikanere. I det hele er det en samling meget pene digte — vel-formede og passende.

Hr. A. Ullestad var 60 aar den 22de september og digtsam-lingen udgaves kanske i den anledning. Et af hans bedste digte er viet folkehøiskolelærer O. Holdhus, og denne besvarede artigheden med et pent digt til Ullestads 60-aarsdag.

Knut Henderson (Løne), nu 93 aar, udgav forleden sommer ogsaa en digtsamling. Den har titelen "Digte om hjemlige tanker" og er paa 80 smaa bogsider. Om hjemlige tanker og indfald er der en hel del i digtene, og med en vis ret kan det passende siges i den forbindelse, "at det igrunden er ganske smukt, saadan at gi' sine tanker flugt". Men om digtenes indhold og form forøvrigt skal vi ikke udtale os.

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ANDRE NYHEDER.

Sogneprest Johan Lavik i Raade, Austfold, var 70 aar den 4de august 1928. Han fyldte da aldersgrænsen, men er anmodet om at bli staaende i embedet. Han er født i Eksingedalen og var sogneprest i Hosanger i 20 aar. Saa var han residerende kapellan paa Voss fra 1909 til 1918, da han blev sogneprest i Raade.

Sagfører Olav Skjeldal, født paa Voss 1876, blev forleden sommer udnævnt til sorenskriver i Vesteraalen. I det sidste har han været ligningschef i Stavanger. Han er en bror af Brynjulv Schjeldahl i Highlandville, Iowa.

Provst Ivar Hesselberg i Lillesand, som fra 1887 til 1899 var residerende kapellan paa Voss, døde i september, 78 aar gammel. Han var født i Stjørdalen.

Fanejunker Ingebrigt Sundve blev i oktober 1928 ansat som lensmand paa Vossestranden. Han er født der og er nu i 50-aarsalderen.

Ungdomslagene paa Vossestranden har opsat en 2 meter høi gravsten paa Sjur Helgelands grav. Stenen er kommen fra Eid-fjord. Den staar paa et ½ meter høit fodstykke.

* * *

Knute Nelson-monumentet blev afsløret i St. Paul den 18de december. Nærmere derom i næste nummer.

them Knute Nelson and one to Ragnvald Nestos — our prominent Americans. In its entirety it is a well-composed poem — well-formed and appropriate.

Mr. A. Ullestad was 60 years old on September 22 and the poem collection was published on this occasion. One of his best poems was about high school teacher O. Holdhus and he returned this kindness with a nice poem for Ullestad's 60th birthday.

Knut Henderson (Løne), now 93 years, also published a collection of poems last summer. It has the title "Poems about thoughts of home" and is about 80 small pages. There are a lot of domestic thoughts and flights of fancy in the poems and in a certain way they can be described as "basically pretty, something to give ones thoughts flight". We won't express ourselves about the content of the poems nor their form.

——→♦←——

OTHER NEWS.

Parish minister Johan Lavik in Raade, Austfold, was 70 years on August 4, 1928. He reached retirement age but was requested to remain in the position. He was born in Eksingedalen and was the minister at Hosanger for 20 years. Then he was the resident chaplain at Voss from 1909 until 1918, when he became the minister at Raade.

Attorney Olav Skjeldal, born at Voss in 1876, last summer was appointed magistrate in Vesteraalen. For the recent years he has been chief assessor in Stavanger. He is a brother of Brynjulv Schjeldahl in Highlandville, Iowa.

Dean Ivar Hesselberg in Lillesand, who was the resident chaplain at Voss from 1887 until 1899 died in September at age 78. He was born in Stjørdalen.

Master Sergeant Ingebrigt Sundve was hired as the sheriff at the Vossestrand. He was born there and is now in his fifties.

The youth league at the Vossestrand has erected a 2 meter high gravestone at Sjur Helgeland's grave. The stone comes from Eidfjord. It rests on a ½ meter high base.

* * *

The Knute Nelson-monument was unveiled in St. Paul December 18. More about this in the next issue.

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Dette hefte 35 cents.

VOSSELAGETS EMEBEDSMÆND.

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VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

K. A. Rene, Redaktør.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857–1860.

INDHOLD.

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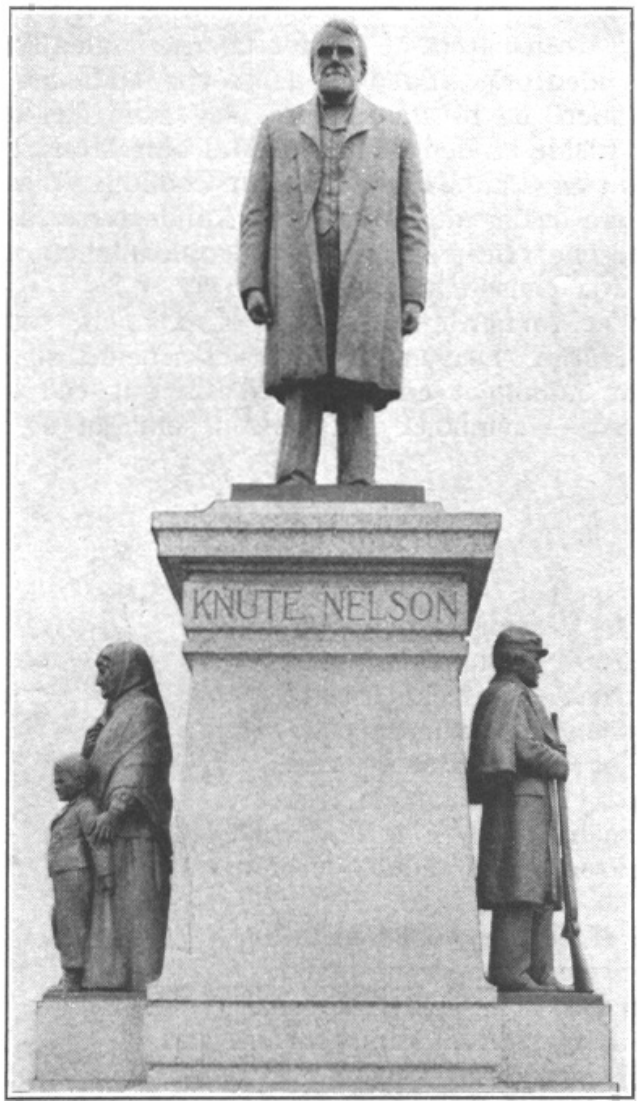
VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR THE VOSSELAG

K. A. Rene, Editor

Continuation of the oldest bygdelag newsletter in America. 1857-1860.

Hefte 31 Madison, WI, May, 1929 11th year.



Statue of Knute Nelson at the capitol
in St. Paul, Minn.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

KNUTE NELSON-STATUENS AFSLØRING.

Statuen af Knute Nelson blev avsløret tirsdag den 18de december med enkle ceremonier. Man samledes i representant-husets sal i kapitoliet i St. Paul, Minn. Dr. H. G. Stub, fhv. formand i Den norsk-lutherske kirke i Amerika, indledede med bøn. Charles W. Gordon, mindesmerkekomiteens formand, overgav statuen til staten og guvernør Theodore Christianson modtog den paa statens vegne. I sin tale udtalte guvernøren, at statuen vilde staa som et symbol paa de anledninger, Amerika tilbyder sine sønner, og den plads de kan vinde i folkets hjerte ved ærligt, taalmodigt og trofast tjeneste. Efter talerne i salen samledes man om statuen udenfor. Statens musikkorps spillede "The Starspangled Banner" og to amerikanske flag, som dækkede statuen, blev trukket tilside af den 11-aarige Malcolm Moos, søn af postmester Moos i St. Paul. Fra præsident Coolidge oplæstes et budskab, hvori han beklagede, at han ikke kunde være tilstede. Flere hundrede personer var forsamlede ved anledningen. Knute Nelsons datter, Ida Nelson, var tilstede.

Statuen er forfærdiget af John K. Daniels, som er født i Nordland i Norge. Den er et udmerket arbeide, siges der. Paa fodstykket er udhugget en mor med sin gut ved siden og en soldat paa vagt—symboler paa Nelson som gut og som soldat.

***

KNUTE NELSON.

Foran stortingets hal i St. Paul
en støtte til minde er sat.
Den har et anseeligt maal
og betager beskueren plat.
Det er en forvidnelig scene,
som trylles for tanken frem
—en livsfærd, som klart vil tjene
til eksempel for land og for hjem.

Der et billede støbt i metal
fremviser en norrøna-mand.
Han høit staar i lovgivers hal
og i krig gaar til kamp for sit land.
Ved siden deraf kan man skue
en mor med sin gut paa færd.
De kom fra en ringe stue,
men det gav nok den gutten sit værd.

KNUTE NELSON-STATUE'S UNVEILING.

The statue of Knute Nelson was unveiled Tuesday, December 18, with a simple ceremony. People assembled in the representative house's chamber in the capitol in St. Paul, MN. Dr H. G. Stub, former president of The Norwegian Lutheran Church in America opened with an invocation. Charles W. Gordon, the chairman of the memorial monument committee, presented the statue to the state and Governor Theodore Christianson accepted it on behalf of the state. The governor expressed in his speech that the statue would serve as a symbol of the opportunity that America offers its sons, and the place they can earn in the hearts of the people through honorable, patient and loyal service. After the speeches in the chamber, the crowd moved outside. The state band played "The Star-spangled Banner" and two American flags covering the statue were drawn aside by the 11 year-old Malcolm Moos, son of postmaster Moos in St. Paul. A message from President Coolidge was read in which he said he was sorry that he could not be present.

The statue had been completed by John K. Daniels, who is born in Nordland, Norway. It is an outstanding work it is said. On the base there are sculptures of a mother with her boy by her side and of a soldier on guard—symbols of Nelson as a boy and as a soldier.

***

KNUTE NELSON.

In front of the parliament hall in St. Paul
A monument statue has been placed.
It has a respectable purpose
And absolutely thrills the onlooker.
It is a curious scene,
That conjures forth our thoughts
— A career that clearly will serve
As an example for his country and home.

It is an image cast in metal
Showing a Scandinavian man
Who stands high in the law-makers hall
And in war goes to fight for his country.
Alongside one can see
A mother and boy on a trip,
They came from a poverty home,
But that gave the boy his metal.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Det er ham man igjen faar at se
i støtten, beæret og stor.
Sligt under i verden kan ske,
men af større man sjelden ser spor.
Det giver da trøst til de mange,
som føler en kaldets røst.
Om veiene end er trange
saa vil troen paa seier gi trøst.

* * *

For Knute Nelson den støtte er sat.
Vi kjender nok navnet helt godt.
I nybyggertiden det var, han tog fat,
og da syntes alt norsk heller smaat.
Han forkjæmper var for den nordiske arv
og ret til dens brug han beviste.
Han granskede nøie hvert retfærds tarv
—det han vogtet helt til det sidste.

Hans færd vi følger i tanken en stund.
Den maner til virke og tro.
Ens gjerning man ser da paa fastere grund,
og dens frugter vil friere gro.
Han fødtes i Norge og ublide kaar
han fristede fuldtud derhjemme.
Paa Kvilekval stuen jo endnu staar
—der man først fik høre hans stemme.

Og der man hørte de koglende ord
—en spaadom, som helt ud blev sand:
"Den gut vil nok bli noget stort paa vor jord,
og hans minde gaa vidt over land."
De visdomsord taltes fra klokkerens mund
til trøst for hans moder ved vuggen,
men ordene gjemtes fra denne stund,
og fra øiet tørret hun duggen.

Og Knut blev snart den belivende gut,
som satte paa friluften værd.
Men livet derhjemme kom snart til en slut;
thi de maatte paa udenlands færd.
Ved moderens side afsted han saa drog
til landet her langt imod vesten.
Det var med "Kong Sverre" de følge slog,
og det gik da heldigt forresten.

It is he we see again
As a statue, big and respected
Such wonders can occur in this world.
But we seldom see evidence of greater men.
Who gives loyalty to many,
Who feel a voice calling.
Whether the path is difficult
The belief in victory will give support.

* * *

This statue is erected for Knute Nelson.
We know the name very well.
It was in the pioneer times, he started,
And anything Norwegian was regarded poorly.
He championed his Scandinavian heritage
And demonstrated its value
He pursued the need for justice
—all the way to the last.

We follow his journey in our thoughts.
It urges to work and loyalty.
One's mission is seen on more secure ground,
And its fruit will grow more freely.
He was born in Norway of ungentle birth
He grew completely at home.
Where the Kvilekval house still stands
—where we first heard his voice

And where people heard the spellbinding words
—A prophecy that came completely true
"That boy will make it big in our world,
His memory'll spread wide over the country".
The words of wisdom from the sexton
Supported his mother at the cradle,
These words were nurtured from this time,
And her eyes were dried of tears.

Soon Knut became a lively boy,
Who enjoyed the open air.
Life there at home soon came to an end;
Because they had to journey to a foreign land.
He left at his mother's side
To a country far to the west.
The traveled on the "Kong Sverre'
And it went mainly happily.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Saa træffes Knut ved bestemmelsens sted
—Chicago, den rastløse by.
Det siges imellem, at moderen græd,
da de stod i det myldrende gny.
Men Knut, som fornemmede ordenes magt,
han vilde nok sorgerne lindre.
Han mindtes, hvad der blev ved vuggen sagt,
og det bad han mor sin erindre.

I byen moderen ,fandt nu sin bror,
og husrum de fik da hos ham;
og Knut drog omkring, skjønt han ikke var stor,
og hvad bylivet gav, han fornam.
Det raslende liv en forstaaelse klar
og gløghed i tanke ham lærte;
men snart det fra byen og moro bar,
og helt andet da han begjærte.

Et aar derefter de skiftede hjem;
til Skoponong hen han da drog.
Der var det, han saa tog ivei med lidt klem
og i skole paa kundskab sig slog.
Men kun et par aar blev dog opholdet der.
De droge til Koshkonong siden;
men skolen, som Knut havde faaet kjær,
gav ham tørst paa videre viden.

Det blev dog farmen, som først gjorde krav
paa kraften i gutten sin arm.
Men tanken paa lærdom ei ro ham dog gav,
og det gjorde i barmen ham varm.
Hans længsel kom stundom tilsyne i leg,
naar børnenes flok kom isammen,
og op han paa stumpe og stene steg
og holdt taler fulde af gammen.

Et saadant træk maatte have sit værd,
og dette kom snart for en dag;
men først var det skoler, som præget hans færd,
og som gav den et maalbevidst drag.
En tid han paa Albion Akademi
fik lærdom til skole at holde,
og lærer paa Melaas han saa fik bli
—der ved Buckeyes krohytters volde.

Then Knute came to a place of decision
—Chicago, the restless city.
It is said that the mother wept,
When they stood in the swarming din.
But Knute, with the proud words might,
Wanted to cover the worries.
Was reminded of what was said at the cradle,
And he asked his mother to remember.

The mother found her brother in the city,
And they got lodging with him;
Knut went around, though he wasn't big,
He took what the city life gave.
He gained clear understanding of the busy life
And was taught "street smarts";
Soon from the city and its pleasures
He desired something completely different.

They changed their home after a year;
Moving up to Skoponong.
There it was he got started with vim,
And started getting knowledge from school.
However, they stayed only a couple years.
Moving to Koshkonong since;
But school, which Knute dearly loved,
Gave him a thirst for further knowledge.

It was evidently first the farm
That demanded strength in the lad.
Thoughts of education moved him
And kept a glow in his bosom.
His yearning sometimes showed in his play.
When his friends got together,
Up on a stone or a stump he climbed
And made speeches all in fun.

That kind of course must have its value
And this came to an end one day;
But first there was school coloring his career,
Helping him to reach his goal.
A time at Albion Academy
Made a teacher out of him,
So he became a teacher at Melaas
— There at Buckeye Corners.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Men tider skifter og stillinger med.
Forvandlingens lov er nu slig.
I staterne fandt der forskyvninger sted,
som gav varsel om udfærd til krig.
Det gjaldt en anordning i staternes pagt
—om den kunde ensidigt brydes;
og slaverispørgsmaalet til blev lagt,
og med vaaben alt maatte tydes.

Det bragte Nelson i flammende glød.
Han var da en velvoksen gut.
Med skolernes virke han skyndsomt da brød,
og alt andet tilside blev skudt.
Han lod sig indskrive som kavalerist
og mange strabadser fik døie.
Det blev ved Port Hudson helt klart bevist,
hvad han udstaa kunde af møie.

Der blev han saaret og hjælpeløs laa
paa slagfeltets marker forstemt.
Men der han sin første udmerkelse saa,
og det gjorde ham mindre beklemt.
Han blev korporal som en tapperheds løn,
og denne han høit monne skatte.
Naar siden der hyldningsraab lød i drøn,
"korporal" han høiest da satte.

Ved krigens slutning han gik saa i gang
med studiets krav som forhen.
Paa Albion skole han var en tid lang
og fik endt, det som der stod igjen.
Han blev advokat, og de spørgsmaal, som gik,
anledning der var til at drøfte.
I legislaturen han sæde fik,
—der man liv med love skal løfte.

I tvende aar var han repræsentant
til staten Wisconsin sit hus.
Men det han mest trængte, kun lidet han fandt;
thi der brug var ei meget for "jus".
Han pakket da sammen og vestover drog
til egne, hvor lykken ham ventet.
Han i Minnesota et landnam tog
og bekransning siden han hentet.

* * *

However, times changed and situations too.
The law of change is like that.
In the states there was a movement
Warning of preparation for war.
It involved an ordinance in the state of the union
—whether it could be broken unilaterally;
The slavery question as brought up,
That had to be resolved with weapons.

This brought Nelson to flaming zeal.
He was a grown man.
With the effect of education urging him on,
Everything else was pushed aside.
He enlisted as a cavalryman
Many exertions were spent.
It was shown clearly at Port Hudson,
What difficulties he could endure.

He was wounded and lay helpless
In the gloom of the battlefield.
It was there he distinguished himself,
But made him less involved.
He became a corporal in return for his courage,
This rank he valued highly
When later there were thunderous cheers
"Corporal" was the loudest he heard.

At the end of war he resumed
His studies as before
He was again at school in Albion
And finished as much as they taught.
He became a lawyer and the questions of
Opportunities were discussed.
He took a seat in the legislature.
—where a person makes life better with laws.

For two years he was a representative
In the Wisconsin State Capitol.
What he wanted most, he couldn't find;
Since there was a great need for "justice".
He packed it all up and went westward
To fields that were waiting for him.
In Minnesota he settled on land
And based it as home ever since.

* * *

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Knute Nelson satte sit bo
blandt nybyggerflokken der vest.
Med jordbrug alene det fik ei bero;
thi feltet i alt var som bedst.
Og han, som i slagkamp med modigt bryst
havde staaet i linjerne fremme
—som eiede evner og virkelyst
—han kunde ei bort sig gjemme.

Valg var fore selvsamme aar.
Man trængte distriktsadvokat.
Det faldt da paa Nelson, og blev det hans kaar
at følge det givne mandat.
Saa tog han da fat paa sit nye hverv
—det han kunde med dygtighed røgte.
Enhver, forurettet af udaad djerv,
fik hjælp, naar de Nelson søgte.

Andre krav dog meldte sig snart.
Et land skal: jo bygges med lov.
Den blomstrende stat i udviklingens fart
var udsat for mange slags rov.
Vel trængtes der skoler og veie med
i de nylig bebyggede tragter.
Men mest trængtes manden med grei besked
og fasthed mod vrangheds magter.

Manden havdes, Nelson det var.
Han maatte da lovgiver bli.
Til tingstedet hen i St. Paul det da bar
med korteste ceremoni.
Som statssenator han i fire aar
var en kraft i de holdte sessioner
og viste som bedst, hvad en mand formaar
i livskaldets høie soner.

Nelsons midler tillod ham ei
at tjene den næste termin.
En stans maatte gjøres, før atter paa vei
han tog mod et høiere trin.
Dog stille det blev ei om mandens navn,
hvis personlighed, virke og tale
beviste en klarhed om landets gavn
bekjendt fra de norske dale.

Knute Nelson made his home
Among the pioneers in the west.
It involved mainly farming alone
Since fields were of the best.
And he, as in battle with courageous heart
Was outstandingly in the front of the line
—his ability and desire for work
—he could not keep concealed.

An election was held that year.
People needed a district attorney.
It fell to Nelson, and it was his circumstance
To follow the mandate.
He then seized his new mission
—he could do that dutifully.
Everyone injured by an injustice,
Got help, when Nelson was asked.

Other necessities soon arose.
A country shall be built: with laws.
The blossoming state in fast growth
Was prey for many types of pilferage.
Schools and roads were needed
In the newly built tracts.
But most were needed a man who understood
And was secure against the powers of perversity.

They had the man, Nelson it was.
He had to become a lawmaker.
Off to the legislature in St. Paul he went
With little ceremony.
As a state senator for four years
He was powerful in those sessions
And demonstrated the best that a man was able
In life's highest calling.

Nelson's abilities didn't permit him
To serve another term.
A pause must be taken before continuing
He then took a step upward.
Yet there was something about this man's name,
Whose personality, work and talk
Showed a clarity of the country's gift
Known from the Norwegian valleys.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Valgmandsvalg for døren saa stod;
en præsidents kaaring det gjaldt.
En valgmøde-reis er en partiløn god;
saa blir der imellem fortalt.
Den ogsaa er god til at skjule smukt,
skal en kandidat kjøres til siden,
for ikke at snappe en bedre frugt
i heden af partistriden.

Nelson blev til landsmødet sendt.
Den lærdom for ham havde værd.
Han blev med forsamlingens kroge bekjendt
og landspolitikernes færd.
Og dermed det ogsaa kan være sagt,
at det kun som et vift med en fane,
en afslutning gav til den tredje akt
af Nelsons berømte bane.

* * *

En tid af tvende aar nu gik
med stille fremskreds gang.
Saa blev der valg med nyt bestik
paa mænd med fremtids seerblik
og sans for folketrang

Kongresmandssædet var den pris,
hvorom der tevlet blev.
Det søgtes frit paa gammel vis
med løfterigdoms lumre bris
og penges brug man drev.

Men fra sit ringe farmerhjem
med rigdoms magt kun skral
vor Knute Nelson traadte frem
med folkegunstens kraft og klem
—den lille korporal.

En kamp der blev, som spurgtes vidt,
med følgerigdom stor.
Der pengemagtens mareridt
en ufærd fik, det siges frit,
og kampen satte spor.

The Electoral College was the next step;
It involved the election of a president.
A trip to the electoral party is good for the party;
Meanwhile there is a lot of discussion.
It also is good for concealing the qualities,
If a candidate is to be put aside.
To pick someone more capable
In the continuing party competition.

Nelson was sent to the national meeting.
His education proved his worth
He became known in all corners of his party
And in the course of national politics.
Thus it can also be said,
That only as a breeze from a banner.
The decision for the third portion
Of Nelson's famous career was made.

* * *

A period of two years elapsed
With a pause in the forward progress.
Then there was an election of a new slate
Of men with a forward look
And a feel for the people's need.

A seat in congress was the prize
For which he was a candidate.
It was sought in the old-fashioned way
By promise's simple attraction
And the use of campaign funds.

From his poor rural farm home
Without the power of wealth
Where Knute Nelson stepped forth
With the people's favor and embrace
—the little corporal.

There was a battle, that spread wide,
With major consequences.
The nightmare of big monies
Rode roughshod, it is said,
And the battle made history.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Distriktet deraf fik sit navn,
—"The Bloody Fifth" det var.
Og striden skarp til landets gavn
med Nelsons valg helt bragt i havn,
man siden husket har.

Kongressens-sæde Nelson fik
som første skandinav.
I tre terminer der han gik
som følge af den styrkedrik
hans nævnte valgkamp gav.

* * *

Her nævnes skal en anden sag
af vigtighed som faa.
Den viser frem et ægte drag
af Nelsons verk og arbeidsdag,
som let man vil forstaa.

Hans stat som andre stater har
et universitet.
I aarevis med virkning klar
et styremedlem Nelson var
og var til hjælp beredt.

For lærdom frem han haardt sig sled
og saa dens store værd.
Han derfor ogsaa kraftigt stred
for statens skole fuld og bred
i dennes styres færd.

Det træk, han viste frem som gut,
var netop lærdoms trang.
Og dette vistes mest tilslut,
da han sit hjemsted, frit og rudt,
en skole gav i fang.

* * *

Vi vil vende vort blik til St. Paul
—den by, man besøge jo bør.
Knute Nelson fik naaet sit maal
og sad der som sin stats guvernør.
Ved akklamation blev han kaaret
og valgtes med flertal stort.
De forslag, han frem fik baaret
blev som oftest til love ret fort.

The district got a name,
—"the Bloody Fifth", it was.
The contest was sharp for the nation's benefit
Of Nelson's election safely home,
People have remembered

Nelson won the congressional seat
As the first Scandinavian.
He was there three terms
As a result of temperance
Given to his election battle.

* * *

Now we shall mention another matter
Of importance which will
Demonstrate a genuine expression
Of Nelson's work and activity
That lets people easily comprehend.

His state, like others, has
A university.
For many years it was evident
That through the governing board
Nelson was of great help.

He tried hard to promote education
And its great value
He therefore endeavored to help
The state school completely
In his role in management.

The path he showed as a youth,
Was exactly what education needed
This showed itself at last,
When he willed his homestead, free and clear
To the care of the school.

* * *

Now we'll turn to view St. Paul
—the city, where he dwells
Knute Nelson reached his goal
And sat as the state governor.
He was elected with acclamation
By a large majority.
The proposals he presented
Became laws readily.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Da hans første termin saa var endt,
han gjenvalgt betjente et aar.
Saa blev han til Washington sendt
som beæret med senators kaar.
Det høieste trin var da naaet,
som indvandret gut kan naa.
Ved vuggen det blev nok spaaet,
og det vil da forvidneligt staa.

Som den første af norrønaæt
holdt Nelson en senators rang.
Terminerne fem i et sæt
blev ham tildelt i livsdagen lang.
Dog ud han ei tjente den sidste;
thi stort blev til stort i alt.
I runerne maa man riste,
at han bort i sin tjeneste faldt

Hvilken rigdom i mindet er lagt
om slig en berømmelig mand.
Det neppe tilfulde blir sagt,
hvad han var for sit folk og sit land.
Hvad mænd kan magte at gjøre,
han viste paa klarest vis.
Den høiagt, han frem fik føre
til sit folk, er uvisnelig pris.

Fra de ringeste kaar han fremsteg
og rak til det høieste trin.
Det var ingen liftende leg,
og ei heller et blafrende skin.
Han troligen fulgte sin bane,
der udlagt han fik fra først,
og fulgte ei gammel vane,
men kun lærdoms og virksomheds tørst.

Ubetinget hans ærlighed var,
og djerv og bestemt var hans færd.
Han tidt var i vendingen snar,
gjaldt det uret af læg eller lærd.
For fremskridt han talte med varme,
og altid han for det stod.
Han gnistrede og af harme,
hvis personlige hensyn fik rod.

When his first term was over,
He was re-elected a year.
Then was sent to Washington
Honored with the choice for senator
The highest step had been reached,
That any immigrant could reach.
At the cradle it was foretold,
And it unusually occurred.

As the first Scandinavian
Nelson held U. S. Senator's rank.
Five terms in one seat
He occupied the rest of his life.
Though he didn't complete the last;
He became the greatest of the great.
He must rest in memory
That he filled his service.

Such a memorial is laid
To an eminent man.
It barely can be told,
What he was for his people and country.
What a man can do,
He showed in the clearest way.
The attention he drew
To his people, is undying praise.

From the poorest conditions he proceeded
And reached the highest step.
There was no blessed game,
Nor a blue-blood's advantage.
He really followed the route
He set out from the beginning
And used the tried methods,
Of learning and energy's thirst.

His honesty was uncomplicated,
Bold and decisive was his journey.
He often quickly reversed,
If it concerned injustice of poor or learned.
He spoke warmly for progress,
And always stood for it.
He also sparked in anger,
If personally disparaged.

Upaavirket han stod i hyer sag,
og selv han den gransket i alt.
Der var i hans adfærd og lag
en personligheds hele gehalt.
Naar op i kongressen han traadte,
da lyttede hver mand til.
For ret man sig bøie maatte;
thi da gjaldt intet underdæksspil.

Om hans virke Amerika gjaldt
og helt ud var viet dets sag,
saa kunde han, om det sig faldt,
fremvise sit nordiske drag.
Sit morsmaal det kunde han tale;
han skattet sin norske arv,
og selv i de høieste sale
gav bevis, om det dertil var tarv.

Det kan videre siges for sandt,
om Nelson end bleven var stor,
han altid anledninger fandt
til besøg hos sin aldrende mor.
Og venner og gamle bekjendte
han mindtes som altid før,
og hjælp og veiledning sendte,
slig som vismænd fornuftigen gjør.

Som en ledende stjerne han staar,
om gjemt i sin grav nu han er.
Hans aand gjennem rækkerne gaar
og henpeger paa norske især.
Vi krans til hans minde vil flette
og stille i stuen ind.
Maa vaarsol dens knopper sprette
og strø blomster for slegternes sind.

K. A. RENE.

He always stood for the higher cause,
He investigated it all.
It was his demeanor and bearing
A personality substance.
When he entered congress,
Everyone listened
People had to give in to justice;
For it tolerated nothing underhanded.

Regarding his work in America
It was united with his cause
Then he could, if necessary,
Demonstrate his Scandinavian origin.
He could speak his mother tongue,
He valued his Norwegian heritage,
And even in the highest halls
Gave proof that was important.

It can truly be said,
That if Nelson became great,
He always found opportunity
To visit his aging mother.
And friends and old acquaintances
He remembered as always,
And sent help and guidance,
As wise men reasonably do.

As a guiding star he stands,
Even hidden in his grave as he is.
His spirit goes through the ranks
Especially pointing to the Norwegians.
We cover his memory with wreaths
And have a moment of silence.
May the spring sun cause the buds to sprout
And strew flowers on his family.

K. A. RENE.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

TIL STEVNE I HAYFIELD, MINN.

Den 14de, 15de og 16de juni vil Vosselagets aarsstevne afholdes i Hayfield, Minn. Forberedelserne er allerede langt paa vei. Til forsamlingslokale er sikret byens skoleauditorium. Festmaaltid vil bli holdt lørdagskvelden i kirken, hvor kvindeforeningen tager sig af dette. Der skal være en udflugt til Vestre St. Olavs kirke, hvor omkredsens gamle vossepionerer færdedes. John H. Myster, Hayfield, er formand paa den lokale komite, og det ønskes, at besked om fremmøde sendes til ham. Der vil bli storartet program.

HISTORIEN OM VOSSINGERNE.

Historien om vossingerne i Amerika er paa det nærmeste færdig til trykning. Den vil blandt andet indeholde en kort beskrivelse og historie om Voss, beretning om aarligaars udvandring fra Voss fra 1836 til 1860—senere mere spredt. Der vil bli skisser om strøg, hvor vossingerne i større antal slog sig til, samt karter og billeder. Beretninger om vossinger i de amerikanske krige, om vosseforeninger og meget andet. Bogen blir paa 6-700 sider. Dette til foreløbig underretning. Det kommer nu an paa om penge kan skaffes til trykningen. Derom vil man senere faa høre. Enhver maa forberede sig paa at kjøbe en eller flere bøger.

Ex-guvernør Nestos holdt valgtaler forleden høst i staterne Iowa, nordre Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, Utah og Colorado. I marts maaned holdt han en tale i Albert Lea, Minn., var paa et bestyrelsesmøde i Minneapolis og et i Fargo. Den 5te Juni skal han tale ved Luther College, Decorah, Iowa.

NYAARSBREV TIL VOSSINGEN.

No skriv me 1 januar 1929. Det er nyaarsdag. Straalande fint vinterver. Passeleg snø og passeleg kaldt. Heilt til jol var det linnver. Mildt og godt i alle maatar.

Det var annleis ifjor. Daa var det gnistrande kaldt. Alt fraus. Det var vatsløysa og kraftløgsa. Heile Voss laag mest i myrke heile joli. Seinare kom dette stort umskifte paa veret og deretter dei store ulukkarne.

TO THE MEETING IN HAYFIELD, MN.

On June 14, 15 and 16, the annual Stevne of the Vosselag will be held in Hayfield, MN. Preparations are well underway. The school auditorium has been guaranteed as the meeting site. The banquet will be held Saturday night the church, served by the Ladies' Aid. There will be an excursion to West St. Olav's Church in an area traveled to by Vossings pioneers. John H. Myster, Hayfield, is the chairman of the local committee and it is desired that notices of attendance be sent to him. There will be an excellent program.

HISTORY OF THE VOSSINGS.

The history of the Vossings in America is almost ready for printing. Among other things it will contain a short description and history of Voss, describing the annual early emigration from Voss in the years from 1836 to 1860—later more general. There will be sketches of the districts where the Vossings settled in greater numbers as well as maps and pictures. There will be descriptions of the Vossings in the American wars, about the Vossing societies and much more. The book will be from 6-700 pages. This is a preliminary report. It depends on whether money can be raised for the printing. People will hear more about this later. Everyone should be ready to buy one or more books.

Former governor Nestos made election speeches last fall in Iowa, northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, Utah and Colorado. In March, he spoke in Albert Lea, MN. He attended board meetings in Minneapolis and in Fargo. June 5, he will speak at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa.

NEW YEARS LETTER TO THE VOSSINGEN.

I am now writing on January 1, 1929. it is New Years Day with bright winter weather. Reasonable snow and reasonably cold. All of Christmas was mild weather. Gentle in all aspects.

It was different last year. Then it was bitingly cold. Everything froze. There were outages in both water and power service. Voss lay in the dark almost all Christmas. Later, there was change in the weather and the terrible misfortunes.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Iaar er det betre soleis. Det hev vore mest ynskjever til denne tid. Joledag mildt og godt ver. Nyaarsdag straalande blankt og passeleg kaldt. Det er vakkert Voss ein slik straalande vinterdag. Kvit rein snø yver fjell og dal, yver aasar og skogkledde lier, yver vatn og fjøra. Himmelen er blaa og blank med tirande stjernar utan tal. Rundt ikring fraa hus og heim stig ei røkstrima tilvers. Det minner um, at inne i desse heimane er liv og rørsla. Der sviv folki ikring i gleda og gaman, men ogso i sut og sorg. Livet avrar seg paa so mange vis. Der ligg ljose og vakra heimar, rike paa solskin og lukka. Men der ligg ogso myrke heimar med tyngslar og sut ikring seg. Yver det heile lyser den fagre naturi og kastar sin eventyrglans ikring.

I jolehelgi gjekk alt stilt og fint for seg. Hist og her hadde jolebrennevinet gjort sin virknad. Det lyt sjølvsagt vera med, naar joli kjem. Men i det store og heile var det bra. Festar og møter hev det vore av alle slag dag etter dag. Det vert mest for mykje av det og.

Naar nyaaret kjem saa lyt alle reknskap gjerast upp. Korleis hev det gjenge i det gamle aaret, og korleis vil det gaa i det nye aaret? Skal ein segja eit ord, so lyt ein segja, at stort sett hev det vore eit magert aar det aaret som gjekk. Men vonene lyt stiga ved nyaaret, og daa lyt ein segja umlag so: Ein augnar betring. Det er ymse ting, som tyder paa, at uppgangen so smaatt vil koma. Og det trengs paa alle vis. Bonden sit tungt i det. Handelsmennene kavar for livet. Industrien ligg nede. Ei daud hand hev lege yver arbeidslivet.

Ute fraa havet—der dei store rikdomar held heim—hev vanskane hopa seg upp. Skipsfarten hev gjenge med tap. Fisket hev ikkje svara seg. Men det ljosnar, fær ein vona. Uppgangen kjem nok. Det gjeld, at folk ikkje tapar trui paa seg sjølve og paa sitt land. Det gjeld aa staalsetja viljen, og det gjeld framfor alt aa arbeida. Folk maa læra aa krevja mindre og arbeida meir. Det maa no verta herropet. So vonar me alle paa ljosare tider.

Bergsli-minnesmerket vart avduka paa Voss 19 november. Det vart ei stor og gild høgtid.

Med dette vil eg senda ei ny takk til "Vossingen" og alle dei gilde vossafolk derburte, som sende tilskot til monumentet. Ei serskilt takk til Ragnvald Nestos for hans gilde arbeid. Utan dette store tilskotet fraa Amerika hadde me ikkje kunna reist minnesmerket i haust.

Nils Bergslien fekk sovidt uppliva, at dette minnesmerket vart reist. Han døydde no straks fyrr jol. Han vart gravlagd millom jol og nyaar i

This year is an improvement. It has been mostly perfect weather until now. Christmas Day was mild and nice. On New Years it was somewhat cold but shining bright. Voss is beautiful on such a bright winter day. White pure snow covers the mountains and valleys, over the ridges and forest clad slopes, over the lakes and shores. The sky is clear and blue with twinkling stars without number. Round about climb streams of smoke to the air from house and home. It reminds us that in these homes are life and activity. There people are busy in joy and good times, but also in grief and sorrow. Life proceeds in many ways. There are bright, good-looking homes, rich in sunshine and joy. However, there are also dark homes with burdens and grief about them. Nature casts its light and unreal glitter everywhere.

Everything was still and beautiful on Christmas weekend. Here and there, Christmas whiskey had had its effect. It comes along with Christmas. Nevertheless, in the greater sense it was good. Parties and meetings of all kinds were held day after day. There were almost too many of those too.

When the New Year came all the accounting had to be done. How had things gone in the old year and what would it be like in the New Year? All things considered, one would have to say that it was a meager year that passed. But indications are for improvement in the coming year, one would have to say. We expect improvement. There are various things that indicate a gradual bettering. It is needed in all areas. The farmers have it rough. The storekeepers are struggling. Industry is depressed. A heavy hand lays over employment.

Out on the sea—where big riches have there home—difficulties have increased. There is a loss in the merchant marine trade. The fishing hasn't responded. But it is brightening, one hopes. Recovery will come. It is important that people maintain their belief in their own ability and their country. It is important to maintain a strong desire and most importantly, work. People have to learn to ask for less and work more. It will improve. We all look for better times.

The Bergsli monument was unveiled at Voss on November 19. It was an impressive big ceremony.

At this time I want to thank anew the "Vossingen" and all those nice people over there who sent support for the monument. A special thank you to Ragnvald Nestos for his worthy efforts. We wouldn't have been able to erect the monument this fall without the assistance from America.

Nils Bergslien barely experienced that this monument was put up. He died just before Christmas. He was buried between Christmas and

Eidfjord, Hardanger, der han hev budt det meste av si tid. Millom dei mange kransar vart det lagt ein krans fraa Voss herad paa hans baara.

Liksom farbrørne hans, Brynjulv og Knut, som stod so høgt i sin kunst, hadde han gjeve mykje til heimbygdi si, Voss; men han hadde fenge lite.

Forutan fleire maleri i Voss ungdomshall og kring heile Voss var det han som skapa det store monumentet "Ridande Vossabrudlaup" paa Lindehaugen ved Vangen. Eg for min del hadde den store gleda aa faa han til aa maala 3 fanar. Den fyrste var fanen til Voss ungdomslag, den andre til Voss avhaldslag og den tredje var fanen til "Vossalaget" i Amerika. Alle desse fanarne var sers vellukka og fagre. Dei gode medlemmer i Vossalaget i U. S. A. kann sjølve sjaa, um ikkje fanen deira—som er maala av Nels Bergslien—er vakker. Bilætet paa denne fanen er noko av den mest sermerkte naturi paa Voss, og kann ein i det heile sjaa fagrare natur, kvar ein fer? Men eg hev diverre ikkje fare langt utanum Voss.

Godt nyaar daa alle Vossalaget sine medlemer. Gjev at Vossalaget maa lysa og veksa der burte i Amerika. Gjev at samkjensla maa verta sterkare og sterkare—at heimlandet og heimbygdi aldri maa verta gløymt.

Nokre private helsingar vil og gjerne faa lov aa senda med det same. Fyrst og fremst til Knut Henderson Løna, og so til Ragnvald Nestos, Odd Vinje, Johs. Glimme, Odd Eide, Lars Bryn, dr. Davidhaug og fleire, som eg alle kjenner. Og so ei serskilt helsing til bladstyraren for "Vossingen", hr. K. A. Rene. Mi beste takk til "Vossingen" og for det store og trugne arbeid han hev gjort for aa halda vossaætti vaki. Eg vil vona, at vossingane derburte vil skyne, kva uppofrande arbeid hr. Rene hev gjort baade for "Vossingen" og alt arbeid elles for aa halda Voss høgt og i æra.

Og so ein takk til styret for Vossalaget. Eg adressarer denne takki til formannen. Men vinsam helsing til alle.

Voss, nyaarsdag 1929.

A. ULLESTAD.

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ANDREW A. QUALE OG HUSTRU MARTA KNUTSDATTER.

Nu er de døde begge disse storartede velgjørere for Vossebygden. Marta døde den 2den marts 1928 og Andrew den 7de december 1928. Ved gavebrev af 15de februar 1928 gav de kr. 37,000 som legat til Voss barnehjem. Testamentet efter dem bestemmer—elter hvad testamentets exekutor Johan Knutson i Chicago har meddelt—at Voss barnehjem

New Year in Eidfjord, Hardanger, where he had lived most of his life. Among the many wreaths there was one on his bier from Voss Township.

Just like his uncles, Brynjulv and Knut, who ranked high in their art, he gave a lot to his home district, but got little in return.

In addition to the painting in the Voss Youth Hall and elsewhere in Voss, it was he who created the impressive monument "Ridande Vossabrudlaup" on Lindehaug at Vangen. For my part I was happy that he painted three banners. The first was for the Voss Youth League, the second was for the Voss Temperance Society and the last was the banner for the "Vossalaget" in America. All these banners were especially successful and good looking. The good members in the Vosselag in U, S. A. can themselves see that their banner — painted by Nels Bergslien — is handsome. The painting on this banner shows some of the most outstanding nature at Voss, and can in the greater picture see more beautiful scenery wherever one goes? I have unfortunately not traveled much outside Voss.

Happy New Year then to all Vosselag members. May the Vosselag shine and grow over there in America. May the association grow ever stronger and stronger — that the homeland and hometown never shall be forgotten.

I want, at this time, permission to send some private greetings. First and foremost to Knut Henderson Løna, and then to Ragnvald Nestos, Odd Vinje, Johs. Glimme, Odd Eide, Lars Bryn, Dr. Davidhaug and several more whom I know. And a special greeting to the editor of "Vossingen", Mr. K. A. Rene and for the huge and diligent work he has done to preserve the Voss heritage. I imagine that the Vossings over there recognize all the sacrificed work Mr. Rene has done for the "Vossingen", and to maintain Voss in high esteem.

Thank you to the directors of the Vosselag. I am addressing this gratitude to the president. But a kind greeting to everyone.

Voss, New Years Day, 1929.

A. ULLESTAD.

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ANDREW A. QUALE AND WIFE MARTA KNUTSDATTER.

Now these tremendous benefactors of the Voss district are dead. Marta died March 2, 1928 and Andrew December 7, 1928. in a deed of conveyance of February 15, 1929 they gave 37,000 crowns as an endowment to the Voss Children's Home. Their will states — according to what the will's executor Johan Knutson in Chicago has announced — that the Voss

fremdeles skal faa 5000 dollars og Voss gamlehjem 5000 dollars. Hvad der blir igjen—efterat slegtninge og andre har faaet, hvad der er bestemt for dem, og omkostninger er betalt—skal deles mellem barnehjemmet og gamlehjemmet saaledes, at barnehjemmet faar to tredjedele og gamlehjemmet en tredjedel.

Dette er de største gaver som Vossebygden har faaet fra nogen af sine udvandrede sønner eller døtre. Gaverne kommer særdeles vel med, og vil til alle tider bli til stor glæde og velsignelse for de mange smaa børn, som kommer fra daarlige hjem til barnehjemmet og der faar et hyggeligt hjem og god og kristelig opdragelse, saa de blir nyttige samfundsborgere. Likesaa for de gamle, som faar et godt hjem paa sine gamle dage paa gamlehjemmet. Disse store gaver vil for alle tider være et vakkert mindesmerke om disse ædle givere og deres gode hjertelig for sin fødebygd, Voss. De vil altid komme til at mindes med største taknemmelighed af folket paa Voss.

Andrew Quale er født paa gaarden Kvale, Gulfjerdingen i Voss, den 9de januar 1844 og blev saaledes næsten 85 aar gammel. Han var søn til gaardmand Anders Sveinson Kvale og Gudve Olsdatter, født Berge. Fra Voss udvandrede han den 25de april 1867 og kom til Chicago den 16de juni samme aar. Andrew og hans hustru Marta var søskendebørn. Hun var født 28de februar 1839 og blev saaledes paa det nærmeste 89 aar gammel. Hendes forældre var Knut Eirikson Lydve og Marta Olsdatter fra Berge. Han var af Miltzow-ætten og adelsætten Dal. Til Amerika reiste Marta i april 1857 og kom til Chicago i juni. Andrew besøgte fødebygden i 1874-75 og giftede sig da han kom tilbage til Chicago. Hun var da enke efter en Brynjulv fra Vestbygden. Andrew har, saavidt jeg ved, hele tiden boet i Chicago.

Han drev i lang tid som maler og var længe arbeidsformand hos et jernbanekompani. Senere var han bestyrer av leiegaarde i Chicago og havde en tid indtil 56 bygninger at tage vare paa. For bestyrelsen af dem fik han en vis procent af leieindtægterne. Leieboerne var fra næsten alle verdens nationre. Andrew har saaledes den hele tid været en meget virksom mand og en ordensmand i alle maader.

Naar ovennævnte legatgave er modtaget, vil barnehjemmet eie ialt omtrent kr. 80,000 i legatmidler, hvoraf renterne kan bruges til driften og vil dække omtrent halvdelen af de løbende udgifter. Det er at haabe, at legatgaver fremdeles vil komme, saa den hele drift kunde betales af renterne.

Voss den 28de januar 1929.

L. KINDEM, formand i styret for Voss barnehjem.

Children's Home will get $5000 and the Voss Old Folk's Home $5000. what remains—after the relatives and others have received what is bequeathed for them and the costs are paid—shall be divided between the Voss Children's Home and the Voss Old Folk's Home such that the orphanage gets two-thirds and the home for the elderly gets one-third.

This is the largest gift the Voss district has received from any of its emigrated sons and daughters. The gifts are timely and will always be of joy and blessedness for the little children that come from poor homes to the orphanage and get a proper home and a good and Christian rearing to become useful members of society. The same may be said for the old, who get a good home at the home for their last years. These large gifts will always be a beautiful monument for these honorable donors and their good feelings for their birthplace, Voss. They will always be remembered with gratitude by the people of Voss.

Andrew Quale was born at the Kvale farm, Gullfjerdingen in Voss, January 9, 1844 and was thus almost 85 years old. He was a son of farmer Anders Sveinson Kvale and Gudve Olsdatter, born Berge. He emigrated from Voss on April 25, 1867 and came to Chicago on June 16 that same year. Andrew and his wife Marta were cousins. She was born February 28, 1839 and reached almost 89 years. Her parents were Knut Eirikson Lydvo and Marta Olsdatter from Berge. He was of the Miltzow lineage and the noble Dal family. Marta went to America in April 1857, coming to Chicago in June. Andrew visited his birthplace in 1874-75 and got married when he returned to Chicago. She was a widow of a Brynjulv from Vestbygdi. Andrew has, as far as I know, always lived in Chicago.

He worked as a painter for a long time and was the foreman for a railroad company. Later, he managed apartment houses in Chicago and at one time took care of 56 buildings. He received a percentage of the rent for his management. The tenants were from almost all the countries in the world. Andrew has always been a hard-working man and a person of regular habits in all ways.

When this bequest is received the orphanage will in all received 80,000 crowns in bequests, of which the interest may be used for operation and will cover approximately half of the current expenses. It is the hope that more donors will come so the entire operating expense can be covered from the interest.

Voss, January 28, 1929.

L. KINDEM, chairman of the board for Voss Orphanage.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

JUSTITIARIUS AAD J. VINJE.

Lørdag den 23de marts 1929 afgik justitiarius i Wisconsin høiesteret Aad Johanneson Vinje ved døden i en alder af 72 aar. Med ham gik der bort en af landets betydeligste jurister. I 18 aar var han medlem af Wisconsin høiesteret—de sidste seks aar som dens formand. Forud havde han i 15 aar været dommer i 11te retsdistrikt i Wisconsin. Det er mange vigtige retsafgjørelser han i disse aar har skrevet, og enkelte er af største betydning paa grund af de offentlige spørgsmaal i politisk retning de omfatter.

Dommer Vinje var født paa gaarden Vinje i Tykkebygden paa Voss den 10de november 1857, søn af Johannes Torstenson Vinje og Ingeborg Davidsdatter Kløve. Forældrene var af velkjendte bondeætter paa Voss, hvis ættegrene kan følges langt tilbage i tiden, og der er mange af samme slegter baade i Amerika og paa Voss. Hans farfar, Torsten Johanneson, var førstedags fra Rogne—broder af Torbjørn Johanneson Rogne og til Brita Johannesdatter, gift med Torsten Ivarson Leidal, som begge har mange efterkommere. (Se Leidal-slegten, "Vossingen", hefte 26-27.) Vinjes moder var datter af David Aadson Kløve og Inger Johannesdatter Møen. David var en meget benyttet kommunemand paa Voss. Hendes farfar, Aad Davidson Kløve, var medlem af det overordentlige storting i Oslo 1814. David og Aad eller Odd har vekslet som opsiddere paa nedre Kløve i mange generationer. Odd paa Kløve er saaledes nævnt i mandtallet 1657. Møen-slegten, til hvilken Vinjes mormor hørte, kan følges tilbage til det 12te aarhundrede og har grene i mange gamle adelsætter i Norge med enkelte rødder endog i Tyskland og Danmark. Blandt de norske ætter kan nævnes Losna-ætten, Galtung-, Smør- og Rustung-ætterne samt Miltzow-ætten, der stammer fra Pomeren, og Riber-ætten fra Danmark.

I biografier af dommer Vinje findes nævnt Anders Anderson Riber, der kom fra Danmark i 1654 og var sogneprest i Eidfjord, Hardanger. Han er kaldt biskop i Ulvik, men det var han selvfølgelig ikke. Riber blev gift med Katrina Helvik, datter af Laurits Galtung paa Torsnes. Samtidig med ham levede provst Gjert Miltzow og dennes bror Klaus Henrikson Miltzow paa Voss. Klaus Miltzow var Inger Møens tiptipoldefar. Hans hustru, Inger Lauritzdatter, var af Heiberg-ætten og flere andre gamle ætter. Dommer Vinjes stamtræ har saaledes vældige ættegrene.

Vinjes far døde i 1859 efter et fald fra et hølæs under Tønbakken bortenfor gaarden Vinje. Hans mor blev i 1864 gift med Mons K. Botnen fra Røldal, som

CHIEF JUSTICE AAD J. VINJE.

Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin Aad Johanneson Vinje died on Saturday the 23rd of March 1929 at age 72 years. With him we lost one of the country's most important jurists. He was a member of the Supreme Court for 18 years—the last six years as its Chief Justice. In addition he had been a judge in the 11th Judicial District in Wisconsin. He has written many important judicial decisions during this time some of great importance because they involved questions of public questions in the field of politics.

Judge Vinje was born at the Vinje farm in the Tjukkebygd at Voss November 10, 1857, a son of Johannes Torstenson Vinje and Ingeborg Davidsdatter Kløve. His parents were of well-known farmer families at Voss whose lineages can be followed far back in time, and have many relatives both in America and Voss. His paternal grandfather, Torsten Johanneson, was originally from Rogne—a brother of Torbjørn Johanneson Rogne and to Brita Johannesdatter, who married Torsten Ivarson Leidal, who both have many descendants. (See Leidal-slegten, "Vossingen", Hefte 26-27.) Vinje's mother was a daughter of David Aadson Kløve and Inger Johannesdatter Møen. He was commonly used as a councilman at Voss. Her paternal grandfather, Aad Davidson Kløve, was a member of the Extraordinary Storting in Oslo in 1814. David and Aad or Odd have alternated occupancy of lower (nedre) Kløve for many generations. Odd of Kløve is named in the census of 1657. The Møen family, to which Vinje's maternal grandmother belonged, can be traced back to the 12th century and has branches in the old Norwegian noble lines with various roots in Germany and Denmark. The Norwegian families we can list include the Losna-ætt, Galtung-, Smør- and Rustung-ætts as well as the Miltzow-ætt, that stem from Pommerania, and the Riber-ætt from Denmark.

The biography of Judge Vinje mentions Anders Anderson Riber, who came from Denmark in 1654 to be parish minister in Eidfjord, Hardanger. He was called bishop in Ulvik, but of course he wasn't. Riber married Katrina Helvik, daughter of Laurits Galtung at Torsnes. He was a contemporary of Dean Gjert Miltzow and his brother Klaus Henrikson Miltzow at Voss. Klaus Miltzow was Inger Møen's great-great-great grandfather. His wife, Inger Lauritzdatter, was of the Heiberg-ætt and several others.. Judge Vinje's family tree has many branches.

Vinje's father died in 1859 after falling from a load of hay at the Tønbakken across from the Vinje farm. His mother married Mons K. Botnen from Røldal, who

var lærer for kvækersekten paa Voss. Forældrene var nemlig som flere paa Voss blit kvækere. Johannes Vinje efterlod sig foruden Aad, som var yngst, børnene Torsten, David, Knut og Guri. Af disse drog David til Amerika i 1868. Aaret efter, nemlig i 1869, udvandrede forældrene med resten af børnene. De tog ud fra Stavanger i mai maaned og fulgte med seilskibet "Hero" til Quebec, hvortil de ankom en maaned senere. Derfra drog de direkte til Marshall County, Iowa, og slog sig til der.

Efter ankomsten til Marshall County blev Aad efter moderens ønske snart sendt paa almueskolen. Til leiligheder har han fortalt en historie om hvorledes en farmer kom til hans mor og vilde have ham til at passe sine kreaturer paa den tid skolen begyndte. Moderen sagde, at gutten skulde gaa paa skole. Farmeren fremholdt, at det ikke var nødvendigt. Han blir jo bare en farmer alligevel, sagde han. "Ja, da kan hænda, han vertu berre ein farmar, men eg vil, attu han ska verta ein forstandigu farmar," svarede hun. Og Aad maatte paa skole. Denne tildragelse tilskrev han sin første interesse for skolegang, og han gik paa almueskolen til frem i 1873. Om vinteren 1873-74 var han paa Iowa College i Grinnell og om vinteren 1874-75 paa Northwestern Universitet i Des Moines, Iowa. I flere aar var han saa skolelærer i Iowa. Han maatte selv skaffe midler til videre skolegang, og dette gjorde han mest ved at være lærer. Om høsten 1878 tog han ind paa Wisconsin Universitet. Hans broder, Torstein Vinje, var sagfører i Viroqua, Wis., sammen med oberst J. Rusk—senere guvernør af Wisconsin, og Rusk tog da interesse i Aads skolegang. Prof. R. B. Anderson forteller, at oberst Rusk bragte Aad til ham og paalagde ham at være hans specielle beskytter. Anderson var jo da professor i norsk ved universitetet. Det blev uregelmæssig skolegang af mangel paa midler, men han stod dog i forbindelse med universitetet til 1884, da han tog literær eksamen baade i kunst og videnskab med største ære, idet han tog graden "baccalaureus" i begge paa en gang—noget usædvanlig. Hans akademiske bane var i høieste grad merket af flid og duelighed. Han lagde for dagen i alt sit arbeide en orden og logisk tænkning, som tiltrak sig opmerksomhed baade fra studenterne og fakultetet. Det var et enestaaende jevnt og udmerket arbeide alt han gjorde. Men uagtet han gjorde fremskridt i alle grene af sine studier, tog han mest interesse i filosofi og sprog, hvori han lagde for dagen den største færdighed. I disse fag overgik han med lethed alle og kunde bringe til sit klasserum værdifulde ydelser af egne originale granskninger. Han var et aktivt medlem af den naturhistoriske klub, den matematiske forening og den franske konversationsklub, og var en af de faa

was a teacher of the Quaker Sect at Voss. The parents were among several who became Quakers. Johannes Vinje left in addition to Aad, who was youngest, the children Torsten, David, Knut and Guri. Of these, David went to America i 1868. The next year, namely 1869, the parents immigrated with the rest of the children. They left from Stavanger in May on the sailship "Hero" arriving in Quebec a month later, from where they traveled directly to Marshall County, Iowa, and settled there.

After his arrival in Marshall County, Iowa, Aad was sent to common school according to his mother's wishes. Occasionally he told an anecdote about a farmer who came to his mother and wanted him to shepherd his cattle at the same time that school started. His mother maintained that the boy should attend school instead. The farmer said that it wasn't necessary. He'll be a farmer anyway. He said. "Ja, maybe he'll be only a farmer anyway, but I want that he should be a sagacious farmer," she answered. And Aad went to school. This happening illustrated his first interest in going to school and he attended public school until 1873. During the winter of 1873-74 he attended the Iowa College at Grinnell and in 1874-75 he was at Northwestern University in Des Moines, Iowa. For several years, he taught school in Iowa. He had to save money for further education and this he did by teaching. He matriculated in the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1878. His brother, Torstein Vinje, was a lawyer in Viroqua, WI, associated with Colonel J. Rusk — later governor of Wisconsin, and Rusk took an interest in Aad's education. Prof. R. B. Anderson tells, that Colonel Rusk brought Aad to him and charged him to be his special guardian. Anderson was at that time professor of Norwegian at the University. There was irregular attendance because of finances but he continued at the university until 1884 when he was graduated with both a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Science degree, magna cum laude, something quite unusual. His academic course was marked by the highest degree of effort and ability. He presented all his work with orderly and logical thinking which attracted attention both from fellow students and faculty. All the work he did was outstandingly the same and dependable. Even though he made progress in all branches of his studies, he took the greatest interest in philosophy and language where he demonstrated his greatest proficiency. He accomplished these areas with ease and brought his classroom helpful contributions from his own investigation. He was an active member of the Natural History Club, the Mathematics Society and the French Conversation Club, and was one of the few

studenter som erhvervede sig praktisk kundskab om moderne sprog ved akademisk studie. Han kunde snakke flydende norsk, fransk og tysk, og han var under sin senere dommervirksomhed maaske den eneste dommer i staten som kunde følge en eksamination af vidner eller oversætte den paa fire forskjellige sprog. Han studerede desuden latin, angelsaksisk og italiensk.

Efter sin eksamen i 1884 blev Vinje udnævnt til assisterende bibliotekar ved lovafdelingen i statens bibliotek i Madison og havde denne stilling til 1888. I denne tid studerede han lovkyndighed og tog juridisk eksamen i 1887 ved Wisconsin Universitet ligeledes med udmerkelse. Han viste ogsaa da den klare forstaaelse og lette udredning af foreliggende spørgsmaal, hvilket tiltrak sig samme opmerksomhed som ved forrige eksamen.

I 1888 blev han ansat som assisterende referent ved høyesteretten og holdt denne stilling til han i 1891 tog afsked for at praktisere lovkyndighed paa egen haand. I stillingen som referent i høiesteretten viste han ogsaa sin studieevne, skarpsindighed og logiske nøiagtighed, der tiltrak sig de retslærdes opmerksomhed og i særdeleshed høiesteretsdommernes, under hvis opsyn han var. Det ry og venskab, han der erhvervede sig, var af betragtelig hjælp. for ham, da han siden blev foreslaaet som kredsdommer.

I 1891 bosatte han sig i Superior, Wis., for at praktisere som advokat. Han dannede da et kompaniskab med L. S. Butler, hvilket opløstes ifølge overenskomst fire aar senere. I august 1895 blev dommer R. D. Marshall i 11te retsdistrikt høiesteretsdommer, og Vinje var en af de første som foresloges til hans etterfølger i kredsdommerembedet. Han blev enstemmig anbefalet af barristerforeningen i Douglas County og dertil sluttede ogsaa den i Chippewa County sig. Disse foreninger omfatter størstedelen af jurister i retsdistriktet. Han blev den 10de august af guvernør Upham udnævnt til dommer i nævnte distrikt og begyndte straks i stillingen. Vaaren efter blev han valgt uden modkandidat til at fylde resten af terminen og blev siden gjenvalgt. Hans udnævnelse og valg var noget usædvanlig i henhold til den brugte regel, som havde vundet hævd i staten. Det var almindelig personer aktive i politik og paagaaende partigjængere, der havde gjort sig veikjendte, som opnaaede saadanne stillinger—noget som ikke passede paa Vinje, og hans erfaringer som praktisk jurist var ogsaa begrænset. Men hans evner og egenskaber var kjendte af endel forstaaelsesfulde personer, og disse blev hans ihærdige forsvarere. I virkeligheden kom der med ham en ny synsmaade frem i valget af personer til slige stillinger, og Vinjes juridiske bane retfærdiggjør tilfulde visdommen af denne. Han blev uden praktisk erfaring og forberedelse pludselig kaldt til at udføre det besværlige arbeide, som paahviler en kredsdommer, og

students to use his practical knowledge of modern languages for academic study. He spoke fluent Norwegian, French and German, and later in his judicial work he was the only judge in the state who could follow examination of witnesses or translate them in four different languages. He also studied Latin, Anglo-Saxon and Italian.

Following his graduation in 1884, Vinje was appointed assistant librarian of the law division in the state library in Madison and remained there until 1888. During this time he studied law and was graduated in law in 1887 at the University of Wisconsin, likewise with honors. He also demonstrated clear understanding and easy solution to the presented questions which drew attention as with the previous degrees.

In 1888, he was employed as assistant reporter with the Supreme Court and held this position until 1891 when he resigned in order to practice law independently. In his position with the Supreme Court he also manifested his study habits, intelligence and logical exactness, which drew the attention of the court officials and especially the Supreme Court justices under whom he worked. This reputation and friendship was of inestimable assistance when he subsequently was proposed for circuit judge.

He moved to Superior, WI in 1891 in order to practice as a lawyer. He formed a partnership with L. S. Butler, which was dissolved agreeably four years later. In August 1895, Judge R. D. Marshall of the 11th Court District was appointed to the Supreme Court and Vinje was the first to be proposed to replace him in the judge's position. He was unanimously recommended by the bar society in Douglas County and also Chippewa County. These organizations include most of the lawyers in the judicial district. Governor Upham appointed him judge in that district on August 10 and he started in that position. The next spring he was elected, without opposition, to fill the rest of the term and subsequently was re-elected. His naming and election was different from the customary practice that had been traditional in the state. Commonly it was people active in politics and aggressive party members who had made themselves familiar who attained these situations—something that Vinje didn't match and his experience as a practicing lawyer was somewhat limited. But his talent and qualifications were familiar to a number of understanding people and these became his energetic supporters. In reality, with him there came a new attitude about choosing people for these positions, and Vinje's juridicial career justified the wisdom of this. He, without practical experience or preparation, was suddenly called upon to carry out the difficult tasks required of a circuit judge and he resolved

han greiede sagerne med største lethed og nøiagtighed, som om han var en af de mest øvede veteraner. Det viste sig, at han var kommen paa rette plads, for hvilken han syntes at være skabt, og han var da ogsaa i sit rette element i dommersædet. Ved sin retfærdighedssans, hæderlighed og venlighed mod alle blev han respekteret af alle parter i foreliggende sager. Vinje var den første kredsdommer af norsk afstamning i staterne.

Den 10de september 1910 blev han af guvernør James Davidson udnævnt til medlem af Wisconsin høiesteret for at fylde den resterende del af terminen efter Joshua E. Dodge, som tog afsked. Denne udnævnelse kom ogsaa som en overraskelse. Han havde om sommeren opholdt sig paa sit landsted i Deerwood, Minn., som han om vaaren havde kjøbt. Paa veien tilbage til Superior fik han se i en avis paa jernbanetoget, at Dodge tog afsked. Næste morgen kaldtes han op i telefonen fra et nyheds-blad i Milwaukee med spørgsmaal om han agtede at antage stillingen som høiesteretsdommer, hvortil han var udnævnt. Det var den første besked, han fik derom. Han antog stillingen, og den 4de april 1911 blev han valgt uden modkandidat til en fuld termin paa 10 aar, og i 1921 blev han gjenvalgt. Den 13de februar 1922 rykkede han op til formand (chief justice) i høiesteretten, hvad han saa var til sin død.

Dommer Vinje var et af de mest aktive medlemmer af høiesteretten, og henimod en fjerdedel af alle dens skrevne akter er skrevne i den tid han var medlem. Man har nævnt fire-fem retsafgjørelser af de mange skrevne af ham, som har været af største betydning. Det er udredning af loven om undervisningsbidrag til soldater fra verdenskrigen, som han understøttede; loven om erstatning til skadelidte arbeidere under opsyn af industrikommissionen (the compensation law). Hans betænkning af sagen om stemmer, som var afgivet for en død kandidat, hvis navn stod paa en partivalgseddel, kunde tælles, hvad han bestred. Byers ret til erhvervelse og værdsættelse af eiendomme til offentligt brug. Fastsættelse af regelen, hvorefter offentlige verker værdsættes for beskatning. Alt sager af vegt i det offentlige liv.

I 1886 blev Vinje gift med Alice Idele Miller af Oregon, Wis. Hun er af en gammel New England-familie og har havt skolegang i Cambridge, Mass. De har havt fem børn: Arthur M., født 1888, bor i Madison; John—hans tvillingbror—døde i 1888; David R., født 1890, døde i juni 1915; Janet, født 1892, gift med A. R. Taylor, Winona, Minn.; Ethel, født 1899, gift med Walker, Iron Mountain, Mo. Alle børnene har gaaet paa universitetet. Vinje havde sit hjem i 412 N. Carroll St., Madison. Efter sin død laa Vinje paa parade i kapitoliet tirsdag formiddag den 26de marts, saa holdtes sørgegudstjeneste i unitarist-

the cases with great ease and precision, as if he were one of the most experienced veterans. This showed that he had arrived at the proper place for which he had been created and he was in his right element in the judge's seat. By his sense of fairness, honesty and affability to everyone he was respected by all parties in the discussed cases. Vinje was the first judge of Norwegian origin in the states.

Governor James Davidson appointed him to the Supreme Court on September 10, 1910 to fill the remainder of the term of Joshua E. Dodge, who retired. This appointment too was unexpected. He had stayed at a property in Deerwood, MN that he had bought in the spring. On his way back to Superior he read in a newspaper that Dodge retired. The next morning he was called on the telephone by a newspaper in Milwaukee with the question about if he intended to accept the seat on the Supreme Court to which he had been named. This was the first notice he got about it. He accepted the position and April 4, 1911 he was elected without opposition for a full term of ten years, and in 1921 he was re-elected. On February 13, 1922 he was named Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a position he occupied until his death.

Judge Vinje was one of the most active members of the Supreme Court, and wrote about a fourth of the written rulings in the period of his tenure. People have cited 4-5 decisions of the many written by him as of being of major importance. There was the elucidation of the law about contributions to education of soldiers from the World War, which he supported; the law concerning compensation of injured workers under the aegis of the industrial commission. His opinion in the case and votes cast for a deceased candidate that were on a party ballot, could be counted, which he denied. Byers right to acquire and assess a property for public use. The establishing of rules concerning the appraisal and compensation of the work of a public employee. All matters of weight in public life.

Vinje married with Alice Idele Miller of Oregon, WI in 1886. she is from an old New England family and was educated in Cambridge, MA. They have five children: Arthur M., born 1888, lives in Madison; John—his twin brother—died in 1888; David R., born in 1890, died in June 1915; Janet, born 1892, married A. R. Taylor, Winona, MN; Ethel, born 1899, married Walker, Iron Mountain, MT. All the children attended the university. Vinje had his home at 412 N. Carroll St., Madison. He lay in state in the capitol on Tuesday, March 26, the a funeral was held in the Unitarian

kirken, til hvilken han hørte. Pastor H. H. Lumpkin af Grace Episcopal-kirken, og dr. E. A. Birge, fhv. rektor af universitetet, talte. Alle høieste statsfunktionærer med guvernør Kohler i spidsen gik i procession ved hans baare. Efterpaa blev han sendt til krematoriet i Milwaukee.

Dommer Vinje var til Voss i sommeren 1927. Uheldigt nok var han syg hele tiden, men han syntes det var bra alligevel at se fødebygden igjen, og han udtalte efter sin tilbagekomst, at han gjerne vilde tage en tur til; men dette skulde da ikke bli.

K. R.

CHRISTOPHER LILLETHUN.

Den 5te marts 1929 afgik Christopher Lillethun ved døden i sit hjem i Red Wing, Minn. Med ham er en af de mere bekjendte vossinger gaaet bort. I 15 aar var han skolelærer, i 37 aar bestyrer for Hauges Synodes boghandel i- Red Wing, i 28 aar sekretær for Hauges Synode, dens "trustee" og kasserer i 9 aar, sekretær i 30 aar og kasserer i 22 aar for Red Wing Seminar.

Han var født paa gaarden Lilletun, Vossestranden, den 31te mai 1846 af forældrene Ole D. Lilletun og hustru Else, udgik fra Voss lærerskole i 1862 og var lærer i Grotlands- og Kytes-kredsen paa Voss og en tid i Eksingedalen. I 1871 udvandrede han til Amerika og var i seks aar skolelærer paa West Prairie, Wis,. indtil han i 1877 overtog stillingen som bestyrer af Hauges Synodes boghandel i Red Wing, Minn. Foruden de nævnte bestillinger var han medredaktør og tildels redaktør af "Budbæreren", Hauges Synodes organ, og redaktør af "Børnevennen", et søndagsblad. Han skrev meget godt og var forfatter af flere smaadigte.

Han blev den 12te september 1875 gift paa West Prairie med Christine Runice (norsk), som døde den 3dje juli. 1924. De har seks børn: Clarence og Almira, Red Wing, Minn.; Mrs. T. A. Olson, Hendrum, Minn.; Clara, Los Angeles, Calif.; Lydia, Red Wing; Mrs. J. E. Clevenger, Kansas City, Mo.

Begravelsen foregik fra St. Peters kirke den 8de marts.

STYRK SJURSON GJERDSKVAL.

Styrk Sjurson.Gjeldskval, Letcher, S. Dak., afgik ved døden den 26de september 1928 hos sin datter, Mrs. Pete Digernes, efter en 4 maaneders sygeleie. Styrk var født paa Voss den 12te august 1839 og var ved sin død lidt over 89 aar. Han har altid været ved god helse, lige til han blev syg, og var

Church of which he was a member. Pastor H. H. Lumpkin of Grace Episcopal Church and Dr. E. A. Birge, former president of the university, spoke. All the highest state functionaries led by Governor Kohler went in procession with his casket. Afterward he was taken to a crematorium in Milwaukee.

Judge Vinje was in Voss the summer of 1927. Unfortunately, he was ill the entire time, but he got well enough to visit his birth neighborhood and after his return he indicated that he would like to take another such trip, but it wasn't to be.

K. R.

CHRISTOPHER LILLETHUN.

On March 5, 1929, Christopher Lillethun died at his home in Red Wing, MN. With him, one of the most well-known Vossings has gone. For 15 years he taught school, for 37 years he was the manager of Hauge's Book Store in Red Wing, for 28 years he was secretary of Hauge's Synod, a trustee and treasurer for 9 years secretary for 30 year and treasurer for 22 years for Red Wing Seminary.

He was born at the Lilletun farm in the Vossestrand, on May 31, 1846 of the parents Ole D. Lilletun and his wife Else, was graduated from Voss Teacher's College in 1862 and was a teacher in the Grotland and Kyte circuits in Eksingedalen for a time. In 1871 he immigrated to America and taught school for six years in West Prairie, WI until he took the position of manager of Hauge's Synod book store in Red Wing, MN. In addition to the named position, he was co-director and part-time editor of "Budbæreren", Hauge's Synod organ, and editor of "Børnevennen", a Sunday newspaper. He was a good writer and the composer of several short poems.

At West Prairie he married Christine Runice (Norwegian), who died July 3, 1924. they had six children: Clarence and Almira, Red Wing, MN; Mrs. T. A. Olson, Hendrum, MN; Clara, Los Angeles, CA; Lydia, Red Wing; Mrs. J. E. Clevenger, Kansas City, MO.

The funeral took place at St. Peters church on March 8.

STYRK SJURSON GJERDSKVAL.

Styrk Sjurson Gjeldskval, Letcher, SD, died September 26, 1928 at his daughter's, Mrs. Pete Digernes, after a 4 month illness. Styrk was born at Voss August 12, 1839 and was a little over 89 yeas at the time of his death. He had always been in good health until his illness, a big strong Viking

en stor og sterk vikingsskikkelse og ægte vossing. Han. udvandrede til Amerika vaaren 1867 og kom til Lisbon, 111. Her blev han gift med Anna Rio fra Voss vaaren 1869. I 1882 flyttede de til Ellsworth, Iowa, hvor de tog sig homestead nær ved byen og boede der til aaret 1905. De overlod da gaarden til sin søn, og de selv flyttede ind til byen Ellsworth, hvor de boede til 1924 og flyttede da til sin datter, Mrs. Pete Digernes, Letcher, S. Dak., hvor de fik en meget omhyggelig pleie paa sine gamle dage. Her døde Styrks hustru 1925. Deres ægteskab var velsignet med 4 børn, 2 gutter og 2 piger. Den ældste, Sivert, døde 28 aar gammel, og Mrs. Geo. Hansen døde 24 aar gammel. Han har en broder i Chicago (Sjur), som overlever ham, samt en søster paa Voss, Gudve Avdal Gjøsten.

Styrk var en vennesæl og kristelig mand, og hans omgang med sine medmennesker vil sent glemmes af dem som fik lære ham at kjende. Hans karakterfasthed for alt det som var ret var et eksempel for alle. Han har altid været sterkt interesseret i det kirkelige arbeide og var en stø lutheraner, som ikke kunde rokkes. De gamle, gode sandheder nedtegnet i bibelens bog var en fast overbevisning for ham at være en fast grundvold at bygge sit saligheds haab paa, og derfor fik han dø i troen paa sin frelser, at et sted var ham beredt hisset, hvor kun jubelklang altid lyder. Styrk var altid at finde paa opbyggelsesmøder, hvor han tog aktiv del. Han var lærer af bibelklassen i menigheden lige op til hans sygdom kom paa ham. Sørgegudstjeneste blev holdt i østre Trefoldigheds kirke nær Storla under stor deltagelse. Pastor E. G. Burtness og pastor A. Malberg forrettede. Han blev begraven paa familiens gravsted i Ellsworth, Iowa. Velsignet være hans minde!

B. K. B.

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DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

John A. Bidne, født i Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, døde i december maaned hos en søster, Mrs. Gulbro, Highlandville, Iowa. Han var søn af Anders Ivarson Bidne, som kom til Amerika 1857. Han efterlader sig ogsaa en søster og bror i Nord Dakota.

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Lars Larson Bystol, Mason City, Iowa, døde den 16de januar 1929 i en alder af 83 aar. Han var født paa Vossestranden den 24de februar 1845, søn af Lars Larson Bystøl og hustru, født Gjerde, som

image and genuine Vossing. He emigrated to America in the spring of 1867 and came to Lisbon, IL. Here he married Anna Rio from Voss in the spring of 1869. They moved to Ellsworth, Iowa in 1882 and took a homestead near town and lived there until 1905. They left their farm to their son and moved into the town of Ellsworth, where they lived until 1924 when they moved in with their daughter, Mrs. Pete Digernes, Letcher, SD, where they received wonderful care in their last days. Styrk's wife died in 1925. their marriage was blessed with 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls. The oldest, Sivert, died at age 28, and Mrs. Geo. Hansen died 24 years old. He has a brother in Chicago (Sjur), who survives him as well as a sister at Voss, Gudve Avdal Gjøsten.

Styrk was a popular and Christian man, and his relation with his fellows will be not be forgotten by those who knew him. His principles for everything were just and an example for everyone. He had always been strongly interested in the work of the church and was an avowed Lutheran, that couldn't be shaken. The old, good truths recorded in the Bible were a secure guide for him and a solid foundation for him to built his salvation upon, and therefore he had faith in his Redeemer who had prepared a place for him where jubilation always reigns. Styrk was often found at revival meetings, where he played an active role. He was a teacher of Bible classes in his congregation all the way until his terminal illness. The funeral was held at Trinity Church near Storla with a big crowd. Pastor E. G. Burtness and Pastor A. Malberg officiated. He was buried in the family cemetery at Ellsworth, Iowa. Blessed be his memory!

B. K. B.

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DEATHS IN AMERICA.

John A. Bidne, born in Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, died in December at a sister's, Mrs. Gulbro, Highlandville, Iowa. He was a son of Anders Ivarson Bidne, who came to America in 1857. He leaves sister and a brother i North Dakota.

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Lars Larson Bystol, Mason City, Iowa, died January 16, 1929 at an age of 83 years. He was born at the Vossestrand February 24, 1845, a son of Lars Larson Bystøl and his wife, born Gjerde

med familie kom til Amerika i 1854. De bosatte sig i New Glarus Township, Green County, Wis., hvor Lars blev boende paa farsfarmen lige til aaret 1900, da de flyttede til en farm i Kensett Township, Worth County, Iowa, hvor han boede til han for et aar siden flyttede til Mason City. Han blev i den 25de december 1872 gift med Mary Danielson fra Primrose og efterlader sig foruden sin hustru ogsaa 8 børn og 15 børnebørn. Tre af hans børn døde før ham. Bystol tilhørte Elling Eielson synode fra først af, og dens formand, pastor Stenby fra Clear Lake, forrettede ved begravelsen. Han blev bisat paa Kensett gravplads.

* * *

Ole Pedersen Myrland, som i de sidste aar har boet i Osseo, Wis., afgik ved døden den 28de januar 1929 i en alder af lidt over 94 aar. Han var født paa gaarden Sundve, Vossestranden, den 29de september 1834 af forældrene Peder Olson Myrland og hustru Synva Øielsdatter Sundve. Hans mor var en søster af Elling Eielson. I 1852 udvandrede familien til Amerika og kom til Muskego-settlementet, Racine County, Wis., hvorfra de to aar efter drog til Primrose, Dane County, Wis. Mens de var i Muskego, rasede koleraen der meget slemt. Der døde over 100 personer paa en uge. Ole maatte da være behjælpelig baade ved begravelser og med forpleining af de syge. Han blev dog ikke angreben af sygdommen. En doktor raadede ham til at bruge tobak til beskyttelse mod smitte. Sterke drikke smagte han aldrig. Han mente, at det helst var drikkere som bukkede under. I 1858-59 reiste han meget sammen med onkelen, Elling Eielson, for at holde opbyggelsesmøder i de norske settlementer i Iowa og Minnsota. De reiste fra Primrose til Prairie du Chien tilfods og i Coon og Kickapoo Valley nær Prairie du Chien kom de ud for nogen farlige personer. Ole gik hen til to personer, som kom kjørende i en buggy, og spurgte om veien. Istedenfor svar satte den ene en revolver mod brystet paa ham og trak af, men revolveren klikkede. Ved en skyndsom flugt kom han og onkelen sig da bort i skogen og gjemte sig. Banditterne saa efter dem, saasnart de havde faaet sine revolvere i orden, men fandt dem da ikke. Ole Myrland havde en god sangstemme, og det var mest af den grund han fulgte med Eielson paa opbyggelsesmøder, idet han underholdt med sang; men han talte dog ogsaa. I 1863 indgik han i ægteskab med Ambjørg Simonsdatter Torviken fra Numedal og bosatte sig paa en farm ved siden af sin broder, den bekjendte Eli Pederson Myrland, som man har kaldt La Follettes politiske fosterfar. Der boede han i mange aar. Var saa nogle aar i Mt. Horeb, Wis., hvorpaa han i 1891 flyttede til Jackson County, Minnesota, og var der til han i 1918 flyttede til Osseo,

who with his family came to America in 1854. They settled in New Glarus Township, Green County, WI, where Lars lived on his father's farm until 1900 when he moved to a farm in Kensett Township, Worth County, Iowa, where he lived until a year ago when he moved to Mason City. On December 25, 1872, he married Mary Danielson from Primrose he leaves in addition to his wife 8 children and 15 grandchildren. Three of his children preceded him in death. Bystol belonged to the Elling Eielson Synod from its beginning, and its president, Pastor Stenby from Clear Lake, officiated at his funeral. He was buried at the Kensett Cemetery.

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Ole Pedersen Myrland, who in the last years lived in Osseo, WI, died January 28, 1929 at an age of a little over 94 years. He was born at the Sundve farm in the Vossestrand, September 29, 1834 of the parents Peder Olson Myrland and his wife Synva Øielsdatter Sundve. His mother was a sister of Elling Eielson. The family immigrated to America in 1852, coming to the Muskego settlement, Racine County, WI from where two years later they moved to Primrose, Dane County, WI. While they were in Muskego, cholera raged very badly. Over 100 people died in one week. Ole had to help with the burials and providing for the sick. He wasn't attacked by the illness. A doctor advised him to use tobacco as a protection from contagion. He never tasted strong drink. He insisted that it was the drinkers who succumbed. He traveled a lot with his uncle, Elling Eielson, in 1858-59 in order to hold revival meetings in the Norwegian settlements in Iowa and Minnesota. They walked from Primrose to Prairie du Chien and in the Coon and Kickapoo valleys near Prairie du Chien they encountered some treacherous people. Ole went over to two people who were riding in a buggy and asked for directions. Instead of responding, the one took out a revolver, pointed it at his chest and pulled the trigger, but the revolver just clicked. He and his uncle ran and hid in the woods as fast as they could. The bandits looked for them as soon as they had fixed their guns, but couldn't find them. Ole Myrland had a good singing voice and this was the main reason he joined Eielson on these revival meetings, because he entertained with singing; but he preached too. He entered matrimony with Ambjørg Simonsdatter Torviken from Numedal and the settled on a farm beside his brother, the well-known Eli Pederson Myrland, who people called La Follette's political foster father. He lived there many years. Then he spent some years in Mt. Horeb, WI, whereupon he moved to Jackson County, Minnesota, and stayed there until he moved to

Wis., hvor han blev til sin død. Han stedtes til graven den 1ste februar. Pastor O. Aune forrettede. Myrland havde ingen børn, Hans broder Lars P. Myrland, nu i sit 87de aar, overlever ham.

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Berta Seeverts, Hayfield, Minn., gift med Anton O. Seeverts (Brakhus), afgik ved døden den 28de september 1928 og stedtes til graven paa Vestre St. Olav menigheds gravplads. Pastor A. Torgerson fra Northwood, Iowa, forrettede. Hun var født i Evanger, Voss, den 3dje september 1865 af forældrene Gulleik Larson Aarhus og hustru. I 6-aars alderen kom hun med forældrene til Amerika, hvor de først bosatte sig i Big Canoe-settlementet, Winneshiek County, Iowa, men flyttede om et par aar til Dodge County, Minn. Den 17de februar 1887 indgik hun i ægteskab med Anton O. Seeverts. De har faaet ti børn, hvoraf otte overlever hende tilligemed manden. De er: Samuel, William, Knute, Nora, Bernett (Mrs. A. Peterson), Minnie (Mrs. Carl Mogen), Josie (Mrs. L. Rogne), som bor i Tulsa, Okla. De øvrige i Hayfield, Minn. Hun efterlader sig ogsaa tre brødre: Lars Gullikson (Aarhus), Lake Preston, S. Dak.; L. G. Aarhus, Colfax, N. Dak., og Seevert Gullikson, Wheaton, Minn.

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Bottolf Halvardson Forde afgik ved døden den 31te december 1928 i sit hjem i Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, og stedtes til graven den 3dje januar paa Big Canoe kirkes gravplads. Pastor Tolo forrettede. Han var født i Highland Township den 4de april 1860, søn af Halvard Johnson Forde og Anna Bottolfsdatter Sivlesøen. Han efterlader sig hustru og en broder. Hans eneste søn døde under verdenskrigen.

* * *

Sigrid Finholt, som boede nogen mil nordenfor Decorah, Iowa, døde i oktober maaned 1928 i en alder af 65 aar. Hun var datter af John Johnson Forde, som kom til Amerika i 1849 og bosatte sig i Big Canoe-settlementet, Iowa, og søster af vort gode Vosselags-medlem Oli J. Forde, Pine River, Minn. Hun var gift med Casper Finholt

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Lewis Istad, som i det sidste har boet i Seattle, Wash., døde der i en alder af 63 aar og blev gravlagt paa Pacific Lutheran gravlund. Han var født paa Jefferson Prairie, Ill., men vokste op i Big Canoe, Iowa, hvortil han flyttede med forældrene, Nils J. Istad og hustru. Han var ugift, men overleves af en bror, Edward Istad i Decorah, Iowa.

Osseo in 1918, where he spent the rest of his life. He was buried February 1. Pastor O. Aune officiated. Myrland had no children. His brother, Lars P. Myrland, now in his 87th year, survives him.

* * *

Berta Seeverts, Hayfield, MN, married with Anton O. Seeverts (Brakhus), died September 28, 1928 and was buried at West St. Olav Congregation's cemetery. Pastor A. Torgerson from Northwood, Iowa, presided. She was born at Evanger, Voss, September 3, 1865 of the parents Gulleik Larson Aarhus and his wife. At age 6, she accompanied her parents to America, where they first settled in the Big Canoe settlement, Winneshiek County, Iowa, but moved to Dodge County, MN in a couple years. On February 17, 1887, she married Anton O. Seeverts. They had ten children of which eight plus her husband survive her. They are: Samuel, William, Knute, Nora, Bernett (Mrs. A. Peterson), Minnie (Mrs. Carl Mogen), Josie (Mrs. L. Rogne), who lives in Tulsa, OK. The rest in Hayfield, Minn. She leaves three brothers: Lars Gullikson (Aarhus), Lake Preston, SD; L. G. Aarhus, Colfax, ND, and Seevert Gullikson, Wheaton, MN.

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Bottolf Halvardson Forde died December 31, 1928 in his home in Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, and was buried at Big Canoe Church's cemetery on January 3. Pastor Tolo officiated. He was born in Highland Township April 4, 1860, a son of Halvard Johnson Forde and Anna Bottolfsdatter Sivlesøen. He leaves his wife and a brother. His only son died in the World War.

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Sigrid Finholt, who lived some miles north of Decorah, Iowa, died in October 1928 at an age of 65 years. She was a daughter of John Johnson Forde, who came to America in 1849 and settled in Big Canoe settlement, Iowa and a sister of our good Vosselag member Oli J. Forde, Pine River, MN. She was married to Casper Finholt

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Lewis Istad, who had lived in Seattle, WA lately, died at an age of 63 years and was buried at Pacific Lutheran cemetery. He was born at Jefferson Prairie, IL but grew up in Big Canoe, Iowa, to which he had moved with his parents Nils J. Istad and his wife. He was unmarried but is survived by a brother, Edward Istad in Decorah, Iowa.

* * *

Emma Matson døde i det norske gamlehjem i Northwood Park, 111., den 30te november 1928 i en alder af 89 aar. Hun var datter af Rognald Madsson Opkvitne og søster af den bekj endte Cook County sheriff og Chicago-politiker Knut Matson, var født paa Voss og kom med forældre og søskende til Amerika i 1849. Hun var ugift.

* * *

Emily Nordheim, enken efter Erik Brynjulvson Nordheim, Chicago, døde paa Northwood norske aldersdomshjem den 23de januar 1929 i en alder af 86 aar. Hun var født paa Voss den 17de oktober 1842. Hendes pigenavn var Ingeborg Ellingsdatter (gaardsnavn ukjendt). I 1866 udvandrede hun til Amerika og fulgte med seilskibet "Martha". Hun kom til Chicago, og i 1873 blev hun der gift med Erik Nordheim, der døde 1902. Hun efterlader sig to sønner: William B. Nordhem i Chicago og Ivan B. Nordhem i New York.

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Ole Larson Opheim, Fertile, Minn., døde søndag den 13de januar paa hospitalet i Bemidji, Minn. Han var født paa Voss den 21de januar 1855 af forældrene Lars Knutson Opheim, f. Brunborg, og hustru Eli Olsdatter Opheim. Han kom til Amerika med forældre og søskende i 1872 og reiste til Spring Prairie, Wis., senere til Dodge County, Minn., og i 1880-aarene til i nærheden af Fertile. Han blev i 1880 gift med Kari Olsdatter Brunborg, som var født paa Spring Prairie, Wis., i 1852, datter af Ole Brunborg og hustru Anna A. Fadnes. De har drevet som farmerfolk. To børn overlever ham, nemlig Lewis, som bor i Bagley, Minn., og Ada, gift med H. Dahl. Datteren Ella døde for 10 aar siden. Han overleves ogsaa af broderen Knut Opheim, Fertile, Minn., og vistnok af flere søskende. Han var et meget interesseret medlem af Vosselaget.

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Knut Olson Rogne, Sandwich, Ill., døde i sit hjem der den 26de marts 1929, og hans hustru, Martha Amundsdatter, døde den 28de samme maaned. Knut var saa uheldig ved nytaarstid at falde og brække sin ene fod og maatte holde sengen; saa fik han lungebetændelse, hvoraf han døde. Ved hans pludselige bortgang blev Martha syg og døde to dage efter. De blev lagt i en fælles grav paa Little Indian Creek gravplads lørdag den 30te marts. Knut Rogne var født ved Leland, Ill., den 13de september 1849 af forældrene Ole Larson Rogne og hustru Britha Andersdatter Røthe. Han har drevet som farmer ved landsbyen Sandwich; blev gift med Martha Johnson, datter af Amund Johanneson Mølsterteig og hustru Johanna Davidsdatter Rekve

* * *

Emma Matson died in a Norwegian old folk's home in Northwood Park, IL, November 30, 1928 at an age of 89 years. She was a daughter of Rognald Madsson Opkvitne and a sister of the well-known Cook County sheriff and Chicago politician Knut Matson, was born at Voss and came with her parents and siblings to America in 1849. She was never married.

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Emily Nordheim, widow of Erik Brynjulvson Nordheim, Chicago, died at Northwood Norwegian Old Folk's Home January 23, 1929 at an age of 86 years. She was born at Voss October 17, 1842. Her maiden name was Ingeborg Ellingsdatter (farm name unknown). In 1866, she immigrated to America on the sailship "Martha". She came to Chicago, and in 1873 was married with Erik Nordheim, who died in 1902. she leaves two sons: William B. Nordhem in Chicago and Ivan B. Nordhem in New York.

* * *

Ole Larson Opheim, Fertile, Minn., died Sunday, January 13 at a hospital in Bemidji, MN He was born at Voss January 21, 1855 of the parents Lars Knutson Opheim, b. Brunborg and his wife Eli Olsdatter Opheim. He came to America with his parents and siblings in 1872 and went to Spring Prairie, WI, later to Dodge County, MN, and in the 1880's to the vicinity of Fertile. In 1880, he married Kari Olsdatter Brunborg, who was born at Spring Prairie, WI in 1852, daughter of Ole Brunborg and his wife Anna A. Fadnes. They lived as farmer folk. Two children survive him namely Lewis, who lives in Bagley, MN, and Ada, married to H. Dahl. His daughter Ella died 10 years ago. He is also survived by a brother Knut Opheim, Fertile, Minn., and evidently more siblings. He was a very interested member of the Vosselag.

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Knut Olson Rogne, Sandwich, Ill., died at his home on March 26, 1929, and his wife, Martha Amundsdatter, died on the 28th of the same month. Knut had the misfortune at New Years to fall and break his leg and had to keep to his bed so he got pneumonia from which he died. At his sudden passing his wife also sickened and died two days later. They were buried in a common grave at Little Indian Creek cemetery Saturday, March 30. Knut Rogne was born at Leland, IL, September 13, 1849 of the parents Ole Larson Rogne and his wife Britha Andersdatter Røthe. He has worked as a farmer at the village of Sandwich; was married to Martha Johnson, daughter of Amund Johanneson Mølsterteig and his wife Johanna Davids-

som ogsaa var født ved Leland, Ill. De efterlader sig en søn, Burnice, og en datter, Ada (Mrs. Pratt).

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Olina Hegg, enke efter Anders Torstenson Hegg, Milan, Minn., afgik ved døden den 27de februar 1929 i en alder af 84 aar. Hun stedtes til graven ved Kviteseid-kirken den 2den marts. Pastor Th. Rørstad forrettede. Hun var født paa gaarden Bøe, Raundalen, Voss., den 26de december 1844, datter af Nils og Martha Bøe, fødte henholdsvis 1810 og 1812. Vaaren 1867 udvandrede hun til Amerika og fulgte med skibet "Marie"—det samme hvorpaa hendes tilkommende mand ogsaa fulgte. Hun reiste til Chicago, hvor hun blev indtil hun den 29de februar 1868 blev gift med Anders T. Hegg. Samtidig blev hendes søster Ingeborg gift med Ivar Brynjulvson Lemme. Se forøvrig hefte 1 for 1927 om Anders Hegg. Der staar imidlertid, at de ikke havde børn, som viser sig at være feil. De har havt ni børn, hvoraf kun to overlever dem, nemlig T. P. Hegg, Milan, Minn., og Mrs. J. G. Kipp i Fosston, Minn. De har 10 børnebørn: Marion, Alvira, Harriet, Paul, Esther, Martha, David, Mary, James og Delois—alle i Fosston, Minn.

* * *

Knut B. Hefte, La Grange, Ill., døde den 1ste april 1929. Han overleves af mor og søster paa Voss og fire søskende i Amerika, nemlig: Malena, Gjertrude Hefte samt Anna (Mrs. Jacobson), Duncombe, Iowa, og Mons Hefte, Carthage, S. Dak. Han blev gravlagt paa Irving Park Boulevard gravlund den 3dje april.

* * *

Christence Klove, enke efter Odd Anderson Klove, Nevada, Iowa, døde i begyndelsen af januar 1929. Hun var født paa gaarden Mala, Voss, i 1841, datter af Josef Haavardson Mala og hustru Kristence Knutsdatter, f. Ringheim. Hun kom til Amerika med forældrene i 1845. Faderen døde samme aar, og hun vokste op hos Anders A. Klove i Muskego-settlementet, Wisconsin, blev gift med dennes søn Odd eller Edwin, som han kaldte sig. De bosatte sig i Decorah, Iowa, hvor Edwin Klove i mange aar var county-kasserer for Winneshiek County. Han døde i Nevada, Iowa, i 1915. Hun efterlader sig to børn: George Klove og Mrs. U. S. Alderman, Nevada, Iowa.

* * *

Ellen (Eli) Julson, Fertile, Minn., døde i 1928 i en alder af 86 aar. Hun var født paa Voss den 18de november 1842 og var datter af Styrk Ivarson Vike og hustru Kirsti Torbjørnsdatter Rene. Mindre end et aar

datter Rekve who was also born in Leland, IL. They are survived by a son, Burnice and a daughter, Ada (Mrs. Pratt).

* * *

Olina Hegg, widow of Torstenson Hegg, Milan, MN, died February 27, 1929 at 84 years. She was buried at Kviteseid Church March 2. Pastor Th. Rørstad officiated. She was born at the Bøe farm in Raundalen. Voss December 26, 1844, a daughter of Nils and Martha Bøe, born respectively in 1810 and 1812. She immigrated to America in the spring 0f 1867 sailing on the ship "Marie"—the same on which her future husband sailed. She went to Chicago, where she stayed until she married Anders T. Hegg in 1868. At the same time, her sister Ingeborg married Ivar Brynjulvson Lemme. See above Hefte 1 for 1927 about Anders Hegg. It states that they were childless, which is wrong. They had nine children of whom two survive them, namely T. P. Hegg, Milan, MN and Mrs. J. G. Kipp in Fosston, MN. They have 10 grandchildren: Marion, Alvira, Harriet, Paul, Esther, Martha, David, Mary, James and Delois—all in Fosston, MN.

* * *

Knut B. Hefte, La Grange, IL, died April 1, 1929. He is survived by his mother and father at Voss and four siblings in America, namely: Malena, Gjertrude Hefte as well as Anna (Mrs. Jacobson), Duncombe, Iowa, and Mons Hefte, Carthage, SD. He was buried at Irving Park Boulevard cemetery April 3.

* * *

Christence Klove, widow of Odd Anderson Klove, Nevada, Iowa, died in the beginning of January 1929. She was born on the Mala farm, Voss, in 1841, daughter of Josef Haavardson Mala and his wife Kristence Knutsdatter, b. Ringheim. She came to America with her parents in 1845. Her father died that same year and she grew up at Anders A. Kløve in the Muskego settlement, Wisconsin and married their son Odd or Edwin, as he called himself. They settled in Decorah, Iowa, where Edwin Klove was the county treasurer for Winneshiek County. He died in Nevada, Iowa in 1915. She is survived by two children: George Klove and Mrs. U. S. Alderman, Nevada, Iowa.

* * *

Ellen (Eli) Julson, Fertile, Minn., died during 1928 aged 86 years. She was born at Voss November 18, 1842 and was a daughter of Styrk Ivarson Vike and wife Kirsti Torbjørnsdatter Rene. Less than one year

gammel kom hun med forældrene til Amerika i 1843 og var en tid i Muskego, saa paa Spring Prairie, senere i Otter Tail County, Minn., hvor hun blev gift med Hans Julson. De bosatte sig 6 mil syd for Fertile, Minn., i Norman County, og blev boende der. De var blandt de allerførste nybyggere der. Hendes mand var i 1893 medlem af statens legislatur. De har børnene Samuel, Carl, Alfred, Clara, Emma, Hannah og Nora. Sidstnævnte er gift med Jonas Groberg (svensk) og bor i Fertile og har tre sønner. Eli boede hos dem.

* * *

Synva Aune, Fertile, Minn., forannævnte Ellen Julsons søster, døde den 10de september noget over 80 aar gammel. Hun blev gift med Ole Aune og var bosat ved siden af søsteren i Norman County, Minn., hvor de ogsaa var blandt de første nybyggere. Hun efterlod sig børnene Oscar, Henry, Adolf, Benjamin og Lena. Hendes børn Anna, Betsy og Christine er døde før. Lena er gift med Sivert Opheim, søn af Knute Opheim ved Fertile, vort gode medlem af Vosselaget.

* * *

Erik Torgerson Brekke, Madison, Wis., døde den 12te februar paa et hospital i byen. Han var født paa gaarden Brekke (Guldfj.), Voss, omkring 1876, kom til Amerika for 18 aar siden, gik paa høiskolen i De Forest, Wis., arbeidede saa en del aar for Gisholt maskinkompani i Madison, men var siden 1917 i universitetets tjeneste som instruktør ved maskinafdelingen. Han overleves af hustru og to døtre, Edith og Mrs. F. Dettloff.

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DE LOKALE VOSSELAG.

Det vilde vel være i sin orden, om jeg nævnte lidt angaaende Vosselaget i Tvillingbyerne. Det er vel snart en 10 aar, siden tanken først kom til nogle af Vossingerne her i Minneapolis, at det vilde være gjildt at komme sammen og fornye erindringerne om vor kjære hjembygd. Der blev saa sammenkaldt et møde av vossinger, hvor spørgsmaalet om at stifte et lokalt Vosselag blev drøftet, men det førte ikke til noget resultat. Et par andre møder blev holdt noget senere med samme resultat. Saa gik der da flere aar uden at noget blev gjort. Saa en dag for et par aar siden sad nogle vossekoner og frydede sig ved sin eftermiddagskaffe i et hjem paa østsiden af Minneapolis. De lo og slog sig paa knæerne, for nu havde de kommet paa noget rigtig morsomt. Nu vilde de holde en fin begravelse for det elendige Vosselaget, som de stakkars karene hverken havde givet en god

of age, she came with her parents to America in 1843 old he was in Muskego for a while, then in Spring Prairie, later in Otter Tail County, MN, Otter Tail County, Minn., where she married Hans Julson. They settled 6 miles south of Fertile, MN, in Norman County, and stayed there. Her husband was a member of the state legislature in 1893. They have the children Samuel, Carl, Alfred, Clara, Emma, Hannah and Nora. The last-named is married to Jonas Groberg (Swede) and lives in Fertile and has three sons. Eli lives with them.

* * *

Synva Aune, Fertile, Minn., the aforenamed Ellen Julsons sister, died September 10 at over 80 years old. She was married with Ole Aune and settled at the side of her sister in Norman County, MN where they were among the first pioneers. She leaves her children Oscar, Henry, Adolf, Benjamin and Lena. Her children Anna, Betsy and Christine who died earlier. Lena is married to Sivert Opheim, son of Knute Opheim at Fertile, our good member of the Vosselag.

* * *

Erik Torgerson Brekke, Madison, WI died February 12 at a hospital in the city. He was born at the Brekke (Guldfj.) farm, Voss about 1876 and came to America 18 years ago. He went to high school in De Forest, WI and worked for Gisholt Machine Company in Madison for a number of years but since 1917 he has served the university as an instructor in their machine division. He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Edith and Mrs. F. Dettloff.

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THE LOCAL VOSSELAGS.

It would be appropriate if I mentioned a little about the Vosselag in the Twin Cities. It is soon ten years since the idea first arose that it would be nice to get together and renew memories of our dear home district. There was a meeting called to deal with the question of starting a local Vosselag but it came to no definite result. A couple more meetings were held later with the same result. Then several years elapsed with nothing being done. Then one day a couple years ago, some Voss women sat enjoying themselves with their afternoon coffee on the east side of Minneapolis. They laughed and slapped their knees because they had thought of something really funny. The decided to hold a funeral for this wretched Vosselag that the poor fellow had given neither a decent beginning nor end. It wasn't

begyndelse eller endetil. Det tog ikke lang tid, førend de fik sine planer i gang. Kvindfolket og telefonen kan gjøre mirakler, som er næsten utrolige. Om et par dage vidste hele vossebefolkningen i Tvillingbyerne, at der skulde holdes et vossestevne paa Norway Hall i Minneapolis.

Paa den lille Norway Hall den aften mødte frem den største forsamlinger af vosser, som det til den tid havde været muligt at faa sammen. Det var ikke saa længe, førend hardanger-violenen blev bragt frem og lidt senere et trækspil, og der blev en munterhed uden lige. Klokken 10 serveredes kaffe og det af den allerbedste slags—og mad varer, ja af de slag, som en vossing med god appetit og kort forstand næsten kunde gjøre sig skade af.

Da alle havde forsynet sig af de lækre sager, blev forsamlingen kaldt til orden af nationallagets viceformand, som forklarede, hvem som havde været ansvarlige for at faa lokket saa mange vosser sammen og hensigten dermed, hvorpaa han foreslog, at forsamlingen vælger sig et styre og faar istand et lag. Dette syntes alle var et meget godt forslag, og de følgende blev valgt som medlemmer af styret: Fotograf K. L. Fenney, St. Paul, blev valgt som formand for Tvillingbyernes Vosselag; Mr. Olaf Lindeberg (Gjelle), første viceformand; Mrs. Stev. Hanson (Rivenes), anden viceformand; Miss Christe Auro, sekretær og kasserer. En komite blev ogsaa valgt til at udarbeide en konstitution for det nye lag.

Det blev bestemt, at laget skulde møde en gang hver maaned i løbet af vintermaanederne og begynde med aarsmøde og valg af bestyrelse i oktober maaned og holde op ved mødet i mai.

Laget har vokset og gjort stadig fremgang, og det haaber vi det vil gjøre ogsaa i fremtiden. Det var medlemmernes ønske at, faa beholde Mr. K. L. Fenney som formand for laget endnu en tid, men af forretningshensyn fandt han det nødvendig at frasige sig hvervet. Den nuværende bestyrelse for laget er: Olaf Lindeberg, formand; Mr. J. Hille, første viceformand; Mrs. John Benson (Fenney), anden viceformand; Miss Christe Auro, sekretær og kasserer. Laget holder møder den tredje lørdags kveld i hver maaned paa Carville Hall, 26 West Lake St., Minneapolis.

(Indsendt.)

* * *

Det lokale Vosselag i Madison havde aarsmøde den 12te januar med en festlig tilstelning. Der var valg paa ny bestyrelse, som havde følgende udfald: John G. Pederson (Hosaas), formand; Styrk Sjurson Reque, viceformand; Mrs. Styrk S. Reque, sekretær, og Sivert P. Shelvik, kasserer. Friluftsmøde vil bli holdt til sommeren, men tid og sted er endnu ikke bestemt.

long before they had their plans made. Women and telephones can perform miracles that are almost unbelievable. In a couple days almost the entire population of Vossings in the Twin Cities knew that there was to be a Voss stevne at Norway Hall in Minneapolis.

A larger gathering of Vossings met one evening at the little Norway Hall than had ever been able to get together. It wasn't long until a Hardanger fiddle was brought out and a little later an accordion, and there was incomparable merriment. At 10 o'clock there was the best coffee served — along with food of the kind that a Vossings with a good appetite and little intellect could almost make himself sick from.

When everyone was satisfied by the delicious refreshments, the gathering was called to order by the national lag's vice president who declared that he had been responsible for enticing so many Vossings together with the objective that the group elect a governing board and organizing a lag. This was regarded as a good proposal and the following were elected as members of the board: Photographer K. L. Fenney, St. Paul, was elected president of the Twin Cities Vosselag; Mr. Olaf Lindeberg (Gjelle), first vice president; Mrs. Stev. Hanson (Rivenes), second vice president; Miss Christe Auro, secretary and treasurer. A committee also was elected to prepare a constitution for the new club.

It was decided that the lag should meet each month in the winter months, beginning with an annual meeting and election of officers in October and ending with a meeting in May.

The lag has grown and made steady progress, and it is hoped this will continue in the future. It was the desire of the members to retain Mr. K. L. Fenney as president of the lag yet a while, but he refused because of the press of his business. The present management of the lag is: Olaf Lindeberg, president; Mr. J. Hille, first vice president; Mrs. John Benson (Fenney), second vice president; Miss Christe Auro, secretary and treasurer. The lag holds meetings on the third Saturday night of each month at Carville Hall, 26 West Lake St., Minneapolis.

(Contributed)

* * *

The local Vosselag in Madison had its annual meeting on January 12 with a festive occasion. There was an election of new officers with the following result: John G. Pederson (Hosaas), president; Styrk Sjurson Reque, vice president; Mrs. Styrk S. Reque, secretary, and Sivert P. Shelvik, treasurer. An open air meeting will be held this summer but time and place are yet to be determined.

SØLV-, GULD- OG DIAMANTBRYLLUPER.

Sølvbryllup feiredes den 12te januar sidstleden af Ole Sjurson Vinje og hustru, Johanna Eriksdatter Rekve, Madison, Wis. Slegtninger og venner indfandt sig i deres hjem og havde en behagelig festlig stund. Sølvbrudeparret fik adskillige sølvsager i foræring ved anledningen.

* * *

Charles B. Erickson (Lodve) og hustru, Humboldt, Iowa, havde i marts maaned været gifte i 66 aar. Dagen feiredes hos datteren, Mrs. Jennie Jackson i Sioux Falls, S. Dak. De har 7 børn, 26 børnebørn og 14 børnebørnsbørn.

* * *

Knut Mestad og hustru Brynhild, f. Brunsvold,,Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, feirede den ute november 1928 sit guldbryllup. Deres fem børn: Jorgen, Nils, Joseph og Bertha var tilstede. Pastor Tolo og kongresmand G. N. Haugen beærede dem med korte taler.

SILVER, GOLD AND DIAMOND WEDDINGS.

A silver wedding anniversary was celebrated last January 12 by Ole Sjurson Vinje and his wife, Johanna Eriksdatter Rekve, Madison, WI. Relatives and friends gathered at their home and had a pleasant party. The silver wedding couple received several silver gifts in honor of the occasion.

* * *

Charles B. Erickson (Lødve) and his wife, Humboldt, Iowa, in March were married for 66 years. The day was celebrated at their daughter's, Mrs. Jennie Jackson in Sioux Falls, SD. They have 7 children, 26 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren.

* * *

Knut Mestad and his wife Brynhild, b. Brunsvold,, Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, celebrated their golden wedding on November 11, 1928. Their five children: Jorgen, Nils, Joseph and Bertha were present. Pastor Tolo and Congressman G. N. Haugen honored them with short speeches.

——→♦←——

INDUSTRIDRIVENDE VOSSINGER I NYBYGGERTIDEN

I den tidlige nybyggertid var det ikke saa let at forskaffe sig de sager, som man nødvendigvis maatte have til livsophold og til drift af sine erhvervede jordbrug. Det gjaldt da i første række klæder, sko og redskaber—fraregnet madvarer. Vel var det, om der blandt nykommerflokkene var nogen, som havde forsøgt at forarbeide i de forskjellige fag, før de drog ud, og saaledes kunde være til tjeneste i sin omkreds, der de bosatte sig. Mange var dog de, som havde prøvet at sy et par "hussko" eller "laanesko", og endel havde lært skrædderfaget. Næsten hver gaardbruger paa Voss havde smedje og kunde til nød greie at reparere sine redskaber; men dygtigheden dertil var meget forskjellig, og naar man ved, at det helst var unge folk som udvandrede, saa var det ikke almindeligt, at de havde lært noget saadant tilgavns. Enkelte havde det dog, og vi finder, at flere tog med sig verktøi saa at de i det mindste blev istand til at hjælpe sig selv.

Den første vi ser om, som tog redskaber med sig fra Voss, var Nils Sjurson Gilderhus, der i 1839. tog smedeverktøiet med sig. Han var den første smed paa Koshkonong, og han reparerede endog vogne for statens guvernør. Men Nils var for optagen med sit jordbrug til at drive smedeforretning i større udstrækning.

Den næste man ser om var Lars Johanneson Møen, som havde smederedskaber med sig i 1841 og var

VOSSINGS IN INDUSTRY IN PIONEER TIMES.

In early pioneer days it was not easy to procure the things necessary for living and their occupation, agriculture. This include in the first degree, clothes, shoes and tools—not to say food. It was convenient that among the immigrants there were some who trained in the various fields before they left and could serve their areas where they settled. There were also quite a few who had tried to make a pair of "house-shoes" and "borrowed-shoes", and a number were trained as tailors. Almost each farmer at Voss had a smithy and could manage to repair his own tools; but their skills varied and when you consider that most of the immigrants were young people it was not uncommon that they had learned something useful. Some even brought along equipment so they could be prepared to help themselves.

The first we note who took his equipment along from Voss was Nils Sjurson Gilderhus, who brought his blacksmithing tools with himself. He was the first blacksmith at Koshkonong and he even repaired wagons for the state governor. But Nils was too busy operating his own farm to run a blacksmith business to any great degree.

The next man we see was Lars Johanneson Møen, who had blacksmith tools along with himself in 1841 and

kanske den første smed i Muskego og senere paa Spring Prairie, Wisconsin. Han gjorde dog ikke heller nogen forretning deraf, men smedede til selvhjælp og tildels andres med.

Ole Amundson Honve var smed paa Voss og drev ikke saa lidet som saadan paa sin farm paa Koshkonong. Han var ogsaa børsemager, noget som kom vel med i de dage, da man var tilraadet at tage geværer med paa Amerika-reisen for at skyde vildt til husbehov.

Gulleik Torstenson Saude var ogsaa smed og smedjen paa Saue, Koshkonong, er ofte nævnt i nykommerberetninger. Flere fik der gjøre istand sine vogne til videre reise udover Nordvesten. Blandt dem var Sjur O. Brækhus, som drog til Minnesota, og Magne og Lars Langeland, som drog til Big Canoe, Iowa.

Ole Knutson Rokne satte sig til som smed i Woodstock, Ill., nogle maaneder efter sin ankomst til Amerika i 1844 og drev dette fag nogle aar der. Senere reiste han til Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, og satte sig til som smed i Whitehall—vistnok som den første industridrivende der. Smedjen til Ole Knutson, som han kaldte sig, blev vidt bekjendt i dette strøg.

Der fortælles i "Billed-Magazin" om den første norske, som drev smedeforretning i Beloit, Wis. Det var John Thompson fra Bjerknes sogn i Norge, som var der i 1854; men der siges ikke noget om, at Ole Larson Skutle fra Voss arbeidede hos ham. Ole kom til Amerika i 1847 og drev med smedearbeide i Beloit—først vistnok med John Thompson og siden paa egen haand, men blev sluttelig farmer paa Jefferson Prairie.

Mens vi nu har Beloit for os, kan der ogsaa nævnes om skomagere. "Billed-Magazin" nævner, at der i Beloit i 1854 var to norske forretningsmænd, nemlig forannævnte John Thompson og Peter Anderson fra Voss, der drev som skomager. Peter Anderson var fra Draugsvold og det var tre brødre af dem, som var skomagere, nemlig Ingebrigt, Knut og Peter. De kom til Amerika i 1840-aarene. I beretningen fra Vosseforeningen i Chicago 1848, sees det, at Ingebrigt A. Draugsvold og broderen Peder drev som skomagere paa verksteder der da. Siden er Peder flyttet til Belojt. Han blev gift med Anna Olsdatter Lie (Kvitlen), Voss. Efter endel aar reiste de til Winona, Minn., og drev hotelforretning. Knut Anderson Draugsvold kom ogsaa til Beloit og satte sig til som skomager. Der forblev han til sin død. Han var gift med Ingeborg Tollefsdatter Skiple, Voss.

I Chicago var der allerede tidlig i 1840-aarene baade skræddere, skomagere og snedkere, der med mere og mindre held drev sine forretninger. Ivar Larson Bøe og Lars Anfinson Bryn var skræddere fra Voss og begyndte med skrædderarbeide i Chicago.

perhaps was the first blacksmith in Muskego and later at Spring Prairie, Wisconsin. He also didn't make a business of it, smithing only for his own needs and occasionally others.

Ole Amundson Honve was a blacksmith at Voss and worked as such on his farm at Koshkonong. He was also a gunsmith, something necessary in those days since people were advised to take guns along to America in order to hunt wild animals for household use.

Gulleik Torstenson Saude was also a blacksmith and the smithy at Saue, Koshkonong, is often mentioned in reports of immigrants. Several repaired their wagons there before traveling to the Northwest. Among them were Sjur O. Brækhus, who went to Minnesota, and Magne and Lars Langeland, who went to Big Canoe, Iowa.

Ole Knutson Rokne set up as a blacksmith in Woodstock, IL some months after his arrival in America in 1844 and continued for some years. Later, he moved to Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, and set himself up as a blacksmith in Whitehall—evidently the first business there. The smithy of Ole Knutson, as he called himself, was well-known in that region.

The "Billed-Magazin" tells about the first Norwegian to run a blacksmith shop in Beloit, WI. It was John Thompson from Bjerknes Parish in Norway who was there in 1854; but it says nothing about Ole Larson Skutle from Voss who worked for him. Ole came to America in 1847 and worked at blacksmithing in Beloit — evidently first with John Thompson and later by himself, finally going to farming at Jefferson Prairie.

While we are talking about Beloit, we can turn to shoemakers. "Billed-Magazin" states that there were two Norwegian businessmen, namely the previously mention John Thompson and Peter Anderson from Voss, who worked as a shoemaker. Peter Anderson was from Draugsvold and there were three brothers who were shoemakers, namely Ingebrigt, Knut and Peter. The came to America in the 1840's, in a description from the Voss Society in Chicago in 1848 it says that Ingebrigt A. Draugsvold and his brother Peder worked as shoemakers in a shop there then. Later, Peder moved to Beloit. He married Anna Olsdatter Lie (Kvitlen), Voss. After a few years, they moved to Winona, MN and ran a hotel. Knut Anderson Draugsvold also came to Beloit and set up as a shoemaker. He stayed there all his life. He was married to Ingeborg Tollefsdatter Skiple, Voss.

Early in the 1840's in Chicago there were tailors, shoemakers and carpenters who more or less had there own businesses. Ivar Larson Bøe and Lars Anfinson Bryn were tailors from Voss and started tailor work in Chicago.

For Ivar Bøes vedkommende blev dog hans fagarbeide af kort varighed, idet han fik ansættelse paa posthuset og drev paa andre maader. Lars Bryn derimod drev i lang tid skrædderforretning i Chicago. Lars Knutson Dukstadhaugen drev i Chicago som skomager tidlig i 1850-aarene og havde forretning paa Kenzie Street og drev stort en tid. Han kaldte sig Lewis Newton. Sluttelig kom han ind i anden forretning.

Nils Ellingson Himle var snedker fra Voss og drev som bygningsmand i Chicago i 1840-aarene og udover 1850-aarene. Senere reiste han til Albert Lea, Minn. Hans sønner har boet ved Madison, Minn., og deltaget i offentlige gjøremaal paa flere maader. De gaar under navnet Ellickson.

I 1849 kom der et par gode haandverkere fra Voss, som kanske noget nærmere skal omtales. Det var Peder Sampson Een, som var skomager, og Brynjulv Larson Liland, smed, snedker og hvad der traf sig. Peder Een eller Sampson, som han kaldte sig, begyndte at arbeide i sit fag—først i Chicago, saa i Beloit, Wis., men flyttede om et par aar til Decorah, Iowa, hvor han var en af de allerførste bosiddere og begyndte skomagerforretning. Han satte sig op et solid murstenshus, som staar endnu, siges der. Han blev dog senere gaardbruger nogle mil nordenfor Decorah, hvorom der før har været fortalt i "Vossingen".

Brynjulv Liland var den første vognfabrikant i Dane County, Wisconsin. Som saadan gjør han endog telemarkingen Mandt rangen stridig, men Brynjulv satte sig ikke saa snart til i Stoughton, og dette afkortede hans berømmelse i den henseende. Brynjulv bosatte sig paa en farm i Deerfield Township, Dane County—nær London—, og begyndte at forarbeide vogne der ganske snart efter sin ankomst. Han var ogsaa orgelbygger og forarbeidede det første orgel i Liberty-kirken, Deerfield. Der blev mere og mere krav om vogne fra ham, og omkring 1865 fandt han det bedst at faa sig et verksted i en opvoksende by. Han reiste da til Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wis., og fik sig et verksted der. Fort Atkinson ligger jo omtrent midt mellem Skoponong-settlementet og Koshkonong, men det var dog for langt fra begge steder.

Efter to aars fabrikdrift i Fort Atkinson drog han i 1867 til Stoughton, Wis. Han solgte da sin farm og agtede at drive fabrikdfift i stor skala. Det fortælles i "Billed-Magazin", at han i 1867 anlagde jernstøberi og smedeverksted i Stoughton og sysselsatte i 1868 gjennemsnitlig 12 arbeidere. Lilands vogne, ploge og andre agerbrugsredskaber fandt fordelagtigt marked ikke alene i Wisconsin, men tildels ogsaa i Iowa og Minnesota.

I Stoughton var imidlertid T. G. Mandt i kompani med N. Getz begyndt med vognfabrikation, og markedet for disse foretagender blev ikke efter

As far as Ivar Bøe was concerned his trade was of short duration in that he got a job with the post office and did other things. Contrariwise, Lars Bryn worked as a tailor for a long time in Chicago. Lars Knutson Dukstadhaugen started a shoe shop in Chicago early in the 1850's and had a business on Kenzie Street for a long time. He used the name Lewis Newton. Eventually he joined another business.

Nils Ellingson Himle was a carpenter from Voss and worked as a builder in Chicago in the 1840's and into the 1850's. Later he moved to Albert Lea, MN. His sons live in Madison, MN, and are active in public work of various kinds. They use the name Ellickson.

A couple of good craftsmen came from Voss in 1849, about whom we will tell more. They were Peder Sampson Een, a shoemaker, and Brynjulv Larson Liland, blacksmith, carpenter and what-have-you as was needed. Peder Een or Sampson, as he called himself, started with his line — first in Chicago, then in Decorah, Iowa, where he was one of the very first inhabitants and started a shoemaker business. He build a solid brick building, which still stands, they say. Later he started farming north of Decorah of which more is told in "Vossingen".

Brynjulv Liland was the first wagon manufacturer in Dane County, Wisconsin. As such he was in contention with the man from Telemark, Mandt, but Brynjulv didn't settle in Stoughton and this cut short his notoriety in this regard. Brynjulv settled on a farm in Deerfield Township, Dane County—near London— and started making wagons quite soon after his arrival. He also built organs and manufactured the first organ for Liberty Church, Deerfield. There was more and more demand for his wagons so about 1865 he found it best to have shop in a growing town. He moved to Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, WI and started a workshop there. Fort Atkinson lies about half way between the Skoponong-settlement and Koshkonong, but too far from both places.

After two years operation in Fort Atkinson, he moved to Stoughton, WI in 1867. He sold his farm and intended to run a factory on a big scale. "Billed-Magazin" tells the he built an iron foundry and blacksmith shop in Stoughton and in 1867 employed an average of 12 employees. Liland's wagons, plows and other farm equipment found a favorable market not only in Wisconsin, but also in Iowa and Minnesota.

Meanwhile in Stoughton, T. G. Mandt in company with N. Getz started manufacturing wagons and the market for these enterprises weren't as expected. In

forventning. I 1876 drog Liland til Lyon County, Minnesota, og tog sig land—nær det nuværende Minneota. Paa sin farm der begyndte han saa i 1879 at fabrikere vogne og drev saa med dette. I 1899 flyttede han til Minneota. Der døde han i 1903.

Brynjulv Liland var født 1825 og var af en god gammel vosseæt. Paa morsiden strækker ættegrene sig til Miltzowætten og andre bekjendte ætter. Hans mor, Anna Styrksdatter, født 1797, døde allerede før 1836. Hendes bedstemor, Anna Eriksdatter Gjerald, var datter af Inger Clausdatter Miltzow, død 1751, der boede paa Raudstad og har mange efterkommere baade paa Voss og i Amerika—blandt dem nedskriveren heraf og to andre af Vosselagets embedsmænd, mens den tredje stammer fra hendes søster Margretha. Brynjulv Lilands far, Lars Brynjulvson Liland, var af en gammel bondeæt paa Liland, som kan følges tilbage til 1670-aarene. Han fulgte med sønnen til Amerika og døde paa Koshkonong. Lars havde ogsaa to døtre, Martha, gift med Ole Litsheim, som blev paa Voss, og Kari, gift med Ivar T. Gjelle og som kom til Amerika. Om dem vil sees meget i "Vosse-historien". Brynjulv Liland var gift med Magli Samsonsdatter Grimestad, født 1824, død 1914. De havde 11 børn, hvoraf to døde i ung alder. Nærmere derom i "Vossehistorien".

K. A. RENE.

KJYTEN.

Lidt om en vossing der drog videnom som blikkenslager og urmager.

Det utænkte sker. Jeg havde nok som smaagut tanker om at bli til noget, naar jeg blev stor, men at jeg skulde bli Kjytens biografist opkom aldrig i mit sind. Vistnok ser jeg mig selv idag, seksti aar senere, uværdig og udygtig dertil, men indstændig opfordring fra redaktøren og min store lyst til at hædre en af mine barndomheltes minde driver mig til at tjene saa godt jeg kan.

Naar Kjytens navn nævnes, vokser der frem af min erindring lidt efter lidt en noget høi, rank mand, hvis sorte lokker og svære skjæg af samme farve altid var i skjønneste orden.

Naar billedet er færdigt, har jeg for mig en typisk filosof.

Erik Kjyte var blikkenslager og urmager af profession og for at røgte dette sit kald drog han om blandt de norske pionerer i dele af Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa og Minnesota.

Denne velsignede mand var velkommen naarsomhelst og hvorsomhelst han viste sig i pioner-

1876 Liland moved to Lyon County, Minnesota, and took land — near the current Minneota. On his farm he started manufacturing wagons in 1879 and he continued with this. He moved to Minneota in 1899. He died there in 1903.

Brynjulv Liland was born in 1825 and was from a good, old Voss family. On his maternal side the family joins the Miltzow family and other well-known families. His mother, Anna Styrksdatter, born in 1797, died already before 1836. Her grandmother, Anna Eriksdatter Gjerald, was a daughter of Inger Clausdatter Miltzow, died 1751, who lived at Raudstad and had many descendants both at Voss and in America—among them the author and two other officers of the Vosselag, while a third is descended from her sister Margretha. Brynjulv Liland's father, Lars Brynjulvson Liland, was of an old farming family at Liland, which can be followed back to the 1670's. He went with his son to America and died at Koshkonong. Lars also had two daughters, Martha, married with Ole Litsheim and stayed at Voss and Kari, married with Ivar T. Gjelle and who came to America. There is more about them in "Vosse-historien". Brynjulv Liland married Magli Samsonsdatter Grimestad, born 1824, died 1914. They had 11 children, of whom two died young. More in "Vossehistorien".

K. A. RENE.

KJYTEN.

A little about a Vossing who traveled widely around as a tinsmith and clockmaker.

The inconceivable happens. As a small boy I had great plans to be something when I got big, but I never thought I would be the biographer of Kjyten. Yet here I am sixty years later, incompetent and incapable for it, but urged by an appeal from the editor and my strong desire to honor one of my childhood heroes, I am trying to serve that role as best I can.

When Kjyten's name is mentioned, my memory gradually brings forth a somewhat tall, erect man whose black locks and full-size beard of the same color were always in perfect order.

When the image is complete, for me it is a typical philosopher.

Erik Kjyte was a tinsmith and a clock maker by profession and to take care of this calling he traveled among the Norwegian pioneers in portions of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota.

This blessed man was welcome whenever and wherever he appeared in the pioneer settlements. How

settlementerne. Hvorledes vilde det vel gaa med kogekarene, dersom ikke Kjyten kom rundt og saa til med bliktøiet? Han havde derfor ogsaa en vis eiendomsret i kaffekjedelen i hvermands hus. Jeg husker godt, at naar mor saa Kjyten komme, skjøv hun altid kaffekanden "fram paa".

Det var desværre ikke altid kaffe som blev kogt i den; man maatte undertiden nøies med en slags hjemmelavet postum. Det hændte nok altfor ofte, at dette yderst nødvendige apparat sprang læk. Da tok mor en stoppenaal og gjorde aabningen større, lavet saa en tilspidset rund tap af tøi og trak den saa fast i hullet som mulig, og saaledes midlertidig lappet maatte den tjene til Kjyten kom.

Og saa var det stueuret, det var helt afhængig af vor gode ven. Naar dens tik-tak, tik-tak forstummet, blev det trist i den ensomme stue, især for mor. Da hændte det nok ikke sjelden, at hun satte haanden paa panden (prærie-kikkerten) og speidet længselsfuldt ud over prærien efter Kjyten. Men traf det sig, at han var paa en af sine langture, besøgende nye og fjerntliggende bygder, kunde det tage et helt aar og kanske to, før han kom i sigte.

Dernæst var det haarluggen til far og smaagutterne. Den blev snart baade lang og saare floket. Ogsaa i denne nød var Kjyten hjælpen. Foruden at være sin egen frisør—ja, han klippet virkelig sit eget haar—pyntet han ogsaa hundreder af hoveder, store og smaa, rundt om i settlementerne. Naar mor fik fortøiet en smaagut paa et passende høit sted, gjaldt det for Kjyten at opvarte med smaa fortællinger fort nok til at holde gutten fra at briste i graad under operationen. Som regel løb alt heldig af. Efter klipningen var overstaaet, maatte haaret opsamles for senere at gjøre tjeneste som binding i kalk, der brugtes til at stoppe revnerne i loghuset. Og naar alle var klippet og kammet pent, var det vist ikke frit for, at mor saa med stjaalne blikke paa far og smaagutterne sine og nynnede mere muntert under sit arbeide.

Enten han tjente som haarklipper, urmager eller blikkenslager gav han det bestemte indtryk, at godtgjørelsen var hans mindste omsorg.

Som saa mange pioner-settlementer, saa og vort, det var godt som udestængt fra udenverdenen, idet der ingen jernbane var paa lang afstand. At begynde med var Iowa City, 125 mil i øst, den nærmeste jernbanestation. Saa om nogle aar strakte banen sig til Marshalltown. Da blev byreisen reduceret til 45 mil. Noget senere kom Nevada, 25 mil nærmere, vor markedsplads. Der var saaledes fra først af saare daarlig postbetjening. En avis, som kunde fortælle hvad som foregik ude i verden, saaes godt som aldrig.

Ogsaa her var et savn som Kjyten fyldte. Tildels

would it have been with the kettles if Kjyten hadn't come round with his repair tools? He therefore had a sort of priority of the coffeepot in everyone's house. I remember well that when mother saw Kjyten coming, she put the coffee kettle "to the front".

Unfortunately there wasn't always coffee that was cooked in it; people had to be satisfied with a type of "postum" (artificial coffee). Occasionally too, this utmost important apparatus sprang a leak. The mother took a darning needle and made the opening bigger, poked in a piece of cloth with a sharp point, pulled it into the hole as tight as possible and this temporary repair had to serve until Kjyten came.

Then there was the living room clock; it was completely dependent on our good friend. When its tik-tak, tik-tak was silenced it became quite gloomy in the lonely room, especially for mother. It wasn't very often that she put her hand on her forehead (prairie telescope) and looked longingly out over the prairie for Kjyten. However, if he were on one of his long trips, visiting new and distant districts, it could take a year or maybe two, until he came in sight.

Next there were the mops of hair of father and the boys. They soon became long and tangled. Kjyten was also of help for this need. In addition to being his own barber—yes, he actually clipped his own hair—he dressed a lot of heads, big and small, around the settlements. After mother had placed the draped child on a seat of appropriate height it was dependent on Kjyten to entertain the boy with small stories to prevent him from breaking out in tears during the procedure. As a rule, everything turned out fine. When the clipping was completed, the hair was gathered up to be saved to later serve as the binding in the chinking that was used to stop up the holes in the log house. When everyone had gotten a haircut and was neatly combed, mother would steal a glance at father and the small boys and hum more merrily during her work.

Whether he was a barber, clock maker or tinsmith, he left the distinct impression that compensation was his least concern.

There were many pioneer settlements, including ours, that were as good as closed to the outside world because there was no railroad for a long distance. To begin with, Iowa City, 125 miles to the east, was the nearest railroad station. After a few years, the rail reached Marshalltown. Then the trip to town was reduced to 45 miles. A little later, it got to Nevada, 25 miles closer, our market town. At first, there was very poor postal service. A newspaper that would tell about happenings in the outside world, was almost never seen.

This, too, was a need that Kjyten filled. Sometimes he would have a Norwegian newspaper

kunde han ha en norsk avis med sig, som blev læst og pinjoret i til der var kun trevler igjen. Helst leverede han dog nyhederne mundtlig. Han var en meget veltalende mand og besad ikke ringe kundskaber, saavel religiøse som verdslige. Levende erindrer jeg, hvorledes vi smaagutter var lutter øre, naar Kjyten kom. Vi leiret os rundt ham paa gulvet, naar han samtalte med far, for at intet skulde gaa os glip. Selvfølgelig var et liv som hans rigt paa erfaringer. Desuden kunde han jo berette om dødsfald og fødsler, giftermaal og deslige ting fra de ældre settlementer, hvorfra hans vertsfolk var uddragne. Saaledes var nyeste nyt fra Fox River det første han opvartet med og som blev begjærlig slugt i vort hjem. Saa var det politik, især fra syden, og kirkelige nyheder samt ikke mindst de alvorlige indianeruroligheder længere vest og nord.

Dog det som slog dybeste rødder og som staar uden taage i min erindring var, naar far tog frem sit trækspil og indledet til sang. Kjyten var udrustet med en kraftig og klangfuld baritonstemme. Snart havde vi baritonsolo med "accordion obligato". Det vekslet mellem viser og lutherske salmer, og naar mor stemte i med sin meget vakre sopranstemme, da—ja da var vi smaagutter bogstavejig henrykte. Saadanne aftener bidrog visselig meget til at fremelske sans for god musik, som blev os til stor glæde og adspredelse senere under livets alvor.

Ogsaa et andet minde, som staar særdeles klart blandt mine erindringer om Kjyten, maa jeg fortælle, selv om det kræver en altfor lang indledning. Ud over Iowas vidder vokste naturligvis kun det almindelige præriegræs. Men dette gav daarlig tjeneste som "lawn grass". Far havde hørt tale om "Kentucky blue grass" som fortræffelig egnet til det brug. En dag kom han hjem af en tur noksaa oprømt. Ved veikanten havde han opdaget noget som en yankee forsikret var "Kentucky blue grass". Dette maatte sporenstregs flyttes hjem. Som sagt saa gjort. Det blev en plet paa omtrent 6 fod lang og 3 fod bred. Nu faldt det sig saa, at det aarlige besøg til bedstefar, som boede i Des Moines River-skogen, 50 mil længere vest, bedst lod sig gjøre nu. Et par nabogutter paatog sig velvilligst at besørge stellet under vort syv til otte dages fravær. Det blev dem gjentagende indprentet af far ikke at forsømme daglig at vande den dyrebare blue grass-plet.

Efter endt besøg fik nok kanske hestene undgjælde noget for fars ængstelse over, om alt stod vel til hjemme og for bange anelser med hensyn til hans yndling, blue-græsset. Omsider kjørte vi ind paa tunet og det første far saa var, at gaardshunden og en mand med langt skjæg havde leiret sig, saa lange de var, paa det ømmeste punkt paa hele gaarden.. Da udbrød far noksaa heftig: "Naa ska du sjaa den honda vaaso aa Kjyten

with him that would be read and examined until there were only rags remaining. He preferred to deliver the news by mouth. He was a well-spoken man and wasn't poorly equipped when it came to religious as well as worldly matters. I can remember how we small boys were all ears when Kjyten came. We camped around him on the floor while he conversed with father so that we wouldn't miss a thing. Of course there was life in his experiences. Besides, he gave reports of deaths, births, weddings and such matters from the older settlements from which his people had been derived. Then there was the latest news from Fox River he provided and that was particularly welcome in our house. Then came politics, especially from the south and church news and not least the serious Indian uprisings farther west and north.

That which made the deepest roots and stands clearest in my memory is when father took out his accordion and introduced singing. Kjyten was endowed with a strong, resonant baritone voice. Soon we had a baritone solo with and "accordion obligato". It switched between songs and Lutheran hymns and when mother joined in with her soprano voice, then—yes then we small boys were absolutely carried away. Those evenings went a long ways to introduce a sense for good music which became of much happiness for us later in serious life.

There is another recollection that stands clear in my memory about Kjyten that I must tell, even though it requires a long introduction. Out on the plains of Iowa, naturally only ordinary prairie grass grew. This didn't serve well as "lawn grass". Father had heard about "Kentucky blue grass" which was particularly suited for that purpose. One day he came home in rather high spirits. He had discovered at the edge of the road some thing that a Yankee had assured him was "Kentucky blue grass". This had to be moved home without delay. No sooner said than done. There was a plot about 6 by 3 feet in size. Now it happened that once a year we visited grandfather who lived in the Des Moines River forest, 50 miles west of us, and best be done now. A couple of neighbor boys volunteered to care for the place during our seven-eight day absence. It was emphasized on them by father that they not neglect the daily watering of the valuable blue grass plot.

After the visit was ended the horses probably suffered some because of father's anxiety about if everything was all right at home with particular fears for his darling blue grass. In a little while, we drove into the yard and the first that father saw was that our pet dog and a man with long whiskers had set up camp on the most sensitive place on the whole farm. Then my father cried out rather vehemently: "Now you shall see that the stupid hound and Kjyten have laid my blue grass to death".

ha leie ihæl blue-grase mit." Imidlertid befandtes dog efter nøiere eftersyn græsset og hele gaarden forresten, Fido og Kjyten iberegnet, i bedste velgaaende, og vor gode vossing blev ogsaa den gang en velkommen gjest.

Det er indlysende at en som stadig var paa reisefod og som dertil bar sit verksted med sig, maatte ha en ikke ringe bør. Kjyten havde sit haandverkstøi, en trækulovn og en forsyning trækul, som han bar paa ryggen, samt en stor taske med klæder, som han slæbte med sig i den ene haand. Merk dog vel, trækul-ovnen maatte saaledes ordnes i lasten, at der uden fare kunde være fyr i den, mens han drog fra det ene hjem til det andet. Af denne grund var det som regel det første og sidste vi saa af Kjyten, naar han kom og naar han gik, en røgsky, der tilsynelatende bar ham henimod det tilsigtede maal.

Efter dette besøg var det som han blev visket væk; ingen kunde faa sporlag paa ham; det ene aar efter det andet rullet forbi, men ingen Kjyte kom. Store forandringer holdt nu paa at vælte sig ind over os. Nu strakte jernbanen sig lige op til os og endda længere drog den afsted. Blikkenslager, urmager og barberer havde gjort sit indtog til vor lille by. Far og mange med ham havde bygget prægtige hjem. Blue-græsset havde krøbet sig frem over hele tunet. Min ældste bror havde stiftet eget hjem, og jeg droges med tanker som gik i samme retning, men Kjyten forblev borte.

Mor havde en brødpande, som hun havde bragt med i prærie-skonnerten fra Fox River-settlementet i Illinois. Den holdt paa at bli ubrugelig. Hun tog den til blikkenslageren i Story City, men hans dom var, at der ingen botevon var med den. Det var første gang mor havde hørt en saadan dom over sine kjære kjøkkenredskaber, og lidt arg sagde hun, da hun kom hjem: "Naar Kjyten kommer, skal de gode bykarene faa se, at det er dem selv og ikke brødpanden min som er uduelig. Men," lagde hun til, "jeg er bange for vi har seet det sidste af ham."

Men heri tog hun feil; endnu en gang skulde vi faa se ham. En midtsommerdag kom der en gammel graasprengt en, sludende dog nynnende, under en velkjendt bør. Hvem—hvad—nei, vi kan ikke tage feil af den skikkelse, det er den skinbarlige Kjyten selv! Han dasket sig ned paa græsvolden og gaardshunden lagde sig logrende op til ham,—men denne gang bævet ikke fars hjerte af ængstelse for blue-græsset. Vor gode gamle ven blev hilset hjertens velkommen.

Efter gammel vane blev den slumrende trækulvarme opfrisket. Vi merket snart, at vor fordums muntre gjest var vemodig stemt. Hvor han nu drog frem, erfaret han, at han var bleven overflødig; hans gamle kunder og venner var selvhjulpne; han følte at der var ligesom en uafhengigeds-

Meanwhile more detailed investigation of the grass and the entire yard showed everything OK, Fido and Kjyten all considered, in best relations, and our good Vossing was a welcome guest this time too.

It is obvious that someone who was constantly traveling and who also carried his workshop with himself must have a poor home. Kjyten had his tools, a charcoal stove and a supply of charcoal, which he carried on his back as well as a satchel of clothes that he carried in one hand. You will note that the charcoal stove had to be placed in the load so it could have live fire in it without hazard to the load while he traveled from one house to the other. Because of this, as a rule the first and last we saw of Kjyten when he came and went was a small column of smoke which satisfactorily led him to his intended goal.

After this visit, it was as though he had been taken away; no one could find a trace of him; the one year after the other rolled by, but Kjyte didn't come. There were big changes in our lives. The railroad reached us and extended further. Tinsmiths, watchmakers and barbers had come to our little town. Father and many like him had built grand homes. The blue-grass had spread to the whole yard. My oldest brother had started his own home and I was considering doing the same, but still Kjyte was away.

Mother had a bread pan she had brought by prairie schooner from the Fox River settlement in Illinois. It was becoming unusable. She took it to the tinsmith in Story City, but his opinion was that there was now hope of repair. It was the first time she had heard such a ruling about any of her dear kitchen utensils and when she came home, she said somewhat irked "When Kjyten comes the good town fellows will see that it isn't my breadpan that's irreparable. But," she added "I am afraid we have seen the last of him."

Nevertheless, here she was mistaken; we would see him one more time. One midsummer day an old grizzled fellow, nonsensical, yet humming, under a familiar burden. Who—what—no, if we aren't mistaken by the appearance, it is the real Kjyten himself! He slapped himself down on the grassy lawn and our dog fawned up to him, — but this time there was no trembling in father's heart over his blue grass. Our good old friend was heartily welcomed.

According to old custom the dying charcoal was freshened up. We soon noticed that our previously merry guest was of melancholy voice. Wherever he traveled, he learned that he had become superfluous; his old customers and friends helped themselves; he almost felt that there was an independent declaration

erklæring udstedt imod ham, til trods for den hjertelige velkomst han fik, hvor han kom. Paa spørgsmaal om vort bliktøi var i orden maatte der svares: "Ja, det var blit besørget i byen." "Væguret da?" Jo, det havde ogsaa været i byen. Saa syntes vi han saa med vemod paa vore haarlugger, hvor byens barberer havde sat sit merke. Under dette brændte imidlertid trækullet i den gamle ovn. Da husket mor sin brødpande. Den kom frem og hendes tillid til Kjyten blev ikke beskjemmet.

Dette var sidste gang vi saa ham. Han seg afsted under sin bør indhyllet i en svag røgsky, nynnende en vemodig melodi. Vore øine fulgte ham over det første leite. Og saa var det kun røgen.| Og saa—ikke mere.

Tak, kjære ven, for den glæde, hjælp og opmuntring du gav vore pionerforældre. Tak for de kjære barndomsminder du gav os og for de længsler du vakte.

Fred med dit støv; velsignet er dit minde.

Story City, Iowa, 19de februar 1929.

P. G. TJERNAGEL.

* * *

Erik Magneson Kyte kaldte sig tildels Erik Morgan. Han døde i Dane County, Wis., 1906, ugift. Redaktøren har faaet forespørgsel om ham baade fra Illinois og fra et par steder i Iowa.

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DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Vangens herred:

Ivar O. Graue, 41 aar, døde 15de november 1928. Hustru, Martha, f. Kvitno, og fire døtre overlever.

Martha Styrksdatter Opkvitne, 92, aar, døde 24de november. Børn og børnebørn.

Britha K. Øvsthus, f. Kvarekval, 78 aar, døde 23de november. Mand, Johs. K. Øvsthus, og børn overlever.

John K. Røte, 81 aar, døde 25de november. Børn og søskende.

Lars N. Norekval d. y., 60 aar, døde 24de november. Hustru, Kristi, f. Engeland, og børn lever.

Ingeborg B. Hauge, 71 aar, døde 19de november. Børn.

Inger J. Ygre, f. Hylte, 74 aar, døde 17de november.

Inger O. Brekke (Rdl.), 38 aar, døde 19de november. Mand, Ole B., og børn overlever.

Ole G. Lie, f. Opeland, 70 aar. Hustru og børn lever.

Anna I. Kolve døde 1ste december. Datter og søskende.

Synva S. Graue, 84 aar, døde 2den december.

against him, in spite of the hearty welcomes he received wherever he went. When asked if the tinware was all right he was answered "Yes, it was taken care of in town". "How about your wall clock, then?" Yes, that had also been to town. Then we could detect him studying our hair-dos, where the town barber had left his mark. During this, the charcoal burned in the old forge. Then mother remembered her old bread pan. It was brought forth and her confidence was not put to shame.

This was the last time we saw him. He left under his burden enveloped in a small plume of smoke, humming a cheerful melody. Our eyes followed him over the first rise. Then we only saw the smoke. Then — nothing more.

Thank you, dear friend, for the joy, help and the encouragement you gave our pioneer parents. Thank you for the childhood memories you gave us and for the yearning you awakened.

Peace by with your dust; blessed be your memory.

Story City, Iowa, February 19, 1929.

P. G. TJERNAGEL.

* * *

Erik Magneson Kyte occasionally used the name Erik Morgan. He died in Dane County, WI, 1906, unmarried. The editor has received inquiries about him from Illinois and from a couple places in Iowa.

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DEATHS AT VOSS.

Vangen's Township:

Ivar O. Graue, 41 years, died November 15, 1928. Wife, Martha, b. Kvitno, and four daughters survive.

Martha Styrksdatter Opkvitne, 92, years, died November 24. Children and grandchildren survive.

Britha K. Øvsthus, b. Kvarekval, 78 years, died November 23. Husband, Johs. K. Øvsthus and children survive.

John K. Røte, 81 years, died November 25. Children and siblings.

Lars N. Norekval the younger, 60 years, died November 24. Wife, Kristi, b. Engeland, and children survive.

Ingeborg B. Hauge, 71 years, died November 19. Children.

Inger J. Ygre, b. Hylte, 74 years, died November 17.

Inger O. Brekke (Rdl.), 38 years, died November 19.Husband, Ole B., and children survive.

Ole G. Lie, b. Opeland, 70 years. Wife and children survive.

Anna I. Kolve died December 1. Daughter and siblings.

Synva S. Graue, 84 years, died December 2.

Ingeborg B. Glimme, f. Rødde, døde 10de december.

Ingeborg K. Kvarekval, 77 aar, døde 25de marts.

* * *

Stortingsmand Mathias G. Dukstad døde den 5te april i en alder af 85 aar. Han var født paa Opeland, Voss, den 20de januar 1844, søn af stortingsmand Godskalk Mathiason Seim (Dukstad) og Ingeborg Olsdatter, f. Flatekval. Han gik paa den høiere almueskole og lærerskolen paa Voss. I 1876 blev han medlem af herredstyret, i 1878 ordfører og var det til 1889. I 1886 blev han stortingsmand og var det i fire terminer. Han var ogsaa forligelseskommissær, direktør af Voss Sparebank og stortingsvalgt medlem af Norges Bank helt til 1918. Han var en grei, fredsæl og vennesæl mand, som var agtet af alle.

Dukstads bror er vort gode Vosselags-medlem John G. Sime i Albert Lea, Minn.

* * *

Vossestranden:

Martha P. Vinje, 96 aar, døde 13de marts 1929.

Guri N. Hemre, f. Bidne, 82 aar, døde 13de marts.

Lars E. Overland, 72 aar, døde 25de marts.

Ivar A. Jordalen, 87 aar.

Ranveig A. Grindeland, f. Sivle, 75 aar.

Gudve L. Lunde, 46 aar.

Ingeborg S. Lilleteig, f. Bystøl, 78 aar.

Mons Qvamme, farver og bosat i Gjøvik, Norge, døde der, 93 aar gammel. Hans søn driver nu farverforretningen.

* * *

Evanger:

Johannes E. Horveid, 80 aar, døde 6te december 1928.

Lærer Ole Bjørgaas døde i februar. Han var lærer i omkring 50 aar—en tid i Vangens, en tid i Evanger herred.

MINDER OM SVÆRE DRUKNINGSULYKKER PAA VOSS.

Fra tid til anden har der paa Voss indtruffet ulykker af større eller mindre omfang. Det hænder næsten aarligaars, at nogen sætter livet til enten ved drukning, skredulykker eller fald; men saalænge det dreier sig om enkeltpersoner, vækker det mindre opmerksomhed og glemmes snart. Stundom har dog hele flokke røget med, og da har det skaket folk op, saa det mindes i længere tid.

Ingeborg B. Glimme, b. Rødde, died December 10.

Ingeborg K. Kvarekval, 77 years, died March 25.

* * *

Stortingsman Mathias G. Dukstad died April 5 at an age of 85 years. He was born at Opeland, Voss, January 20, 1844, a son of Stortingsman Godskalk Mathiason Seim (Dukstad) and Ingeborg Olsdatter, b. Flatekval. He attended common school, high school and teacher's college at Voss. In 1876 he became a member of the town board, in 1878 mayor until 1889. In 1886 he became a Stortingsman and served four terms. He also was the commissioner of appraisal, director of Voss Sparebank and the Stortings member of Norges Bank all the way to 1918. He was a pleasant, peaceful and friendly man, who was respected by everyone.

Dukstad's brother is the good Vosselag member John G. Sime in Albert Lea, MN.

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Vossestranden:

Martha P. Vinje, 96 years, died March 13, 1929.

Guri N. Hemre, b. Bidne, 82 years, died March 13.

Lars E. Overland, 72 years, died March 25.

Ivar A. Jordalen, 87 years.

Ranveig A. Grindeland, b. Sivle, 75 years.

Gudve L. Lunde, 46 years.

Ingeborg S. Lilleteig, f. Bystøl, 78 years.

Mons Qvamme, dyer, resident Gjøvik, Norway, died there, 93 years old His son now operates the dye business.

* * *

Evanger:

Johannes E. Horveid, 80 years, died December 6, 1928.

Teacher Ole Bjørgaas died in February. He was a teacher for about 50 years —a while Vangen, a while in Evanger Townships.

MEMORIES OF THE TERRIBLE DROWNING ACCIDENTS AT VOSS

From time to time here at Voss there have been tragedies of greater or lesser import. Almost every year, something happens that causes loss of life through drowning, avalanche or falls; but as long as these involve individuals, they attract less attention and are easier forgotten. Sometimes a whole group of people are lost and this shocks people enough so it is remembered for a longer time.

En saadan ulykke hændte den 23de januar 1829, da otte ungdommer, som vilde til en dans paa Jernes, kjørte gjennem isen ved Granderne paa Vangsvandet og druknede. Det var nu i vinter 100 aar siden, saa begivenheden drages frem igjen. De otte personer var: Styrk Amundson Prestegaard, Kristi Amundsdatter Prestegaard, søskende af Arnfin Prescott, Deerfield, Wis., samt Arnfin Mattesson Gjerde, Odd Knutson Ringheim, Ola Olson Ringheim, Øyel Hanson Hirth og Kolbein Brynjulyson Ure. Der var en gut til med paa turen, nemlig David Halsteinson Ringheim, men han sad bagerst paa slæden og fik kastet sig af, da isen brast, og blev frelst. Det er ogsaa fortalt, at der var ti ialt, og at David reddede en af pigerne. Der skulde være dem som mente, at det var farligt at kjøre over isen, men en, som var dreng i prestegaarden, paastod, at han kjendte isen, og at der ingen fare var, fortæller A. Ullestad. Alle de druknede gjenfandtes og blev begravne fra drengestuen i prestegaarden den 30te januar. Skolelærer Bjarne Ellingson Kvitne var talsmanden. Presterne i de dage gjorde ikke mere ved slige anledninger end jordpaakastelse ved graven. Men Nils Gjelland fortæller, at provst Munster gik hen i gangen for at høre Kvitnes ligtale og fandt, at denne gjorde det; godt for en lægmand at være.

Som rimeligt var kom denne alvorlige hændelse til at gjøre et sterkt indtryk paa folk, og der blev holdt taler om den baade af prester og lægmænd. En sang blev endog digtet derom, og den skal være i Landstads samling af folkesange. Det fortælles om Magne Sætre, som var spillemand i dansen paa Jernes, at han gik hen paa huggestabben med violinen sin og hug den i smaa-beter, hvorpaa han brændte den op. I den overtroiske tid mente man at have seet "fyrefar" for ulykken. En mand fra Flage havde forud seet syv-otte lygter eller lysninger, som bevægede sig borte ved vaagen ved Granderne.

En anden ulykke kanske ligesaa stor hændte i 1836 paa en byreise. Ved den anledning druknede der syv personer og, merkeligt nok, en blev frelst da ogsaa. De nærmere oplysninger mangler derom. Bare disse faa ord har undertegnedes bedstefar skrevet i sin haandskrevne bog: "Dette aar døde Gjetle Wikingson og Wiking Wikingson Repaal (idet de reiste fra Stenestaaen og nord til Osterøen) med andre personer, som vare 7 i tallet. Det 8de blev frelst, idet (han) blev indvaset i seilet og saaledes kom iland."—Hvem de andre var, har jeg ingen greie paa for nærværende. Kanske andre kan fortælle derom og andre omstændigheder tillige.

Gjetle V. Repaal, f. 1794, var gift med Jorund Oddsdatter Kløve og boede paa Nordheim. Han har havt tre børn: Odd, Knut og Sigrid i Amerika, og hans sønnesønner er Gjetle B. Nordheim og Viking Nordheim i Chicago.

Such an accident happened January 23, 1829 when eight young people who were on their way to a dance at Gjernes, drove through the ice at the Granderne at Lake Vang and drowned. This winter made it 100 years ago, so the occurrence is brought forth again. The eight people were: Styrk Amundson Prestegaard, Kristi Amundsdatter Prestegaard, siblings of Arnfin Prescott, Deerfield, WI, and Arnfin Mattesson Gjerde, Odd Knutson Ringheim, Ola Olson Ringheim, Øyel Hanson Hirth and Kolbein Brynjulyson Ure. There was one more boy along on the ride, namely David Halsteinson Ringheim, but he was sitting in the hindmost seat and jumped off when the ice broke and was saved. It also is said that there were ten in all and that David saved one of the girls. There were those who stated that it was dangerous to drive on the ice, but a hired hand at the parsonage farm insisted that he knew the ice and there was no danger, tells A. Ullestad. All those drowned were recovered and were buried from the bunkhouse at the parsonage farm on January 30. The schoolteacher Bjarne Ellingson Kvitne was the speaker. The ministers in those days on such occasions did nothing more than throw the earth at the grave. However, Nils Gjelland tells that Dean Munster stood in the entrance to listen to Kvitne's burial address and found that he did very well for being a layman.

As expected, this serious event had a strong effect on people and there were a number of opinions both by the clergy and by laymen. A song about it was even written and it is in Landstad's collection of folk songs. It tells of Magne Sætre, who was the fiddler at the dance at Jernes that he went to the chopping block with his violin and chopped it to splinters, then burned it up. In that superstitious time people thought they had seen the "light-trails" before the accident. A man from Flage reported seeing seven-eight lanterns or lights that moved over to the inlet at Granderne.

Another tragedy nearly as big happened in 1836 at a trip to town. On that occasion seven people drowned and remarkably, on was saved that time too. There isn't much information about it. Only these few words has the undersigned's grandfather recorded in his handwritten book: "This year Gjetle Wikingson and Wiking Wikingson Repaal died (while traveling from Stenesaaen north to Osterøen) with other people, totaling seven. The eighth was saved in that (he) got tangled in the sail and thus got to land". — Who the others were, I don't know at the present. Maybe others can tell more of the circumstances.

Gjetle V. Repaal, b. 1794, was married with Jorund Oddsdatter Kløve and lived at Nordheim. He had three children: Odd, Knut and Sigrid in America, and his grandsons are Gjetle B. Nordheim and Viking Nordheim in Chicago.

Det har nok hændt flere gange i tidernes løb, at der har skeet ulykker paa Bergens-reiser fra Voss. Den krogede Bolstadfjord med strømhvirvler har været slem, og vindbygerne, som har slaaet i fjeldvæggen ved siden af, har gjort sit. Det har før i "Vossingen" været fortalt om, hvorledes Store-Lars Rogne paa en byreise reddede de reisende ved at stemme fadderne mod fjeldvæggen og vende baaden, da den holdt paa at skulle støde mod land.

I "Vossebygderne" for 1927 har L. Kindem gjengivet en retslig bevidnelse om en ulykke, som hændte i Bolstadfjorden 1640, og maaske var det paa samme sted, som siden er blit kaldt "Stenestaaen" og i hvis nærhed ulykken i 1836 hændte. Den gang druknede der ogsaa otte personer, nemlig sorenskriver Christoffer Pederson, fogdens tjener, Peder Anderson, og seks bønder: Knut Høiland, Thorben Rohen (Rue?), Arve Kløve, Ole Helleve, Halvor O. Dale og Nils Thorgerson Opeland. Ulykken hændte ved gaarden Strømme, Stamnæs sogn, idet baaden blev drevet af strømmen mod en stor sten, saa kjølen, sidebord og aarer blev afslagne og baaden gik seks gange rundt—omkring op og ned, som der staar. I baaden var der 421 rigs-daler, 5 mark og 4½ skilling, som var indtagne i skat. Sorenskriveren havde holdt ting paa Vossevangen den 17de september og paa Horveid den 26de samme maaned. Den 2den oktober skulde han i fogdens baad reise hjem igjen og havde skatten med. Klokken 3 om ettermiddagen hændte saa ulykken. Skatten gik tilbunds og blev ikke funden igjen. Efter nutids værdi vilde den beløbe sig til $11,340 eller kr. 42,000.

Den 26de oktober holdtes der retsligt forhør paa Vangens tingstue, hvortil 20 edsvorne lagrettesmænd af bønderne paa Voss indkaldtes. Desuden var seks bønder, som var med i fogdens baad, da ulykken hændte, indkaldte som vidner samt opsidderne paa gaarden Strømme, som havde seet, hvorledes det alt gik til. Vidnerne var Arnfin Torgerson Nedkvitne, Peder Olson Norekval, Ivar Arnfinson Flatekval, Baard Baardson Lae, Nils og Mathis Endreson Rødde samt Knut G. og Knut W. paa Strømme. Efterforskningen var forlangt af slotsherren paa Bergenhus, Hans Bjelke, som ogsaa var rigskansler. Fogden var Volchard Broderson, der sammenkaldte retten. Han og de seks bønder var nok paa samme baad som de der druknede, men var istand til at komme iland. I bevidnelsen tales der om, at baade "formedelst strømmens haardhed ofte sig omkring kaste". Det var da ingen sjeldenhed, at vossinger paa reise til eller fra Bergen kom ud for en ulykke af dette slags.

K. R.

* * *

In the course of time there have been accidents on the Voss to Bergen trips. The tortuous Bolstadfjord with its erratic currents has been poor, and the wind gust hitting the mountain walls have contributed. Earlier in "Vossingen", it has told of Store-Lars Rogne on a town trip saved the travelers by bracing his feet against the rocky shore and turning the boat preventing a crash into the mountain wall.

In "Vossebygderne" for 1927, L. Kindem reproduced a judicial report about an accident that happened in Bolstadfjorden in 1640, probably at the same that has since been called "Stenesaaen" in which vicinity the tragedy in 1836 occurred. That time eight people drowned including the magistrate Christoffer Pederson, assistant bailiff Peder Anderson, and six farmers: Knut Høiland, Thorben Rohen (Rue?), Arve Kløve, Ole Helleve, Halvor O. Dale and Nils Thorgerson Opeland. The accident happened by the Strømme farm in Stamnæs parish when the boat was carried against a big stone by the current so that the keel, gunwales and oars were broken off and the boat turned six times—over and over. There were 421 riksdalers, 5 marks and 4½ shillings in the boat that had been collected in tax. The magistrate had held court at Vossevangen on September 17 and at Horveid on the 26th of the same month. The magistrate's boat was on his way home and had the money along. The accident happened at 3 in the afternoon. The tax went to the bottom and never was seen again. By today's standard's it would be worth $11,340 or 42,000 crowns.

There was a court hearing at Vangen's court house on October 26 for which 20 farmers at Voss were called as sworn judge/jurors. Also, the six farmers who were riding in the boat when the accident occurred were called as witnesses as well as the residents of the Strømme farm, who had watched the goings on. The witnesses were Arnfin Torgerson Nedkvitne, Peder Olson Norekval, Ivar Arnfinson Flatekval, Baard Baardson Lae, Nils and Mathis Endreson Rødde as well as Knut G. and Knut W. at Strømme. The investigation was carried out by the lord of the manor at Bergenhus, Hans Bjelke, who also was the government counsel. Volchard Broderson was the magistrate that assembled the court. He and the six farmers evidently were in the same boat as those who drowned, but were able to get to shore. It was determined that the boat "mainly because of the powerful current was strongly tossed about". It wasn't an unusual event that Vossings traveling to Bergen encountered an accident of this nature.

K. R.

* * *

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

ET OF ANDET PAA VOSS.

Forleden vinter var der flere store skistevner paa Voss—et stort stevne holdtes af Voss Idrætslag i Ringheimsbakken. Saa holdt Voss Skilag et stort stevne i Sonvesbakken, hvortil over 500 bergensere kom med ekstratog. Paa Framnæs, Vossestranden, havdes saa et stevne og fest efterpaa i ungdomslagets hus paa Opheim.

Travkapkjøring er en anden sport paa Voss. Den 24de februar havde Voss Travkjører lag 50-aars jubilæum med travkjøring paa Vangsisen og fest efterpaa. Anders K. Rokne og lensmand J. Lillegraven, som var med at stifte laget blev æresmedlemmer. Den 10de marts var der travkjøring paa Opheimsisen (Stranden) med fest i ungdomshuset efterpaa.

I flere aar har arbeidet med Jordalsveien paagaaet, men endnu er der igjen strækningen fra Kalshelleren til Stegafossen, som vil koste ca. kr. 80,000. Der er nu sterkt krav om, at veien op Stalheimskleven skal omlægges for bilfart. Et bedehus skal opføres paa Vinje og et ungdomshus i Holbygden, Vossestranden.

I Holgbergsstuen i prestegaarden paa Vangen skal man i et rum have en Holbergs-samling. En komite er valgt til at stelle med dette. Holberg var huslærer hos provst Weimvik paa Voss fra 1702 til 1704.

Natten til den 26de marts var der brand paa gaarden Nedkvitne. To stuehus, to loft og et fjøs lagdes i aske. Ilden begyndte i loftet til Anders K. Nedkvitne, men ingen ved hvorledes. Alt var assureret i Voss Brandassuranceselskab for kr. 40,000.

Johan O. Bryn, som er ordfører i Tinn, Telemarken, er blit formand i Telemark fylkesting. I forrige termin var han vice-formand. Han er af ægte Raundalsslegt paa Voss—søn af Ole Johnson Lie, Bryn, og Guro Askildsdatter Hjembære og har manger slegtninger i Amerika.

I Evanger herred var der. fra 1921 til 1928 opdyrket 795 dekar jord. Kr. 23,633 er betalt i statstilskud for dette.

——→♦←——

ONE THING OR ANOTHER AT VOSS.

There were big ski meets at Voss last winter — a big meet was held by the Voss Sports Club at the slope at Ringheim. The Voss Ski Club had a big meet at Sonvesbakken, to which more then 500 Bergensers came by chartered train. At Framnæs, Vossestranden, they had a meet and a party afterwards at the Youth Club building at Opheim.

Harness Racing is another sport at Voss. February 24 the Voss Harness Racing Club had their 50-year jubilee with racing on the ice at Lake Vang with a party afterward. Anders K. Rokne and Sheriff J. Lillegraven, who were founding members of the club, were honored. March 10 had racing on the ice at Opheim (Stranden) with social festivities in the youth lodge afterward.

There has been construction of a road to Jordal for several years but there remains the stretch from Kalshelleren to Stegafossen that will cost ca. 80,000 crowns. Now there is a request to improve the road up the cliff at Stalheim for motor traffic. A prayer building shall be built at Vinje and a youth building at Holbygden, Vossestrand.

In the Holberg building at Prestegaard at Vangen they are preparing a room with a Holberg collection. A committee has been chosen to deal with this. Holberg was the tutor for Dean Weimvik at Voss from 1702 to 1704.

In the night of March 26, there was a fire on the Nedkvitne farm. Two residences, two storage sheds and a barn were left in ashes. The fire started in Anders K. Nedkvitne's storage shed but the cause is unknown. Everything was insured with Voss Fire Insurance Company for 40,000 crowns.

Johan O. Bryn, who is the mayor in Tinn, Telemark, has become the president of Telemark County Board. Last term, he was vice president. He is of a genuine Raundal family at Voss — a son of Ole Johnson Lie, Bryn, and Guro Askildsdatter Hjembære and has many relatives in America.

From 1921 until 1928, in the township of Evanger, there have been cultivated 795 dekars of new land. 23,633 crowns were paid in the state budget for this.

——→♦←——

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VOSSINGEN

TIDSSKRIFT

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VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika.

1857-1860.

K. A. RENE, Redaktør.

Hefte 32. Madison, Wis. 1936 18th year.

AARSMØDE OG HUNDREAARSFEST I DEERFIELD.

Vosselagets aarsmøde og hundreaarsfest holdtes i Deerfield, Wis., som berammet, den 19de, 20de og 21de juni. Det herligste veir begunstigede mødet. Byen var festligt smykket med flag i række langs hovedgaden, og i vinduerne var skilter med et "Welcome, Vossings" i store bogstaver.

Man samledes i Dahle-bygningen lige ved byens park. Den var stillet til fri af benyttelse far laget. Det var et fortræffeligt mødested med rum for henimod tusen personer.

Den lokale komite, bestaaende af Sivert A. Lee, Alvin Nelson, Joseph C. Berge, Clarence Jordalen, Nils O. Vethe og Mrs. B. Logan, havde ordnet fortræffeligt. Et prægtigt erindringshefte paa 20 sider med program og avertering var bekostet af byens forretningsfolk.

Fredag formiddag den 19de var der som vanligt registrering, anskaffelse af merker og programmer. Kl. 2 eftermiddag blev mødet formelt aabnet med velkomsttaler åf Sivert A. Lee paa komiteens vegne og Charles Sager, præsident i bystyret, paa byens vegne. "Ja, vi elsker dette landet" blev sunget af forsamlingen, saa var der trestemmig sang af seks damer, hvorpaa pastor A. C. Odden holdt en velkomsttale paa vegne af Deerfield og Liberty menigheder. Han fremholdt herunder betydningen af at mindes fortiden, hvad han fandt at vossingerne gjorde. De som glemmer fortiden er et dødt folk, mente han.

Arthur F. Giere, lagets formand, besvarede velkomsttalerne og forklarede herunder, hvorfor laget specielt mødte i Deerfield, at byen var anlagt paa land, som vossinger havde kjøbt af rigsstyret, og vossinger havde eiet land i milevis i omkredsen, saa Deerfield vel kunde kaldes vossingernes. hovedstad. Sekretær Rene skulde ogsaa ha sagt noget, men vår hindret ved andre forretninger fra at være tilstede. "America" blev sluttelig sunget

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR THE VOSSELAG

Continuation of the oldest bygdelag newsletter in America.

1857 1860.

K. A. Rene, Editor

Hefte 32 Madison, WI, 1936 18th year.

ANNUAL MEETING AND CENTENNIAL IN DEERFIELD.

The Vosselag's annual meeting and hundred year celebration was held in Deerfield, Wis., as scheduled, the 19th, 20th and 21st June; grand weather favored the meeting. The town was festively decorated with flags in a row along the Main Street and in the windows were signs with a "Welcome, Vossings" in big letters.

People assembled in the Dahle Building next to the Town Park. It had been made available for the Lag. It was an admirable meeting place with space for upwards of a thousand people.

The local committee, consisting of Sivert A. Lee, Alvin Nelson, Joseph I. Berge, Clarence Jordalen, Nils O. Vethe and Mrs. B. Logan, had made excellent arrangements. A grand souvenir brochure of 20 pages with program and advertising was provided by the town's businessmen.

Friday forenoon the 19th was as usual spent registering, obtaining ribbons and programs. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the meeting was formally opened with welcome speeches on behalf of the committee by Sivert A. Lee and by Charles Sager, president of the Village Board on behalf of the village. "Ja, vi elsker dette landet" was sung by the audience, and then there was a three-part song by six women, after which Pastor A. C. Odden made a welcoming address on behalf of the Deerfield and Liberty congregations. He presented, during it, the meaning of remembering history that he found the Vossings did. Those who forget history are a dead people, he claimed.

Arthur F. Giere, the lag president, responded to the welcoming speeches and explained, meanwhile, why the lag had a special meeting in Deerfield. The village had been built on land that the Vossings had purchased from the government, and the Vossings owned land for miles around, so Deerfield could be called the Vossing's capital. Secretary Rene was to have spoken next but other business prevented him from being present. "America" was ultimately sung.

Om kvelden kl. 8 samledes man atter. Ca. 800 personer var tilstede. Advokat Lyman A. Mullen, Deerfield, bragte hilsninger fra byens folk til de besøgende. Formand Giere besvarede disse. Gilbert Larson, Clinton, Wis., søn af Gulleik Larson Helland, spillede Paganinis kvartet og "Nearer, My God, to Thee" ogsaa firstemmigt paa sin violin med sin speeielt forarbeidede bue, forevisende et slangehoved og billeder af Paganini og Ole Bull. Saa var det en tale af dr. Alfred Olson (Davidhaug), Stoughton, Wis., som fortalte om sit komme til Deerfield for 40 aar siden og om vossingerne han da traf og de han senere kom i berøring med, desuden om sine erfaringer baade paa Voss og i Amerika. Det var et meget velformet tale, som bare havde den feil, at den ikke var pak "ægta vossamaol". Stanley Dahle spillede derpaa en accordion-solo, hvorpaa pastor J. A. Lavik, Daleyville, Wis., talte. Han er født i Amerika, men havde faaet adskillige oplysninger fra slegtninger i Norge om sine forfædre, fortalte han, og gav endel karakteristiske oplysninger om dem og slegten ellers. Især omtalte han sin onkel, Johannes Anderson Lavik, og hans sønner — de paa Voss velkjendte Lavik-brødre, af hvilke to var stortingsmænd, en prest, en bekjendt journalist og lærer og en bekjendt skuespiller. Udtrykket af deres far, at "eg e berre ein bonde", viste hvad indflydelse de norske bønder kunde ha, mente han. En bærende tanke hos Johannes Lavik og sønnerne var, at de vidste hvad de vilde og holdt fast ved det, sagde han. En sang af Jerome Herreid og en pianosolo af Roselyn Simondson fulgte.

Kveldens hovedtaler var fhv. guvernør R. A. Nestos, Nord Dakota, som kom den lange vei for specielt at deltage i feiringen af denne fest. Han begyndte med at fortælle om, hvorledes han først fik høre om Deerfield og hvad vossingerne havde gjort der. Det var da gamle Lars Davidson Rekve kom paa besøg til hans forældre paa Voss, og det bragte ham tanken paa at reise til Amerika. Nu paa mødet havde han truffet igjen en vossing, som kom til Amerika paa samme skib som han, nemlig Eilev Skjervheim, Locust, Iowa. Han udtalte videre sin glæde over at kunne træffe folk som kjendte hans far og mor og kunde høre fra dem, hvad godt de havde gjort, og fremholdt betydningen af at mindes, hvad fædrene havde udført i forbigangne tider; nævnte ogsaa Renes Vossehistorie, i hvilken man ogsaa kunde finde noget om, hvorledes de frihedselskende vossinger i oldtiden drog til Island heller end at lade sig kue af Harald Haarfagre, og hvad indflydelse dette havde paa det norske folks historie. Videre nævnte han om, hvorledes nordmændene bragte kraft til andre, og hvorledes glansen fra deres virke kunde ha tilbagevirkende kraft, samtidig som mindet om kunstnerne paa Voss, som Bergslierne og de fremragende

In the evening at 6 o'clock, the people again met. About 800 people were present. Attorney Lyman A. Mullen, Deerfield, brought greetings from the people of the village to the visitors. President Giere responded. Gilbert Larson, Clinton, WI, son of Gulleik Larson Helland, played Paganini's Quartet and "Nearer my God to Thee" also four-voiced on his violin with a specially made bow and showed a snake's head and pictures of Paginini and Ole Bull. Then there was a talk by Dr. David Olson (Davidhaug), Stoughton, WI, who told about his arrival in Deerfield, forty years ago, and about the Vossings he met and those with which he became involved as well as his learning experience both at Voss and in America. It was a well-organized speech that had only one failing, that it wasn't in "genuine Voss dialect". Stanley Dahle followed with an accordion solo, whereupon Pastor J. A. Lavik, Daleyville, WI, spoke. He was born in America but had gotten a lot of information about his forefathers from relatives in Norway, he told, and gave a number of characteristics about them and the rest of the family. He especially discussed his uncle, Anderson Lavik and his sons, — they were the well-known Lavik brothers, of whom two were members of the Storting, one minister, a noted journalist, a teacher and a famous actor. The expression of their father, that "I am only a farmer", showed what influence the Norwegian farmer could have, he believed. A sustaining thought of Johannes Lavik and his sons was, that they knew what they wanted and held fast to that, he said. A song by Jerome Herreid and a piano solo by Roselyn Simundson followed.

The evening's main speaker was former Governor R. A. Nestos, North Dakota, who came this long distance especially to participate in the celebration of this festival. He started by telling how he first heard about Deerfield, and what the Vossings had done there. It was when old Lars Davidson Rekve visited his parents at Voss that it brought him the idea of going to America. now at this meeting, he had encountered a Vossing who had come on the same ship as he, namely, Eiliv Skjervheim, Locust, Iowa. He further expressed his pleasure at meeting people who knew his mother and father and could hear from them what good they had done and emphasized the importance of remembering what our forefathers had done in the past; mentioned also Rene's History of Voss, in which one could find something about how the freedom-loving Vossings in the old times went to Iceland rather than be subdued by Harald Fair-haired and what effect this had on the history of the Norwegian people. Further he added about how the Norwegians brought power to others, and how their brilliance could have retroactive power simultaneously; like the memory of the artists from Voss like the Bergslis and the prominent fiddle players and

felespillerne med andre kunstarbeidere, vidnede om folkets begavelse og ansporede til videre virke. Det var dog ikke de som stak hovedet høiest som gjorde mest, men det jevne folk i sit daglige arbeide, udtalte han.

Efterat Clara Fadnes og Mrs. C. Josi havde sunget en duet, afsluttedes kveldens møde med afsyngelsen af "Star Spangled Banner" af forsamlingen.

Lørdag formiddag havdes forretningsmøde. Af styret var formand Giere, sekretær Rene, kasserer Glimme samt direktørerne Lars A. Seim og Albert Edahl tilstede. Referatet fra forrige aar oplæstes af sekretæren og vedtoges som læst. Til resolutionskomite udnævnte formanden Andrew Highland, Albert Edahl og Peder Lee.

Hilsninger til laget fra Nordfjordlaget, som havde møde i Hayfield, Minn., Martin Nelson og A. A. Kindem, Minneapolis (telegram), S. A. Nelson, Minneapolis, og Helge Opland, Canton, S. Dak. (skrivelser). Nelson nævner om sit komme til Amerika i 1851 og drog fra Chicago til Decorah med oksespand. Der var da ingen jernbane. Hans mor var datter af Samson En paa Voss, skrev han. Helge Opland er for tiden redaktør for "Visergutten" og kunde af den grund ikke komme paa mødet, men dette bødte han paa med at sende en meget morsom skrivelse paa godt "vossamaol".

Saa var det valg af styre. John Glimme og Sivert Lee udnævntes som tællere. Formand Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, Wis., gjenvalgtes enstemmigt; til viceformand valgtes Andrew Highland, Chicago, Ill., med 19 stemmer mod Clarence Jordalen, Deerfield, "Wis., 13. Sekretær K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., frasagde sig gjenvalg, men blev "draftet". Kasserer John Glimme, Chicago, Ill., gjenvalgtes ved akklamation. Direktører blev Peder Lee, Deerfield, Wis., Clarence Jordalen, Deerfield, og Albert Edahl, Chicago, Ill. Sekretær Rene blev valgt til fællesraadsdelegat.

Kasserer Glimme rapporterede om finanserne. Kassebeholdningen var $160.18. Rapporten antagen. Det blev besluttet at betale delegatens reisegodtgjørelse til Bygdelagenes Fællesraad næste aar. Videre besluttedes at et hefte af "Vossingen" udgives til jul om muligt, sekretæren som redaktør.

Om eftermiddagen kl. 2 drog man fra parken paa en udflugt til en række gamle f arme, som vossinger kjøbte af landsstyret i 1840-aarene. Skilter med de kjendte vossenavne i store bogstaver var opsat paa hver gaard. Turen gik lige til Rockdale og Lake Ripley, saa eftermiddagen tilbragtes dermed.

Kl. 6.30 samledes man til festmaaltid med program. Deerfield Women's Club stellede med første del. Den forstod sig meget godt paa at varte op for en

other artists testified to the people's talents and led to more works. It isn't the people who stick their heads the highest who do the most, but the everyday people in their daily work, he said.

After Clara Fadnes and Mrs. C. Josi had sung a duet, the evening meeting was concluded with the singing of "Star Spangled Banner" by the gathering.

Saturday forenoon, there was the business meeting. From the board of directors there were President Giere, Secretary Rene, Treasurer Glimme as well as Directors Lars A. Seim and Albert Edahl present. The minutes from the previous year were read by the secretary and approved as read. The president appointed Andrew Highland, Albert Edahl and Peder Lee to the resolutions committee.

Greetings to the lag from the Nordfjord lag that had its meeting in Hayfield, MN, Martin Nelson and A. A. Kindem, Minneapolis (telegram), S. A. Nelson, Minneapolis, and Helge Opland, Canton, SD, (letter). Nelson tells about his coming to America in 1851 and going from Chicago to Decorah by oxcart. There were no railroads. His mother was a daughter of Samson, of Voss, he wrote. Helge Opland is a previous editor of "Visergutten" ("Singing boy") and for that reason, couldn't come to the meeting but made up for it by sending a very funny letter in good Voss dialect.

Then there was election of officers. John Glimme and Sivert Lee were appointed as tellers. President Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, WI, was re-elected president unanimously, for vice-president Andrew Highland, Chicago, Ill., was elected with 19 votes to Clarence Jordalen, Deerfield, Wis., 13. Secretary K. A. Rene, Madison, WI declined re-election, but was "drafted". Treasurer John Glimme, Chicago, IL, was re-elected by acclamation. Directors were Peder Lee, Deerfield, WI, Clarence Jordalen, Deerfield and Albert Edahl, Chicago, IL. Secretary Rene was elected as Fællesraad's Delegate.

Treasurer Glimme reported about the finances. The treasury contains $160. Report accepted. It was decided to pay the delegate's travel expenses to the Bygdelagernes Fællesraad next year. It was further decided that an issue of Vossingen should be published by Christmas if possible, with the secretary as editor.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock people went the park on a tour of a number of old farms that the Vossings had bought from the Government Land Office in the 1840's. Signs with familiar Voss names in large letters had been erected at each farm. The tour included Rockdale and Lake Ripley, so the afternoon was spent this way.

At 6:30 o'clock the attendees gathered for a banquet with a program. Deerfield Woman's Club dealt with the first part. It was impressive how they served such a group

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

forsamling med god mad paa norsk vis. 450 personer deltog i maaltidet. Idet man havde indtaget sine sæder, kom et brudefølge ind gjennem døren og marseherede under øredøvende klappen op til øverste ende af storebordet efter gammel skik. K. A. Rene spillede "Vossebruri" i spidsen paa vossefele. Andre i følget var Mrs. John Benson, St. Paul, Minn., som eiede brudekronen, Gerhard Lee, brudgom, Eleinora Vethe, brud; Mrs. A. L. Johnson (Aure), Mrs. George Spilde, Mrs. Anna Foss. (Arhelleren), Tilla Vethe, Mrs. Otto Berkrem — alle i skinnende national-vossedragter. Saa var der en kort tale af G. D. Ziegelman, høiskolebestyrer, med svar af formand Giere. Under spisningen sang og musik af forskjellig slags.

Efter en liden pause, mens der toges af bordene, begyndte det egentlige festprogram. Formand Giere gjorde endel bemerkninger, saa var der solosang af Mrs. Roy Cruger, hvorpaa fulgte en tale af I. M. Kalnes, redaktør af "Lutherland News", som blandt andet fortalte om sit kjendskab med vossingerne i nabolaget og glemte herunder heller ikke lagets sekretær, hvis Vosse-historie han betegnede som en af de bedste nogensinde skreyet. Sang af en mandskvartet fulgte.

Professor Einar Haugen ved Wisconsin universitet var næste taler. I en halv times tid skildrene han de vigtigste træk i udvandringen fra Voss og den indsats vossingerne havde gjort her i landet. Som trønder, mente han, at han kunde udtale den anerkjendelse som tilkom dem mere tilfulde end de selv vilde gjøre det. En vakker omtale gav han af Torger Thompson (Saue), som havde givet universitetet saa meget, at undervisning i norsk sprog var sikret der, om det ved andre universiteter op gaves.

Efter en trombone-solo var spillet af Lloid Josi, bragte Christ Hoen, Edgerton, Wis., hilsning fra sit lag, Kongsberglaget, og talte derpaa om sit arbeide for Leif Erikson-dagen. Han priste ogsaa guvernør Nestos for hans virke for dagen i Nord Dakota. En solosang fulgte.

Guvernør R. A. Nestos var sidste taler. Han nævnte først om sit hjem paa Voss og sine første indtryk derfra, samt om sin skolegang og skolelærer der. Kom saa ind paa, hvad fremgang man har gjort paa Voss siden den tid. Man fulgte der et stort program med udvikling paa alle omraader. Det var et stort syn at se Vossebygden igjen, syntes han. Man glemte der heller ikke forfædrenes store arbeide, men hojdt mindet om det i agt og ære. Vi i Amerika kan da leve i bevidsthelen om, at vi har noget stort at slegte paa. Det er da op til os at yde vor skjerv til samfundets udvikling her vi er og gjøre den rigere, og at faa den opvoksende slegt til at tåge fat og føre

with good food in a Norwegian manner. 450 people dined at the banquet. After people had been seated, a bridal procession came in through the door and marched, during ear-deafening applause, to the upper end of the speaker's table according to old customs. In the front was K. A. Rene playing "Vossebruri" ("Voss bride") on a Voss fiddle. Others in the procession were Mrs. John Benson, St. Paul, MN, who owned the Bridal crown, Gerhard Lee, Bridegroom, Eleinora Vethe, Bride; Mrs. A. L. Johnson (Aure), Mrs. George Spilde, Mrs. Anna Foss (Arhelleran), Tilla Vethe, Mrs. Otto Birkrem — all in glittering National Voss costumes. Then there was a short speech by G. D. Ziegelman, high school principal, with response by President Giere. During the meal there were songs and music of different kinds.

After a short interval while the tables were cleared, the actual celebratory program began. President Giere made a number of remarks, then a solo by Mrs. Roy Kruger, then a talk by J. M. Kalnes, editor of the Lutherland News, who among other things told of his acquaintance with his neighborhood and didn't forget the club's secretary, who's Voss History he regarded as the best that has ever been written. — Songs by a male quartet followed.

Professor Einar Haugen at the University of Wisconsin was the next speaker. In an half hour's time he portrayed the most important sketches in Voss immigration, and the contribution they made to this country. As a Trønder he stated that he could appreciate that they were due more recognition than they themselves would give. He gave a laudable discussion about Torger Thompson (Saue), who had given the university so much that instruction in the Norwegian language there was ensured even if neglected by the rest of the university.

After a trombone solo was played by Claude Josi, Christ Hoen, Edgerton, Wis., brought greetings from his Lag, the Kongsberglag and spoke about his work for Leif Erickson Day. He also praised Governor Nestos for his efforts for the day in North Dakota. A solo song followed.

Governor R. A. Nestos was the last speaker. He began by describing his home at Voss and his early impressions from there and his schooling and teachers there. He turned to informing us about the progress made in Voss since that time. They were following a energetic program in all areas. It was an impressive view to see Voss again, he felt. He also didn't forget his forefather's enormous accomplishments but respected and honored them. We, in America, can live consciousness that we have something big to emulate. It is then up to us to contribute our bit to the development of the society here and make it better and get the upcoming family to take hold and carry the work onward, he said, and described

arbeidet videre, udtalte han, og skildrede saa, hvad de norske har udrettet i Amerika. Sluttelig var der sang af en dame-trio og afsyngelse af "America". En dame-trio sang derpaa "Kan du glemme gamle Norge".

John G. Pederson og hustru, som nylig forud feirede sin 60-aars bryllupsdag, blev saa forestillet for forsamlingen. De er begge 82 aar gamle. Trods sin alder viste Pederson, at han endda kunde lægge foden paa nakken og skjemte om sin alder.

Saa rapporterede resolutionskomiteen ved Peder Lee, hvorpaa "America" tilslut blev sunget.

Søndag den 21de tilbragtes dagen ved Liberty Prairie-kirken. Dr. L. W. Boe, præsident af St. Olaf College, holdt festprædiken om formiddagen. Der var sang af et blandet kor fra Liberty og Deerfield menigheder og skriftlæsning ved pastor Odden, kirkens prest. Kirken var fyldt til trængsel.

I sin prædiken fik rektor Boe indflettet meget om de norskes ankomst til Amerika og det store arbeide de havde udført i det henrundne aarhundrede. Han skildrede Amerika som det forjættede land, bestemt for værdige slegter til fremtidigt hjemsted; omtalte saa pionerernes virke. Det var ikke specielt hvor meget land de norske havde erhvervet sig her det gjaldt, men hvad de havde bygget, hvilket leveværdigt samfund de havde hjulpet til at danne, fremholdt han, og de norske havde ikke svigtet idealet i sine fædres livssyn.

Rektor Boe talte ogsaa om eftermiddagen, da han fortalte om sin tur til Norge, hvor han besøgte sin fars og mors fædrenehjem, og hvilken interesse han fandt deri; kom videre ind paa familiehistoriens værdi, som de søgte at fremme ved skolen, og hvad der gjordes for at skabe interesse i norsk kultur blandt de unge.

Første taler om eftermiddagen var A. John Berge, sekretær ved universitetets "alumni", og født ved Deerfield. Han tog for sig visse ord og udtryk, som kunde anvendes i en karakteristik af indvandrerne her i landet. Det var vidsyn, anledninger, selvhjælp, besiddelse og ansvarlighed blandt andre. Indvandrerne havde sans nok til at se fremover, de saa ahledningerne, de gik igang med hvad de foresatte sig ved egen hjælp, de var sig bevidst det ansvar, som fulgte med at eie noget eller beklæde en stilling. Det var nødvendigt at forandre vor opfatning af endel "ismer", som hørtes ofte, saaledes ogsaa amerikanisme, mente han. Den tro og tillid som nybyggerne var besjælet af havde manglet i disse aar, og det var paakrævet at gjenopbygge troen paa Amerika, udtalte han.

Pastor Odden fortalte endel om Liberty kirkens historie og hvad vossingerne havde ydet til denne. Det

what the Norwegians had accomplished in America. A girl's trio sang "Kan du glemme gamle Norge" ("Can you forget Old Norway?").

John G. Pederson and his wife, who recently celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary, were presented to the guests. They are both 82 years. In spite of his age, Pederson said, he could still get his foot behind his head and deprecated his age.

Then Peder Lee of the resolutions committee read his report whereupon, in conclusion, "America" was sung.

The day on Sunday the 21st was passed at Liberty Prairie Church. Dr. L. W. Boe, President of St. Olaf College, gave the celebratory sermon in the forenoon. There were songs by a combined choir from the Liberty and Deerfield congregations and scriptural reading by Pastor Odden, the church's minister. The church was crowded.

In his sermon President Boe interwove a lot about the Norwegian arrival in America and the elapsed century. He painted America as the "promised land", planned for a permanent home for our families; and discussed the accomplishments of the pioneers. It wasn't especially how much land the Norwegians had obtained but what they did with it; what a quality of life society they helped create, he continued, and the Norwegians didn't fail the ideals of their forefather's philosophy of life.

President Boe also spoke in the afternoon when he described his trip to Norway during which he visited his father and mother's birthplaces and how interesting he found them as further worth in the family history and what it did to create interest in Norwegian culture among the youth.

The first speaker of the afternoon was A. John Berge, Secretary of the University "Alumni", and born in Deerfield. He chose some words and expressions that could be applied as characteristic of the immigrants to this country. They were vision, opportunity, independence, dependability and responsibility and others. The immigrants had the sense enough to look to the future, they saw opportunity, they started by helping themselves, they had the responsibility that followed with ownership or holding a position. It was necessary to change our concepts of a number of "isms", frequently heard, such as Americanism, he stated. The faith and trust the pioneers possessed have diminished in these years and it is necessary to rebuild trust in America, he said.

Pastor Odden told about the history of Liberty Church and what the Vossings had given to it. It was

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

var iaar 85 aar siden grundstenen i den var lagt, og denne begivenhed kunde derfor ogsaa feires nu. Især mindede han om Thorger Thompson (Saue), som havde givet orgelet og tillige et musikfond og andet til kirken. Ogsaa Knut Henderson, som udgav første koralbog og spillede i kirken, mindedes.

Lagets formand, Arthur Giere, talte over emnet "Lat oss inkje forfederne gløyma". Deres religion og tro, som de bragte med sig og grundfæstet paa berget, som de byggede kirken paa bjerg.

Pastor Olaf Borge, Rockdale, Wis., talte ogsaa i lignende retning efter at ha fortalt om sit slegtskab med vossingerne. Hans bedstemor var datter af John Sjurson Bjørgaas.

Sang af en mandskvartet fulgte derpaa, og saa paakaldtes tilslut sekretær K. A. Rene, som da blandt andet nævnte noget om udvandrer-bevægelsens begyndelse paa Voss og sluttelig takkede for det gode fremmøde til dette stevne. Saa var det herlige møde slut. I kirken op toges et offer til barnehjemmet og alder domshjemmet i Stoughton, som indbragte $79.03.

K. A. RENE, sekretær.

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RESOLUTIONER

vedtagne paa Vosselagets hundreaarsfest i Deerfield den 20de juni 1936:

Vosselaget udtaler herved sin hjertelige tak:

Til den lokale komite, bestaaende af Sivert Lee, Alvin Nelson, Clarence Jordalen, Nels Vethe, Joseph C. Berge og Mrs. B. Logan, for deres storartede arbeide med at ordne for dette møde i Deerfield den 19de, 20de og 21de juni 1936.

Til "the Women's Club" for den udmerkede servering ved banketten.

Til landsbyen Deerfield, specielt dens præsident, Chas. Sager, for den hjertelige velkomst, gjestfrihed og støtte.

Til forretningsmændene i Deerfield for deres rundhaandede ydelse til det, som trængtes for at sætte alt i peneste stand for mødet.

Til Liberty Prairie menighed og den udmerkede hjælp af pastor Odden.

Til de forskjellige unge folk og andre, som underholdt os med god musik, og til alle andre, som har tåget Del i programmerne paa den ene eller anden maade.

Ogsaa tak til alle, som hjalp til med automobiler under udflugten lørdag eftermiddag.

85 years since the foundation was laid and this occasion could be celebrated now. He especially remembered Thorger Thompson (Saue), who had given the organ, and additionally provided a music fund and more to the church. Also Knut Henderson, who gave the first choir book and whose role in the church is remembered.

The president of the lag, Arthur Giere, spoke on the subject "Lat oss inkje Forfedræne gløyma".("Let us not forget our forefathers"). Their religion and faith that they brought is consolidated in stone as they built the church "on a rock".

Pastor Olaf Borge, Rockdale, talked in the same vein also after he had told of his relationship to Vossings. His grandmother was a daughter of John Sjurson Bjørgaas.

Songs by a male quartet followed, and in conclusion, Secretary K. A. Rene, said some more about the beginning of the immigration movement at Voss and ended by thanking for the excellent attendance at this stevne. Then the delightful meeting was over.

K. A. Rene, Secretary.

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RESOLUTIONS

passed at the Vosselag's centennial celebration in Deerfield the 20th of June 1936:

The Vosselag expresses hereby its most heartfelt thanks.

To the local committee, consisting of Sivert Lee, Alvin Nelson, Clarence Jordalen, Nils Vethe,. Joseph C. Berge and Mrs. Ben Logan for their capital job of planning this meeting in Deerfield the 19th, 20th and 21st of June 1936.

To "The Woman's Club" for its outstanding job of serving at the banquet.

To the village of Deerfield, especially its president, Charles Sager, for the hearty welcome, hospitality and support.

To the businessmen of Deerfield for their openhanded contributions for whatever was necessary to arrange everything in the finest condition for the meeting.

To Liberty Prairie Congregation and the outstanding help of Pastor Odden.

To the various young people and others, who entertained us with good music and to all the others who have taken part in the programming in one way or another.

Also thanks to all, who helped with the automobiles during our departure, Saturday afternoon.

Vi vil ogsaa takke styret for Vosselaget for vel udført arbeide i forløbne aar.

Ligeledes vil vi takke "Skandinaven", "Decorah-Posten" samt de lokale blade "Deerfield Independent", "Wisconsin State Journal" og "Capitol Times" for deres hjælp til at gjøre festen bekjendt.

Desuden takkes de, som sendte lykønskninger til laget i anledning festen, hvilke sekretæren vil besvare.

PETER LEE,
ANDREW HIGHLAND,
ALBERT EDAHL,
komite.

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VOSSA-FARME PAA KOSHKONONG BESØGT PAA VOSSELAGETS MØDE.

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Man gik ud fra hjørnet i Deerfield, hvor veien tager op til Liberty-kirken: Nils Reque (venstre), Knut H. og O. Brumborg (høire), Ole Bukketun (Severson) (venstre), Anfin Storesund, Lars Vele (Lewis Nelson), Knut O. Saue (Knutson), Sjur S. Reque (Severt Lee) (høire), Anders Prestegaard (Prescott Estate) (venstre), Nils Gilderhus (høire) ; (vestover) Kolbein Saue, Knut Tungeteigen (Sangstad Place), O. C. Bergo (venstre), Ivar Melve (venstre), Styrk Saue (høire), Anders Lee (Goff Farm); (østover) Hendrik Hæve (Howe Estate), Knut Gilderhus (venstre), Haldor Fliseram (høire), Gulleik Bergslien (Nils Nelson) (venstre), Lars Mølster (høire), Lars Røte (fremad), Nils Apalthun (Frank) (fremad), Anders N. Lee (P. A. G. Lee) (høire), Anders Gilderhus (venstre); (østover) Eirik Rjoe-Williams (Nils Spilde) (høire), David Hylle, Nils Anderson (venstre), Nils Skjerve (venstre), Helge Axlebjørg-Lee (venstre), Nils Tøn (høire), Ole Gilderhus (venstre), Johannes Berge (høire), Andres (Brynjulv?) Fenne (høire), Lars D. Reque (venstre), Gulleik Hyllen-Nils Fadnes, O. H. Fadnes (venstre), Joe H. Fadnes (venstre), Nils Osgjerd (Berkrem), Steffa-Sjur Ygre (høire), Steffa Sonve, Lars og Ole Quale (Sivert), Ole Quale-Rudd (venstre); (Prairie Queen) Rokne-farmene (Torstein, Knut) (vest), Joe Bjørgo (visende vest), Knut Hylle (visende vest), Lars O. Tillung (visende vest); (østover) Lars Ygre (høire), Joe Bjørgaas (venstre) (Jacobson-farmen), Lars Høyland (Volinberg-farmen) (høire), Haldor Løno, Henderson (venstre og høire); begyndende ved veikrydset 12 og 18: Knut Dukstad, Ole M. Setre (London Road), Ole og Ed Honve (høire), (Henry Dukstad), Andres Grimestad (Albert Johnson) (høire),

We also want to thank the directors of the Vosselag for a good job during the past year.

Similarly, we want to thank the "Skandinaven", "Decorah Posten" and the local papers "Deerfield Independent", "Wisconsin State Journal" and "Capital Times" for their help in making the celebration known.

Additionally we want to thank those who sent the lag well-wishes on the occasion to which the secretary will respond.

PETER LEE,
ANDREW HIGHLAND,
ALBERT EDAHL,
Committee.

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THE VOSS FARMS VISITED DURING VOSSELAG MEETING.

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People left from the corner where the road goes up to Liberty Church: Nils Reque (left), Knut H. and O. Bromberg (right), Ole Bakketun (Severson) (left), Anfin Storesund, Lars Væle (Lewis Nelson), Knut O. Saue (Knutson), Sjur S. Reque (Severt Lee) (right), Anders Prestegaard (Prescott Estate) (left), Nils Gilderhus (right); (westward) Kolbein Saue, Knut Tungeteigen (Sangstad Place), O. C. Bergo (left), Ivar Melve (left), Styrk Saue (right), Anders Lee (Goff Farm); (eastward) Hendrik Hæve (Howe Estate), Knut Gilderhus (left), Haldor Fliseram (right), Gulleik Bergslien (Nils Nelson) (left), Lars Mølster (right), Lars Røte (forward), Nils Apaltun (Frank) (forward), Anders N. Lee (P. A. G. Lee) (right), Anders Gilderhus (left); (eastward) Eirik Rjoe-Williams (Nils Spilde) (right), David Hylle, Nils Anderson (left), Nils Skjerve (left), Helge Axlebjørg-Lee (left), Nils Tøn (right), Ole Gilderhus (left), Johannes Berge (right), Andres (Brynjulv?) Fenne (right), Lars D. Reque (left), Gulleik Hyllen-Nils Fadnes, O. H. Fadnes (left), Joe H. Fadnes (left), Nils Osgjerd (Birkrem), Steffa-Sjur Ygre (right), Steffa Sonve, Lars and Ole Quale (Sivert), Ole Quale-Rudd (left); (Prairie Queen) Rokne-farms (Torstein, Knut) (west), Joe Bjørgo (seen west), Knut Hylle (seen west), Lars O. Tillung (seen west); (eastward) Lars Ygre (right), Joe Bjørgaas (left) (Jacobson-farms), Lars Høyland (Volinberg-farm) (right), Haldor Løno, Henderson (left and right); beginning at intersection 12 and 18: Knut Dukstad, Ole M. Setre (London Road), Ole and Ed Honve (right), (Henry Dukstad), Andres Grimestad (Albert Johnson) (right), Thompson Estate (right)

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Thompson Estate (høire), B. Øina-Anders Himle (venstre), Magne Bystøl-Thompson Estate, Andres Hylle-Andres Bergstad (venstre); ved Thompson-skolehuset og fremad er Styrk Leidal (Anfin)-Amund Prescott, Gulleik Saue Thompson, den første farm Nils Gilderhus kjøbte i Deerfleld Township; saa kommer Ivar Seim, Nils Bolstad, Per Ljosno (alle naboer), Sjur Setre, (Ed Olson), Ivar og Nils Evanger, Brynjulf Liland (orgelbyggeren), Ivar Liland, Sjur Liland, Ole Larson Grotland, Erik Himle, Nils Grotland (Knute Nelsons hjem); kommer til 73, Lars D. Reque (venstre), Knut Bø (Simondson), Knut Bø (David Daley), Anders Grove (Wedwick-farmen).

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HILSNINGER.

Til Vosselaget,
Deerfield, Wisconsin.
Gode sambygdinger og venner!

Eg hadde tænkt meg te aa faa komma pau Vossemøte iaar, men so kom den, so eig det norske bladet "Visergutten" her i Canton aa vilde ha meg te aa fau noko læsestof i blåe sit mens han gjore ein tur te Norge i sommar, aa so set eg her pau ein krak aa er bunden so fast, at eg ikkje kan komma laus. Hadde de kje vaa for ein slik hændelse, vilde eg komme te Deerfield aa set ette, om eg kunde funne nokon eg kjende frau Voss so eg va kjend med for 40 aur sian.

Knut Rene fortæl os, at det no er hundra aur sian dei fyste Vossinga kom te Amerika. Dei seia, at dei fyste hundra aur er dei haraste, aa da er so sant so da er sagt. Og so seia dei og, at om hundra aur er alting gløymt. Men da er kje sandt. Eg ha læse Vossahistorien hans Knut Rene, og eg kan seia, at eg er bære kjend paa Voss no end eg va darheime aa va vaksen før eg reiste. Og her i Amerika ha me Vossinga funne ut, at sjølv om Voss er ei litæ bygd, er den kjendt blandt adle norske folk i Amerika. Dette kjem seg av at so mange frau Voss ha faat plass i høgsæte i det norske Amerika. Og desse tao deirans slegt var av dei som fyst kom til dette land.

At Vossalaget møter pau Koshkonong te 100 aars minne passa so reint makalaust godt. Mykje Vossaprat, baade fint aa letliva, og kansje litt grovt iblandt, ha vore haurt dar, og Vossamaule er vist ikkje gløymt ette hundra aur. Dette maule er gammalt norsk. Da er hart so stein og mjukt so bjørkeris, med mange hestakræfter i kvart ord og sætning — tusen aur gammalt, men lika let pau tunga.

Me eg kje mange Vossinga her, men me er med deko

B. Øine-Anders Himle (left), Magne Bystøl-Thompson Estate, Andres Hylle-Andres Bergstad (left); at Thompson-schoolhouse and forward Styrk Leidal (Anfin) Amund Prescott, Gulleik Saue Thompson, the first farm Nils Gilderhus bought in Deerfield Township; then comes Ivar Seim, Nils Bolstad, Per Ljosno (all neighbors), Sjur Sætre, (Ed Olson), Ivar and Nils Evanger, Brynjulf Liland (the organ builder) Ivar Liland, Sjur Liland, Ole Larson Grotland, Erik Himle, Nils Grotland (Knute Nelson's home); coming to 73, Lars D. Reque (left), Knut Bø (Simonson), Knut Bø (David Daley), Anders Grove (Wedwick-farms).

——→♦←——

GREETINGS.

To the Vosselag,
Deerfield, Wisconsin.
Good neighbors and friends!

I thought I might be able to make the Voss meeting this year but the Norwegian newspaper "Visergutten" here in Canton wanted to have me do some editing in his paper while he took a trip to Norway this summer and so I am sitting on a stool here and am so firmly attached I can't get away. If it hadn't been because of this occurrence, I certainly would have come to Deerfield to look if I could find somebody from Voss with whom I was acquainted 40 years ago.

Knute Rene tells us that it is now a hundred years since the first Vossings came to America. they say that the first hundred years are the hardest, and it is true as said. And they also say everything is forgotten in a hundred years. But, that's not true. I have read the Voss History by Knute Rene and I can say that I'm better acquainted than I was there at home when I was grown and before I left. Here in America, we Vossings have learned that even if Voss is a small district, it is known among all Norwegian people in America. This comes from the fact that so many from Voss have attained high positions in the Norwegian America. These were from the first who came to this country.

That the Vosselag is to meet on Koshkonong for their centennial is so very appropriate. A great deal of Voss talk, both nice and humorous and maybe somewhat coarse too, has been heard there, but this speech hasn't been forgotten in a hundred years. This dialect is Old Norwegian. It is as hard as stone and flexible as a birch switch, with many horsepower to each word or sentence — thousand years old, but still easy on the tongue.

We aren't many Vossings here, but we are with you

pau festen i tankane. Vossalagets styre og adle kjendtfolk er helsa beint op i haandi, og desuten adle Vossinga i Deerfield og adle som kjem te festen.

Med helsing,
HELGE OPLAND.

* * *

Mr. K. A. Rene,
Seeretary, Vosselaget,
Deerfield, Wisconsin.
Dear Sir:

I appreciate my Voss descendency. Even though I am only one-half Voss, as Professor Boe said at our meeting years ago at Albert Lea, Minn.

I hope you will have an enjoyable meeting and wish I could have been with you at such a historical place as Koshkonong, old settlement as it is.

I am not of the earliest immigrants but came with my parents in 1851, driving with oxen from Chicago to Decorah, Iowa. No railroad.

My mother was daughter of Samson Aen, in Voss.

Once again i want to wish you all an enjoyable meeting and regret I cannot be one of you at this time.

Very sincerely,
SAMUEL A. NELSON.

* * *

Duluth, Minn., June 19, 1936.
To K. A. Rene, Seeretary Vosselaget,
Deerfield, Wis.

Martin Nelson and myself regret that we are unable to attend Vosselaget at Deerfield. Nelson is speaking at Virginia today. Sunday at Finnish picnic at Ely, Minn. We wish to extend to you and the Vossings attending the convention our greetings and best wishes.

A. A. KINDEM.

* * *

Vosselaget,
Deerfield, Wis.
Hr. Formand Giere!

Det er mig en glede paa Nordfjordlagets vegne aa sende en hilsen til Vosselaget samlet til stevne i Deerfield, Wisconsin, og ønske Dere et godt, lærerigt og interessant stevne. Deres ledende mænd har vundet sig et navn endog utenom De Forenede Stater. Det er godt aa vite at saa er tilfelde og ved at samle Dere om

in our thoughts. The board and all acquaintances are throughly greeted and in addition all the Vossings in Deerfield and everyone who came to the celebration.

With greetings,
HELGE OPLAND.

* * *

Mr. K. A. Rene,
Secretary, Vosselaget,
Deerfield, Wisconsin.
Dear Sir:

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A. A. KINDEM.

* * *

Vosselaget,
Deerfield, Wis.
Mr. Formand Giere!

It is to me a joy to on Nordfjordlagets behalf to send greetings to the Vosselag gathered for a meeting in Deerfield, Wisconsin, and wish you a good, informative and interesting stevne. Your leading men have won their name even outside of the United States. It is good to know that this is the case and by assembling it will give you

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

disse gaar Dere en lys fremtid imøte. Maa Vosselaget vokse sig sterkere eftersom tiden gaar.

Heil og Stel Vossinger!

CARL D. KOLSET, Nordfjordlagets Sekretær.

Fertile, Minn., den 18de juni 1936.

Gode ven Rene!

Naar disse linjer naar frem, saa er de vel igang med at aapne Vosselagets stevne i Deerfield, og jeg vil da hermed sende min hilsning til eder alle ihop.

Jeg skulde nok ha likt at være med eder, men det lar sig ikke gjøre iaar.

Da det ifjor sommer var min glæde at besøke hjembygden, Voss, saa vil jeg sige, at alle, som kan — enten de har seet Voss før eller ikke, burde ta en tur og beskue Vossebygden i sin sommerdragt, da jeg synes det er en herlighed, som er værdt at se.

De bedste hilsninger med ønsket om et godt møte!

ODD EIDE.

SANG FOR VOSSE-EMIGRANTER.

a bright future in the meeting, May the Vosselag grow and strengthen as the time passes.

Hail and greet the Vossings

CARL D. KOLSET, Nordfjordlagets Secretary.

Fertile, Minn., June 18, 1936.

Good friend Rene!

When these lines reach you, you will be well along the process of opening Vosselag's stevne in Deerfield, and I will send my greetings to you all together.

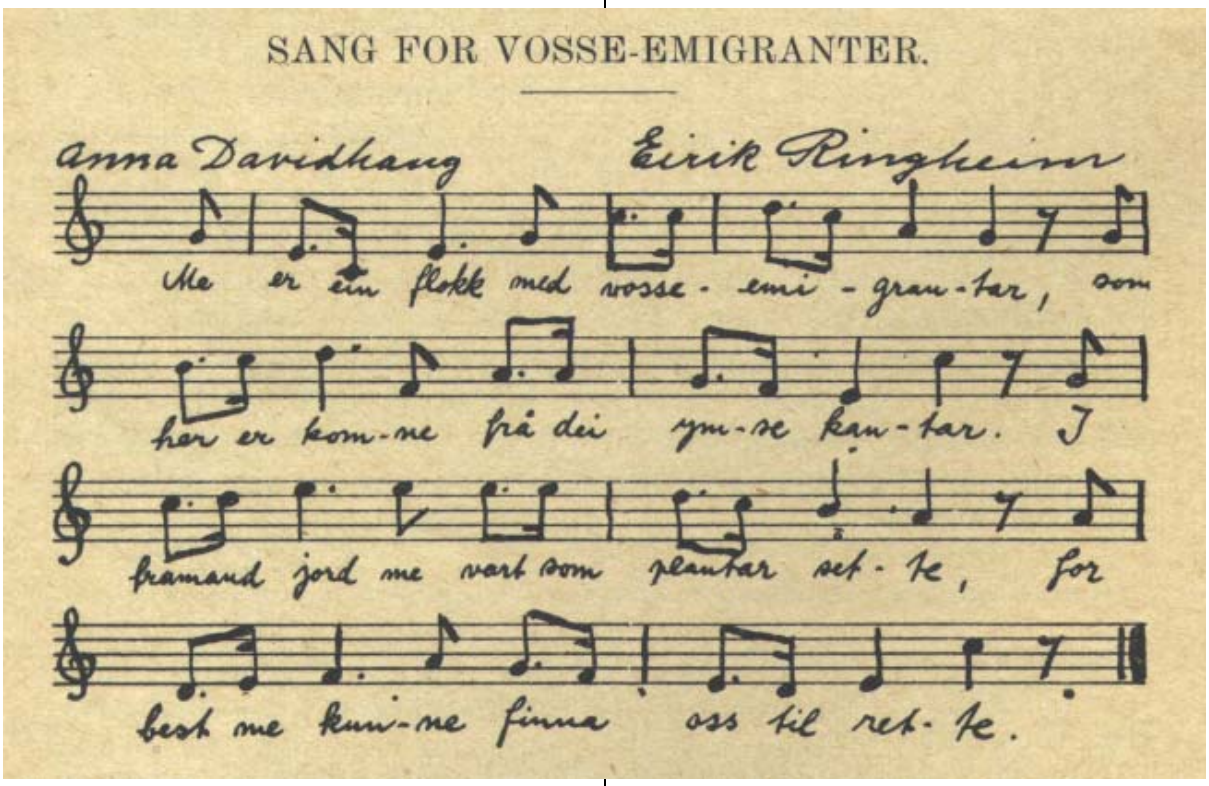
I would have liked to be with you but its not possible this year.

Since I had the joy of visiting the home district, Voss, last summer, then I want to say to everyone who can — whether you have seen Voss before or not, to take a trip and enjoy Voss in all its summer dress, which I believe to be a magnificence worth seeing.

The best greetings with the wish for a good meeting!

ODD EIDE

SONG FOR VOSS EMIGRANTS.



Me er ein flok med vosseemigrantar,
som her er komne fraa dei ymse kantar.
I framand jord me vart som plantar
sette for best me kunna finne uss tilrette.

We are a bunch of voss emigrants,
That came from different parts.
We were planted on foreign soil
We're adapting as best we can.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Men Vossebygdi me nok ikkje gløymer!
Aanei, so tidt, so tidt me um deg drøymer!
Til deg der tonar i vor bringa skjelver
um over uss ein annan himmel kvelver!

Der mor song aat uss sine voggesonger
og fek vor sorg til smil so mange gonger!
Me hugsar bonseplassarne ved nøver
og leikarstaderne ved elv og grøver.

Og der smaaguten og dei smaae jenter
i skulen hadde mange gleder, suter!
Med barnegleda — aa so mange gonger —
av fulle struper song me vore songer!

Og daa um hausten kyrne kom fraa stølen,
til beiting atter her paa heimebøen
Daa rjomagrauten auka romantikken.
Kven hugsar ikkje um den gamle skikken?

Der um vor framtid fyrst me ogso drøymde,
allversens sut so gjerne heilt me gløymde!
So rosenraudt det vogga framtidslandet,
so fagert drøymde det bak augnabandet.

Nei bygdi vor, me deg nok ikkje gløymer!
Aanei, so tidt, so tidt me um deg drøymer!
I bringa vor der er ein fredfull zone,
fraa han so tidt stig up ein saknedstone!

Me hugsar deg daa haustarstormar tunge
legg øyde livet, født i vaaren unge!
Me hugsar deg daa livet inne fryser,
og snjoen atter kring i bygdi lyser!

Og daa so soli atter fyller rømdi
og sjølve vaaren han er no i kjømdi,
— og du ligg ung og bjart og fin og drøymer
— i undring over livet, som no strøymer.

Og burt i fjellet atter minkar bræ'er,
og sevja strøymer, knuppar kjem paa træ'er,
og du vert fagrare ved dag og netter.
Sin song syng fuglarne i skogen atter.

But we won't forget hometown Voss
Oh no, again and again we dream of you!
For you there sounds shake in our breast
Even if a different sky arches over us!

Where mom sang her lullabies
And changed our sorrow to a smile many times
We remember the nursery with security
The playgrounds by the rivers and brooks.

There the small boys and little girls
In their school, had happiness, cried
With childish joy — and so many times —
In full voice we sang our songs!

When in the fall the cows came from the sæter,
To graze again here at home
The cream porridge brought forth sentiment.
Who doesn't recall the old habits?

There we first dreamed of our future,
We ignored all the world's worries!
So rosy it seemed in the land of the future,
How beautiful we dreamed behind our eyelids.

No, our home, we'll never forget you!
Oh no, again and again we dream of you!
It makes calm in our breast,
When there arises another homesick melody!

We remember you during the severe autumn rain
Destroyed life, born again in spring
We remember you when life was frozen,
And the snow around the district lightened!

Then the sun again made its rounds again
And spring is approaching
— You lie young, bright and nice and dreaming
— In wonder of life now rushing by.

Over in the mountains the snow decreases.
Sap is flowing; buds come on the trees,
It gets prettier night and day.
Birds sing their songs in the trees again.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Og daa dei ligg der i dette sumarsgrøne
ifraa dei høgste fjell til heimebøne!
Naar er du vænast daa ved dag ell' netter ?
Aa, knapt me veit det, um me tenk jer etter!

Vor bygd du gav oss mange dyre skatter
i minne, som kjem atter, atter!
Um me her ut i verdi stundom fryser,
dei minni altid gleder, vermer, — lyser.

ANNA DAVIDHAUG.

——→♦←——

TALE HOLDT VED VOSSELAGET JUNE 20, 1936.

Av PROF EINAR HAUGEN, University of Wisconsin

Kjære venner fra Voss!

Det er en stor begivenhet vi feirer sammen her i kveld. For iaar er det et helt aarhundre siden Nils Knutson Røthe med hustru og tre smaa barn vaaget sig til aa bryte op fra hjemmets jord i Vossebygden, og sette ut i det store ukjente som ventet ham over havet.* Nils Røthe tenkte vel slett ikke at hundre aar senere skulde vi sitte her ved et velfyldt bord langt ute i den nye verden og minnes ham som den første utvandrer fra Voss. Og hvis han hadde blitt den eneste, saa vilde det nok ikke ha vært noe særlig aa minnes heller. Han var ikke noen fører, blev aldri en berømt mann; men han var den første av de mange tusen som strømmet over havet fra den vakre bygden oppe mellem fjellene. Derfor er det ikke bare Nils Røthe vi minnes i kveld, men alle de haardføre utvandrere som fulgte ham. Aar etter aar kom det paa hundrevis av Vossinger til Amerika. Det var ikke bare moro som møtte dem her i landet; de fikk nok døie baade det ene og det andre. Men hver og en gjorde sin innsats i Amerikas opbygning, og tilsammenlagt er det nok faa bygdelag i Norge som har slik grunn til aa være stolt over sine utvandrede folk som Voss. De var blandt de første som kom hit, og i alle foretagender har de vært med som førere. Derfor gleder det mig aa ha denne anledningen til aa takke Vossingene for hvad de har gjort i Amerika, og gratulere dem med disse hundre aarene siden de kom hit.

* Nils Røte døde vist i Chicago før 1847, da hans hustru, Torbjør, det aar nævnes som eier af hjemsted der. Sønnen Knut var vist den Knut Røte, som i 1867 havde gjestgiversted i Chicago. Inger Nilsdatter Røte var i 1847 gift med en fra Sørlandet.

RED.

When it lies in its summer green
From the highest peak to appeals of home!
Are you prettiest days or nights?
Oh, we hardly know, when we think of you!

Our home, you gave us many treasures
In memories that come again and again!
We who are in the cold, cold world,
Your memories always elate, warm — brighten.

ANNA DAVIDHAUG.

——→♦←——

SPEECH MADE AT THE VOSSELAG JUNE 20 1936.

By PROF EINAR HAUGEN, University of Wisconsin

Dear friends from Voss!

It is a big event we celebrate together here tonight. Because this year marks one hundred years since Nils Knutson Røthe, his wife and three small children stirred themselves to break free from their home soil in the Voss district and set out for the great unknown that awaited him over the sea.* Nils Røthe never thought that we'd be sitting here at crowded tables far out in the new world remembering him as the first immigrant from Voss. Had he been the only one it wouldn't have been anything special to note either. He wasn't a any leader, didn't become a famous man; but he was the first of thousands who streamed over the ocean from the beautiful area up between the mountains. Therefore, we aren't remembering just Nils Røthe tonight, but all the hardy immigrants who followed him. Year after year, there came hundreds of Vossings to America. It wasn't just fun that met them here in this country; both the one and the next also died. But each and every one of them had a hand in the building of America and altogether it is something an area of Norway should be proud of, as Voss is of its emigrants. They were among the first to come over and all the time they have been leaders. Therefore, I am happy to have this opportunity to thank the Vossings for what they have done for America and I congratulate them for these one hundred years since they came here.

* Nils Røte evidently died in Chicago before 1847 since his wife, Torbjør, is recorded as owning their home there that year. Their son Knut was unmistakably the Knut Røte who owned a boarding house in Chicago. Inger Nilsdatter Røte was married to someone from south Norway in 1847.

ED.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Det er ikke lengere end siden ifjor sommer at jeg hadde den store fornøielse aa reise gjennem Voss paa jernbanen. Da var det ikke fritt for at jeg undret mig litt over Vossingene, som hadde hjerte til aa reise fra saa vakkert et sted. Efter at ha reist mellem trange bergvegger aapner dalen sig plutselig ut og der ligger Voss, bred og smilende. Det er ikke vanskelig aa forståa hvordan han følte den dansken som skrev sangen om Voss engang han hadde vært der paa besøk: Paa Vossevangen der vil eg bu, der veks det kløver paa heia; der gaar kvar ungkar med blanke sko og sylvknapp hev han i trøia; der dansar jenta med band i haar og flettun radt ned til marka naar; ja tru du meg, eg seier deg, der er det fagert aa leva.

Allikevel kan vi forståa at de som utvandret ikke alltid fant det saa fagert som den som bare reiser forbi og ser paa den deilige naturen. Den som maa streve med jorden hver dag og faa den til aa frembringe det nødvendige til mat og klær og alt det andre som trengs, han ser ikke saa mye paa om landet er vakkert, for ham er det om aa gjøre at det er godt. Det er nok ikke saa lite godt land paa Voss, men det var for mange om det. Den som ikke var saa heldig at være gardgut, han maatte ut i verden og stri for føda. Og langt oppe i haugene var landet tynt og daarlig, der var det ofte vanskelig aa berge livet. Da var det Vossingene maatte ut med kramkarskreppa og sette over fjellet til Valders og Numedal og Gudbrandsdalen for aa selge alt mulig som de hadde laget om vinteren, ljaaer, kniver, vævskjeer, og mangt annet. Det var ikke karer som satte sig til aa sture, nei de var vant til aa reise ut hjemmefra naar det gjalt aa berge livet. Vossingene var folk som hadde sett litt av hvert, enten de reiste som driftekar over fjellet, eller som lottekar paa sjøen. Farelysten satt dem i blodet, og det er ikke rart at de blev blandt de første og de mest aktive naar det gjaldt at finne nytt land i vesten.

Men det var nok ikke bare mangel paa land som drev folk ut fra Norge i de dage. Der var andre forhold som ikke var helt som de skulde vært. Bøndene selv havde svært lite aa si i landet. De eneste som kunde stemme ved valgene var de som selv eide gaarder, og de stemte gjerne slik som embedsmennene vilde. Alle husmennene og leilendingene var akkurat som umyndige barn. Saa at i de fleste bygder var det embedsmennene som skaltet og valtet efter eget behag. Det vil si at presten og futen og sorenskriveren var de som regjerte som guds øvrighet, uten at folket kunde motsi dem. De bestemte skattene som folket skulde betale, og det var ikke liten misnøie og stridighed over disse ting. Da folket fikk høre om Amerika, blev det som et løfte om nye muligheter og en ny frihet. Ikke bare var det fritt land aa faa, men ogsaa frihet fra embets-

Just last summer I had the great satisfaction of traveling through Voss on the railroad. I was surprised by the Vossings who had the heart to leave such a beautiful place. After traveling through narrow mountain walls the valley suddenly opened and there lay Voss, broad and smiling. It's not hard to understand the Dane who wrote the song about Voss after he had visited there: On Vossevangen, there I want to live, where clover grows on the heights; where each young bachelor wears shiny shoes and silver buttons on his jacket; where the girls dance with ribbons in their hair with braids almost to the ground; yes, you believe me, I say to you, it is great to live there.

Nevertheless, I can understand that you who emigrated didn't always find it as "great" as one who only is traveling through this beautiful nature. He who has to work in the soil everyday and get it to produce whatever is necessary for food and clothing and all else that is needed doesn't look to see if the country is pretty as much as if the land does any good. Of course, there's not just a little land at Voss but there are too many to use it. He who wasn't lucky enough to have a job on a farm had to go out into the world and struggle for his living. Far up on the hills the soil was thin and poor and it was difficult to make a living. That was why the Vossings had to set out with their peddler's gear and go over the mountains to Valdres and Numedal to sell all the things they had made over the winter, scythes, knives, loom reeds and other things. They weren't the kind of fellows to sit in melancholy, no they were used to traveling from home if necessary to survive. The Vossings were people who had seen a little of everything, whether traveling as cattle dealers over the mountains or as a share sailor on the sea. The travel-sickness was in their blood and it really got aroused by the prospect of new land in the west.

However, it wasn't just the shortage of land that drove the people from Norway in those days. There were other conditions that weren't the way they ought to have been. The farmers themselves had very little to say in the country. The only ones who could vote were the actual farm owners, and they voted the way the official authorities want them to. All the crofters and tenants were just like minor children. So in most of the districts it was the authorities who did as they pleased. One could say that the minister, the tax-collector and the magistrate reigned as if with God's authority without any recourse from the people. They decided what taxes the people should pay and there was not a little displeasure and controversy over these matters. When people heard about America, it was as if it promised new possibilities and a new freedom. Not only could they get free land but also freedom from

menn og prester og andre som levde høit av den almindelige mann. Og de som kom hit til lands skrev hjem og fortalte om den nye frihet i Amerika, hvor folk hadde lov til aa dyrke gud som de selv vilde, hvor de kunde bli med og bestemme sine egne lover og sine egne skatter. Og familie efter familie reiste hit ut og satte sig ned paa dette mirakellandet.

Det var ikke alle i Norge som saa blidt paa utvandringen. Tvertimot. Alle de som hadde det bra og ingenting aa sørge for selv syntes det var en fare for landet, og noget som skulde stanses. Biskop Neumann i Bergen gav ut en liten bok for aa stanse folk fra aa reise ut, og han kalte den "Varselsord til de udvandringslystne Bønder i Bergens Stift". Han skildret i mørke farver de store farer som vilde møte utvandrerne, indianerne, røverne, stormer og sykdommer, og alt mulig annet for aa skremme folk fra aa reise til Amerika. I kirkene tordnet prestene mot utvandringen og embedsmennene gjorde hvad de kunde for aa legge hindringer i veien. Vi tør ikke si at disse embedsmennene alltid var uærlige; mange av dem trodde nok det var folkets bedste de talte. Men under altsammen laa det sikkert frykten for at skattene vilde falle av, at det ikke vilde bli nok lønninger for dem hvis folket blev borte i Amerika. Det var nesten som et slags oprør mot øvrigheten dette at folk absolutt vilde reise bort hvor de kunde lage sin egen øvrighet. Og folk skrev i avisene om hvor fælt det var at Norge mistet al den arbeidskraften som utvandrerne kunde ha gitt landet. Men nu kommer det rare: det var nettop i aarene da den store utvandring paagikk at Norge gjorde sine største fremskritt. Jeg er overbevist om at der er en forbindelse her mellem utvandringen og Norges fremgang. Utvandringen har ikke bare gjort store ting for Amerika; den har uten tvil vært til uhyre stor fordel for Norge ogsaa. Idag er den norske bonde og arbeider en fri mann. Det er han som styrer rike og land. Norge er ett av de frieste og mest demokratiske land i verden. Det var nettop i de aar da utvandringen begynte at den store kamp mellem bonde og embedsmann i Norge begynte. De sloss i femti aar før det var klart at bonden vilde vinne. Og hvad var det som hadde hjulpet og styrket ham i kampen mot embedsmennene? Jo, det var brevene han fikk fra slekt og venner i Amerika, som fortalte om friheten her, om de store politiske stridigheter her, hvor farmeren var med og bestemte landets skjebne. Og hele tiden visste den norske bonde at dersom det blev for galt i Norge kunde han faa en ny start i Amerika. Ikke bare det. Folket hjemme lærte at stelle bedre med landet sitt for at faa det til aa kaste mer av sig. De lærte aa bruke kunstgjødsel, de fikk bedre redskap, nytt maskineri.

authority, the clergy and others who lived higher than the ordinary person. Those who came here to this country wrote home and told about the new freedom in America, where people had the right to worship God in their own manner, where they could join in the voting for their own laws and the determination of their own taxes. Family after family came here and settled in this miraculous country.

Not everyone in Norway regarded emigration so pleasantly. The opposite. All of those who had had it good with no worries, thought it to be a hazard for the country and that it should be stopped. Bishop Neumann in Bergen published a little book designed to stop people from leaving, and he titled it "A Warning to the Farmers in the Diocese of Bergen Who have the Desire to Emigrate". He painted America in dark colors, about the great dangers that the emigrants would encounter, Indians, bandits, storms and illness, everything possible in order to frighten people from going to America. In the churches, the ministers thundered against emigration and the officials did whatever they could to put obstacles in the way. We don't mean to say that these authorities were always dishonest; many of them thought they meant the best for the people. Basically they thought they were afraid the tax base would decrease and their income would become less if people went to America. It was almost as a kind of revolution that these people wanted to go over to where they could make their own government. There were newspaper articles about Norway losing the workforce that the emigrants could have provided the country. Now comes the most interesting: it was precisely the years of greatest emigration that Norway made its most progress. I am impressed that there was a connection between the emigration and Norway's progress. The immigration didn't just do things for America; without doubt it was of enormous benefit for Norway too. Today the Norwegian farmer and laborer is a free man. It is he who runs the kingdom and the country. Norway is is one of the freest and most democratic countries in the world. It was exactly those years when the migration started the big struggle between the farmers and officials in Norway began. The battle continued for fifty years until it was clear that the farmers would win. And what helped them and strengthened them in their resistance to the authorities? Yes, it was the letters they got from relatives and friends in America, telling about the freedom here and the big political struggles here that included the farmers and decided the country's fate. Always it showed the Norwegian farmer that if things were wrong in Norway he could get a new start in America. Not only that. People at home learned to care for the land better so the production improved. They learned to use fertilizer; they got better implements,

Meget av dette lærte de av hjemvendte amerikanere, som hadde sett nye ting herover og kunde spre oplysninger naar de kom hjem. Av alle disse grunder er Norge idag et rikere og friere land enn det vilde ha vært hadde der ingen utvandring funnet sted.

Men det var ikke Norge vi skulde snakke om idag. Vi vil høre mer om disse gamle pionerer hvis minne vi feirer idag. Til tross for at øvrigheten prøvde aa hindre dem fra aa utvandre satte de i vei, ikke bare fra Voss, men ogsaa fra alle de andre fjellbygdene, fra Numedal og Sogn, fra Telemark og Valders. De leste med begjærlighet brev som blev skrevet fra Amerika. I det første brev som kom til Voss stod det: "Naar her holdes forsamling til aa utvelge en forstander for landets nytte, gjelder menigmanns stemme likesaa meget som de store og mektige; ti en bonde har likesaa god frihet som en øvrighetsperson." Dette brev, skrevet av Gjert Hovland fra Søndhordland, blev sendt omkring fra gaard til gaard paa Voss, og det tendte en voldsom lyst til utvandring. Den første som kom sig i vei var Nils Røthe, men allerede aaret efter var det flere som reiste, og dermed var den store utvandring begynt.

Vi staar her ikveld midt i det største Vossa-settlement i Amerika. Ikke bare det, men ett av de eldste og viktigste norske settlementer i Amerika. De gamle kalte det for "Kaskeland", og det er et navn som er kjent blandt norskene i Amerika som intet annet. Her har Vossingene satt sig ned paa noe av det rikeste land som fins i Amerika, og de har gjort store ting med det. Her har de skapt et nytt rike; de har vært gode borgere i sitt nye hjemland.

La oss se litt paa de forskjellige bedrifter som Vossingene kan skryte av her i landet. For det første var det Vossingene som grunnla settlementet her paa Koshkonong. Det var en høstdag i 1839 at tre ungkarer fra Voss satte avsted fra Fox River i Illinois for aa se sig om etter nytt land i Wisconsin. De hadde hørt om dette rike landet deroppe, hvor der var store muligheter for den som hadde mot og krefter. Disse karene hette Nils Sjurson Gilderhus, Lars Nilson Bolstad og Odd Himle. Gilderhus og Bolstad valgte sig land herborte ved grenselinjen mellem Deerfield og Christiania townships, og sammen med dem kom Magne Bystølen og tog op farming i 1840. Disse tre fortjener derfor aa minnes som de første Vossinger og de første nordmenn paa Koshkonong. De fleste av dem solgte siden sit land og reiste lengere vest; det var som om mange aldri riktig fikk fred paa ett sted naar de engang hadde begynt aa reiste. Da var det aa flytte saa snart en riktig var kommet til ro — lengere vest, mot nye og tiltrekkende muligheter.

new machinery. A lot of this was learned from the returning Americans who had seen new things here and could spread enlightenment when they came home. Based on all these, Norway today is a richer and freer country than it would have been if no migration had taken place.

However, we weren't planning to talk about Norway today. We want to hear more about the old pioneers whose memory we celebrate today. In spite of the authority's efforts to prevent the emigrants from going, they set out, not only from Voss but from other mountain districts; from Numedal and Sogn, from Telemark and Valdres. They eagerly read the letters written from America. in the first letter to arrive at Voss it stated "When there are meetings to select the conditions for the good of the country, the average man's vote counts for just as much as the big and powerful; since a farmer has just as much freedom as a person of authority". This letter, written by Gjert Hovland from Søndhordland, was sent around from farm to farm at Voss and it ignited a powerful inclination for emigration. The first to start was Nils Røthe, but already the next year there were several who went, and the big migration had begun.

Tonight we stand in the middle of the biggest Vossing settlement in America. Not only that but one of the oldest and most important Norwegian settlements in America. Years ago it was called "Kaskeland" (Land of milk and honey), and that is a name that is known among the Norwegians in America as no other. Here the Vossings settled on some of the richest soil to be found in America, and they did great things with it. They founded a new kingdom; they have been good citizens in their new homeland.

Let us examine a little the various accomplishments that the Vossings can brag about here in this country. To start with it was Vossings who founded the settlement here at Koshkonong; it was an autumn day in 1839 that three young fellows from Voss set out from Fox River in Illinois to look for new land in Wisconsin. They had heard about this rich land up here where there were great possibilities for anyone with courage and strength. These fellows were named Nils Sjurson Gilderhus, Lars Nilson Bolstad and Odd Himle. Gilderhus and Bolstad chose land over here between the border of Deerfield and Christiania townships, and Magne Bystølen joined them and started farming in 1840. These three, therefore, earn the memory of being the first Vossings and the first Norwegians at Koshkonong. Most of them subsequently sold their land and moved farther west; it was as though many never gained peace at one place once they had begun to move. It was to move again as soon as they had settled down — farther west, toward new and inviting possibilities.

Men det var Vossinger andre steder enn paa Koshkonong ogsaa. Og det var en gruppe i Chicago som stiftet den første norske forening i Amerika. Det var det berømte Korrespondance Selskab, som blev stiftet i 1848. De som var kommet hit kunde ikke taale at folk i Norge skulde faa høre uriktige rapporter om Amerika. Derfor sluttet de sig sammens for aa skrive brev hjem til Voss, og i disse brevene vilde de fortelle om forholdene slik som de virkelig var. Her skrev de bl. a.: "Vi har den største aarsak til aa være takknemlige, da mange iblandt oss ved sin ankomst ikke eiet deres egne klær, som nu er satte i en ganske uavhengig stilling." "Her spørres ikke om hvad eller hvo var din far, men spørsmaalet er: Hvad er du?" Og i ett av dem uttrykker de sitt ønske for Norge: "Ak, naar skal vaart elskede gamle Norge opstaa og fremkomme i politisk, borgerlig og religiøs frihet likesom morgensolens skinnende straaler, der fremskrider til middagens fulle og herlige glans." Den kjærlighet til hjemlandet som her er uttrykt viser at de gjerne vilde blit i Norge dersom hun hadde kunnet gi dem de fordeler som de fant i Amerika.

For at andre i hjembygden kunde faa nyte godt av de samme fordeler dannet Vossingene en forening til i 1856. Det var det Vossiske Emigrationsselskap, som skulde hjelpe folk til aa utvandre som ikke hadde nok midler til det. Resultatet var at i 1857 og de aar som fulgte var der en voldsom utvandring fra Voss, og settlementet i Wisconsin blev styrket av det.

Og i 1857 kom der i gang ennu et foretagende blandt Vossingene som var helt ualmindelig og nytt. I det aar begynte Nils Torgerson Bakkethun aa utgi "Wossingen", det første bygdelags-organ i den norsk-amerikanske presse. Det var ikke stort, bare paa to sider av et ark omtrent saa stort som et almindelig stykke skrivepapir. Det varte heller ikke lenge, men det er et vidnesbyrd om Vossingenes styrke og fremskritt at det i det hele tatt var mulig.

En annen Vossing var det som bygget det første religiøse forsamlingshus blandt nordmennene i Amerika. Jeg behøver vel ikke aa si at det var Elling Eielson, den berømte lægprædikant, som var en av Hans Nielsen Hauges efterfølgere. Mons Larsen Skutle, som bodde i Fox River-kolonien, skrev hjem til Norge og fortalte "her var ingen kirke eller gudshuse aa holde sig til, førenn Elling Sundve kom her og kostet op et bedehus, hvori der er opbyggelse hver søndag. Der er nogen menn som prædiker — en hver søndag. Det er meget bedre opmuntring enn jeg hørte paa den gamle provsten hjemme, som de ikke kan høre eller forståa hvad han sier." Det fortelles om dette huset at Elling Eielson selv bodde i første etasjen; ovenpaa var det et stort værelse som blev brukt

Nevertheless, there were Vossings at other places also than at Koshkonong. There was a group in Chicago that formed the first Norwegian Association in America. It was the famous Correspondence Society that was started in 1848. They who had come here couldn't tolerate that people in Norway should hear inaccurate reports about America. Therefore they united to write letters home to Voss, and in these letters they wanted to describe the conditions as they really were. Here they wrote "We have the biggest reason to be thankful, that many of us at our arrival didn't own our own clothes are now in completely independent positions". "Here they don't ask who your father was, but the question is: What are you?" and in one of them they express their yearning for Norway: "Ach, when shall our beloved Norway stand up and advance in political, civil and religious freedom like the dawn's shining rays, that progress to the noonday brilliance". The love of homeland that is expressed here shows that they would have much rather have remained in Norway if they could get the advantages they found in America.

In order that others in their home area should benefit by these same advantages the Vossings started an organization in 1856. it was the Vossings Emigration Society, which would help to emigrate who couldn't afford to. The result was that in 1857 and the years following there was a remarkable emigration from Voss and the settlements in Wisconsin were increased by it.

There was yet another undertaking in 1857 among the Vossings that was extraordinary and new. That was the year Nils Torgerson Bakketun began to publish "Wossingen", the first bygdelag organ in the Norwegian-America press. It wasn't big, only on two sides of a page about as big as an ordinary piece of writing paper. It also didn't last long but it was a testimony of the Vossings power and progress nd that it was possible in general.

Another Vossings was the one who built the first meeting hall among Norwegian s in America. it's not necessary to say it was Elling Eielson, the famed lay preacher who was one of Hans Nielsen Hauge's followers. Mons Larsen Skutle, who lived in the Fox River colony, wrote home to Norway and said, "here were no churches or places of worship to go to before Elling Sundve came here and bore the cost of a meeting house in which their were revival meetings each Sunday. There are some men who preach — one each Sunday. It is much better encouragement than we heard from the old dean at home, whom one can neither hear nor understand what he says". It is said about this building that Elling Eielson lived in the first floor; there was a big

til forsamlingsrum. Det var tekket med spaan. Sætene i forsamlingsrummet var planker, som var lagt paa treblokker.

Elling Eielson var ogsaa den som stiftet det første norske kirkesamfund i Amerika. Dette fant sted allerede den 13de april 1846, og igjen finder vi at Vossingene er med naar det gjelder aa bygge op det nye rike.

Jeg kan umulig regne op alle de kjente menn av Vosseætt som har gjort sig bemerket i Amerika. Men det vilde være forgalt aa snakke om det som Vossingene har gjort uten aa nevne den mest berømte Vossing og sønn av Koshkonong. Naar vi nevner Knute Nelsons navn er det ingen som kan være i tvil om at her har vi en mann som har satt dype merker i Amerikas liv. Den norske ærlighet og trofasthet som han hadde bragt med sig fra Voss er et bidrag som vi alle kan være stolte av.

Vossingene har ennu en bedrift til sin ære som jeg gjerne vil si litt om. Hvis universitetet i Madison med tiden blir den eneste amerikanske skole hvor man underviser i norsk sprog og norsk litteratur, saa er det Vossingene vi har aa takke for det. Der er ikke faa som er interessert i at lære noe om de skandinaviske sprog, men det er ikke et fag som man kan tjene noe paa, og derfor blir det vanskelig aa overbevise autoritetene ved universitetet at de skal fortsette med norske studier naar nordmenne er blitt amerikanisert. Da er det vi trenger et fond av den art som Torger Thompson stiftet ved universitetet. Han innsaa betydningen av aa holde vedlike blandt de norskamerikanske studenter som kommer til universitetet en interesse for deres fedreneland. Han forstod at det vilde være den beste maate aa ære Norges navn i Amerika, og sikre sig at efterslekten ikke skulde glemme hvem det var som dyrket og bygget disse sletterne. Han innsaa at det arbeide som var begynt av Rasmus Anderson og Julius Olson, begge sønner av Koshkonong, maatte fortsette, for at ikke Norges navn skulde bli glemt her i Wisconsin. Torger Thompson var selv født her paa Koshkonong, i det første hus som blev satt op i settlementet. Han var, som dere vet, en mann utenom det almindelige, en mann med innsikt i mange ting. Hans navn vil ikke snart bli glemt; slekter som kommer vil takke ham fordi han gjorde det mulig for dem aa lese sitt fedrenesprog og sin fedrenelitteratur og faa høre om fedrenes bedrifter.

Det er store ting nordmennene har utrettet i Amerika. Mange har faatt øinene op for det i de senere aar, siden vi begynte aa skrive nordmennenes historie her i landet. Og den som skriver om nordmennene han kan aldri glemme Vossingene, for de har gjort en av de allerstørste innsatser i det norske Amerikas liv.

room upstairs used as a meeting room. It was roofed with shingles. The seats in the meeting room were planks laid upon wood chunks.

Elling Eielson also was the first person to start a church society (synod) in America. this happened already by April 13, 1846 and again we find Vossings are concerned when it comes to building the new kingdom.

It is impossible for me to list all the well-known men of Voss origin that have made their mark in America. it would be terrible to talk about what the Vossings have accomplished without mentioning the most famous Vossings and son of Koshkonong. When we mention Knute Nelson's name there is no one in doubt that here was a man who made a deep impression on American life. The Norwegian integrity and trustworthiness he brought from Voss is a contribution of which we can all be proud.

The Vossings have yet another accomplishment to their honor about which I want to say a little. If the university in Madison becomes the only America school where Norwegian language and Norwegian literature is taught, then it is the Vossings we must thank. There are not just a few who are interested in learning something about the Scandinavian languages but it isn't a field in which one can earn money and therefore it becomes difficult to convince the university authorities that they should continue with Norwegian studies when the Norwegians have become Americanized. For that we need a fund of the nature that Torger Thompson established at the university. He understood the importance of maintaining such among the Norwegian-American students coming to the university with an interest in their forefather's country. He could see it was the best method of respecting Norway's name in America and guarantee that the descendants would not forget those who had cultivated and built these pathways. He understood that the work begun by Rasmus Anderson and Julius Olson, both sons of Koshkonong, must continue so that the name of Norway wouldn't be forgotten here in Wisconsin. Torger Thompson, himself, was born at Koshkonong in the first house built in the settlement. He was, as you know, a man out of the ordinary; a man with understanding of many things. His name will not soon be forgotten; families will thank him for making it possible to read the language of their forefathers and their forefathers' literature and hear of their forefathers' achievements.

Norwegians have accomplished great things in America. A lot of people have had theirs eyes opened in recent years since we have begun to write the history of Norwegians here in this country. He who writes about Norwegians can never forget the Vossings because they have had the greatest effect on Norwegian-American life.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Navn som Vinje og Rekve og Rokne er navn med klang, navn som har fløiet ut fra den gamle hjembygden til en ny verden. Vossingen har vært med overalt; med sitt varme, urolige sinn har han vært en av foregangsmennene der hvor det gjaldt. Vi andre, som ikke er Vossinger, men bare nordmenn, vi takker og ærer Vossingene for alt de har gitt oss andre, som venner og førere; og i kveld minnes vi med glede det tilskudd til Amerikas vekst som bygdefolket fra Voss har vært med aa gi.

Hundre aar siden i kveld var det vildt og ulendt her paa Koshkonong. Jorden laa der som den hadde ligget i tusener av aar, med vann og skog og gress, uten anelse om det som ventet den. Indianerne streifet om som de alltid hadde gjort, uten interesse for den rikdom som laa skjult i jorden. Men ute paa havet, i en seilskute fra Norge, speidet det mot Amerika en mann fra Voss som hadde tenkt sig mulighetene i det nye land. Han var ikke tilfreds aa la landet her ligge og dovne sig lenger. Nu skulde det bli andre saker, for nu kom Vossingene. Her skulde det nye Voss ligge, det som det ikke var plass til i Norge. Og her staar vi midt i det, med all sin nye skjønnhet, og beundrer det med det samme som vi mindes de gamle som er gaatt bort og som gav oss dette nye rike.

Lat oss, inkje forfederne gløyma
under alt som me venda og snu;
for dei gav os ein arv til aa gøyma;
han er større enn mange vil tru.

Names like Vinje and Rekve and Rokne are names that resound, names that have flown out from the old home district into the new world. The Vossing has been in everything; with his warm, restless mind he has been the pioneer whenever it counted. The rest of us, who are not Vossings, but only Norwegians, thank and revere the Vossings for everything they have given us others, as friends and guides; and tonight we recall with delight the contribution to America's growth the people from Voss have helped give.

A hundred years ago tonight everything was wild and rugged here at Koshkonong. The ground lay as it had for thousands of years, with water and forest and grass, with no premonition of what awaited it. The Indians roamed as usual, without any interest in the riches lying hidden in the soil. But out on the sea, in a sailship from Norway peered a man from Voss who had thought of the possibilities in a new country. He wasn't satisfied in letting the land here lay and sleep any longer. Now things would be different, for now came the Vossings. This was to be the new Voss for which there wasn't room in Norway. Now we stand in its midst, in all its beauty, and are amazed and at the same time remembering the old who are gone but gave us this new kingdom.

"Let us not forget our forefathers,
wherever we wander or roam,
for they gave us a gift to nurture,
that is cherished more than many would believe."

OBSERVATIONS.

Popular interest in Norse culture and Norse history has, at least, held its own the last decade. During recent years more historical articles and essays pertaining to the Norwegian race have been published in the Norse-American press than any other time since the year of the Centennial. Not only in the Norwegian press has this condition obtained. Even in the larger national magazines of our country one can find well written articles pertaining to our people. Most of these have been written by contributors of other nationalities than ours. Naturally one rejoices to learn of this recent popular interest in things Norwegian.

But though we have ample reasons to be happy in the knowledge of recent events and trends, still we must not close our eyes to the patent fact that the Norwegian as a spoken language among us is fast disappearing. This is true of all foreign languages in America.

Wisconsin has a population of 2,900,000 of which about 1,477,000 are of foreign stock, in this state the percentage of foreign stock is fifty-one. Of this foreign stock 41 percent are Germans, 10 percent are Polish and 9 percent are Norwegians. This ratio has been practically constant for over fifty years. In 1917 there were 59 foreign language newspapers published in Wisconsin while in 1933 there were but 31 such papers, and in 1935 this had further been reduced to twenty-two. If this decrease continues in the future as it

Arthur F. Giere

has in the past 18 years it is very evident that there will, in 1952, be no foreign language papers published in the state. Moreover, Wisconsin is perhaps a typical state. It is strikingly apparent that foreign language publications are not in demand today as they were twenty years ago. Norwegian, being a foreign language, will eventually share the fate of the German and Polish languages.

Norwegian is being discontinued in the public worship. No one will deny this. During the period preceding the World War 73 per

cent of the public worship in our church was conducted in the Norwegian language. Today one finds that in less than 30 percent of the services in the N. L. C. A. the Norwegian is this medium. Only a few years ago the Norwegian churches printed no English papers and books, while today the greater bulk appear in the English

The Norwegians of the past erected and maintained a number of private schools in this country where the study of Norse was a prominent part of the curriculum. In years long past these schools conducted the instruction through the medium of the Norwegian language. Even the school catalogs were printed in the Norwegian. Today no courses are offered in any of these schools through the medium of the Norwegian language except in Norse classes, and in many of these today the language and medium of instruction is the English. Years ago the theological seminaries conducted their classes in the Norwegian language; today most of the students do not understand that language. In the past decade fewer new Norwegian books have been printed in America than perhaps in any other decade since the coming of the Norsemen to America.

Norwegian is not read in the homes today as it was in the past. Years ago nearly every family had at least one Norwegian newspaper. Few such families can be found today. You can perhaps remember when the postmaster in your own home town distributed more Norwegian papers than he did English language newspapers. Today there are many post officers in Norwegian communities which receive no Norwegian newspapers.

These are a few random facts which show that the language of our fathers is fast disappearing among us. Let us face these facts. The Norse language as a spoken language in America will in another generation, unless something takes place to change the present trends, be a thing of the past. Let not that discourage us. Rather we should be spurred on to greater works. These trends rather should teach us to do all in our power to preserve unto future generations the spiritual heritage of our race. We have suffered the language to be lost. Let us not permit the cultural heritage of our race also to be forgotten. Our opportunity for preserving this heritage is as great as it was at any time heretofore.

But, they say, you cannot do that without the medium of the Norwegian language. Bible students tell us that one can become conversant with the great spiritual heritage of the Jews and the sublime teachings of Christianity without having learned the language of the Hebrews and the Greeks. How many pious and professing Christians today know anything about the original tongues and of the Bible? If it is true that one can come into communion with the greatest heritage on earth it would also seem logical for us to assume that information regarding the heritage of our own national group can be disseminated in the language of the land. Certainly it is possible to appreciate Norse culture without knowing that language for our Norse heritage speaks a universal language.

How is it possible to preserve for our children this great heritage? Vosselaget's membership could perhaps in a measure accomplish this by interesting youth in learning something about their parents, and by insisting that this information be reduced to writing

language. Not long ago all our Vacation Bible schools were conducted in the Norwegian. In fact they were known only as Norwegian schools. Only a very few are not conducted in the English language today. Norwegian as a medium of instruction in confirmation classes becomes rarer each year. so that the information may be preserved; and interesting our members to prepare historical matter for the press; and by the publication of a yearbook, and by inducing local libraries in our communities to place copies of "Historie om Vossingerne i Amerika" on their shelves.

On the other hand, speaking of Norwegians as a larger group in this country, this cultural program could be made effective by interesting the homes in the study of our race; by providing the homes with books about our people in a language which is understood by the family; by subscribing to a Norwegian newspaper, and perhaps by interesting newspaper men in the proposition of publishing a Norse-American newspaper in the American language; by directing local libraries to get good books about Norway and her people; by creating a deeper interest within the private academies and colleges for the study of Norse; by introducing Norse culture into the public schools; by writing article in the English language for the American press; by organizing community Norse study clubs, and by arranging for well-attended meetings of Syttende Mai and Leif Ericson Day celebrations.

These things would undoubtedly stimulate some interest in Norse studies. Let us, therefore, strive to preserve our heritage. Surely it is worth our greatest efforts.

Lat oss inkje forfederne gløyma
under alt som me venda og snu;
for dei gav os ein arv til aa gøyma;
han er større enn mange vil tru.

ARTHUR F. GIERE.

——→♦←——

TALE VED PIONERFORENINGENS MØDE I 1899.

Af BERGE H. HÆVE (Howe), Deerfield, Wis.

Ettedi de ha baae meg, so faor eg no prøva aa saia ai nokre or om kor da va mæ nykommarane fø ai femti aor sian, aa ja, væl so da og. Da æ so manje so ha fortalt, kor mænnene ha hat da, naor dai fysto komme te Amerika, men da æ injin, so ha sagt noko om korleis kaanene hadde da. Da æ no de eg skolde prøva te aa fortelja noko om. Eg minnest so væl, so da skolde vaa ikveld, dan nattæ, naor me kornmo te henne Marta — moste — pao Jiljarus. Da lai langt pao kvelden, aa noko ut pao hausten og, so da va bejynt inkje so lite mæ haustmyrknæ. Eg hoksa da sa væl, naor han far ropte "Ho Bright aa Brindle". Dao vaa me framkomne, sa dei. Huse so dei vaa i hadde dai

——→♦←——

SPEECH AT PIONEER ASSOCIATION IN 1899

By BERGE H. HÆVE (Howe), Deerfield, Wis.

In accordance with your invitation, I must try to say a few words about what conditions were like for the newcomers about fifty-years ago. there are so many who have told about how the men lived and worked during those first years in America, but there is nobody who has said anything about how the women lived and worked. It is about them I'll try to say something. I remember very well, as if it were this evening, the night when we arrived at Martha's, my mother's sister, at Gilderhus. It was late in the evening, and the autumn had begun, so we had the darkness of fall, too. I remember quite clearly, when my father shouted, "Whoa, Bright and Brindle". We had reached our destination, they said. The house they lived in was built

bygt om sommaren. Da va tak pao da, men vægjarevona vaa aapna, so da va go rao aa ræka haile armen imydlo kvart omfar. Inkje vaa adle tymborstokkane jamlanje heldo, men dai hadde nava dai got ihop. Nøvena vaa stotta aa langa etteso stokkane vaa stotte eldo lanje. Da kom væl mæ, so dei hadde noko te aa henja kredln aa ljaodn paa. Dai stokkane, so va hogde ette maul, va 6 aino lanje, so vait du da kor stor staavo va. Her skulde me fao hus. Me vaa no sjau me — han far aa ho mor aa so vaa me fem sysjen — ho moste aa hinnar man aa dotter dairans aa han Steffa, bror te moste man, aa so ho Anna moste. So kom me os te Amerika. Me vaatte manje i staavene, men so va da og støsta aa besta staavo so fanst, fø da va lemstaava, maa vita; aa eg tykjcs minnast, atto da va to omfar oppao beto, so da va rymdæ fø manga senja dar.

Men da va no ikje net om meg sjølvo eg va tængto te snakka, men korlais konona hadde da. De forstaor da, atto da va felt bale baade te aa laga maten, koka aa stedla aa sækja pao bore, fø naor dar va so manje i ai stova, so vait du da va trongt. Da va ofta, atto da va to aa tre laag i ait hus, aa kaanona samdest nokso bra; men prøv no, so ska du fao sjao. Dar æ kje so stort hus i Madison, atto du kan ha to kono i da, aa dai kunna semjast. So ska du komma ihog om vetorn, naor karane vaa i skojæ aa kommo haim svoltne aa troitne aa fraasne. Adle vilde dai komma nemmaste ovn, so dai konde dra tao seg dai klaka skone aa vaote sokkane, aa kaano skulde finna te maten aa sækja den pao bore. Blia aa snilda vaa dai, aa kornmo godt te rettes. Da va ofta bale fø dai aa tongt va da og, fø da va manje stane dai laato bæra matvatne op te ai halv engulsk mil. Dai hadde inkje bronna dao men dai maatte bæra da ifrao nemmaste opkommene, so dai viste om. Da vakje so grait aa væ matmor aa ha matabyte, naor dai inkje hadde anna i huse eldo midling aa noko gammalt ramt smør. Dai snakka om taalmodighait dao. Eg ha ofta forundra meg pao, atto dai konde ha da so raint aa pyntelæ, so dai hadde da. Da æ mang ai glasstaava no fø tiæ, so æ maolt baade utante aa inante, so inkje æ so rain — aa mykje ver ro snek eldo da va dao. Manga kaano — ja mesto adla vaa pao utearbai aa jelpte mann sin. Dai kjoire oksane, aa dai bondo aa stækte kvaiten aa haska kodne, grov potna; aa naor dai kom so langt, atto dai fenje seg kjyro, so va da dai, so hadde fore. Dai vaa so jilda, naor dai fenje seg ain nye blaolereft kjole aa ait nyt lærskopar, fø aa ga i træsko jamt, votte dai troitta tao. Somma noko indtægt hadde kanhenda, men somma dai hadde slet inkje te venda. Solaisne balte dai seg framijonom, aa so dai saia fø ait gamalt ortøkje: “Hojin drægo halva lasse.” So va da mæ dai og. Dai tænkte, dai skolde fao da bære, naor da lai om ai stund

the summer before. There was a roof on it, but the spaces in the walls were open between the logs, so that one could easily put one's whole arm through it. The logs were not the same length either, but they were fit well together in the corner joints. The exterior corners of the house were short or long according to the length of the logs. They were useful - there you had something to hang your cradle or your scythe on. The logs that were cut lengthwise, were 12 1/2 feet long, then you can know how big the house was. Here we could get lodging. We were seven;—father, mother and we five children,—my mother's sister and her husband and their daughter, and Steffa, the brother of my aunt's husband, and then Anna, my mother's sister. We came to America like this. We were many of us in the house, but then it was house with a loft, and as I remember, there were two rounds of logs upon the cross beams, so there was room for many beds up there.

My intention was, however, not to talk about myself, but about the lives and work of the women. You will understand it was very difficult to prepare food, to cook and present the food and set the table, because when there were so many in just one room, the space was quite limited. Often there were two or three families in one house, and the women got along together rather well, but you should try that now and you would see something! There is no house now in Madison so big that you can have two housewives in it, who will work peacefully together. Then you should remember the wintertime, when the men were in the forest and came home hungry, tired and frozen. All of them wanted to get nearest to the stove, so that they could take off their frozen shoes and their wet socks, and the women had to tend to the food and carry it to the table. Gentle and kind they were, and worked well together. They often had difficulties, and their work was heavy, as there were many places where they had to carry the water for food up to half a mile. At that time they had no wells, so they had to carry the water from the nearest spring they knew of. It was not at all easy to be the chief cook of a house and plan menus when they had nothing in the house but coarse grains and some rancid butter. Then you may talk of being patient! I have often wondered that they were able to keep their houses so neat, tidy and decorated as they did. There are many a house today, furnished with windows, painted both inside and outside, and which is not so clean, and with not so fresh air as at that time. Many women — yes almost all went outside to help their husbands. They drove oxen and they tied up and stacked wheat bundles, husked corn and dug potatoes and when they progressed to the point that they had got cows, it was they who fed them. It was so nice when they had gotten a new blue-striped dress and a pair of leather shoes for to always walk in wooden shoes was tiresome. Some got them but some never would. Thus they struggled on and as the old saying: "The hay carries half the load". Thus it was with them too. They thought

Konona vaa fø da mesta onga; aa frugtbara vaa dai og, fø eg minnest, naor da lai ut pao vaoren so i Jonsokke tio, naor solaiena vaa pao da meste, du kunde sjao dessa onga konna komma strævande aa bærande pao senjakonemat. Ja, dai konde raisa manga mil te ai, so laog pao seng. Va da felt langt aa raisa, so toko dai butto a vassæle; dao konde dai raisa om da va alder so langt. Kosta da mannen noko fø kaffi aa litevetta sokkor, so jamen hadde han da atto pao adlo den faite rjummagrauten, so dai baaro.

Naor da lai om ai nokre aor, aa da bejynte aa vetta tætgrænt, so va da fø da mesta dai kommo ihop i høktiæ, so so i jolne aa i poaskheljene aa i pinseheljene aa hadde noko vaitlo, stondo jao dan aine, stonda jao dan andre; men naor dai hadde sjetlabodn, dao va da no jamt, atto dai hadde sjetlavaitla. Konde dai fao fat i ain spelar, so jore dai no da, aa dao danste dai aa hadde sligt moro — mykje meir eldo dai ha no. Men no æ dessa gamla tiona forbi mæ, aa noko, so ska væ nyt ha dai bejynt mæ. Dai skauta høgre no; men naimen om eg tykje dai æ finare no eg. Troiena ryk ja dai so fælt pao okslæ, atto saumane mæ rykjinjæ naor te ligs mæ hovæ. Bunen dai bruka no æ so ain forfærdalæ storo solaiekrans. Nai væl vaare meg so dai hadde da, naor eg va ongo. Kaotaste tausna jore sine haavebuna sjølva — "sunbonnet" — tao rosoto tøi. Da aa raudlaitta aa drivande ljoslaitta jore dai mykje finare eldo adlo da — i solaiene, dai konna henja pao seg. Eg tykje no mykje mair om dai gamle eg — aa velnæoat om ai. Hinne like eg no besto tao dai adle. — Jeg takker for eders opmerksomhed.

(Faaet fra sønnen, Frank Howe.)

* * *

Berge Hæve kom mæ foreldræ sine te Amerika i 1844. Moste hans va ho Marta — kono hans Ola Knutson Jiljarus (Gilderhus) aa ho Anna — kono hans Steffa Jiljarus (sjåa Historie om utvandringen fra Voss side 293-294).

Talen ha Berge Hæve skreve pao ægta Vossamaul, so dei snakte da i 1844 aa so eldre folk pao Voss snakka da no og.

——→♦←——

SKJERVHEIM-MØRKVE SLEGTER.

Af L. L. THORGERSON.

Ja, jeg skulde jo prøve at fortælle lidt om Oppigards-slegten paa Skjervheim.

Kolbein Larson Brekke, Skjervheim, var født paa Brekke ved Stalheim, Vossestranden, i førstningen

they would have it better after a while. The women were mostly young, and fertile, too As I remember, every year in the end of Spring, around Midsummer Night, then you could see these young women as they came carrying their heavy load of "senjakonemat" (that is food, as a rule cream porridge, for a woman in confinement). It is true, they could walk several miles to a woman who had recently had a child and was confined. If it was very far to travel, then they used buckets and a yoke, and they could walk any distance. Even if it cost the husband something for the coffee and a little sugar, he was very well rewarded indeed by the rich cream porridge, which they carried.

When some years had passed, and it began to be built up, then it was they came together on holidays, so that at Christmas time and Easter they had somewhat of a party, sometimes at the one (house) and sometimes at the other, but when they had a baptismal child, then it was customary that they had a baptismal party. If they could get hold of a fiddler, then they did that, and then they danced and had such fun! – Much more than they have now. Now these old times are gone and now they have started something new. They aspire for more but in no way do I think they are better, I. They pull their jackets over their shoulders so vigorously; the hems with their inserts almost reach their heads. The bunad (outfit) they use now is like a terribly big cornflower wreath. No, I prefer it as they had when I was young. The frisky maids made their own headgear – "sun-bonnet" – from flowered material. Then did the rosy-cheeked and lively blondes make themselves much nicer than all the others even if they do drape themselves with posies. I like the old ones better,--and I chose one. Now I like her best of them all. I thank you for your attention.

(Obtained from the son, Frank Howe.)

* * *

Berge Hæve (H. B. Howe) immigrated to America with his parents in 1844. His mother's sisters, Marta, —was the wife of Ola Knutson Jiljarus (Gilderhus) and Anna—the wife of Steffa Jiljarus (see History of emigration from Voss pages 293-294).

The speech is rendered in genuine Vossamaul, the way it was spoken in 1844 and how the old people at Voss still talk.

——→♦←——

SKJERVHEIM-MØRKVE FAMILIES.

By L. L. THORGERSON.

Yes, I am to tell a little about the Oppigard family at Skjervheim.

Kolbein Larson Brekke, Skjervheim, was born at Brekke at Stalheim, Vossestranden, in the beginning of

af det 18de aarhundrede. Familien kom vist fra Sogn. Kolbein kjøbte først gaarden Seiland, Vossestranden, boede der bare nogle faa aar og kjøbte saa Skjervheim. Han havde fem børn: Lars, Samson, Sjur, Ingeborg og Gjertrud.

Lars, den ældste, kjøbte gaarden Mørkve. Han blev gift med Liva Fjelby, Holbygden, og havde to børn: Kolbein og Kari. Kolbein, gift med Marjo Tveite, Mørkdalen, kjøbte gaarden Myrlandshaug og boede der til sin død i 1932, 98 ar gammel; har en datter i Fort Dodge, Iowa, Mrs. S. V. Vieg (medlem af Vosselaget), manden svensk, eier fint hjem. Kari, gift med Lars Thorgerson Mørkve, levede paa hans farsgaard, Mørkve, til sin død for en del aar siden; har tre børn i Amerika: Lars i Keister, Minn., Torger i Scarville (se Vossehistorien s. 648 og 608) Kathrina (Mrs. Ole Skjervheim), Farwell, Minn.

Samson Kolbeinson overtog farsgaarden paa Skjervheim; blev gift med Ingeborg Vinje, Vossestranden; havde kun to sønner: Kolbein og Johan. Kolbein (f. 1841, eksamen fra Voss lærerskole 1860, saa fra Stord seminarium, var tredjelærer paa Voss lærerskole et aar) senere lærer og kirkesanger i Aasnes, Solør, Norge, til sin død. Var gift med Torbjørg Overland. Har antagelig børn i Amerika. — Johan, en meget opvakt gut, blev ved provst Smiths bistand og indflydelse sendt til handelsakademiet i Kjøbenhavn, hvorfra han udgik som No. 1; blev ansat ved et stort handelshus i Oslo, indtil han kom til Chicago i 1880; gik senere ind i saloon-forretning der; døde for aar tilbage. Han var ugift.

Sjur Kolbeinson Skjervheim fik sig overladt en del af farsgaarden, kaldet Snytten. Blev gift med Syneva Haldorsdatter Skjervheim. Disse to er stamforældre til alle de Shervens og Skjervheims rundt Madison, omtalt i Vossehistorien side 488.

Ingeborg Kolbeinsdatter Skjervheim blev gift med Axel Davidson Skjervheim, Sausjord (Vossehistorien side 238).

Gjertrud Kolbeinsdatter Skjervheim blev gift med Lars Odson Vinje (Str.). Deres datter Ingeborg blev gift med Lars Olson Mørkve af Gjøastein-ætten. Har en søn og en datter her i landet — Lars og Gjertrud (Vossehistorien side 484).

Jeg kunde kanske nævne lidt om min linje paa farsiden ogsaa.

Omtrent paa samme tid, som Kolbein Brekke kom til Skjervheim, kom brødrene Lars og Knut Flatekval, Eksingedalen, til Mørkdalen. Lars bosatte sig paa en plads under gaarden Skjervheim, mens Knut bosatte sig paa Hirth. Knut havde to sønner, Torger og Odmund. Torger blev gift med Unna Hirth, af den gamle Myrland- og Hirth-slegt, og kjøbte sig en part af gaarden Mørkve. De havde tre børn, Lars, Kathrina og Ranvei.

the 18th century. The family evidently came from Sogn. Kolbein first bought the Seiland farm in the Vossestrand and lived there some years then bought Skjervheim. He had five children: Lars, Samson, Sjur, Ingeborg and Gjertrud.

Lars, the oldest, bought the Mørkve farm. He married Liva Fjelby, Holbygden, and had two children: Kolbein and Kari. Kolbein, married Marjo Tveite, Mørkdalen, and bought the Myrlandshaug farm and spent the rest of his life there, dying in 1932 at age 98; had one daughter in Fort Dodge, Iowa, Mrs. S. V. Vieg (member of the Vosselag), husband Swedish, owns a fine home. Kari, who married Lars Thorgerson Mørkve, lived on his family farm, Mørkve, until her death a number of years ago; has three children in America: : Lars in Keister, MN, Torger in Scarville (see Voss History pp. 648 and 608) Kathrina (Mrs. Ole Skjervheim), Farwell, MN.

Samson Kolbeinson took over his father's farm at Skjervheim; married Ingeborg Vinje, Vossestranden; had but two sons: Kolbein and Johan. Kolbein (b. 1841, was graduated from Voss Teachers' College in 1860, then from Stord Seminary, became the third teacher at Voss Teachers' College one year) later a teacher and precentor in Aasnes, Solør, Norge, until his death. He married Torbjørg Overland. Evidently he has children in America. — Johan, a very bright boy who was sent to a business academy in Copenhagen with the assistance and influence of Dean Smith, from which he was graduated number 1; was employed by a big business company in Oslo until he came to Chicago in 1880; later went into the saloon business until he died a few years back. He was unmarried.

Sjur Kolbeinson Skjervheim was left part of his father's farm called Snytten. He married Syneva Haldorsdatter Skjervheim. These two are the progenitors of all the Shervens and Skjervheims round Madison, discussed in the Voss History page 488.

Ingeborg Kolbeinsdatter Skjervheim married Axel Davidson Skjervheim, Sausjord (Voss History page 238).

Gjertrud Kolbeinsdatter Skjervheim married Lars Odson Vinje (Str.). Their daughter Ingeborg married Lars Olson Mørkve of Gjøastein family they have a son and daughter in this country — Lars and Gjertrud (Voss History page 484).

I could also talk a bit about my paternal line too.

About the same time as Kolbein Brekke came to Skjervheim, the brothers Lars and Knut Flatekval, Eksingedalen came to Mørkdalen. Lars settled at a place under Skjervheim, while Knut settled at Hirth. Knut had two sons, Torger and Odmund. Torger married Unna Hirth, of the old Myrland- and Hirth families, and bought a part of the Mørkve farm. They had three children, Lars, Kathrina and Ranvei.

Lars Torgerson Mørkve blev gift med Kari Larsdatter Mørkve (se foran) og boede paa Mørkve til sin død. — Undertegnedes far.

Kathrine Torgersdatter Mørkve, gift med Sjur Helgeland, kom til Amerika 1856 og bosatte sig vest for Northwood, Iowa, hvor de levede til sin død. De havde mange barn. Deres søn Lars omtales i Vossehistorien side 719.

Ranvei Thorgersdatter Mørkve blev gift med Ole Gavle, kom til Amerika 1868, bosatte sig ved Emmons, Minn., og boede der til sin død. Havde mange børn; somme er reist til Canada. De andre lever ved Emmons, deriblandt sønnen Thom, som De kjender. (Godt medlem af Vosselaget.)

Odmund Knutson Hirht blev gift med Guri Andersdatter Overland. De bosatte sig paa Helgeland; kom til Amerika i 1868 og bosatte sig i Perry, Dane County, Wisconsin, hvor de kjøbte farmen Fosli. De havde seks børn: Knut, Anders, Ole, Martha, Ranvei og Ingeborg. Gik under navnet Edmunds. Martha døde to aar elter ankomsten hertil. Ingeborg blev gift med Sjur Øyelson Nesheim (Vossehistorien af K. Rene, s. 483).

LEWIS L. THORGERSON.

* * *

Lars Torgerson Mørkve married Kari Larsdatter Mørkve (see above) and lived at Mørkve until she died. — Undersigned's father.

Kathrine Torgersdatter Mørkve, married Sjur Helgeland, came to America 1856 and settled west of Northwood, Iowa, where they spent the rest of their lives. They had many children. Their son Lars is talked about in the Voss History page 719.

Ranvei Thorgersdatter Mørkve married Ole Gavle, came to America in 1868, settled at Emmons, Minn., where they spent the rest of their lives. They had many children, some who went to Canada. The others live at Emmons, among them, son Thom, whom you know. (Good member of the Vosselag.)

Odmund Knutson Hirth married Guri Andersdatter Overland. They settled at Helgeland; came to America in 1868 and settled at Perry, Dane County, Wisconsin, where they bought the Fosli farm. They had six children: Knut, Anders, Ole, Martha, Ranvei and Ingeborg. They used the name Edmunds. Martha died two years after arriving. Ingeborg married Sjur Øyelson Nesheim (Voss History of K. Rene page, 483).

LEWIS L. THORGERSON.

* * *

I Vossehistorien blev ikke Lewis Thorgersons familiehistorie medtat, som den skulde, af mangel paa oplysninger, hvorfor det nu er glædeligt at kunne tilføie noget her.

Lars Larson Mørkve (Thorgerson) var født paa Mørkve, Mørkdalen, Vossestranden, den 22de juli 1860. Ovenfor sees om forældrene. Han udvandrede om vaaren 1882, blev gift i Chicago, Ill, den 3dje juli samme aar med Dønot Mikkelsdatter Bystøl, som er død for mange aar siden. De har havt seks børn: Clara (Mrs. Lewis Almsburg), Lizie (Mrs. Lewis Tveite), Seattle, Wash., Martin, Seattle, Wash., Betsie (død), Dortie, hjemme, Dagny (Mrs. Alfred Dahl), Keister, Minn. (Se ellers Vossehistorien side 648.)

K. A. RENE.

Lewis L. Thorgerson

Lewis Thorgerson's family history wasn't included in the Voss History, as it should have been, because of lack of information which we are glad to add here.

Lars Larson Mørkve (Thorgerson) was born at Mørkve, Mørkdalen, Vossestranden, July 22, 1860. read about his parents above. He emigrated in the spring of 1882, was married in Chicago, IL, that same year on July 3 to Dønot Mikkelsdatter Bystøl, who died many years ago. They had six children: Clara (Mrs. Lewis Almsburg), Lizie (Mrs. Lewis Tveite), Seattle, WA, Martin, Seattle, WA, Betsie (dead), Dortie, home, Dagny (Mrs. Alfred Dahl), Keister, MN. (See more in the Voss History page 648.)

K. A. RENE.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

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VOSS.

Den 17de mai 1936.

Aa, eg mindes et sted langt der oppe mod nord,
paa vangen ved vånde staar den kirke saa stor,
fra de gaarde i rad ser man ud over stad
med til vånde der ved;
aa, eg mindes, eg mindes saa vel dette sted.

Der bækkene risler i lund og i li
og elvene susende stryger forbi,
sin vei har de banet og dalen der dannet
den durrende fos;
aa, eg mindes, eg mindes saa vel dette Voss.

Langs elven der ligger den mosklædte ur,
hvor nøkken den spiller i moll og i dur,
med harpen sin stemt mellem stenene gjemt
i fossen holder til;
aa, eg mindes, eg mindes saa vel dette spil.

Aa, det daarende vand, der lig drøyme saa stilt,
mens de trillende vover slaar mod stranden saa mildt,
der skogen staar skjøn med engen saa grøn
langs den sandrige strand;
aa, eg mindes, eg mindes saa vel dette vand.

Aa, den vaarljose nat med sin hellige fred
over hele naturen, som sig der sænker ned.
Naar her fremmed jeg gaar og i hugen er
saar og af livskavet kjed,
da eg mindes den vaarljose nat med dens fred.

L. L. THORGERSON (Mørkve).

GRAUE-SLEGTER I AMERIKA.

Brynjulv Tolleivson Graue — den gamle veteran fra svenske-krigen — kom til Amerika om høsten 1843 for at se til sine børn. Hans døtre Barbraa og Steinvor var allerede komne i 1841 og sønnen Tolleiv vistnok tidligere paa aaret i 1843, da han allerede i det aar var bosat paa Skoponong. (See Historie om utvandringen fra Voss side 186 og 221.) En anden søn, Jon,

VOSS.

May 17, 1936.

Oh, I remember a place far up north,
At Vangen by the lake, where the church is so proud,
From the farms in a row one looks o'er the town
With the lake nearby;
Oh, I remember, I remember well this place.

Where the rivulets ripple in glade and hillside
And the rivers streak whispering by,
They've made their way and in the valley created
The roaring falls;
Oh, I remember, I remember well this Voss.

Along the river is moss-clad scree
The water sprite plays both in minor and in major
With his harp's tune hidden among the stones
Where the cascade lives
Oh, I remember, I remember well this music.

Oh, that charming lake, where dreams lie quiet
While roly-poly waves beat to shore gently,
Where woods stand beautifully; meadows so green
Along the sandy shore;
Oh, I remember, I remember well this lake.

Oh, the spring-light night with its hallowed peace
Over all of nature as it settles down.
When as a stranger in nostalgia I go
Chained by life's turmoil,
As I remember the spring-light night with its peace.

L. L. THORGERSON (Mørkve).

GRAUE FAMILY IN AMERICA.

Brynjulv Tolleivson Graue — the old veteran of the Swedish War — came to America in the fall of 1843 to look after his children. His daughters Barbraa and Steinvor had already come in 1841 and his son evidently earlier in 1843 since he had already settled at Skoponong. (See History About the Emigration from Voss pages 186 and 221.) Another son, Jon,

fulgte vistnok med faderen. Den Amund Brynjulvson Graue, som døde i Muskego 1843 straks efter ankomsten, var vel ogsaa hans søn (kanske hans svigersøn). Men Brynjulv havde hustru og to sønner igjen i Norge. David, som søsteren Barbraa nævner i et brev, og Brynjulv som er i Bergens garnison, og som faren skriver til i januar 1844 fra Muskego. I dette brev fortæller han, at han var hos datteren Barbraa og "sjodner" 8 nauts — kreaturer — og 13 svin samt skaffer ved og vand for sin datter Barbraa med familie.

Barbraa — som ofte er nævnt i gamle breve fra Muskego — var gift med Rasmus Anderson (Amundson?) Graue, som døde i februar 1843, efterladende tre døtre, Anna, Ingerid og Marta, fødte paa Voss, og en søn, Amund, som var født i Muskego, foruden sin hustru. Barbraa blev gift igjen — vistnok i 1844 — med en Amund — uvist hvorfra — men han døde tre uger efter giftermaalet. Saa blev hun gift med Torstein Torbjørnson Haukaas fra Sauland, Telemarken. De flyttede til Lemon Vehr, Wisconsin, og var der i 10 aar. Saa flyttede de til townet Vernon, Dodge County, Minnesota, hvor Barbraa døde i 1874, efterladende tre døtre, Anna, Ingebjørg og Tina, i tredje ægteskab. Datteren Anna Rasmusdatter Graue blev gift i Muskego 1847 med Hans Hanson og Ingerid med dennes bror Harald Hanson; de boede i Waukesha, Wis. Nogen af deres familie er i Seattle, Wash., og det formenes, at den bekjendte borgermester Hanson der er af slegten. — Marta Rasmusdatter blev gift med en Knut Hereim.* Anna Torsteinsdatter, født 1850, blev gift med Tore Holen og er Mrs. T. O. Hall, Tacoma, Wash. — Ingeborg Torsteinsdatter, født 1852, blev gift i 1869 med Sigurd Teigen — bodde endnu 1935 paa farsfarmen i Dodge County, Minnesota, og har børnene Oline, gift først med Johannes Ellingson Syvernes (sogning), anden gang med Ole Gulbrandson, Hayfield, Minn. — Har to sønner, Sandford og John, i første ægteskab, som bor paa hendes farsfarm med bedstemoren, og fem gutter og tre piger i andet ægteskab. Tina Torsteinsdatter Teigen blev gift med Johs. Tverberg (telemarking) og bor 1½ mil fra farsfarmen i Vernon township.

Brynjulv Graues hustru og søn David kom til Amerika omkring 1845. David bosatte sig paa Skoponong, hvor broderen Tolleiv var. Dertil flyttede ogsaa Brynjulv og hustru. I et brev af 22de november 1847 fortæller David, at de alle levede vel. Han var da gift — kanske før han reiste fra Voss — vistnok med en søster af Knut Anderson og Maria Andersdatter Rene, da han hilser fra dem alle til sine svigerforældre. Hans søn, Velom Davidson, var da 22

* Amund Rasmusson reiste i 1864 til Seattle, Wash., og døde der ugift.

evidently went with his father. The Amund Brynjulvson Graue, who died in Muskego in 1843 soon after his arrival, was probably also his son (maybe his son-in-law). But Brynjulv still had his wife and two sons left in Norway. David, whom the sister Barbraa mentions in a letter, and Brynjulv, who is stationed at Bergen's garrison, and to whom the father writes in January of 1844 from Muskego. In this letter he tells he was at his daughter's and cared for 8 cattle and 13 swine and fetched wood and water for his daughter and family.

Barbraa — who is frequently mentioned in old letters from Muskego — was married to Rasmus Anderson (Amundson?) Graue, who died in February 1843, leaving three daughters, Anna, Ingerid and Marta, born at Voss, and a son, Amund, born in Muskego, as well as his wife. Barbraa remarried — probably in 1844 — with an Amund — we don't know from where — but he died three weeks after the wedding. Then she married Torstein Torbjørnson Haukås from Sauland, Telemarken. They moved to Lemon Vehr (Lemonweir), Wisconsin, and stayed 10 years. Then they moved to the town of Vernon, Dodge County, Minnesota, where Barbraa died in 1874, leaving three daughters, Anna, Ingebjørg and Tina, from her third marriage. Her daughter Anna Rasmusdatter Graue was married in Muskego in 1847 to Hans Hanson and Ingerid with his brother Harald Hanson; they lived in Waukesha, WI. Some of their family is in Seattle, WA and it is probable that the well-known Mayor Hanson is related. —. Marta Rasmusdatter married Knut Hereim.* Anna Torsteinsdatter, born in 1850, married Tore Holen and is Mrs. T. O. Hall, Tacoma, WA. — Ingeborg Torsteinsdatter, born in 1852, married in 1869 with Sigurd Teigen — still lived in 1935 on her father's farm in Dodge County, Minnesota, and has the children Oline, married first with Johannes Ellingson Syvernes (Sogning), second time to Ole Gulbrandson, Hayfield, MN. — She has two sons, Sandford and John from her first marriage, who live on her father's farm with their grandmother and five boys and three girls in her second marriage. Tina Torsteinsdatter Teigen married Johs. Tverberg (Telemarking) and lives 1½ mil from her father's farm in Vernon township.

Brynjulv Graue's wife and son David came to America about 1845. David settled at Skoponong, where his brother Tolleiv was. Brynjulv and wife also moved there. In a letter of November 22, 1847 David tells that they all lived well. He was married then—maybe before he left Voss — evidently with a sister of Knut Anderson and Maria Andersdatter Rene, since he greets from them to his in-laws.. His son, Velom Davidson, was then 22 months old. David

* Amund Rasmusson in 1864 went to Seattle, WA, and died there unmarried.

maaneder gammel. David og Knut Rene havde kjøbt sig 160 acres land tilsammen og vilde leve som brødre. David fortæller ogsaa i dette brev om krigen med Mexico, som da havde varet i to aar. Han kalder det den blodigste krig siden verden var skabt. Jørgen Pederson Nesthus faldt i et slag, da der kjæmpedes med bajonetter, og 18,000 soldater faldt i to timer. David sender hilsning blandt andre til Kolbein Larson Nedre Graue og Amund Olson Nedre Graue — foran nævnte. De kom begge til Amerika. Om David Graue vides ellers intet mere nu. Han maa være død tidlig eller bortreist fra Skoponong. Gamle Brynjulv Graue og hustru døde paa Skoponong og er begravne saavidt det vides ved kirken der paa land som sønnen Tolleiv skjødede til menigheden den 8de mai 1848.

Tolleiv Brynjulvson Graue var gift 1840 med Kari Halsteinsdatter Ringheim, født 1813. (Se Historie om utvandringen fra Voss side 221.)

Steinvor Brynjulfsdatter Graue blev gift i Muskego med Nils Lonar og blev boende der. De havde to døtre.

Om John Brynjulvson Graue vides kun, at han i 1844 tjente i Racine, Wis., paa et gjestgiversted — Racinehus — det største i byen. Han levede vel som de andre i 1847 i henhold til Davids brev.

Brynjulv Brynjulvson Graue, som var i Bergens garnison 1844, forblev vistnok i Bergen, hvor i henhold til Mindeskriftet om veteranerne nogen af familien var.

I Wisconsin er altsaa to af veteranerne fra krigen i Norge 1807-14, nemlig Haldor Brynjulvson Løno, som var smed i krigen, død paa Koshkonong, og Brynjulv Tolleivson Graue, død paa Skoponong. I Illinois er ogsaa to veteraner begravne, nemlig Halle Erlingson Vete og Torstein Hermundson Ygre. I Minnesota er Torkel Egdetveit.

K. A. RENE.

EN GRAUE-SLEGT I MINNESOTA.

Brødrene Amund, Knut, Nils og Jørgen, sønner af Ole Graue, var blandt nybyggerne i Minnesota. I historien om udvandringen fra Voss blev dette tilfældigvis udeladt, men paa side 499 sees, at Knut Olson Graue kom til Amerika i 1857. Hvad tid de andre kom er ikke oplyst, men det var vel i aarene straks før eller straks efter.

John H. Norton (Honve), Frost, Minn., gav i 1930 følgende oplysning om dem:

and Knut Rene had bought 160 acres jointly and intended to live as brothers. David also tells in this letter about the war with Mexico which had lasted two years. He called it the bloodiest war since the world began. Jørgen Pederson Nesthus fell in a battle where they fought with bayonets, and 18,000 soldiers fell in two hours. David sent greetings to among others Kolbein Larson Nedre Graue and Amund Olson Nedre Graue — previously mentioned. They both came to America. About David Graue, no more is known. He must have died early or left Skoponong. Old Brynjulv Graue and his wife died at Skoponong and are buried as far as is known, at the cemetery by the church there on land that their son Tolleiv deeded to the congregation May 8, 1848.

Tolleiv Brynjulvson Graue was married in 1840 to Kari Halsteinsdatter Ringheim, born in 1813. (See History of Emigration from Voss page 221.)

Steinvor Brynjulfsdatter Graue married in Muskego with Nils Lonar and lived there. They had two daughters.

About John Brynjulvson Graue we only know that he in 1844 worked in Racine, WI, at an inn — the Racine House — the biggest in town. He was living as well as the others in 1847 according to David's letter.

Brynjulv Brynjulvson Graue, who was stationed in Bergen in 1844, evidently stayed in Bergen, where according to a memorial publication about veterans, some of the family was.

In Wisconsin, there are therefore two veterans of the 1807-1814 War In Norway, namely Haldor Brynjulvson Løno, who was a blacksmith in the war, died at Koshkonong, and Brynjulv Tolleivson Graue, died at Skoponong. In Illinois, there are also two veterans buried, namely Halle Erlingson Vete and Torstein Hermundson Ygre. In Minnesota there is Torkel Egdetveit.

K. A. RENE.

A GRAUE FAMILY IN MINNESOTA.

The brothers Amund, Knut, Nils and Jørgen, sons of Ole Graue, were among the pioneers in Minnesota. In the History of Emigration from Voss this is occasionally omitted but on page 499 it states that Knut Olson Graue came to America in 1857. We aren't sure when the others came but they most likely were sooner than later.

John H. Norton (Honve), Frost, MN, gave the following information about them in 1930:

Amund og Knut Graue arbeidede blandt andet paa sagmølle i Muskego (Racine County, Wisconsin), hvor Knut mistede sin høire haand. Begge kom til Faribault County, Minnesota, og tog "homestead" nær Blue Earth. Amund døde for 40-50 aar siden og efterlod sig følgende børn: Margreta, Oline, Betzy, Gusta og Marta. De tre ældste lever rundt her. Gutterne var Andreas, Olai (død), Sivert, Amund (død) og Kristian. De som lever bor her undtagen Kristian, som er i Nord Dakota.

Knut Graue (Amunds bror) havde børnene: Ole (død), Edvard, Carl (død) og Kristian (i Nord Dakota) og Gurina (i Dakota).

Nils Graue var i borgerkrigen (se Vossehistorien side 706), kom til Willmar, Minnesota. Hans søn, Olai, kaldte sig Grue, blev senator (nu død).

Jørgen Graue reiste til sydstaterne og blev aldrig hørt fra mere.

RED.

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SKJERVHEIM-VISA.

Mel.: "Ondt ofte lider den fiskermand."

Til Skjervheim-ættens familiefest i 1935 vart desse versæ upplesne. Ætti har fest sidste søndag i juli hvert aar.

No e me samla eit Skjervheims lag,
aa ætta-minnæ me fram ve henta.
Da e ei glea fy us idag
te minnast sligt, so einkvar mao venta
ska vyrna gjeva
i ti aa æva,
aa hugna verta te dei, so streva fy folkje sit.
Me fedrabygdæ ve halda kjær;
i minnæ mao me'ne of ta gjesta.
Frao henne ha me og namne her,
som meinast heim atmæ skarv befesta.
Aa sogo melde
um Skjervheims elde;
dar heim ha vaa gjønom Vossa-velde i tusin aor.

K. A. RENE.

Amund and Knut Graue, worked in a sawmill in Muskego among other things, (Racine County, Wisconsin), where Knut lost his right hand. They both came to Faribault County, Minnesota, and took homesteads near Blue Earth. Amund died 40-50 years ago leaving the following children: Margreta, Oline, Betzy, Gusta and Marta. The three oldest live around here. The boys were Andreas, Olai (dead), Sivert, Amund (dead) and Kristian. The living ones live here except Kristian who is in North Dakota.

Knut Graue (Amund's brother) had the children: Ole (dead), Edvard, Carl (dead) and Kristian (in North Dakota) and Gurina (in Dakota).

Nils Graue was in the Civil War (see History of Emigration from Voss page 706), came to Willmar, Minnesota. His søn, Olai, used name Grue, became a senator (now dead).

Jørgen Graue went to the south and was never heard from again.

RED.

——→♦←——

SKJERVHEIM BALLAD.

Mel.: "The fisherman often has it bad."

This verse was read at the Skjervheim family reunion in 1935. The family meets each year on the last Sunday of July.

Now we are gathered for a Skjervheim party,
We will bring forth memories
It is a delight for us this day
To remember such, so each will await
Giving respect
For a long time,
Pleasure be to them, who struggle for their people.
We hold the fatherland quite dear;
In the memory of our visits
From it we have our name
Which means home secured by mountains.
And history tells
Of Skjervheim's age;
There home in majestic Voss for a thousand years.

K. A. RENE.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

BRYNA-ÆTTI.

AV LEKTOR NILS GRØNLIEN.

Av denne ætti er mange i Amerika. Ho kan fyljast attende heilt til 1600-talet. Paa denne Brynagarden, som høyrde Kvitli til, budde daa Tolleiv Steffason og kona Steinvor. Dei hadde borni Steffa, Synneva og Nils, som ein kjenner til. Steffa er fødd 1671, gift 1706 med Marta Rasmusdottor Rokne og fær garden. Synneva vart gift med Mikkjel Arnfinson Haugo i Nigardstune og fra dei ættar ogso den nuværande eigar av garden organisten Lars Larson Haugo. Nils er kjend avdi han laag ute i krigen, og daa han kom att, vilde mori, som daa var ekkja, at han skulde faa garden og ikkje Steffa. Ho la difor upp sak for sonen um detta, men tapte saki. Borni til Steffa er Tolleif, fødd 1707, gift 1737 med Lucie Tormodsdottor Lid; Brynjulv, fødd 1713; Torgeir, fødd 1718. Tolleif fek garden og døydde 1774. Borni er: Steffa, fødd 1755, gift 1778 med Sigvor Berjesdottor Dolve, tri med sama namne døydde fyrr han var fødd; Marta, fødd 1742, Kristi, fødd 1745, og Nils. Han vart gift 1796 med ekkja Marta Larsdottor Haugo (Nigardstune), som hadde gard. Etter hinnar død fekk han husmandsplass der, daa han ikkje hadde ret paa kaar.

Steffa hadde desse borni: Lucia, fødd 1778_s Tolleif, fødd 1780, gift 1805 med Gudve Mikkjelsdottor Lid; Torgeir, fødd 1781; Brynjulv, fødd 1782. Han budde i Sveona og hadde dottori Brita, som vart gift med Ola Nilson Møn. Brynjulv kulde i Svenona og brende upp skogen for Liamenno. For detta let han dei faa att teiga ned med elvi. Knut, fødd 1784, gift 1811 med Ingebjørg Monsdottor Lid. Sjåa um dei og i Losna-ætti side 79.* Her ska berre nemnast, at vitskapsmennene Nils og Johannes Lid, baae knytte til Oslo universitet no, er av Bryna-ætt. Berje, fødd 1789; Brita, fødd 1793.

Den fyrstnemde av dette barnelaget, Tolleif, fekk garden og hadde desse borni: Steffa, fødd 1808; Kristi, fødd 1810, Sigvor, fødd 1813, og Mikkjell, fødd 1815. Alle reiste til Amerika, ogso Nils i Amerika. Yngste sonen Josef vart att heima paa Voss.

Josef var fødd 1817 og vart gift med Brita Larsdottor Bjørgo og fekk gard med henne.

Det skulde vera eit karaktertrekk hjaa Bryna-karane, at dei skulde vera noko furara med anlegg og hug til kunstarbeid. Serleg var dei flinke sylvsmedar. Det ligg ner aa tru, at Marta Rasmusdotter

* Brynjulv og Knut var med i krigen mot Sverige. Knut var gift 1811 og sama aare laut han avstad.

BRYNA FAMILY

By PROFESSOR NILS GRØNLIEN.

There are many from this family in America. It can be followed from the 1600's. Tolleiv Steffason and his wife Steinvor lived on the Bryna farm, to which Kvitli belonged. They had the children Steffa, who was born in 1671, married in 1706 with Marta Rasmusdatter Rokne and got the farm. Synneva was married to Mikkjel Arnfinson Haugo in Nigardstune and from this family comes the current owner of the farm, organist Lars Larson Haugo. Nils was known because he was in the war and when he returned, the mother, who was widowed, wanted him to have the farm rather than Steffa. She started a lawsuit against her son about this but lost the case. Steffa's children are Tolleif, born in 1707, married in 1737 with Lucie Tormodsdatter Lid; Brynjulv, born in 1713; Torgeir, born in 1718. Tolleif got the farm and died in 1774. Children are: Steffa, born in 1755, married in 1778 with Sigvor Berjesdatter Dolve, three with the same name died before he was born; Marta, born in 1742, Kristi, born in 1745, and Nils. He was married in 1796 with the widow Marta Larsdatter Haugo (Nigardstune), who had a farm. After her death he got a tenant farm there but didn't get the right of permanent subsistence.

Steffa had these children: Lucia, born in 1778_s Tolleif, born in 1780, married in 1805 with Gudve Mikkjelsdatter Lid; Torgeir, born in 1781; Brynjulv, born in 1782. He lived at Sveona and had the daughter Brita, who was married with Ola Nilson Møn. He made charcoal in Sveona and cleared the forest by burning for the men at Lia. For this he got a pasture down by the river. Knut, born in 1784, married in 1811 with Ingebjørg Monsdatter Lid. Read about them in Losna-ætti page 79.* Here I'll just mention that the scientists Nils and Johannes Lid, both associated with the University of Oslo, are from the Bryna family. Berje, born in 1789; Brita, born in 1793.

The first-named of this generation, Tolleif, got the farm and had these children: Steffa, born in 1808; Kristi, born in 1810, Sigvor, born in 1813 and Mikkjel, born in 1815. They all went to America as well as Nils. The youngest son, Josef stayed home at Voss.

Josef was born in 1817 and was married with Brita Larsdatter Bjørgo and got a farm with her.

It was a characteristic of the Bryna men that they were sensational builders and had artistic talent. They were especially good silversmiths. It is believed that

* Brynjulv and Knut were in the war with Sweden. Knut was married in 1811 and disappeared the same year.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

Rokne hev teke mykje gad arv med seg fraa Rokne. Me skal difor sjåa litt paa denne ætti.

I siste halvpart av 1600-talet budde der paa Stora-Rokne ein man som heitte Rasmus Brynjulvson. Han var gift med Dordei Johannesdottor. Dei hadde tri døtter. Ei av dessa var Marta, som vart gift til Bryn. Ei onnor var Torbjørg, føddt 1672, gift 1694 med Torgeir Rokne. Andra gong vart ho gift med Anders Anderson Hylle og vart buande der. Etter fysste mannen hadde ho vist berre sonen Brynjulv Torgeirson Rokne, fødd 1694, gift 1719 med Kristi Knutsdotter Pinne (dottor aat Margreta Miltzow av Smør-ætti). Deira born var:

(a) Dordei Brynjulvsdottor, fødd 1727, død 1765, gift 1751 med Sjur Knutson Hong.

(b) Torgeir Brynjulvson, fødd 1729, død paa Espeland i Granvin 1799, gift 1754 med Marta Sjursdottor Rong. Dei kjøpte gard paa Espeland og vart buande der. Stor æt etter dei i Granvin.* (Ein av ætti er M. W. Torkelson — fyrr sekretær i Wisconsin Highway Commission — no statens sin styrar av W. P. A. i Wisconsin.)

(c) Knut Brynjulvson d. e., fødd 1732, gift med Brita Andersdottor Ringheim, vart buande paa Ullestad, der ætti enno sit paa garden.

(d) Rasmus Brynjolvson, fødd 1734, død ugift.

(e) Brita Brynjulvsdottor, fødd 1737, døydde ung.

(f) Knut Brynjulvson d. y., fødd 1739, død 1789, gift 1768 med Guri Oddsdottor Gjelle. Han fekk med kona si gard paa Gjelle. Deira son var Odd Knutson Gjelle. (Sjåa um han i Historie om utvandringen fra Voss af Rene, side 30, 87 og 631.) Ein annan son var Eirik Knutson Gjelle, fødd 1778, død 1842. (Gift med ekkja Kristi Mikkjelsdottor Saue, fyrst gift med Gulleik Larson Takle og hadde borni Ambjørg, Anna, Brita, Gudve og Marta i Amerika. (Sjåa Historie om utvandringen side 175.) Eirik var ein kunstarbeidar som smed. Han hadde fyr han gifte seg ei dottor med ei jente fraa Dymbe, og denne var Ragnild Eiriksdottor Dymbe. (Sjåa om hinne i Dagestad-ætti av L. Kindem side 104 og Historie om utvandringen fra Voss av Rene, side 796-797.)

Or ei notisbok etter Josef Tollefson Bryn, Bjørgum (gift med Brita Bjørgum, sjåa ovanfor) finn eg detta um Bryn-ætti:

Aar 1817 var eg fødd paa Bryn av foreldri Tolleiv Steffason og Gudve Mikkjelsdottor (f. Lid). Far min var fødd paa Bryn og hadde brørne Knut, gift til Lid med Ingebjørg Monsdottor; Brynjulv, gift med Margreta Ullestad. Dei fekk plasset

* Det i klamrar er tilset av redaktøren.

Marta Rasmusdatter Rokne has brought a lot from Rokne. Therefore we'll look a little at this family.

In the last half of the 1600's there lived at Stora-Rokne a man named Rasmus Brynjulvson. He was married with Dordei Johannesdatter. They had three daughters. One of these was Marta, who was married to Bryn. Another was Torbjørg born in 1672, married 1694 to Torgeir Rokne. A second time she was married with Anders Anderson Hylle and lived there. From her first husband she had only the son Brynjulv Torgeirson Rokne, born in 1694, married 1719 with Kristi Knutsdatter Pinne (daughter of Margreta Miltzow of Smør family).

(a) Dordei Brynjulvsdatter, born in 1727, died 1765, married 1751 with Sjur Knutson Hong.

(b) Torgeir Brynjulvson, born in1729, died at Espeland in Granvin 1799, married 1754 with Marta Sjursdatter Rong. They bought the Espeland farm and lived there. There are many descendants in Granvin.* (one of them is M. W. Torkelson — former secretary of the Wisconsin Highway Commission — now the state director of the W. P. A. in Wisconsin.)

(c) Knut Brynjulvson the elder, born in 1732, was married with Brita Andersdatter Ringheim, lived at Ullestad, where the family still has the farm.

(d) Rasmus Brynjulvson, born in 1734, died un married.

(e) Brita Brynjulvsdatter, born in 1737, died young.

(f) Knut Brynjulvson the younger, born in 1739, married 1768 with Guri Oddsdatter Gjelle. He got his farm at Gjelle with his wife. (See about him in the History of Emigration from Voss by Rene, pages 30, 87 and 631). Another son was Eirik Knutson Gjelle, born in 1778, died 1842. (Was married with the widow Kristi Mikkjelsdatter Saue, first was married with Gulleik Larson Takle and had the children Ambjørg, Anna, Brita, Gudve and Marta in America. (See History of Emigration from Voss by Rene, pages 175.) Eirik was an artistic smith. He had a daughter before he was married by a girl from Dymbe and this was Ragnild Eiriksdatter Dymbe. (See about her in Dagestad family by L. Kindem page 104 and History of Emigration from Voss by Rene, pages 796-797.)

From a notebook of Josef Tollefson Bryn, Bjørgum (married with Brita Bjørgum, see above) I find this about the Bryn family:

I was born in 1817 at Bryn of the parents Tolleiv Steffason and Gudve Mikkjelsdatter (b. Lid). My father had been born at Bryn and had the brothers Knut, married to Lid with Ingebjørg Monsdatter; Brynjulv, was married with Margreta Ullestad. They got the Sveona under Bryn place; Berje went

* That in parentheses is added by the editor.

Berje reiste til Amerika 1843 og døydde i 1850 av kolera. Han var ugift og hadde myst høyrsli daa han var 16 aar.

Knut Lid hadde tri døtter. Synneva, den eldste, gift med Nils Johanneson Møn, døydde paa Lid. (Sjåa um sonen Steffa i Historie om utvandringen, side 674. Sonasonen er ingeniør Johs. Knutson Lid av St. Paul.) Sigvor vart gift med syskindbarne sit, Mikkjel Anderson Lid. Dei reiste til Amerika i 1850 (sjåa Historie om utvandringen side 590-593); Brita reiste til Amerika og vart gift med Anders Nilson Lirhus (sjåa Historie om utvandringen side 458).

Brynjulv hadde to søner og to døtter — Steffa, gift med Eli Nilsdottor Sonve, og Knut, som var ugift. Dei reiste alle til Amerika. Brita vart gift med Ola Nilson Flatekvalsteigen eller Møn, som han seinare kadla seg for. Han var fødd 1790. Dei kjøpte seg kor hjaa os paa Øvre Lid. (Olav Bjørgum, kommune og stortingsmann, er uppattkalla etter han.) Sigvor vart gift med Mikkjell Glymme — seinare Eimstad. Dei vart barnlause. (Mikkel hadde barn i seinare egtaskap. Son hans er Olav Eimstad i Albert Lea, Minn., og broren Nils, sjåa Historie om utvandringen fra Voss side 640.)*

Far min hadde to systre, Marta, fødd 1787, gift med min morbror, Andres Mikkjelson, Nere Lid. Dei hadde ein son, som fyrr nemd vart gift med Sigvor Knutsdottor, Øvre Lid. Han heitte Mikkjel. Syster hans, Sigvor Andresdottor Lid, vart gift med Knut Jonson Hylle. Dei reiste til Amerika. (Sjåa Historien om utvandringen fra Voss side 172-174.) Den andre farssyster mi heitte Lussi, men ho døydde 1807, 27 aar gamal. Mi bestemor, Sigvor Berjesdottor Dolve, hadde ein bror, som vart gift med syster av bestefar. Han heitte Ingebrigt Bergeson Dolve.

Mor mi, Gudve Mikkjelsdottor Bryn, var fødd paa Nere-Lid av foreldri Mikkjel Andresson og Kristi Jørgensdottor, fødd paa Graue. (Sjåa um henne i Losna-ætti av L. Kindem, side 460, og Lid-ætti, side 19.) Med Mikkjel hadde Kristi to bom, Andres og mor mi. Daa han døydde seinare so vart ho uppattgift med Magnus Sjurson Spilde og fekk med ham tri døtter, Anna, Gyri og Marta. (Mange etterkomarar i Amerika.) Andres vart som fyrr nemd gift med farsyster mi, Marta Bryn, og dei hadde to born, Mikkjell og Sigvor. Sigvor vart gift med Knut Jonson Hylle og reiste til Amerika i 1844. (Sjåa Historie om utvandringen fra Voss side 172-174.)

Mikkjell A. Lid selde garden sin i 1850 til Jon Jonson Moo og reiste til Amerika. (Sjåa ovenfor.) Jon Moo sin son, Johannes J. Lid, vart gift med

*Det i klamrar er tilset for det meste av redaktøren.

to America in 1843 and died in 1850 of cholera. He wasn't married and lost his hearing at age 16/

Knut Lid had three daughters. Synneva, the oldest, married Nils Johanneson Møn, died at Lid. (See about the son Steffa in History of Emigration from Voss by Rene, page 674. the son's son is engineer Johs. Knutson Lid of St. Paul.) Sigvor was married to her cousin, Mikkjel Anderson Lid. They went to America in 1850 (see History of Emigration from Voss by Rene, pages 590-593); Brita went to America and married Anders Nilson Lirhus (see History of Emigration from Voss by Rene, page 458).

Brynjulv had two sons and two daughters— Steffa, married with Eli Nilsdatter Sonve, and Knut, who was unmarried. They all went to America. Brita married Ola Nilson Flatekvalsteigen or Møn, as he later called himself. He was born in 1790. They bought a place with us at Øvre Lid. (Olav Bjørgum, kommune and stortingsman, is named for him.) Sigvor married Mikkjell Glymme — later Eimstad. They were childless. (Mikkel had children in a later marriage. His son is Olav Eimstad in Albert Lea, MN, and brother Nils, see History of Emigration from Voss page 640.)*

My father had two sisters, Marta, born 1787, married to my mother's brother, Andres Mikkjelson, Nere Lid. They had a son, who as mentioned before, married Sigvor Knutsdatter Øvre Lid. He was named Mikkjel. His sister, Sigvor Andresdatter Lid married Knut Jonson Hylle. They went to America. (See History of Emigration from Voss pages 172-174.) My other paternal aunt was named Lussi, but she died in 1807, 27 years old. My grandmother, Sigvor Berjesdatter Dolve, had a brother, who was married to grandfather's sister. He was named Ingebrigt Bergeson Dolve.

My mother, Mikkjelsdatter Bryn, was born at Nere-Lid of the parents Mikkjel Andresson and Kristi Jørgensdatter, born at Graue. (See about her in Losna-ætti by L. Kindem, page 460, and Lid-ætti, page 19). With Mikkjel, Kristi had two children, Andres and my mother. When he died later, she was remarried with Magnus Sjurson Spilde and by him had three daughters, Anna, Gyri and Marta. (Many descendants in America.) Andres, as earlier mentioned, was married to my father's sister, Marta Bryn, and they had two children, Mikkjel and Sigvor. Sigvor married Knut Jonson Hylle and went to America in 1844. (See History of Emigration from Voss pages 172-174).

Mikkjel A. Lid sold his farm in 1850 to Jon Jonson Moo and went to America. (See above.) Jon Moo's son, Johannes J. Lid, was married to Ingebjørg,

*The parentheses are inserted mostly by the editor.

Ingebjørg, Øvre Lid, dottor av Nils J. Møn og Synneva Knutsdotter nemd ovenfor. (Stor slegt paa Voss.)

NILS GRØNLIEN.

* * *

So ein ser er mange av Bryn-ætti i Amerika. Kristi Tolleivsdottor, gift med Sjur Ivarson Vike, Steffa, Mikkel og Nils Tolleison Bryn kom i 1843. Andre kom seinare.

Josef Tolleivson Bryn, Bjørgo, og kona Brita Larsdottor vart buande paa Bjørgo. Dei hadde 8 born. Ældste sonen var Lars, som fekk garden paa Øvre Lid, som faren hadde kjøpt, men han selde i 1887 til systeri Maria og reiste til Amerika med familien (sjåa Historie om utvandringen side 780). Broren, Torleiv, var reist fyrr. Olav har garden paa Bjørgo, no skreve Bjørgum. Han er gift med Anna Oddsdottor Grønlien, Haugo, syster aat lektor Grønlien, og hev vore mykje nytta i kommunalt styre og paa Stortinget i fleire aar. Broren er Nils Bjørgum, kunstmaalar og opfinnar. Systrene, Anna, Gudve, Maria og Brita (død), er vel kjende paa Voss for framifraa dugleik. Sønerne aat Maria, Johannes og Nils Lid, er vitskapsmenn av fyste slag, uteksaminerte fraa Oslo Universitet.

Brita Larsdottor Bjørgo si mor var fraa Haugo — systor aat danebrogsmanen Nils Arnbjørnson Haugo — lektor Grønlien sin oldefar. Ei syster aat Brita Bjørgo sin morfar var Gjertrud Rognaldsdottor Haugo, gift med Haldor Baardson Lunde. (Historie om utvandringen fra Voss side 554.)

Dei av ætti her i Amerika hev vorte spreidde so vida ikring at det har vore uraad aa faa greia paa dei. Fleire skal bu i California. Somme er vist i Chicago. Nokon er paa Spring Prairie, Wisconsin, andre i Minnesota og Syd Dakota. Paa Queen Ann Prairie, der dei fraa fyst busette seg, er no ingjen av ætti, sovidt ein veit.

Mikkel Anderson Lid, gift med Sigvor Knutsdotter Lid, nemde ovanfor, hadde 7 born: Marta, f. 1839, d. 1924, gift med Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills, Iowa (se Historie om utvandringen fra Voss side 602, 607-608); Ingebjørg, f. 1840, g. 1858 med Haakon Rasmussen fraa Tysnes, budde i Emmons, Minn. Ho døydde i 1866; hadde 3 døtre: Anna og Severina døydde 1892; Christine, gift med Mikkel Knutson, døydde ikring 1918; hadde 2 born, Ruth og Clarence, so lever. Dei are borni til Mikkel og Sigvor Lid døydde smaa.

K. A. RENE:

———→♦←———

ØvreLid, daughter of Nils J. Møn and Synneva Knutsdatter mentioned above. (big family at Voss.)

NILS GRØNLIEN.

* * *

One sees many of the Bryn family in America. Kristi Tolleivsdatter married to Sjur Ivarson Vike, Steffa, Mikkel and Nils Tolleivson Bryn came in 1843. Andre came later.

Josef Tolleivson Bryn, Bjørgo, and his wife Brita Larsdatter lived at Bjørgo. They had 8 children. The oldest son was Lars, who got the farm at Øvre Lid, that his father had bought, but he sold in 1887 to his sister Maria and went to America with his family (See History of Emigration from Voss page 780). The brother, Torleiv, had gone before. Olav had the farm at Bjørgo, now written Bjørgum. He is married to Anna Oddsdatter Grønliein, Haugo, sister of professor Grønliein, and has been involved in community government and the Storting for many years. The brother is Nils Bjørgum, artist and inventor. The sisters, Anna, Gudve, Maria and Brita (dead), are well-known at Voss for their excellent ability. Sons of Maria, Johannes and Nils Lid, are scientists of the first class, graduates of University of Oslo.

Brita Larsdatter Bjørgo's mother was from Haugo — sister of Danish colors man Nils Arnbjørnson Haugo — professor Grønlien's great-grandfather. A sister of Brita Bjørgo's maternal grandfather was Gjertrud Rognaldsdatter Haugo, married to Haldor Baardson Lunde. (See History of Emigration from Voss page 554.)

Those of the family in America are so widely disseminated that it was impossible to get information about them. Several live in California. Some are evidently in Chicago. Some at Spring Prairie, Wisconsin, others in Minnesota and South Dakota. As far as we know, there is nobody of the family left on Queen Ann Prairie, where they first settled.

Mikkel Anderson Lid, married to Sigvor Knutsdatter Lid, mentioned above, had 7 children: Marta, b. 1839, d. 1924, married to Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills, Iowa (See History of Emigration from Voss pages 602, 607-608); Ingebjørg, b. 1840, m. 1858 with Haakon Rasmussen from Tysnes, lived in Emmons, Minn. She died in 1866; had 3 daughters: Anna and Severina died 1892; Christine, married with Mikkel Knutson, died about 1918; had 2 children, Ruth and Clarence that live. They are children of Mikkel and Sigvor Lid that died young.

K. A. RENE:

———→♦←———

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

FRA JEFFERSON PRAIRIE.

Gode ven Rene!

Jeg sender vedlagt i dag en avskrift av min nye norske nationalsang i Amerika for at trykkes i "Vossingen", hvis du finder den god nok. Jeg er vel opmerksom paa, at saadant arbeide ikke henhører til folk udenfor den professionelle klasse, men sangen kan tilkjendegive, at den klasse av vort norske folk, fødte her i Amerika, som ikke er professionelle, kan se noget andet av nationalværdi at skrive om end stridsøksen.

Sangen vil ogsaa ha hensyn til, at forfatteren, som er født her i Amerika (i Boone County, Illinois) og stammer fra norske pionerer, som bosatte sig her paa regjeringsland i 1840 og 1843, ikke ganske har glemt sine fædres land eller de hjem, hvor de var fødte, eller sit morsmaal.

Forfatteren har ogsaa fulgt samme beskjæftigelse som hans forfædre her og har været en gaardbruger og frugtdyrker. Sangen er saaledes ikke noget professionelt produkt fra Amerika.

Fjerde vers er skrevet med hentydning til mine egne folk baade i Norge og her og om mig selv med. Da jeg boede med mine forældre i Anders Lundes loghus til jeg var konfirmeret, stellede min bedstemor, Inger Lunde, for det meste med maden. Min mor arbeidede for det meste med familiens klæder, baade nye og gamle, som maatte lappes. Min bedstemor var almindelig oppe tidlig om morgenen for at vaske, koge poteter, sope gulvet i stuen og hjælpe til at faa klæder og sko paa børnene. (De fem av os var født der i loghuset.) Min mor skar flesk og kom med sin pande for at stege. Da jeg blev stor nok, maatte jeg gaa ud før frokost og give mad til høns og svin, mens hyrekaren og min far maatte stelle med hestene og melke kuerne.

Om dagene bagte bedstemor flatbrød av og til, saa hun holdt os med dette slags brød. Saa var hun ogsaa svær til at lage ost — gammelost, sødost, knaost, primost og prim. Hun kogte ofte velling baade til middag og aftensmad. Til hver aften kogte hun grød, som blev spist av hele familien enten med sur eller sød melk, som det traf sig. Dette var skik og brug over hele nabolaget her. Jeg saa ingen forskjel. Folket vokste og blev store og sterke mennesker. Til høitiderne brugte folket her saadan høitidsmad, som jeg har skrevet om i min sang, foruden jeg har ikke nævnt øllet, som bryggedes her rundt omkring. Denne mad, som vi brugte her i mine ungdomsdage, og som jeg nævner, var just den samme, som vort folk brugte, mens de var i Norge, og husstellet var ogsaa ganske lignende.

MANLEY MUNSON.

FROM JEFFERSON PRAIRIE.

Good friend Rene!

I am including today a copy of my new Norwegian national song in America in order to have it printed in "Vossingen", if you find it good enough. I am well aware that such work doesn't belong in the same class with the professionals but the song can be reproduced so that the class of Norwegian people born here in America, who aren't professionals, can see something of national worth to write about other than a battleaxe.

The song will also take into consideration that the author, who was born in America (in Boone County, Illinois) and descends from Norwegian pioneers that settled on government land here in 1840 and 1843, hasn't completely forgotten the fatherland or the home where they were born, or their mother tongue.

The author has also followed the same career as his predecessors here and been a farmer and orchard man. The song thus isn't any professional product from America.

The fourth verse is written in reference to my own people both in Norway and here including myself. When I lived with my parents in Anders Lunde's log house until I was confirmed, my grandmother, Inger Lunde, mostly prepared the meals. My mother usually worked with the clothes for the family, both new and old, that had to be mended. My grandmother was up early in the morning washing, cooking potatoes, sweeping the floor and helping put clothes and shoes on the children. (The five of us were born in the log house). My mother cut salt pork and fried it in a pan. When I was big enough, I had to go out before breakfast to feed the chickens and the pigs while the hired man and my father dealt with the horses and milked the cows.

During the day grandmother baked flatbread occasionally so she could supply us with this kind of bread. Then she was big at making cheese — old cheese, sweet cheese, cottage cheese, cheese spread and soft cheese. Every evening, she cooked gruel which the whole family ate with either sour or sweet milk, as they wanted. That was the custom in the entire neighborhood. I didn't know any different. People grew, became big and strong. At holidays we ate special celebratory food, which I wrote about in my song, but I didn't mention the beer that was brewed here and there. This food that we used in my childhood days and that I write about was the same our people used when they were in Norway and the housekeeping was identical.

MANLEY MUNSON.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

NORSK FÆDRELANDSSANG.

I Amerika.

Melodi: "Ja, vi elsker dette landet."

Ja, vi elsker fedrelandet, som har bragt os frem;
til vi seilte over våndet, ud til Vinlands hjem.
Dog vi elsker Norges dale, elvens fossedur,
hvori landets alfer prale, troldet staar paa lur.

Ja, vi elsker sild og po'ter, landets staute kost;
fiskemanden med hans noter, bonden med sin ost;
og vi elsker fiskeboller, brød og rømmegrød,
ligsom dravle, rømmekoller, kalvedans og kjød.

Ja vi elsker melk og møse som den bringes frem;
gammelost, den mageløse duft i Nordens hjem.
Lutefisk til julens fester, smør og gjedeost,
saasom landets folk sig gjester blandt sin høitids kost.

Ja, vi elsker landets kvinder, som har koget mad,
og har bruget pølsepinder og et ostefad,
som har koget grød og velling og har baget brød.
og har opholdt husets stelling, saa der blev ei nød.

Ja, vi elsker kaffekvinder i hver bygd og stad;
deres drik, nu hjertet tinder og gjør manden glad,
og kan bringe høitids minder, saa med dans og spræt
han kan ære sin kvinder, kvindernes idræt.

Lad os synge høit om landet, naar vi holder fest,
saa det høres over våndet baade øst og vest,
om de læskelige retter Norge bringer frem,
hvormed landets folk sig mætter, rundt i deres hjem.

Dette land vil Norges sønner verge dag og nat,
om dets ost og sildetønder som en kostbar skat,
fienden vilde snart bli fanget som en sildedræt,
og bli dængte op, ja dænget og bli straffet ret.

MANLEY MUNSON.

Lunde i Illinois den 17de november 1936.

NORWEGIAN FATHERLAND SONG.

In Amerika.

Melody: "Ja, vi elsker dette landet."

Yes, we love the fatherland that spawned us;
Until we sailed across the water to Vinland's home.
Yet we love Norway's valleys, its roaring waterfalls;
Where the country's fairies flit, trolls lie in wait.

Yes, we love herring and spuds, the country's healthy food;
Fisherman with his net, the farmer with his cheese
And we love fishballs, bread and cream pudding,
Also simmered curds, cream balls, veal aspic and meat

Yes, we love our milk and curds as they are presented
Old cheese, the matchless odor in Scandinavian homes.
Lutefisk for Christmas feasts, butter and goat cheese,
That's how the people celebrate with ceremonial food.

Yes, we love our country's women, who cooked the food,
Who have used sausage pegs and cheese bowls,
Who cooked the gruel and mush and baked bread.
And kept house, they are essential.

Yes, we love our coffee ladies in every district
Their drink, that inflames the heart and makes men happy,
And brings memories of holidays, with lively dancing
He honors his woman, the woman's sport.

Let us sing loudly about our land when we party,
So it can be heard across the water east and west,
About the refreshing food Norway brings us,
With which we satisfy ourselves in our homes.

Norway's sons will guard this country night and day,
As if its cheese boxes and herring barrels were treasure
The enemy will soon be caught like a herring,
And be thrashed, thrashed and properly punished.

MANLEY MUNSON.

Lunde, Illinois, November 17, 1936.

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

DØDSFALD.

Brynjulv Knutson Skjeldal, Highlandville, Iowa, en av Vosselagets bedste medlemmer, døde i statshospitalet i Iowa City den Ilte august 1936 i en alder af 53 aar, og blev gravlagt ved Big Canoe-kirken den 14de s. m.

Skjeldal (her skrevet Schjeldahl) var født paa Voss den 3dje november 1883 af forældrene Knut Olson Skjeldal og hustru Anna Nilsdatter, født Seim. Han udvandrede i 1906 sammen med sine søskendebørn Lars og Anfin Seim, var en tid i Fargo, N. Dak., og i Buffalo, S. Dak., hvorpaa han kom til Decorah, Iowa, og drev nogle aar som snedker. I 1919 kjøbte han sin onkel Eirik Schjeldahls forretning i Highlandville, Iowa, og drev siden denne. Han var ogsaa stedets postmester. Han var ugift.

I 1925 sluttede han sig til Vosselaget og var hvert aar paa dets møde, i hvilket han tog megen interesse. Af bogen om udvandringen fra Voss kjøbte han 10 eksemplarer, hvad der viser hans interesse for Vosse-historien. Ære være hans minde!

* * *

Arnfin Finne, den paa Voss særdeles dygtige sagaskriver og gransker om alt gammel, døde den 29de september i en alder af 84 aar.

Finne var en god mand for vossingerne. Det skyldes først og fremst ham, at bautastenen om veteranerne fra krigen 1807-14 blev opsat paa Vangen i 1905 og et mindeskrift udgivet. Han samlede alle oplysninger om veteranerne da. I 1908 var han nærmest den, som gjorde mest til at Voss Sogelag blev stiftet, og han var dets formand de første otte aar, da han frasa sig gjenvalg, men skrev en. hel del i dets tidsskrift og blade om gammelt paa Voss. I 1926 udgav han saa den store bog om Miltzow-ætti, som mange paa Voss og i Amerika hører til. Han var ogsaa god at henvende sig til for at faa oplysninger om slegtskab og andre forhold. Han havde en stor samling, som Voss herred kjøbte af ham. Vi i Amerika har da ogsaa grund til at hædre hans minde.

BØGER.

Historien om udvandringen fra Voss af K. A. Rene kan nu faaes for den specielle pris af $3.00.

Som det ofte har været sagt, bør enhver af vosseslegt, som ikke allerede har bogen, forskaffe sig jet eksemplar. Tiden er nu saapas forbedret, at pengespørgsmaalet ikke staar iveien, som det har været

DEATHS

Brynjulv Knutson Skjeldal, Highlandville, Iowa, one of the best members of the Vosselag, died in the state hospital in Iowa City August 11, 1936 at age 53 and was buried at Big Canoe Church August 14.

Skjeldal (here written Schjeldahl) was born at Voss November 3, 1883 of the parents Knut Olson Skjeldal and his wife Anna Nilsdatter, neè Seim. He emigrated in 1906 together with his cousins Lars and Anfin Seim, was in Fargo, ND for a while and also in Buffalo, SD whereupon he came to Decorah, Iowa and worked as carpenter for some years. In 1919, he bought his uncle Eirik Scheldahl's store in Highlandville, Iowa and ran it. He was also the village postmaster. He was unmarried.

He joined the Vosselag in 1925 and attended each annual meeting since in which he took a great interest. He bought ten copies of the book about Voss emigration which shows the extent of the interest he had in Voss history. Honored be his memory!

* * *

Arnfin Finne, the especially talented saga recorder and researcher of anything old, died September 29 at an age of 84 years.

Finne was a good man for the Vossings. It was mainly he who got the monument to the veterans from the war from 1807-14 to be erected at Vangen in 1905 and the publication of a memorial handbook. He collected all the information about the veterans then. In 1908 he was the main organizer of the Voss Historical Society and he was its president for its first eight years, when he declined re-election but wrote a number of its annual publications and papers about old Voss. In 1926, he published the big book about the Miltzow lineage, to which many at Voss and in America belong. He was also proficient at finding information about relationships and other situations. He had a large collection which the town of Voss purchased from him. We in America then also have reason to respect his memory.

BOOKS

The History of the Emigration from Voss by K. A. Rene can now be had at the special price of $3.00.

As it has often been said, everyone of Voss origin who doesn't already own the book should obtain a copy. The times have improved so the question of money no longer stands in the way, as it has been for

nu nogle aar. Og bogens gode anbefalinger som rummet here ikke tillader nærmere at nævne, bør gjøre udslaget.

* * *

Af Vossaboki paa Voss av L. Kindem er der nu udkommet tre bind. De omhandler Vossevangen og gaardene i fem ottinger — fra Kolle-Eide til Haatveiti, sidste gaard i Bø'er otting. Det er forvidnelige bøger, hvori vore forfædre nævnes i enkelte tilfælder til flere hundrede aar tilbage. Der fortælles om gaardenes størrelse og opsiddernes antal med deres navne. Man faar deri god greie paa skatteforholdene ned gjennem tiden, og hvad der har bragt fattigdom til bygderne. Det viser sig, at de svære paalæg af den dansk-norske konge i 1521 har knækket velstanden paa Voss og siden holdt nede. Mangt andet vil sees i bøgerne. Prisen i Norge er kr. 6.00 heftet, kr. 7.00 i skjerting og kr. 8.00 i skindbind. A/S Lunde & Co., Bergen, Norge, har dem i kommission. De kan ellers bestilles hos K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis.

some years. In addition, the book's good recommendations that take this space don't permit mentioning any more to improve sale.

* * *

Three volumes of the Vossaboki by L. Kindem have now been published. They deal with Vossevangen and the farms in five ottings — from Eide to Haatveiti. The last farm in Bø'er otting. They are interesting books in which our forefathers in some cases are listed several hundred years back. It tells the size of the farms and lists the number of occupants with their names. One gets good information of the tax situations down through the years and what brought poverty to the district. It shows that the heavy burden demanded by the Dano-Norwegian king in 1521 broke the welfare of Voss and subsequently kept it depressed. A lot else can be found in the books. The price in Norway is 6.00 crowns per volume, 7.00 crowns in hard-bound and 8.00 crowns in leather bind. A/S Lunde & Co., Bergen, Norway, has them on commission. They can otherwise be ordered from K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis.

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FRA REISEBOGEN.

En biltur vestover fra Madison, Wis., til Northwood, Iowa, byder paa adskilligt af interesse for den, som har sans for afvekslende natur og historiske minder. Men alt det rare paa en saadan tur maa her springes over for at ha plads for en beretning om det vossefolk man træffer paa ved sit bestemmelsessted, og det som angaar dem.

En af de sidste dage i oktober 1931 tog jeg en saadan tur — ikke bare til Northwood, men til alle de smaa landsbyer i omkredsen. Det er steder, hvortil vossefolk forvildede sig hen i de tidlige nybyggerdage, og hvor ætlinger af kjendte slegter findes endnu. Northwood, Lake Mills og Scarville hører saa omtrent til et stort settlement, men har sin egen interessante saga. Til Northwood er knyttet de kjendte navne af Lars Davidson Kløve, Steffen Gulleikson Graue, Lars Torgerson Seim, Osgjerd-brødrene

FROM THE TRAVEL BOOK.

An auto tour west from Madison, WI, to Northwood, Iowa is of varying interest for one who has sensitivity to developing nature and historical memories. But anything noteworthy during this trip must be postponed to make room for a description of the Vossings at an established place and what's new with them.

One of the last days of October 1931, I took such a trip — not only to Northwood but all the villages in the vicinity. They are places to which Vossings wandered in the early pioneer days, and where descendants of familiar families are still found. Northwood, Lake Mills and Scarville belong to a big settlement that has its own interesting story. To Northwood are associated the well-known names of Lars Davidson Kløve, Steffen Gulleikson Graue, Lars Torgerson Seim, the Osgjerd brothers, Sjur and Herlaug

Sjur og Herlaug samt den brilliante tidlig afdøde Ole Nilson Saue. De var grundlæggere og forretningsmænd.

De jeg traf paa var af yngre dato: Ole O. Lund (Ygre), Johannes K. Øfsthus, Ivar I. Bidne, som er fødte paa Voss, samt Henry Gullickson (Kinne), Albert Gullickson (Graue) og søstrene Seim, som er fødte her.

Ole Lund — omtalt i Historie om udvandringen fra Voss — driver skotøiforretning i byen. Han var nylig blit enkemand. Hos ham faar man greie paa egnens vossefolk. Hans bror Torsteins folk bodde paa sin farm 1½ mils vei syd for byen. Torstein var død for flere aar siden. Deres søstersøn, Nils H. Vivaas, var nylig kommet fra Voss, fortalte han.

Johs. Ofsthus — ligeledes omtalt i Vosse-historien — havde solgt sin jernvareforretning, men var den dag stedfortræder for eieren. Han raadede mig til at se hans svoger, Lewis Brown, Osage, Iowa, hvad jeg senere gjorde.

Her maa berettes, at Lewis Brown (Lars Brynjulvson Osgjerd) døde i 1933, og ved mødet i Deerfield i sommer fortaltes, at Johs. Ofsthus ogsaa nylig var død — ganske pludselig. De var begge gode medlemmer af Vosselaget.

Ivar Bidne drev jernvareforretning. Han er født paa Bidne, Vossestranden, den 7de oktober 1888, søn af Ingebrigt Larson Bidne, født paa Vinje, og hustru Ingebjørg Larsdatter Selje (Uthus). Han udvandrede i 1907 og reiste først til Lake Mills, Iowa, men drog om to dage til Northwood og kom der den 10de mai.

I 1917 blev han indkaldt til krigstjeneste og var i Frankrige i to aar. Han stod i 42nd Regiment ved dets pionerafdeling, der havde at anlægge jernbaner og bygge broer m. m. Han var med at bygge Nancy-broen og var to gange i Alsace-Lorraine — var med ved Mihiel og brobygning over elven Meuse. Kom tilbage i 1919 og blev afmønstret den 9de juni det aar i Des Moines, Iowa. Reiste igjen til Northwood og tog fat paa snedkerarbeide, hvormed han i 12 aar drev sammen med Hans Kvandal, som døde i 1921, og siden alene til han i 1924 kjøbte jern-vareforretningen. I 1919 blev han gift med Brita Jerde (af hallingæt født her). Har seks børn: Elnore, Arnold, Ivar, Howard, Bernold og Bertrum — de sidste tvillinger.

Henry Gullickson (Kinne) var byens marshal eller vagtmester. Han er søn af Anders Gulleikson Kinne og født ved Dodgeville, Wis. Hans mor var søster af Henry og Tøge Talle (sogninger af Nitter-ætten). Han havde kun en søster, Mrs. Marie Gorder, men mange søskendebørn — de fleste i Dows, Iowa, hvor Lars, Nils og Gullick Gullickson (Kinne) bor, samt

as well as the brilliant Ole Nilson Saue who died young. They were pioneers and businessmen.

Those I met were from a younger age: Ole O. Lund (Ygre), Johannes K. Øfsthus, Ivar I. Bidne, who were born at Voss, as well as Henry Gullickson (Kinne), Albert Gullickson (Graue) and the Seim sister, who were born here.

Ole Lund — discussed in History of Emigration from Voss — operates a shoe store in town. He has recently become a widower. I got information about the area's Vossings from him. His brother Torstein's people lived on his farm 1½ miles south of town. Torstein died several years ago. Their sister's son, Nils H. Vivaas, had recently come from Voss, he said.

Johs. Ofsthus — likewise discussed in the History of Voss — had sold his hardware store but that day he was the deputy for the owner. He advised me to visit his brother-in-law, Lewis Brown, Osage, Iowa, which I did later.

Here must be announced that Lewis Brown (Lars Brynjulvson Osgjerd) died in 1933, and at the meeting in Deerfield this I was told that Johs. Ofsthus recently died — quite suddenly. They were both good members of the Vosselag.

Ivar Bidne operated a hardware store. He was born at Bidne, Vossestranden, October 7, 1888, and was a son of Ingebrigt Larson Bidne, born at Vinje, and his wife Ingebjørg Larsdatter Selje (Uthus). He emigrated in 1907 and went first to Lake Mills, Iowa, but went in two days to Northwood arriving May 10.

He was drafted into the military in 1917 and was in France for two years. He served with the 42nd Regiment in its pioneer division, which built railroads and bridges among other things. He helped build the Nancy bridge and was in Alsace-Lorraine two times — was along to Mihiel and built a bridge over the Meuse River. He returned in 1919 and was discharged on June 9 that year at Des Moines, Iowa. He went back to Northwood and started in carpentry, working 12 years with Hans Kvandal, who died in 1921 and since worked alone until he bought a hardware store in 1924. In 1919 he married Brita Jerde (of a Halling family born here). They had six children: Elnore, Arnold, Ivar, Howard, Bernold and Bertrum — the last twins.

Henry Gullickson (Kinne) was the town marshal or constable. He is a son of Anders Gulleikson Kinne and born at Dodgeville, Wis. His mother was a sister of Henry and Tøge Talle (Sognings of the Nitter family). He had only a sister, Mrs. Marie Gorder, but many cousins — most in Dows, Iowa, where Lars, Nils and Gullick Gullickson (Kinne) live, as well as Nils

Nils Gullickson, søn af Ole G. Kinne i Dakota. (Se ellers Historie om udvandringen fra Voss, hvor Seim- og Graue-slegten ogsaa omtales.)

Paa veien til Osage reiste jeg om Manley, Iowa. Der talte jeg med Lloid Iverson, sønnesøn af Gulleik Ivarson Vike. Jeg ønskede at vide mere om de tidlige udvandrere af denne slegt og fandt i en gammel norsk salmebog noget af interesse Nils Ivarson Vike, som kom til Amerika i 1841 og af hvem et langt brev er i Vosse-historien (side 193), var født paa Vike den 2den juli 1818 og døde i Muskego, Racine Co., Wis., den 21de februar 1844. Gulleik Ivarson Vike, født 5te august 1816, døde ved Manley, Iowa; havde to sønner: Ivar Ivarson, født 1843, døde 11te august 1872, og Siver G. Iverson. Han var gift med en yankee-dame, Nettie. De havde børnene Eva (Mrs. Statca), Phoenix, Ariz., død; Clarence Iverson, gift med May Tunlie, Waterloo, Iowa, tre Børn; Stella (Mrs. Anderson), Glendale, Ariz., tre børn; Lloid Iverson, gift med Ida Earl, to døtre — var to aar i armeen; Melvin C. døde i krigstjeneste ved Portsmouth, Va.

Lewis Brown, apoteker i Osage, fulgte mig til den gamle Nils Oddson Himle-farm — nu eiet af sønnen, Oscar B. Nelson, som var meget interesseret i sin slegts historie.

Nils Oddson Himle var søn af Odd Nilson Himle, født 1805, gift 1831 med Brita Johannesdatter Nyre, født 1804. Han kom til Amerika sammen med forældrene i 1852 og var først bosat paa Spring Prairie, Wis. Hans far, Odd N. Himle, var en af de sprækeste landsdansere paa Voss i sin tid. Han fik fars-gaarden paa Himle, men solgte i 1852, da han udvandrede. Nils var gift i 1863 paa Spring Prairie, Wis., med Inga Syse fra Ulvik, Hardanger, som kom med sine forældre til Amerika i 1856 og bodde ver Lodi, Wis. I 1866 drog de til Iowa og kjøbte sig en gaard i Rudd township, Floyd County, hvor de bodde til de i 1907 flyttede til Osage, Iowa. Deres børn er: Ivar Nelson, Mrs. L. B. Larson, Mrs. L. J. Pederson, Mrs. M. H. Maakestad — alle i Rock Creek; A. O. Nelson og Mrs. Pete Nye i Osage. Nils's søskende var Mrs. Ole Torblaa og Mrs. Carl Anderson, som døde hos Mrs. Maakestad.

Oscar B. Nelson, født 1880, gift Ilte september 1907 med Etta S. Lydvo, født 19de februar 1882, datter af Nils Ivarson Lydvo ved Wallingford, Iowa (see Vosse-historien side 610). Hendes oldefar, Lars Jonson Bøe, var fra Kløve, bror til undertegnedes oldemor, Anna Jonsdatter Kløve (Vosse-historien side 550). De har børnene Alma, Estella, Obert og Ernst og bor paa det gamle hjemsted ved Rudd, Iowa.

I Osage havde jeg ogsaa et behageligt besøg hos

Gullickson, son of Ole G. Kinne in Dakota. (See more in the History of Emigration from Voss where the Seim and Graue families are discussed).

On the way to Osage, I went by way of Manley, Iowa. There I talked with Lloyd Iverson, grandson (son's-son) of Gulleik Ivarson Vike. I wanted to know more about the early pioneers of this family and I was shown an old Norwegian hymn book with something of interest. Nils Ivarson Vike, who came to America in 1841 and from whom there is a long letter in the History of Voss (page 193), was born at Vike July 2, 1818 and died in Muskego, Racine Co., WI, February 21, 1844. Gulleik Ivarson Vike. Born August 5, 1816, died at Manley, Iowa; had two sons: Ivar Ivarson, born 1843, died August 11, 1872, and Siver G. Iverson. He married a Yankee woman, Nettie. They had the children Eva (Mrs. Statca), Phoenix, AZ, dead; Clarence Iverson, married to May Tunlie, Waterloo, Iowa, three children; Stella (Mrs. Anderson), Glendale, AZ, three children; Lloyd Iverson, married to Ida Earl, two daughters — was in the army two years; Melvin C, died in the military at Portsmouth, Va.

Lewis Brown, druggist in Osage, guided me to the old Nils Oddson Himle farm — now owned by his son, Oscar B. Nelson, who is very interested in his genealogy.

Nils Oddson Himle was a son of Odd Nilson Himle, born 1805, married in 1831 to Brita Johannesdatter Nyre, born in 1804. he came to America with his parents in 1852 and first settled at Spring Prairie, WI. His father, Odd N. Himle, was one of the spryest country dancers at Voss at that time. he got his father's farm at Himle, but sold it in 1852 when he emigrated. Nils was married in 1863 at Spring Prairie, WI to Inga Syse from Ulvik, Hardanger, who had come to America in 1856 with her parents and lived at Lodi, WI. in 1866 they moved to Iowa and bought a farm in Rudd Township, Floyd County, where they lived until 1907 when they moved to Osage, Iowa. their children are: Ivar Nelson, Mrs. L. B. Larson, Mrs. L. J. Pederson, Mrs. M. H. Maakestad — all of Rock Creek; A. O. Nelson and Mrs. Pete Nye in Osage. Nils's siblings were Mrs. Ole Torblaa and Mrs. Carl Anderson, who died while at Mrs. Maakestad.

Oscar B. Nelson, born 1880, married the 11th of September 1907 with Etta S. Lydvo, born February 19, 1882, daughter of Nils Ivarson Lydvo at Wallingford, Iowa (see History of Voss page 610). Her great-grandfather, Lars Jonson Bøe, was from Kløve, brother of the undersigned's great-grandmother, Anna Jonsdatter Kløve (History of Voss, page 550). They have the children Alma, Estella, Obert and Ernst and live at the old homestead at Rudd, Iowa.

In Osage I also had a pleasant visit with Ivar Knutson

Ivar Knutson (Vike) og familie, som før bodde ved St. Ansgar og eiede farm der endnu. (Se Vosse-historien side 597). Hans farbroder, Jakob Knutson Horveid, kom ogsaa til Amerika og bosatte sig ved Adams, Minn., hvor sønnerne, som bruger navnet Knutson, har boet, fortalte de blande andet.

Fra Osage drog jeg til Forest City, Iowa. Paa veien passeredes i kveldens mørke Hanlontown, hvortil jeg senere kom tilbage. I Hanlontown bor Mons C. Monson (Ulvund), en af Vosselagets gode medlemmer. Om familien er noget i Vosse-historien (side 606-608), men vi fik vide mere og havde en behagelig stund.

Kolbein Monson Ulvund — Mons's far — var født den 25de oktober 1823, eneste søn af Mons Ulvund, som var med i sven-skekrigen 1811-13. Var gift med Brita Knutsdatter Vinje (Str.), udvandrede 1868 og kom til Winneshiek County, Iowa, men drog om vinteren til Northwood og saa i 1871 til Vinje ved Scarville og tog sig land i Logan township, hvor der blev et betydeligt vossestrøg. Dette var i en section skoleland, som senere blev solgt. Kolbein var der i 10 aar og flyttede saa til Hanlontown, hvor en farm da kjøbtes. Der døde han i 1912, 89 aar gammel; hun i 1915. Syv børn: Mons, Knut, Anna, Kari, Marta, Albert og Sivert. Mons, født 1859, kjøbte skolelandet ved Vinje og har eiet det siden. Da forældrene døde, kjøbte han ogsaa landet ved Hanlontown, som han endda eiede men leiede det ud. Han er ugift. Knut, født 1862, død (se Vosse-historien). Anna, født 25de december 1864, gift med Halvor Sagen, telemarking, død 1895, bor ved Fertile, Iowa, som gaardbruger; har fire døtre. Kari, født 8de august 1866, har været hjemme og er hos sin bror Mons; var til Voss i 1925 sammen med sin morsøster, Kari K. Vinje (Mrs. H. Hanson) i Chicago. Marta, født 8de oktober 1868, gift med Sjur Nesheim, politimand i Chicago, Ill. Albert, født 16de august 1871, er snedker i Chicago, gift med datter af Ole I. Opdahl og Brita, født Gubraa, Emmons, Minn. Siver, født 8de august 1875, gift med Johanne Moe (Hardanger), er elevatormand i Hayward, Minn. Familien var med at organisere Ell Creek kirkemenighed og Hanlontown menighed.

(Fortsættelse forhaabentlig i næste hefte.)

K. A. RENE

(Vike) and family, who lived earlier at St. Ansgar and owned a farm there yet. (See History of Voss, page 597). His uncle (father's brother), Jakob Knutson Horveid, also came to America and settled at Adams, MN, where his sons, who used the name Knutson, have lived, they told among other things.

From Osage I went to Forest City, Iowa. On the way I passed Hanlontown in the twilight, to which I returned later. In Hanlontown lives Mons C. Monson (Ulvund), one of Vosselag's good members. There is something about the family in the History of Voss (pages 606-608), but I learned more and had a pleasant .hour.

Kolbein Monson Ulvund — Mon's father — was born October 25, 1823, the only son of Mons Ulvund, who was in the War with Sweden 1811-13. Married Brita Knutsdatter Vinje (Str.); emigrated in 1868 and came to Winneshiek County, Iowa, but in the winter, moved to Northwood, then in 1871 to Vinje by Scarville and took land in Logan Township, which became a significant Vossing district. This was a section of school land that later was sold. Kolbein was there for 10 years then moved to Hanlontown, where a farm was bought. He died there in 1912, 89 years old, she in 1915. They had seven children Mons, Knut, Anna, Kari, Marta, Albert and Sivert. Mons, born 1859, bought the school land at Vinje and has owned it since. when his parents died, he also bought the land at Hanlontown, which he still owns but rents out. He isn't married. Knut, born 1862, died (see History of Voss). Anna, born December 25, 1864, married Halvor Sagen, Telemarking, died 1895, lived at Fertile, Iowa, as a farmer, has four daughters Kari, born August 8, 1866, has been at home and was with her brother Mons; was to Voss in 1925 together with her aunt (mother's sister), Kari K. Vinje (Mrs. H. Hanson) in Chicago. Marta, born October 8, 1868, married to Sjur Nesheim, policeman in Chicago, IL. Albert, born August 16, 1871, is a carpenter in Chicago, married to a daughter of Ole I. Opdahl and Brita, born Gulbraa, Emmons, MN. Siver, born August 8, 1875, married with Johanne Moe (Hardanger), is an elevator man in Hayward, Minn. the family helped organize the Ell Creek congregation and the Hanlontown congregation.

(Hopefully continued in the next issue.)

K. A. RENE

Translated by Stanley J. Nuland

FOSTER PRESS, DECORAH, IA.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

K. A. Rene, Redaktør.

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika. 1857–1860.

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Hefte 33 Madison, Wis., 1937 19te aarg.

VOSSELAGET

har havt møde i efternævnte byer, og der valgt formand og sekretær som her nævnt:

1909 Møde i Albert Lea, Minn. Vosselaget stiftet.
Knut Henderson, Cambridge, Wis., valgt formand.
Torbjørn L. Ringheim, Northwood, Iowa, sekretær.

1910 Møde ogsaa i Albert Lea, Minn.
Senator Samuel A. Nelson, Lanesboro, Minn., formand.
Lewis L. Thorgerson (Mørkve), Kiester, Minn., sekretær.

1911 Møde i Madison, Wis.
Prof. L. W. Boe, Forest City, Iowa, formand.
Lewis L. Thorgerson, Kiester, Minn., sekretær.

1912 Møde i Minneapolis, Minn.
Pastor A. Oefstedal, Chicago, Ill., formand.
Lewis L. Thorgerson, Kiester, Minn., sekretær.

1913 Møde i Chicago, Ill.
Pastor A. Oefstedal, Chicago, Ill., formand.
Lewis L. Thorgerson, Kiester, Minn., sekretær.

1914 Møde paa udstillingsgrunden, St. Paul, Minn.
Dommer A. Grindeland, Warren, Minn., formand.
Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., sekretær.

1915 Møde i Fargo, N. Dak.
Dommer A. Grindeland, Warren, Minn., formand.
Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., sekretær.

1916 Møde i Decorah, Iowa.
Pastor Knut K. Bjørgo, Red Wing, formand.
Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., sekretær.

1917 Møde i Red Wing, Minn.
Pastor Knut K. Bjørgo, Red Wing, Minn., formand.
Prof. L. W. Boe, Northfield, Minn., valgt sekr., var ikke tilstede

1920 Møde i Madison, Wis. Vosselaget reorganiseret.
Advokat William Nelson, Deerfield, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1921 Møde i Minneapolis, Minn.
Advokat William Nelson, Deerfield, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1922 Møde i Albert Lea, Minn.
Advokat William Nelson, Deerfield, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1924 Møde i Fergus Falls, Minn.
Guvernør R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dak., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1925 Møde paa utstillingsgrunden i St. Paul, Minn.
Advokat Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1926 Møde i Decorah, Iowa.
Advokat Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1927 Møde i Kenyon, Minn.
Advokat Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

(Fortsettes paa tredje side af omslaget.)

VOSSINGEN

TIDSSKRIFT UDGIVET AF VOSSELAGET

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika.

1857-1860.

K. A. RENE, Redaktør.

Hefte 33 Madison, Wis. 1937

AARSMØDE I LAKE MILLS 1937.

Som berammet holdt Vosselaget sit aarsmøde og stevne i Lake Mills, Iowa fredag og lørdag den 18de og 19de juni. Det var fint veir om dagene og fremmødet var ganske bra. Byen var festlig smykket med nationalfarvede vimpler paa stang med inskription "We Welcome You". Megen opmerksomhed vakte John Horveis store butiksvindu, hvor en hel del gamle sager fra den tidlige udvandringstid var at se. Der var rosemalt kiste og skrin, kobberkjel (halvtøndekjel), to-tre kaffekjeler af kobber, spinderok, øløser, træsko, bismervegt, forgyldt belte, rosemalet tine, seddelbog, gamle norske dokumenter med kongelig norsk overskrift, m. m.

Man samledes i byens rummelige skolebygning, i hvis auditorium var siddepladse for 400 personer fortuden galleriet og med platform og rum bagenfor af lignende størrelse.

Den lokale komite bestod af J. A. Horvei, Lewis Horvei, J. E. Leidal, Amanda Horvei, dr. M. M. Hage, Oscar Horvei og O. N. Styve. Et erindringshefte paa 12 sider med program og avertissementer var trykt.

Fredagen tilbragtes med at registrere, faa sig merker og programmer og se etter kjendinger. Aabningsprogrammet begyndte klokken 7.30 om kvelden med musik af Lake Mills Municipal Band. I. L. Moen dirigent. Saa var det velkomsttaler af borgermester J. C. Olson paa byens vegne og af Walter Bakken, præsident af Chamber of Commerce. Lagets formand. Arthur F. Giere, besvarede talerne og forklarede hvorfor laget onskede at møde i Lake Mills. En sang af Dorothy Fosnes fulgte. Saa var der læsning af advokat Joseph Gunderson af Albert Lea og en sang af Mrs. Josie Gro-Thompson. Hovedtalen holdtes af Enock Norem af Mason City, Iowa, redaktør af "Globe-Gazette", som var en udmerket taler. Sluttelig var der "tap dance" af Walter Hagen og bemerkninger af formanden.

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR THE VOSSELAG

Continuation of the oldest bygdelag newsletter in America.

1857-1860.

K. A. Rene, Editor

Hefte 33 Madison, WI 1937

ANNUAL MEETING IN LAKE MILLS 1937.

As announced, the Vosselag held its annual meeting and convention in Lake Mills, Iowa on Friday and Saturday the 18th and 19th of June. The weather was nice during the days and the turn out was good. The town was festively decorated with national-colored banners on poles with the inscriptions "We Welcome You". John Horveis' store window attracted a lot of attention where a large number of items from the early immigration times were to be seen. There were rosemåled chests and boxes, copper kettles (half-barrel kettle), two-three coffee pots of copper, spinning wheel, beer-ladles, wooden shoes, bismer weights (units of weight measurement), gilded belts, rosemåled cheese boxes, wallets, old Norwegian documents on royal letterhead and others.

People gathered in the city's spacious school building, in the auditorium of which were seats for 400 people not including the balcony and with a stage and backstage of similar size.

The local committee consisted of J. A. Horvei, Lewis Horvei, J. E. Leidal, Amanda Horvei, Dr. M. M. Hage, Oscar Horvei and O. N. Styve. A commemorative booklet of 12 pages including program and advertisements had been printed.

Friday was spent with registration, the dispensing of ribbons and programs and meeting acquaintances. The opening program started at 7:30 in the evening with music by the Lake Mills Municipal Band, I. L. Moen director. Then there were welcoming speeches on behalf of the town by Mayor J. C. Olson and by Walter Bakken, President of the Chamber of Commerce. The lag president, Arthur F. Giere, responded to the talks and explained why the lag wanted to meet in Lake Mills. A song by Dorothy Fosnes followed. Next came a reading by attorney Joseph Gunderson of Albert Lea and a song by Mrs. Josie Gro-Thompson. The main address was by Enock Norem of Mason City, Iowa, editor of the "Globe-Gazette", who was an outstanding speaker. In conclusion, there were a tap dance by Walter Hagen and remarks by the president.

Lordag formiddag var det forretningsmøde. Af bestyrelsen var formanden, viceformanden, sekretæren og direktør Edahl tilstede. Referatet fra forrige aarsmøde ophestes af sekretæren og vedtoges som læst. Det oplystes, at kassereren, John Glimme, havde været syg og ikke sterk nok endda at reise til mødet. Sekretæren afgav da ogsaa rapport om finanserne, som godkjendtes. Hilsninger til laget oplæstes fra rektor L. W. Boe af St. Olaf College og fra Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn. Hr. L. Kindem, Voss, som nu arbeider med fjerde bind om gaardene paa Voss, sendte ogsaa hilsen, som desværre kom en dag for sent. Formanden udnævnte K. A. Rene, Ole L. Vinje og Arthur Markve til resolutionskomite. Skrivelse fra Hallvard Askeland, Minneapolis, om Leif Erikson-monumentet i St. Paul oplæstes. Det besluttedes at henstille til medlemmerne ut yde til denne sag, da sagen i sig selv ansaaes meget god.

Saa var det valg af ny bestyrelse. Som tællere udnævntes Lars A. Seim og T. K. Setre. Formanden, Arthur F. Giere, frasagde sig gjenvalg, og Arthur Markve, assisterende county-advokat i Minneapolis, valgtes til formand. Viceformand Andrew Highland, Chicago, Ill., sekretær K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., og kasserer John Glimme, Chicago, gjenvalgtes enstemmig. Direktorer blev Albert Edahl (gjenvalgt), Chicago, Ill., Lars A. Seim, Decorah. Iowa, og T. K. Setre, Minneapolis, Minn.

Det blev foreslaat og vedtaget, at et nummer af "Vossingen" udgives til jul — sekretær Rene redaktør. Sluttelig takkedes den aftrædende formand for sit lange virke som formand.

Klokken 2 samledes man atter paa samme sted. "Ja, vi elsker" blev sunget af forsamlingen. Saa var der en tale af David Olson — tidligere bosat i Lake Mills, nu i Mason City. Han var en af grundlæggerne af Vosselaget i 1909 og medlem af første komite. Han fortalte om lagets tilblivelse og lidt om pionerernes virke i omegnen. Saa var det "tap dance" af tre barn, som efterfulgtes af norsk oplæsning ved Mrs. Wilhelm Olson. Derpaa fik man en tale af O. O. Lund, Northwood, Iowa, som ogsaa nævnte lidt om lagets tilblivelse. Det var nemlig Lund som i 1909 skrev det første stykke i "Skandinaven" om at danne et Vosselag. Sluttelig paakaldtes sekretær K. A. Rene, som blandt andet fortalte om udvandringen fra Voss i 1837 — hundre aar tilbage — og om betydningen af disse indvandreres virke, idet de grundlagde eller var med at grundlægge flere nye settlementer.

Om kvelden klokken 6.30 samledes man til banket paa samme sted. Kvindeforeningen i Salem lutherske kirke serverede maden og gjorde det godt. 400 personer havde plads ved bordene. Før man satte sig, forevistes et Vossebryllup, som kom ind gjennem døren under tonerne af "Vossa-bruræ" paa vossafele. Bruden var Dorothy,

Saturday forenoon there was a business meeting. The board of directors including the president, vice president, secretary and director Edahl were in attendance. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary and approved as read. It was explained that the treasurer, John Glimme, had been sick and wasn't strong enough to travel to the meeting. The secretary also gave the report about the finances which was approved. Greetings to the lag were read from President L. W. Boe of St. Olaf College and from Odd Eide, Fertile, MN. Mr. L. Kindem, Voss, who now is working on the fourth volume about the farms at Voss, also sent greetings but which one day too late. The president appointed K. A. Rene, Ole L. Vinje and Arthur Markve to the resolution committee. A letter from Hallvard Askeland, Minneapolis, about the Leif Erikson monument in St. Paul was read. It was decided to recommend the members to donate to this cause, since it seemed like a good cause.

Then there was the election of new officers. Lars A. Seim and T. K. Setre were named tellers. Arthur F. Giere, refused re-election and Arthur Markve, assistant county attorney in Minneapolis, was elected president. Vice president Andrew Highland, Chicago, IL, Secretary K. A. Rene, Madison, WI and Treasurer John Glimme, Chicago were re-elected unanimously. The directors elected were Albert Edahl (re-elected), Chicago, IL, Lars A. Seim, Decorah. Iowa, and T. K. Setre, Minneapolis, MN.

It was moved and passed that an issue of "Vossingen" be published before Christmas — Secretary Rene editor. Finally the departing president was thanked for his long labor as president.

At 2 o'clock the people gathered at the same place. "Ja, vi elsker" was sung by the assembly. Then there was a speech by David Olson — earlier a resident of Lake Mills, now of Mason City. He was one of the founders of the Vosselag in 1909 and a member of the first committee. He told of the lag's genesis and a little of the pioneer activity in the area. Then there was a tap dance by three children followed by a Norwegian reading by Mrs. Wilhelm Olson. Thereafter people were given a speech by O. O. Lund, Northwood, Iowa, who also described a little of the lag's beginning. It was actually Lund who wrote the first piece in "Skandinaven" about creating the Vosselag. In conclusion, Secretary K. A. Rene was called upon to tell about the immigration from Voss — a hundred years ago — and the importance of these immigrants work in that they founded or helped found several new settlements.

In the evening at 6:30 people gathered for a banquet at the same place. The Ladies' Aid of Salem Lutheran Church served the food very well. Before people sat down, a Voss wedding was presented coming in the door to the tune of "Voss-bride" on the Voss fiddle. The bride

Giere, Galesville, Wis. og brudgommen Walter Hagen, Lake Mills, Iowa. Mrs. John Benson, St. Paul, eiede brudekronen, og hun med flere damer havde skinnende national-dragter paa. Det etterfølgende program begyndte med orgel-prælude af Amanda Horvei og efterfulgt af sang ved Mildred Holstad og derpaa sang af forsamlingen ledet af M. A. Aasgaard af Lake Mills. Saa var det en tale af Arthur Markve, som ogsaa denne gang havde en hel del muntre vossehistorier paa lager, som han gav tilbedste. Andrew Horvei sang derpaa en solo. Advokat Martin Nelson, Austin, Minn., var den egentlige hovedtaler. Han skildrede nybyggerlivets besværligheder, nybyggernes evne til at overvinde vanskeligheder og roste den aand og karakter de besad, gjorde sammenligning med nutiden med alle sine fremskridt paa mange omraador og paapegte forandringer ogsaa i folks tænkemaade og karakter.

Efter nogle bemerkninger af pastor Hellickson, som paakaldtes, oplæste resolutionskomiteen sin rapport ved K. A. Rene. Stationsmester Rørbakken ved Bolstad station, Evanger, bragte hilsen fra Voss. Formand Arthur Giere, som ledede alle møder og tillige var kjøgemester ved banketten, gjorde saa endel slutningsbemerkninger og det hyggelige møde var over. Flere besøgende stansede dog over til efter gudstjenesten søndag formiddag. Pastor O. R. Sletten prædikede.

Resolutioner: Vosselaget, samlet til møde i Lake Mills, Iowa, 18de til 20de juni 1937, ønsker ut udtale sin taknemmelighed for den udmerkede maade hvorpaa den lokale komite, Chamber of Commerce og Lake Mills borgere har ordnet for os og underholdt os under vort møde.

Særlig udtaler vi vor tak til Lake Mills Municipal Band, I. L. Moen dirigent; til borgermester J. C. Olson; til Walter Bakken, president for Chamber of Commerce; til Enoch Norem, redaktør af "Globe-Gazette"; til advokat Joseph Gunderson; til det lokale nyhedsblad, "Lake Mills Graphic", M. A. Aasgaard redaktør; til "Skandinaven", "Decorah-Posten", "Reform" og "Nordmanden" for hjælpfulde bekjendtgjørelser; til talere, oplæsere, sangere og andre for de meget interessante numre de gav tilbedste, og mest af alt til kvindeforeningen i Salem lutherske kirke, som serverede denne udmerkede banket; til alle andre, som ydet sin hjelp.

Saa ønsker vi at udtale vor tak for at ha mødt saa mange vossinger og venner, som har kommet her fra fjernt og ner. Tak en og hver og kom igjen næste aar.

ARTHUR MARKVE
OLE L. VINJE
K. A. RENE
komite.

was Dorothy Giere, Galesville, WI. and the bridegroom Walter Hagen, Lake Mills, Iowa. Mrs. John Benson, St. Paul owned the bridal crown and she and several women were wearing gleaming national costumes. The subsequent program began with an organ prelude by Amanda Horvei, followed by Mildred Holstad and a song by the audience led by M. A. Aasgaard of Lake Mills. Then we had a speech by Arthur Markve, who also this time had a great number of humorous Voss anecdotes on hand which he presented beautifully. Then Andrew Horvei sang a solo. Attorney Martin Nelson, Austin, MN, was the actual main speaker. He described the pioneer's struggles, the pioneer's ability to conquer the difficulties and praised the spirit and makeup they possessed and compared them to the present day with all its progress in many areas and pointed out the changes in peoples' thought and character.

After some remarks by Pastor Hellickson, who was called upon, the resolution committee had its report read by K. A. Rene. Stationmaster Rørbakken at Bolstad station, Evanger, brought greetings from Voss. President Arthur Giere, who presided at all the meetings and in addition, was the master-of-ceremonies at the banquet, made a few closing comments and the pleasant meeting was over. Several of the visitors stayed over until after church services Sunday forenoon. Pastor O. R. Sletten preached.

Resolutions: the Vosselag, gathered for a convention in Lake Mills, Iowa, from June 18 until June 20, 1937, wishes to express its gratitude for the outstanding manner in which the local committee, the Chamber of Commerce and the Lake Mills citizens have planned for us and entertained us during our meeting.

We express our special thanks to the Lake Mills Municipal Band, I. L. Moen, director; to Mayor J. C. Olson; to Walter Bakken, president of the Chamber of Commerce; to Enoch Norem, editor of the "Globe-Gazette"; to Attorney Joseph Gunderson; to the local newspaper, "Lake Mills Graphic", M. A. Aasgaard, editor of "Skandinaven", "Decorah-Posten", "Reform" and "Nordmanden" for helpful recognition; to the speakers, readers, singers and others for the very interesting numbers they presented at their best, and most of all to the Ladies' Aid of Salem Lutheran Church who served an outstanding banquet; to everyone else who donated their help.

Then we want to express our thanks for having met so many Vossings and friends who have come from far and near. Thank you, everyone, and come again next year.

ARTHUR MARKVE
OLE L. VINJE
K. A. RENE
committee.

Translation by Stanley J. Nuland

VOSSINGER PAA TURISTFÆRD 1933.

Turistflokke fra Norge har nogle gange gjest et Amerika. I 1933 kom en saadan flok, og den besøgte flere af de fornemste byer, hvor de norske helst holder til — saaledes Chicago, Minneapolis, Madison, Wis., og Decorah, Iowa. I denne flok var der to vossinger — skolebestyrer Torstein Kvarre (Kvarrkval) ved Tøyen skole, Oslo, og Hans Palmefoss, velstaaende forretningsmand da paa Voss. De var i Chicago under verdensutstillingen paa de norskes dag den 20de juni og deltog i festen paa Stevens hotel om kvelden. Ved den anledning oplæste rektor Kvarre en hilsen til de norske i Amerika. Manuskriptet overlodes til Vosselagets sekretær, og her er hilsenen:

Mine damer og herrer:

En norsk turistflokk for fyrste gang —
det er en smaating — som dog har rang.
De baand, som samværet alltid gir
mellem oss frender — sterkere blir.
Og naar vi er samlet her idag,
norrøna-folk til en Norges dag —
vi har en hilsen aa bære frem
til landet, som er eders annet hjem,
og en hilsen til hver især,
som iaften er samlet her.

Som trekkfugler drog I langt over hav,
for aa finne hvad gulllandet gav;
og her var der brug for hver viljesterk mann,
som vilde ta fatt og bygge et land,
og bygget det er, straalende stort,
og viser hvad vilje og evne faar gjort.
Utover landet vidderne laa
det var farmeren kom — de ventet paa,
og arbeidsgleden blev rik og stor,
naar plogen furet den dype jord.

Dog blir ikke gamlelandet glemt;
det ligger i tanker og toner gjemt.
“Naar fjordene blaaner som markens fiol”
— den sangen har tonet helt op imot pol.
Herover fra kom den, som hjemlandets kvad;
man husker sit hjemland vemodig og glad.

VOSSINGS ON TOURS IN 1933.

The tourists from Norway have occsionally visited America. There came such a group in 1933 and they visited the foremost cities where the Norwegians live — Chicago, Minneapolis, Madison, WI and Decorah, Iowa. There were two Vossings in this assemblage — school principal Torstein Kvarre (Kvarrkval) at Tøyen school, Oslo, and Hans Palmefoss, prosperous businessman at Voss. They were in Chicago for the Norway day at the World's Fair on June 20 and took part in the party at the Stevens Hotel in the evening. On this occasion Dr. Kvarre read a greeting to the Norwegians in America. The manuscript was entrusted to the secretary of the Vosselag, and here is the greeting:

Ladies and gentlemen:

A Norwegian tourist group for the first time —
It is a little matter — which still has rank.
The bond, that being together always gives
Between us friends — grows stronger.
And when we are gathered here today.
Scandinavian people for Norway Day —
We have a greeting to carry
To a country, that is your second home,
And a greeting to each of you
Whom are met here tonight.

As migratory birds you went over the sea,
To find what the land of gold gave;
And here was need for every strong-willed man,
Who wanted take hold and build a country,
And built it is, gloriously huge,
And shows what desire and ability can do.
Across the land lay the plains
Where the farmers came — they waited for,
And the joy of work was rich and mighty,
When they plowed furrows in the deep earth.

Yet the old country wasn't forgotten;
It lies in thoughts and is treasured in the songs.
“When fjords are as blue as violets in the fields”
— That song has tones way up toward the pole.
From here it came, as homeland's poem;
One remembers his homeland wistfully with joy.

Translation by Stanley J. Nuland

Husket blir vaardagens fuglesang
og sommerens liv paa sætervang,
i trange daler, de bratte stup,
og alt som løftet lengselen ut.

Og minnet om hjemmet — og de som stod nær,
ja, alle dem som man hadde kjær.
Fra disse er det at vi idag
bærer en hilsen til dette lag
— en takk fra slegt — en takk fra venn,
med haapet om at man sees igjen.
Ja, en hilsen fra det hele land,
fra hytter og hus — i dal og ved strand,
med ønsket om at i stort og smaatt
lykken Jer følge i alt — som er godt.

TORSTEIN KVARRE.

——→♦←——

ERINDNING OM MINE MØDER MED KNUTE NELSON.

Det var i september 1892 at Freeborn County, Minnesota, skulde afholde sin høstutstilling. Blandt de mange ting som plakaterne derom sa at der skulde foregaa var dog den fornemste den, at Knute Nelson, da kandidat for guvernør, skulde holde tale.

Det var selvsagt at alle vossinger og andre som bodde i countyet skulde did og høre "han Knute", som de sa, og jeg var ogsaa blandt dem. Jeg gik saa nær platformen som jeg kunde. Jeg likte at se paa nært hold den vossing, som jeg havde hørt saa meget om. Jeg stod der og beundret den tætvoksne vossingen, som stod der i sin graa klædning, med det sorte haaret strøget bagover og haarluggen hængende ned i panden som altid. Endskjønt hun da var kandidat for guvernør, nævnte han næsten ikke politik i sin tale; men holdt et godt agerbrugsforedrag for de mange farmere der, holdende frem fordelene af blandet farming istedetfor den ensidige "kveite-raising". Forsamlingen var enstemmig i sine lovord om foredraget.

Da han var færdig med talen, steg han ned til det nederste trin af platformtrappen; der skulde da den vanlige "hand-shaking" foregaa. Jeg var blandt de første. Jeg saa somme sa noget til ham, naar de log ham i haanden, mens de gik forbi. Jeg tænkte, at jeg ogsaa burde sige noget, jeg var nu vossing; men jeg kunde ikke godt nok engelsk den gang og ikke vidste jeg hvad der vilde være passende at sige. Saa tog jeg ham i haanden og saa paa godt vossemaal: 'Tak føre talen, Knute, du rotla pao godt idag." Han klemte til

Memory becomes the birdsong of a spring day
And of life on the grassy spots of a sæter,
In narrow valleys, the steep precipice,
And everything that brings out homesickness.

Memories of home — and those standing there,
Yes, all those were held dear.
From these it is that we today
Bear a greeting to this crowd
—thanks from your family—thanks from friends
with hopes that we meet again.
Yes a greeting from the entire land,
From cabins and houses — on shore or in valley,
With wishes in things big and small
Our joy follows you in everything — that is good.

TORSTEIN KVARRE.

——→♦←——

MEMORIES OF MY MEETINGS WITH KNUTE NELSON.

It was in September 1892 that Freeborn County, Minnesota was going to have an autumn fair. Among the many things the posters advertised as events the most prominent was that Knute Nelson, then candidate for governor, was to make a speech.

It was, of course, natural that all the Vossings and others who lived in the county should go there to listen to "han Knute", as they said, and I was among them. I got as close to the platform as I could. I wanted a close look at the Vossing whom I had heard so much about. I stood and admired this squarely-built Vossing who stood in his grey clothing with his black hair stretching backward and the forelock hanging down his forehead as always. Even though he was a candidate for governor, he hardly mentioned politics in his speech; but presented a good agricultural commentary for the many farmers there, recommending mixed farming instead of simple "wheat-raising". The crowd was universal with its praise of the presentation.

When he had finished his speech, he stepped down to the lowermost step of the platform stairs; there the customary "hand-shaking" was to take place. I was among the first. I saw some say something to him as they grasped his hand and went past. I thought I should say something, I was a Vossing; I didn't speak much English at the time and didn't know what would be appropriate to say. I clenched his hand and said in my Voss dialect: "Thanks for the speech, Knute; you rambled on well today,

haanden min og holdt den og saa: “Kva gar æ du tao pau Voss?” “Mørkve,” sa eg. “Kom op te hotele so kanskje me fao prata meir.” Saa slap han haanden, og jeg for med strømmen; det halvt sved i haanden af hans faste haandtag.

Jeg gik op til hotellet; men det blev bare nogen faa ord vi fik “prate”. Han spurgte hvor længe jeg havde været her i landet, hvad jeg drev med og om jeg var borger af landet o. s. v. Saa sa jeg farvel og ønsket ham til lykke som vor næste guvernør. Samme faste haandtag til farvel. — Ja, Nelson blev baade guvernør og U. S. senator før jeg saa ham igjen, og det var høsten 1908.

Da var det Faribault County som skulde ha sin høstudstilling i Blue Earth, og i plakaterne derom blev det fremhævet, at paa den andre dagen der skulde J. F. Jacobsen, da kandidat for guvernør, McClary fra Mankato, kandidat for kongressen, og Knute Nelson være der og holde tale.

Ja, jeg var naturligvis færdig med en gang at reise did. Maaske der kunde bli anledning at faa tale med Nelson igjen. Jeg maatte reise med toget fra Kiester denne gang, og det gik saa tidlig, at jeg kom til Blue Earth lidt før kl. 7 om morgenen den dagen. Mens jeg gik fra stationen op i byen, som er ganske langt, spekulerte jeg paa, hvor jeg bedst kunde finde ud, om Nelson og de andre var kommet til Blue Earth. Jeg trodde det var bedst at gaa til det største hotellet, og kommen ind i ventesalen, hvem anden end Nelson skulde sidde der aldeles alene, de andre var ikke oppe. Men hvilken stor forandring; den før sorte haarmanke var aldeles sølvhvid, ja endog luggen. Jeg gik bort til ham for at hilse. Han snakket først og sagde: “I have seen you before but I can not recollect where it was. Where did we met last?” Jeg sagde: “First and last. in Albert Lea 16 years ago, when you was running for governor, and spoke at the fair ground there.” Han stod lidt, saa smilte han og sa: “Aa ja, da va du so sa at eg rotla?” “Ja, da va nok da,” sa eg. “Sæt dig,” sa han, og so gjek prate pao godt vossamaul igjen. Nelson talte om hvor heldige og dygtige nordtmendene havde været i at udvælge sig hjem i de bedste farmdistrikter i staten. Han havde seet det gode land som nordnnendene har i omegnen af Blue Earth.

Jeg tankte jeg fik vaage at nævne hvor forandret jeg syntes han var siden sidst vi saaes. Han svarte igjen paa godt vossemaal: “Dei vætta so dar nere i Washington. Dei kun senda in dar kor svart ein vossing dei vilja, naur han ha vaa dar i en 12 aur, so kjem han ut atto fint ljosgulo.” Han skulde ha sagt “sølvkvito”, for det var han. “Kva æ so gjere da?” sagde eg. “Grubling,” sa han. “Ja, du ska vel tala igjen for os idag?” spurgte jeg. “Nei,” sa han,

you". He grabbed my hand, held it and said: "What farm are you from at Voss?" “Mørkve,” I said. "Come up to the hotel so we can maybe talk more". Then he released my hand and I moved with the crowd; I had a sweaty hand from his ardent grip.

I went up to the hotel; but we had only a few words to gossip. He asked how long I had been in this country, what I was doing and whether I was a citizen yet, etc. then I said goodbye and wished him luck as our next governor. The same strong handshake as goodbye. — Yes, Nelson became both governor and U. S. Senator before I saw him again in the fall of 1908.

It was when Faribault County was having their fall county fair in Blue Earth and the posters called attention to that on the second day J. F. Jacobsen, then candidate for governor, McClary from Mankato, candidate for congress, and Knute Nelson would be there and make speeches.

Yes, I was naturally ready at once to go over. Perhaps I would have a chance to talk to Nelson again. I had to travel by train from Kiester this time, and it went so early that I got to Blue Earth a little before 7 in the morning that day. While I was walking from the station up to town, which was rather far, I wondered where I could find out if Nelson and the others had arrived in Blue Earth. I thought it best to go to the biggest hotel and when I entered the lobby who should be sitting there completely alone but Nelson, the others not being up yet. But what a change, the earlier black hair mane was completely silver-white, even the forelock. I went over to greet him. He spoke first and said: “I have seen you before but I can not recollect where it was. Where did we meet last?” I said: “First and last. In Albert Lea 16 years ago, when you was running for governor, and spoke at the fair ground there.” He stood, and then he smiled and said: "Oh yes, it was you who said I rambled on?" "Yes, that was true”, I admitted. “Sit down,” he said, and then there was a good conversation in Voss dialect again. Nelson spoke of how fortunate and astute the Norwegians had been to choose as their home the best farming areas in the state. He had seen the good land that the Norwegians had in the vicinity of Blue Earth.

I thought I would choose to mention how much he had changed since the last time we saw each other. He answered again in Voss dialect: “You know how it is in Washington. You could send as black Vossing that you want and when he had been there 12 years, he would come back light blonde.” He should have said “Silver-white” for that's what he was. “What does that, then?” I asked. “Thinking,” he said. “Yes you'll certainly speak for us again today?” “No”, he said,

"da æ hine to so ska tala idag." Saa drog han paa smilet igjen og sa: "Eg ska inkje rotla eg idag." "Tror du Jacobson blir guvernør?" sa eg. "Nei, det blir han inkje."

Saa begyndte andre at komme ind, som vilde hilse paa Nelson, og vor samtale var endt. Den gang havde disse søvntunge politikerne i Blue Earth for en gangs skyld kravlet op af sengen.

Jeg gik op paa udstillingsgrunden og hørte paa talerne. Jacobson holdt et svare rabalder om de for høie fragttakster og gav Jim Hill paa pukkelen, og McClary gav sit besyv om den altfor lave told, og hvilken skade dette var for farmerne, og under talen vendte han sig mod Nelson og sagde: "I believe my friend Nelson will bear me out on that," mens Nelson med den største ro sagde: "No!" Tilskuerne applauderte svaret. Jeg synes endnu jeg ser Nelson, som han sad der paa tribunen et lidet stykke fra de andre, rolig lyttende til rabalderet fra de andre, mens han af og til rullet over sin lille skraa og det sølvhvide haaret glinset i solskinnet. — Ingen anledning til at sige ham farvel den dag.

* * *

Saa rullet tiden hen til aaret 1914, da alle bygdelag skulde samles paa udstillingsgrunden ved Minneapolis og St. Paul for at feire den 17de mai — hundredaarsdagen for Norges selvstændighed. Vosselaget havde faaet sig anvist den østre ving af agerbrugsbygningen som sit mødested. Det var forud bestemt, at mødet skulde begynde kl. 9 formiddag, saa man kunde bli færdig med forhandlingerne til middag, for straks derefter skulde Knute Nelson holde hovedtalen for dagen fra "the grand stand".

Vi var netop færdig med forhandlingerne, og jeg sad og nedskrev de sidste beslutninger, da med ett hele forsamlingen reiste sig. Jeg saa op hvad dette skulde betyde, og hvor forundret blev jeg ikke ved at se, at Knute Nelson kom gaaende opover gulvet for at hilse paa formanden af laget, som den gang var pastor A. J. Øfstedal. Jeg havde ogsaa reist mig for at hilse paa Nelson. Da Øfstedal vilde gjøre os bekjendt, sa Nelson: "Aa vi har mødt hverandre før," og henvendt til mig: "Jeg kunde tænke, at du var her." Saa sa Øfstedal: "Vi er netop færdige med vore forhandlinger her og skulde svært gjerne ønske De vilde give os en liden tale." "Ikke nu," sa Nelson, "du ser alle dem som staar der ved indgangen, de venter paa mig, jeg vilde bare ind og hilst; paa laget. Han her," sa han, vendt mod mig, "han seie eg æ berre ein rotlekaggje han." Saa gik han ned mod indgangen igjen med det samme, mens Vosselaget gav ham et tre gange hurra.

Øfstedal kom og spurgte: "Hvad mente han med dette om rotlekaggen; har du nogensinde kaldt ham det!" Saa fik han da vide hele sammenhtengen og hvad

"the other two shall speak today". Then he smiled again and said: "I won't ramble on today". "Do you think Jacobson will be the governor?" I said. "No, I don't think so".

Then others started coming in that wanted to talk to Nelson and our conversation was at an end. At this time the drowsy politicians in Blue Earth had once climbed out of bed.

I went out to the fairground and listened to their speeches. Jacobson made a responsive hullabaloo about the too high freight taxes and gave Jim Hill in the neck, and McClary chimed in about the very low toll and how much harm it did the farmers and during his speech he turned to Nelson and said: "I believe my friend Nelson will bear me out on that," while Nelson with the biggest composure said: "No!" the audience applauded the answer. It seems as though I can still see Nelson as he sat on the platform a little way from the others, quietly listening to the ballyhoo from the others while he occasionally shifted in his seat and his silver-white hair glistened in the sunlight. — I had no opportunity to say goodbye to him that day.

* * *

Time rolled by until the year 1914 when all the bygdelags would assemble at the expedition grounds at Minneapolis and St. Paul to celebrate the 17th of May — the centennial of Norway's independence. The Vosselag had been assigned the east wing of the Agricultural Building as their meeting place. It had been planned to start the meeting at 9 o'clock in the forenoon so that people could finish their business before noon because soon after that Knute Nelson was to be the main speaker from "the grand stand".

We had just finished the business meeting and I was sitting writing the last motions when suddenly the audience stood up. I looked to see what this meant and was astounded to see Knute Nelson walking up the aisle to greet the president of the lag who at that time was Pastor A. J. Øfstedal. I had also stood up to greet Nelson. When Øfstedal was going to introduce us, Nelson said: "Oh, we have met each other before", and turned to me: "I should have known you were here". Then Øfstedal said: "We have just finished our business meeting and would like very much for you to give us a little talk". "Not now," said Nelson, "you see all those standing at the entrance waiting for me, I just wanted to step in and greet the lag. This guy", he said, turning to me, "he says I'm only a ramble-barrel anyway, he". With that, he went down the aisle to the entrance while the Vosselag gave him three big cheers.

Øfstedal came and asked, "What did he mean by that about the 'ramblekeg'; have you ever called him that!" Then he was to learn of the connection and of

jeg havde sagt i 1892. Han sa da: "Er det ikke merkværdig til hukommelse, mindes gjennem lange brogede aar en liden ubetydelighed som dette." Og deri havde han ret. — Saa var ogsaa Nelson det mest lige til og jevne hverdags-menneske, hvor høi en stilling og embede han end holdt. Det gjør manden stor og afholdt.

Vi gik og hørte Nelsons tale om ettermiddagen. Talen var et ypperligt historisk foredrag om forholdene i Europa i 1814 og om Eidsvolds-mændenes udødelige verk. Jeg tænkte ikke dengang, at det skulde bli sidste gang jeg saa Nelson i live.

Da den sørgelige nyhed om hans hastige død i 1923 kom, var jeg nordenfor Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada. Idet jeg kom ind paa stationen i Lethbridge for at faa min biltet paaskrevet, sa agenten til mig, da han saa, at jeg var fra staterne: "I heard a sad news from the States over the wire this morning. That great Nelson is dead." Jeg spurgte: "Do you mean Senator Knute Nelson?" Han sagde: "That was it." Jeg sagde: "But are you sure that that is not a fake news?" "Yes," sagde han, "he died on the train coming home from Washington." Jeg gik fortumlet ud af stutionen, mumlende: "Ja saa, saa skulde dit endeligt komme saaledes."

Da jeg reiste hjem straks derefter, lagde jeg veien forbi Alexandria. Da jeg kom did, fik jeg høre, at begravelsen havde været for over en uges tid siden. Jeg gik straks ud til gravlunden, omtrent en mil nordvest for byen. Det var ingen vanskelighed at finde graven blandt de mange grave som der var. Der var ingen ny grav at se; men en stor haug blomster, som da var begyndt at visne. Haugen var saa stor, at den var i høide med den store, brune granitsten som Nelson havde ladet opsætte paa familiens gravsted aaret forud. Ja, jeg vil ikke prøve at skildrer mine følelser, mens jeg stod der ved graven af den mest hædrede vossing herover.

Jeg havde været et par gange paa Kvilekvaul hjemme, der Nelsons vugge stod, og her stod jeg nu ved hans grav. Hans livsseilads var endt. Hans livskilde havde ogsaa til sine tider krænget og været nær grunden, som da han laa snaret paa slag marken og i fangenskab; men den kom atter paa ret kjøl og gled i haus stille efteraar ind paa havnen ved Alexandria.

Nelson var en hæder for den bygd og det land han kom fra og for den stat han saa trolig tjente. Sov, sov i fred, Knute Nelson!

L. L. THORGERSON.

what I had said in 1892. He then said: "Isn't a remarkable memory that can recall a little meaningless thing like this through long complex years." He was right in that. — Nelson was like a calm everyday man regardless of the high position and office he held. It made the man great and reserved.

We went and listened to Nelson speak that afternoon. The speech was a superb historical presentation about the conditions in Europe in 1814 and about the undying work of the men at Eidsvoll. I didn't think at that time that it would be the last time I would see Nelson alive.

When I got the sorrowful news of his sudden death in 1923, I was north of Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada. As I came into the railroad station in Lethbridge to have my ticket authorized, the agent said to me when he saw I was from the States: "I heard a sad news from the States over the wire this morning. That great Nelson is dead." I asked: "Do you mean Senator Knute Nelson?" he said: "That was it." I said: "But are you sure that that is not a fake news?" "Yes," he said, "he died on the train coming home from Washington." I walked dazedly out of the station mumbling: "Ja, that it should finally come to this".

When I went home a short time later, I went by way of Alexandria. When I got there, I heard that the funeral had been over a week before. I went out to the cemetery, about a mile northwest of town. There was no difficulty finding the grave among the many others there. I didn't see a new grave but a huge hill of flowers that were beginning to wither away. The hill was so big that it equaled the height of the large, brown granite stone that Nelson had had erected on the family plot the year before. Yes, I shall not try to describe my thoughts as I stood at the grave of the most respected Vossings over here.

I have been to Kvilekvål at home a couple times, where Nelson's cradle was, and here I stood at his grave. His life voyage was ended. His journey had careened and sometimes nearly foundered as when he was captured on the battlefield and was in the prison camp, but it righted itself to an even keel and in his later years glided into the harbor at Alexandria.

Nelson was an honor to his district and the country he came from and for the state he faithfully served. Sleep, sleep in peace, Knute Nelson.

L. L. THORGERSON

Translation by Stanley J. Nuland

PAA VOSS I 1937.

Herredstyret paa Voss har valgt en komite til at ordne med alle automobilruter — Voss, Granvin, Ulvik, Gudvangen. Det er en bilcentral.

Til Vossa-boki, bind IV — gaardenes historie — bevilgede herredstyret — paa begjær af L. Kindem — 2000 kroner. Voss Sparebank gav 2000 kroner. Dette bind udkommer vistnok nu ved nytaar.

I Raundalskirken er der indsat elektrisk opvarmning, saa nu bar Raundølerne det koseligt.

Vossestrandens Sparebank forvalter en kapital paa over 1½ million kroner. Den afsatte 4000 kroner iaar til Byggefond. 190 kroner gaves til veldædige øiemed.

Evanger og Vossestranden har husmorlag. De virker for øplæring af forskjellige slags husstel. Ligeledes Voss Kvindelag. Lærerige foredrag holdes.

Voss Uldvarefabrik gjør god forretning. Iaar udbetalte det 4 procent til aktionærerne.

Voss Bondelag er aktivt. 1 februar havde det stor fest med taler af Lars Eskeland og Nils J. Lie med flere. En anmodning sendtes til rigsstyrets om at styrke landets forsvar. Man havde tanken paa at Norge neppe vil staa udenfor i næste Europakrig. “Alt maa sættes ind paa at verge landet. Intet offer er for stort for det,” sa Lars Eskeland — og godt sagt var det.

Landsstevne af skjeisseskridere holdtes paa Voss den 19de Februar med stort fremmøde, og den 20de og 21de var der ski-stevne paa Bulken. I mars havde Bolstad fjordens skilag sit stevne; mange deltagere.

Vossestranden Handelslag uddelte 10 procent til aktionærerne iaar. Mons Straume er formand.

I Mønshaugen er meieri og samvirkelag. De havde aarsmøde og fest i mars maaned.

Lars Eskeland — grundlægger af Voss Folkehøgskole — var 70 aar den 6te mars og blev høit hædret med stort elevstevne paa dagen. Provst. Anker, som var lærer ved folkehøgskolen i 1902-08, var 70 ar den 7de mars og ligeledes hædret paa Voss.

Spillemandstevne holdtes paa Voss den 14de mars. De fremmødte arvtagere eftar Voss’s gamle mestre var: Torleiv Gjernæs, Sigurd Kvale, Hans Solstad, Klaus Væte og Per Berge. Der var fest om kvelden og meget spil. Magnus Dagestad — den i al gammel kunst interesserede lærer — holdt festtalen.

Voss Maallag er aktivt og virker ihærdigt for den nynorske — eller rettere norske — maalform.

AT VOSS IN 1937.

The township board at Voss has appointed a committee to arrange all the automobile roads — Voss, Granvin, Gudvangen. It is an automotive center.

The township board appropriated 2000 crowns at the request of L. Kindem towards the Vossaboki, volume IV. The Voss Sparebank gave 2000 crowns. This volume evidently will be out by New Years.

Electric heat has been installed in the church at Raundal, so the Raundølings will be quite comfortable.

Vossestranden's Sparebank managed a capital of over 1½ million crowns. That reserved 4000 crowns this year for a building fund. 190 crowns were given to worthy causes.

Evanger and Vossestranden have housewife societies. They work for training in various activities of home care. Likewise does the Voss Womens' Club. Instructive presentations are held.

The Voss Woolen Factory is doing good business. This year they paid 4 per cent to their stockholders.

The Voss Farmers' Club is active. They had a big party February 1 with speeches by Eskeland and Nils J. Lie and others. A request was sent to the government to strengthen the country's defense. Opinion is that Norway will not be able to remain neutral in the next European war. "Everything must be done to protect the country. Nothing is too big for that," said Lars Eskeland — and it was well put.

The national meet for skiers will be held February 19 with large participation, and on the 20th and 21st there will be meets at Bulken. Bolstad Ski Club had their meet in March with large attendance.

The Vossestrand Cooperative shared 10 per cent to their stockholders this year. Mons Straume is the chairman.

There is a dairy and co-operative at Mønshaugen. They had their annual meeting and party in March.

Lars Eskeland — the founder of Voss Folk High School — was 70 years on March 6 and was honored by a big pupil meeting that day. Dean Anker, who taught at the school from 1902-08 was 70 on March 7 and was likewise honored at Voss.

A fiddler's convention was held at Voss on March 14. The new successors of Voss's old masters are: Torleiv Gjernæs, Sigurd Kvale, Hans Solstad, Klaus Væte and Per Berge. There was a party in the evening with a lot of playing. Magnus Dagestad — the interested teacher of old arts — made the dinner address.

The Voss Language Club is active and working persistently for the New Norwegian — or more properly Norwegian — language use.

Translation by Stanley J. Nuland

Meierierne paa Voss virker godt. Der er meieri paa Bulken, Vangen, Mønshaugen, Draugsvold, Evanger og vist flere steder. Paa Skorve hændte en eiendommelig begivenhed den 17de mars. En stor sten paa 10 fods størrelse løsnede i fjeldet ovenfor husene og rullede nedover den frosne jord mod gaardens huse og gik først gjennem et udhus, saa ind i beboelseshuset til Brynjulv Skorve, gjennem kjøkkenet og ind i kammeret, hvor husfruens gamle mor laa tilsengs, knuste sengen, men konen kom ikke til skade. Stenen rullede saa ind i stuen, hvor den med gulvet faldt ned i kjelderen.

Voss Sparebank uddelte iaar 5500 kroner til veldædige øiemed. Desuden 2000 kroner til Voss bygdebok.

Synva Glimme, som vel er den kvinde paa Voss som har deltaget mest i bygdens styr og stel, var 75 aar den 25de april. For nogle aar siden fik hun kongens fortjenstmedalje.

Voss har et udfærdslag. Det udlægger reiseruter tilfjelds og sæter varder og turisthytter til retlodning paa de gamle fjeldveie.

Tunnel er slaaet gjennom fjeldet mellom Torfinsvandet og Hamlagrøvandet. Den or 550 meter lang og vil kunne sænke Torfinsvandet 30 meter. Det er Bergenshalvøens Kraftselskab som steller med dette, men Voss overtar tunnelen og skal ha endel af vandkraften. Vandet ledet nedover Bergsdalen. Ca. 150 personer var tilstede ved gjennemslaget.

En flot reklamefolder for turistferdsel paa Voss udgaves i mai maaned. Den viser veie og seværdigheder paa Voss.

Nils B. Mugaas var 80 aar i mai. Han var lærer i Myrkdalen 1880-90, senere lærer og kirkesanger i Evanger. Fra 1892 til 1928 var hans i herredstyret undtagen tre aar.

Lærer Eirik Hirth gjenvalgtes til formand i Vestlandske Maallag og er vide kjendt for sit virke.

Man mindes igjen paa Voss iaar om prins Oscars — senere kong Oscar II — besøg for 65 aar siden, da der var store tilstelninger for anledningen med bryllup og spil.

17de mai var der stor tilstelning iaar som før med procession af en række organisationer med herredstyret i spidsen.

Myrkdalen fik nyt elektricitetsverk iaar med ledninger til mange huse i dalen.

Anders Rykke og hustru Torbjør, født Bakketun, havde diamantbryllup i juni paa 60-aarsdagen.

Voss og Hardanger Skyttersamlag mødte paa Voss den 12te og 13de juni. Der var skydning af hole 13 klasser og mange deltagere i hver.

Veiforbindelse mellem Voss og Vik i Sogn er et 90 aar gammelt krav. Forleden sommer mødte repræsentanter for herrederne i Hordaland og Sogn og gik over de paatænkte linjer.

The dairies at Voss work well. There are dairies at Bulken, Vangen, Mønshaugen, Draugsvold, Evanger and indeed more places. A peculiar occurrence happened on March 17 at Skorve. A large stone 10 feet in diameter broke loose from the mountain above the buildings and rolled down the frozen ground to the farm buildings and first went through an outbuilding then into the residence of Brynjulv Skorve, and into the room where his wife's elderly mother lay abed, smashed the bed but didn't injure the woman. The stone rolled into the living room, where it and the floor fell into the cellar.

Voss Sparebank dealt out 5500 crowns to charitable causes. In addition it gave 2000 crowns for the Voss bygdebok.

Synva Glimme, who is probably the woman at Voss who has participated most in the district government and affairs, was 75 on April 25. a few years ago she was awarded the Royal Service Medal.

Voss has an expedition club. It lays out travel and is concerned with routes to the mountains and sæters and giving directions on the old mountain paths.

A tunnel has been built between Lake Torfin and Lake Hamlagrø. It is 550 meters long and will lower Lake Torfin 30 meters. It is the Bergen Peninsular Power Company that is dealing with this, but Voss will take over the tunnel and get a portion of the waterpower. The lake is led down through the Bergsdal valley. About 150 people attended the breakthrough.

A nice advertising folder for tourism at Voss was published in May. It shows the roads and points of scenic interest in Voss.

Nils B. Mugaas was 80 years in May. He was a teacher in Myrkdalen from 1880-90, later a teacher and precentor in Evanger. From 1892 until 1928 he was on the town council except for three years.

Teacher Eirik Hirth was re-elected president of the West-country Language Society and is widely known for his activity.

We are reminded again of Prince Oscar's — later King Oscar II — visit 65 years ago, when there were big preparations for the occasion with a wedding and dramatics.

On May 17, there was a lot of entertainment like last year with a parade of a number of organizations with the Town Council in the vanguard.

Myrkdalen got a new power plant this year with leads to many of the homes in the valley.

Anders Rykke and his wife Torbjør, born Bakketun, had their diamond wedding in June for their 60th anniversary.

Voss and Hardanger Shooting Club met at Voss June 12 and 13. there was shooting in all 13 classes with many participants in each.

A road connection between Voss and Vik in Sogn has been a 90 year-old desire. Last summer, representatives from the townships in Hordaland and Sogn met and went over the planned routes.

Translation by Stanley J. Nuland

Militære feltmanøvrer paagik forleden sommer paa Voss med soldater fra hele Vestlandet — befalskolen i Bergen og rekrutter fra Ulvens eksercerplads og Tvildemoen og Bømoen. Det er Hordaland og Fjordenes regimenter med hjulryttere og bergartilleri. Landets leieste militære befal var tilstede. Det var helst for øvelse i fjeldterræn, hvor det var vanskeligt at komme frem, samt forsvar af broer. Hordaland og Fjordane var da modstandere. Soldaterne fik ros af kommanderende general.

I Vosseelven var der forleden sommer i tusenvis af død fisk. De sagkyndige paastod, at fisken døde af forgiftning eller kjøving. Paa Jordalsveien hændte en sørgelig ulykke, idet den 28-aarige Olav Aspen blev sparket udfor et høit fjeldstup og ned i elven af sin best. Han var født i Sogn men gift paa Voss.

I Myrkdalen blev to kuer ihjelslaaet af lynet.

I Voss herred faar 443 personer alderdoms-pensjon. De laveste satser er 12 kroner for enkelt-person og 50 kroner for ægtepar arlig. I Evanger faar 59 enkeltpersoner og 14 egtepar pension.

Voss Ungdomshall er 40 aar gammel. Det var De Unges Forbund som i 1897 fik bygningen opført. Nu er den for liden skriver A. Ullestad, og en større bør bygges for ungdomslaget.

Opdrætning af sølvræv, blaaræv og maar er blit en stor erhvervsgren paa Voss som andre steder i Norge. I høst planlagdes en udstilling sammen med Hardanger. Den holdtes paa Kjærland 8de og 9de november.

Paa Voss læser man meget. Voss folkeboksamling udlaante iaar 8349 bind. Bogsamlingen har ialt 4139 bind.

Vossestranden Reinsdyrlag begyndte i 1930 med 10 rensdyr. Nu har det 110. Der er aktieeiere fra Voss, Evanger, Vossestranden og Sogn.

Billedhugger Brynjulv Bergsliens datterbarn har givet værdifulde sager efter bedstefaren til Voss Folkemuseum. Med tiden vil museet ha en stor samling om kunstnerne Knut, Brynjulv og brorsønnen Nils Bergslien. Brynjulv havde kun en datter, Fru Christine Thams. Hendes barn er fru Mosin og disponent Thams i Oslo.

Veiene paa Voss er i stadig udvikling. Som hovedveie kan nævnes i Voss herred: Voss—Gudvangen, Voss—Granvin, Voss— Bulken, Bulken—Evanger og Hamlegrøosen—Evanger. I Evanger er det Bergsdalsveien, Bolstad—Vasenden, Fadnes—Evanger, Fadnes—Evanger—Vossegræn-sen, Exingedalsvegen til Nesheim og Nesheim—Gulbraa. Paa Vossestranden er det rigsveien Gudvangen—Voss. Ellers er der en masse bygdeveie i alle tre herreder.

Per O. Berge, jordbruger, felespiller, sogeforteller,

Military field maneuvers occurred last summer at Voss with soldiers from all of west Norway — the command school in Bergen and recruits from Ulvens exercise place, Tvildemoen and Bømoen. It was the Hordaland and Fjordenes Regiments with mobile cavalry and mountain artillery. The country's leading commanders were present. It was mainly an exercise in mountain terrain where it is difficult to move and for the defense of bridges. Hordaland and Fjordane were the defenders. The soldiers were praised by the commanding general.

Thousands of fish died in the Voss River last summer. The experts implied that the fish died of poisoning or choking. On the Jordal road, a sad accident happened when the 28 year old Olav Aspen was kicked off a high cliff down into a river by his horse. He had been born in Sogn but married in Voss.

Two cows were killed by lightning in the Myrkdal.

443 people get old-age pension in Voss Township. The minimum take-offs are 12 crowns for single people and 50 crowns for a married couple annually. 59 single people and 14 couples get pension.

The Voss Youth Hall is 40 years old. It was built in 1897 by the Youth Society. A. Ullestad writes that it is now too small and a bigger one should be built.

The breeding of silver fox, blue fox and marten has become a big branch of industry at Voss as in other places in Norway. There is an exhibition planned for this fall together with Hardanger. It will be held at Kjærland October 8 and 9.

People read a lot at Voss. The Voss people's book collection lent out 8349 volumes. The book collection has 4139 books.

Vossestranden Reindeer Club started in 1930 with 10 reindeer. Now it has 110. There are stockholders from Voss, Evanger, Vossestranden and Sogn.

Sculptor Brynjulv Bergslien's daughter's daughter has given valuable items of her grandfather's to the Voss Folk Museum. In time the museum will have a large collection of the artists Knut, Brynjulv and nephew Nils Bergslien. Brynjulv only had one daughter, Mrs. Christine Thams. Her daughter is Mrs. Mosin and is director Thams in Oslo.

The roads in Voss are steadily developing. As main roads we can name those in the township of Voss: Voss—Granvin, Voss— Bulken, Bulken—Evanger and Hamlegrøosen—Evanger. In Evanger there are Bergsdalsveien, Bolstad—Vasenden, Fadnes—Evanger, Fadnes—Evanger—Vossegræn-sen, Exingedalsvegen to Nesheim and Nesheim—Gulbraa. At Vossestranden there is the national road Gudvangen—Voss. Besides, there are a lot of town roads in all three townships.

Per O. Berge, farmer, fiddle player, storyteller,

ungdomslagsleder m. m. var 50 aar den 4de oktober. Hun er søn af Per-Ole Berge, ogsaa velkjent felespiller og gaardbruger.

Af Konows legat skal renterne af 25,000 kroner benyttes til bedste for opsidderne i Torfins-grænden paa Voss.

Ved herredsvalget i Voss herred var det 3174 som stemte — 61.6 procent af de stemmeberettigede. Bondepartiet havde 1098, arbeiderpartiet 1070, venstre 842, en Raundals-liste 92 og en samlingsliste 90 stemmer. Paa Vossestranden fik bondepartiet 942, arbeiderpartiet 668, venstre 339 og afholdsfolket 459 stemmer. I Evanger var det omtrent 600 som stemte. Bondepartiet og venstre gik sammen og fik 12 representanter, arbeiderpartiet 4.

Stor forandring er gjort paa Vossevangen, idet de gamle stalde ved kirken er nedrevne og et stort bygningskompleks opsat i stedet. (Se L. Kindems brev.)

Jakob N. Vasenden i Evanger har i 30 aar været jernbane-vogter. Han har ogsaa været med i herredets styr og stel og været en god mand for bygden.

Gamlehjembasarer er holdt baade paa Vangen og i Evanger. Snart vil man i Voss herred kunne sætte sit hjem igang.

Fund fra bronsealderen blev gjort paa Kaldafjell mellem Raundalen og Vossestranden, 1000 meter over havet. Det var en spydodd af bronse. Konservator Per Fett mener den var brugt paa en bjørn som har kommet sig bort med den.

Ved Mjølfjell station, Raundalen, holder der paa at bli en liden landsby. Et konsortium i Bergen har kjøbt et større areal ved Ljosnaelven. Der skal bygges og elven mulig udnyttes. Et stort hotel skal ogsaa udvides ved Mjølfjell. Der er mange villaer. Noget er bygget paa Almenningens, noget paa Hellenes grund ved Rjoanaunæ.

——→♦←——

FORANDRINGER PAA VOSS.

I brev fra hr. L. Kindem, som nu i flere aar har boet paa Bygdøy ved Oslo, noteres blandt andet følgende:

"For ikring 14 dagar sidan kom eg att fraa ein tur til Voss. Det var to aar sidan eg var der. I denne tidi er gjort mange gode brigde. Kyrkjekoret og preikestolen som no er komen inn att tok seg vakkert ut. Paa kyrkjegarden ved kyrkja er pynta mykje upp og mange graver er no fint stelte. Noko er gjort paa kyrkjegarden i Prestegardsmoen og. Dei gamle stallane er komne burt og eit stort betonghus er kome i staden. I det er no apoteket, postkontoret, telegraf- og telefonstasjon, sorenskriverkontor og retslokale. Desutan er der fleire kontorer, krambod og bustadrum. Partiet omkring kyrkja tek seg no godt ut.

youth club leader among many things was 50 on October 4. He is a son of Per-Ole Berge, also a well-known fiddler and farmer.

The interest from the Konow bequest of 25000 crowns shall be used by the lease-holders of the Torfin neighborhood at Voss.

In the township election in Voss Township 3174 voted — 61.6 % of the potential voters. The Farmer's Party had 1098; Labor Party 1070, Left 842, a Raundals-list 92 and a combined list 90 votes. At Vossestranden the Farmer's Party got 942, Labor Party 668, Left 339 and Temperance People 459 votes. In Evanger there were about 600 who voted. The Farmer's Party and Left collaborated and got 12 representatives, the Labor Party 4.

Big changes have been made at Vossevangen, in that the old stables by the church have been torn down and a large building complex put in its place. (See L. Kindem's letter).

Jakob N. Vasenden in Evanger has been a railroad watchman for 30 years. He has also been on the town council and a very good man for the district.

The Old Folk's Home bazaars were held both in Evanger and on Vangen. Soon the people in the Township of Voss will have their home going.

A find from the Bronze Age has been made on Kaldafjell between Raundalen and Vossestranden, 1000 meter above sea level. It was a spearpoint of bronze. Conservator Per Fett thinks it was used on a bear who escaped with it.

By Mjølfjell station, Raundalen, there is starting to form a little village. A consortium in Bergen has bought a big area by the Ljosna River. There will be building there and the river developed. A large hotel will be built at Mjølfjell. There are many villas. Some are built on the commons, some on Hellenes property by Rjoanaunæ.

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CHANGES AT VOSS.

In a letter from L. Kindem, who has lived at Bygdøy at Oslo for several years, the following is noted:

"Two weeks ago I came back from a trip to Voss, it had been two years since I had been there. During this time many good changes had been made. The church choir and the pulpit had been re-installed and looked great. In the church yard everything had been fixed up and many graves look good now. The churchyard in Prestegård has been changed too. The old stables are gone and a big concrete building has come in its place. In it is a pharmacy, postoffice, telegraph and telephone station, magistrate's office and courtroom. In addition there are several offices, shops and apartments. The scene around the church looks really nice.

I nedre del av Vangen var og kome nokre nye hus — derav eit par større. Hardangerbanen var det moro aa reisa med. Ljose fine vogner med store vindaugo so ein fær sjaa seg godt um. Her verdt arbeidt med aa faa elektrisk drift paa Bergensbanen og, uten der er ymse meiningar um det millom dei som har med det. Dei faar godt aar paa Voss i aar. Det er vist tilfelle over heile landet sovidt eg har sett av bladi. Det kjem vel med for bøtidene. Mange av dei har vanskeleg for aa greida seg so dei ikkje gaar agterut. Her har det vore nokso varmt dei siste dagane, upp til 28 grader i skuggen. Paa kanten um Bygdøy er her fire stader sjøbad. Dertil strømmer det folk frua byen i sumartidi — serleg um sundagene og elles um kveldane.

Med vensom helsing
L. KINDEM."

EN DEL GAARDSSALG PAA VOSS.

Paa Rekve, Ragnild Kløve Rekve til sønnen Arnfin B. Kløve; paa Øyaflaten fra Barbraa S. Janson til sønnen Gustav E. Janson; paa Eimstad fra Ole L. Saue til Ingebjørg P. Draugsvold; paa Fagnastøl fra Lars H. Fagnastøls dødsbo til Olav H. Fagnastøl; paa Saude fra Johs. H. Rio til John A. Lid; paa Takla-haugen fra Kvitlens Handelslag til Mønshaug Samvirkelag; paa Haugen fra Steffa K. Haug til sønnen Steffa S. Haug; paa Fenno fra Sjur K. Fenno til sønnen Olaf S. Fenno.

Evanger: Paa Skjerveggen fra Brita L. Skjerveggen til sønnen Ole J. Skjerveggen; paa Horvei fra Jacob J. Aarhus til Johannes O. Bergstad; fra B. H. Styve til Evanger herred tuft til gamlehjem; paa Rasdal fra Knut Hendrikson til sønnen Olav Knutson.

Vossestranden: Paa Bygd fra Anders A. Hauges dødsbo til Olav J. Brekke; paa Haugatun fra Knut L. Tveite til Leif L. Larson.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Handelsmand Georg Rokne døde den 12te januar, 75 aar; Olav M. Berge, 81 aar; Torger B. Vall, 72; Endre T. Brekke, 86: Guro S. Kvamme, 90; Gitle B. Tufte Bruland, 75; Brynjulv B. Bolstad, 81; Styrk A. Fjose, 64; Knut A. Hefte døde 2den mars; Sjur L. Sonve, 87; Olav K. Opeland, Himle, 88; Kari A. Vete, Møn, 59; Marta O. Sundve, født Nesheim, 88; Nils O. Edahl, 48; Synva K. Vaale, Hemre, 92; Johannes Hauge Rio, 87; Anna Lydveteigen, 43; Peder O. Ringheim, 41; Nils S. Finne (str.), 40; Torkjel Tøn, 84; Anna N. Skjeldal, 88;

On the lower part of Vangen there have also come some new buildings — a couple of big ones. The Hardanger line was a pleasure to travel. Light fine cars with big windows from which one could get good views. They are working to get electric power on the Bergen Railroad too, according to the various people who deal with it. They have it good in Voss this year. That is the case over the entire country as far as I can tell from the newspapers. It, no doubt, bodes well for the farms. Many have had difficulty to avoid going backward. It was been quite warm lately up to 82˚F. in the shade. On the edges of Bygdøy, there are four swimming places. People flock there from the city in the summer — especially on Sundays and evenings.

With friendly greetings
L. KINDEM."

A NUMBER OF FARM SALES AT VOSS.

At Rekve, Ragnild Kløve Rekve to her son Arnfin B. Kløve; at Øyaflaten from Barbraa S. Janson to her son Gustav E. Janson; at Eimstad from Ole L. Saue to Ingebjørg P. Draugsvold; at Fagnastøl from Lars H. Fagnastøl's estate to Olav H. Fagnastøl; at Saude from Johs. H. Rio to John A. Lid; at Taklahaugen from Kvitlens Cooperative to Mønshaug Cooperative; at Haugen from Steffa K. Haug to his son Steffa S. Haug; at Fenno from Sjur K. Fenno to his son Olaf S. Fenno.

Evanger: At Skjerveggen from Brita L. Skjerveggen to her son Ole J. Skjerveggen; at Horvei from Jacob J. Aarhus to Johannes O. Bergstad; from B. H. Styve to Evanger Township, a lot for an Old Folk's Home; at Rasdal from Knut Hendrikson to his son Olav Knutson

Vossestranden: At Bygd from Anders A. Hauge's estate to Olav J. Brekke; at Haugatun from Knut L. Tveite to Leif L. Larson.

DEATHS AT VOSS.

Storekeeper Georg Rokne died January 12, 75 years; Olav M. Berge, 81 aar; Torger B. Vall, 72; Endre T. Brekke, 86: Guro S. Kvamme, 90; Gitle B. Tufte Bruland, 75; Brynjulv B. Bolstad, 81; Styrk A. Fjose, 64; Knut A. Hefte died March 2; Sjur L. Sonve, 87; Olav K. Opeland, Himle, 88; Kari A. Vete, Møn, 59; Marta O. Sundve, born Nesheim, 88; Nils O. Edahl, 48; Synva K. Vaale, Hemre, 92; Johannes Hauge Rio, 87; Anna Lydveteigen, 43; Peder O. Ringheim, 41; Nils S. Finne (str.), 40; Torkjel Tøn, 84; Anna N. Skjeldal, 88;

Malena N. Graue, 81; Olav L. Gjerdskval, 52; Brita Gjerdager, f. Gjeitle; Ingebjørg Grove, født Opeland; Ole M. Nesthus, 77; Knut N. Afdal, 78; Ole K. Dukstad, 75; Olav O. Bryn, 49; Per H. Hjembære, 50; Sjur I. Tveite, 78. — Eirik O. Stalheim, 71½ aar, døde i oktober i sit hjem Haugsvik, Vossestranden. Han var ogsaa velkjendt i Amerika ved sine mange velskrevne breve fra Vossestranden til bladene her. Han var en mand med mange interesser — var med i ungdomsarbeidet, skrev op meget om Vossestrandens "bygdesoga" og var med i udvalget som herredstyret valgte til at faa ud en bygdebog. — Lars K. Mitbære, 81½; Odd A. Liland, 22; Ingebjørg Melve, 72; Anna L. Rokne, 60; Knut H. Høen, 34; Olav A. Kvale, 95; Jørgina Nesheim, 69; Sigrid K. Takle, 78½ aar.

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SKRIFTER.

Voss Sogelags tidsskrift "Vossa-bygdene" for 1936 udkom forrige vinter. Det er et forvitneligt skrift for alle vossinger, hvad dette skrift forresten har været lige fra første nummer udkom i 1910. Nu er lektor N. Grønlien dets redaktør. Først var det Arnfin Finne, saa L. Kindem. Han har flere stykker i det ogsaa nu. Saaledes disse: Or bispearkivet, Or tingbøkerne, Skriv um haugianarrørsla paa Voss, Matvisa, Fraa Voss og Knute Nelson, digt. Ellers er der to viser som Lars Nesheim i sin tid afskrev. Den ene om krigen i 1807-10, digtet af Knut Torgerson Espeland af Miltzow-Rokne slegt, som var med i krigen, og Stortingsvisen, som kanske var af ham ogsaa. Ivar Medaas skrev om veiarbeidet i 1840-aarene; Anders Lavik om ledingen i Vossavælde i gamle dage; Knut Bjørgaas har en forvidnelig artikel: Paa Grjotlandsmono. Han har undersøgt om det gamle sagn om at Vossekirken først skulde bygges der, havde noget for sig. Lektor Grønlien skrev om Aadne Rene, som opfandt skifersaksen, og "Noko tao kvart" ellers. Ivar E. Øvsthus nævner 100 "ortøkje". Eit gamalt brev fra Elling Eielson har Klaus Væthe fundet frem.

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Lars T. Hellesnes, som var bladstyrer i Kragerø, efterlod sig en fortælling: I onkel Sams land, trykt i "Decorah-Posten". Han var søn af vagtmester Torstein A. Hellesnes, Voss.

Lars Eskeland, fhv. bestyrer af Voss Folkehøiskole, har udgivet en ny digtsamling.

"Vi Reiser" heder et turistskrift udkommet i Bergen. Hefte VI har en artikel om Voss af M. O. Mølster og mange billeder derfra. Vosselaget i Amerikaner

Malena N. Graue, 81; Olav L. Gjerdskval, 52; Brita Gjerdager, b. Gjeitle; Ingebjørg Grove, born Opeland; Ole M. Nesthus, 77; Knut N. Afdal, 78; Ole K. Dukstad, 75; Olav O. Bryn, 49; Per H. Hjembære, 50; Sjur I. Tveite, 78. — Eirik O. Stalheim, 71½ years, died in October in his home at Haugsvik, Vossestranden. He was well-known in America for his many well-written letters from Vossestranden to newspapers there. He was a man of many interests — was along in many youth activities, written about in Vossestranden's "bygdesoga" and was one of the choices that the Town Council selected to produce a bygdebok. — Lars K. Mitbære, 81½; Odd A. Liland, 22; Ingebjørg Melve, 72; Anna L. Rokne, 60; Knut H. Høen, 34; Olav A. Kvale, 95; Jørgina Nesheim, 69; Sigrid K. Takle, 78½ years.

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PUBLICATIONS.

Voss Historical Society's periodical "Vossa-bygdene" for 1936 was published last winter. It is a periodical of interest for all Vossings, which this publication has been since its first number came out in 1910. Principal N. Grønlien is its current editor. First there was Arnfin Finne, then L. Kindem. He has several articles in it yet. Like these: From the bishop's archives, A writing about the Haugian Movement at Voss, From Voss and Knute Nelson, Poems. In addition, there are two ballads copied in his time by Lars Nesheim. One is about the war in 1807-10, the poem by Knut Torgerson Espeland of Miltzow-Rokne family, who was in the war, and Storting ballad, possibly also by him. Ivar Medaas wrote about the road construction in the 1840's; Anders Lavik about the water mains in the old days; Knut Bjørgaas has an interesting article: On Grjotlandsmono (Grjotland's field) he has researched the old legend that at first the Voss church would be built there, and has something to it. Principal Grønlien wrote about Aadne Rene, who invented the slate shingle ax, and "something of everything", beside. Ivar E. Øvsthus lists 100 "coins?" [got me stymied. SJN]. Klaus Væthe discovered an old letter from Elling Eielson.

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Lars T. Hellesnes, who ran a paper in Kragerø, left an account: "In Uncle Sam's country", printed in "Decorah-Posten". He was a son of the watchman Torstein A. Hellesnes, Voss.

Lars Eskeland, one-time principal of the Voss Folk High school has published a collection of poems.

"We Travel" is the name of a tourist booklet published in Bergen. Volume IV has an article about Voss by M. O. Mølster with many pictures. The

ogsaa hæderligt nævnt af Mølster.

Vossa-boki, Band IV, af L. Kindem, Voss, vil antagelig bli ferdig til jul.

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HUNDREDE AARS MINDER.

I 1837 vedtoges formandskabsloven af det norske storting, og om høsten samme aar var der valg af formænd — i Evanger den 3dje november, paa Vangen den 7de og paa Vinje og Opheim den 8de november. De valgte blev: David L. Hustveit, Anders A. Klyve, David Oddson Klyve og Anders T. Hellesnes. Disse kom sammen den 9de december og valgte David Hustveit til ordfører og Anders A. Klyve til viceordfører. I de 100 aar siden har der været 10 ordførere, nemlig David Hustveit, Arnoldus Koren, Ole K. Litsheim, Mathias G. Dukstad, Ivar J. Rivenes, Lars O. Kindem, Olav J. Bjørgum, Nils J. Finne, Mats A. Haga og Lars L. Hustveit, som og nu er ordfører. Et festskrift for Voss herred er udgivet. Det indeholder beretning om arbeidet med formandskabsloven, valg og første styremøtte paa Voss og om ordførerne, om veiene paa Voss, skolestellet, kirken, forsorgsstellet, jordbruget, elektricitetsverkerne og et og andet ellers. Der er da meget af interesse i skriftet.

Anders A. Klyve — den første viceordfører — kom med familie til Amerika i 1843 og var bosat i Muskego (Norway Township, Racine County) til han i 1864 flyttede til sønnen Odd (Edwin) Klove ved Decorah, Iowa, og døde der i 1866.

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HUNDREAARSMINDE OM UDVANDRINGEN 1837.

Ved mødet i Deerfield ifjor feirede laget hundreaasmindet om den første udvandring fra Voss til Amerika, og nu kan vi aarligaars feire hundreaarsminder om udvandringen og saadant som staar i forbindelse dermed. Ser vi saa nedover aarsrækkerne af nybyggertiden, saa findes det at aaret 1837 uden tvil var det vigtigste for Voss' vedkommende og kanske for andre bygder ogsaa. I Trøndelagen, hvorfra en person udvandrede i 1837, og Telemarken, hvorfra to personer udvandrede, har man iaar holdt store fester i den anledning. Fra Voss meldte der sig ikke mindre end 75 personer til udvandring i 1837, og vi ved, at i det mindste 40 af disse drog afsted. Vi vossinger har dog ikke gjort noget stort væsen af dette. Lagets sekretær har kun nævnt om det paa mødet i Lake Mills og et lokalt møde i Madison, Wis. Kanske er vi for lidet anlagt for festlighed, eller andre sager har kanske tat for sterkt hold paa opmerksomheden.

Vosselag in America was also honorably mentioned by Mølster.

Vossa-boki, Volume IV, by L. Kindem, Voss, will most likely be ready for Christmas.

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CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

In 1837, the Norwegian Storting accepted the presidency law and in the fall of that same year there was election of the presidents — in Evanger on November 3, at Vangen on the 7th and at Vinje and Oppheim on November 8. Those elected were: David L. Hustveit, Anders A. Klyve, David Oddson Klyve and Anders T. Hellesnes. These met on December 9 and elected David Hustveit mayor and Anders A. Klyve to vice mayor. in the 100 years since there have been 10 mayors, namely David Hustveit, Arnoldus Koren, Ole K. Litsheim, Mathias G. Dukstad, Ivar J. Rivenes, Lars O. Kindem, Olav J. Bjørgum, Nils J. Finne, Mats A. Haga and Lars L. Hustveit, who is currently mayor. A memorial publication for Voss Township was published. It contains descriptions of the work with the presidency law, the election and first council meeting at Voss and about the mayors, the roads at Voss, the school situation, the church, the public relief, agriculture, electric plants and this and that else. There is a lot of interest in this publication.

Anders A. Klyve — the first vice mayor — came with his family to America in 1843 and was settled in Muskego (Norway Township, Racine County) until he in 1864 moved to his son's, Odd (Edwin) Klove, at Decorah, Iowa, and died there in 1866.

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CENTENNIAL OF THE EMIGRATION 1837.

At the meeting in Deerfield last year, the club celebrated the centennial of the first emigration from Voss and now we can annually celebrate the centennials of the emigration and whatever is associated with it. If we look down through the years of the pioneer times we find the year 1837 is the most important year relative to Voss and perhaps also for other districts too. In Trøndelag, from where two people emigrated in 1837, and Telemark, from where two people emigrated, they have had big celebrations on that occasion. No less than 75 people announced their intention to emigrate from Voss in 1837 and we know that at least 40 of these went. We Vossings haven't made a to-do about this. The club secretary has only mentioned it at a meeting in Lake Mills and at a local meeting in Madison, WI. Maybe we aren't inclined to celebrations or maybe other matters have taken too strong a hold on our attention.

Dette faar være som det vil. Her skal nævnes lidt om dem som udvandrede. Det var først og fremst de tre Raundalsnaboer, Baard J. Lassehaug (Rogne), Lars Eirikson Vaale (Lødve) og Ole Knutson Grove. Desuden Halle Erlingson Vethe, Torbjørn Knutson Løne og Sjur Sjurson Ulvund, alle med familier — Lassehaug med kone of fem børn, Vaale med fire. Grove med et, Vethe med syv, Løne vist med syv, Ulvund med to. Desuden var der mindst ni ugifte personer. De var Odd Johannessen Himle, Lars Godskalkson Møn, Kolbein og Styrk Sande med kjærester Anna G. Grimestad (Svelgo) og Eli Knutsdatter Vethe samt Peder Davidson Skjervheim, John Haldorson Bjørgo, Nils Larson Holstad og Magne Bottolfson Bystol. Vi kan vist ogsaa ta Ole A. Dyvik med i tallet, da han nærmest var vossing. Der var vist flere som udvandrede, men da ingen beretning om dem er fundet her, saa maa de forbigaaes. (Se Historie om Udvandringen fra Voss.)

Disse udvandrere har en betragtelig saga her i landet. De var med at grundlægge de norske settlementer og var med i deres videre udvikling. Først var det Chicago-settlementet, hvor Baard Lassehaug, Torbjørn Løno, Sjur Ulvund, Ole Grove og Peder Skjervheim for det første bosatte sig. (Baard Lassehaugs søn, John, var i 1847 gift med Ingeborg Isaksdatter Vestrheim, født 1824.) Saa var det i det ulykkelige Beaver Creek settlement, hvor Halle Vethe med familie samt Kolbein og Styrk Saude og vist flere bosatte sig.

Beretningerne om Beaver Creek-settlementet har været noget ensidigt. Endog vore største historikere synes at tage enkelt-mænds beretninger for givet uden nærmere eftersyn. Ved hundreaarsmindet mindst burde alt rettes. Det har fra tid til anden været gjentaget, at Mons Aadland fra Samnanger var den sidste som var igjen ved Beaver Creek i 1840, da ogsaa han drog bort. Endog paa Rynning-festen ved St. Olaf College blev det sagt. I jubilæumsbogen om Beloit, Wis., staar, at majoriteten af settlerne var døde den næste vaar (1838) af malaria-feber, og de faa overlevende flyttede til La Salle County den næste vaar, deriblandt Nattestad-brødrene. Det er at gaa vel flygtigt over begivenheden. Som nævnt i Historien om utvandringen fra Voss, døde Halle Vethe, hans hustru og datter i Beaver Creek. men fem af hans børn var igjen der i december 1840 og vist længere, og Kolbein og Styrk Saude var der endnu i 1843. Rigtignok var de bosatte paa Indiana-siden af statslinjen, men det var dog i samme settlement, som strakte sig over linjen. Vi har afskrift af et brev, som Styrk Saude skrev fra Jasper County, Indiana, i mai 1843, hvori han fortæller, at der bodde tre familier af norske, og som det syntes stod de sig godt med

This will have to be as it may. Here we'll talk a little about those who emigrated. First of all were the three Raundal neighbors, Baard J. Lassehaug (Rogne), Lars Eirikson Vaale (Lødve) and Ole Knutson Grove. In addition came Halle Erlingson Vethe, Torbjørn Knutson Løne and Sjur Sjurson Ulvund, all with families — Lassehaug with wife and five children, Vaale with four, Grove with one, Vethe with seven, Løne evidently with seven, Ulvund with two. Also, there were at least nine unmarried people. They were Odd Johannessen Himle, Lars Godskalkson Møn, Kolbein and Styrk Sande his beloved Anna G. Grimestad (Svelgo) and Eli Knutsdatter Vethe with Peder Davidson Skjervheim, John Haldorson Bjørgo, Nils Larson Holstad and Magne Bottolfson Bystøl. We can surely include Ole A. Dyvik on the list since he was almost a Vossing. There evidently were more who emigrated but inasmuch as no information about them can be found, they must be passed over. (See the History of Emigration from Voss).

These immigrants had a considerable saga in this country. They established the Norwegian settle-ments and participated in their development. The first was the Chicago settlement, where Baard Lassehaug, Torbjørn Løno, Sjur Ulvund, Ole Grove and Peder Skjervheim were the first settlers. (Baard Lassehaug's son, John, was in 1847 married with Ingeborg Isaksdatter Vestrheim, born 1824.) Then there was the ill-fated Beaver Creek settlement, where Halle Vethe with his family and Kolbein and Styrk Saude and more settled.

Information about the Beaver Creek settlement has been somewhat one-sided. Even our best historians have seemed to accept the simplest descriptions without further research. At the centennial, everything should be rectified. It has at one time or another been repeated that Mons Aadland from Samnanger was the last to remain in Beaver Creek in 1840, when he, too, left. Even at the Rynning celebration at St. Olaf College it was said. In the commemorative publication it says that the majority of the settlers died the next spring (1838) of malaria, and the few survivors moved to La Salle County the next spring, among them the Nattestad brothers. That's moving rather cursorily over the events. As stated in the History of Emigration from Voss, Halle Vethe, his wife and a daughter died in Beaver Creek, but five of his children remained there in December 1840 and evidently longer, and Kolbein and Styrk Saude were still there in 1843. Patently, the lived on the Indiana side of the state line, but they were in the same settlement, which reached across the border. We have a copy of a letter that Styrk Saude wrote from Jasper County, Indiana, in May 1843, in which he tells of three Norwegian families living there and that things were going well and they had

betydelig buskap af kreaturer. Men da de var saa faa norske, vilde de flytte, og Styrk og Kolbein kom til Koshkonong-settlementet om sommeren. Hvor det blev af Halle Vethes fem yngste børn, ved vi ikke. Hans ældste søn Erling var en tid i Chicago, men drog senere vestover, formodentlig til California. Kanske de andre har reist med ham.

Olav Dyvik reiste ogsaa til Beaver Creek, ligesaa Anders Nordvik, Ivar Lawsons (Bøs) svigerfar. I First Chapter of Norwegian Immigration af professor R. B. Anderson, side 328, staar, at han ikke ved, hvor der blev af Dyvik. John Duvick, Sandwich, Ill., af Blomberg-slegten (Evanger), forteller interessant om denne familie. Ole Anderson Dyvik var hans onkel. Kort efterat Anders Nordvik døde i Beaver Creek, blev hans enke, Mons Aadlands søster, gift der med Olav Dyvik. De bosatte sig senere to mil østenfor Norway, Ill. Da John Duvick med forældre kom til Amerika i 1876, reiste de direkte til Olav Dyvik. Mrs. Ivar Lawson med sin yngste søn Ivar (nylig død i San Diego, Calif.) tilbragte hver sommer en tid hos hendes mor ved Norway eller søsteren, Mrs. Darnell, ved Sandwich. Ole Dyvik døde nogle aar efter Johns ankomst. Hans enke var saa en tid hos datteren, Mrs. Lawson i Chicago, som ogsaa da var enke, men likte sig ikke der. Saa flyttede de begge ud paa farmen ved Norway igjen, og John Duvick hjalp dem med ordninger. Han havde ogsaa en paalidelig hest, som de to damer brugte paa sine kjøreture, forteller han.

Om de øvrige udvandrere af 1837 er der fortalt nogenlunde udførligt i "Historie om udvandringen fra Voss", men vil kun gjenlage her, at flere var for en tid i Fox River-settlementet, hvor Lars Vaale eller Lødve forblev, og hvor hans sønner Torkel og Charles var med at opdele counties og var med i town-styret. Deres bror Erik var med i krigen mod Mexico, og han og Torkel var blandt de første paa guldgravning i California.

Lars Møn og Ole Grove var ogsaa ved Fox River til sin død.

Nils Bolstad og Magne Bystøl var de allerførste paa Koshkonong-settlementet. Der var Odd Himle med paa første tur, men var senere som bekjendt lederen af de første paa Spring Prairie, Wis. John H. Bjørgo blev ogsaa gift og bosat paa Koshkonong. Hans datter, Mrs. Louis Severson, Cambridge, Wis., døde iaar — i jubilæumsaaret. Redaktøren havde brev fra hende en tid forud, som viste at hun havde interesse for slegtshistorien, og sønnen Victor er medlem af Vosselaget.

Peder Skjervheim og svogeren Sjur S. Ulvund var som bekjendt de første ved Wiota-settlementet og drog flere derhen. Der blev de erindrede forleden sommer, da der var en stor mindefest ved

considerable herd of cattle. But since there were so few Norwegians they wanted to move and Styrk and Kolbein came to Koshkonong settlement in the summer. We don't know what happened to Halle Vethe's five youngest children. His oldest son, Erling, was in Chicago for a while then went west, presumably to California. Maybe the others went with him.

Olav Dyvik also moved to Beaver Creek, likewise Anders Nordvik, Ivar Lawson's (Bøs) father-in-law. In the First Chapter of Norwegian Immigration by Professor R. B. Anderson, page 328, it states that he doesn't know what became of Dyvik. John Duvick, Sandwich, IL of the Blomberg family (Evanger), tells something interesting about this family. Ole Anderson Dyvik was his uncle. Shortly after Anders Nordvik died in Beaver Creek, his widow, Mons Aadlands sister, married Olav Dyvik. They settled two miles east of Norway, IL. When John Duvick came to America with his parents in 1876, they went directly to Olav Dyvik. Mrs. Ivar Lawson with her youngest son Ivar (recently dead in San Diego, Calif.) spent each summer with her mother in Norway or her sister, Mrs. Darnell, at Sandwich. Ole Dyvik died some years after Johns arrival. His widow was for a time at her daughter's Mrs. Lawson in Chicago, who also was a widow but didn't like it there. They both moved out on the farm at Norway again and John Duvick helped them with arrangements. He also had a dependable horse that the two women used for their drives.

The remaining immigrants of 1837 are discussed rather comprehensively in "Historie om Udvandringen fra Voss", but we will just reiterate here that several were at the Fox River-settlement, where Lars Vaale or Lødve stayed and where his sons Torkel and Charles helped divide the counties and were on the city council. Their brother Erik was in the war with Mexico, and he and Torkel were among the first gold prospectors in California.

Lars Møn and Ole Grove stayed in Fox River all their lives.

Nils Bolstad and Magne Bystøl very the very first at the Koshkonong settlement. Odd Himle went along on the first trip but as is known later became the leader of the first at Spring Prairie, WI. John H. Bjørgo got married and settled at Koshkonong. His daughter, Mrs. Louis Severson, died this year — in the jubilee year. The editor had a letter from her a while ago, which showed her interest in genealogy and her son, Victor, is a member of the Vosselag.

Peder Skjervheim and his brother-in-law Sjur S. Ulvund were, as everyone knows, the first at the Wiota settlement and drew more there. An errand was made there last summer when there was a big commemorative celebration at the Wiota Lutheran

Wiota Lutheran Chureh den 27de juni, og en mindesten afsløret med deres og andre navne paa.

Alle udvandrere i 1837 efterlod sig børn undtagen Kolbein Saude. Men han var en god og hjælpsom mand i nybygget ved Deerfield og havde vist været det ogsaa i Beaver Creek. Skole-og kirkemøder holdtes tildels i hans hus. Tænker vi os til, hvad disse udvandrere og deres efterslegt har udrettet her i landet, saa man de faa en bred plads i landets historie. Det er de fuldt værd. Udvandringshistorien vil bli den fornemste literatur her blandt de norske som hos andre. Dette at folk tog sig ud fra de norske bygder — tildels med en stor barneflok — og drog til et fremmed land, hvor alt var nyt, og man maatte begynde saa at sige paa bar bakke — ukjendte med sproget og omgivelserne, og uvante med arbeidsmaaden og tildels med fødemidleme. Det er som eventyret og noget at mindes i tale og skrift.

RED.

NOGLE ORD OM VICTOR LAWSON.

Da det som foran nævnt er 100 aar siden Victor Lawsons mor kom til Amerika, saa kan det passe at skrive nogle ord om ham ogsaa. I den norske presse og de norske kredse ellers har der ikke været ødslet

for megen ros paa Lawson. Han valgte at være uafhængig af al vor norskdoms stel, behandlede alle ligt og betænkte ikke norsk-amerikanske institutioner særskilt med store gaver i sit testamente. Derfor er hans eftermæle som en fremmeds. Han havde vel sine grunde for sin opfatning, som det ikke passer endnu at gjette noget om. Saa meget kan vel siges, at han ikke havde tid til paahæng af en og hvor. Desuden begyndte han sin gjerning som bladudgiver sammen med en anden, nemlig John Anderson, og de skilte lag — neppe fordi Lawson ikke vilde støtte norskhedsbevægelsen, men væsentlig fordi pressegjerningen i de dage fordrede det. Feltet var ikke stort nok for to store mend, og Anderson var allerede forud kaaret som de norskes fanebærer.

Af et svarbrev, som Vosselagets sekretær fik fra ham i 1924, vil det sees, at han ikke var uden interesse for sin norske afstamning. Kun uheldigt, at han døde saa snart efter dets afsendelse. Af brevet kan ogsaa andre ting i familiehistorien forstaaes. Da brevet kan ha sin historiske interesse, skal det gjengives her

Church on June 17, and a memorial monument unveiled their and others names on it.

All the immigrants of 1837 left children except Kolbein Saude. He was a good and helpful man in the pioneering of Deerfield and had evidently been that too in Beaver Creek. School and church meetings were held at his house. If we stop to think of what these immigrants and their progeny have accomplished in this country, they must occupy a large portion of the country's history. They deserve it. The history of immigration is prominent literature among the Norwegian as among others. That people left the Norwegian rural districts — sometimes with a big group of children— and traveled to a strange land, where everything was new, and people so to speak, had to begin with bare ground — unfamiliar with the language and surroundings, and unused to the work methods and to an extent, with the diet. It was like a fairy tale and should be remembered in speech and writing.

RED.

SOME WORDS ABOUT VICTOR LAWSON.

As mentioned above Victor Lawson's mother came to America 100 years ago, so it would be fitting to write a few words about him also. In the Norwegian press and in Norwegian circles there hasn't been much praise for Lawson. He chose to be independent of all norwegiandoms business, dealt with everyone the same and made no special considerations to Norwegian-America institutions in his will. Therefore his post-humous fame is like a stranger's. He, no doubt, had his basis for his concept, which is not to be conjectured about now. This much can be said that he didn't depend on anyone or anything. In addition, he started his work as a publicist together with another, namely John Anderson, and they parted company — possibly because Lawson didn't want to support the Norwegian movement, but essentially the press business in those days demanded it. The field was not big enough for two great men and Anderson had already chosen the role as the Norwegian banner carrier.

From an answering letter that the Vosselag's secretary got from him in 1924, it will be seen that he was not without interest in his Norwegian origin. It is unfortunate that he died so soon after sending the letter. Other things in his family history can be understood from his letter. Since the letter may be of historical interest, it shall be reproduced here.

"April 17, 1924.

Dear Mr. Rene: I regret that pressure of business has prevented earlier reply to your letter of March 22.

I am very much interested in the subject matter of your letter, but regret that I am not able to give you all the information you ask for. I have no records, and can only rely on my memory as to details I heard my father, Ivar Lawson, speak of when I was a boy. He died October 3, 1872. He was born December 21, 1821.

His brother, Knut Lawson, died in Chicago a few years before my father died but I have no record of the year. He left a widow and two sons and one daughter. The date of the death of his widow I do not know. His eldest son, Frank S. Lawson, died in Colorado between 1862 and 1886, I think. The daughter, Carrie Lawson, died in Chicago somewhere between 1875 and 1880, I think. The remaining son, Stephen Lawson, I have lost track of, but think he was living up to a few years ago. I do not know his present residence.

My father's brother, Stephen Lawson, died in Chicago — possibly in 1861 but more likely in 1860. You evidently have more information about my father and his brothers than I possess and I shall be very much interested to get the result of your inquiries when you shall have concluded them and if you publish them please let me know, for I wish to get the book in whatever form you publish it.

Very truly yours,
VICTOR P. LAWSON.

(Personally dictated by Mr. Lawson but not ready for his signature before taking train.) D. J. Walsh."

Lawson døde den 10de august 1925 og sekretæren i Vosselaget var for optaget med andre ting i det aar til at faa Vossebogen trykt. Det var kanske en feil, at han ikke straks søgte Lawsons hjælp med verkets udgivelse. Men hvad man ikke kan forudse, maa gaa sin gang. De trykkende tider som kom i 1930 var den største streg i regningen.

Fra Voss var berettet i februar iaar, at to kirkemenigheder i Chicago, som havde midler fra Lawsons legat, gav $150 til restaurering af Vossevangens kirke.

Det kan blandt andet ogsaa erindres om Lawson, at det var ham som i 1874 hjalp professor R. B. Anderson at faa ud sin bekjendte bog, "America Not Discovered by Columbus". — En bog om Victor Lawson blev udgivet for et aars tid siden af en af funktionærerne i "Chicago Daily News".

K. R.

Lawson died August 10, 1925 and the secretary of the Vosselag was occupied with that year with getting the Voss book printed. It was perhaps a mistake that he didn't ask for Lawson's help in getting the book published. But what a person can't foresee will have to occur. The printing time that came in 1930 was the biggest unforeseen obstacle.

It was reported from Voss in February this year that two church congregations in Chicago that had funds from Lawson's will, gave $150 towards the restoration of Vossevangen's Church.

Among other things to be remembered about Lawson is that in 1874 he helped Professor R. B. Anderson at get out his popular book, "America Not Discovered by Columbus". — A book about Victor Lawson was published a year ago by one of the officers of the "Chicago Daily News".

K. R.

NOKO TAO KVART.

I "Vossebygdarne" fu 1934 aa 1935 ha lektor Nils Grønlien gjeve et forvitnets utgreiing um folkavisn, digta pao Voss, aa um nokre tao visemakarane aa rimsmeane. I da høve fyrekjemo da meg, attu dar mao

A LITTLE OF EACH

In "Vossebygdene" for 1934 and 1935, Dr. Nils Grønlien has provided an interesting explanation of folksongs. Poems from Voss and about some song writers and rhymers. In that case it occurs to me that

Translation by Stanley J. Nuland

væ mykje meir aa finna tao gamle visestubba i bygdne, fu mæ da fyste eg minnest haure eg manga strofo so no æ gløymda.

Summa tao dessa visna vaa vel ikkje so godt ansedda i si ti tao ei deild; men set pao i sogeljose so æ da vist vansjelæ aa finna noko so karakterisere ei deild tao folkalynne i gomol ti mykje bere. Dar liggo eit drag tao jemytle uprømtheit, so kan smitta dan dag idag. Aa da so kumde vækkje harme jao nokon dao, æ bortdufta no, darso viso va um personer so livde.

"Bukkelovæ" va ein skjemtedigt-samling pao Dyrvedalæ — nemd kortele i Haukanes-bokjæ, men meir utførhe tao lektor Gronlien, so og hadde fenje fat i utdrag tao hinne. Eit vers, so vist mao høyra te mæ dari og, æ detta, so gaor mæ ein feiande vossarudl:

Han Torkjedt ut i mjødlaraakjæ,
tedde fare pao Gjermesflaatæ,
reist 'an so up te Gjersta-kraatæ,
spente i senjæ aa ho va raatæ.

Da speilblanka vossa-humøre i laag aa løie æ klaort nok i dette.

Eit siestykje te Grimarstain, so dikta viso um brudlaupe pao Saue, nemd i sogeskrifte, va vist i eit aa alt han Nils Uarbakkjen pao Grovu, so sian kom te Amerika. Han va ei ti svert huga pao ei jenta, aa ho hadde kanskje lifta vet mykje mæ han og; men so va ho komæ pao are tanka, aa dao laut ho ty te husbonden sin fu aa halda han frao live sit. Tao da vart dar eit stort uvinskap; men da nemna me' kje um no. Harbakkjen kunde digta aa synja og, va da sagt. Eit vers um jento si kom han ofta mæ i laago. Da lye so:

Min'st du hvad du lovde mig
aa min'st du hvad du sagde
den gang da vi sat saman under himmelen den blaa.
Du lovde mig du aldrig skulde sviga mig,
men du gjorde det alikavel, min sukkersøta ven.

Jau, sedu! la han til ettepao. Dao viso æ pao bokspraokje, æ ho kansje kommæ arestane ifrao; men da æ no ikkje vist, fu da vækte jedna meir moro eldo vart meir aotgaot, naor ein glaivra mæ bokspraokje.

Ei aa onnor kjempeviso slong dar of pao Voss fyre mi ti. Ei tao dai va viso um han Basta-Nils. Han va tao Osterøydne; men dao viso æ pao reint vossamaol, so mao ho vu: jar pao Voss — kansje i dan tiæ dao Osterøynæ haure te mæ Voss aa mao dao væ svert gomol. Eit par vers lye so:

if we are to gain more from these old ballads from the rural districts, we must first listen in order to hear the phrases we have forgotten.

Some of these verses were probably not so well regarded of their type but seen in the light of history it is difficult to find some to characterize the people's mood in old times much better. There lies a feeling of pleasant attitude that can inspire us yet today. Then it could awaken resentment from someone who is gone, as if the ditty was about someone who was living.

"Bukkelovæ"(Ram's law) was a humorous poem collection at Dyrvedal — mentioned briefly in the Haukane's books but more extensively by Professor Grønlien who had obtained some excerpts from it. One verse that evidently should be included with these is this that goes with a Voss waltz-like dance:

Torkjedt went out in the mead paths
Wandered about on Gjerme's flats
He then went up to Gjerstad
Kicked the bed and it was rotted.

The overt Voss humor in all its clarity is obvious enough in this.

A last piece of Grimarstain who made up a ballad is about a wedding at Saue, mentioned in the historical writings, is evidently about a Nils Harbakkjen at Grovu, who subsequently came to America. He was quite taken by a young girl and she perhaps liked him too; but then she changed her mind and she tended toward her husband to provide for her. This led to coolness; but that we won't talk about now. It was said Harbakkjen could create and sing too. A verse about him often comes to mind. It goes like this:

Do you remember what you promised me?
Oh, do you remember what you said?
That time we sat together under the blue sky,
You promised you'd never betray me
You did it anyway, my sweet as sugar friend.

Yes, you see! He added. This song is in book language, and it comes preferably from; but when I don't know, you'll have to get more humor than you got had it been in the book language.

One of the other popular songs making the rounds at Voss before my time was a the song of Basta-Nils. He was from Oster Islands; but this song is in pure Voss dialect so he must have been here at Voss — maybe at the time when the Oster Islands belonged to Voss and thus must be very old. A couple of verses go like this:

Pao Osterøydne fyr me vaa alne,
dar va dei kara, dei va'kje valne.
Dar va ein Basta-Nils kjempekar;
men øynæ inkje jamt slikje bar.

Pao Hauga-garen eit hus ska vera;
dur finst ei svidla so han sku bera
or Hatlundskojen pao vidjataag;
han han brukte just ikkje hest aa draag.

Dur va meir, men du hugsar eg ikkje no. Skae og attu noko tau dei gamle badnasunjene hu vorte gløymde. "Ride, ride ranke; hesten eite Blanke" va mykje brukt fyr, aa æ da vel endao. Men da ska ikkje væ nokon vossavisa. Da æ fortalt, attu hu ska væ lika i frao kong Magnus Smeks ti, 1319-1373, aa attu da va sjølvaste dronning Blanka so song hinne aot sønne sine. Dessa linjene eitte dao: "Rida rida, rida ranka; hesten eite Blanka", dao ho sat mæ dei pao knetto sine.

"Ro, ro te fiskjeskjær; hvor mange fiske faar vi der" va ei onnor visa, men va vel heldu ikkje nokon vossavisa, enddao ho va mykje brukt dar. Ho va for mykje blanda mæ or i bokspraokje. Darimot kjemo "Kjærinjæ sætte seg pao purko aa rai; hei rugg. rugg-um-rai", so mao væ ægta vossarytme frao trollkjieringstiene.

* * *

Men i gamle daga hadde folkje ti te aa fortelja sogo aa historia i heime sit. Um da æ so no, da tvila eg pao. Da dei gamle fortalde, va dao du forvitnelegaste. Da draidde seg um mangt aa mykje — um skræppekara, bjørnahistoria aa kjempe-stykkje, eldo um hest, ku mi smak; — na kutten va og mæ, aa spøkri vu kansje oftaste nemde.

Ho gommor man ha vaa gjild te fortelja, aa ho kom ut fu mykje: men ho doydde sjau aor fyr eg va føddo. so da vart sønn SO faut bringa da viare so tehaure. Aa De veit, attu dar ikkje æ so gjilde folk te so ho gommor aa han golfar vaor, maota. —

Ho gommor var boddeia pao stølæ i fleire somra. Dar va trollheimin, aa udyræ, so dar i dei daga va mykje tao, færdast frit ikring, i sjumringjæ morgon aa kveld.

Ei gong ho gommor var pao stølæ vilde ho ein søndagsmorgo reisa te kjyrkje. Ho va dao tilæ uppe aa rusla iveg, fyr da va ljost. Ein sta va dar ei fin moltemyr so laug ait lite stykkje frao vegjen. Dat va jamlæ molto aa finna, aa no vilde ho sjau um dar va noko dao og. Ho gjore so ein sving um myra. Ja, kvu hende so, meina du? dau, dao ho kom te myrne, soag ho nokon, som ait vu komin dar, an ho tok te undra seg pao kven da skulde væ, so vu so tilæ ute. Ho jek dao nemmare; men jau men kvokk ho i, dao molte-

On Oster islands before we were
There were these fellows, they weren't typical
There was a giant Basta-Nils;
Who didn't carry even eyes.

On Haugo farm, a house shall be;
Where there is a timber he wants to carry
Out of Hatlund's woods with a check rope;
Had he only used a horse to drag it.

There was more, but I don't remember it now. The melodies of the old nursery songs have been forgotten. "Ride, ride ranke; the horse is name Blanke" was used a lot earlier and maybe still is. However, it isn't a Voss ditty. It is said that it comes from King Magnus VII's time, 1319-1373, and that it was Queen Blanka that sang it to her sons. The lines went thusly: "Rida rida, rida ranka; the horse is named Blanka (Brightey)", when she sat with them on her knee.

"Row, row to the fishing reef, how many fish will we get there" was another ditty, but definitely not a Voss rhyme though it was used there a lot. It was varied too much or in book language. Contrariwise comes "The old woman went after the sow and rode, rock and ride", so we have a genuine Voss rhythm from the troll woman's time.

* * *

In the old days they had people to tell sagas and stories in their homes. I doubt it was the same as now. What the old people told was most interesting. They concerned about many and much — about peddlers, bear stories and giant's tales, or about horses and cows; — what the monk's were and more, and spooks were mentioned most often.

Grandmother was good at story-telling, and she came out with a lot; but she died before I was born, so it was her son who had to carry on and bring it to my ears. Oh, you know, there never were such nice people as grandmother and grandfather were, you know. —

Grandmother was a milking girl at the sæter several summers. It was the home of the trolls and wild animals and so there were days when there was a lot of activity in the early dawn and twilight night.

One Sunday when she was at the sæter she wanted to go to church. She got up early and set out on her way before it was light. In one place there was a nice cloudberry marsh a little ways from the cabin. Many cloudberries could be found there and she decided to see if there were any ready. She made a detour to the marsh. Why, what had happened? When she got to the marsh she saw someone there and she wondered who was out so early. Then she moved nearer; then she started when the berry reared up in

plukkaren reiste seg up framfyr ‘ne. Ho littgste seg dan likavelne aa sto durgande stidl. Da va nemlæ han Bamse-far sjøllo so va ute mæ laane-pelsen sin. Han reiste seg pao bakbeinæ aa glante pao hinne ei litæ stund; so fan han da besto aa rasla seg bort. Ho vart dao heldo ikkje vierande dar længje, men te kjyrkje gjek ho.

Ei onnor gong ho va buddeia, va og bjødn ute, aa dao kom han radt heim pao selsbødn. Ho hadde net lagt seg ein kveld; dao kom smala-flokjen sendande heim mæ bjødleraml aa ræmjing. Ho flaug dao or senjene, kasta pao seg eit klæplag aa for ut Dao haure ho ein sau so ramja ynkjelæ, aa ho sprang duo i dan retninjin. Dao saog ho likso to ljos framfyre seg i myrkne aa forsto, atto da va bjødna-augene so glimta. Ho sprang viare kosser, aa skreik aot bjødn da besta ho konde. Men besto so da va, so stompa ho yve noko, so laug fu føto. Da va sauen, so bamsen hadde slept. Dar var enddaone liv i han, aa ho draska dao han heim i sele te seg. Dar hadde ho han resten tan sommaren. Ljosjin tao bjøroe-augene saog ho lenje ette, han hadde slept sauin, dao bjødn snudde seg alt um eit aa glamte bakyve.

Men stunde va dar are trodl ute eldo bjødn. Spøkri konde vas mæ i spele, aa dao va da ‘kje alt so hjelpte. Men dao ho gommor vart ute fu da træfte da te. Dao va ho og pao stølte, aa dar va ei onnor boddeia og.

Ein kveld pao haustparten kom ikkje krøturæ heim. So laut dai ga aa sjao ette dei. Haustmyrkne va komme, so ein saog ikkje langt framyre seg. Komna eit stykje frao selo, bejynte ho gommor te aa kadla pao kjydna. Dan are boddeio so og va mæ ‘ne, sa dao: “Du mao ikkje kadla so høgt, fu Vinsands-purko ska rina her. sa ho. Danæ Vinsands-purko va eit kjendt spøkjelse, men ho gommor trudde ikje pao da. Ho sa, atto da faor no vaoga seg da dao, aa so kadla ho like godt. Jau kvahækeste deg! dar bejønte da te aa rine bortmæ ein stein. Um elte so saogo dei noko so ledde seg aa kom imot dei. Dei saogo da va so eit flekketo trodl. Dan ara boddeio seig beint ne ton rædduje; men ho gommor fek fat i ein horvehe trælurk, so laog nemmæ dei, aa venta so te utyskje kom nemmare. Dao da va nemme nok, so skrek ho gommor i: “Æ da no folk, so fao de snakke te, eldo fau de ta imot kva so byst.” Trodle berre rinte pao aa kom nemmare. Dame lampa ho gommor te mæ trælorkjen. Men jamen vart da anna lete. So lukko va, attu trælurkjen kom i bakkjen mæ enda, so han brotna ao, eldo hadde leto komme te aa stogga rart, tvilte ho gommor fu ettepao. Da va ‘kje nokon an eldo dan fyrnemde Grimarstain so dao va bejynte mæ skjelmstykjæ sine. Han hadde set boddeiena aa haurt kva so va sagt; so trækte han trøya si fram yve hove sit aa lok te aa belja. Fore i trøyene va svart aa kvit, so da hvila saog fælt ut. Ja, so va da spøkjelse. —

front of her. She made herself stand absolutely still. Namely it was a male bear himself was out with his thick fur. He rose up on his back legs and looked at her a while; then decided to go away. She didn't stay there very long either, but went to church.

Another time when she was a milkmaid, then the bear was out too and came right up to the pen enclosure by the sæter. She had just gone to bed one night; when the herd of sheep came scurrying baaing and with bells ringing. She jumped out of bed, threw on some clothes and went out. She heard a sheep ringing its bell and she ran in that direction. She saw what appeared to be two lights in the dark in front of her and realized she was looking into the eyes of a bear. Nevertheless she ran further and screamed at the bear as best she could. However, it so happened that she stumbled on something that lay at her feet. It was the sheep that the bear had released. It was still alive and she dragged it home in harnesses. It bothered her for the rest of the summer. She saw the lights of the bear's eyes long after. The bear had dropped the sheep when he turned and looked backwards.

Sometimes there were other trolls out besides bears. Specters could be out playing and not everything helped. When Grandmother was out, she encountered them. When she was also sætering then there was another milkmaid too.

One night in the fall the cows didn't come home. They had to go and look for them. It was fall twilight so they couldn't see very far in front of themselves. After they had gone a ways from yard. Grandmother started to holler for the cows. Then the milkmaid who was along said, "You mustn't call so loud, the Vinsand's pig will come here", she said. At that time Vinsand's pig was a known ghost, but Grandmother didn't believe in it. She said that if they dared to come she would yell just as loud. Yes! What in the world! There it started to squeal over by a stone. Soon they saw something coming toward them. They saw it was a spotted troll. The other milkmaid sank right to her knees on the ground but Grandmother grabbed a large tree branch and got prepared and waited until the specter came nearer. When it was near enough Grandmother cried out "We are people and you'll have to talk or get ready to get smacked". The troll just squealed and came nearer. With that Grandmother drubbed him with the tree branch. The other one certainly got tired of it. As luck would have it the tree branch hit the ground so that it broke, otherwise the beating would have been bad, acknowledged Grandmother afterwards. It was nothing more than the forenamed Grimarstain that had started his practical jokes. He had seen the milkmaids and heard what they said; so he pulled his jacket inside out over his head and started to bellow. The lining of his jacket was black and white and looked frightening. Yes, that was the specter. — The milking

Buddeiena laut bora han heim i sele te seg, aa da tok fleire viko, før han kom seg heilt. “Eg tænkte ikkje, attu du vilde skræma us soleisne,” sa ho gommor te han ei gong. “Eg tenkte ikkje, attu du torde slao te eg,” sa Grimarstain.

So ein dag naor længor lei, aa Grimarstain rusla rundt, kom han te hinne gommor aa sa: “Du for stykt me meg du; men ve du no gje meg ein dram, so sku me væ forlikte.” Jau, ein dram skulde han no fao. “Du faor fylja meg bort i lofte, so ska da verta ei rao nue da.” Jau, han so gjore, aa han fek baade ein aa tvo drammar. Men dao ho um morgodn etter saog i kjesto si i lofle, so fann ho, atto da vart dyre drammar.

K. R.

DE LOKALE VOSSELAG.

I Madison, Wis., Chicago, Ill., og Minneapolis, Minn., er lokale Vosselag. Det i Madison blev stiftet den 25de februar 1922 og er saaledes iaar 15 aar gammelt. Forleden sommer havde det et bra møde i Burrows Park, Madison, med taler af A. John Berge, sekretær for universitetets “alumni”, Olaf Lee, Deerfield. Albert Reque, Madison, og Vosselagets sekretær, K. A. Rene, som nævnte lidt. om udvandringen i 1837. Der var ogsaa musik m. m. Styrk S. Reque var formand. — Den 27de november havdes aarsmøde, med taler af Arthur Bragstad (sønnesøn af John Brakastad), bestyrer af barnehjemmet i Stoughton, Wis., og af professor Einar Haugen. Den nyvalgte formand blev Johs. Sherven, og K. A. Rene sekretær ogsaa for dette lag.

I Chicago har der vist været et lokalt lag i mere end 20 aar. John Edal er dets formand nu. Den 30te december skal de ha julegilde paa B. B. Hall i Chicago.

I Minneapolis har de mødt af og til i lokalt lag siden 1921 ogsaa. Forleden sommer havde de et godt møde hos sin formand,

T. K. Setre.

* * *

Vosselaget skal til sommeren holde sit aarsmøde i Stoughton, Wis.

KNUTE ROCKNE MINDES.

Ved Notre Dame universitets kapel er indsat et Olavs-skrin til Knute Rockne's ære. Paa den ene side er en skulptur, som fremstiller Hellig Olav i sit skib paa vei til kristningsverket i Norge; paa den anden side er en inskription om Knute Rockne.

Nu den 5te november paabegyndte en mindebygning ved Notre Dame ogsaa til Rocknes ære. Det er et stort forsamlings- og idrætshus, som skal koste

girl had to carry him home herself by his suspenders and it was several weeks before he was himself again. "I didn't think you would frighten us so," said the grandmother to him one time. "I didn't think that you dared hit me", answered Grimarstain.

One day later on when Grimarstain came walking along, he came up Grandmother and said: "You were very nasty to me, but if you will give me a shot of whiskey then everything will be OK". Yes, he would get a drink. Just follow me out to the barn then we'll do it then". Yes, he went and not only got one but two drams. However, when she came out in the morning she found guests in her loft and she found out that they were expensive drams.

K. R.

THE LOCAL VOSSELAGS.

In Madison, WI, Chicago, IL, and Minneapolis, MN, there are local Vosselags. The one in Madison was founded on February 25, 1922 and is thus 15 years old. Last summer it had a great meeting in Burrows Park, Madison, with speeches by A. John Berge, secretary of the university's alumni, Olaf Lee, Deerfield. Albert Reque, Madison and Vosselaget's secretary, K. A. Rene, who talked a little about the immigration in 1837. There was also music of which Styrk S. Reque was the chairman. — November 27 was the annual meeting with speeches by Arthur Bragstad (grandson of John Brakastad), director of the Children's Home in Stoughton, WI, and by Professor Einar Haugen. The newly elected president was Johs. Sherven and K. A. Rene was secretary for this lag also.

Chicago has had a local lag for more than 20 years. John Edal is its current president. On December 30 they will have their Christmas party at B. B. Hall in Chicago.

A local lag has met in Minneapolis intermittently since 1921, too. Last summer they had a good meeting at their president's.

T. K. Setre.

* * *

Vosselag shall hold their annual meeting in Stoughton, WI this summer.

KNUTE ROCKNE IS REMEMBERED.

A Olav shrine has been installed in Notre Dame University's chapel in Knute Rockne's honor. On one side there is a sculpture presenting St. Olav in his ship on the way to Christianizing Norway; on the other side is an inscription about Knute Rockne.

Notre Dame also started construction of a memorial building on November 5 in Rockne's honor. It is a big assembly and athletic building that will cost $550,000.

$550,000. Det blir 210 fod langt og 182 fod bred og blir paa tre etager. Ja. saa er der automobiler og andet som bærer Rocknes navn.

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MINDESTEN AVSLØRET I WIOTA, WIS.

Søndag den 27de juni afsløredes en mindesten ved Wiota-kirken med stor festlighed. Paa stenen var indsat 14 navne paa de første nybyggere og medlemmer af menigheden. Syv af disse kan kaldes vossinger om end et par udvandrede fra Sogn. Disse var: Arne Anderson Vinje, Peder Davidson Skjervheim, Sjur Sjurson Ulvund, Nils Larson Fenne, Mrs. David L. Fenne (Guro Gulleiksdatter Kinne), Peder Ivarson Unde og Mrs. Eirik Ivarson Unde, som kanske ikke var vossing, men Unde-brødrene var fuldblods vossinger, og Peders hustru var fra Skjervheim. De udvandrede fra Vik i Sogn. (Se ellers Vossehistorien, side 235-238.) Daniel Anderson (Vinje) udvalgte stenen.

* * *

Sidste udgave af "Vossingen" var godt omtalt baade paa Voss og her. I "Hordaland" 17de og 24de februar, i "Skandinaven" 12te januar. "Nordmands-Forbundet" havde i februar en god omtale af Vosse-historien.

Skjervheim-ætten havde sin aarlige sammenkomst i Mt. Horeb sidste søndag i juli. Den var godt besøgt. Ole J. Sherven, Sun Prairie, Wis., er formand.

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DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

Fra Fertile, Minn., berettes om flere, som døde der i december 1936, nemlig: Mrs. Brita Haga (Mrs. Roll); Sivert Helgeson Brekhus, bror af træskjærer Gulleik Brekhus, Voss, gravlagdes den 21de december; Ole Knutson (Horvik) døde den 19de december; Mrs. Erik Dahle (Guri N. Holstad) døde mellem jul og nytaar; omkring den 20de januar 1937 døde Mrs. Brown Fadnes (Anna Styve) ; den 24de april døde Anna G. Opheim, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Emma Sampson, datter af Peder Sampson En, døde ved Decorah, Iowa, i februar, 72 aar gammel. John Mikkelsen Lid (Kv.), Stoughton, Wis., døde den 18de februar, 90 aar gammel; havde udvandret i 1868 og kom til Stoughton i 1887; ugift. Barbraa Mølster, enken efter bankkasserer Odd B. Mølster, Voss, døde hos sin datter Brita (Mrs. Julius Osgjerd) i California forrige vinter. Lars A. Kleve, Madison, Wis., blev paakjørt af en bil den 22de april og døde straks efter. Chester N. Johnson, Chicago, Ill., søn efter Nils Johnson (Gjerdager), præsident of Johnson Electric Co., døde den 27de februar, 52 aar gammel. Sylfest A.

It will be 210 feet long and 182 feet wide and of three stories. Yes, there are cars and others items bearing his name.

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MEMORIAL STONE UNVEILED AT WIOTA, WI.

Sunday, June 27, a memorial stone was unveiled at Wiota Church with a big ceremony. On the stone were engraved 14 names of the first pioneers and members of the congregation. Seven of these can be called Vossings though two were from Sogn. These were: Arne Anderson Vinje, Peder Davidson Skjervheim, Sjur Sjurson Ulvund, Nils Larson Fenne, Mrs. David L. Fenne (Guro Gulleiksdatter Kinne), Peder Ivarson Unde and Mrs. Eirik Ivarson Unde, who maybe didn't come from Voss, but the Unde brothers were full-blooded vossings, and Peder's wife was from Skjervheim. They emigrated from Vik i Sogn. (See more in the Voss History, pages 235-238.) Daniel Anderson (Vinje) chose the stone.

* * *

the last edition of the Vossingen got good reports both at Voss and here. In the "Hordaland" on February 17 and 24 and on January 12 in "Skandinaven". In February the "Nordmands-Forbundet" had a good review of the Voss History.

The Shervheim family had their annual reunion in Mt. Horeb the last Sunday in July. It was well attended. Ole J. Sherven, Sun Prairie, WI is the president.

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DEATHS IN AMERICA.

We have reports from Fertile, MN of several deaths in December 1936, namely: Mrs. Brita Haga (Mrs. Roll); Sivert Helgeson Brekhus, brother of woodcarver Gulleik Brekhus, Voss, was buried December 21; Ole Knutson (Horvik) died December 19; Mrs. Erik Dahle (Guri N. Holstad) died between Christmas and New Year; about January 20, 1937 died Mrs. Brown Fadnes (Anna Styve) ; April 24 died Anna G. Opheim, Grand Forks, ND; Emma Sampson, daughter of Peder Sampson En, died in Decorah, Iowa, in February, 72 years old. John Mikkelson Lid (Kv.), Stoughton, WI, died February 18, 90 years old; he had emigrated in 1868 and came to Stoughton in 1887; unmarried. Barbraa Mølster, widow of bank treasurer Odd B. Mølster, Voss, died at her daughter Brita's (Mrs. Julius Osgjerd) in California last winter. Lars A. Kleve, Madison, Wis., was hit by a car April 22, and died soon after. Chester N. Johnson, Chicago, IL, son of Nils Johnson (Gjerdager), president of Johnson Electric Co., died February 27, 52 years old. Sylfest A. Rene, Eleva, WI,

Sylfest A. Rene, Eleva, Wis., døde den 30te oktober i en alder af 67½ aar; hustru, Eli, født Kindem, og seks børn overlever, desuden en bror, Knut, og søster, Anna Rene, i Madison, Wis. Lars Halsteinson Vinje (Str.), Florence, S. Dak., døde nylig; han var medlem af Vosselaget og ofte paa møderne.

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FRA REISEBOGEN.

(Fortsættelse fra forrige nummer.)

Forest City, Iowa, er county-sædet for Winnebago County. Der er ogsaa Waldorf College, som iblandt har professorer af vosseslegt. Men der var ingen i 1931. Derimod var der vossinger i courthuset. David O. Skutle var county auditor og havde været det siden 1929. Ellers var han ogsaa farmer. Hans far, Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills, havde været en af de fornemste stif-tere af Vosselaget i 1909 og mangeaarigt styremedlem. Jeg ventede at faa lidt mere af slegtens historie af David, men han viste mig til søsteren Marta i Lake Mills, som havde foraldrenes hjem-sted og hvad der kunde være af skrevne sager.

I courthuset var ogsaa en datter efter Lars Anderson Haugje, som jeg maatte hilse paa. Hendes far havde været county auditor i to terminer og desuden været "town clerk" og fredsdommer i flere aar.

I Forest City er ogsaa en dr. Colby (Helgeland), som jeg hilste paa. Saa bar det afsted til Lake Mills. Veien var kroget, blød og under omlægning, saa det var ikke let at komme frem, men jeg rak byen om kvelden.

Næste dag, 1ste november, fik jeg opspurgt vossingerne der. Først og lettest at finde var John Horvei, som havde klædevarehandel i byen; saa John E. Leidal, byens marshal; Knut Meland, Henrik Sivle, dr. J. E. Colby (Helgeland), dr. Martin Hage, Marta E. Skutle, Mrs. Paulson (datter af Jacob Fadnes), Mrs. Kari Egdal (Kvanne), Oscar og Lewis Horvei, N. O. Styve og sluttelig Jon O. Reine.

Den sidste var jeg særlig interesseret at se, da det sagdes, at han havde sit navn fra gaarden Rene. Men først traf jeg byens marshal, John Leidal, i hvis hjem jeg ogsaa traf hans svigerforeldre, Hendrik Sivle og hustru, samt Leidals hustru, datter og svigersøn, Knut Meland. Det blev som et rigtig gjestebud i huset.

John Leidal er søn etter Eirik Gulleikson Leidal og hustru Torbjør, pionerfarmere i Logan Township, Winnebago County. (Se senere.) I 1901 blev han gift med Emma Sivle, datter af

died October 30 at 67½ years. His wife Eli, born Kindem, and six children survive, as well as a brother, Knut, and a sister, Anna Rene, in Madison, WI. Lars Halsteinson Vinje (Str.), Florence, SD, died recently; he was a member of the Vosselag often attending the meetings.

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FROM THE TRAVEL BOOK.

(Continuation from previous issue.)

Forest City, Iowa is the county seat of Winnebago County. it also has Waldorf College with occasional professors of Voss origin. There were none in 1931. In contrast, there are Vossings in the court house. David O. Skutle is the county auditor and has been since 1929. Otherwise, he is a farmer. His father, Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills, had been one of the most prominent founders of the Vosselag in 1909 and was on the board of directors for many years. I expected to get some more of the family history from David, but he directed me to his sister Marta in Lake Mills, who had her parent's home place and there were written records there.

In the court house there was a daughter of Lars Anderson Haugje, whom I had to greet. Her father had been county auditor for two terms as well as town clerk and justice-of-the-peace for several years.

I also greeted Dr. Colby (Helgeland) in Forest City. Then it was off to Lake Mills. The road was crooked, soft and under repair so it wasn't easy to make progress but I reached the town by evening.

The next day, November 1, I asked about Vossings there. The first and easiest to find was John Horvei, who had a clothing store in town; then John E. Leidal, the town marshal; Knut Meland, Henrik Sivle, Dr. J. E. Colby (Helgeland), Dr. Martin Hage, Marta E. Skutle, Mrs. Paulson (daughter of Jacob Fadnes), Mrs. Kari Egdal (Kvanne), Oscar and Lewis Horvei, N. O. Styve and finally Jon O. Reine.

I was very interested to meet the latter when he told me he got his name from the Rene farm. But first I met the town marshal, in whose home I also met his parents-in-law, Hendrik Sivle and his wife, as well as Leidal's wife, daughter and son-in-law, Knut Meland. It got to be a regular party in the house.

John Leidal is a son of Eirik Gulleikson Leidal and his wife Torbjør, pioneer farmers in Logan Township, Winnebago County. (See later.) In 1901 he got married to Emma Sivle, daughter of

Henrik og Turina Sivle. De bar havt tre børn, men to døde smaa. Datteren Tilda var gift med Knut Meland.

Hendrik Anderson Sivle, født 1861, kom til Amerika i 1882 og var først ved Hartland, Iowa, senere til Lake Mills. I 1883 blev kan gift meil Turina Tufte, søster af Nils og Magne Tufte. (Se senere.) Seks børn: Andrew Sivle var med i krigen og blev skudt ved en misforstaalse af sine egne; Emma, gift med John Leidal, nævnt. foran; Andrina (Mrs. Theo. Pederson), Osage, Iowa; Marie (Mrs. Hans Hvasven). Albert Lea, Minn.; Tina (Mrs. Albert Herfinsdal). Lake Mills; Peder, ved Keister, Minn.

Knut Meland, født 7de februar 1894, søn af Odd Knutson Meland (Vinje) og hustru Maria Pedersdatter Meland; kom til Amerika i 1910; var med i krigen og ved fronten i Frankrige, hvor hans bror, Peder Meland, ogsaa var med; blev gift 11te november 1922 med Tilda Leidal og har en søn, Harlan. Hans hustru døde for et par aar siden. Knut driver transport-forretning.

Efter ogsaa at ha besøgt Hendrik Sivles hjem, fulgte han mig hen til John Reine og fandt den da 84-aarige herre i sin lænestol. Han havde ganske rigtigt sit navn fra Rene. Men han var født i Haangsfjorden, Langenes, Vesteraalen, den 1ste januar 1847. Han var søn af Ole Olson Rene, som igjen var søn af Ole Knutson Rene, som i 1824 byttede gaarde med Ole Vikingson Ygre i gaarden Løken, Vossestrand, og var ellers af den store Reime-slegt. Johns far, Ole Olson, var gift med Ingeborg Draugsvold (Flaaten) og var i Vesteraalen til han med endel af familien udvandrede omkring 1868. John kom i 1872; arbeidede en uge i Chicago og reiste saa til sin farbror, Knut Odland, ved Stoughton, Wis., og senere til i nærheden af Scarville, Iowa, og blev farmer. Han var gift først med Gjertrud Draugsvold (Flaaten), søster af Ole, Arne og Anders Johnson Draugsvold ved Scarville, og havde børnene: Ole, Maddock, N. Dak.; Johan, San Francisco, Calif; Gilbert (død); Carl, New York; Lewis og Ida, San Francisco; Albert, Lake Mills; Anna, gift med Bert Morkve, søn af Ole Mørkve, Maddock, N. Dak., og Andrew, ogsaa i Maddock, N. Dak. Johns tredje hustru var Dina Fredrikson fra Tysnesøen. Hans morsøster, Gjertrud Flaaten, var gift med Lars Draugsvold, bekjendt skomager i Amerika. (Se Historie om udvandringen fra Voss.)

Fra John Reine gik turen til Ole O. Skutles gamle hjemsted, som datteren, Marta Emelia, du var eier af. Hun havde ogsaa familiens gamle bibel, som var kjøbt i Bergen den 5te oktober 1807 for 2 rigsdaler, 2 mark, 6 skilling, og først eiet af Oles far-søster, Guri Pedersdatter Skutle, født paa Hylle

Henrik and Turina Sivle. They had three children but two died in infancy. The daughter Tilda married Knut Meland.

Hendrik Anderson Sivle, born in 1861, came to America in 1882 coming first to Hartland, Iowa, then later to Lake Mills. In 1883, he was married with Turina Tufte, sister of Nils and Magne Tufte. (See below). There were six children: Andrew Sivle was in the war and was killed by friendly fire; Emma, married to John Leidal, mentioned before, Andrina (Mrs. Theo. Pederson), Osage, Iowa; Marie (Mrs. Hans Hvasven) Albert Lea, Minn.; Tina (Mrs. Albert Herfinsdal) Lake Mills; Peder, at Keister, Minn.

Knut Meland, born February 7, 1894, son of Odd Knutson Meland (Vinje) and his wife Maria Pedersdatter Meland, came to America in 1910, was in the war at the front in France where his brother, Peder Meland, also was with; got married November 11, 1922 to Tilda Leidal and has a son, Harlan. His wife died a couple of years ago. Knut runs a transport business.

After I had visited Hendrik Sivle's home, he went with me to see John Reine and found this 84 year-old gentleman in his wheelchair. He was absolutely correct that his name was from Rene. He was born in Haangsfjorden, Langenes, Vesteraalen, January 1, 1847. He was the son of Ole Olson Rene, who in turn was the son of Ole Knutson Rene, who in 1824 traded farms with Ole Vikingson Ygre of the Løken farm, Vossestrand, and was of the big Reime-family. John's father, Ole Olson, was married with Ingeborg Draugsvold (Flaaten) and was in Vesteraalen until he emigrated with part of his family in 1868. John came in 1872; worked a week in Chicago and then went to his uncle's (father's brother) Knut Odland, at Stoughton, WI, and later to the vicinity of Scarville, Iowa, and farmed. He first married Gjertrud Draugsvold (Flaaten), sister of Ole, Arne and Anders Johnson Draugsvold at Scarville, and had the children: Ole, Maddock, ND; Johan, San Francisco, CA Gilbert (dead); Carl, New York; Lewis and Ida, San Francisco; Albert, Lake Mills; Anna, married to Bert Morkve, son of Ole Mørkve, Maddock, ND, and Andrew, also in Maddock, ND. John's third wife was Dina Fredrikson from Tysnesøen. His aunt (mother's sister), Gjertrud Flaaten, married Lars Draugsvold, well-known shoemaker in Amerika. (See History of emigration from Voss.)

From John Reine the tour went to Ole O. Skutle's old homestead which his daughter now owns. She also had the family Bible that was purchased in Bergen October 5, 1807 for 2 riksdalers, 2 marks, 6 shillings, and first owned by Ole's father's sister, Guri Pedersdatter Skutle, born

den 22de januar 1781. Oles far, Ole Pederson Skutle, født paa Skutle den 3dje oktober 1789, fik senere bogen af sin far, staar der. Denne var Peder Olson Skutle, som døde i en alder af 76 aar i 1816. Han var først gaardbruger paa Hylle. Ole Pederson Skutle var gift med Marta Godskalksdatter Ringheim. Deres børn var Peder Skutle, farmer paa Spring Prairie, Wis.; Magli Bø, Voss; Mrs. Erickson, Grafton, N. Dak., og Ole Skutle i Lake Mills, Iowa. Marta var datter af lensmand Godskalk Mølster, Ringheim, af den bekjendte Mølster-slegt. (Se ellers Historie om udvandringen fra Voss, side 602.)

Et stykke i sydøst for Lake Mills er Joice, Iowa. Der bodde en anden Skutle-familie, som jeg ønskede at besøge, og drog derhen. Jeg traf Lars Olai Skutle, søn af Lars Knutson Skutle, en bror af Johan Knutson Skutle, gaardbruger og kommunemand, som jeg kjendte godt paa Voss. Lars Knutson var død for endel aar siden. Han var gift med Maria Apalthun. De havde bør-nene: Martha i Idagrove, Iowa; Knut N. Knutson, janitor og moulder i Des Moines, Iowa, er gift og har børn.

Johan Skutle, Mason City, Iowa, har opfundet og patenteret en indretning som regulerer vand i furnaces, som han selger.

Lars Olai Skutle er postkjører i Joice, Iowa, er gift og har familie. Hau har været paa flere af Vosselagets møder og er interessant at tale med.

Samuel Skutle er snedker i Chicago. Edvard er død. Martin Skutle er i Montana.

Fra Joice gjorde jeg igjen en tur til Northwood, da flere vossinger bodde paa veien. Den første var Anders Ringheim, som bodde paa sin farm ca. fem mil vest for Northwood, og saa ud til at være en mand som forstod sin tid med hensyn til gaardsstel.

Anders Ringheim, født paa Voss i 1889, var søn af skomager Anders Larson Ringheim og hustru Marta Sjursdatter, født Dolve. Han udvandrede i 1912 og kom til sin onkel, Torbjørn L. Ringheim i Northwood. Han tog fat paa farmarbeide og havde nu en stor farm til forpagtning. Den 4de januar 1918 indgik han i egteskab med Emma Løken (af halling-telemarkslegt) fra Northwood, og havde et barn, Idrim Eimer Ringheim, 6 aar gammel.

Den næste jeg traf var Siver Helgeland, søskendebarn til den berømte spillemand Sjur Helgeland, Voss, og til L. L. Thorger-son, Keister, Minn. Han bodde ca. fire mil vest for Northwood og var søn af Sjur Halsteinson Helgeland, født 1826, gift med Katrina T. Mørkve, født omkring 1832. Fortiden Sever, som var yngst, havde Sjur børnene Andrew og Tomas ved Northwood, Olav i Albert Lea, Mrs. Liva Nelson ved Northwood, Mrs. B. B. Kennyson, Bolan, Iowa, Mrs. O. E. Berge,

at Hylle, January 22, 1781.Ole's father, Ole Pederson Skutle, born at Skutle October 3, 1789 got the book from his father, it said. He was Peder Olson Skutle, who died at the age of 76 in 1816. He was first a farmer at Hylle. Ole Pederson Skutle was married to Marta Godskalksdatter Ringheim. Their children were Peder Skutle, farmer at Spring Prairie, WI; Magli Bø, Voss; Mrs. Erickson, Grafton, ND, and Ole Skutle in Lake Mills, Iowa. Marta was a daughter of Godskalk Mølster, Ringheim, of the well-known Mølster family. (See more in the History of emigration from Voss, page 602.)

A little way southeast of Lake Mills is Joice, Iowa. Another Skutle family lived there that I wanted to visit so I went there. I met Lars Olai Skutle, son of Lars Knutson Skutle, a brother of Johan Knutson Skutle, farmer and councilman, whom I knew well at Voss. Lars Knutson had died a number of years ago. He was married to Maria Appalthun. They had the children: Martha in Idagrove, Iowa; Knut N. Knutson, janitor and molder in Des Moines, Iowa, is married and has children.

Johan Skutle, Mason City, Iowa, has invented and patented a appliance to regulate water in furnaces, which he markets.

Lars Olai Skutle is postman in Joice, Iowa, and id married with a family. He has been to several meetings of the Vosselag and is interesting to talk to.

Samuel Skutle is a carpenter in Chicago. Edvard is dead. Martin Skutle is in Montana.

From Joice I returned to Northwood again because several Vossings lived on the way. The first was Anders Ringheim, who lived on a farm ca. five miles west of Northwood and seemed to be a man who was current with regard to agriculture.

Anders Ringheim, born at Voss in 1889 was a son of shoemaker Anders Larson Ringheim and his wife Marta Sjursdatter, born Dolve. He emigrated in 1912 and came to his uncle, Torbjørn L. Ringheim in Northwood. He started working on a farm and now has a big farm rented out. On January 4, 1918 he entered matrimony with Emma Løken (of Halling-Telemark family) from Northwood, and has a child, Idrim Eimer Ringheim, 6 years old

The next I met was Siver Helgeland, a cousin of the famous Sjur Helgeland, Voss, and to L. L. Thorgerson, Keister, MN. He lived four miles west of Northwood and was a son of Sjur Halsteinson Helgeland, born in 1826, married with Katrina T. Mørkve, born about 1832. Beside Sever, who was youngest, Sjur had the children Andrew and Tomas at Northwood, Olav in Albert Lea, Mrs. Liva Nelson at Northwood, Mrs. B. B. Kennyson, Bolan, Iowa, Mrs. O. E. Berge, Thief River Falls, MN,

Thief River Falls. Minn., Lars, statssenator, McVille, N. Dak., Botsy (Mrs. Ivar Ringheim), Gyrgla, Minn., Halstein, død ugift, var farmer, David, død ugift, og saa Sever.

To mil vest for Northwood var Hans Kaldals farm. Hans hustru var Torbjørg Bidne.

Mrs. Ole Vinje bodde paa en fann i nærheden ogsaa. Ole var død for nogen aar siden, sagdes det. Knut Tveite og H. Lilletun bodde i Northwood. Ligeledes David Davidson, søn af Nils Davidson Skjervheim, som kunde fortælle meget om de gamle nybyggere i omegnen.

Den gamle spillemand Karle Ivarson Sonve (Karle i Krokjæ), født 1832, opholdt sig nær Northwood hos sin datter, men var død for mange aar siden. Vossingerne besøgte ofte ham for at høre det gamle vossespil og nyde godt af en dram elter to. Karle var bekjendt paa Voss for sit spil. "Karle-slaattente" kaldtes nogle rulleslaatter efter ham.

Fra Northwood gik turen til Scarville, Iowa, hvor jeg var to nætter og en kveld og besøgte Tom Torgerson (Torger Mørkve), som en tid drev handel paa stedet. Han havde et fond af "vossa-stubba" at fortælle. Lidt udenfor byen bodde Knut N. Knutson (Tveito), en af Vosselagets første grundheggere, paa sin vakre farm.

I omegnen af Scarville havde adskillige vossinger sat sig til som nybyggere. Den første man ved om var Johannes Ivarson Saude, som tog land en mil østenfor Scarville, formentlig i 1860, og fik vossingerne tit at komme did. Han var født paa Saude (Bordstr.), Voss, i 1824, udvandrede før 1860 og bodde vist til sin død ved Scarville. Han havde to børn, en søn og en datter, som var gift med O. Lunde og bodde i Lake Mills i 1931.

Ivar Ivarson Saude, Johannes's bror, født 1833, gift med Margreta Kronstad, kom til Amerika i 1860. Han var et aar ved St. Ansgar, Iowa, saa fire aar i Winnebago, seks mil fra Lake Mills mod Scarville, flyttede saa til Worth County, nær Norman. (Se Historie om udvandringen fra Voss, side 595.)

Lars Ivarson Saude, født 1828, ogsaa en bror, kom i 1866 og var bosat ved Scarville, men flyttete senere til Nord Dakota. Han var gift med Sigtrud Oddsdatter Tesdal og var en tid bosat paa Vossevangen, før han udvandrede. Han havde en søn og fire-fem døtre. Sønnen levede i 1931 og den yngste datter er Mrs. Engelsrud.

Knut Mikkelson Haga kom (som nævnt i Vosse-historien side 604) til America i 1866 og bosatte sig nær Scarville. Hans hustru, Marta Larsdatter, født Bjørgo, død 1934, fortalte om sine slegtsforbindelser. Hun var datter af Lars Larson Bjørgo(Evanger) og hustru

Lars, state senator, ND, Botsy (Mrs. Ivar Ringheim), Gyrgla, MN, Halstein, died unmarried, was a farmer, David, died unmarried and then Sever.

Two miles west of Northwood was Hans Kaldal's. His wife was Torbjørg Bidne.

Mrs. Ole Vinje lived on a farm in the area too. Ole had been dead for some years it was said. Knut Tveite and H. Lilletun lived in Northwood. Likewise David Davidson, son of Nils Davidson Skjervheim, who could tell a lot about the old pioneer days in the vicinity.

The old fiddler Karle Ivarson Sonve (Karle in the Corner), born 1832, lived in Northwood at his daughter's but had been dead for many years. The Vossings often visited him in order to hear the old Voss playing and get the benefit of a dram or two. Karle was known at Voss for his fiddling. Some dances were named "Karle-dances" after him.

From Northwood the trip went to Scarville, Iowa where I spent two nights. One evening I visited Tom Torgerson (Torger Mørkve), who at one time ran a store there. He had a fund of Voss anecdotes to tell. Knut N. Knutson (Tveito), one of the Vosselag's first founders, lived a little outside of town on his lovely farm.

A number of Vossings had settled in the Scarville area as pioneers. The first we know of was Johannes Ivarson Saude, who took land a mile east of Scarville, originally in 1860 and he got the Vossings to come. He was born at Saude (Borstr.), Voss, in 1824, emigrated before 1860 and spent all his life in Scarville. He had two children, a son and a daughter who was married to O. Lunde and lived in Lake Mills in 1931.

Ivar Ivarson Saude, Johannes's brother, born 1833, married with Margreta Kronstad, came to America in 1860. He was one year at St. Ansgar, Iowa, then four years in Winnebago, six miles from Lake Mills toward Scarville, then moved to Worth County, near Norman. (See History of the Emigration from Voss, page 595.)

Lars Ivarson Saude, born 1828, also a brother, came in 1866 and settled near Scarville, but later moved to North Dakota. He married Sigtrud Oddsdatter Tesdal and lived at Vossevangen for a while before he emigrated. He had a son and four-five daughters. The son was alive in 1931 and the youngest daughter is Mrs. Engelsrud.

Knut Mikkelson Haga came (as mentioned in the Voss History page 604) to America in 1866 and settled near Scarville. His wife, Marta Larsdatter, born Bjørgo, who died in 1934, told of her relationships. She was a daughter of Lars Larson Bjørgo (Evanger) and his wife.

Inga Sjursdatter, født Aarhus, og hendes søskende var Lars paa Bjørgo, Sjur og Brytva (Mrs. Knut Haldorson Bjørgo) i Big Canoe, Iowa; Aagotta (Mrs. John Rongen), Fertile, Minn.; Anna (Mrs. Gulleik Storevik), Evanger. Hendes farsøster, Ragnild Larsdatter Bjørgo, var gift med lærer og kirkesanger Knut S. Aarhus, senere Kvilekval, Evanger, som var en bror af hendes mor, Inga Aarhus. Deres børn var Anders Kvilekval, Lars i Chicago og Anna Edahl, død i Chicago, mor til Edahlsøskenderne der. Johannes Larson Horvind, bedstefar til Horveibrødrene i Lake Mills, var en bror af Lars L. Bjørgo. De var saaledes dobbelte søskendebørn, fortalte hun. Hendes datter, Ida, var gift med David Olson, en af Vosselagets stiftere og hvis mor var fra Voss, i 1909.

Anders Larson Bidne, en af de senere ankomne, bodde tre mil syd for Scarville paa en stor og velstelt farm. Han var født paa pladsen Bruhuset paa Bidne den 10de august 1872, søn af Lars Ellingson Bidne, født 1835, og hustru Guro Larsdatter, født Sundve, som ogsaa hadde børnene Brita, født 15de januar 1865, død paa Sundve; Lars, født 2den oktober 1869, i Amerika; saa Anders og næst Maria, født 1ste oktober 1875; Ole, født 10de oktober 1878, død i Seattle, Wash., og Marta, født 2den mai 1882. Anders udvandrede i 1893 og kom først til Northwood, Iowa, og drev der i to aar med farmarbeide. Var saa en tid i Lake Mills og ved Scarville. Blev gift den 18de april 1896 og forpagtede en farm syd for Keister, Minn., som han havde i ni aar, da han kjøbte sin egen farm ved Scarville. Han har lagt sig særlig efter svineavl og har gjort det godt. Han hører til North Prairiekirken og har været medlem af skolestyret. Hans børn er: Lewis, født 12de oktober 1896; Andrina, født 27de januar 1899; Gina, død som barn i 1904; Marta, født 18de februar 1907, og Gilbert, født 30te september 1911.

Ole Johnson Draugsvold kom til Logan Township, Winnebago County, i 1875 og bosatte sig i section 25. Han var født den 24de april 1849, udvandrede i 1873 til Olmsted County, Minn., blev gift 16de oktober 1873 med Oline Rognaldson (Stalheim). Fire børn: Gurina, Jens Lena og Anna.

Arne og Anders Johnson Draugsvold, Oles brødre, kom ogsaa til Scarville, hvor Anders bodde paa en farm et stykke fra byen i 1931 og havde tre-fire sønner. John er medlem af Vosselaget.

Fra Scarville gik turen videre til landsbyen Vinje, hvor der var kirke, butik, oljestation og nogle huse ellers. Det var central-punktet i et settlement, som vossinger havde begyndt. Der havde været postaabneri før postruterne blev sat igang.

Anders Vinje fra Vossestrand bosatte sig først paa den prægtige farm, hvorpaa landsbyen Vinje var, og efter ham fik den sitnavn. Hele sektionen var skoleland

Inga Sjursdatter, born Aarhus, and her cousin was Lars at Bjørgo, Sjur and Brytva (Mrs. Knut Haldorson Bjørgo) in Big Canoe, Iowa; Aagotta (Mrs. John Rongen), Fertile, MN; Anna (Mrs. Gulleik Storevik), Evanger. Her aunt (father's sister), Ragnild Larsdatter Bjørgo, was married to teacher and precentor Knut S. Aarhus, later Kvilekval, Evanger, who was a brother of her mother, Inga Aarhus. Their children were Anders Kvilekval, Lars in Chicago and Anna Edahl, died in Chicago, mother of the Edahl siblings there. Johannes Larson Horvind, grandfather of the Horvei brothers in Lake Mills, was a brother of Lars L. Bjørgo. Thus they were double cousins she said. Her daughter, Ida, was married with David Olson, one o the Vosselag's founders and whose mother was from Voss, in 1909.

Anders Larson Bidne, one of the later arrivals, lived three miles south of Scarville on a big, well-cared for farm. He was born on the Bruhuset place at Bidne August 10, 1872, a son of Lars Ellingson Bidne, born 1835, and his wife Guro Larsdatter, born Sundve, who also had the children Brita, born January 15, 1865, died at Sundve; Lars, born October 2, 1869, in America; then Anders and next Maria, born October 1, 1875; Ole, born October 10, 1878, died in Seattle, WA, and Marta, born May 2, 1882. Anders emigrated in 1893 and first came to Northwood, Iowa, and worked at farm work for two years. Then he spent some time at Lake Mills and at Scarville. He married April 18, 1896 and rented a farm south of Keister, MN, which he had for nine years, when he bought his own farm at Scarville. He has pursued pig raising and has done very well. . He belongs to the North Prairie church and has been a member of the school board.. His children are: Lewis born October 12, 1896; Andrina, born January 27, 1899; Gina, died as a child in 1904; Marta, born February 18, 1907, and Gilbert, born September 30, 1911.

Ole Johnson Draugsvold came to Logan Township, Winnebago County, in 1875 and settled in section 25. He was born April 24, 1849, emigrated in 1873 to Olmsted County, MN., on October 16, 1873 he was married with Oline Rognaldson (Stalheim). Four children: Gurina, Jens Lena and Anna.

Arne and Anders Johnson Draugsvold, Ole's brothers, also came to Scarville, where Anders lived on a farm a ways from town in 1931 and had three-four sons. John is a member of the Vosselag.

From Scarville the tour went further to the village of Vinje, where there was church, store, filling station and some houses. It was the center of a settlement that Vossings had started. It had been a postoffice since postal service began.

Anders Vinje from Vossestrand settled first on a grand farm at the village of Vinje, and from him it got its name. The entire section is school land and quite

og meget lavt liggende. Da en beslutning var toget af de styrende om at faa landet solgt og afgrøftet, fandt endel af bosidderne det vanskeligt at kjøbe og betale tile-sætningen, hvorfor de solgte ud og flyttede bort — de fleste til Nord Dakota. Blandt dem var Anders Vinje. Landet eies nu af Hans Ingebrigtson af Modum-slegt.

Paa nordsiden af Vinjes farm var landet til Kolbein Monson Ulvund, som sønnen Mons i Hanlontown kjøbte, og mest til ham var Ole O. Gavle. Paa sydsiden af Vinje tog Ole Sundveshaugen sig land.

Ole O. Gavle, gift med Ranveg T. Morkve, tog sig land nordenfor Vinje. Gavle, Sundveshaugen og Ulvund kom i 1868. De stansede først hos Johs. Saude. Ole Pederson (Jordal) og Steffa Larson Gjøastein (Larson) tog land vestenfor Vinje. Andre var Anfin Bakka, gift med søskendebarn til Monson, David Gulbraa, Klaus Løne (Henderson), Ole Skjervheim, hvis datter bodde paa stedet, Kristoffer og Anders Gulleikson Her-heim, Ole Stalheim, hvis stedsøn Peder P. Stalheim døde ved Vinje. Mons Jordal, den gamle postkjører, bodde der. I slegt med ham var Anders O. Stalheim, som bodde lidt syd for Vinje og havde et vand paa den andre side af sit land. Han døde i 1931 i Nord Dakota. Ole Rognaldson Stalheimsøen, som flyttede til Brainerd, Minn., og John O. Førde, død i Hanlontown, og vist flere var bosatte der i strøget. Dr. David Herm, søn af Christoffer G. Herheim, byggede ved Vinje og begyndte handel. Han er død. En Ole Nelson bodde ogsaa vest for Vinje. Erik Gulleikson Leidal kom der i 1877 og bosatte sig i section 35, Logan Township. Han var født paa Voss den 24de. januar 1828, blev gift i 1875 med Torbjørg Johnsdatter Draugsvold, søster af Ole, Arne og Anders Draugsvold, udvandrede i 1876 og kom direkte til Winnebago County og næste aar til Logan, hvor han forblev. Tre børn, Martha, Anna og John. Martha, gift med Ole Furnes, er død; Anna (Mrs. Harald Haugejord), Minneota, Minn., har havt tolv børn, hvoraf otte lever; John, som var marshal i Lake Mills (se foran).

De første town trustees i Logan var Stephen Knutson (Tveito) og A. K. Winge (Vinje).

Ved Vinje fik jeg Torbjørn Leidal med som veiviser.

I samme strøg, men over Minnesota-linjen mod Keister, bodde brødrene Nils og Magne Tufte, som jeg besøgte den 3dje november 1931.

Nils Ingebrigtson Tufte, født omkring 1864, udvandrede i 1889 og reiste først til Vermilion, S. Dak. I 1894 drog han til Iowa og fik sig farm. Senere kjøbte han farm i Minnesota, hvorpaa han nu bodde. Han var gift og havde to sønner; Ole, som var

low-lying. It was a decisions taken by the school board to get the land ditched and sold but most of the residents found it difficult to buy and pay the assessment, so they sold out and moved away — the most to North Dakota. Anders Vinje was one of them. The land is now owned by Hans Ingebrigtson of a Modum family.

On the north side of Vinje's farm was Kolbein Monson Ulvund's land, which his son in Hanlontown bought and next to him was Ole O. Gavle. Ole Sundveshaugen took land on the south side of Vinje.

Ole O. Gavle, married with Ranveig T. Morkve, took land north of Vinje. Gavle, Sundveshaugen and Ulvund came in 1868. they stopped first at Johs. Saude. Ole Pederson (Jordal) and Steffa Larson Gjøastein (Larson) took land west of Vinje. Others were Anfin Bakka, married with a cousin of Monson, David Gulbraa, Klaus Løne (Henderson), Ole Skjervheim, whose daughter lived there, Kristoffer and Anders Gulleikson Herheim, Ole Stalheim, whose stepson Peder P. Stalheim died at Vinje. Mons Jordal, the old postman, lived there. Related to him was Anders O. Stalheim, who lived a little south of Vinje and had a lake on the other side of his land. He died in 1931 in North Dakota. Ole Rognaldson Stalheimsøen, who moved to Brainerd, Minn., and John O. Førde, who died in Hanlontown, and several more settled in the area. Dr. David Herm, son of Christoffer G. Herheim, built at Vinje and started a store. He is dead. An Ole Nelson also lived west of Vinje. Erik Gulleikson Leidal came there in 1877 and settled in section 35, Logan Township. He was born at Voss January 24, 1828, was married in 1875 with Torbjørg Johnsdatter Draugsvold, sister of Ole, Arne and Anders Draugsvold, emigrated in 1876 and came directly to Winnebago County and the next year to Logan, where he stayed. Three children, Martha, Anna and John. Martha, married to Ole Furnes, who is dead; Anna (Mrs. Harald Haugejord), Minneota, MN has had twelve children, of whom eight live, John, who is the marshal in Lake Mills (see above).

The first town trustees in Logan were Stephen Knutson (Tveito) and A. K. Winge (Vinje).

At Vinje I got Torbjørn Leidal as my guide

In the same area, but over the Minnesota line toward Keister, lived the brothers Nils and Magne Tufte, whom I had visited November 3, 1931.

Nils Ingebrigtson Tufte, born about 1864, emigrated in 1889 and went first to Vermilion, SD. In 1894 he went to Iowa and got a farm. Later he bought a farm in Minnesota, on which he now lives. He was married and had two sons; Ole, who was in the

med i krigen, stod i kompani K af infanteriet og var med ved Verdun, Frankrige, og Ingebrigt, som var hjemme.

Magne Ingebrigtson Tufte, Nils's bror, var født paa Tufte den 15de mars 1868. Hans forældre var Ingebrigt Nilson Tufte og Synva Gitlesdatter Ødegaard (Øyjoræ). Han udvandrede i 1889 sammen med Nils og en anden bror og reiste til Vermilion, S. Duk. Drog i 1894 til Iowa og farmede sammen med Nils. I 1898 tog han en tur til Norge igjen, blev gift der med Anna Larsdatter Draugsvold og kom saa tilbage med hustru. I 1900 kjøbte han den farm hvorpaa han har bodd siden. De har en søn, Ingebrigt, født 1901, som bor hos forældrene. De hører til Emanuel menighed. Gitle Bruhuset paa Sundve, Voss, er ogsaa hans bror.

Efter et kort besøg i Keister, hvor vi fandt, at vor gode ven Lewis L. Thorgerson var ude i offentlige forretninger, drog vi sydover igjen forbi Vinje og lige til Thompson, Iowa, hvor gamle folk fra nabogaarden paa Voss var at finde.

Brynjulv Halleson Kindem, født i 1838, gift i 1867 med Asgjerd Isaksdatter Nyre, født 1845, bodde en tid i Thompson, hvor Brynjulv var død, men Asgjerd levede i 1931, 86 aar gammel. Hun var sengeliggende, men fuldt aandsfrisk. De kom til Amerika i 1869 og var bosiddende paa en farm tre mil fra Lake Mills, mellem Norman og Emmons. Der havde ogsaa hans bror Johan (død paa Voss) havt farm. Asgjerd og Brynjulv havde havt otte børn, fire sønner og fire døtre: Idie (Mrs. Denny Chessel, tysk); Kari, ugift; Julius, elevatormand i Thompson; Brita (Mrs. Gilbert Bergstad, søn af Johs. Sjurson og tvilling af John Bergstad; deres bror var Adolph og søster Maria Bergstad, som var yngst). Gilbert var blikkenslager i Thompson. Hos dem var hendes mor. Lewis Kindem var i Nord Dakota, nær Charlson; ogsaa John Kindem; Esther (Mrs. Arthur Ashpool). Mr. Ashpool var byens konstabel.

Knut Sjurson Opheim var en anden vossing i Thompson. Han var født paa Opheim (Str.) den 10de februar 1868, søn af Sjur Torgerson Opheim og Ingeborg Knutsdatter, født Berge. Udvandrede i 1889 og kom til Nils Hogenson (Vinje) i Dows, Iowa, hvis mor var Kirsti Berge; var i Dows to-tre aar og kom saa til Winnebago County i 1891; drev farming i 15 aar; var veiformaud i fire aar og siden 1920 byens marshal. Han havde at stelle med byens vandverk, havde tilsyn med byens gader og var skatteindkræver. Den 7de september 1894 indgik han i egte-skab med Severine Sørenson, født i Story City, hvis forældre var fra Storøen, og bosatte sig da paa farm. To børn: Anna (Mrs. Christ Jenson), hvis mand er brobygger og cement-bygmester. Irene Opheim var hjemme. De hørte til Bethania menighed.

the war, serving in Company K of the Infantry and was in Verdun, France, and Ingebrigt, who is at home.

Magne Ingebrigtson Tufte, Nils's brother was born at Tufte March 15, 1868. His parents were Ingebrigt Nilson Tufte and Synva Gitlesdatter Ødegaard (Øyjoræ). He emigrated in 1889 together with Nils and another brother and went to Vermilion, SD. He moved to Iowa in 1894 and farmed together with Nils. He took a trip to Norway in 1898 where he was married with Anna Larsdatter Draugsvold and came back with his wife. In 1900 he bought a farm on which he has lived since. They have a son, Ingebrigt, born in 1901, who lives with his parents. They belong to the Emanuel congregation. Gitle Bruhuset at Sundve, Voss, is his brother too.

After a short visit in Keister, where we learned that our good friend Lewis L. Thorgerson was out on official business, we traveled south again past Vinje all the way to Thompson, Iowa, where old acquaintances from the neighboring farm at Voss were to be found.

Brynjulv Halleson Kindem, born in 1838, married in 1867 to Asgjerd Isaksdatter Nyre, born in 1845, lived in Thompson where Brynjulv died, but Asgjerd was living in 1931, 86 years old. She was bed-ridden but mentally clear and healthy. They had come to America in 1869 and lived on a farm three miles from Lake Mills, between Norman and Emmons. There his brother Johan (died at Voss) had a farm. Asgjerd and Brynjulv had had eight children, four sons and four daughters: Idie (Mrs. Denny Chessel, German); Kari, unmarried; Julius, elevatorman in Thompson; Brita (Mrs. Gilbert Bergstad, son of Johs. Sjurson and twin of John Bergstad; their brother was Adolph and sister Maria Bergstad, who was youngest). Gilbert was a tinsmith in Thompson. Her mother stayed with them. Lewis Kindem was in North Dakota, near Charlson; also John Kindem; Esther (Mrs. Arthur Ashpool). Mr. Ashpool was the town constable.

Knut Sjurson Opheim was another Vossing in Thompson. He was born at Opheim (Str.) February 10, 1868, a son of Sjur Torgerson Opheim and Ingeborg Knutsdatter, born Berge. He emigrated in 1889 and came to Nils Hogenson (Vinje) in Dows, Iowa, whose mother was Kirsti Berge; stayed in Dows 2-3 years then came to Winnebago County in 1891; did farming for 15 years; was the road chairman for four years and since 1920 the town marshal. He had a position with the town waterworks, had management of the town's streets and was the tax collector. On September 7, 1894, he married Severine Sørenson, born in Story City, whose parents were from Storøen, and lived on a farm. Two children: Anna (Mrs. Christ Jenson), whose husband is a bridge builder and cement contractor. Irene Opheim is at home. They belong to the Bethania congregation..

En 8-10 mil nordøst for Lake Mills, Iowa, er landsbyen Emmons lige i Minnesota-grænsen. Tænker man sig en triangel med Vinje, Lake Mills og Emmons i hjørnerne, 10 mil adskilte, saa har man feltet. I dette omraade har der i tidens løb bosat sig mange vossefolk. Emmons er da ogsaa en vosseby at regne. Derhen tog jeg og Tom Leidal fra Thompson, og der traf vi velvillige folk, som jeg endog kunde kalde fjerne slegtningor. Der var Lewis Larsen (Graue) og hans søster, Mrs. Inger Emmons, i hvis gjestfrie hus vi overnattede. Hendes søn var byens postmester. Deres oldemor, Sigvor J. Kløve, var en søster af min oldemor, Anna J. Kløve. I Emmons var ogsaa David Davidson, sønneson af David Anderson Kløve (Nyre), hvis far var en bror af min oldemor. Flere af hans søskende boede ogsaa i nærheden. Ligeledes var Albert Ivarson (Saue) og søskende i nærheden. Deres oldefar, Ole Ivarson Saue, var en bror af min oldemor paa morsiden, Anna Ivarsdatter Saue, Rogne. Saadan findes spredte slegter i Amerika. (Om disse nævnte se Vosse-historien siderne 591, 595 og 601.)

Nogen mil fra Emmons bodde John Pederson Dagestad paa en stor, godt udseende farm, som han da leiede. Han er medlem af Vosselaget og ofte paa møderne. Han er født paa Voss den 24de november 1891, søn af Peder Johannesson Dagestad, Ringheim, og hustra Brita Olsdatter Heime af den store Øvsthus-slegt i Raundalen. Han udvandrede i 1911 og kom til sine slegtninger paa Leidals-farmen ved Rochester, Minn. Der hos Ivar L. Leidal forblev han til han i april 1918 indkaldtes til krigstjeneste. Fra Rochester reiste han da til Camp Dodge. Iowa, og var der i to uger. Saa maatte han afsted til New York og derfra over Atlanteren til Southampton, England, og Havre. Frankrige, han stod i Company K, 357th Regiment, 90th Division. I førstningen af september gik de op til fronten ved Toul. Blev saa forflyttet til St. Mihiel og var med i den store "drive" den 12te september lige til Metz. 1 en skog, hvorfra fienden blev drevet, blev 17 mand af kompaniet dræbte. En granat gik lige ved siden af ham og eksploderte bag. En splint deraf traf sidemanden haus. Han merkede at et tysk aeroplan skjød paa ham og kastede sig ned. De var vande hele tiden og havde intet at spist; paa fire dage. Han fik saa influensa og maatte paa hospitalet. Efter vaabenstilstanden gjorde han tjeneste i Coblenz. Han blev afmønstret i Camp Dodge og drog igjen til Rochester, Minn. Den 10de december 1919 blev han gift mid Ida Løken fra Northwood og har drevet som farmer siden. De har følgende børn: Ruth, Jeanette, Betsie og Ingvald. Han har to brødre og en søster i Norge.

K. R. (Fortsettelse i næste nummer.)

Eight to ten miles northeast of Lake Mills, Iowa, is the village of Emmons just at the Minnesota border. If one imagines a triangle with Vinje, Lake Mills and Emmons at the corners, 10 miles apart, then one has the area. In this neighborhood in the course of time many Vossings have lived. Emmons can be counted as a Vossing town. I took Tom Leidal there from Thompson and we met affable people whom I could call distant relatives. There was Lewis Larsen (Graue) and his sister, Mrs. Inger Emmons, in whose hospitable home we spent the night. her son was the town postmaster. Their great-grandmother, Sigvor J. Kløve, was a sister of my great-grandmother, Anna J. Kløve. In Emmons also was David Davidson, a grandson (son's son) of David Anderson Kløve (Nyre), whose father was a brother of my great-grandmother. Several of his cousins lived in the area. Likewise Albert Ivarson (Saue) and his cousins lived nearby. Their great-grandfather, Ole Ivarson Saue, was a brother of my great-grandmother on the mother's side, Anna Ivarsdatter Saue, Rogne. That's how you find families spread out in America. (About those named see the Voss History pages 591, 595 and 601).

John Pederson Dagestad lived a few miles from Emmons on a big, nice appearing farm that he rented. He is a member of the Vosselag and often at the meetings. He was born at Voss November 24, 1891, a son of Peder Johannesson Dagestad, Ringheim and his wife Brita Olsdatter Heime from the big Øvsthus family in the Raundal. He emigrated in 1911 and came to his relatives at a Leidal farm by Rochester, MN. He stayed there with Ivar L. Leidal until April 1918 when he was drafted. From Rochester he went to Camp Dodge. Iowa. Then he was off to New York and from there across the Atlantic to Southampton, England and Le Havre. France, he served in Company K, 357th Regiment, 90th Division. In the beginning of September he went to the front at Toul. The he was advanced to St. Mihiel and took part in the big drive September 12 all the way to Metz. In a forest from where the enemy was driven, 17 men of the company were killed. A grenade exploded alongside and back of him. A fragment hit his companion. He noticed a German airplane shooting at him so he threw himself down. They were in water all the time and had nothing to eat for four days. He then got influenza and had to be hospitalized. After the Armistice he served in Koblenz. He was demobilized at Camp Dodge and went to Rochester, MN again. December 10, 1919 he was married with Ida Løken from Northwood and has farmed since they had the following children: Ruth, Jeanette, Betsie and Ingvald. He has two brothers and a sister in Norway.

K. R. (Continued in the next number.)

Translator's note. The cover of this issue is not original. I contrived it using the cover of the 1929 issue 31, as a pattern. We were unable to locate a copy of the original. The covers in this series are all true copies of originals otherwise (as far as we know). SJN.

1928 Møde i Madison, Wis.
Advokat Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1929 Møde i Hayfield, Minn.
Advokat Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1930 Møde i St. Paul og Minneapolis, Minn.
Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1931 Møde i Fertile, Minn.
Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1932 Møde i Canton, S. Dak.
Advokat Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1933 Møde i Chicago, Ill.
Advokat Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1934 Møde i Decorah, Iowa.
Advokat Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1935 Møde i Hayfield, Minn.
Advokat Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1936 Møde i Deerfield, Wis. Hundredaarsfest om udvandringen.
Advokat Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1937 Møde i Lake Mills, Iowa.
Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., formand.
Anders Highland, Chicago, Ill., viceformand
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær
John Glimme, Chicago, Ill., kasserer.

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VOSSINGEN

TIDSSKRIFT

UDGIVET AF VOSSELAGET

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Hefte 34 1946

VOSSSEIAGET

har havt møde i efternævnte byer, og der valgt formand og sekretær som her nævnt:

1909 Møde i Albert Lea, Minn. Vosselaget stiftet.
Knut Henderson, Cambridge, Wis., valgt formand.
Torbjørn L. Ringheim, Northwood, Iowa, sekretær.

1910 Møde ogsaa i Albert Lea, Minn.
Senator Samuel A. Nelson, Lanesboro, Minn., formand.
Lewis L. Thorgerson (Mørkve), Kiester, Minn., sekretær.

1911 Møde i Madison, Wis.
Prof. L. W. Boe, Forest City, Iowa, formand.
Lewis L. Thorgerson, Kiester, Minn., sekretær.

1912 Møde i Minneapolis, Minn.
Pastor A. Oefstedal, Chicago, Ill., formand.
Lewis L. Thorgerson, Kiester, Minn., sekretær.

1913 Møde i Chicago, Ill.
Pastor A. Oefstedal, Chicago, Ill., formand.
Lewis L. Thorgerson, Kiester, Minn., sekretær.

1914 Møde paa udstillingsgrunden, St. Paul, Minn.
Dommer A. Grindeland, Warren, Minn., formand.
Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., sekretær.

1915 Møde i Fargo, N. Dak.
Dommer A. Grindeland, Warren, Minn., formand.
Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., sekretær.

1916 Møde i Decorah, Iowa.
Pastor Knut K. Bjørgo, Red Wing, formand.
Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., sekretær.

1917 Møde i Red Wing, Minn.
Pastor Knut K. Bjørgo, Red Wing, Minn., formand.
Prof. L. W. Boe, Northfield, Minn., valgt sekr., var ikke tilstede.

1920 Møde i Madison, Wis. Vosselaget reorganiseret.
Advokat William Nelson, Deerfield, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1921 Møde i Minneapolis, Minn.
Advokat William Nelson, Deerfield, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1922 Møde i Albert Lea, Minn.
Advokat William Nelson, Deerfield, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1924 Møde i Fergus Falls, Minn.
Guvernør R. A. Nestos, Minot, N. Dak., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1925 Møde paa utstillingsgrunden i St. Paul, Minn.
Advokat Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1926 Møde i Decorah, Iowa.
Advokat Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1927 Møde i Kenyon, Minn.
Advokat Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

(Fortsettes paa tredje side af omslaget.)

VOSSINGEN

TIDSSKRIFT UDGIVET AF VOSSELAGET

Fortnættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika.

1857-1860.

K. A. RENE, Redaktør.

Hefte 34 Madison, Wis. 1946

Det var meningen at faa dette hefte ut før jul forrige aar, men det har vært uraad at faa det trykt paa norsk før nu. Ventetiden opveies dog med de gode beretninger, som først ankom efter jul, saa det er aldrig saa galt, det er godt for noget, som sagt er.

Krigen og Store Mindeaar.

Vi har gjennemlevet det største mindeaar i verdenshistorien — aaret 1945. en sexaars krig — den mest vidstrakte og mest ødelæggende baade med hensyn til liv og eiendom, som historien kan opvise, er netop avsluttet. Og som toppunktet paa det hele kom den atomiske bombe, som antagelig maa gjøre ende paa al krig landene imellem.

Krigen begyndte med Tysklands overfald paa Polen i 1939, hvilket bragte England og Frankrig ogsaa med. Forskjellige lande ærklærede sig neutrale, deriblandt Norge og Amerika. Men Tyskland og Japan tog intet hensyn til slige papirbestemmelser, trods alle internationale love og regler. De hjalp dem kun til uhindret at gribe ind, hvor de fandt for godt.

Den 9de april 1940 blev vort gamle fedreland, Norge, uden varsel av noget slags, overfaldt av tyskerne, og den 7de december 1941 overfaldt japanerne ligeledes uden varsel den amerikanske havn, Pearl Harbor. Amerika ærklærede da krig mod Japan og straks ærklærede Tyskland krig mod Amerika. Senere overfaldt tyskerne ogsaa Rusland og andre land og krigen strakte sig jorden rundt. Her er da mindeaar av største betydning for ettertiden. En ny verdensordning er i første række blit resultatet.

Norges indsats i krigen.

Norge var ikke forberedt paa krig. I 127 aar hadde det havt fred, trods krige andetsteds. Det hadde grund til at tro, at det ogsaa denne gang skulde gaa fri. Men nye elementer var komne til anvendelse. De gjorde avstande av mindre betydning

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR THE VOSSELAG

Continuation of the oldest bygdelag newsletter in America.

1857-1860.

K. A. Rene, Editor

Hefte 34 Madison, WI 1946

It was the intention to get this out before Christmas last year, but it was impossible to get it printed in Norwegian before now. The waiting period must be balanced with the good reports that just came after Christmas so it is never so bad that it isn't good for something, as the saying goes.

The war and a big memorable year.

We have experienced the greatest memorable year in world history — the year 1945. A six-year war — the most extensive and damaging both as regards life and property that history can exhibit has just finished. The high point of it all was the atomic bomb which may end all wars between countries

The war started with Germany's attack in Poland in 1939, which brought England and France in. Various countries declared neutrality, among them Norway and America, but Germany and Japan disregarded such paper decisions despite all international laws and rules. They just helped them to invade wherever they thought it was to their benefit.

On April 9, 1940, our old fatherland, Norway, without any warning of any kind, was attacked by the Germans and December 7, 1941 the Japanese, likewise without warning, attacked the American harbor, Pearl Harbor. America then declared war against Japan and soon Germany declared war against America. Later Germany also declared war on Russia countries around the world. Here is a memorable year of greatest importance for the future. A new world order of the greatest magnitude has been the result.

Norway's involvement in the war.

Norway was not prepared for war. There had been peace for 127 years in spite of war elsewhere. There were grounds to believe that they would escape this time too. New elements were in use. They made distance of less meaning so that several countries came

saa flere lande kom med i hvirvelstrømmen. Flyvevaabenet av nye typer, og forbedringer i flaademateriellet gjorde tyskerne overmodige. De kunde let naa til Norge og derfra til England. De kjendte godt til Norges fredelige hensigter og mangelfulde forsvarsvæsen og ventede derfor ingen modstand der. Deres general var kommen til Norge som en strømpeagent og lastebaade fulde av soldater var plaseret udenfor havnene. Saa kom deres vældige krigsskibe i nattens mulm og mørke og løb ind til de vigtigste kystbyer, som de var istand til at besætte den første dag.

Dette skede dog ikke uden betydelige tab; thi det utænkelige hændte. Det norske folk satte sig til modverge. Til dets uvisnelige hæder tog det straks op kampen. Naar det gjaldt hus og heim og fedreland var det ikke længer paa fred at tænke, og det skamløse overfald vilde de ikke taale, koste hvad det vilde.

Et heldigt tilfælde gjorde, at den norske regjering med konge og storting ikke faldt i tyskernes vold. Et tysk skib var bombardert og senket av englenderne den 8de april, og det viste sig, at dette skib skulde til Bergen med soldater. Denne vigtige oplysning kom til regjæringens kundskab saa tidlig at den med konge og storting i største hast kom sig ud av Oslo, og fik ligeledes guldbeholdningen i Norges bank bragt ud. Betydningen av dette er forstaaeligt nok. Den retmæssige ledelse av landets sager kunde i væsentlige dele vedbli, om det end blev fra England.

Men England var heller ikke tilstrækkelig forberedt paa saadan en krig. Det vilde hjelpe Norge, men hadde mere end nok med at hjelpe sig selv for det første. Det var igrunden modstanden, som tyskerne mødte i Norge som frelste England. Den gav det tid til at sætte sig bedre istand, og det kom saa til at frelse den øvrige verden indtil Amerika kom med. Dette er blit erkjendt fra offentlige kredse, og det har skabt høieste grad av beundring og velvilje for Norge udover verden.

Kampen om Voss

Det vakte selvfølgelig stor bestyrtelse paa Voss, da man fik høre, at Bergen var indtaget av tyskerne, og forberedelse til modstand sattes straks igang. Mobiliseringsordre blev straks udsendt i 4de Division, hvis samlingsplads er paa Voss, hvor de to leirpladse, Tvildemoen og Bømoen er. General Stephens kom med sin stab til Voss og hadde sit hovedkvarter der for det første. Bergens Bataljon fik i henhold til oberstløitnant Stenerson samlet sig paa Ulven og tog straks stillinger ved jernbanelinjen til Voss. Den trak sig kjæmpende tilbage til Vaksdal, hvor en haard kamp fandt sted, og hvortil endel av den samlede styrke paa Voss sendtes.

into the maelstrom. New types of aerial weapons and improvement in naval equipment made the Germans overbearing, they could easily reach Norway and from there to England. They well knew Norway's peaceful intentions and inadequate defense and therefore expected no resistance there. Their general had come to Norway as a stocking salesman and freighters full of soldiers were placed out side the harbors, then their powerful warships came in the dead of night and ran into the most important coastal cities which they were prepared to occupy the first day.

This wasn't without considerable losses; because the unthinkable happened. The Norwegian people resisted. To their eternal honor they immediately started to fight. When it involved house and home and native country there was no thought of peace; the shameless attack was not to be tolerated, regardless of cost.

A fortunate event took place, when the Norwegian government with its king and parliament did not fall under the Germans' control. A German ship was bombed and it turned out that this ship was bound for Bergen with soldiers. This important information reached the government in time so that the king and parliament left Oslo in great haste and likewise brought out the gold holdings of Bank of Norway. The legitimate leadership of the country's business though essentially divided could continue even though from England.

However, England wasn't either prepared for such a war. It wanted to help Norway but had more than enough to help itself at the beginning. Basically it was the resistance that the Germans met in Norway that saved England. It gave it time to better prepare and to save the rest of the world until America joined in. This became acknowledged in official circles and has created the highest degree of admiration and good will toward Norway all over the world.

The fight in Voss.

It, of course, awakened a great alarm at Voss when they heard the Bergen had been captured by the Germans and preparations for resistance were put underway. Mobilization orders were immediately sent to the 4th Division whose assembly point was Voss where there are two military camps, Tvildemoen and Bømoen. General Stephens and his staff came to Voss and established headquarters there at the beginning. The Bergen Battalion gathered at Ulven under Colonel Stenerson and took up a position at the railway to Voss. It withdrew its forces to Vaksdal, where hard fighting took place and to where a number of troops from Voss were sent.

Da tyskerne truede med at bombardere Vaksdal, hvor det store møllebrug er, blev stedet opgivet, men ikke før end de betydelige lagre av melvarer var bragt opover til Voss. Der blev saa kjæmpet videre opover linjen ved tunelerne i Evanger og mange tyskere faldt.

Et amerikansk skibsmandskab, som var beordret ind til Stamnes, var vidner til kampen langs Bolstadfjorden og fandt den gruelig. Mange tyskere blev begravet i fjorden, blev det berettet.

Tyskerne sendte ogsaa store troppestyrker indover Hardangerfjorden. Fra Aalvik i Kvam, sendte de en avdeling opover til Bordalen paa Voss. En anden styrke sendtes fra Eide i Granvin langs jernbanelinjen mod Voss. Her mødte de en kraftig modstand fra de norske i Skjærvet. Mange tyskere faldt der, men bare to norske. Det var saaledes fra tre kanter, at Voss blev anfaldt av landgangstropper. Men ved siden av det blev der skudt fra krigsskibenes vældige kanoner lige til Voss; og saa kom bombingen av Vossevangen fra flyene — hvorom vil sees i det efterfølgende m. m.

En forvidnelig beretning har vi fra Voss Sparebank, sendt os av bankens kontorchef Lars J. Skutle. — Den lyder saaledes.

Litt om Voss i krigstidi.

Fraa vossingar i Amerika er det kome mange brev og fyrespursnader om korleis det staar til med slegt og vener og koleis stoda er i Vossebygdi. Det vil vera vanskeleg for Voss Sparebank aa svara paa alt dette, men me skal her gje eit oversyn over hendingane i krigstidi:

Det tyske overfallet paa Noreg kom heilt uventa. Tidleg om morgenen 9 april hadde tyskarane faatt fotfeste i Oslo, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim og Narvik. Ved aataket paa Oslo vart det gjort hard motstand, og tyskarane miste fleire skip m. a. slagskibet "Blucher", ogso i Bergen og Narvik hadde den tyske flaaten store tap.

Forutan sjøvegen sende tyskarane tropper med fly, og etter at Fornebu ved Oslo og Sola ved Stavanger var tekne, vart dei norske flystyrkane, som ellers var svert smaa, trengde nordover, slik at tyskarane helles fort vart herrar i lufti.

Det var lite av dei norske styrkane som var mobiliserte. Og naar aatake kom so fort, vart det vanskeleg med ei fullstendig mobilisering.

Fraa gamalt har Voss vore eit militærsentrum med to eksisplassar, Tvildemoen og Bømoen. Om morgenen den 9 april sende rikstyret ut mobiliseringordre, og paa Voss vart det fyste veka samla ein styrke paa om lag 5000 mann. Av dei vart 3000 sende til stridane i Valdres, der dei gjorde ein god innsats. Resten av styrkane vart sende til forsvar av Bergensbana fraa Vaksdal til Voss

When the Germans threatened to bomb Vaksdal, where the large flour mill was located, the place was surrendered, not before a significant supply of flour had been brought up to Voss. Then there was fighting all along the line to Evanger and many Germans fell.

The crewmen aboard an America ship, which had been ordered in to Stamnes, were witnesses to the battle along the Bolstad fjord and found it horrible. There were many Germans buried in the fjord, it was reported.

The Germans also sent many troops into Hardangerfjord. From Aalvik in Kvam, they sent a unit up over Bordalen toward Voss. Another unit was sent from Eide in Granvin along the railroad line into Voss. Here they encountered strong resistance from the Norwegians at Skjærvet. Many Germans were killed but only two Norwegians. Thus Voss was attacked from three directions by ground troops. In addition, there was shelling from warship's powerful cannons all the way to Voss; and there was bombing of Vossevangen by air, about which you will see in the following, with more.

We have an interesting description from Voss Sparebank, sent to us by the bank office manager Lars J. Skutle. — It goes like this.

A little about Voss during the war.

From Vossings in America there have arrived many letters and inquiries about how relatives and friends are and how things are in the Voss area. It was difficult for Voss Sparebank to answer all these but we shall give a survey of the happenings during the war.

The German attack was totally unexpected. By the early morning of April 9 the Germans had gotten footholds in Oslo, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim and Narvik. There was strong resistance to the attack on Oslo and the Germans lost several ships among them the battleship "Blucher"; the German navy had big losses at Bergen and Narvik also.

The Germans sent troops by air as well as by sea and after Fornebu at Oslo and Sola at Stavanger were taken the Norwegian Air Force, which was rather small, moved northward so that the Germans became masters of the sky early on.

Very little of the Norwegian forces were mobilized. Since the attack came so suddenly, it was difficult for complete mobilization.

Since the old times, Voss has been a military center with two training places, Tvildemoen and Bømoen. In the morning of April 9, the government sent out mobilization orders and during the first week there gathered a force of 5000 men. 3000 of them were sent to fighting in Valdres, where they made a good contribution. The rest of the forces were sent to defend the Bergen

Translated by Stanley Nuland

og til Granvin og Skjervet. Det gjekk ikkje lenge før desse avdelingane var i strid med tyske styrkar som freista aa trengja fram mot Voss. Fyste dagane hadde ikkje tyskarane større framgang, og dei tok daa flyvaapenet til hjelp. Kring 20. april byrja tyske speidarfly aa visa seg over Voss, og den 23., 24. og 25. april vart Vossevangen og Vossedistriktet bomba. Paa Vossevangen strauk det med 82 bustadhus og forretningshus. Ute i bygdi vart garden Vetle-Honve, ei løe paa Løno og husi paa Iver-Anders sitt bruk paa Rykke heilt øydelagde.

Paa Vangen vart omlag 1000 menneske utan tak over hovudet, og dei fleste hadde ikkje meir enn dei gjekk og stod i.

I alt var det 11 menneske som miste livet, av dei 5 i ein familie paa Rykke. Det var eit under, at det ikkje gjek endaa fleire med. Det vart ialt sleppt 450 sprengbombar over vossedistriktet og ei mengd brandbombar.

Den samla skaden er rekna til 10 mill. kroner, etter prisnivaaet 8. april 1940, av dette fell 4,5 mill. paa hus.

Etter flyaataki i desse 3 dagane vart den militære motstanen paa Voss broten, og notti til 26. april kom dei fyste tyske herstyrkane til Vossevangen, og sivilfolket paa Voss fekk snart læra at me var eit herteke folk.

Dei fangane som tyskarane tok — omlag 200 — vart fyste natti set inn i Vangskyrkja, og der fekk dei korkje mat eller drikke. Seinare vart fangane flytte til skulehuset, og om eit par vekor slapp dei fri.

Av dei husi som staar att i Vangens sentrum kan me nemna: Voss Sparebank, D. Hustvedt, kyrkja, eit stort nybygg paa dei gamla stalltomtene, S. Olsens enke, Gasmagasinet, Haaland, Frost, Brødr. Ullestad, og lenger inne Voss Handelslag, Voss Avholdskafe, Ungdomshallen, Enkjeheimen, tannlege Nesheim og Gjøsteins murbygg. Ellers var om lag alle husi inn til elvi øydelagde paa baae sidor av hovedgata. Berre Murrester og skorsteinar stod att.

Det var ikkje mange dagane før tyskarane var klaar over over at dei hadde liti interesse av staden utan folk. Dei tok difor opp arbeidet med aa faa det sivile live igang att. Det var ikkje lett. For aa gjera gatona framkomelege, vart fangane sette til rydjingsarbeid. Med unnantak av O. Arnesens bakeri vart alle bakeri meir eller mindre skadde, og matsituasjonen vart difor svert vanskeleg dei fyste dagane.

Folk paa gardane tok svært godt imot alle brann- og skadelidne og alle framande som var paa Voss dei dagane.

Det varde ikkje lenge før tyskarane prøvde aa fortelja att dei kom som vener, men maaten som dei kom paa var daa ikkje veneferd.

Var det lett for tyskarane aa ta Noreg militært, fekk dei snart røyna, at det var ikkje so lett aa vinna over

Rail Road from Vaksdal to Voss and to Granvin and Skjervet. It wasn't long before these units were fighting the German forces who were attempting to advance on Voss. The first days the Germans didn't make much progress and they asked aerial assistance.

On about April 20, scouting planes began to show up over Voss and on April 23, 24 and 25 the Vossevangen and Voss area was bombed. At Vossevangen 82 residential homes and business buildings were destroyed. Out in the country, the Vetle-Honve farm, a barn on the Løno farm and the buildings on Iver-Ander's working at Rykke were completely destroyed.

There were about 1000 people without a roof over their head at Vangen and most had only what they were wearing left.

In all 11 people were killed, 5 in one family at Rykke. It was a wonder that more weren't killed. In all 450 exploding bombs were dropped n the Voss area and a number of incendiary bombs.

The collective damage was calculated to be 10 million crowns according to the prices of April 8, 1940, of this 4.5 million of buildings.

After the aerial attacks during these three days the military resistance at Voss was broken and on the evening of April 26 the first German Army forces came to Vossevangen and the civilians at Voss soon learned that we were a conquered people.

The prisoners taken by the Germans — about 200 — were put in the Vangs church the first night, without food or water. Later they were transferred to the school house and they were released in a couple weeks.

We can name the buildings in Vangen downtown that were still standing: Voss Sparebank, D. Hustvedt, the church, a big new building standing on the old stable lot, S. Olsen's widow, G(l)asmagasinet, Håland, Frost, Brothers Ullestad, and farther in Voss Cooperative, Voss Temperance Cafe, the Youth building, the Widow's Home, Dentist Nesheim and Gjøstein's brick building. Otherwise all the buildings in to the river on both sides of the street were destroyed. Only bricks and chimneys remained.

It wasn't many days before the Germans indicated they had little interest in the place without its people. They worked at getting civil activity going again. It wasn't easy. To make the streets passable, prisoners were put to work with clearing. Except for O. Arnesen's bakery all the rest of the bakeries were more or less damaged and the food situation was critical those first days.

The people on the farms were very good about taking in all the burn victims and strangers that were at Voss in those days.

It wasn't long before the Germans tried to explain that they came as friends, but the method in which they came was not friendly.

It may have been easy for the Germans to take Norway militarily, but it wasn't so easy to win over the

nordmennene aandeleg. Dei vart straks møtte med kald ro, og motstanden hardna etter kvart meir og meir til i dei 5 okkupasjons-aari.

Alt fraa fyste stund fo'r tyskarane fram som herrefolk. Bygdi fekk tvangsutskriving av kjøt og potetor, høy, hestar, bilar og anna. Elles fekk bygdi ei bot paa 100,000 kr. og alle radioapparati vart inndregne.

For at tyskarane skulde faa sitt, var det streng rasjonering av mat, sko og klede.

Daa Amerika kom med i krigen, kverrsette (beslaglagde) tyskarane alle bankinnskot og all eiga som amerikanske borgarar hadde her i landet. Det var den 12. februar 1942 det kom forordning om dette. Det laut daa sendast oppgaavor til reichskommissar Terboven over bankinnskot og onnor eiga amerikanske borgarar hadde her i landet. Men daa tyskarane laut gjeva opp, kom kapitulasjonen so braat, at dei fekk ikkje tid eller høve til aa gjera bruk av kvervsetjingi. Alle innskot som amerikanske borgarar har i Voss Sparebank staar difor urørde.

Paa alle omraade kom det tyske inngrip. Bladi fekk ikkje lov aa skriva anna om krig og politikk enn det som høvde nazi, og etter kvart kjende vossingane seg om lag utestengde fraa verdi.

Heilt utan nytt fraa utanverdi var vossingane likavel ikkje. Det fanst radioapparat, som var godt gøymde, og med dei kom det nytt fraa England og Amerika. Disutan kom det "illegale" avisor med meldingar utanfraa. Men alt detta var faarleg. Tysk politi var stendig ute etter slike som dei meinte var "brotsmenn" eller gjorde motstand mot nazifiseringi av landet. Det vart sendt folk ut or bygdi til fangelæger paa Ulven og Espeland og derifraa gjekk ferdi til Grini, og fleire vart sende heilt til Tyskland.

Etter kvart vart det organisert heimefront over heile landet. Heimefronten hadde sin serskilde militærorganisasjon som fekk vaapen fraa England. Daa tyskarane kapitulerte og Mill. org. kom fram i dagen, synte det seg at dei fleste unge menn var væpna. I Vossebygdene hadde Mil. org. ein sterk organisasjon og det kom mykje vaapen fraa fly ned i Vossefjell!.

Korleis greidde folk aa livberga seg i krigsaari?

Ingen hev svolte, endaa det ofte har vore vanskeleg om mat. Naar det gjeld sko og klede har folk lote slite paa det gamle. Det har vore mykje strev for husmødrene, men dei fleste har greit seg merkeleg godt.

Paa Vossevangen har det dessutan vore stor husnaud. Sidan brannen i 1940 er det reist 60—70 bustadhus og 18—20 forretningsbrakkor, men her er likevel mange som ikkje har skikkelege husvære.

Norwegians' spirit. They were soon met with a cold stillness, and the resistance gradually increased during the 5 years of occupation.

Already from the first hour the Germans went forth as the master race. The district had compulsory conscription of meat and potatoes, hay, horses, cars etc. Besides the area was fined 100,000 crowns and all radios were seized.

So that the Germans would get theirs, there was severe rationing of food, shoes and clothing.

When America joined the war, the Germans impounded (confiscated) all the bank deposits and all property American citizens had in the country. There came an order about this on February 12, 1942. We had to send statements to Reich commissioner Terboven about the deposits and other property America citizens had in this country. But when the Germans surrendered, it was so sudden that they didn't have time or opportunity to make use of the transitory setting. All the deposits that American citizens had in Voss were therefore undisturbed.

German intervention was everywhere. The newspapers weren't allowed anything about the war or politics but that it suited the Nazis and soon the Vossings felt closed off from the world.

The Vossings weren't nevertheless without news from the outside world. There were well-hidden radios that brought news from England and America. In addition, there were illegal newspapers with reports from outside. However, all this was dangerous. German Police were incessantly after such that they called criminals who resisted nazification of the country. People were sent out of the area to prison camps at Ulven and Espeland and from there to Grini, and several were sent all the way to Germany.

After a while, the homefront was organized all over the country. The homefront had its special military organization that received weapons from England. When the Germans capitulated and that military organization came to the light of day it seemed that most young men were armed. The military organization was strong at Voss and got a lot of weapons by air up in the Voss mountains.

How were the people able to keep body and soul together during the war years?

No one starved though there was difficulty obtaining food very often. When it came to shoes and clothing people had to keep using the old. It was especially difficult for the housewives but most of them did remarkably well.

There has been a great need for housing at Vossevangen. Since it was burned in 1940. 60-70 residences and 18-20 business barracks have been built but there are still many without proper housing.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Det som helt motet oppe hjaa folk i alle desse vanskane, det var at me hadde gode og mektige vener i Amerika, og serleg at me var visse om at nordmennene derborte gjorde mykje til hjelp for landet.

Noreg er no fritt, men korleis vil so framtidi verte?

Det ein med vissa kan segja er at landet har vorte fattigare.

Tyskarane sette store arbeid igang. Dei bygde flyplassar og dei bygde brakkor til militære. Dei har soleis bygd flyplass paa Bømoen og store militære lager med mange brakkor i Skulestadmoen, Prestegardsmoen, Jernesmoen og ved Palmefossen. Elles bygde dei bunkers og laga skyttargraver ymse stader. Det var til sine tider 3000—5000 tyske soldatar paa Voss. Daa krigen var slut var her 6000 tyske krigsfanger og 800 russarar, som slapp fri daa tyskarane gav opp.

Til aa finansera alle desse arbeidi fekk tyskarane Norges Bank til aa skriva ut setlar. Ein reknar at dei skuldar omlag 11,3 milliardar kronor, og til dette kjem daa det tyskarane elles har øydelagt. Den økonomiske stoda er difor ikkje god, og for aa tryggja krona og den norske valuta har staten lote gaa til ei pengesanering. Saneringi tok til 8. september og ein prøver aa naa maalet ved desse tiltaki:

1. Ombyte av alle gamle setlar mot 60 pst. kontant i nye setlar og 40 pst. avsett til riksinnskot i Norges Bank.
2. Registrering og delvis binding av alle innskot i bankar.
3. Registrering av alle verdipapir, obligasjonar og aksjar. Tiltaki under 2 og 3 tek sikte paa aa slaa fast eiga til kvar einskild person, for paa den maaten aa faa grundlag for ein eingongsskat.

Det har vore ymse meiningar om dette, og det fyste lovframlegget vart drege tilbake, so endaa kan ein ikkje segja noko vist om korleis eingongsskatten vert regna.

Eingongsskatten tek fyst og fremst sikte paa aa ta eit opgjer med alle som har tent pengar paa krigen i landet vaart. Dinæst aa skapa tryggleik om den norske valuta i utlandet.

Det staar ikkje te aa nekta at Noreg treng innførsle av mange slag varor, og ei stund frametter maa ein lita paa kreditt og tiltru. Omlag 50 pst. av handelsflaaten vaar har gaatt til botnar i alliert tenesta. Fabrikkane vaare er nedslitne og alle transportmidlar treng ein større eller mindre reparasjon for aa kunna verta nytta paa ein effektiv maate.

Nokon stor eksport kan me difor ikkje makta dei fyste aari, og framtidi er difor ikkje ljos korkje naar det gjeld pengestellet eller levemaaten. Men igjønom vanskane maa me, og staar berre folket saman og set sjølvhjelp som sit fyste maal, vonar me at dei saar og skadar krigen har volda, eigong vil verta lækte.

Men ein skal ikkje berre tenkja paa alt det vonde fraa okkupasjonsaari. Den største gleda me har idag ed

That which cheered up all these people during these struggles was that we had good and mighty friends in America, and especially that we knew the Norwegians over there were doing a lot to help our country.

Norway is now free, but what will the future hold?

It can be said with certainty that the country is poorer.

The Germans started a lot of big projects. They built airfields and barracks for their military. Accordingly they built an airfield at Bømoen and big military warehouses and many barracks in Skulestadmoen, Prestegårdsmoen, Jernes Møen and at Palmefossen. In addition, they built bunkers shooting emplacements various places. In their time, there were 3000-5000 German soldiers at Voss. When the war was over there were 6000 German prisoners of war and 800 Russians that were set free when the Germans surrendered.

To finance all this work the Germans made Bank of Norway issue script. One calculates they owed about 11.3 billion crowns and this added to all the Germans destroyed. The economic situation there is not very good, and to secure the crown coin and Norwegian currency the government had to do money sanitizing. The sanitizing took place on September 8 and one attempts to achieve this by these methods:

1. Conversion of all old currency for 60% cash in new currency and 40% reserved as government deposit in Bank of Norway.
2. Registration and fixation of all deposits in banks.
3. Registration of all letters of credit, obligations and stock. Enterprises of fewer than 2 or 3 are to be combined to a single person so that there will be a basis for a one-time tax.

There have been various purposes for this, and the first legal proposal was retracted so as yet one can't say how the one-time tax will be calculated.

The one-time tax firstly is aimed to make an adjustment for everyone who has earned money in the war in our country. Next it is to guaranty confidence in the Norwegian currency in foreign countries.

It can't be avoided that Norway needs import of many types of commodities and temporarily will have to depend on credit and trust. About 50 % of the merchant fleet has gone to the bottom in the service of the Allies. The factories are worn out and all transportation methods need more or less updating in order to be utilized in an effective manner.

Therefore we won't be able to effect many exports the first years and the future isn't bright as regards the money situation or standard of living. But through the problems we must stand together and help ourselves first of all, we will hope that all the wounds and injuries that the war has caused will sometime be healed.

However, we shouldn't dwell on all the bad from the occupation years. The greatest happiness we have today

Translated by Stanley Nuland

idag er at me fraa eit fritt Noreg kan senda vaare helsingar og beste ynske til vener og frendar i Amerika, det landet som med Roosevelt i brodden har vore Noreg sin trufaste og mektige ven i dei 5 myrke aari.—

Voss Sparebank.

I sin følgeskrivelse 15de december med ovenstaaende beretning fra Voss Sparebank forteller kontorsjef Lars Skutle noget mere om tildragelserne paa Voss i krigstiden og følgende hidsettes derav:

"Av revisor i Voss Sparebank, Lars Hustveit, fik jeg for nogen dage siden din adresse. Han fortalte, at han hadde faat brev ifra dig, og at du hadde bedt ham hilse venner og kjendte.

Efter disse 5 lange og mørke krigsaar varmer det en om hjertet igjen aa høre fra normenn, som bor udenfor landets grenser. Det er mest ikke til at tro, at vi iaar skal feire den første fredsjul. Vi har i 5 aar levet for blendede gardiner. En liten lysstripe ut gjennem vinduet og "Gestapo" var der med en gang. Var man heldig slap man med en mulkt, og var man det modsatte blev man sat i kasjotten. Dette at gater og vinduer igjen er oplyst føles serlig festlig, nu paa den mørkeste tid av aaret.

Krigen? — Til aa begynde med forsøgte vaart land aa balansere mellem de krigende stormakter Tyskland og England. Saa kom Altmark-affæren i Jøssingfjord og vi følte, at situasjonen holdt paa aa bli kritisk. Den 9. april blev saa vaart land uten varsel og uten krigserklæring overfaldt. Det var hos os metoden fra Pearl Harbor først kom i anvendelse.

Jeg vedlægger en liden beretning fra Voss Sparebank om overfaldet paa Voss. Det var frygtelig, men rart nok: Det var ikke mange menneskeliv som gik med her. Min kone og jeg blev tatt til fange, idet vi forsøkte aa lure os over "Vosso" for aa komme bort fra elendigheten i tetbebyggelsen paa Vangen. Tyskerne forsøkte først aa true med, at vi skulde følge med op paa Vangen for aa bevoktes der. Jeg protesterte og rart nok gik de med paa, at vi skulde bli bevogtet nede ved elven i et hus ved fergestedet. Der maatte vi være etpar døgn, men saa en morgen tidlig lurte vi os over elven og dermed kom vi os over i Gjernesskogen, og hvad der saa videre skede her, vil du finne i bankens beretning. Det har været en vond tid, men nu er heldigvis tyskerne ute av landet, og vi gaar omkring og føler os som barn igjen, barn som er sluppet bort fra trang og kontrol.

Hvordan har vi hat det under krigen ? — Vel, gaardbrugerne har jo avlet det meste av det som skal til for aa leve. Vi har hat streng rasjonering, men rart nok — vi har holdt det gaaende allesammen. Vi har spinket og spart og spendt liv-

is that we are a free Norway and can send our greetings and best wishes to relatives and friends in America, the country with Roosevelt at its head has been a trustworthy and powerful friend in the 5 dark years. —

Voss Sparebank.

In his accompanying letter of December 15 with the above report from Voss Savings Bank the office manager, Lars Skutle, tells some more about the events at Voss during the war and the following is included from it:

"I got your address from the auditor in Voss Savings Bank, Lars Hustveit, a few days ago. He said that he had received a letter from you and that you had bid him greet friends and acquaintances,

After these 5 long and dark war years, my heart is warmed to hear from a Norwegian who lives outside of our country's borders. It is almost unbelievable that this year we shall celebrate our first peace Christmas. We have lived behind closed curtains for five years. If a chink of light peeped out the "Gestapo" was there at once. If one were lucky he escaped with a "fine", or else one sat in a prison cell. Now that the streets and windows are lit again feels almost festive now at the darkest time of the year.

The war? — to start with our country tried to balance between the war powers Germany and England. Then came the Altmark* affair in Jøssingfjord and we felt the situation had become critical. Then our country was invaded on April 9 without warning or declaration of war. To us it was the method used at Pearl Harbor first put to use.

I am enclosing a little report from the Voss Savings Bank about the invasion of Voss. It was frightening but strangely few lives were lost here. My wife and I were taken prisoner because we were trying to sneak across the Voss River to escape the miseries of the downtown area of the Vangen. The Germans at first insisted that we should follow along up to Vangen to be guarded there. I protested and peculiarly enough they agreed to guard us in a building near the river at the ferry stop. We had to stay there a couple days then early one morning we slipped across the river and got over to the forest at Gjernes and what happened after that you will find in the bank's report. It has been a bad time but now fortunately the Germans are out of the country and we walk around like children again free of pressure and control.

How did we have it during the war? — Well, the farmers harvested most of what we lived on. We had severe rationing but strangely enough — we kept going altogether. We have scraped and saved and

* The *Altmark* affair occurred in February 1940 when the *Altmark*, a fuel supply ship for the German battleship *Graf Spee* was returning to Germany with 229 British sailor captives aboard. It sought refuge in Norwegian waters, was seized by the British and the prisoners rescued (Much to Hitler's anger).

Translated by Stanley Nuland

remmen ind. Kosten har været noget ensidig og naar det gjelder sko og klæder har vi maattet snu og slite paa det gamle. Verst har det været for familier med mange barn, men ogsaa disse har kommet igjennem elendigheten.

Din søster Synneva fik sit hus helt ødelagt i 1940, men fik ganske snart bygget sig en barak, saa hun kunde fortsætte med kafedriften og sitter ganske godt i det (se brev). Ole Mossefins døtre bor ogsaa paa Voss. Den ene er gift med en som heter Rode. Han er chaffør og kjører bil for Jakob Farestveit. Mosefin er fremdeles maskinist i Elektricitetsverket og saavidt jeg ved, har familien det ganske bra. De har sit hjem uskadt. (se brev).

Paa Skiferbruddet paa Møn har det ikke vært drift under krigen. A. K. Møn er død likesaa to av hans sønner. Den ældste Knut mistet livet ved et biluheld. Han kjørte paa holken utover broen i Steinbrohaugen og hans bror, Nils, døde kort tid efter av sygdom.

Olav Bjørgum lever, men er flyttet fra gaarden. Han har sat sig op hus i Haugemoen, hvor han nu bor. Han er 84 aar gammel, men fremdeles som en "ungdom rank". Nils Opheim døde for 4 aar siden og min søster Maria døde i 1943.

Min bror Knut døde for 15 aar siden, men konen hans, Eli, lever. Handes helse er imidlertid noksaa daarlig, saa hun kan vanskelig bevege sig uten at nogen støtter hende. Per Vike og hans kone er begge døde. Per døde sidst og like rank til det sidste. Sønnen Knut har gaarden. Sjur har i mange aar været lensmand i Luster.

Dette var som et lite rundskue. Livet gaar sin gang. Nogen dør og nogen kommer til.

Jeg sliter i banken fremdeles. Jeg slet i mange aar med en daarlig helbred men i de senere aar har jeg vært ganske bra.

Saa tilslut min bedste hilsen og ønske om en god jul og godt nytaar.

Lars Skutle.

* * *

Den 15. november, 1943, hadde Voss Sparebank sit 100 aars jubileum, og trods tyskerne var der fest paa Fleischers Hotel med omkring 50 deltakarar. Foruten bankens funksjonerer og direksjon var lensmand, prest, sorenskriver, ordfører tilstede, tillige representanter fra forskjellige banker i Voss og Hardanger. Det var kontorsjefen Lars Skutle som styrde med dette og han fik da ogsaa serlig velfortjent tak av forsamlingen for dette og sit dygtige og tro arbeide som direktør (nu ordfører) Isak Hjelle frembar. I anledning jubileet gav Sparebanken ut til veldedige øiemed i bygden 100,000 kroner. En sang forfattet av Anders Ullestad blev sunget ved festen.

Lars Skutle var den sidste vossing nærværende

tightened our belts. The meals were rather simple and when it came to shoes and clothing we had to turn and wear the old. The worst were the families with many children, but they too got through the misery

Your sister, Synneva had her building completely destroyed in 1940 but soon built a temporary building from which she could continue her lunchroom and got by well in it (see letter). Ole Mossefin's daughters also live at Voss. One of them is married to one named Rode. He is a chauffer and drives for Jakob Farestvedt. Mosefin is still a machinist for the Electric Company and as far as we know has a family doing well. Their home was not damaged (see letter).

There hasn't been any activity at the slate quarry at Møn during the war. A. K. Møn is dead, as are two of his sons. The oldest, Knut, lost his life in a car accident. He drove over the rail of a bridge at Steinbrohaugen and his brother, Nils, died shortly after of sickness.

Olav Bjørgum is alive but has moved off the farm. He has set up housekeeping in Haugemoen, where he lives now. He is 84 years old but still "erect as a youth". Nils Opheim died 4 years ago and my sister Maria died in 1943.

My brother Knut died 15 years ago but his wife, Eli, is alive. Her health is rather poor so she can hardly walk without somebody supporting her. Per Vike and his wife are both dead. Per died last and was spry to the end. His son, Knut, has the farm. Sjur has been the sheriff in Luster for many years.

This has been like a little panorama. Life goes its way. Some die and some arrive.

I continue to work in the bank. I struggled with poor health for many years but in the last years I have been completely well.

At last, I send my best greetings and wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Lars Skutle.

* * *

On November 15, 1943, Voss Savings Bank celebrated its centennial, and in spite of the Germans had a party at Fleischers Hotel with about 50 participants. In addition to the bank employees and directors there was the sheriff, minister and mayor present as well as representatives of the various banks in Voss and Hardanger. It was office manager Lars Skutle who made the arrangements and received thanks from the group for this and his capable and trustworthy work which director (now mayor) Isak Hjelle conveyed. On the occasion of the jubilee the Savings Bank gave out 100,000 crowns to charities in the district. A song composed by Anders Ullestad was sung at the party.

Lars Skutle was the last Vossing the present editor

redaktør talte med da han for 42 aar siden drog til Amerika. Da var han i Bergen. — Red.

VOSSEBYGDI VAR IKKJE MINST I SKOTLINA
Brev fraa Lars L. Hustveit til red. som fortel om tyskarane sit intog, og om styreskjifte paa Voss og annat.
(Me hermar yveskrifti etter han)

Afdal 28. aug. 1945. — Hr. K. A. Rene:

Dykkar brev dagsett 15. juli d. a. er motteke. Det er ikkje undarleg om vossane i Amerika gjerne vil høyra nytt fraa gamle landet, og serleg slik som tilhøvi har vore dei siste aari. Det har hendt mangt i desse aari, som me ikkje har havt tanke om fyrr, og hadde ein ikkje opplivt det, vilde ein ha vanskjeleg for aa tru det. Landet er vorte herja som aldrig fyrr, og Vossebygdi har ikkje minst vaare i skotlina.

Du har truleg høyrt um tyskarane sitt aatak paa Voss dagane omkring den 20 april 1940. Me hadde bombefly over oss i fleire dagar irad. Ein stor del av Vangen vart lagde i grus. Det gjekk særleg utover forretningsstrøket langs hovudgata. Kyrkja er spard, likeeins husi paa øvre sida av gata ved kyrkja fraa Voss Sparebank sit hus til Olav Ullestad sit hus paa austsida av kyrkja, og so staar der att 3 hus ved indkøyrsla til Holdeplassen. Elles er alle husi langs gata fraa järnvegstasjonen til Nyebrui lagde i grus antan ved sprengbombor eller brandbombor. Folk maatte røma fraa alt det dei aatte. Det vart ei hard paakjenning for folket paa Vangen.

Ute i bygdi vart det ogsaa kasta ned bombor, men der slap ein etter maaten bra fraa det. Nokre hus gjekk med der og, men ikkje so svert monge. Paa Rykke gjekk det og med nokre menneskeliv, mellom andre gardb. Anders A. Rykke (søn af Ivar-Anders). Paa Vangen var det, sovidt eg kan minnast, berre eit menneske som miste livet under bombigi. Det som gjorde, at tyskarane gjekk so hard fram her, var at ein del av den norske hær hadde samla seg til motstand.

Det er enno ikkje gjort noko med oppattbyggjingi av Vangen, men nokon av forretningsfolket har sett opp barakkor paa brand-tomtane, so dei kan halda fram med forretningane sine.

So var me daa komne i tyskarane si vold. Til aa byrja med saag det bra ut. Dei vilde me skulde halda fram med alt styre og stell som fyrr; men det synte seg snart at motsettningane var for store, og dei gamle styri maatte vika plassen for National Samling sine folk, som hadde gjenge inn for nasismen, og dei har daa hatt styret til freden kom. No er dei ikkje fuldt so kjephøge. Mange av dei er fastsette sigta for landsvik.

spoke with when he left for America 42 years ago. He was then in Bergen. — Ed.

VOSS WASN'T LEAST IN THE LINE OF FIRE
Letter from Lars L. Hustveit to ed. that tells about the German entry, and about the change of government at Voss and more.
(We imitate the headline after him)

Afdal Aug. 28 1945. — Mr. K. A. Rene:

Your letter dated July 15, this year, was received. It's not strange that the Vossings in America would like to hear news from the old country, and especially the way conditions have been these last years. A lot has happened in these years and we don't think as before and had we not experienced it, we would have difficulty believing it. The country has been ravaged as never before and the district of Voss wasn't least in the firing line.

Certainly you have heard about the German attack at Voss on the days surrounding April 20, 1940. We were flown over by bombers several days in a row. A big part of Vangen was reduced to dust. It involved especially the business section along the main street. The church was spared, as were the buildings on the upper side of the street by the church from the Voss Savings Bank building to Olav Ullestad's building on the east side of the church and there are three buildings remaining at the entrance to the taxi stand. Otherwise all the buildings along the street from the railroad station to the New Bridge were laid to gravel with explosive bombs or incendiary bombs. People had to flee from everything they owned. It was a hard strain on the people at Vangen.

There were bombs dropped in the rural areas too, but most everyone escaped serious damage. Some buildings were lost but not a whole lot. There was loss of life at Rykke among them farmer Anders A. Rykke (son of Ivar-Anders). At Vangen, as far as I can remember, there was just one life lost during the bombing. What made the Germans attack so severely was that the Norwegian Army had collected there to resist.

There hasn't been any rebuilding at Vangen yet but some of the business people have erected temporary buildings on the burnt out lots so they can continue their businesses.

Therefore, we came under the control of the Germans. It appeared OK to start with. They insisted that we should continue with management and activity as before; but soon there was too much disagreement and the old council had to give way to the National Assembly people who had accepted Nazism and they were on the city council until liberation. Now they aren't so cocky. Many of them are stipulated to be charged with treason.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Det gamle heradstyre er no innattset med Isak Hjelle som ordfører, og til hausten skal det vere nye val.

Tyskarane har vore virksame dei aari dei har vore paa Voss. Dei sette igang store arbeid baade med vegbygjing og husebygjing. Soleis har dei sett opp ei mengd brakkor i Skulestadmoen, Palmefossen, Gjernesmoen og Prestegaardsmoen, og einskilde hus andre stader og. Det vart nøigdi medarbeid og folk tente pengar, og mange meinte me hadde gode tider. Men det er endaa ikkje avgjort, kva verd desse pengane faar.

Noko av det verste er at ein har kjendt seg so utrygg desse aari. Ein veit ikkje kven det er dei sier kloi i neste gong. Ransaking og ettersøkjing kringom bygdi har det vore ofta, og Gud hjelpe den, som daa vert huka.

Naar det gjeld levemaaten desse aari, so faar ein vel segja, at det har gjenge toligt bra særleg daa for oss paa landsbygdi. Verre har det vore i byarne, der det har voro svert ringt med kostholdet mang ei gong. Bøndene hadde leveringspligt av alle varor og produkter som ikkje gjekk med i hushaldet (rasjonen), men desse varor saag ein lite att av, for den tyske krigsmakt skulde vel fyst ha sitt og daa vart det lite att til dei andre. Mjølrasjonene var det vanskeleg aa faa til aa strekke til, likeeins med smøret, og so vart det ofte turre brødet med kaffierstatning til. Til al lukka har potetane slege godt til desse aari, og det har korne vel med. Ein merkjer alt, at det er vorte noko betre i matvegen. Der er kome nokre baatar med korn og andre varor til lands, delvis faa Sverige, Danmark og Amerika.

Med klæde og sko er det derimot smaat bevendt, og det ser ikkje ut til, at det vert nokon tilgang paa desse varor i den næraste framtid.

Etter 5 lange aar fekk me daa fred og me er glad for at me slapp so lett tilslut. Me hadde tenkt oss oppgjerdet paa ein langt annan maate; men tyskarane sitt nederlag i Tyskland vart avgjerdet for oss og. Me slapp krig her i landet før kapitulasjonen.

Med dette har eg prøvt i store drag aa gjeva deg eit lite yversyn over tilhøvi i Voss i krigsaari. Det kunde sjølvsagt segjast mykje, mykje meir, men det faar i tilfelle væra til ei onnor gong.

Besta helsing, Dykkar
Lars Hustveit.

I brev av november 1945 har Hr. Hustveit gaave noko meir opplysningar. Han skriv:

"Det er rett som du skriv, at det vakte bestyrtelse paa Voss, naar me fekk høyra at tyskarane hadde gjort aatak paa Norge, og at Bergen var teken. Dette var 9. april 1940. 4 divisjon

The old town council has been re-installed with Isak Hjelle as mayor and this fall there are to be elections.

The Germans have been energetic the years they were at Voss. The started lot of work both in road construction and building buildings. Accordingly they built many barracks at Skulestadmoen, Palmefossen, Gjernes Møen and Prestegaardsmoen, and occasional buildings other places too. It was satisfactory with work and people earned money and many insisted that we were having good times. But it hasn't yet been decided, what this money is worth.

One of the worst things was one felt so insecure these years. One didn't know whose clutches they'd fall into next time. Ransacking and being wanted by the police occurred often and God help him who got caught.

In regard to life-style in those years, one would have to say that it was tolerable, especially for those of us in the rural areas. It was worse in town where it was very sparse with food many times. The farmers had a duty to deliver all the wares and products that weren't used in the household (rations), but we saw little of these products because the German war machine was to get its share first and there was little left for anyone else. It was difficult to get the flour ration to reach, same with butter, so often there was dry bread with artificial coffee. To our good fortune the potato crop was good these years and also the grain. One could detect that it was a little better in the way of food. Some ships have come to this country with grain and other produce, some from Sweden, Denmark and America.

Contrariwise, the clothing and shoe situation is not very good and it appears there won't be any supply of these products in the near future.

After 5 long years we got peace and we are happy to escape so lightly after all. We were suspect that we might be confined in far worse manner; but the German surrender in Germany freed us too. We avoided war in this country before the capitulation.

With this I have tried in one big breath to give a little oversight of the conditions in Voss in the war years. Naturally, much, much more could be said but it will have to wait for another time.

Best greetings to you,
Lars Hustveit.

In his letter of November 1945 Mr. Hustveit gave some more descriptions. He wrote:

"You were correct in the letter you wrote that it caused dismay at Voss when we heard that the Germans had attacked Norway and that Bergen had been taken. This was April 9, 1940. The 4th Division

fekk soleis noko tid paa seg til aa mobilisera so det var ikkje so smaa militære styrkar paa Voss omkring midten af april. Men so maatte denne divisjonen senda nokso store styrkar til austlandet og det svekte sjølvsagt forsvaret paa Voss. Tyskarane kom inn i Vossabygdi fraa 3 kantar — fraa Bergen jarnvegslina, fraa Hardanger, over fjellet fraa Aalvik til Bordalen og fraa Granvin. Langs järnvegslina var det fleire trefningar. Paa Bordalen møtte dei ikkje so sær stor motstand. Derimot var det hard kamp i Skjervet, der nordmennene hadde sett seg godt fast.

Men so var det, at tyskarane sette inn med flyaataki sine og øvde "terror" meddi dei i fleire dagar slepte spreng- og brandbombor over tettast bebygde strøket paa Vangen.

Dei norske styrkane trekte sig daa tilbake — eindel utover Raundalen, men storparten over Vossestrand til Gudvangen. Under denne tilbaketrekking var dei utsatte for sterke flyaatak.

Om denne manøvren fraa normennene si sida var rett, torer eg ikkje ha nokon meining om, men eg trur ein maa rekna med, at hadde ikkje nordmennene trekt seg attende, hadde baade resten av Vangen og ein stor del av bygdi vore lagd i grus, for me hadde ikkje nokon ting aa møta flyaataki med. Dei kunde uhindra boltra seg akurat som dei vilde.

So vilde du gjerne vita litt om korleis nasistane styrde her paa Voss, og kven som var med. Til det er aa svara, at det var ikkje National Samlings folk paa Voss, daa tyskarane kom. Tyskarane vilde — til aa begynne med — at alt skulde gaa som før. Dei kom som vener, sa dei. Heradstyret med Isak Hjelle som ordførar vart difor sittjande ei tid framover, men litt ora sen kom tyskarane med krav, som dei styrande ikkje kunde gaa med paa, og enden vart, at det gamle heradstyret maatte takka av, og nytt heradstyre vart daa oppnemd av fylkesmannen, som var N. S. mann (dei gamle fylkesmenn var avsette).

Det vart etter kvart nokre vossingar som hadde gjenge inn i Nasjonal Samling, men ikkje sers mange; mellom desse var Halle Vinsand, som fekk i opdrag aa skipa det nye heradstyre eller heradsting, som det no heiter. Nils Skiple var varaordførar. Elles var det ikkje mange N. S. folk med der. Det var i det heile ikkje mange nasistar paa Voss og mange av dei som opererte her var utanbygds folk. Dei er no under retforfyljing, og før denne er avslutta, er det ikkje so godt aa oppgjeva namn, ein kan so lett koma til aa "retta smed for bakar". Truleg vert det ikkje so svert lenge før etterøkjingane er avslutta, og daa vil det koma fram kva dei einskilde har gjort seg skuldige i."

Hr. Hustveit sende og ei utgreiding om reguleringi av Vossevangen av kommune ingeniør Kvamma. Den er interessant for mange av os, men

thereby had some time to mobilize so there was a not so small military force at Voss by the middle of April. However, this division had to send generous reinforcements to the east country and this, of course, weakened the defense at Voss. The Germans attacked the district from three directions — from Bergens railroad line, from Hardanger, over the mountain from Ålvik to Bordalen and from Granvin. There were several actions along the railroad line. There wasn't so much resistance in the Bordal valley. On the other hand, there was fierce fighting at Skjervet, were the Norwegians had established good defenses.

But then the Germans started with their aerial attacks and created terror when they used explosive and incendiary bombs on the most populated part of Vangen for several days.

The Norwegian forces with drew — some out the Raundal valley but the major portion out Vossestrand to Gudvangen. During this retreat they were subjected to strong aerial attacks.

Whether this maneuver was correct from the Norwegian side I can't say but I believe that if the Norwegian Army hadn't withdrawn the rest of Vangen and a great deal of the area would have been destroyed because we had no defense against aerial attack. They could frolic unhindered all they wanted to.

You would maybe like to know a little about how the Nazis controlled us here at Voss and who joined them. To answer this I'll say there weren't any Nazis at Voss when the Germans came. The Germans — to begin with — wanted everything to go as before. They came as friends, they said. The town council with Isak Hjelle as mayor continued sitting for a time but little by little the Germans came with demands that the council couldn't accept and a new council was appointed by the county president who were Nazis (the old councilmen were removed from office).

There were after a while some Vossings who had joined the Nazis, but not very many and among these was Halle Vinsand, who got the assignment to organize the new town council or town "parliament" as it was now called. Nils Skiple was vice chairman. Otherwise there weren't many Nazis at Voss, so many who functioned here were people from outside the district. They are now pursued by the court and before this is finished it isn't proper to name names, one can so easily "confuse the smith with the baker". Maybe it won't be very long before the investigation is over and then it will be evident who the individuals who are guilty of it are".

Mr. Hustveit also sent an clarification about the development of Vossevangen by town engineer Kvamme. It is interesting to many of us but too long

Translated by Stanley Nuland

for lang til aa takast med her. Der var tevling millom fleire arkitektar om reguleringsplanen og arkitekt Leif Tvilde, Voss, og medarbeider student Arne Berg, Voss, tok fyste premie.

Lars Hustveit var født paa Tvinde 1875 og var saaledes 70 aar i 1945. Han er søn efter Lars Davidsen Hustveit og Eli Jørgensdtr. som kjøpte gaard paa Tvinde.

Lars gjennemgik underofficerskolen i Bergen, var nogen aar lensmandsdreng, saa giftede han sig i 1903 og bosatte sig som gardbruker paa Afdal. I 30 aar var han med i herredstyret, mange aar som ordfører. I 1937 frasa han sig gjenvalg. Som foran nevnt, har han været revisor i Voss Sparebank og har havt flere andre tillidshverv. Det var glædeligt, at han slap saapas vel fra ulemperne under nasistyret paa Voss. Me takkar for brevene fraa han og for helsingi han sende til alle vossingar. — Red.

DEI NORSKE ØVDE STORVERK

I fleire brev til Red. gjev Anders Ullestad greida paa mangt aa mykje i heimlande og daa serleg paa Voss i krigstidi. Det er gjilt aa sjaa om alt dette, som dei norske ha gjort og kva dei var opp imot, og Ullestad kan gi det den mest virkande sving. Han har vore midt opp i alt so aa segja. Me fekk postkort fraa han av den 17. juli, der han gjev uttrykk i høge tonar for gleda over freden og fridomen av landet. So fekk me brev, som her ska gjengivast:

"Gode hr. Rene og gode Vossingar i Amerika!

"Etter 5 lange og tunge aar er Noreg vorte frelst og frit att. No har me fenge kjennt kva det er aa vera i trelldom. Me har vore under aaket, vorte trakka ned av ein jernskod hæl. Tyskarane kom til Noreg for aa hertaka landet vaart brutalt og forferdeleg. Me greidde ikkje aa staa imot med vaapenmakt; men me stod aandeleg sterke, og me kjempa imot paa ein maate, som gav oss kraft og mod til aa halda ut.

Det vart tunge aar, me vart trelar. Me vart omringa av eit nett av spionar. Diverre hadde me ein del forredarar millom oss, som hjelpte til aa tyna vaar fridom og vaart land. Men no er me frie kvinnor og menn. No er Noreg fritt.

Me har havt ein god og sterk heimefront. Me har havt kvinnor og menn som har ofra alt for fridomen til og med sit liv. Den norske lærarstand stod sameint og sterk. Det norske presteskap med biskopane i brodden gjorde eit heltearbeid. Høgesteret med Paal Berg i brodden stod heilt paa Norigt rett og ofra alt. Den eine organisasjon etter den andre kjempa for vor fridom. Den norske ungdom gav eit lysande døme, og vaar stolte sjømannsstand gjorde storverk, som altid

to be included here. There was competition between several architects about a development plan and architect Leif Tvilde, Voss, and his associate student Arne Berg, Voss, took first prize.

Lars Hustveit was born at Tvinde in 1875 and thus was 70 years in 1945. He is a son of Lars Davidsen Hustveit and Eli Jørgensdatter who bought the farm at Tvinde.

Lars was graduated from the Non-Commissioned Officers School in Bergen, spent some years as a deputy sheriff, then he married in 1903 and began farming in Afdal. For 30 years he was on the town council, many years as mayor. In 1937, he declined re-election. As mentioned before, he was auditor for Voss Savings Bank and has occupied several other public positions. It was fortunate that he avoided some of the unpleasantries of German command of Voss. We thank him for all the letters and for his greetings to all the Vossings.

THE NORWEGIANS GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

In several letters to the Ed., Anders Ullestad gave accounts about a lot in the home country and especially about Voss in wartime. It is great to see about all that the Norwegians have done and what they were up against; Ullestad can give it the most moving twist. He was, so to speak, in the middle of everything. We got a postcard from him July 17 in which he praised to the skies his joy about the peace a freedom in the country. Then we got a letter that will be reproduced here:

"Good Mr. Rene and good Vossings in America!

"After five long and difficult years Norway has been saved and is free again. Now we have known what it's like in slavery. We have been under the yoke, been trodden below an iron-shod heel. The Germans came to Norway to take our country in a brutal and terrible way. We weren't able to withstand such a force of weapons but we were spiritually strong and we fought against it in one manner that gave us strength and the courage to hold out.

It was heavy years; we were slaves. We were surrounded by a net of spies. Unfortunately we had a number of collaborators among us who helped melt our freedom and our land. But now we are free men and women. Now Norway is free.

We have had a good, strong homefront. We have had men women and men who have offered everything for freedom up to and including their lives. The Norwegian teaching profession stood united and strong. The Norwegian clergy with their bishops in the front did heroic work. The supreme court led by Paal Berg stood completely for Norwegian justice and offered everything. One organization after the other fought for our freedom. The Norwegian youth were a shining example and our stalwart seamen profession did a magni-

vil leva i Noreg si soga. Eit sligt folk kunde ikkje kuast i kne.

Ja, no er me eit fritt folk att. Det er stor gleda yver heile landet, alt som er skote igrus skal no reisast att. Øydeleggingane var store. Byar og bygder vart øydelagde. Mange vart drepte, mange ofra livet. Heile Finnmarki vart lagt i grus. Men alle vil no "bygja og bøta med bot som dugar", landet vaart skal reisast att.

Noreg har vorte kjennt no ute i verdi. Alle taler vel om landet vaart, og me er storleg glade for det. Me vil takka Amerika. Me vil takka vaare kjære frendar, vossingane, derborte. Dei har gjort eit storveges arbeid for oss. Hels alle gode vossingar og alle gode amerikanarar for trufast venskap og godt hjartalag.

Her paa Voss er me no med friskt mod. Vangen, som har lege i ruiner, skal byggjast opp att. Det gaar seint endaa; men det skal gaa. Me har havt forredarar her og. No sit dei i fengsel og ventar paa sin dom.

Tyskarane herja mykje baade paa Vangen og kring bygdi. Dei rana skogane; dei tok det meste av maten. Det vart lite av alle slag for oss; men me har ikkje svolte, om det ofte røynte hardt. Varor elles var her mest ikkje aa faa. Me laut lite paa det gamle. No vonar me, at det kjem seg litt etter kvart. Me er med friskt mot og har von om ei god framtid.

Hels alle vossingar og elles alle som spyrr etter Voss og Noreg. "Gud signe vaart dyre fedreland". Hjartaleg helsing.

Anders Ullestad.

I brev av 15. september gir Ullestad en fin tribut til U. S. og til norske sjømænd, soldater og andre, samt om Vangens stolte kirke, som trænger reparation. I disse breve blir der riktignok adskillige gjentagelser og som flere skriver om; men i hvert er saameget nyt, at det er nødvendigt at tage alt med for at belyse situationen fuldt ud i denne historiske periode i Voss's historie.

"Hr. K. A. Rene: Mange takk for brev gaar. Jeg skal denne gang skrive riksmaal, men her paa Voss skriver vi nu for det meste nynorsk. Det er bare nogle faa embedsmænd og andre, som skriver riksmaal nu. I alle skoler og i bygdens styre og stell skriver man nu nynorsk.

Det er uvanlig gildt at høre fra Amerika. Vi har nu vore borte fra hverandre i 5 lange og tunge aar. Nu er Amerika og Norge kommet nærmere hverandre end nogensinde. Forbindelsen og venskaben blir bedre og sterkere end før. Det føler vi alle her i Norge. Vi er blit glade i Amerika. Vi har med beundring lest og hørt om det store verk som Amerika har gjort i denne forferdelige krig. Amerika er nu den sterkeste magt i verden. Den

facent job that will always stay in the saga of Norway. Such a people could never be subdued to their knees.

Yes, now we are a free people again, there is joy all over the country; everything that was crushed to dust shall be rebuilt. The damage was extensive. Cities and country areas were laid waste. Many were killed; many gave their lives. All of Finnmark was devastated. However, everyone now wants to “build and repair with ways that are right”; the country shall rise again.

Norway has become known in the world. Everyone is talking about our country and we are pleased. We want to thank America. We want to thank our friends, the Vossings over there and you good Americans for true friendship and good heartedness.

Here at Voss we are in good spirits. Vangen, which lies in ruins, shall be re-built. It is slow at first but it shall be done. We have had collaborators her too. Now they sit in prison awaiting sentencing.

The Germans did a lot of damage both at Vangen and around in the district. They stole the forests; they took the food even though there were tough times. Goods were hard to come by. We depended on the old. Now we expect that it will gradually get better. We have good spirits and look forward to a good future.

Greet all the Vossings and anyone else who asks about Voss or Norway. "God bless our dear fatherland". Hearty greetings.

Anders Ullestad.

In a letter dated September 15, Ullestad makes fine tributes to the U. S. and to Norwegian seamen, soldiers and others as well as to Vangen's proud church that needs renovation. In these letters there are, of course, many repetitions but each letter has so much news it is necessary to include everything in order to clarify this historical period of the history of Voss.

“Mr. K. A. Rene: many thanks for the letter yesterday. I will write Bokmål this time but here at Voss, most write Nynorsk. Only a few officials and others write Bokmål now. In all the schools and in the business and activity of the area people write Nynorsk.

It's uncommonly nice to hear from America. we have been separated from each other for 5 long, hard years. Now America and Norway have come closer together than ever before. The connection and friendship is better and stronger than before. We all feel that way in Norway. We are in love with America. We read and hear with amazement of the big accomplishments America has done in this terrible war. America is now the greatest power in the

Translated by Stanley Nuland

indsats som U. S. A. har gjort paa alle Omraader er aldeles ufattelig.

Vi her paa Voss og hele Norge takker Amerika for all hjelp og alt godt i disse tunge aar, og vi er glade for den gode omtale, som de styrende i Amerika har git til Norge. Det er vel særleg vore sjøfolk, som har kastet glans over Norge.

Jeg skal i korte drag fortelle litt fra krigens tid her i Norge og da serlig paa Voss.

Vort land hadde forsømt sitt forsvar. Da Tyskland kom med sitt lumskelige overfald paa Norge stod vi næsten vergeløse. Men folket var friskt og sterkt. Det tok op kampen med heil hug og varmt hjerte. Forrædere hadde vi, det er sandt. Med Quisling i spidsen solgte de vort land til Tyskland. Men bare 1 procent av hele folket stod paa Qvislings sin side. Her paa Voss hadde vi og forrædere, men det var bare slike folk, som ikke hadde godt ord paa sig og slike, som var maktsyke.

Tyskerne kjendte alle forhold i Norge og forræderne hjalp til paa bedste maate. Oslo, Bergen og andre byer blev tatt med engang. Overfaldet kom saa pludselig paa den mest brutale maate. Overalt satte tyskerne sig fast.

Her paa Voss kom de fra flere kanter. Vore soldater blev sammenkaldt i en fart. Men her paa Voss blev soldaterne sendt østover, saa vi stod næsten uten forsvarere.

Men dem vi hadde vilde kjempe og de gjorde sin pligt til det yderste. De vilde gaa paa. Men desværre var endel av vaare officerer svake og viljeløse. De holdt soldatene igjen. Jeg ved, at mange kjekke gutter graat, fordi de ikke fik gaa løs paa tyskerne slik som de vilde. Overmakten blev for stor, og vaare friske, tapre gutter maatte rømme.

Saa kom tyskerne med sine bombefly. Paa den mest barbariske maate skjøt de byer og landsteder ibrand. Tre dage itræk fløi disse flyene over Vossevangen og over hele Voss og kastet sine brandbomber. Første dagen stod den østlige delen av Vangen i brand. Mit hus, Voss Bokhandel, var det første hus som blev slukt av flammerne. Andre dagen var det den vestlige del som stod i luer. Det var forferdelig at se paa Særlig var det vondt at se vaar prægtige, gamle Voss Prestegaard staa i brand. Store vakre verdier gik til spilde og blev flammernes rov.

Men til vor store glæde blev ikke vor stolte og fagre kirke paa Vangen rammet av bomberne. Men like ved kirken faldt flere bomber. Flere glas og et stort glasmaleri blev knust. Likeledes ramlet ned en av de store lysestakerne i kirken. Ellers var kirken uskadt. Det var vor store glede i sorgen.

Vangskirken, støt nu er 700 aar gammel, er en av de vakreste kirker i landet. For tiden arbeider vi med indsamling til restaurering av kirken. Der er nu indkommet ca. kr. 50,000 til restaureringen. Men

world. The effect the U. S. A. has had in all regions is absolutely incomprehensible.

We here at Voss and all of Norway thank you in America for all your help and everything good in these difficult years, and we are happy for the good reports the government in America has given Norway. It has especially been the sailors that have cast brilliance over Norway.

In a short note I shall tell a little from the war time here in Norway and especially at Voss.

Our country had neglected its defense. When Germany came with its insidious assault on Norway, we were literally defenseless. Nevertheless, the people were healthy and strong. They took up the battle with enthusiasm and warm hearts. We had betrayers that's true. Led by Quisling they sold our country to Germany. Only 1% of the people stood on Quisling's side. We also had collaborators here at Voss but they were people who didn't have anything good to say, who were power-hungry.

The Germans knew all the conditions in Norway and the collaborators helped as best they could. Oslo, Bergen and other cities were seized at once. The assault was sudden and most brutal. The Germans secured everything almost everywhere.

They came from several directions here at Voss. Our soldiers were called together rapidly. But our soldiers here at Voss were sent eastward so we were literally defenseless.

Those we had wanted to resist and they did their duty to the utmost. They wanted to carry on. Unfortunately a number of the officers were weak with lack of will. They held the soldiers back. I know that many good boys cried because they weren't allowed to fight the Germans the way they wanted to. The attacking force was too much and our healthy, brave youth had to run.

Next the Germans came with their bombers. In the most barbaric manner they set the city and villages afire. For three days in a row the planes flew over Vossevangen and all Voss and dropped their incendiary bombs. The first day, the eastern part of Vangen was on fire. My building, Voss Book Store, was the first building that the flames were assuaged. The second day it was the west end that stood in flames. It was terrible to see. It was especially painful to watch the grand old Voss parsonage afire. Great beautiful valuables were splintered and plundered by the flames.

To our great joy, the proud and handsome church at Vangen was not struck by the bombers. Several bombs landed alongside the church. Several panes and a big window painting were broken. In addition, one of the big candelabras was knocked down. The church wasn't damaged otherwise. That was our great joy in our sorrow.

The Vang Church, having stood 700 years now, is one of the prettiest churches in the country. Presently we are working collecting towards restoration of the church. 50,000 crowns have been collected for the restoration. But

vi trænger enda ca. kr. 20,000.00, skal den bli fuldt ferdig. Jeg, som er kasserer for innsamlingen, haaper sikkert at faa det resterende beløp.

Naar Vangskirken blir helt ferdig med restaureringen blir den overmaate vakker. Vi faar haape, at tiden blir saapas bra, at arbeidet i kirken kan bli fuldført om ikke saa lenge. Likeledes haaper vi, at arbeidet med at bygge opigjen Vossevangen maa begynde om mulig til næste aar. Men penge-vanskelighederne er mange, saa alle ting er paa det uvisse. Netop nu i disse dage holder Norges Bank opgjør med pengevæsenet. Vi faar haape, at den norske krone kan holde sig uten svikt.

Men tilbake til krigstiden. Den tredje bombedagen paa Voss var like fæl, som de to første dagene. Bombeflyene raste over hele Vossebygden. Paa Rykke i Tykkebygden blev en hel gaard bombet. Fem mennesker fandt døden. Baade paa Vangen og flere steder blev folk truffet av bomber. Men det var merkeligt at ikke flere blev dødens bytte.

Folk paa Voss tok alt med største ro, og slik var det overalt i Norge. Naar vi ikke regner med forræderne, saa var det norske folk rakrygget og sterke i troen paa, at Vort land skulde bli frelst og fritt igjen. Aldrig har denne troen sviktet. Hjemmefonten med vor staute kjekke ungdom i spidsen tok opp kampen. Vor lærerstand, kirkens folk, høiesteret og ellers alle gode organisasjoner har staat sin prøve og gjort et arbeide, som skal leve i Norges historie. Vore mænd i Amerika og England med kongen og kronprinsen i spidsen har ogsaa staat vakt ora vort land i disse krigsaar. Vi er stolte av vort kongehus. Ingen norsk konge siden Olav den hellige vil blive elsket saa høit som kong Haakon.

Det kunde været overmaade meget at skrive om. Det vilde bli for langt. Men nu da freden kom stilt og overraskende, blev det jubel og glede over hele landet. Kong Haakon og kronprins Olav har havt hver sin straalende seiersreis fra landsende til landsende. De er begge to blit hyldet av hele det norske folk. Nu gjelder det da "at reise det som velt er, bygja og bøta med bot som duger".

Nu maa alle gaa til daadrigt arbeid. Nu maa Norge reisast igjen, saa det kan bli godt at bygge og bo i vort kjære fædreland. "Ja, vi elsker dette landet."

Hjertelig helsing til dig og til alle gode vossar og nordmenn i Amerika,

Anders Ullestad.

Olav Lydvo fra Voss er tilsat den Norske ambasaden i Paris. Han er student fra Voss Landgymnas og Norges Handelshøiskole, Bergeni var i august ifjor sekretær i utenriksdepartementet. ("Hordaland")

we need 20,000 crowns more, before it is completely finished. I, as treasurer for the donations, do hope to get the remaining amount.

When the church at Vangen is restored it will be exceedingly beautiful. We can just hope that the work in the church can be completed before long. Likewise, we hope that the work building Vossevangen up again can be started next year. But there is a lot of difficulty with money so everything is so uncertain. Just now the Bank of Norway is adjusting with the Finance Department. We hope the Norwegian crown will not weaken.

But back to wartime. The third day of bombing at Voss was just as bad as the first two days. The bombers raged over the whole district. At Rykke in the Tykkebygd, an entire farm was bombed. Five people were killed. Both at Vangen and several other places people were hit but it was remarkable the more were not doomed to death.

People at Voss took everything with composure and that's the way it was all over Norway. If we don't count the traitors then the rest of the Norwegian people were courageous and strong in their belief that our country would be saved and free again. This belief never weakened. The Home Front with our stalwart young people leading it took up the fight. Our teaching profession, the church people, our Supreme Court and other good organizations passed the test and did a job that will live in Norway's annals. Our men in America and England with the king and crown prince also stood watch over our country in these war years. We are proud of our royal family. No Norwegian king since St. Olav has been loved as much as King Haakon.

There is extremely much to write about. It would be too long. But now that peace has come quietly and surprisingly, there is joy and happiness in the entire country. King Haakon and Crown Prince Olav have each made their glittering victory trip from one end of the country to the other. They have each been cheered by the Norwegian people. Now there is meaning in “to set up something that is knocked down, build and repair with patches that are suitable”.

Now we all must go to heroic labor. Now shall Norway rise again, so it can be good to build and live in our dear fatherland. "Ja, vi elsker dette landet" (Yes, we love this country).

Hearty greetings to you and all good Vossings and Norwegians in America.

Anders Ullestad.

Olav Lydvo from Voss is employed at the Norwegian Embassy in Paris. He was a student from Voss High School and Norway's Business College. The Bergenser last year was secretary in the Department of Exterior. ("Hordaland").

Translated by Stanley Nuland

EI FÆL TID DAA TYSKARANE KOM

Systor mi, Fru Synneva Rene Henjum, som driv kafe' paa Vossevangen og fekk huse sit bomba, skriv om hendingi, daa tyskarane kom og anfaldt Voss. Noko av breve er soleis:

"Eg lever som vanleg; driv kafe' som eg har gjort. Det vert ikkje lenge før eg kan halda 25 aars jubileum.

Paa Vangen vart jo alt bomba og opbrendt i 1940; men etter ei 4—5 maanaders tid begynte eg paanyt i barakke, som eg sette up, og har sian dreve der. Men det var ikkje so liketil aa faa tillatelse til aa bygja op at, sjølv om det ikkje var anna enn ei barakka. Noko sjekkeleg hus fikk me ikkje lov aa bygja. Der ska regulerast. Heile Vangen ska regulerast, og eg og mange med meg sit midt i reguleringsstrøket, so me maa riva nedatt barakka, naar det skal bygjast.

No var Vangen so fin med baade murbygg og asfalterte gater, og so vart heilt ødelagt. Det var heile forretningsstrøket helst so gjekk med. Eg hadde noko lav assuranse baade paa hus og innbo; men eg fekk litt meir; det vart taksert.

Det var ei fæl tid daa tyskarane kom inn i landet den 9. april 1940. Me hadde havt stor reingjering om notti til den 9. Me maatte altid gjera reint om notti i kafeen. Me var vel ferdige omlag kl. 2 om notti. Me kom op i soverommet og lagde oss. Eg er altid van aa sjaa i enten ei bok eller avisa. Mens eg laa aa las, slokna ljose. Me viste ingenting; men om morgonen kunde dei fortelja, at tyskarane var komne til Bergen. Det gjekk so eit par dagar. Daa vart det mobilisering, og alt vart i ei røra. Tyske fly drev aa speida, og flyallarm var her til stadighet; so me maatte springa ifraa alt aa gjøyma oss. Me fekk daa ordre om aa evakuera, og me reiste til Rokne om kveldane og nerat paa Vangen om morningane. Me hadde aape kafeen. Her var ein storm av folk som skulde hava mat — desse som skulde paa moane og faa uniform. Dei skulde ut i krig med tyskarane. Men kva hadde me aa krigast med imot ei slik stormakt so tysken?

So tidleg om morgenen den 23. april daa me var paa veg nedat og var komne eit lite stykje. So kom der 5—6 fly, som begyndte aa kasta bombor, og kl. 11 formiddag var heile Vangen i ljos laage. Det var eit syn aa sjaa. Me hadde so god udsigt paa Rokne. Me saag naar huset vort brente. Det var so synbart veir og soli sjein. Me hadde ikkje att meir enn me sto aa gjekk i, so dei segja. Men papiri mine og kontantane hadde eg daa heldigvis, og to hundar. Mannen min likar aa gaa paa jakt; men det har ikkje vore jagtløyve desse aari ant enn for nasistar; dei har me ikkje befatta os med.

So den 26. april kom der (nazi)-troppar masjerende fraa Bordalen, Hardanger, Vossestrand og Gudvangen (seinare), og langs Bergensbanen. Men dei norske troppena var kommanderte østover

THE AWFUL TIME WHEN THE GERMANS CAME

My sister, Mrs. Synneva Rene Henjum, who runs the café at Vossevangen and had her building bombed, wrote about the happenings when the Germans came and seized Voss. Some of her letter goes like this:

"My life is as usual; operating the restaurant as I have done. It won't be long until the 25th anniversary.

Everything was bombed and burned up in 1940 but in 4-5 months I started again in a temporary building I built and have continued since. It wasn't easy getting permission to build again, even if it were only a temporary barrack. We weren't permitted to build a proper building. It was regulated there. All of Vangen was regulated, and I and many others sat in the middle of the regulated section so we will have to tear down the barracks when we build.

Vangen was grand with both brick buildings and asphalted streets and it was completely destroyed. The entire business district went along. I had a small amount of insurance on the building and contents; but I got some more; it was appraised.

It was an awful time when the Germans came to the country April 9, 1940. We had a big cleaning session during the evening before the 9th. We always had to clean up in the evenings at the restaurant. We finished about 2 a. m. We went up to our bedrooms and lay down. I usually look at a book or the newspaper. While I lay reading, the lights went out. We knew nothing but in the morning they told us that the Germans had come to Bergen. A couple days went by. Then there was mobilization and everything was in a tizzy. German airplanes were observing and the air raid alarms went steadily; we had to run and hide. Then we got orders to evacuate, so we went up to Rokne during the night and back down to Vangen in the morning. We had the restaurant open. There was a crowd of people who wanted food — those who were going to the camps to get uniforms. They were going to war against the Germans. What did we have to make war with against such powers as the Germans?

Early in the morning of April 23 when we were on our way back down, we had gone a little ways. Then 5-6 airplanes came and started dropping bombs and by 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all of Vangen was in bright flames. It was a sight to see. We had a good view from Rokne. We saw our building burn. There was good visibility and the sun was shining. We didn't have anything but what we wore, so to speak. Luckily I had my papers and cash, and two dogs. My husband liked to hunt; but it wasn't legal to hunt these last years, except for the Nazis, with whom we didn't associate.

Nazi troops came marching on April 26 from Bordalen, Hardanger, Vossestrand and Gudvangen (later), and along the Bergen Railroad. The Norwegian troops were ordered eastwards away from

Translated by Stanley Nuland

herfra disse trakter, saa tyskarane hadde berre aa finna seg tilrette, naar dei kom paa Vangen. Dei tok daa tilfange alle dei, som dei trudde var soldater og sette dei inn i kjyrkja. Det var noko røvara utan likje. Det var ei uhyggelig tid.

Det har daa ikkje stende paa oss med maten. Eg hadde ifjor 2 grise, som eg fekk slagta, og eg har 2 hønar, so me har hatt baade flesk og egg. I fleira vekor ifjor hadde me ikkje smør; men me steikte flesk og smurde feiti paa brødet, og det var godt. Eg har stova til betjeningen min som bestaar av 3 jentor."

Aslaug Mossefin — dottor til Brita, ei annor systor, skreiv og noko om hendingane paa Voss. Systori, Borghlid og mann, myste huset sit under bombingen og alt dei hadde. Dei bur no i ei av dei 30 svenske barakkane, som vart sende til dei skadelidne. Ho skreiv og, at der var 800 russiske fangar og 6000 tyskarar paa Voss daa freden kom.

HENDINGER PAA BULKEN

Mrs. Johanna Vinje, født Rekve, har vist redaktøren et brev fra sin veninde Margretha Rongen hvorav vi faar en forvitnelig greie paa hvad som hændte ved Bulken da tyskerne kom. Følgende kan derav berettes:

"Nu maa jeg skrive om andre ting. Du maa tru, vi blev glade ivaar da krigen var slutt — at me fik igjen vort frie Norge. Det blev en stor fredsfest her paa Bulken i bedehuset med nasjonal mat, som vi ikke har havt paa lenge.

Saa maa jeg fortelle lidt om krigen, naar den kom. Det var nogen uhyggelige dage, som vi aldrig glemmer. Vi tænkte: Er det her paa Bulken slaget skal staa? — for de norske soldater strømde nedover her og skulde møte tyskerne.

I førstningen naar det kom fly, saa sprang vi i skogen og gjemte os under de store stene, for de skjøt med maskingevær; men det var ingen som blev rammet her paa Bulken. Det var nu Voss bomberne var bestemte til. Det blev nogen svære brak, vi hørte nedover her. Det var sprengbomber og brandbomber i massevis. Saa tenkte vi, naar de har ødelagt deroppe, saa kommer de her. Men heldigvis saa slapp vi fra det med 6—7 skud gjennem huset vort.

Da tyskerne kom marsjerende opp Brende ved Vasenden, da var det godt vi hadde rømt til Bergslien; thi uten hadde det gaatt galt med oss. Vi fikk beskje at flykte, for fienden var ikke langt borte. Me evakuerte i Bergslien. Der var 45 stykker med alt fra Bulken.

Saa kom der mange flyktninger av soldater. De kom over Rausmulen. De laa der om natten. Om morgenen reiste de til Teigdalen og Eksingedalen.

this area, so the Germans only had to organize when they came to Vangen. They took anyone whom they thought might be a soldier and put them in the church. They plundered without comparison. It was a dismal time.

We weren't in bad shape for food. I had two pigs I had had butchered last year and I had two hens so we had both bacon and eggs. We didn't have any butter for several weeks; but we fried the side pork and put the fat on our bread, and it was good. I had rooms for my waitresses, consisting of three girls.

Aslaug Mossefin — Brita, another sister's, daughter, wrote about some of the events at Voss. Her sister, Borghild, and her husband, lost their house and all they had during the bombing. Now they live in one of 30 Swedish barracks that were sent the suffering. She also wrote that there were 800 Russian prisoners-of-war and 6000 Germans at Voss when peace came.

INCIDENTS AT BULKEN

Mrs. Johanna Vinje, born Rekve, showed the editor a letter from her friend, Margretha Rongen, in which she gets interesting descriptions of what happened at Bulken when the Germans came. The following can be recounted from it:

"Now I should write of other matters. You can believe we were happy the war was over — that we had peace again in our free Norway. There was a big peace party here in Bulken at the meeting house with traditional national foods that we hadn't had for a long time.

I must tell you a little about the war and when it came. They were some horrifying days that we'll never forget. Was it here at Bulken a battle would occur? —the Norwegian soldiers streamed down past us on the way to meet the Germans.

First came the airplanes, we ran to the woods and hid behind big rocks because they shot with machine guns; but no one here at Bulken was hit. The bombers were destined for Voss. There were some loud explosions, we heard down over there. There were great quantities of explosive and incendiary bombs. We thought that when they had destroyed everything there they would come here. But luckily we escaped with only 6-7 shots through our house.

When the Germans came marching up Brende at Vasenden, then it was good that we had run away to Bergslien; otherwise it would have had gone bad with us. We got a message to flee, because the enemy was not far away. We evacuated to Bergslien. There were 45 people from Bulken there.

Many soldiers came in flight. They came over Rausmulen and camped there at night. in the morning they went to the Teigdal and the Eksingedal

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Translated by Stanley Nuland

Ja, vi var glade, naar vi kom hjem igjen og fik se, at husene stod i behold, for vi hørte en smeld saa nær. Da trodde alle, at det var Bulken, som blev bombet. Det var paa Lille Honve de kastede ned brandbomber. Buskapen blev reddet, men alt innbo strøk med.

Men det blev verst med Vangen. Du skulde ha seet, hvordan der saag ut, Johanna. Det var nedbrendt alt ifra stasjonen innover til nyebrui. Kjerken staar igjen, heldigvis, og Sparebanken og Hustveit sitt hus og det svære huset som stod endlangsmed kjerkegaarden. Simons huse staar igjen, saa det var ødelagt hele strækningen innover.

Det var nu bra at der ikke strøk med saa mange folk. Det var gaarden Rykke dei bomba. Det gik til hele huslyden, 5 mennesker.

I selve krigen i Valdres, hvor slaget stod var nu flere ifra Voss, som mistet livet — 2 ifra Bulken. Det var Lars Gjerme og Knut Skjeldal, som mistede livet.

Ja det var nu godt, de reiste østover, saa vi slapp se den felslige krigen. Sidste natten vi laa hjemme, sov ikke vi meget. Der fo'r soldater i lastebiler hele natten. Eg laa og saag ut hele tiden, og skalv. Eg torde ikke klæ av mig; saa laag eg i tøfler. Eg var redd, at maatte rømme paa sokkerne.

Det var om morgenen i femtiden eg hørte slik ramling utfyre huse. Saa sprang eg ut skulde se, hvad det var. Da plaserte de to kanoner innmed huset vort. Det var fly som kom. Me sprang opover bakkene. Me hørte kor det smalt nede fra huset, naar de skjøt ifra flyet. Det var hestene med kanonerne de hadde seet, men de gjemte sig ovenfor huset til Olav Bulken. Han som kjørte den ene kanonen var Anders Utigaren (Mathison) paa Rekve, søn til Mari. Me laag opp i urdi og gjemte oss — riste og frøs. Da reiste eg med en gang til Bergslien for at være tryggere. De andre kom om kvelden for da var tyskerne komne til Bolstad.

Paa grund av plass paa papiret faar eg slutte med dette — Hilsen. —

I samme brev fortelles om dødsfald paa Bulken og Rekve: Handelsmand Brynjulv Rongen døde i september 1943; Nils Rekve i oktober s. aa.; Ole Flage døde i oktober og Anfin O. Rekve i september '44. Johannes Rekve i '44; Ivar Rørli, Rekve og Mari Rekve i 1943. Ragnild Rekve i '39 og Ingebjørg Rekve (paa holmen) '39.

Der er mindst 50 organiserte lag paa Voss. De angaar alle slags sager. Efterkrigstiden synes at ha stimulert deltagelsen, og det maa da siges at være gode avledere fra tanken paa krigsulykkerne og dens usikkerhed.

Yes, we were happy to return home an find our homes there because we had heard an explosion close by. We, all though Bulken, had been bombed. They had dropped incendiary bombs at Lille Honve. The animals were saved but the household goods were all destroyed.

The worst was at Vangen, you should have seen how it looked, Johanna. It was burned down all the way from the station in to the new bridge. The church remains, luckily, and the Savings Bank and Hustveit's building and the big building that stood alongside the cemetery. Simon's building is still standing so everything in from there was destroyed.

It was good that many people weren't killed. They bombed the Rykke farm. The whole household was killed, five people.

The battle itself was in Valdres, where several from Voss lost their lives — two from Bulken. It was Lars Gjerme and Knut Skjeldal who lost their lives.

Yes, it was good that they moved eastwards, so we avoided seeing the awful fighting. The last night we lay at home but didn't sleep very much. Soldiers in trucks went by all night. I lay and looked out all the time, and shook. I didn't dare undress so I lay in my slippers. I was afraid I might have to flee in my stocking feet.

At five in the morning I heard rumbling out in front of the house. I ran out to see what it was; they had placed two cannons by our house. Airplanes came. We ran up the hill. We heard loud noises down by the house when they shot from the airplane. They had seen the horses drawing the cannons but they hid above Olav Bulken's house. One of the drivers of the cannons was Anders Utigaren (Mathison) at Rekve, son of Mari. We lay and hid up in the talus — trembled and froze. Then we went to Bergslien to be safer, the others came in the evening because the Germans had reached Bolstad.

Because I'm running out of paper, I'll have to quit with this — Greetings —".

In the same letter is news of deaths at Bulken and Rekve: Storekeeper Brynjulv Rongen died in September 1943; Nils Rekve in October same year; Ole Flage died in October and Anfin O. Rekve in September '44. Johannes Rekve in '44; Ivar Rørli, Rekve and Mari Rekve in 1943. Ragnild Rekve in '39 and Ingebjørg Rekve (on the holm) '39.

There are at least 50 organized clubs at Voss. They represent all kinds of causes. The period after the war has seemed to stimulate participation and it can be said to be a diversion from thoughts of the war misfortunes and its insecurity.

KVA HENDE I RAUNDALEN

Brev av 26. dec. fraa Ivar E. Øvsthus til Red. forteller om hendinigar i Raundalen og andet.

"Ja, det var ei svær tid me maatte igjønom her i Norge, naar desse tyske røvarpakke kom her. So han hadde rett Lars Eskeland. — Eg trefte han ein dag paa Vangen fyste sumaren tyskarane var her, og daa sagde han, at tyskarane var dei mest djevelske folk han hadde høyrt um i soga.

Paa Vossevangen var det eit trist syn etter bombingi. No har det korne seg litt etter brakkone vart uppsette. Det vert vei lenge før Vangen reiser seg att.

Her paa Voss faar me no vel helst segja, det var lite nasistar (eller forædarar som me helst kalla dei), naar ein tenkjer paa folketalet. I Raundalen var det berre ein; det var bonden Nils Skiple (varaordførar i det nye heradstyre) Faren var fraa Sunnfjord, men mori var av den gamle Skipleslekti (Arnefolki). Den neste var Anders D. Kløve, søn til David Anderson Kløve (Øvre). Det var igrunden merkeleg — son til so staute foreldre; og syski hans var og gode nordmenn. Nils og Anders har sote i arrest sidan ivaar og ventar paa dom. Neste nasist var Johannes Isakson Ygre. Han er og fastsett. So er det ordføraren i nasistheradstyre — Halle Vinsand sit arrestert og Torstein Dagestad med 3 sønner — den eine ha fenge 7 aars tvangsarbeid; dei andre ventar paa dom. Knut Ludvo har sote arrestert ei tid, men har vore ute. Og so har det vore ein nokre innflyttarar, som ha vore nasistar.

Her til Raundalen kom tyskarane den 27. april. Dei norske soldatene som laag paa Vangen hadde fare ut "dalen" fyre. Dei fyste reiste med tog, men so vart linja bomba, so dei siste bilte til Skiple. Men daa vart det so mykje blaut snø, at dei maatte reisa tilfods.

Folki her i dalen rømde husi sine. Me budde i vaarfloren, somme i stølshus og mange under berghamrar, so det var ikje so greit for gamle folk og so borni.

Det var eit merkjeleg syn aa sjaa folk fo'r og bar paa eigne-lutane sine so det var mangt eit gamalt sylvbelte og sylja som vart gjøymd i dei dagar.

Det tok lang tid før dei fekk forbindelse yver fjelli (aust og vest), so me maatte plagast med dei lenge.

Den tyske majoren (han som indtok Voss), gjekk i ei snoskreda paa Mjølfjell og døyde der, til gleda for os andre. Soleis er denne verdi.

Det var ein ung gut fra Roundalen som fall, (Ivar Jonson Sygnabere?) og so ein fremande. Dei er begge gravlagde paa kyrkjegarden i Raundalen. Det er reist et fint minnesmerkje yver dei.

Eit bustadhus vart bomba paa Urland, men til al

THE HAPPENINGS IN THE RAUNDAL

In a letter dated December 26 from Ivar E. Øvsthus to the Ed. he tells of the happenings in the Raundal and more.

"Yes, it was a difficult time we had to go through here in Norway when the German plunderers arrived. Lars Eskeland was right. — I met him one day at Vangen the first summer the Germans were here, and he said the Germans were the most devilish people he ever heard of in history.

It was a sad sight at Vossevangen after the bombing. Now it has improved a little after the temporary buildings have been set up. It will be a long time before Vangen returns to normal.

We'll have to admit that there were few Nazis (or traitors as we prefer to call them), when you consider the population. In Raundalen there was just one; he was the farmer Nils Skiple (vice mayor in the new town council). His father was from Sunnfjord but his mother was of the old Skiple family (Arne people). The other was Anders D. Kløve, son of David Anderson Kløve (Øvre). It was basically remarkable — the son of such first-rate parents; and his sister was a good Norwegian. Nils and Anders have been arrested since this spring awaiting sentencing. Johannes Isakson Ygre was another Nazi. He too is awaiting decision. Then there is the mayor in the Nazi town council — Halle Vinsand who is under arrest as well as Torstein Dagestad with his three sons — the one has received seven years at hard labor; the others await sentencing. Knut Ludvo has been under arrest for a time but has been out. So have some outlanders, who were Nazis.

The Germans came to the Raundal on April 27. the Norwegian soldiers who were at Vangen had gone out the valley before. They first went by train but the tracks were bombed so the last motored to Skiple. Then there was so much soft snow they went by foot.

The people here in the valley fled their houses. We lived in the spring barn, some in sæter huts and many out under the cliffs so it wasn't very good for the elderly and the children.

It was an extraordinary sight to see people going carrying their personal property; there was many an old silver belt and jewelry that was hidden during those days.

It took a long time before they made a connection over the mountains (east-west), so we were troubled by them for a long time.

The German major (he who captured Voss) was lost in an avalanche at Mjølfjell and died there, to the joy of us others. Such is this world.

There was a young man from the Raundal who was killed (Ivar Jonson Sygnabere?), also a stranger. They are both buried in a cemetery in the Raundal. There has been erected a fine monument over them.

A residence was bombed at Urland, but luckily the

Translated by Stanley Nuland

lukka,var folki oppe under noko berghamrar. Mannen døydde ei tid etter av slag. Truleg har det teke paa hjarta hans.

Men no so vel, er me fri røvarane og daa gror det snart til. Nordmennene har laate prøvt mangt i gamle dagar og. Kunde berre freden vara no, so skal me ikkje klaga. —

Eg er gardbrukar og 38 aar gamal. Eg har mykje interessa for ættargransking og bygdesoga. Har du høyrt eller trefft paa noko um kong Sverre si ferd fraa Voss til Valdres i 1177? Eg har prøvt aa samla dei oplysningane, som let seg gjera. Han reiste ut Sverrestigen og gjønom Sverredalen paa Øvsthus. (Sjaa Hist. om utv. fra Voss og "Vossingen" no. 1, 1924 av K. R. Rene).

Ivar E. Øvsthus.

people were hiding up under some cliffs. The husband died after a while of a stroke. Maybe it had been hard on his heart.

But now good, we are rid of the pillagers and things soon will heal. The Norwegians have been tested a lot in the old days too. If only peace would last, then we won't complain. —

I am a farmer and 38 years old. I am very interested in genealogy and regional history. Have you heard about or encountered anything about King Sverre's journey from Voss to Valdres in 1177? I have tried collect the information as best I am able. He went out Sverrestigen and through Sverredalen at Øvsthus. (See Hist. om utv. fra Voss and "Vossingen" no. 1, 1924 by K. R. Rene).

Ivar E. Øvsthus.

MERE OM HENDINGER PAA VOSS

Styrk S. Reque i Madison, har faat nogle breve fra sin slegtning telegrafistinde Brita Anfindsdtr. Rekve, som fortæller en hel del fra Voss. Hun har ellers været flere aar i Haugesund, men fik sig overflyttet til Voss i oktober 1945. For rummets skyld kan her kun nevnes noget nu om krigen: "Vi har hat noen frygtelige aar. Hele Vossevangen ble bombet. Heldigvis staar den gamle kirken fra 1270 igjen. Alle fengslerne har været fulde. De har pint og plaget folk og masse dødsdømte og mange døde som fanger i Tyskland. Gaarden Honve, rett innenfor Rekve ble ogsaa bombet og alt brendte ned til grunnen. Vi holdt alle tappert ut, og nu er jo seiren vunnet. Sjøfolkene vaare er begyndte at komme hjem igjen, likedan flyverne. Der var mange fra Voss, som rømte til England. Du har vel fulgt godt med i aviser og radio, saa du vet vel, hvordan vi har hatt det. Inntil radioapparatene tok tyskerne fra os, saa det var dødsstraf aa høre paa radio.

Jeg har netop hatt 14 dages ferie og vært i Oslo, var der inne naar kongen, kronprinsessen og barna kom tilbake den 7de juni. Kronprinsen var kommen før. Der var en endeløs jubel og fest og ingen uroligheter.

Alle fengslerne er nu fulde av Quislinger, og det er kommet lov om, at de skal overgi til staten alt det de eier og har. Paa Voss var der ikke mange utav de, men hele huset til Torstein Dagestad var Quislinger og sitter nu arresterte, som nærpaa en søn.

Vi har nu bare vært frie folk 1½ maaned, og mange ting er alt begyndt aa rette paa sig. Her er allerede kommet mange laster fra England og Amerika, og saa er Sverige og Danmark flinke til aa hjelpe, saa nu har alle det bare godt. Men tyskerne stjal og plyndret overalt, saa det vil gaa mange aar, før her blir nogenlunde levelige vilkaar igjen.

MORE ABOUT THE EVENTS AT VOSS

Styrk S. Reque in Madison has gotten some letters from his relative Brita Anfinsdatter Rekve, which tells a great deal about Voss. She had been in Haugesund for many years but moved to Voss in October 1945. Because of space we only include something about the war. “We have had some horrible years. All of Vossevangen was bombed. Fortunately, the old church from 1270 is OK. All the jails have been full. They have tormented and tortured people and condemned them to death and many died as prisoners in Germany. The Honve farm, just inside from Rekve was bombed and completely burned to the ground. We maintained our courage and now the victory is won. Our seamen have started to come home again as are the aviators. There were quite a few from Voss who escaped to England. You, no doubt, followed everything in the newspapers and on radio so you know how we have had it. Until the Germans took away our radios, it was a capital crime to listen to the radio.

I have just finished 14 days vacation and been to Oslo, was there when the King, Crown Princess and the children returned on June 7. The Crown Prince had returned earlier. There was endless jubilation and celebration and no misbehavior.

All the jails are now full of Quislings, and they have made a law that they must forfeit to the state all they have and own. There weren't many of them at Voss, but the whole family of Torstein Dagestad was quisling and is now under arrest, except for a son.

We have just been free people 1½ months and many things are corrected themselves. There have come many loads from England and America, and Sweden and Denmark are good to help, so everything is only good. But the Germans stole and plundered everywhere so it will be many years before we have livable conditions again.

Elles er alt paa Voss bare bra nu. Vossevangen skal bygges opp igjen. Der var internert 10,000 tyske soldater paa Voss nu, men vi hadde faat baade engelske og amerikanske soldater som hjelper de norske, saa alt gaar helt knirkefrit.

Sommeren 1939 bygget far et litet hotel oppe paa Upset paa Bergensbanen. Det var meningen aa utvide det straks krigen var slut; men det fik han ikke opleve. Det drives nu av Kristi, min søster. Mor og Kristi er der oppe til ca. midten av september. Der har vært masse gjester i hele sommer. Det ligger bare 5 minutter fra jernbanestasjonen Upset paa Bergensbanen, 5 mil fra Vossevangen.

Jeg har været med i hjemmestyrkerne og har hørt paa ulovlig radio hele tiden, og de var her masse av. Endatil i prækestolen i kirken paa Voss var hemmelig radio, saa folk var flinke.

Søster Anna har vært lærer i Oslo under krigen. Hun har ogsaa været med i hjemmestyrkerne, avdeling hemmelig illegal postcensor. Engang stod hun ferdig aa flykte over Sverige, Rusland, Amerika og videre til England, men saa blev det ombestemt.

Brita Rekve.

Otherwise everything is all right at Voss now. Vossevangen shall be built again. 10,000 German soldiers are interned at Voss now but we have both American and English soldiers helping the Norwegians so it's going without a hitch.

During the summer of 1939, father built a little hotel at Upsete on the Bergen railroad. He had meant to enlarge it as soon as the war was over but he didn't get to do it. It is operated now by Kristi, my sister. Mother and Kristi are up there until the middle of September. There were a large number of guests all summer. It is located just 5 minutes from the railroad station Upsete, 30 miles from Vossevangen.

I have been with the Home Front forces and have listened to the illegal radio all the time of which there many. Even the pulpit in the church at Voss contained a secret radio, so people were clever.

Sister Anna was a teacher in Oslo during the war. She also was in the Home Front, the division of secret postal censorship. At one time she was prepared to escape via Sweden, Russia, America and finally to England, but it was decided against.

Brita Rekve.

STOR GLEDE OVER FREDEN PAA VOSS

I fleire brev fraa Voss gives uttrykk for stor glede over at krigen var slut. Eit typisk av dette slaget er eit brev fraa Anna A. Hustveit til enken efter hendes bror, Ivar, nu Mrs. Mertina Myrvang, Madison, Wis. og dottor Ida.

Paaskedag 1945: "Gode deg og Ida. De ventar vel aa høyfra ifraa Norig no etter dei 5 svarte og lange aari her. Tenk at me no har faat fred. Me kan liksom ikkje skjøna da. Fyrst no forstaar me kor godt me hadde da før krigen. Den dagen eg fekk høyra at me hadde faat fred, svara eg, at detta er altfor godt til aa tru. Men so saag eg at alle flag kom paa top, aa hakekorset forsvandt, aa daa maatte eg tru da.

Dei fleste her hadde regna med invasjon med bombing aa braak, men i plassen for da kom freden smilande mot oss, og so var me redde, at kvislinga og Jøssinga skulde tørna samen; men da hadde heimafronten syt for ikkje vart gjort. Heimafronten gjekk vagt nat og dag alt til her kom militære, som kunde byta med dei, so me vart sparde for borgarkrig.

No er mange av kvislingane fastsette og faar vel snart svara for seg. Dei fraa Vossestrandi set og her paa Voss.

I 1940 brann her up umlag 80 hus her paa Vangen under bombingi. Mit hus var med dei som fek staa. Du kan tru eg var glad, naar eg kom neratt aa fan huse mit att. Berre to takheller var knuste. I 1941 tok tyskarane radioen min. Den faar eg vist ikkje att.

GREAT JOY ABOUT PEACE AT VOSS

Several letters from Voss express great joy over the ending of the war. Typical of these is a letter from Anna A. Hustveit to the widow of her brother, Ivar, now Mrs. Bertina Myrvang, Madison, WI and her daughter, Ida.

Easter day 1945: "Good you and Ida. You are expecting to hear from Norway now after five black, long years here. Just think we have peace. We can hardly believe it. Not until now do I understand how good we had it before the war. That day I heard that we had peace I answered that it was too good to believe. Then I saw all our flags raised and the swastikas disappeared so I had to believe it then.

Most people here had anticipated an invasion with bombing and explosions, but in place of that peace came smilingly to us and then we were afraid the Quislings and Jøssings (patriots-opposite of quisling-traitors) would clash but they had the Home Front taking care that it wouldn't happen. The Home Front stood guard night and day until the military came to relieve them so we were spared a civil war.

Now many of the Quislings are arrested and will have to answer for themselves. Those from Vossestrand are in jail at Voss.

About 80 houses here at Vangen burned up during the bombing. My house was one of those still standing. You can believe I was happy when I came back down and found my house again. Only two roof tiles were broken. In 1941, the Germans took my radio. I guess I won't get it back.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Her har komme mykje pakkor fra Sverige, Danmark og England. Da er vist fleire land og som har sendt; men her er so stor misnøie med utdelingi. Fra U. S. A. er her og byrja komma pakkor, men da trur eg. helst er slektninga, som sender til slektningar aa daa kan no ikkje alle kritisera. Da er mange, som har hatt det vondt, aa daa er det nok saart aa veta um alle dei gode pakkene, aa ikkje faa noko av dei.

Umlag 80 hus vart bomba paa Vangen. Kor mange hus vart bomba ute i bygdi veit eg ikkje, men dar var no nokre der og. Paa Tvinde vart da kasta umlag 50 bombor, men heldigvis raaka dei ikkje husi. Dei tre bombedagane var noko fæle dagar. Men no er det over. No stend det da att aa døma kvislingane aa byggja uppatt.

Med helsing,
Anna.

FRA KYTEGRENDEN, VOSS

Andrew Highland, Chicago, Vosselagets formand, fik brev i august fra sin brordatters mand, Anders Repaal, som gir os et indblik i aanden blandt hjemmefrontmendene. Det er ellers fortalt os, av Erik Repaal i Madison, bror av gaarden Repaals nuværende eier, at der like ved husene paa gaarden var en observationspost. Der var et stort gasolin og oljelager og flere huse som tyskerne satte op. Der var stadig en vaktstyrke der, og mange laste- og andre biler. Knut Knudson Repaal døde i Tyskland i 1943. Han hadde vært med i illegalt arbeide.

Anders Repaals brev hidsættes:

Hr. Highland og familie: "Ja, nu er Dere vel interesseret i, at høre fra Norge og kanske mest fra Voss. Skal prøve skrive nogen ord; saameget vert det ikke. Man er liksom ikke vaaken endnu etter en nat paa 5 aar.

Alle i vaar slegt er i live, friske og ved godt mot til at tage fatt paa de arbeids opgaver, som venter os og hele det norske folk.

Mangt har vi faat gjennemgaa siden sist jeg sendte Dere brev — meget, som vi helst vilde glemme; men som dog aldrig blir glemt. Ja, ja, nok om det.

Hvad maten angaar, har vi greit oss saa nogenlunde vi som bor paa landet. I byerne har det vært meget værre. Vi har ikke net sultet, men saa har vi maattet spise saant, som vi i normale tider neppe vilde lukte paa. Men nu er det alt meget bedre i matveien. Klær og sko har det og vore daarlig med — særlig sko, som det ikke ser ut til at bli nogen bedring med paa lenge ennu. Til finere bruk er det sko av papp og papir, og til arbeidsko brukes trebotner med papp til overlær. Verst er det at holde skotøi til guttene.

Ved krigens begyndelse april 1940 bombet tyskerne paa Voss 2 dager i trek. Paa selve Vossevangen

We have gotten a lot of packages from Sweden, Denmark and England. There are evidently more countries that have also sent; but here there is dissatisfaction with the division of the packages. We also get packages from U. S. A. but those are generally from relatives and shouldn't be criticized. There are a lot of people who have had it tough and it is hard to learn about all those good packages and not get any of them.

About 80 buildings were bombed at Vangen. I don't know how many buildings were bombed out in the rural areas but I know there were some there too. About 50 bombs were dropped at Tvinde but luckily none hit the buildings. The three days of bombing were horrible days. Now it's just to sentence the quislings and rebuild.

With greetings
Anna

FROM THE KYTE SECTION, VOSS

Andrew Highland, Chicago, Vosselag's president, got a letter in August from his niece's (brother's daughter's) husband, Anders Repaal that gives an insight into the spirit among the home front men. It has else been told us by Erik Repaal in Madison, a brother of the farm's current owner that just by the buildings on the farm was an observation post. There were big gasoline and oil tanks and several buildings that the Germans had put up. There were constant guards there and many trucks and other vehicles. Knut Knudson Repaal died in Germany in 1943. he been doing illegal work.

Anders Repaal's letter is quoted:

Mr. Highland and family: "Yes, you are no doubt interested in hearing from Norway and possibly mostly Voss. I shall try to write some words; it won't be much. One isn't completely awake yet after a night of five years.

Everyone in our family is alive, healthy and in good spirits to take part in the work tasks that await us and all the Norwegian people.

We have experienced a lot since the last time I sent you a letter — much that we would rather forget; which never will be forgotten. Ja, ja, enough of that.

As far as food is concerned we were OK those of us who lived in the country. In town it was much worse. We haven't exactly starved but we have had to eat that which in normal times we would have barely sniffed at. Now everything has improved regards food. It's still poor as far as clothing and shoes — especially shoes for which there doesn't seem prospect for relief for some time yet. For dress we use shoes of cardboard and paper and for work we use wooden shoes with cardboard uppers. The worst is to get footwear for the boys.

At the beginning of the war in April 1940 the Germans bombed Voss two days in a row. Just at

blev 80 hus lagt i aske, saa der var ikke meget igjen; dog stod kirken og nogen større murhus igjen. Kringum i bygden var ikke skaden saa stor. Men merkelig nok gik ikke mer end 5 mennesker tapt.

At skrive om tyskernes fremferd elles er lite mun i. Dere har sikkert alt hørt om deres gjerninger hvad tortur og myrding angaar. Det norske folk maatte under slike omstendigheter bli haarde og kolde. Det var dødsstraf for aa ha en revolver; men jeg hadde baade revolver og gever og 3000 skudd, og saan med de fleste; og vi var fast besluttet paa, at et opgjør skulde det bli, koste hvad det vilde. Man tænkte som saa, at det var bedre det blev en ende med forfærdelse, eller en forfærdelse uten ende. Men til vor store glæde vart det fred uten mere "trubbel" — noget vi ikke hadde drømt om; for nogen dage i forveien sa den høgste tyske befalende i Norge, at samme om Tyskland gikk tapt, skulde krigen fortsette i Norge.

Men det blev til alles glæde en fredelig slutning. Man ønsker nu bare at se den sidste tyskedrit ute av landet, men det tar tid. Her var 400,000 tyskere ved krigens slut — et pent tal, naar man tenker paa, at det norske innbyggertal med kvinder og barn er 3,000,000. Ja, ja, til november er lovt vi skal være kvit disse tyske rovdyr.

Ja, man er ikke opplagt til nogen skrivning — orker liksom ikke sitja i ro. Det er saa mangt i tankarne; men det er no so mykje Dere fer høyra, at alt etter tilhøvi stend vel til med oss.

Og so maa eg fortelja, at den 18. november 1944 fik vi søn no. 3 — ein tidig plugg, som fikk navnet Øystein etter sin oldefar paa Høyland. Bjarne er nu vel 10 aar og Knut snart 8, og trods nød og elendigheit vokser dei fort og ser nokolunde bra ut.

Ja, so fer eg slutta for denne gang. Ja, det er sandt, Lars Høyland er gift — har 2 barn, gut og en pike — Knut og Mary.

Anders Repaal, Kyte, Voss.

PAA VOSSESTRAND

Mange fik føle krigen og okkupasjonens redsler ogsaa paa Vossestranden. Derfra var det 5 soldater som faldt i 1940. Disse var Hans Stalheim, som stod ved siden av Lars Gjerme da denne faldt i Valdres, samt Sigmund Helgeland ogsaa i Valdres. Desuten kaptein David S. Humlebæk, Lars Lund og B. Gudvangen.

Der var en god hjemmefront, men der var ogsaa forrædere. Et N. S. herredstyre med Lars Sveinson Ryg som ordfører avløste det gamle, men efter freden har hr. Ryg og nogen andre været i fengsel nede

Vossevangen 80 buildings were reduced to ashes, so there wasn't much left; though the church and some of the big brick buildings remained. The damage wasn't as severe around in the district. Remarkably only five people were killed.

To write about the proceedings of the Germans is of little value. You have certainly heard of their work relative to murder and torture. The Norwegian people had to become hardened and cold under such conditions. There was a sentence to death to have a revolver; but I had both a revolver and a rifle and 3000 cartridges and that's the way with most of us and we had decided that's what the reckoning would be, whatever the cost. One thought it would be better that it ended with horror than it be an unending horror. There was great joy when peace came without trouble — something we hadn't even dreamt of; because in the days preceding the high command in Norway said that even if Germany were lost, the war would continue in Norway.

Nevertheless, it was a peaceful solution, to everyone's happiness. One only wishes to have the last German turd out of the country, but it takes time. There were 400,000 Germans here at the end of the war — a goodly number when you consider that the Norwegian population, including women and children is 3,000,000. Ja, ja, we are promised to be rid of these German beasts of prey by November.

Yes, one isn't in the mood for any writing — would rather sit in peace. There are so many thoughts, but it is enough that you learn that things are OK with us.

I have to tell you that on November 18, 1944, we got son number 3 — a hale and hearty fellow who was named Øystein after his great-grandfather at Høyland. Bjarne is now 10 years and Knut will soon be 8 and in spite of want and misery they grow fast and look good.

Yes, I'll quit for this time. Yes, it's true, Lars Høyland is married — has two children, a boy and a girl — Knut and Mary.

Anders Repaal, Kyte, Voss.

AT VOSSESTRAND

Many at Vossestrand felt the dread of war and occupation too. There were five soldiers that fell in 1940. These were Hans Stalheim who was at the side of Lars Gjerme when he was killed in Valdres, as well as Sigmund Helgeland, also in Valdres. Additionally there was Captain David S. Humlebæk, Lars Lund and B. Gudvangen.

There was a good Home Front, but we also had traitors. A Nazi town board with Lars Sveinson Rygg as mayor replaced the old but after peace Mr. Rygg

paa Voss, og det gamle styre indsattes igjen. Tyskerne kom ofte og speidede paa gaardene; men folkene blev varslet, og man søkte dækning. Fire gutter paa Markusteigen, som var voksne, rømte tilfjelds, da de hørte at tyskerne kom over Langedalen. Søsteren Ingeborg, bar mad til dem i flere dage. Hun blev slaaet i hodet av tyskerne fordi hun ikke vilde fortelle hvor guttene var, men kom sig igjen. Av efterfølgende breve vil man dog se, at mange paa Vossestrand blev arrestert og mishandlet av tyskerne. Ole S. Vinje, Madison, Wisconsin, har git os et par breve til gjengivelse her, det ene fra hans brordatter, Marta, dateret 25. mai 1945, som blandt andet især viser gleden over freden da den blev bekjendt.:

Kjere onkel Olav og alle der borte i U. S. A. Ja, endelig, endelig er han kommen den dagen, som vi har lengtet saa saart efter. Krigen er slut, Noreg er fritt, og me er frie. Ingen, som ikke har prøvet det kan forstaa de følelser vi hadde den 7. mai, da vi fik høre det første budskap. Flaggene — det rene norske flag — gikk til tops alle stader. De, som ikke hadde store flagg, satte opp sine smaa. Kirkeklokkerne ringte, og folk sprang, som de var galne og handtrykte og tillukka med freden! — var det kvar ein kjem. Vi kan nu sige det vi vil, skrive det vi vil og slippe legge os um kvelden og staa opp um morningen med den trykkende angst, at tyskerne kan komme og arrestere eller mishandle oss. Og me sender ei varm takk til alle, nest etter Gud, som har arbeidet for oss alle disse aarene for at kunne faa oppleve den dagen. Saa faar vi haape, det lager sig litt etter hvert baade med det ene og det andre.

Vi og vore herhjemme, saavidt vi ved har vært heldige og sluppet tortur; men hadde det ikke no blit slutt, saa hadde det ikke vært Vossestrand mere, for tyskerne hadde faat rede paa hjemmefronten her. Fem uker før krigen blev slutt var her fengslet 21 mannfolk, desuten mange ihøst i september (1944?). Men der var berre tvo gutter igjen. De andre var kommet hjem. De var fra Bidne, og den ene satt naa i Oslo og var dømt til døden og har lidt forferdelig. Det har de som reiste nu ogsaa. Men som vel var, var det saa kort stund. Odd og Leif Vinje var iblandt dem. Vi skal sende aviserne, naar det blir raad, saa de faar lese det som har gaatt for sig. Og saa har de sikkert hatt radio og der, saa de vet masse.

Ingeborg, faster, døde for næsten tvo aar siden og Knut Saue døde aaret efter krigen; det har de vel hørt. Desuden er gamle skredderen, bakeren og Knut Flatebø døde. Jeg sender brevet i din gamle adresse. Haaber dere er friske og i bedste velgaaende. Der er vel ute i krigen av gutter der og. Her skal komme amerikanske tropper til Norge siges der.

sits in jail down at Voss, and the old town board is installed again. The Germans came often and searched the farms but the people were warned and sought concealment. Four boys from Markusteigen, who were grown, escaped to the mountains when they learned that the Germans were coming up Langedalen. Their sister, Ingeborg, carried food up to them for several days. The Germans hit her in the head because she wouldn't tell them where the boys were, but she recovered. From the following letter you will see that many at Vossestrand were arrested and mistreated by the Germans. Ole S. Vinje, Madison, Wisconsin, has given us a couple letters to duplicate here, one from his brother's daughter, Marta, dated May 25, 1945, that among other things shows the joy that occurred over peace when it was announced.:

Dear uncle Olav and everyone over in the U. S. A.

Yes, finally, finally has come the day we have longed so badly for. The war is over. Norway is free and we are free. Nobody who hasn't tried it can understand the feelings we had on May 7 when we heard the first message. The flags — the true Norwegian flag was raised everywhere. Those who didn't have big flags put up their small. Church bells tolled and people ran around like crazy, shaking hands and congratulating for peace! — no matter who they met. We can now say what we will, write what we will, and avoid going to bed at night and getting up in the morning with that overwhelming fear that the Germans could come and arrest and mistreat us. In addition, we send a warm thanks to everyone, next after God, who worked for us all these years so that we could experience that day. We should hope that things will improve gradually for one and all.

We and those here at home, a far as we know, have been fortunate and escaped torture; but if it hadn't ended soon; there wouldn't have been any Vossestrand anymore because the Germans had found out about the Home Front here. Five weeks before the end of the war, 21 men were jailed, in addition to the number in the fall in September (1944?). But there were only 2 boys still there. The rest had come home. They were from Bidne, and one was imprisoned in Oslo and was sentenced to death and had suffered terribly. That was what was happening to those who were taken this time, too. As luck would have it, it was only a short time. Odd and Leif Vinje were among them. We'll send the newspapers, when we can, so you can read about what happened. Certainly you have been listening to the radio there too, so you know a lot.

Ingeborg, my paternal aunt, died almost two years ago and Knut Saue died the year after the fighting; you probably have heard. Besides the old tailor, the baker and Knut Flatebø died. I am sending the letter to your old address. Hope you are vigorous and in the best of health. The boys are out of the war there too. They say that America troops shall come to Norway.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Guri og hendes familie er i behold; Ingebjørg og mannen er bosat i Aal i Hallingdal, der Peder er banevokter. De har fire barn. Sjur er hjemme hos foreldrene.

"Gud signe vaart dyre fedreland."

Marta.

Guri and her family are safe and sound; Ingebjørg and her husband live at Aal in Hallingdal where Peder is a railroad watchman. They have four children. Sjur is home with his parents.

"God bless our dear fatherland."

Marta.

DEN TYSKE BRUTALITET

Landhandler Odd Larsen Vinje, Flatebø, Vossestrand, skriver til sin gamle ven, Olav S. Vinje, Madison, Wis., følgende om sin erfaring hos tyskerne:

Kjære Olav! Ja, eg hev mang ei gong tenkt og sende deg ei helsing yver havet; men det hev ikkje vorte før. No hev det gjenge fleire aar at me ikkje hev havt høve til og fenge høyrt fraa kvarandre. Det er underleg til og ikkje vera sin eigen herre; men no hev me fenge prøvt det i Noreg og.

Men du kan tru gleda var stor daa me fekk det budskap, at Noreg var vorte fritt att. Me som var bundne baade paa hender og føter, me hadde ingen ting og seia. Dei kunde behandla os akurat som dei vilde. For det fekk me sandeleg røyna, daa me var i fengslet hjaa tyskarane. Dei kunde banka oss soiels, at me var blaae kringum heile kroppen. Var det soleis at me mukka oss, var det berre meir bank og faa. So ein kunde aldri hava noko tanke for, at dei kunde handsama folk paa den maaten. Men det var raaheit utan like — Difor kan ein aldri fulltakka for, at me verkjeleg kom ut or dette slaveriet. Det er ingen som skynar, kva det er og koma i henderne paa slike. Difor takkar ein aldri nokk for friheite heller.

Ja, no hev de havt mange av ungdomarne ute i krigen i Amerika og. Den krigen er en forbandelse.

Ja, du kan true det var godt og faa smaka kveite og ein liten draape kaffi att og no. Det var daa ein 4 aar siden me fekk det. Me hadde berre ein sort mjøl, og det var ikke rosverdigt; men underlig nok, me van igjønom det og.

Daa ein no tenkjer attende paa desse aari som hertekne folk, maa ein reint beundre, at me klarte det so passe.

Men me faar sanna dette ordet som skrifti seier, at som dagen er, saa skal styrken være. Med hans kraft skal me vinna yver alt. Det er godt og faa altid setja si lid til han, som hev sagt, at han vil vera med os alle dagar.

THE GERMAN BRUTALITY.

Realtor Odd Larsen Vinje, Flatebø, Vossestrand, writes to his old friend, Olav S. Vinje, Madison, WI, the following about his experiences at the hands of the Germans.

Dear Olav! Ja, many a time I've thought of sending to you a greeting across the ocean; but it hasn't happened before. Now many years have passed that we've not have had opportunity to hear from each other. It is strange to not be one's own master; but now we've tried it here in Norway too.

You can just believe how great the delight was when we got the message that Norway was free again. We who had been bound both at hand and foot; we didn't have anything to say. They could treat us any way they wanted to. It was a real trial when I was imprisoned by the Germans. They would beat us until we were black and blue over our entire body. If we should make a sound, we would only get beaten more. One would never have believed they would treat anyone in this manner. It was brutality without comparison — therefore one can't ever completely express the gratitude that we actually came out of this slavery. Nobody realizes what it's like to get in their hands. Therefore we can't express our gratitude for freedom enough.

Yes, you have many young people from America out in the war too. The war is a curse.

Yes, you can believe it was wonderful to taste white bread with a little drop of coffee. It was four years since we had had any. We had only dark flour, and it was not praiseworthy; but amazingly, we survived it.

When one thinks back on those years as occupied people, one just has to wonder that we endured them.

In truth, we will have to say as the scriptures say, that as the day is, so shall our strength be. With His power we can conquer everything. It is good to always trust in Him who has said He will be with you always.

DE SOM MISTET LIVET UNDER KRIGEN

I bladet "Hordaland" nævnes 22 personer i Voss hered, som blev krigens ofre og der vides om 5 fra Vossestrand. Alle enkeltheder om disse kjendes dog endnu ikke; men om nogle kan lidt berettes.

THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE WAR.

In the newspaper "Hordaland" 22 people are named from Voss who were sacrificed to war and 5 more from Vossestrand. All individuals are not known yet; but about some can a little be described.

Som nevnt foran blev ca. 3000 mand fra Voss sendt over til Valdres. Det var vossinger og nordfjordinger. Det viste sig, at endel tropper paa Østlandet var sendt hjem av sine officerer, som hadde lyttet til Quislings tale i radioen om ikke at gjøre modstand, og saa maatte vestlændinger til. De tog stillinger ved Tonsaasen og Begnadalen i Søre Aurdal ovenfor Bagn. Tyskerne kom opover fra Hønefos og vilde vel tage veien over Filefjell. Men ved de nævnte stillinger fik de saadan modtagelse at de blev drevet tilbage. Ved denne kamp faldt Lars Kjelson Gjerme, Knut Knutson Skjeldal, Hans Stalheim og Sigmund Helgeland — de to sidste fra Vossestrand. Om der var nogen fra Evanger vides ikke.

Knut Knutson Repaal var med i saakalt illegalt arbeide, blev tatt av Gestapo i 1945 og døde i Tyskland.

Knut A. Veka blev skudt av tyskerne i Trandumsskogen den 1. mars 1943.

Brynjulv Liland rømte over til England, var under øvelse der og skulde ha gaat til Norge igjen, men døde ved et uheld under øvelserne i September 1943.

Bjørn Norman Bolstad, skudt av tyskerne i Tromsø 1943.

De som døde under bombingen paa Rykke var: Anders Anderson og hustru Anna Jørgensdatter Styve og 3 barn; Arthur Anderson Rykke, Anna Andersdtr. Rykke, Inger Andersdater Rykke, Erna Jørgine Andersdtr. Rykke; Johannes Sjurson Kollenæs, Martin Anderson Gjøsten, Sverre Klausen Selheim, døde i Tyskland; Theodor Danielson, skudt i Trandumskogen; Martin Veisene, Torstein Kjerland, John Larson Seim. Ivar J. Sygnabere, Hermod Johannesen Haug, Olav Sivertson Aas, Martin Fredrikson Lundgren. Desuden kan nævnes ingeniør Lars Rivenes som bodde i Bergen, død i Tyskland, og Leif L. Kindem, Odda, skudt i Trandumskogen, angivelig som kommunist. Kristian Mugaas. døde i Sverige i april 1945.

LARS TVINDE

Med i den norske heimefront har vore mange framstaaende menn. Ein av dei er skodespelar Lars Tvinde ved det Norske Teatret. Syskinbarnet hans, han Andrew Highland, Chicago, har ofte hat brevveksling med han før i tidi, og no etter Noreg vart fritt, fekk han straks svar paa eit postkort han sende til han. Dette forvidnelege svar, har me faat av Highland til aa gjengi her. Det er soleis:

Norge 18 juli '45.

Kjære Andrew, Julia, Marion, Helene, Erving, Arthur med de mindste:

"Stor takk for kort og helsing idag. Kortet hadde teke lang tid, men du kor gildt det var daa det kom. Det var det fyste til oss sidan freden kom.

As mentioned before, about 3000 men were sent from Voss over to Valdres. They were from Voss and Nordfjord. Evidently, a number of the troops from east Norway had been sent home by their officers, who had listened to Quisling's speech on the radio that there was to be no resistance, so the west Norwegians had to set to. They occupied positions at Tonsåsen and Begnadalen in southern Aurdal above Bagn. The Germans came up from Hønefoss and were intending to take the road over Filefjell. But the above named positions resisted them and they were driven back. During this battle Lars Kjelson Gjerme, Knut Knutson Skjeldal, Hans Stalheim and Sigmund Helgeland were killed — the last two from Vossestrand. It is not known if there any from Evanger

Knut Knutson Repaal was doing so-called illegal work; was taken by the Gestapo in 1945 and died in Germany.

Knut A. Veka was shot by the Germans in Trandumsskogen March 1, 1943.

Brynjulv Liland escaped to England, was in training there with intent to return to Norway again but died in an accident during training in September 1943.

Bjørn Norman Bolstad was shot by the Germans in Tromsø 1943.

Those who were killed during the bombing at Rykke were: Anders Anderson and his wife Anna Jørgensdatter Styve and 3 children; Arthur Anderson Rykke, Anna Andersdatter Rykke, Inger Andersdatter Rykke, Erna Jørgine Andersdatter Rykke; Johannes Sjurson Kollenæs, Martin Anderson Gjøsten, Sverre Klausen Selheim, died in Germany; Theodor Danielson, shot in Trandumsskogen; Martin Veisene, Torstein Kjærland, John Larson Seim. Ivar J. Sygnabere, Hermod Johannesen Haug, Olav Sivertson Aas, Martin Fredrikson Lundgren. Besides we can list engineer Lars Rivenes who lived in Bergen, died in Germany, and Leif L. Kindem, Odda, shot in Trandumsskogen, ostensibly as a communist. Kristian Mugaas died in Sverige in April 1945.

LARS TVINDE

There were many of our prominent men in the Norwegian Home Front. One of them was actor Lars Tvinde with the Norske Teatret. His cousin, Andrew Highland, Chicago, has often exchanged letters with him before and now after Norway became free, he got an immediate answer to a postcard he sent him. This interesting answer was given to us by Highland and is reproduced here. It reads as follows:

Norway July 18, '45.

Dear Andrew, Julia, Marion, Helene, Erving, Arthur and the little ones:

"A big thanks for the card and greetings today.. the card took quite a while, but, oh, how nice it was when it came. It was a first for us since peace came.

Eg ser dere alle har det godt; det var ei gleda for oss og faa frett. Truleg har dere ga at fri og kome til fronten? Det har vi vore spente paa. Vi har havt nokon forferdelige 5 aar, men vi seier alle Gud vere takk for, at det no vart slutt. Det var ikkje aa tru, at det skulde gaa, som det gjekk. Vi her i landet var fyrebudde paa det verste. Dei som ikkje var forrædere var villige aa setja live inn.

Det har vore ei leid og strid tid, daa helst i byane har det vore reint ille enkelte stader, serleg med matspursmaalet. Paa bygderne har dei greidd seg godt med maten etter høve.

Alle vore slegtningar er i livet og har sloppe bra fraa det. Barna etter Knut har det bra og kome seg godt til. Vor slegt paa Nordmøre likens. Vi er alle smaanøytte og takksame i slike tider.

Heimen vor i Oslo er ikke rørd, anna, at vi har mist ein god radio, — den faar vi ikkje igjen. Det var ofte spennande om kveldane; naar vi gjekk tilsengs maatte eg ha gode støvlar staaende parat, om eg skulde verta huka om natti. Slik var det mange stader. Vi har hat folk i dekning og dreve med "illegale" aviser til faste kunder. Ein ting er sikkert. Det tyske folk burde ikkje reise seg meir. Dei er saa tarvelige, at ein kan ikkje nemna det.

Kjærleg helsen til alle samman fra oss,

Gudrun og Lars.

I see you are all fine; it was a joy for us to get freedom. Probably you have been free and come to the front? We have been anxious for that. We have had some horrible years, but now we say thank God it's over. We couldn't believe that it would go this way. We in this country feared the worst. Those who weren't traitors were willing to give their lives.

It has been a nasty and hard time, particularly in the towns it has been pure hell some places, especially with regard to the question of food. In the country they were able to provide themselves with food according to their needs.

All of our family is alive and survived all right from it. Knut's children are fine and are growing. It's the same with our family in Nordmøre. We are all modest and thankful in such times.

Our home in Oslo wasn't disturbed other than we lost a nice radio, — which we won't get back. It was often exciting at night; when we went to bed I had to have a good pair of boots standing ready in case I should be hooked during the night. That's the way it was many places. We have had people under cover working with "illegal" newspapers for steady customers. One thing's for sure. The German people shouldn't rise again. They are contemptible; one doesn't know what to say.

Loving greetings to everyone from us,

Gudrun and Lars.

RASSIA PAA VOSS

Av Lars Tvinde.

Du Anders vilde høyra eit og anna, som du kunde tenk ja deg aa lesa opp i Vossalaget. Det eg kunde tenk ja meg maatte vere og referera om rassia paa Voss. Endaa alt, som er om tyskarane og krigen, er vi saa lei av, at vi orkar korkje høyra eller lesa om det.

Den 4de september 1944 kom tog fraa Austlandet til Mjølfjell med tyske soldater, som drog avgarde som lumhundesvermen opp Langedalen til Framnes. Fraa Bergen og Voss kom nokon og slutta seg til svermen. Desse reika rundt heila Vossstrondo til vaarstølane, fjellstølar, ut i Jordalen, Myrkdalen og møttest med svermar, som kom over Vikafjella. Dei kravsa seg fram og snusa oppi og nedi alt. Braut opp kistor i lofti, om det ikkje vart læst fort nok opp. I stovebygningar rota dei fraa kjellar til loft. Her er det aa merkja: var det mørkt i kjellarane vaagde dei seg ikkje nedi. "Da æ løge med da naor dei æ myrkredde."

Ja ja, denne tyskarsvermen, som no var godt og vel 700 mann spreidde seg over alle fjell og dalføre paa Vossestranda. Resultatet var, at dei fann ein sendar paa ein vaarstøl, som høyrde til garden Bidne. Denne vaarstølen hadde 4 unggutar fraa Bergen leigt; men gutarne var som blaast bort og vart heller ikkje

RANSACKING AT VOSS.

By Lars Tvinde

"Anders, you may have heard one thing or another that you would consider reading to the Vosselag. One thing I think I'll recommend is about the ransacking at Voss. Yet we are so tired of the Germans and the war that we almost can't stand hearing or reading about it.

On September 4, 1944, a train from east Norway came to Mjølfjell with German soldiers, who took off like migration of lemmings up the Langedal to Framnes. They came from Bergen and Voss and added themselves to the migration. These reached over all of Vossestrand to the spring sæters, the mountain sæters, out in Jordalen, Myrkdalen and were met by others swarming up over the Vikafjell. They demanded access and sniffed up and down everywhere. They opened chests in the storehouses whether or not they were locked. In the homes, they rooted from cellar to attic. Here it should be noted that when the cellar was dark they would rather not go down. "It is comical that they are so afraid of the dark".

Ja ja, this swarm of Germans, certainly 700 men spread themselves all over the mountains and valleys of Vossestrand. With the result that they found one radio transmitter at a spring sæter belonging to the Bidne. This was the spring sæter that four young men from Bergen had rented but the boys were as if blown away and they

tekne. Derimot vart det tegne mange gislar; men dei kom godt fraa det alle saman.

Den 11te september, som er min fødselsdag, skulde eg paa Vangen — sende litt matvarer til Oslo, som eg hadde kjøbt paa ulovleg maate (etter nasistlovene). Daa eg var komen ned paa Laite, kom ein lumhundasverm inne paa Aasborna. Eg sprang opp til Vetrastætta, gøymde ryggsekken i risgaren med mose ok kvist ovenpaa, skunda meg heim, opp gaa hallemen, der eg hadde nokre geitostar ligjande, bort i løa, grov dei ned i høye. Daa eg kom ut att var 80 tyskarar med hestar og vogne i tunet. Dette pakke hadde vi fraa 9-tida om morgen til 7 om kvelden. Trynæ paa dei var overalt, til og med paa purko, som laag fredeleg paa grisagaræ. Den einaste staden dei ikkje kom var ned i kjellaren i gamle stova, som Gudrun og eg budde i — men der var mørkt. Ret nok er der elektrisk ljos, men det sette vi neimen ikkje paa.

Pistolar, maskingjever og anna fanteskap med vakter ikring var sett opp overalt paa garden. Om det ikkje var oss dei skulde vakta paa, so kanskje sine eigne, naar dei for rundt nøvena, bort om husæ oig skulde løysa brokjæ.

Vil gjerne nemna, at kona mi var uforskamma mot dei, slik at sjefen for dette pakket vart so sinna paa henne, at han stod og eintrampa, knytte nævane og skreik som ein dritunge.

Lumhundenaturen fornektar seg ikkje. Karfolk fraa Nordlanda, heller ikkje fraa U. S. A., trur eg, vilde opptre paa slik maate, og daa allermindst lata seg erta.

No var det vaapen og radio dei var paa leiting etter. Fann dei andre ting, som dei ikkje tykte var lovleg, so var dei frampaa straks. Jøsingane skulde saumfarast.

Naar dei var ferdige paa Tvinde tok dei det letvint nedetter. Hos bror din, Lars, (Høyland) var dei so vist innom. Men etter 2 døgns kvild tok dei fat paa nytt kring i Voss og kom Guhjelpe meg paanytt til Tvinde, slo seg til eit døger og helt paa brenne opp heile garden med ein veldig pipebrann. Brandbilen fraa Voss vart stoppa 10—12 gonger paa vegen av vakter. Slik var vakthalde over heile bygda." —

Lars Tvinde blir iaar 60 aar gamal, aa i dette høve vil det passa aa seia noko meir om han og kunsten hans. Han er kan hende den fremste skodespelar i Noreg idag. Han byrja paa Voss i Ungdomslaget, der dei kring aar 1900 fyst hadde vist fram spelstykje. Men det var i 1907 at Tvinde vart med. Han var daa handelsbetjent hjaa halvbroren David Hustveit paa Vangen, og det var meiningi, at han vilde verta handelsmann. Men spellaget viste framifraa dugleik. Der vart tevling i 1910 millom fleire ungdomslag paa sjølve "Den Nationale Scene" i Bergen, og Voss Ungdomslag viste seg som eit av dei to beste.

weren't captured. On the other hand, a lot of hostages were taken; however they all were released OK.

I went down to Vangen on September 11, which was my birthday, — to mail to Oslo a little foodstuff that I had purchased illegally (according to Nazi laws). When I got down to Laite, a large lemming swarm had come to Aasborna. I ran up to Vetrastætta, hid the knapsack in a brush pile covered by moss and branches, then hurried home, went to the outbuildings where I had some goat cheese hidden, over in the hayloft, buried in the hay. When I came out again there were 80 Germans with horses and wagons in the yard. We had this pack from 9 in the morning until 7 in the evening. They nosed everywhere, even among the pigs, who were lying quietly in their pen. The only place they didn't go was the cellar in the old house where Gudrun and I lived — but it was dark. Of course we had electric light, but we certainly didn't turn it on.

Pistols, machine guns and other tomfoolery with guards posted around were set up all over the farm. If it weren't us they were guarding, maybe it was their own when they had needs, and went around the buildings and took down their pants.

I want to mention that my wife was completely undaunted by them such that the commander of this pack was so mad at her that he stood and stamped his foot, made fists, and hollered like a little kid.

They didn't renounce their lemming nature either. Men from Nordland, more like than from U. S. A., I think, would behave in this manner or at least be interested.

They were looking for weapons or radios. If they found other items that they thought weren't unlawful, they soon found a reason. The Jøssings (patriots) were examined critically.

When they were finished at Tvinde, they went back down casually. They were evidently in to your brother, Lars, (Høyland). After two days rest, they started anew around Voss and God help us, back to Tvinde, settled in for twenty-four hours and tried to burn the whole farm with a big flame-thrower. The fire truck from Voss was stopped by guards 10-12 times on its way. Such was the watch over the entire area". —

Lars Tvinde will be 60 years this year and it would be appropriate to say something more about him and his art. He is probably the most prominent actor in Norway today. He started with the Voss Youth Company who presented some plays first about 1900. It was in 1907 that he joined them. He was then an apprentice clerk for his half-brother David Hustveit at Vangen. He was planning to become a storekeeper. However, the play was a success. In 1910, there was a competition between several youth companies actually at "Den Nationale Scene" in Bergen, and the Voss Youth Club showed itself as one

Lars Tvinde sa daa fram den fyste replikken i fyste stykket. I juni same aar spelte dei to lagi paa Fahlstrøm teater i Oslo. Tvinde vart serleg aatgaad, og daa Det Norske Teatre om hausten 1912 var stifta og skulde til med prøvor vart han beden ora aa vera med. Etter aa ha tenkt over det ei tid vart det so, at han skulde vera med paa prøve eit aars tid. Teatre gjorde lukka og Tvinde vart med aar etter aar, og so saag han, at der hadde han sit livs yrkje.

Fysta framsyningi av Det Norske Teatret var i Kristiansand den 2den januar 1913. Det byrja med "Ervingen" av Ivar Aasen, og Tvinde sa der og fram fyste replikken. I fystningi spela Tvinde mykje komiske rollar, men slog so om og har siden spela dei meir alvorlege karakteristiske rollar: Ingjen har som han spela "Jeppe paa Berget" av Holberg, og mestarstykje hans er vel "Didrik i Menneske" av Olav Dunn, det han spela for hundrade gong i 1937, daa han hadde 25 aars jubileum. Daa vart han og av kongen gjort til riddar av St. Olav, og dei norske avisorne hadde daa lange artiklar ora han. Lars Tvinde var fødd paa garden Tvinde, Voss, den 11te september 1886. Foreldri hans var Knut Haldorsen og Eli Jørgensdtr., gardbrukarfolk paa Tvinde; og paa Tvinde voks han op som ein egta bondegut til han kom paa Vangen som handelsbetjent. Der fikk han dagstøt sjaa typar og karakterar av fleire slags. Tvinde har mange slektningar i Amerika.

of the two best. Lars Tvinde said then his first lines in that piece. In June of that same year those two companies played at the Fahlstrøm Theater in Oslo. Tvinde was especially noticed and when Det Norske Teatre was formed in the fall of 1912 and was giving tests he was asked to join. He thought it over and thought he would try it for a year. The theater was a success and Tvinde was with it year after year and at last he saw that it would be his life's work.

The first presentation of Det Norske Teatret was in Kristiansand January 2, 1913. it began with "Ervingen" by Ivar Aasen, and Tvinde there said the first lines. In the beginning he had comedic roles,but he switched and later played the more serious characters roles: no one has played "Jeppe paa Berget" by Holberg like he, and his masterpiece was probably "Didrik i Menneske" by Olav Dunn, which he played for the hundredth time in 1937 when he had his 25th year jubilee. At that time, he was made a Knight of St. Olav by the King and the Norwegian newspapers had long articles about him. Lars Tvinde was born at the Tvinde farm at Voss September 11, 1886. His parents were Knut Haldorsen and Eli Jørgensdatter, farm people at Tvinde; he grew up at Tvinde as a genuine farm boy until he came to Vangen to be an apprentice storekeeper. He was able to observe people and characters of all kinds there. Tvinde has many relatives in America.

VOSSASTRONDI UNDER OKKUPASJONEN

Av Knut Bjørgaas

Tyskarane kom her den 27 april 1940 straks etter dei hadde hersett Voss. Folket var rymt tilskogs og tilfjells. Eg og min huslyd var heime. Eg gjekk ut paa Haugen og saag paa dei — og dei paa meg. Alle kikkertar var retta mot meg. Det er ei av dei tyngste stunder og hev livt. Men daa var det som noko kviskra inn i sjæli mi: "Du skal faa uppliva den dag dei maa utatt or landet!" Seinare kom eg ofte i tvil um det. Men det var no trui paa denne lovnaden, som helt meg uppe under alt like vel, og soleis var det no med mesteparten av folket. Den retferdige Gud veit nok aa halda dom, naar timen kjem. All soga syner, at slik aatferd aldri kan halda seg uppe i lengdi.

Dei fyrste troppane braut seg inn og rana og stal mangestadar. Hjaa oss var dei rimelege, vel fordi eg var heime og saag etter. Ei tid etter fekk me innkvartering. Det var ei mengd sambandstroppor som laag her. Hjaa oss hadde me ei tid 12 mann. Dei fleste av desse var dana folk og fo'r finsleg aat i fyrstningi. Dei var her til ut i november 1940. So reiste dei til Voss, men de fo'r her paa øvingar alt som tidast. Og Stalheim hotell tok dei til heim for tyskartauser med ungar. Det var brugt soleis til ut paa

VOSSASTRAND DURING THE OCCUPATION

By Knut Bjørgaas

The Germans came here April 27, 1940 soon after they had occupied Voss. People had evacuated to the forests or the mountains. My family and I were at home. I went out on the hill and looked at them — and they looked at me. It was one of the most difficult hours I have experienced. However, something whispered into my soul: "You will see the day when they will have to leave your country!" later I often doubted that. But there was accuracy in this promise that supported me during everything nevertheless, and that's the it was with most of the people. A just God knows enough to make sentences when the time comes. All history shows that such behavior never can last long.

The first troops broke in and ransacked and stole many places. They were reasonable with us, maybe because I was home and watched them. A time later we had to provide lodging. There were a great number of communication troops who slept there. For a while we had 12 men. Most of these were refined people and were nice at the beginning. They were here until November 1940. then they went to Voss, but came here for training occasionally. They took the Stalheim Hotel as a residence for their servants and their children. It was used as such to

sumaren 1945.

Etter kvart, som dei skyna det var vonlaust aa vinna nordmennene for seg, vart dei meir agressive. Det gav berre motstandsrørsla ny næring. Her var uppbygd ein heimefront, som vart sterkare etter kvart. Dei faae bygdefolk, som gjekk yver i N. S. fekk merka det. Me fekk vaapen ved flyslepp ute i fjelli millum Strondi og Eksingedalen. Tobak og kaffi same leis, og so smaa radiomottakarar. Instruksjonsofficerar fraa England helt "læretur" i fjellet med gutane; meldingstenesta vart utbygd. Me kjende berre kvar sine sidemenn, so me viste ikkje um kvarandre elles. Men dei, som var paa vaapenøving saman, kunde sjølvsagt ikkje anna enn kjenna til dei som var med same avdeling.

I september 1944 hadde gestapo fenge nosi i, att der helt seg tvo offiserar paa Bidnesvaarstølen. Dei greidde aa koma undan, men tyskarane fann radiosendaren deira. Daa var det dei brende stølen og arresterte folket paa Bidne og Finne. Dei fleste slapp no lause att um eit bil; berre tvo-tre unggutar vart internerte. Og heile bygdi vart ransaka, kvart kot i bygdi; men dei fann ikkje noko.

Skulefronten helt og. Lærar Sørestrand i Myrkdalen vart arrestert i mai 1942, og var paa Kirkenes til ut i november. Hine lærarane fekk arbeida i fred. Presten vor arbeidde og illegalt. Han vart fyrst forvist or bygdi, men fyrr han var reist kom det bod, att han skulde vera her. Han fekk ikkje løn. Folket her la saman til uppholde aat han. Sokneraadet vart avsett, og nytt sokneraad utnemt. Eg var formann i det gamle raadet. Formannen i det nye raadet, Sjur Ulvund, som var striput, kom til mig og vilde ha bøkene. Eg nekta aa lata dei. Sidan høyrde eg 'kje gjete. Men eg gjekk aa venta paa gestapo daa eit bil, so eg var 'kje trygg.

Heile vetteren 1944—45 var heimefronten i rivande utvikling. Eg hadde rullane, so eg fylgde godt med i det og viste kvar tid kven som var med og kva funksjon kvar mann var etla. Fjerde april tok so den store rassiaen til, daa so mange vart tekne. Dei vart førde til Bergen og pinte paa det grusomste. Daa saag det stygt ut. Dei allerfleste som var att gjekk i dekning. Hadde 'kje freden kome daa, so hadde me nok vorte nøydde til aa mobilisera styrkane og sett hardt mot hardt. Karane laag i urdhol og berghellerar alle stader. Sume reiste radt aat Arnefjord i Sogn. Umraadsjefen vaar, Nels L. Hommedal, kunde 'kje reisa so langt. Han og ein annan laag 6 vikor i ein tom landkome i ein lødebygning paa Vinje. Det var ein ny kome som ikkje var teken ibruk, men det kunde ikkje vera nokon koseleg plass likevel—myrkt og kaldt og trongt. Kvelden den 7. mai kom han ud og tok styringi yver styrkane. Vakter og ordonansar vart sette, og me helt oss samla nat og dag me i staben, og

the summer of 1945.

Gradually, as they realized it was hopeless to win over the Norwegians, they became more aggressive. This gave the resistance movement new impetus. There was built up a Home Front that progressively got stronger. The few district people that adopted Nazi-ism were aware of this. We got weapons by air-drop out in the mountains between the Strand and Eksingedal. We got tobacco and coffee the same way, as well as small radio-receivers. Instructors from England held classes in the mountains for the boys; the communications were improved. We only knew our companions. Otherwise we didn't know about each other. Those who were at weapon training together couldn't help but learn who was in the same unit.

In September 1944, the Gestapo got information that two officers were staying at the spring sæter at Bidne. They escaped but the Germans captured their radio transmitter. Then it was that they burned the sæter and arrested the people at Bidne and Finne. Most of them were eventually released; only 2-3 young men were interned. The entire district was ransacked, every closet in the district; however, they found nothing.

There was a school front too. Principal Sørestrand in Myrkdalen was arrested in May of 1942 and stayed at Kirkenes until November. His teachers were left alone. Our minister also worked illegally. At first he was banished from the area; but before he had gone, there came orders that he should stay. He didn't get any salary. The people got together and supported him. The parish council was removed from office and a new one appointed. The chairman of the new council, Sjur Ulvund, who was a collaborator, came to me and wanted the books. I refused. Subsequently, it wasn't mentioned. Nevertheless, I expected the Gestapo for a while so I didn't feel safe.

The Home Front was rapidly developing during 1943-44. I had the rosters, so I followed proceedings and knew who was involved and what job each man was assigned. The big search drive started April 4 and many were captured. They were taken to Bergen and tortured appallingly. Things looked bad then. Most of those remaining were under cover. If peace hadn't come then we would have had to mobilize and actually start fighting. There were fellows lying in crevices and mountain clefts everywhere. Some quickly went to Arnefjord in Sogn. Area commander Nels L. Hommedal couldn't go away that far. He and another stayed for six weeks in an empty storehouse at Vinje. It was a new storehouse that hadn't been used but it couldn't have been comfortable anyway—dark and cold and crowded. In the evening of May 7, he emerged to take command over the forces. The outposts and ordnance were ready and we kept near the staff night

venta paa mobiliserings ordren.

Helgatorsdag 10. mai samlast karane. Dei fleste arresterte var daa og attkomne, og sume av dei var mødtt upp og — iser nokre bilførarar. Dagen etter rykte kompaniet fuldtalligt til Voss, og saman med troppor fra Bordalen og Viki hersette dei Voss. Raundølene hadde vakthaldet yve jarnbana ovenfor Ygre. Borstrand, avdelingen vart ikkje mobilisert. Eg hev høyrt, det skulde koma av att offiserane deira ikkje var aa lita paa, men kva som er sant veit ikkje eg. Der var ialfall noko mudder.

Tyskarane trodde det var fallskjermstroppor som kom, daa dei saag strendingane rykte inn paa Vangen. Men dei helt seg rolege og saag helst nedslepte ut.

Jubelen paa Voss var veldig den dagen. Ikkje mindre liv var der dagen etter daa polititroppane kom med arresterte svikarar. Det var nett og nett folkemengden ikkje tok dei or nevane paa polititroppane.

Varemangelen var leid heile okkupasjonstidi og vart verre til kvar tid. Alle matvaror under streng rasjon. Inkje kaffi og smaa rasjonar med tobak. Bøndene kan ikkje klaga. Det var ikkje raad aa føra so nøgje kontroll med dei i alle deler. Men andre trur eg greit svolt til sine tider. Og svarthandelen gjekk nok for seg trass all kontroll. Det var tyskarane, som skulde forsynast fyrst av alle maavita, og dei livde flust og let matvaror forfarast, so det er ilt aa tenkja paa det.

Pengesetlar tok tysken ut or Norges Bank. Det fløymde med nye pengesettlar. Men kva er dei verde?

Det kjem til aa taka lange tider fyrr alt kjem i lage att. Men det hev bestna med mangt. Brødet er no baade godt og rikeleg og fisk er her godt um, so svert som fisket hev slege til dette aaret. Kjøt og hev det laga seg mykje med sidan me vart fri tyskarane.

Ja, eg gamle mannen, fekk endaa vera med i omraadestaben for Vossestrand og nermaste bygdene. Baae sønene var og med i heimefronten, den ældste, som er lærar, var politisjef for umraadet og hadde 10 mann under sin kommando. Den yngste, som er gardbrukar, var med dei stridande. Han var ellers med bergartilleriet i Valdres under kampane der i april 1940 og. Daa' var den eldste med som friviljug i saniteten der aust. Baae kom att uskadde, og i 1945 slapp me alle og vel fraa det endaa tyskarane gjorde ein rassia og arresterte umlag 30 mann paa Vossestrondi. Det spøkte for att dei hadde rulla upp heimefronten her. Mange strauk tilf jells og tilskogs og laag i dekning. Eg laut halda meg iro heime endaa so faarleg det var. Eg hadde 'kje helsa til aa liggja ute. Men so kom freden. Den 7. mai satt eg i den vesle radioen og lydde og

and day, waiting for orders to mobilize.

Ascension Day, May 10, the fellows assembled. Most of those who had been arrested had returned and some of them met too — especially some drivers. The next day the full company advanced to Voss and together with the troops from Bordalen and Vik, they secured Voss. The men from Raundal guarded the railway above Ygre. The Borstrand unit wasn't mobilized. I have heard that this came from lack of confidence in their officers, but whether this is true or not, I don't know. In any case, there was some mix-up.

The Germans believed that it was paratroops coming when they saw the Strandings advancing into Vangen. They stayed quite inactive and appeared quite disconsolate.

The joy at Voss was fantastic that day. No less life was there the next day when the military police troops arrested the collaborators. It was a close thing that the crowds didn't seize them from the hands of the military police.

We suffered from lack of goods during the occupation and occasionally it got worse. All foodstuffs were severely rationed. No coffee and only small rations of tobacco. The farmers didn't complain. It was impossible to control them in all respects. Others went hungry at times. The Black Market thrived in spite of all attempts at control. The Germans had to be satisfied first, of course in everything and they lived extravagantly and let foodstuff be wasted; it is nasty to think about.

The Germans took the cash out of the Bank of Norway. It streamed with their new currency. But what are they worth?

It will be a long time to return to normal. It has improved in many ways. The bread is both good and rich and the fish are good here too and the fishing has lived up to expectations this year. We also have a lot of meat since we got rid of the Germans.

Yes, I am an old man but I still had the opportunity to be on the area staff for Vossestrand and the surrounding districts. Both my sons were in the Home Front, the older, who is a teacher, was chief of police for the area and had 10 men under his command. The younger, who is a farmer, was with the infantry. Beside, he was in the mountain artillery in Valdres during the campaign there in April 1940. Then the oldest was a volunteer with the medical service there east. Both came home unhurt and in 1945 we all escaped harm though the Germans made their ransacking maneuver and arrested about 30 men at the Vossestrand. It was dangerous because they had the roll of the Home Front here. Many of our men fled to the mountains or forests or lay hidden. I had to stay quietly at home no matter how risky it was. I wasn't healthy enough to lie out. But then peace came. I sat listening to my little radio on May 7

Translated by Stanley Nuland

fekk veta um at tyskarane hadde kapitulert, og so laut flagget upp. Stongi hadde stende tom sidan 1940.

Den 10de mai mobiliserte me paa Vinje og kunde senda eit kompani fuldt vepna, 102 mann, nedetter til Vossevangen, og endaa hadde me att 50 mann til vagt og polititenesta. For so tok arrestasjonen av N. S. og stripute til. 11 mann vart fyrebels fastsette.

Det er som ein draum no, baade det vonde og det gode. Det syner alt Guds uforskyldte miskunn, att me slapp so lett. Stakars Finnmark laut verta krigsskodeplass og ligg som ei øydemark endaa.

Nett i desse dagar er her ein storstila aksjon for innsamling av hjelp til dei, som sit att etter dei fallne. Landsinnsamling varar denne vika ut (30te mars) og hev alt naatt 16 millionar kronor. Truleg naar det upp i 20 millionar, naar det vert uppgjort.

I KRIGSTJENESTE I AMERIKA

Som nævnt foran kom De forenede Stater med i krigen, da Pearl Harbor den 7. december 1941 blev anfaldt av Japaneserne, og selvfølgelig blev et stort antal soldater av Vosseslegt med andre indkaldt til krigstjeneste. Navnene paa endel av disse kjendes og med nogle oplysninger nævnes her, men det er ikke stor del av alle. Det er kun nogen, vi har hørt eller seet beretninger om — især barn av gamle Vosselagsmedlemmer. Flere medlemmer av enkelte familier har staat i tjenesten og dem maa da nævnes i første række.

Odd Eide, Fertile, Minnesota, har hatt 4 barn i tjenesten. Disse er:

K. Arne Eide, f. 1912, premierløitnant, var i det sydlige Tyskland, nær Augsburg, da krigen endte, og stod vistnok i 7de Arme. Han besøgte Hitlers røverhuie, Berchtesgaden, og andre berytede steder i det sydlige Bayern. Senere har han været i det sydlige Frankrige.

Odd Arvid Eide, f. 1920, "Commsisioned 1ste løitnant i sa-nitetsvæsenet.

Roald Armand Eide, f. 1924, er korporal og for tiden i Ft. Knox, Ky.

Clara Alfhild Eide, f. 1918, premierløitnant i sygepleier-korpset, var da hun blev avmønstret "head nurse in the Station Hospital at Waco, Texas."

Brynjulv (Ben) K. Hovde, Madison, Wis. har havt 3 sønner i krigstjeneste:

Reimund Hovde, 26, premierløitnant, hvervede sig i armeen i oktober 1940, blev med i kvartermester korpset i 32te division i Australien. Var først stationert ved Camp Livingston, Alexandria, La., Camp Lee, Va., og i Massachusetts.

Leonard Hovde, 27, hvervede sig i flaaden i december 1940. Har været med skibe, som har

and learned the Germans had capitulated; then raised the flag, the flagstaff had been empty since 1940.

On May 10 we mobilized at Vinje and were able to send a full company with full weapons, 102 men, down to Vossevangen and still have 50 men back for guards and police service. Then there was the arrest of the Nazis and collaborators, 11 men as previously stipulated.

Now it is all like a dream. Both the bad and the good. It seems as if we escaped so lightly only due to God's undeserved mercy. Poor Finnmark became war's theater and lies as a desert yet.

Just now in these days there is a large-scale action for the collection for the families of those fallen. The country collection lasts through this week (March 30) and is approaching 16 billion crowns. I hope that it will amount to 20 billion, when it is settled.

IN THE WAR SERVICE IN AMERICA

As mentioned before, the United States entered the war when on December 7, when Pearl Harbor was attacked by the Japanese and naturally a number of soldiers of Voss origin, and others, were called into the military. We know the names of a number of these and something about them will be mentioned here but we don't have much about all. There are only some that we have seen heard or seen descriptions about — especially children of old Vosselag members. Several members of certain families have been in service and we must list them at the beginning.

Odd Eide, Fertile, Minnesota, had four of his children in service. They are:

K. Arne Eide, b. 1912, first lieutenant, was in southern Germany, near Augsburg, when the war ended, and served with the 7th Army. He visited Hitler's raptor aerie, Berchtesgaden, and other notorious places in southern Bavaria. Later he was in the south of France..

Odd Arvid Eide, b. 1920, "Commissioned 1ste lieutenant in the medical corps.

Roald Armand Eide, b. 1924, is presently a corporal in Ft. Knox, Ky.

Clara Alfhild Eide, b. 1918, a first lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps when discharged as the "head nurse in the Station Hospital at Waco, Texas."

Brynjulv (Ben) K. Hovde, Madison, WI has had three sons in the military.

Reimund Hovde, 26, first lieutenant, enlisted in the Army in October 1940, was in the Quartermaster Corps in the 32nd division in Australia. He was first stationed at Camp Livingston, Alexandria, La., Camp Lee, Va., and in Massachusetts.

Leonard Hovde, 27, enlisted in the Navy in December 1940. He has been on sea duty in the

operert paa Atlanterhavet og havt flere trefninger med fienden.

Ben (Brynjulv) Hovda, d. y., innkaldt til tjeneste i november 1942, og var en tid med en flaateavdeling ved Alaska.

Nils H. Mugaas, Norma, N. Dak., hadde 4 sønner i krigstjeneste. Nermere oplysning mangler. (Se Hist. om Udv. fra Voss av Rene, p 726).

A. S. Bragstad, Stoughton, Wis., 2 barn i tjenesten:

Robert Bragstad, løitnant, er prest, stasjonert ved Vancouver, Wash., en tid.

Ruth Bragstad, løitnant, med armeens sykepleier korps. Deres far er en sønnesøn av John Brakastad, pioner predikant i 1850-aarene.

Nils N. Spilde og hustru Anna K. Saude hadde 2 sønner i tjenesten, begge i flaaden. **Russell** paa Atlanterhavet og **George** paa Stillehavet.

Peder Lee, Deerfield, Wis., 3 sønner i tjenesten: Sigurd Olav og Gerhard:

Olav Lee, f. 1915, var i juni-september 1945 i Merchant marinens skole i New York. Er nu i Madison, Wis.

Sigurd Lee f. 1918, var ogsaa i marinen som opererte paa Stillehavet—Alaska, California, Philipinerne og er endnu i tjenesten.

Gerhard Lee, sersjant, 28 aar gl. Var i armeen paa Stille-havsøerne; 4 aar i tjenesten, en tid paa Philippinerne. Er nylig kommet hjem til Madison.

Knut Hoverson, (Nyre) Morrisonville, Wis., hadde 3 sønner i krigen: Ove og Arthur som tjente i Frankrig, Henry i Burma, Asien.

Anton Ettesvold, Morris, Minn., nævnt i Decorah-Posten, 4 sønner og en datter i tjenesten: **Maynard**, som faldt i Frankrige, **Winfred**, som er kaptein, samt **Rudolph** og **Carl**, desuten datteren **Thelma** og svigerdatteren, enke efter Maynard, sykepleiersker. Ettesvold og hustru var æresgjester hos President Roosevelt i januar 1945.

Officerer av høi rang foruten de nevnte foran :

Olaf Mandt Hustvedt, admiral, født i Chicago 1886, søn av pastor H. B. Hustvedt (Telemark) og hustru Anna Marie Reque, vokste op i Decorah, Iowa, udgik fra Luther College i 1906, blev optat paa sjøkrigsskolen i Annapolis, graduerte der som en av de 10 bedste, tjenstgjorde saa paa forskjellige krigsskibe, var tildels ved kommandantens stab; i 1930—33 ved flaadens kanonfabrik i Washington; i 1933—35 øverst-komanderende paa U. S. S. Lousville; saa i 3 aar ved flaadesjefens kontor, var kommandør paa U. S. S. Detroit; var saa igjen stabsoffiser og tjente en tid paa flaadens krigsskole i Newport, Rhode Island. Blev i 1941 sjef for det nye slagskib North Carolina, og efter en meget vellykket prøvetur blev han i september samme aar utnevnt til admiral. Skibet har en besetning paa 1000 mann og

Atlantic and has had several encounters with the enemy.

Ben (Brynjulv) Hovda, the younger, was drafted into service in November 1942, and served for a time with a fleet near Alaska.

Nils H. Mugaas, Norma, ND, had 4 sons in the military. More information is lacking. (See the Hist. om Udv. fra Voss by Rene, p. 726).

A. S. Bragstad, Stoughton, WI, 2 children in service:

Robert Bragstad, lieutenant, was a minister stationed at Vancouver, WA, for a time.

Ruth Bragstad, lieutenant, with the Army Nurse Corps. Their father is a grandson (son's son) of John Brakestad, pioneer preacher in the 1850's.

Nils N. Spilde and his wife Anna K. Saude had 2 sons in service, both in the Navy. **Russell** on the Atlantic and **George** on the Pacific.

Peder Lee, Deerfield, WI, 3 sons in service: Sigurd (Adolph?), Olav and Gerhard:

Olav Lee, b. 1915, attended the Merchant Marine School in June-September 1945 in New York. Now he is in Madison, WI.

Sigurd Lee (Adolph?) b. 1918, also was in the Navy operating in the Pacific—Alaska, California, Philippines and is still in service.

Gerhard Lee, sergeant, 28 years old. He was in the Army in the Pacific Islands; 4 years in service, a while in the Philippines. He has recently come home to Madison.

Knut Hoverson, (Nyre) Morrisonville, WI, had 3 sons in the war: Ove and Arthur who served in France, Henry in Burma, Asia.

Anton Ettesvold, Morris, MN, mentioned in the Decorah-Posten, 4 sons and a daughter in service: **Maynard**, who was killed in France, **Winfred**, who is a captain as well as **Rudolph** and **Carl**, besides daughter **Thelma,** and the daughter-in-law, widow of Maynard, nurse. Ettesvold and his wife were honored guests by President Roosevelt in January 1945.

Officers of high rank not named before:

Olaf Mandt Hustvedt, admiral, born in Chicago 1886, son of pastor H. B. Hustvedt (Telemark) and his wife Anna Marie Reque, grew up in Decorah, Iowa, was graduated from Luther College in 1906, entered the Naval Academy in Annapolis, was graduated 10th in his class, served on various warships, was with the Naval Command for a while; in 1930—33 at the naval cannon factory in Washington; in 1933—35 Lieutenant-commander on the U. S. S. Louisville; then 3 years at the Naval Command office, was commander of U. S. S. Detroit; again was staff officer at the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island. He became captain of the battleship North Carolina, and after a trial run in September that same year was made admiral. The ship has a crew of 1000 men and 75

75 officerer. Hans bedrifter under krigen er endnu ikke kjendt.

Julian E. Egre, Kaptein, søn av Stephen Sjurson Egre, De Forest, Wis., og sønnesøn av Sjur Steffensen Ygre, nybygger ved Deerfield, Wis.; graduerte fra De Forest høiskole og Wisconsin Universitet som jurist, begyndte at praktisere som sakfører, blev indkaldt i april 1942 ti krigstjeneste i flyvaabnet, men blev overført til justisdepartementet i Washington, D. C. at tjene i krigsforbryder-avdelingen; avmønstret i sept. 1945.

officers. His activity during the war is not yet known.

Julian E. Egre. Captain, a son of Stephen Sjurson Egre, De Forest, WI, and grandson (son's son) of Sjur Steffensen Ygre, pioneer at Deerfield, WI; was graduated from De Forest High School and the University of Wisconsin as a lawyer, just started to practice as an attorney, was drafted in April 1942 for military service in the Army Air Force, was transferred to the Justice Department in Washington, DC to work in the war crimes division; discharged in 1945.

Arthur Highland

Arthur Highland, løitnant commandør, Chicago, Ill., søn av Andrew Highland, President av Vosselaget og verkstedseier i Chicago, født i Aurora, Illinois 1911, flyttet med foreldrene til Chicago, gik paa Carl Schurs høiskolen der, saa ved Northwestern universitet, hvor hans anlæg for svømming kom til fuld utvikling og i 1934 bragte ham hædersprisen. Sammen med to andre svømmere drog han saa til Japan, hvor de deltok i det nationale tournament og flere andre opvisninger. De tilbragte 27 dage i Japan. Kommen tilbake til Chicago drog han i 1935 sammen med kamerater til Europa, hvor de hadde opvisninger i svømming i 25 byer; tok i 1936 del med "the American Olympic Team" paa tur til Europa og senere en tur til Europas hovedstæder. I 1937 sluttet han sig til selskapet "The Water Follies", der drog paa opvisninger i vest og midveststatene. I to aar var han "tank" leder ved Northwestern og saa leder av "the Lake Shore Club of Chicago team" indtil han

Arthur Highland, lieutenant commander, Chicago, IL, son of Andrew Highland, President of the Vosselag and factory owner in Chicago, born in Aurora, Illinois 1911, moved with his parents to Chicago, went to Carl Schurz High School there, then went to Northwestern University, where his talent for swimming became fully developed and brought him a championship in 1934. He went to Japan with two other swimmers where they entered the national tournament and several other exhibitions. They spent 27 days in Japan. After returning to Chicago he left with his comrades for Europe where they had exhibitions in swimming in 25 cities; took part with the American Olympic team in 1936 on a tour of Europe and later on a tour of Europe's capitals. He joined the company of "The Water Follies" who presented shows in the west and mid-west states. For two years he was the tank coach at Northwestern and then coach of the Lake Shore Club of Chicago team

4 juli 1942 fremstillet sig til tjeneste i Annapolis. Kom den 26. juli til Iowa City, blev der som leder av "the Pre-Flight School Swimming Department" indtil i mai 1945, da han fik ordre at gaa til "the Pre-Flight School in Athens, Georgia", hvor han i de neste 5 maaneder var leder av svømme departementet der. I september blev han forflyttet til "the Great Lakes" og var der forfremmet til løitnant kommandør. Han hvervede sig da til fortsatt tjeneste i 6 maaneder i flaaten og den 21. december seilte til Philippinerne. Hans hustru og to barn blev i Chicago hos hans foreldre.

Edmund Bolstad, premier løitnant i flyvaabnet, søn av Otto og Eden Bolstad, Fertile, Minn., var "pilot" paa et U. S. "fortress" og blev i 1944 skudt ned over Bremen, Tyskland.

Familien Qvale: **Norman Hughes Quale,** løitnant, søn av advokat Norman Nilson Qvale, Barabo, Wis., og sønnesøn av Nils Anderson Qvale, Madison, Wis., var i februar 1944 aviation cadet i armeen, er gift og bor nu i Madison, Wis. Hans brødre er: **John Quale**, ensign i flaaten; **Glenn Quale**, ogsaa i flaaten.

Howard Quale, søn av Sam Nilson Qvale, Madison, Wis., har vært med i Pacific flaaten.

Daniel Thompson, søn av Lee Thompson og Adelia Nilsdtr. Qvale, Madison, Wis., var i "the Coast Guard", nordre del av Atlanteren.

John Flint, søn av E. M. Flint og hustru Susanna Nilsdtr. Qvale, er i Pacificflaaten. Hans bror **David Flint**, løitnant i marinen og ingeniør paa vestkysten; **Moris Flint** er i sanitets-vesenet ved medisinskolen.

Joyce Flint, Wave, datter av Ida Nilsdatter Qvale og A. G. Flint.

Lloyd L. Nesberg, Sergeant, f. 1920, søn av John og Frieda Nesberg, Madison, Wis., og sønnesøn av Anna Larsdtr. Gjerdager, indkaldt til tjeneste 26. september 1942, beordret til Ft. Riley, Texas og blev med i kavaleriet 1ste Corps, 112 eskadron som sendtes til Stillehavsøerne. Var med i 5 slag. Stod 33 maaneder i tjenesten — de to sidste i Japan, hvorfra han kom hjem og blev avmønstret ved McCoy, Wis., 15. oktober 1945.

Harold L. Nesberg — Lloyds bror — f. 1927 meldte sig til tjeneste i flaaten 20. febr. 1945 og beordret til Memphis, California, hvor han blev med paa slagskibet "Dakota", der opererer ved Europakystene.

Edwin S. Bergo, sergeant og radio-tekniker, f. 10. mai 1918, søn av John J. Bergo og Maria født Pederson (Hosaas), Madison, Wis., indkaldt til tjeneste 29. mai 1941 og beordret til Camp Davis, North Carolina, hvor han blev med i "Anti Aircraft" bataljonen; drog den 15 december med denne, efter Pearl Harbor overfaldet, til Hawaii, ankom der den 7 januar1942, var 8 maaneder paa Gilbert øerne, saa igjen

until July 4, 1942 when he volunteered for service at Annapolis. On July 26, he came to Iowa City, as coach of "the Pre-Flight School Swimming Department" until May 1945 when he was ordered to go to the "the Pre-Flight School in Athens, Georgia", where for the next five months he was coach of the swimming department there. In September he was transferred to "the Great Lakes" and was promoted to lieutenant commander. He volunteered for continued service for 6 months in the Navy and on December 21, sailed to the Philippines. His wife and two children stayed in Chicago with his parents.

Edmund Bolstad, first lieutenant in the Air Force, a son of Otto and Eden Bolstad, Fertile, MN, was a pilot of a U. S. "flying fortress" and was shot down over Bremen, Germany in 1944.

The Qvale family: **Norman Hughes Quale,** lieutenant, a son of attorney Norman Nilson Qvale, Baraboo, WI and grandson (son's-son) of Nils Anderson Qvale, Madison, WI in February 1944 was an aviation cadet in the Army, is now married and living in Madison, WI. His brothers are **John Quale**, ensign in the Navy; **Glenn Quale**, also in the Navy.

Howard Quale, a son of Sam Nilson Qvale, Madison, WI has been with the Pacific fleet.

Daniel Thompson, a son of Lee Thompson and Adelia Nilsdatter Qvale, Madison, WI, was in the Coast Guard in the north Atlantic.

John Flint, son of E. M. Flint and his wife Susanna Nilsdatter Qvale, is in the Pacific fleet. His brother **David Flint** is a lieutenant in the Navy and engineer on the west coast; **Moris Flint** is a corpsman with a medical school.

Joyce Flint, Wave, a daughter of Ida Nilsdatter Qvale and A. G. Flint.

Lloyd L. Nesberg, Sergeant, b. 1920, a son of John and Frieda Nesberg, Madison, WI, and grandson (son's-son) of Anna Larsdtr. Gjerdager, drafted September 16, 1942, ordered to Ft. Riley, Kansas and joined the cavalry's 1st Corps, 112 squadron which was sent to the islands in the Pacific. He was in five battles. Served for 33 months — the last two in Japan, from where he returned home and was discharged at Camp McCoy, WI, October 15, 1945.

Harold L. Nesberg — Lloyd's brother — b. 1927 enrolled in the Navy February 20, 1945 and was ordered to Memphis, California, where he joined the battleship "Dakota", which operated off the coasts of Europe.

Edwin S. Bergo, sergeant and radio technician, b. May 19, 1918, a son of John J. Bergo and Maria born Pederson (Hosaas), Madison, WI, drafted May 29, 1941 and ordered to Camp Davis, North Carolina, where he joined an Anti Aircraft battalion; then went with this December 15, after Pearl Harbor attack, to Hawaii, arriving there January 7, 1942, spent 8 months on the Gilbert islands, then again to Hawaii. He

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paa Hawaii. Stod i "Searchlight" bataljonen, Battery C. 219, Anti Aircraft Artilleri som radiotekniker, blev avmønstret i McCoy, Wis. den 2 oktober 1945. Studerer nu ved Wisconsin universitet i Madison.

Stanley Drogsvold, sersjant i "The Medical Corps", søn av John Drogsvold, Stoughton, Wisconsin.

Sjur Ivarson Dymbe, sersjant i faldskjerm-troppene, født paa Voss 1904, søn av Ivar Vikingson Dymbe, utv. 1926 og var bosat i Milwaukee, hvor han drev som gartner og park arkitekt til han den 10. april 1940 meldte sig til øvelse som soldat. Senere blev han med i den norsk-amerikanske Ski bataljonen, "Viking" og var en av de første som meldte sig i denne. Efter et aars tid blev han overført til faldskjermtroppene. I lang tid var han med sin avdeling i Stor-Britanien, og sommeren 1945 var de i Norge og han fik da besøke hjembygden, hvor hans far og flere søskende levde. Nu er han igjen i Milwaukee.

Arley Fadnes, søn av Martin Fadnes og hustru Anna, født Mugaas, Madison, Wis., tjente i Tyskland.

Gordon Grimstad, sersjant f. 24. april 1925, søn av Nils Grimstad, Madison, Wis. Indkaldt til tjeneste 4 januar 1943, blev med i 26 Div. 3dje Arme, har 4 "Battle Stars" og Purple Heart. Avmønstret den 21 april 1946. Er nu i Madison.

Obert Herheim, f. 1922, søn av John Herheim og hustru Josephine f. Sherven, Madison, Wis. Indkaldt til tjeneste i december 1942, hadde mekanisk øvelse ved Bloomigton, Illinois, og saa sendt til Stillenavsøerne, hvor han den meste tid har vært paa New Guinea, som lastebilkjører. Kom hjem efter 3 aars tjeneste i december 1945.

Wayne M. Herheim, søn av Martin Olavsson Herheim, Madison, Wis., indkaldt til tjeneste i februar 1943 og beordret til Camp Robert, Calif.

Alfred Johnson, De Forest, Wis., søn av Nils Johnson og hustru Gyrid H. Skjervheim, tjente over i Frankrig.

Peder Albin Larson, sersjant, f. 28 juli 1920, søn av Rognald Larson (Grove) og hustru Anna født Skjelvik, indkaldt til tjeneste i september 1942, var 6 uger i Camp Volta, Texas, 3 maaneder i Camp Gruba, Luisianna, forfremmet til korporal der og til sersjant i april 1943, var hjemme 15 dage, saa til Camp Gruba igjen, derpaa med transport fra New York til Egypten og tilsluttet 5te Arme. Var med fra Egypten til Cicilien og derpaa til Italien; var med i slaget ved Cassino og besøkte det berømte kloster; blev haardt saaret og tatt paa hospitalet ; var til Rom; kom tilbake i januar 1945 og var en tid paa et hospital i New York. Er nu i Madison, Wisconsin.

Bob Lerom, søn av Sandford Lerom, Great Falls, Mont. ,og sønnesøn av Christ Lerom (av Lie slekt), Morrisonville, Wis., og hustru Betsy (Rockne), var i flyvaapnet i flaaten.

served in the "Searchlight" battalion, Battery C. 219, Anti Aircraft Artillery as a radio technician, was demobilized at Camp McCoy, WI October 2, 1945. Now he studies at the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Stanley Drogsvold, sergeant in the Medical Corps son of John Drogsvold, Stoughton, Wisconsin.

Sjur Ivarson Dymbe, sergeant in the paratroops, born at Voss in 1904, son of Ivar Vikingson Dymbe, emigrated in 1926 and lived in Milwaukee, where he worked as a gardener and park architect until April 10, 1940 when he volunteered for training as a soldier. Later he joined the Norwegian-American Ski battalion, "Viking" and was one of its first members. After a year, he was transferred to the paratroops. For a long time he was with a division in Great Britain; in the summer of 1945 they were in Norway and he visited his home, where his father and several siblings lived. Now he's in Milwaukee, again.

Arley Fadnes, son of Martin Fadnes and his wife Anna, born Mugaas, Madison, WI served in Germany.

Gordon Grimstad, sergeant b. April 24, 1925, son of Nils Grimstad, Madison, WI. Drafted January 4, 1943, was with the 26 Div. 3rd Army, has 4 Battle Stars and a Purple Heart; demobilized April 1946. He is now in Madison.

Obert Herheim, b. 1922, is a son of John Herheim and wife Josephine b. Sherven, Madison, WI. He was drafted in December 1942; had mechanics training at Bloomington, Illinois, and was sent to the islands in the Pacific, where he spent most of his time in New Guinea, as a truck driver. He came home after 3 years of service in December 1945

Wayne M. Herheim, a son of Martin Olavsson Herheim, Madison, WI, drafted in February 1943 and ordered to Camp Robert, CA.

Alfred Johnson, De Forest, WI a son of Nils Johnson and his wife Gyrid H. Skjervheim, served in France.

Peder Albin Larson, sergeant, b. July 28, 1920, a son of Rognald Larson (Grove) and his wife Anna born Skjelvik, drafted in September 1942, was in Camp Volta, Texas for 6 weeks, 3 months in Camp Gruba, Louisiana, promoted to corporal there and to sergeant in April 1943, was home 15 days, then to Camp Gruba again, then by transport from New York to Egypt and attached to the 5th Army. He went all the way from Egypt to Sicily and thence to Italy; was at the battle of Cassino and visited that famous monastery; was badly wounded and taken to a hospital in Rome; came back in January 1945 and spent time in a hospital in New York. He now is in Madison, Wisconsin.

Bob Lerom, son of Sandford Lerom, Great Falls, MT and grandson (son's son) of Christ Lerom (of Lie family), Morrisonville, WI and his wife Betsy (Rockne), was in the Naval Air Force..

Karl Moen, søn av Arnfin Knutson Moen (Flatlandsmoen), Stoughton, Wis.; kom ind i tjenesten den 11 juni 1943, i flaaten, og blev sendt til Stillehavsøerne, først til Salomonsøerne. Han var pakhusforvalter, 3. klasse. Kom hjem igjen i 1945.

Lloyd George Myrvang, søn av Torleif A. Myrvang og hustru Bertine, f. Vinje, Madison, Wis., var født 15. sept. 1924. Indkaldt til tjeneste 1. december 1942, og var først med Armored Div., Camp Campbell, Ky. i "the Tecnician Five" (T/5) — saa i Tyskland. Er nu i Madison.

Royal' Thomas Nelson, f. 1921, søn av Roy Nelson, Madison, Wis. og sønnesøn av Thomas Nilson Skutle; indkaldt til tjeneste i oktober 1942 og blev med i "Anti Tank Division 77", New York. Den opererte paa Stillehavsøerne og Philippinerne, var med i 5 slag og har 5 "battle stars og "Purple Heart", blev haardt saaret ved juletid 1944, blev avmønstret 23 december 1945. Har nu arbeide ved Madison Brass Works.

Abner Bernhard Prescott, f. 1918, søn av Mr. Prescott som døde i første verdenskrigstjeneste og sønnesøn av William Prescott (Prestegaard), Madison, Wis. Hans mor er Bertha, født Pederson, (Hosaas), nu Mrs. Roy Nelson. Blev indkaldt til tjeneste i juni 1944, og blev med i flaaten, først i "the Great Lakes", saa med U. S. S. Harding, som har operert ved Hawaii og Panamakanalen. Kom hjem 7. mai 1946 efter 2 aars tjeneste ; forfremmet til "ensign".

Bertram S. Shelvik, født 1920, søn ,av Sivert P. Shelvik, Madison, Wis., blev indkaldt til tjeneste i oktober 1942 og blev tilsluttet 13 Armory division (tank div). ,og den 1 februar sendt til Europa, hvor han var med i 3. Arme; deltok i 2 slag og har 2 "battle stars". Var sluttelig en tid i California; kom saa hjem efter 3 aars tjeneste. Er nu i Madison, Wis.

Hjalmar A. Skuldt, marinesersjant, søn av S. B. Skuldt, Madison, Wis., og sønnesøn av Gjertrud Knutsdtr. Mørkve, har tjent i marinen ved Stillehavskysten. Han er en kunstner av rang og benytter fritiden til at tegne portrætter av menn og kvinder i tjenesten.

Leo Vinje, stabsersjant, født 1917, søn av Olav Larson Vinje og hustru Eli A. Flatlandsmoen, indkaldt til tjeneste 5. april 1941, var først et aar ved Camp Livingston, Louisiana, reiste den 1. april 1942 fra San Francisco til Australien, var 8 maaneder paa New Guinea, 26 maaneder ialt paa Stillehavsøerne; kom saa til Fort Benning, Ga., og var der omtrent et aar før avmønstret, 12 juli 1945; blev gift i Madison 21 juli 1944 med Marie Wulf av Madison. Er nu i Madison.

DE FLYVENDE FESTNINGERS BYGMESTER AV VOSSESLEKT

Det er interessant at vite, at bygmesteren av de bekjendte Boeing flyvefestninger er av vosseslegt i

Karl Moen, a son of Arnfin Knutson Moen (Flatlandsmoen), Stoughton, WI; entered the service on June 11, 1943, in the Navy, and was sent to the Pacific islands, first to the Solomons. He was a storeroom guard, 3rd class. He came home again in 1945.

Lloyd George Myrvang, a son of Torleif A. Myrvang and his wife Bertine, b. Vinje, Madison, WI, was born on September 15, 1924. He was drafted December 1, 1942, and was first with an Armored Div., Camp Campbell, KY as a T/5 — then in Germany. Now he is in Madison.

Royal' Thomas Nelson, b. 1921, a son of Roy Nelson, Madison, Wis. and grandson (son's-son) of Thomas Nilson Skutle; drafted in October 1942 and was with the Anti Tank Division 77, New York. It operated on the Pacific islands and the Philippines, was in five battles and has five battle stars and a Purple Heart, was badly wounded at Christmas 1944, was demobilized December 23, 1945. He now works at the Madison Brass Works.

Abner Bernhard Prescott, b. 1918, a son of Mr. Prescott who died serving in World War I and grandson (son's-son) of William Prescott (Prestegaard), Madison, WI. His mother is Bertha, born Pederson, (Hosaas), now Mrs. Roy Nelson. He was drafted in June 1944, and was with the Navy, first in Great Lakes, then with the U. S. S. Harding, which operated in Hawaii and the Panama Canal. He came home May 7, 1946 after 2 years service, promoted to ensign.

Bertram S. Shelvik, born 1920, a son of Sivert P. Shelvik, Madison, WI, was called in service in October 1942 and was assigned to the 13th Armory division (tank div), and it was sent to Europe, where he was in the 3rd Army; participated in two battles and has two battle stars. At the end, he spent some time in California; came home after three years service. Now he's in Madison, WI.

Hjalmar A. Skuldt, marine sergeant, a son of S. B. Skuldt, Madison, WI and grandson (son's-son) of Gjertrud Knutsdatter Mørkve, served with the marines on the Pacific coast. He is an artist of rank and uses his free time to paint men and women in service.

Leo Vinje, staff sergeant, born 1917, a son of Olav Larson Vinje and his wife Eli A. Flatlandsmoen, drafted on April 5, 1941, was first a year at Camp Livingston, Louisiana, on April 1, 1942 went from San Francisco to Australia, spent 8 months on New Guinea, in spending 26 months in the south Pacific before coming to Fort Benning, Ga., and was there about a year before being demobilized July 12, 1945; was married in Madison July 21, 1944 with Marie Wulf of Madison. Now lives in Madison.

THE FLYING FORTRESS BUILDER OF A VOSS FAMILY

It is interesting to know that the master builder of the famous Boeing "Flying Fortresses" is from a Voss

Translated by Stanley Nuland

andet led. Hans navn er Clairmont Leroy Egtvedt. Han er født nær Stoughton, Wis., den 18. oktober 1892 av foreldrene Sjur (Sivert) Pederson Egtvedt, født paa Vossestrand 1839 og hustru Mary. Hans far og bedsteforældre utvandrede i 1845. (Se Renes Hist. om utv. fra Voss, pg. 322). Clair gik paa høiskolen i Stoughton og arbeidet paa farm. Sivert med familie drog i 1911 til Seattle, Wash. og der fortsatte sønnen sine studier som ingeniør. I 1916 stiftedes The Boeing Air Craft Co. og det følgende aar blev Egtvedt med i dette som tegner specielt av flyvemaskiner. Neste aar blev han chief ingineer, i 1922 selskapets sekretær og i 1926 vicepresident og 1933 president; blev i 1939 formann i direksjonen av The Boeing Aircraft Co. og The Boeing Transport, Inc., og i 1944 igjen president. Mange fly og bomber er utgaaet fra disse selskaper, hvad vi her ikke nærmere skal berette om nu for rummets skyld.

VOSSELAGET

Det Nationale Vosselag har ikke hatt regulært møte siden det i 1941 mødte i Madison, Wis. I 1942 fik bestyrelsen istand en vellykket social sammenkomst i Hegs Park i det gamle Muskego settlement, Racine Co., Wis.

Det samme gamle styre er da endnu i sine stillinger, nemlig : Andrew Higlhland, Chicago, formand; Stephen White, St. Paul, Minn., viceformand; Knute Edahl, Chicago, sekretær; John Glimme, Chicago, kasserer. T. K. Setre, Minneapolis, Minn.; John Herheim, Madison, Wis., og John Eide, Mt. Horeb, Wis., direktører. K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., historiker og utgiver av Vossingen.

Formand Hghland sender herved følgende hilsen til vossinger paa begge sider av havet:

Jeg betragter det som et stort privilegium og en stor fornøielse at kunne sende en hilsen til mine sambygdinger baade i dette land og i Norge og i særdeleshed til de hjem paa Voss, som led mest under krigen.

Det er mit inderligste ønske, at vi igjen kan ha vort regulære møte i sommer paa et sted, som senere vil bli bekjendtgjort. Da vil jeg opfordre de gamle venner av Vosselaget, som tidligere saa trofast har givet sin støtte, igjen at komme ud og fortsette deres gode arbeide i fremtiden.

Det er av stor viktighed, at vi har stor tilslutning paa dette første møte, da vi alle vil ha nyheter og fortroligheter at veksle med hverandre.

Deres meget forbundne,
Andrew Highland.

Formand Highland er svert interessert i Vosselaget og fremme av dets skrift. Han har tilbudt sig at betale hvilketsomhelst underskud paa trykning av Vossingen og har, som foran sees, sendt stykker til

family in the second generation. His name is Clairmont Leroy Egtvedt. He was born near Stoughton, WI October 18, 1892 of the parents Sjur (Sivert) Pederson Egtvedt, born at Vossestrand 1839 and his wife Mary. His father and grandparents emigrated in 1845. (See Rene's Hist. om utv. fra Voss, pg. 322). Clair went to high school in Stoughton and worked on a farm. Sivert and his family moved to Seattle, WA and there his son continued his studies in engineering. In 1916, The Boeing Air Craft Co. was founded and the following year Egtvedt joined them as a designer particularly of airplanes. The next year he became chief engineer, in 1922 the company secretary and in 1926, vice president, and in 1933, president; became chairman of the board of The Boeing Aircraft Co. and The Boeing Transport, Inc., and in 1944 again president. Many airplanes and bombers have come out of these companies which we won't describe in greater detail here because of lack of space.

THE VOSSELAG

The National Vosselag hasn't had regular meetings since its meeting in Madison, WI. The board of directors had fortunately got together in Heg Park in the old Muskego settlement, Racine Co., WI.

The old board still had their old offices, namely: Andrew Highland, Chicago, president; Stephen White, St. Paul, MN, vice president; Knute Edahl, Chicago, secretary; John Glimme, Chicago, treasurer. T. K. Setre, Minneapolis, MN; John Herheim, Madison, WI, and John Eide, Mt. Horeb, WI, directors. K. A. Rene, Madison, WI, historian and publisher of Vossingen.

President Highland hereby sends his greetings to Vossings on both sides of the ocean:

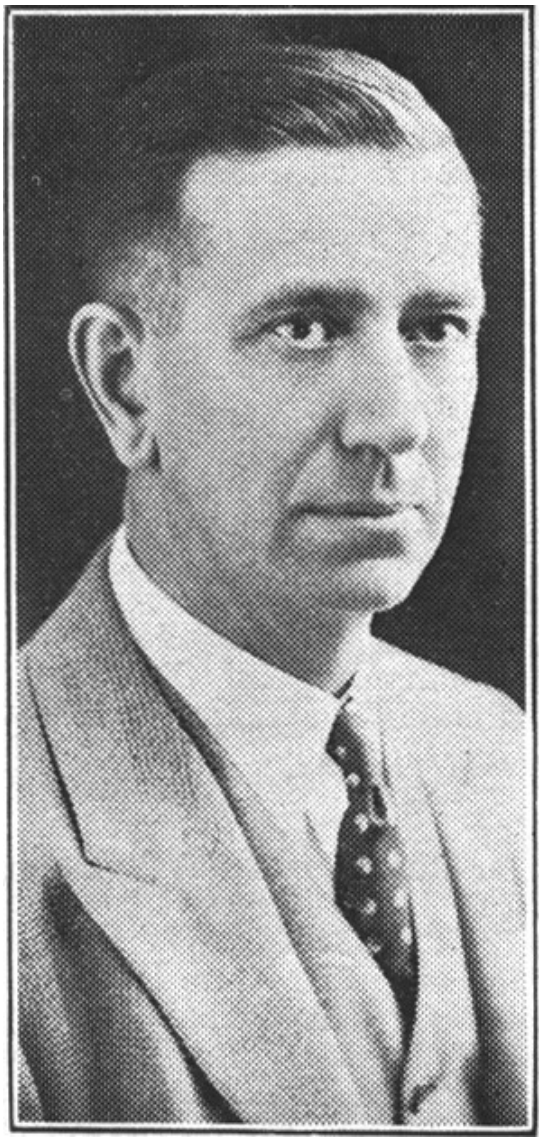
I regard it as a privilege and great satisfaction that I can send my greetings to my fellow Vossings in this country and in Norway and especially those home in Voss who are suffering the most during the war.

It is my innermost wish that we can have our regular meetings in summer at a place that will be announced later. Then I want to urge the old friends of the Vosselag, who earlier have given their faithful support to again come out and continue their good work in the future.

It was very important that we made the big decision that we all have news and confidences to exchange with each other.

Gratefully yours,
Andrew Highland

President Highland is very interested in the Vosselag and promoting its publication. He has offered to pay whatever deficiency there may be for the printing of the Vossingen and as was seen before,



Andrew Highland

optagelse i skriftet. Han er ellers som verkstedseier og driver sammen med Viking Nordheims søn, en meget optagen mand. Firmaet Nordheim-Highland, N. Kimball Ave, Chicago, Ill., har dette paa sit brevpapir som viser forretningen:

"Special Cabinetwork and Woodturning, Display Cabinets, Tables, Wood Novelties and Parts.

LOKALT VOSSELAG

I Madison, Wis., holdes det lokale Vosselag vedlige, og møterne er meget godt besøkte. Den 18. juni 1944 havdes stort møte i Burrows park i anledning 100-aaret for den store utvandring fra Voss i 1844 og 130 aaret for Eidsvoldsmøtet in 1814 og

sent items to the publication. He is otherwise a factory owner that he operates jointly Viking Nordheim's son, a much occupied man. The firm Nordheim-Highland, N. Kimball Ave, Chicago, IL has this on its letterhead that shows the business:

"Special Cabinetwork and Woodturning, Display Cabinets, Tables, Wood Novelties and Parts.

THE LOCAL VOSSELAG

In Madison, WI the local Vosselag meets regularly and the meetings are well attended. On the 18th of June 1944 they had a big meeting in Burrows Park on the occasion of the centennial of big emigration from Voss in 1844 and the 130th year since

Translated by Stanley Nuland

vossingernes indsats det aar. Lagets daværende sekretær K. A. Rene talte om dette. Andre talere var Advokat R. N. Nelson og John Glimme. John Eide var formand. Billede toges.

Den 2den december 1944 var aarsmøte paa Schenks hall. Prof. Einar Haugen talte om pionerpresten Ditrickson og menighedsforholde i 1844. Journalist Lisa Lindbek var ogsaa tilstede. K. A. Rene ledede møtet og valgtes til næste aars president. Rognald Larson (Grove) vicepresident; Mrs. Robert Nelson, sekretær, og Siver Shelvik, kasserer.

Den 8. juli 1945 havdes igjen sommersmøte i Burrows Park. Det var i anledning utvandringen fra Voss i 1845 og grundlæggelsen av Spring Prairie settlementet. Talere var Prof. Einar Haugen, advokaterne Andrew C. Fadnes og Robert Nelson, samt Mrs. Julia Reque og formanden K. A. Rene. Billede toges.

Den 17de november 1945 havdes aarsmøte med program i Insurance Bldg. hall. Ca. 150 personer tilstede. Hovedtaleren var student Knut Johanson fra Oslo, assisterende instruktør ved den skandinaviske avdeling ved Wisconsin Universitet. Han fortalte om Oslo Universitet og den medfart studenterne der fik av tyskerne. Selv blev han arrestert, men om en tid fri igjen, og drog da til Sverige. Det nye styre som valgtes blev: K. A. Rene, formand; Rognald Larson, viceformand; Fru R. N. Nelson, sekretær; Siver Shelvik, kasserer, samt socialkomite: R. N. Nelson, Ole S. Vinje og Peder Lee, samt Fru John Herheim, Fru Anna Larson, Fru Bertine Myrvang, Fru P. Boyd og Fru Anna Landsnes.

Neste møte blir holdt den 7 juli 1946 i Burrows Park.

KNUTE NELSON MINDES PAA VOSS

Der skal være stevne paa Kvilekval, Evanger, ivaar til minde om senator Knute Nelson, og beretningen om ham sees i bladene. Huset hvori han skulde være født er overtaget av det offentlige, og der er de sager, som han og hans mor brugte, og nu vises der.

Knut Nelson var født den 2den februar 1842. (Her i Amerika har man sagt 1843, men i Evanger har man jo kirkebogen). Historien om Nelsons fødsel er fortalt lidt forskjelligt, men man maa holde sig til hvad hans halvbror, Henry Nelson, fortalte nedskriveren herav.

"Ingeborg Haldorsdtr. Kvilekval og Helge Knutson Styve var forlovet, men begge var uden midler. Saa reiste Helge i 1843 til Amerika, og det var meningen at Knut og hans mor skulde komme efter senere, naar han hadde skaffet sig et hjem. Helge døde tidlig her, og saa blev det først i 1849, at Ingeborg og Knut kunde reise."

the meeting at Eidsvold and the Vossings influence that year. The lag's secretary K. A. Rene talked about this. Other speakers were attorney R. N. Nelson and John Glimme. John Eide was the president. A picture was taken.

The annual meeting was on December 2, 1944 at Schenks hall. Prof. Einar Haugen spoke about the pioneer minister Didrickson and the congregation situation in 1844. Journalist Lisa Lindbek was also present. K. A. Rene president the meeting and was elected the next year's president. Rognald Larson (Grove) vice president; Mrs. Robert Nelson, secretary, and Sivert Shelvik, treasurer.

On July 6, 1945 the summer meeting was again held in Burrows Park. It was on the occasion of the emigration from Voss in 1845 and the establishment of the Spring Prairie settlement. The speakers were Prof. Einar Haugen, attorneys Andrew C. Fadnes and Robert Nelson, as well as Mrs. Julia Reque and President K. A. Rene. A picture was taken.

On November 17, 1945 the annual meeting and program were held in the Insurance Bldg. hall. About 150 persons attended. The main speaker was student Knut Johanson from Oslo, assistant instructor in the Scandinavian Department at the University of Wisconsin. He talked about Oslo University and the treatment the students received from the Germans. He himself was arrested, men but was set free after a time and went to Sweden. The new officers elected were K. A. Rene, president; Rognald Larson, vice president; Mrs. R. N. Nelson, secretary; Sivert Shelvik, treasurer, as well as the social committee: R. N. Nelson, Ole S. Vinje and Peder Lee, as well as Mrs. John Herheim, Mrs. Anna Larson, Mrs. Bertine Myrvang, Mrs. P. Boyd and Mrs. Anna Landsnes.

The next meeting will be held July 7, 1946 in Burrows Park.

KNUTE NELSON IS REMEMBERED AT VOSS

There will be a gathering at Kvilekval, Evanger, this spring in memory of Senator Knute Nelson, and descriptions of him were written in the newspapers. The house in which he is supposed to have been born has been taken over by the public and there can be seen artifacts he and his mother used.

Knut Nelson was born on February 2, 1842. (Here in America people say 1843, but in Evanger people have the church register. The story of Nelson's birth is told with variation but we have to pay attention to what his half-brother, Henry Nelson, told the author about it.

"Ingeborg Haldorsdatter Kvilekval and Helge Knutson Styve were engaged, but both were poor. Then Helge went to America in 1843, and it was intended that Knut and his mother would come later, when he had obtained a home. Helge died soon here, and not until 1849, could Ingeborg and Knut come."

Av et gammelt brev sees, at Helge Styve døde i 1846. Han hadde vistnok kjøbt et stykke land i Skoponong settlementet eller Muskego, og døde der. (Se ellers Hist. om Udv. fra Voss av Rene.)

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BØKER

Anders Ullestad, Voss, har utgivet 2 bøker i krigsaarene. I 1943 utgav han boken "Voss og Vossinger". Det er en bok som forteller i digt og prosa om Voss og vossinger i forfatterens egen tid. Det er en minderig tid paa mange maater, og Ullestad har vært med saa at si i alt. Det er en svert interessant bok.

I 1944 utgav han en digtsamling **"Vossavisor og Andre Songar".** Han summerer indholdet saaledes: Vossabygdi, Vossingar, Utflytte Vossingar, Skular paa Voss, Minnesongar, Jol og Nytaarssongar, Fraaholdssongar, Idrot, Ungdomssangar, Jotun-heimen. — Som man ser en vekslende samling med serlæg fie sange. Første sangen hadde nærpaa bragt Ullestad i tysk fangenskab, forteller han, da han blev indkaldt laa han heldigvis!! syg, saa hørte han ikke mere derom.

Hr. Ullestad er nu 78 aar, f. 1868. At fortelle om alt han har tat del i vil føre for langt her. Kun dette: Han var med at stifte Voss Idrætslag for 60 aar siden og er nu det ældste medlem. For 60 aar siden skrev han sig ind i Voss Avholdslag og er nu næst eldste mand der. I 1890 var han med at stifte De "Unges Forbund", nu Voss Ungdomslag, av (hvilket han nylig valgtes til æresmedlem. Det var han som i 1895 tog op arbeidet med af faa Voss Folkehøiskole stiftet. Han har interessert sig meget for friluftsferd og gjorde begyndelsen til at Voss Udferdslag i 1933 blev stiftet. Ellers har han hat interesse av at faa reist mindesmerker over Vosses bekjendte mænd — som for Per Sivle, Ola Mosefin, Bergslierne, L. Kindem, Lars Eskeland og Ridende Vossebryllup. Han har arbeidet meget med at faa restaurert Vangskirken og for Voss Gamlehjem. Det var han som samlede penge til Vossefanen og fik den sendt til Vosselaget i Amerika. Han har vært en flittig brevskriver fra Voss.

* * *

Knut Bjørgaas — lærer og kirkesanger paa Vossestranden - har i krigsaarene udgivet 5 bøker av samlingen "Or Gammal ti". Det er forvidnelige fortellinger av gamle folk i Vossebygderne paa ægte Vossemaal. Det er folkeminder av første klasse, fremstillet saa levende som man selv hadde hørt fortelleren. Bjørgaas har her gjort et verdifuldt arbeide, ikke bare ved at bevare vossemaalet i ægte

We learn from an old letter that Helge Styve died in 1846. He had evidently bought a piece of land either in the Skoponong settlement or in Muskego, and died there. (See more in Hist. om Udv. fra Voss by Rene.)

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BOOKS.

Anders Ullestad, Voss, published two books during the war years. In 1943 he published the book "Voss og Vossinger". It is a book that tells in prose and poetry about Voss and the Vossings in the author's own time. In many ways it is a memorable time and Ullestad saw it all. It is a very interesting book.

In 1944, he published a collection of poems **"Vossavisor og Andre Songar" (Voss Ballads and other Songs).** He summarizes the content thusly: the Voss district, Vossings, Emigrated Vossings, Schools at Voss, Memory Songs Christmas and New Years songs, temperance songs, Sports, Youth songs, Jotunheimen. — As one sees a mixed collection with especially reactionary songs. The first song almost put him in a German prison, he tells; when he was called in, luckily!! He was sick, so he didn't hear any more about it.

Mr. Ullestad is now 78 years, b. 1868. To tell everything he has done would take too much space here. Only this: he helped found the Voss Sports Club 60 years ago and is now its oldest member. He signed up in the Voss Temperance Society 60 years ago and is the second oldest member there. In 1890 he helped found De "Unges Forbund", now the Voss Youth Club, of which he was recently made an honorary member. It was he who in 1895 worked to get the Voss Folk High School started. He is very interested in open air activities and created the beginning of the formation of the Voss Travel Club in 1933. Otherwise he has had interest in raising monuments over Voss' famous men —as for Per Sivle, Ola Mosefin, the Bergsliens, L. Kindem, Lars Eskeland and the Riding Voss Wedding. He has worked for the restoration of the Vangs church and for the Voss Home for the Elderly. It was he who collected money for the Vossefanen and had it sent to the Vosselag in America.

* * *

Knut Bjørgaas — teacher and precentor at the Vossestrand — during the war years published 5 books in the collection "Or Gammal ti" (From Olden Times). They are interesting stories of the old people in the Voss districts told in genuine old Voss dialect, they are folk memorabilia of the first class presented so alive as if one heard the narrator. Bjørgaas has performed a valuable service

form, men ogsaa ved at vise tro og skikke og levevis paa visse maader i gammel tid. Bare 5 procent av de gamle fortellere lever nu, siger han, saa det var paatide at dette blev samlet.

Bjørgaas er med i komiteen som arbeider med at faa ud Vossestrandens bygdebok. For 15—16 aar siden valgte herred-styret komiteen og Bjørgaas fik i opdrag at sette op en plan for arbeidet, og denne godkjendtes. Anders B. Sundve er nu formand i komiteen. Av helbredshensyn har Bjørgaas nu sluttet som lærer, men er meget interessert i slekts- og anden historie. Han arbeider nu med en ny samling av kirkehistoriske smaastykker, "**Fotafar**" kalder han det, som skal utkomme til høsten. — Han skriver ellers meget i "**Kirkebladet for Vossebygderne**", utgivet av de tre sogneraad.

* * *

Naar Slegtninger ikke underrettes.

Det hender ganske ofte, at folk i Amerika kommer bort uden at slegtninger i Norge faar greie paa, hvor det blev av dem. Dette kan volde sorg, besværlighed og tab. Nærværende redaktør har faatt forespørgsel om flere vossinger. Nogle har han faat greie paa, men nogle ikke.

Nylig har han faat greie paa en, som har ligget under torven i 12—13 aar. Han var tilmed en veteran fra 1ste verdenskrig. Hans fulde navn var Arne Askjelson Skiple, som skrev sig Arne A. Skipley, da han kom ind i tjenesten; (senere Arnie). Han hadde ingen nære slektninger i Amerika. Hans far Askjel, som skrev sig Oscar Shipley døde i Minneapolis i 1932. Han hadde en søster og 2 brødre paa Voss. Arne døde paa veteran hospitalet i Minneapolis den 2 jun 1933, men først ved nytaar iaar fik slegtningerne paa Voss greie paa at han var død. Saa blev det spørsmaal om hans eiendele, og endda er ikke alt opklart om dem. Han hadde en 160 acres farm og en byggetomt efter sin far og selv hadde han over $100 i pension, naar han ikke var paa hospitalet og han hadde en automobil, som han hadde lovet at sende sit søskenbarn Knut Grove i Voss, men som denne ikke har faat, og det staar nu igjen at faa greie paa den.

Arne Skipley var indkaldt til krigstjeneste den 18. juni 1918 av det lokale "Board" i Koochiching County, Minn., og fik serial number 3-340-235. Sendtes til oversjø tjeneste 9. september 1918 som medlem av Co. C, 342de infanteri, kom tilbage til U. S. den 22 juni 1919 og var hæderligt avmønstret ved Fort Snelling, Minn. den 16 juli med kompani M. 55de infanteri. Han var gasset over i Frankrig og blev helseløs. Han hadde bestemt at "the Disabled Veterans" skulde greie med hans begravelse og efterladenskaber.

not only to preserve the Vossamaul in its genuine form, but also show desire for the customs and ways of living in the old times. Only 5% of the old is spoken now so it is urgent that we collect it.

Bjørgaas is on the committee that is working to publish a bygdebok for Vossestrand. Bjørgaas was elected to the town council 15-16 years ago and Bjørgaas made a proposal to create a plan for this work and this was approved. Anders B. Sundve is the current chairman of this committee. Bjørgaas resigned as a teacher because of health reasons but is still very interested in genealogy and other history. He is now working on a new collection of church history items. He calls it "**Fotafar**" and it will be published this fall. — he also writes frequently for "**Kirkebladet for Vossebygderne**" published by the three parishes.

* * *

When information about relatives can't be found.

It often occurs that people in America get astray without their relatives in Norway being able to learn what happened to them. This can create sorrow, difficulties and loss. The current editor has received inquiries about several Vossings. He has found information on some, but not on others.

Recently he got news about one that has been buried for 12-13 years. In addition, he was a veteran of the First World War. His full name was Arne Askjelson Skiple, who used the name Arne A. Skipley, when he joined the service; (later Arnie). He had no near relatives in America. His father, Askjel, who used the name Oscar Shipley died in 1932 in Minneapolis. He had a sister and two brothers at Voss. Arne died at a veteran's hospital in Minneapolis on June 2, 1933, but the relatives in Voss didn't learn that he was dead until New Years. Then there was the question of his property and that hasn't been cleared up yet. He owned a 160 acre farm and had a building lot from his father and he himself had a $100 pension prior to coming to the hospital and he owned a car that he had promised to send to his cousin Knut Grove in Voss, which he hasn't received and about which we have no information.

Arne Skipley was drafted into the military June 18, 1918 by the local board of Koochiching County, MN, and was given the serial number 3-340-235. He was sent overseas September 9, 1918 as a member of Co. C. 342nd Infantry; came back to the U. S. June 22 1919 and was honorably discharged at Fort Snelling, MN on July 16 with Company M, 55th Infantry. He had been gassed in France and was an invalid. He had decided that the Disabled Veterans should arrange his burial and deal with his estate.

FRA VESTKYSTEN 1938

Dette er en forsinket beretning som dog kan ha sin interesse.

Knut Olavson Liland, Aberdeen, Washington, sendte nogle oplysniger for "Vossingen" i 1938, men "Vossingen" maatte av gode grunde stanse indtil videre da, og et uddrag gives nu. Han skrev:

"Det er min simple pligt at erkjende modtagelsen — og takke for den store pregtige Vosseboken. — Jeg maa beundre den mand som har været leder — og for det meste paa egenhaand fuldført det herkulesverk som heter — "Historie om udvandringen fra Voss og Vossingerne i Amerika". Det maa uten tvil — være den største utgave om utvandring og settling, — som nogensinde er beskrevet fra en enkel bygd — i hele Norges land, osv.

Knut Liland var født (paa Stølen) i Voss, juli 1869 av foreldrene Olav og Marta Liland. Av 11 søskenbarn var han den yngste. I 1938 var det bare søsteren Martha Haga, 84 aar, som levede paa Voss og broren Brynjulv i Amerika.

Knut blev i 1891 udesaminert fra underofficerskolen i Bergen, var en tid handelsbetjent hos broren, Olav, ved Haugesund, saa en tid ved Liland Hotel, drog saa til Oslo og var adskillige aar i en stor forretning der, kom i 1903 til Amerka, stanset nogle maaneder i Montana, drog saa til Seattle, Wash. I 1905 bosatte han sig i Aberdeen, Wash. "Det er logging og lumber, som har bygget Aberdeen," skrev han, og han kunde saaledes først bli en "Lumber Jack", men det gik fremover, saa han har gjort det godt. I 1906 kom hans prinsesse fra Oslo, skrev han, og de blev gifte. De har 2 barn Olav og Mary, om har hat gode skoler og gode "jobber".

Hans bror, Brynjulv Liland, f. 1865, bodde i 1938 i Snohomish, Wash. Han døde ugift for et par aar siden.

En brorsøn Olav G. Liland, født 1890 av foreldre Gotskalk og Anna Liland — blev udlært baker i Bergen, kom til Amerika omkring 1913, og har drevet som baker i Washington. Han har i over 20 aar været formand i et "wholesale bakery" i Seattle ; gift med en svensk dame og har barnene Gothard, Myrtle og Gordon. Eier eget hus i 6303—4th Ave., N. S., Seatle.

En søsterdattersøn av Knut Liland er David Eide, f. 1901, søn av Johannes og Marta Eide. Hans mors foreldre var David Nelson Vestrheim og hustru Marta, f. Liland. David kom til Canada i 1924, men drog efter nogen maaneder til Aberdeen, Wash., og blev der et aars tid. Han hadde ferdighed i smed-arbeide og maskineri og drev meget med sligt arbeide i dokkerne og ombord i skib. Saa blev han fyrbøter i et stort skib, som skulde gaa til Kina. Siden har han færdet paa sjøen og har reist til Japan, Kina, Australien,

FROM THE WEST COAST 1938

This is a tardy report that still may have its interest.

Knut Olavson Liland, Aberdeen, Washington, sent some information for "Vossingen" in 1938, but the "Vossingen", for good reasons, had to stop until further notice and a extract is presented here. He wrote:

“It is my simple duty to acknowledge the arrival — and thank for the big grand book about Voss. — I am just amazed over that man who has been the leader and for the most part by his own hand completed the Herculean work called — "Historie om udvandringen fra Voss og Vossingerne i Amerika". It must without doubt — be the greatest publication about immigration and settlement, — that has ever been written from a single district — in the entire country of Norway, etc.

Knut Liland was born (at Stølen) in Voss, in July 1869 of the parents Olav and Marta Liland. He was the youngest of eleven siblings. In 1938 there were only his sister Martha Haga, 84 years, who lived at Voss and his brother Brynjulv in America.

In 1891, Knut was graduated from the Non-commissioned Officer’s School in Bergen; he worked as a clerk for his brother, Olav at Haugesund, then a time at Liland Hotel, then moved to Oslo and for a several years was with a big business there; came to America in 1903, stayed in Montana for a few months then went to Seattle, WA. In 1905, he settled in Aberdeen, WA. "It’s logging and lumber, that have built Aberdeen," he wrote, and he was first a lumber jack, but progressed so he did well. He wrote that his princess came from Oslo in 1906 and they were married. They have two children, Olav and Mary, who have had good schooling and have good jobs.

His brother, Brynjulv Liland, b. 1865, lived in Snohomish, WA in 1938. he died a couple years ago, unmarried.

A nephew (brother’s son), Olav G. Liland, born in 1890 of the parents Gotskalk and Anna Liland — was trained as a baker in Bergen then came to America about 1913 and has worked as a baker in Washington. He has been the foreman in a wholesale bakery in Seattle for over 20 years; is married to a Swedish girl and has the children Gothard, Myrtle and Gordon. He owns his own house at 6303—4th Ave., N. S., Seattle.

A great-nephew (sister’s daughter’s son) of Knut Liland is David Eide, b. 1901, a son of Johannes and Marta Eide. His mother’s parents were David Nelson Vestrheim and his wife Marta, b. Liland. David came to Canada in 1924, but moved to Aberdeen, WA after a few months and stayed there a year. He had been trained in smithing and machine work and worked at this on the docks and aboard ship. Then he became the fireman on a big ship headed for China. He has sailed the seas since and has been to Japan, Australia,

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Syd Amerik og helt til London. Aktet at bli maskinist. Adresse: Seattle Seamen Mission, 107 Columbie Street.

* * *

South America and even London, intending to be a machinist. Address: Seattle Seamen Mission, 107 Columbia Street

* * *

Lars Nilson Nesheim

The old saying: Honor him to whom honor is due, seems at times to be forgotten, ignored or even misrepresented. This can be said with reference to Lars Nilsen Nesheim, who copied a large number of pioneer-letters from America and bound them into books, by which they have been preserved.

These have been documents of great value to historians of our days. But even a supposed historian as Theodore C. Blegen, dean of Minnesota University who has — after seeing about these books in "Vossingen", succeeded in getting hold of one — and with a facsimile in his "Migration from Norway" tells, that he don't know, who copied those letters and other doubtful things. In that letter book stands underneath letters: Fraktured (Copied by frakturskrift) by Lars N. Nesheim.

Also in "Vossingen" of 1924, sent to the Minnesota Historical Society, of which Blegen was assistant superintendent, is an article about Lars Nesheim, written by Ivar D. Hustvedt on request by the editor. There too all the facts are found.

In "Skandinaven" for October 16, 1931, is Lars Nesheim represented as a singular or odd fellow by Sophia Boe, in sending a letter book to be printed there. I hardly think she was in a position to judge.

These letter books have been brought out of its hiding place after K. A. Rene's Historie om utvandrngen fra Voss was issued. And as Pres. L. W. Boe wrote to the author: "A great value of your book is, that it brings out more hidden historical stuff". The Norwegian-American Historical Association has made full use of that.

Lars Nesheim was born on the farm Nesheim in Voss in 1792 and was brought up there. (See Vossingen 1-2, 1925, p 16 SJN) His parents were Nils Steffenson and Gertrud, b. Hefte, Nesheim, very well to do people, and interest in books has been a feature in that family. Nephews of Lars had probably the largest collection of books at one time in Voss.

There were not many opportunities in the farm districts in those days, and Lars acquired a knowledge of draining wet ground and became an expert in that line. In the spring and summer he dug trenches for drainage and had plenty to do in that way. He was all over in Voss working. He also gathered roots in the fall and made baskets and panniers of different kinds in the winter.

After the emigration from Voss to America started, he became interested in copying America-letters, which he saw where he worked or heard about. These letters were sent to emigrant's relatives in all parts of Voss, and Lars must have gone far to se them. Some must also have been brought to him, as it stands in some letters that it should be shown to Nesheim, and he should be asked to write, which shows, that he was corresponding with those emigrants. When the Correspondence Society in Chicago was started, in 1848, it sent the letters to Nesheim and precentor David Kløve, and they were requested to answer, which shows that they had faith in those men. Not everybody in Voss had any practice in letter writing, so Nesheim made them a service.

Nesheim copied also other things, especially songs, and he was a good singer himself. Thereby he stimulated interest in folk songs. He got his neighbor, Sylfest Fletre, the school teacher, to compose a song about Lars himself, and it was probably he, who got Fletre to compose the "Store Løne-borgvisen" of 24 verses. Fletre came later to America and has many descendants here.

Lars was unmarried. It was rumored, that he was in love with a poor girl not approved by his proud parents, but that is uncertain. He was probably too busy and interested in other things to think of love. In his later years be stayed at his married sister's place, at Lemme, where he died in the year 1880. How many letter-books he made up, is not known. Four can be accounted for, and one was lost on board an emigrant ship. But this is claimed to be one of those printed in "Skandinaven".

In view of the above, we say: Honor be to the memory of Lars Nilson Nesheim.

K. A. R.

* * *

Alfred Knutson, Odda, Hardanger, som er en god vossing fra Vaksdal i Bruvik, og har Vosse-slektninger paa Saude i Voss og endel i U. S., har sendt redaktøren en hel haug med utklip fra forskjellige aviser om vossinger. Det vilde ta et helt hefte at utgi det her. Men vi takker og vil bruke det nødvendigste. Han ønsker ellers oplysninger om Bruvikinger i U. S. for en bygdebok. — Odda var et farligt sted i krigstiden. Der er flere vossinger i arbeide og som foran nevnt, var Leif Kindem, som blev skudt av tyskerne, derfra, hvor hans mor, kone og søskende er. Leifs far, Lars N. Kindem, døde i 1935. Han var redaktørens tremenning og har 3 søstre i U. S. A.— den ene, Eli, enke efter redaktørens bror.

I Odda hadde de en tysk station med en hel del barakker, forteller Knutson. Han hadde en barakke i hagen sin og fire utenfor. Omkring 15 meter fra hans

* * *

Alfred Knutson, Odda, Hardanger, who is a good Vossing from Vaksdal in Bruvik, and has Voss relatives at Saude in Voss and a number in the U. S., has sent the editor a big pile of clippings from various newspapers about Vossings. It would take a whole issue to present them here. We thank you and will use them appropriately. He wants to further explain about Bruvikings in the U. S. for a bygdebok. — Odda was a dangerous place during the war. There are several Vossings working here that were previously named; there was Leif Kindem, who was shot by the Germans, from there where his mother, wife and siblings are. Leif's father, Lars N. Kindem, died in 1935. He was the editor's second cousin and had three sisters in U. S. A. —the one, Eli is a widow of the editor's brother.

There was a German station in Odda with a whole group of barracks, tells Knutson. He had a barrack in his garden and four just outside. About 1

hans hus var et antiluftbatteri. Fire personer blev dræpte, 8 ellers skudt paa og nogen saaret av bomber. En del sat i tyske fengsler.

Knutson er interessert i historiegransking, og har skrevet om Renes Vossebok baade "Hardangeren" og "Nordhordland".

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ET OG ANDET FRA VOSS

(Efter "Hordaland")

Ved Mjølfjell Station, (Bergensbanen) skal bygges kirke, hvortil midler samles. Før er der skole, hotel og forretningshus. Der er blit en liden by i denne vidunderlige fjelltrakt yderst i RaundaJen.

Ved Voss Landgymnas tok 75 elever eksamen artium i 1945. Alle hadde lært norsk, engelsk, tysk og matematik, 20 var fra Voss.

Mindesmerke over L. Kindem, den kjendte forretningsmand og historieskriver skal sættes ved Voss Folkemuseum, som han var grundlægger av.

Der var stort stevne ved Voss Folkemuseum den 5te aug. 1945. 2000 personer tilstede og storartet tilstelling.

Det gamle herredstyre i Evanger var indkaldt den 6te august, da S. N. styret blev slutt. Det saa ut til, at det før indsatte nasi styre ikke hadde greit at gjøre noget galt der. Gustav Hautveit er ny ordfører.

Paa møte i 1945 i grenden om Dukstad blev det bestemt, at denne grend skal kaldes Kvitheim efter det gamle navn, som omfattede Dukstad, Øvsthus, Lofthus og Lirhus. Efter Haldor Duk til Kvitheim, 1317—65, blev Dukstad opkaldt.

Baade militær og sivil "heimefront" kom tidlig igang paa Voss — kanske tidigere end andre steder. Organsationsarbeidet stod først direkte i forbindelse med London. Senere i samband med fylkestyret.

Otte russiske soldater gravlagde paa Voss. En av disse var skudt av en tysker i Svelgane ved Bulkelven. Seks av dem var først begravne paa Tvildemoen, men er nu flyttet til kirke-gaarden.

Idretspladsen paa Voss blev meget vanskjøttet og misbrukt av tyskerne. Efter freden fik de arbeide med at sætte den istand igjen.

4000 tyskere paa Voss maatte paa veiarbeide og deltes i 8 lag. Det var paa veie til Haugur fra Raudstad, Rjode — Tillung, til Tesdal, Øvsthus—Nordheim, Tvinde—Afdal, Gjerde—Ringheim, Tvildemoen—Gjerdaker,

meters from his house was an anti-aircraft battery. Four people were killed. 8 others were somewhat wounded by a bomber. A number were in German prisons.

Knutson is interested in history and has written about Rene's Voss book both in "Hardangeren" and "Nordhordland".

———————-

ONE THING AND ANOTHER FROM VOSS.

(From "Hordaland")

A church shall be built at Mjølfjell Station, (Bergen Railway) as soon as funds are obtained. There is a school, hotel and a store already there. It's like a little village in the wonderful mountainous area farthest out in the Raundal valley.

75 pupils were graduated from Voss Landgymnas in 1945. Everyone had studied Norwegian, English, German and. Mathematics. 20 were from Voss.

A monument to L. Kindem, the famous businessman and historian, shall be erected at the Voss Folk Museum of which he was the founder.

There was a big convention at the Voss Folk Museum on August 5, 1945. 2000 people attended and there was a magnificent exhibition.

The old town council in Evanger was called back on August 6, when the Nazi council quit. It appears that the previous Nazi council had managed to not do anything wrong. Gustav Håtveit is the new mayor.

At a meeting in 1945 in the neighborhood at Dukstad it was decided that this neighborhood shall be named Kvitheim after the old name, which will include Dukstad, Øvsthus, Lofthus and Lirhus. Dukstad is named for Haldor Duk of Kvitheim, 1317—65.

Both military and civilian homefront were started early at Voss — maybe earlier than other places. The organization's work was in direct connection to London at first. Later it was connected to the county board.

Eight Russian soldiers were buried at Voss. One of these was shot by a German in Svelgane by the Bulkelven. Six of them were first buried at Tvildemoen have now been moved to the cemetery.

The sports field at Voss was very water-damaged and abused by the Germans. After peace came, they started to work to get it in proper condition again.

4000 Germans at Voss had to work on roads and were divided into 8 crews. They are on the roads to Haugur from Raudstad, Rjode — Tillung, to Tesdal, Øvsthus—Nordheim, Tvinde—Afdal, Gjerde—Ringheim, Tvildemoen—Gjerdaker,

Selheim—Tverberg; desuden maatte 100 rydde op paa Nordheim — og 100 paa Møn skiferbrud.

Didrik Lærum, søn av distriktslægen paa Voss, var ingeniør i Etiopia, sjef for jernbanebygning til Egypten og Palestina. Var og i Persien (Iran) general konsul i Teheran. — Er nu professor ved den tekniske skole i Trondheim.

Tyskerne anlagde trekulbrennerier ved Palmefossen, Voss, og Haugsviken, Stranden. De er overtatt av Staten.

Tyskerleiren i Skulestadmoen blev i oktober samlingstedet for Vestlandets forrædere. De skal arbeide paa veien over Vikefjellet fra Myrkdalen til Sogn.

Vosselag i Oslo blev stiftet 31 mars 1946. 180 personer deltok. Anders Dolve, formand.

Vosselaget i Bergen begyndte igjen med fest 3die juledag. Det hadde ikke mødt siden 1940. Lærer Jacob Horvei styrde møtet som var ordnet av Mathias Dolve og andre. Martin Midtun fortalte om hendinger i krigen 1940 i den avdeling han var med i. Mange var mødt frem.

Selheim—Tverberg; in addition 100 had to clear up at Nordheim — and 100 at Møn slate quarry.

Didrik Lærum, son of the district physicians at Voss was an engineer in Ethiopia, director for railroad construction from Egypt to Palestine. He was in Persia (Iran) as general consul in Teheran. — is now a professor at the technical school at Trondheim.

The German built charcoal furnaces at Palmefossen, Voss, and Haugsviken, Stranden. They have been taken over by the state.

The German camp at Skulestadmoen, in October, was the assembly point for the West Country traitors. They are going to work on the road over Vikefjellet from Myrkdalen to Sogn.

The Vosselag in Oslo was started March 31, 1946. 180 people participated. Anders Dolve, president.

The Vosselag in Bergen started up again with a party on the 3rd day of Christmas. It had not met since 1940. Teacher Jacob Horvei presided at the meeting arranged by Mathias Dolve and others. Martin Midtun told about happenings in 1940 in his division. There was good attendance.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

1928 Møde i Madison, Wis.
Advokat Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1929 Møde i Hayfield, Minn.
Advokat Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1930 Møde i St. Paul og Minneapolis, Minn.
Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1931 Møde i Fertile, Minn.
Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1932 Møde i Canton, S. Dak.
Advokat Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1933 Møde i Chicago, Ill.
Advokat Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1934 Møde i Decorah, Iowa.
Advokat Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1935 Møde i Hayfield, Minn.
Advokat Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1936 Møde i Deerfield, Wis. Hundredaarsfest om udvandringen.
Advokat Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, Wis., formand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.

1937 Møde i Lake Mills, Iowa.
Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., formand.
Anders Highland, Chicago, Ill., viceformand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.
John Glimme, Chicago, Ill., kasserer.

1938 Møte i Stoughton, Wis.
Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Minn., formand.
Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., viceformand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.
John Glimme, Chicago, Ill., kasserer.

1939 Møte i Minneapolis, Minn.
Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Mnnn., formand.
Lars A. Seim, Decorah, Iowa, viseformand.
K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær.
John Glimme, Chicago, Ill., kasserer.

1940 Møte i Alexandria, Minn.
Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, Mnnn., formand.
Stephen White, St. Paul, Minn., viceformand.
Knut Edahl, Chicago, Ill., sekretær.
John Glimme, Chicago, Ill., kasserer.

1941 Møte i Madison, Wis.
Andrew Highland, Chicago, Ill., valgt formand.
Stephen White, St. Paul, Minn., viceforman. ledet møtet.
Knute Edahl, Chicago, sekretær.
John Glimme, Chicago, kasserer.

VOSSINGEN

TIDSSKRIFT FOR VOSSELAGET

Av K. A. Rene

MADISON, WISCONSIN
MAI 1950

Fyreord

Det har ikkje mangla på oppfordringar til å få ut Vossingen att. På dei 3 sidste Vosselagsmøti har der vore mykje snakk um den, og i brev både frå Voss og vossingar her i landet har det kome fram.

Men det er ikkje so lika til å få noko samla, skreve og prenta av slika sakor, som kan vera til gagn for notid og framtid og ikkje vera for einsformigt og tungt å lesa. Og det kostar mange pengar å få det prenta. Alt tek tid, og serleg når midlarne mangler. Men i vor tid med stigande interessa for det almene folks historie skulde det lata seg gjera å få ut skrifter um bygdafolkje sit endå um dei er fåe.

Når eg no får ut detta skrive, so er det millum are ting, avdi, att eg tykjer det kan passa, at eg får prenta noko um turen min til Noreg etter 43 års fråvær. Eg var godt kjend i heimbygdi og are plassar i Noreg før eg i 1904 reiste til Amerika, og kan hugsa 60-70 år atyve korleis tilhøve var då. No veit me, at store forandringar har fyregjenge og spyrgsmåli um korleis det var i fortidi og korleis det er no, vil nok ofta koma fram att. Det angår ikkje berre dei ymse forholde, men og samfundsandi i det heile.

Eg skriv detta på Nynorsk eller landsmål avdi dei no på Voss og vist heila Hordaland Fylke brukar utelukkande detta sprokje. Og sjølv meinar eg, at det skulde vera det retta sprokje i Noreg, (Sjå Vossingen No. 25 for 1927). Det er lettare å lesa for bygdafolk, når dei fyrst verta vane med å sjå det på prent.

Madison, Wisconsin, februar 1950.

K. A. Rene

Foreword

There has been no lack of urging to start publishing the "Vossingen" again. At the last three Vosselag meetings there has been a lot of talk about it and the subject has arisen in both letters from Voss and among Vossings here in America.

But it isn't so easy to gather some material, write, and have printed such matters, which could be a subject for the present and the future and not be too onerous and weighty to read. And it's quite expensive to get it printed. However, in our time of increasing interest for common people's history such writings about the people of the districts are popular even if they are few.

. When I take out these writings, then among the various concerns, are, that I think it would be fitting that I print something about my trip to Norway after 43 years away. I was very familiar with the home districts and various other places in Norway before I went to America in 1904, and can remember how things were then, 60-70 years ago. We know now, that great changes have occurred and the question of how it was in the past and how it is now, will arise. These involve not only the various conditions, but society as a whole

I am writing this in Nynorsk or landsmål because, not only Voss, but evidently all of Hordaland Fylke uses this language exclusively. I also feel that this should be the proper language to be used in Norway (see Vossingen No. 25 for 1927). It is easier for people of the district to read, once they actually see it in print.

Madison, Wisconsin, February 1950

K. A. Rene

Translated by Stanley Nulan

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Min Tur til Norge 1947

Efter 43 års opphald i Amerika laga det seg so, att eg kunde ta turen til Norge å sjå att fedrabygdi, og are bekjendte plassar, som eg gjønom åri hadde høyrt og lese mykje um. Sjølvsagt var det då fyst og fremst å sjå virkningarne etter krigen og sjå att slegtningar, vener og bekjendte. Det vart som eit eventyr, og det eit med glans yver seg.

I fem år hadde bygdi vore besatt av fiendar—-noko som aldrig før hadde hændt; og etter beretningar frå are land, kunde ein frygta for, att mykje gale hadde gjenge fyre seg; og Voss var då held ikkje friteke. Utrulege ting hadde fyregjenge, og til å sjå å høyra om virkningarne, var då eit forståeleg krav.

Længje hadde eg og yngst å få granska i gamla skriftor om slegti mi og ara slegtor; og det vilde eg då gjera um råd var til det. Noko fekk eg då og granska, som me ska sjå. -

Det kunde væra freistande å beretta noko um, kva som har hendt i verdi i desse 43 år, sidan eg reiste frå Norge, men det vil føra for vidt her. Det er nok å segja, att det utan tvil er dei mest betyningsfulde år, som verdens-historien kan uppvisa. Berre det, at ein har lært å snakka yver havet til Norge, å lært å flyga yver havet til det, gir eit lite begrep um framgånga.

Eg vilde då fylgja landjordi, og den Norke Amerikalinje, som var byrgja i 1910, etter eg var reist, vilde eg då fylja tilbakors. Skipe "Stavangerfjord" skulde gå frå New York den 19de, februar, og med den vilde eg gå. Om morgonen den 18de kl. 5 tok eg so avstad frå Madison og kom til New York næste morgon kl. 11. Bussar tok oss straks frå jernbanestasjonen til dampskibskaien, der "Stavangerfjord" låg. Den skulde gå kl. 2, men det tok ein halv time til, før den la ut frå bryggja. På kaien var ei stor røra, fyr folk fekk greida på reisegodset sitt og fekk det ombord. Papiri skulde undersøkjast å stemplast. I kl. 12-tidi fekk me ga ombord. Eg.fekk straks anvist lugaren og koyen min No. 532, tegna på billetten. Der var 5 sengesteder i lugaren—2 yver ein an og ein ved skibssida; den på sida hadde eg. Å den var bra nok, når sjøen ikke slog på sida.

Då skipe la frå kaien spelte musikken: "Ja, vi elsker dette landet" og so "The Star Spangled Banner". Det var høitideleg. Det var fint vær og sjøen stille. Skipe gjekk stilt. Ein kunde mest ikkje merkja, at det var igang.

My trip to Norway 1947

After 43 years stay in America it so happened that I was able to take a trip to Norway to see again my fatherland, and other familiar places that through the years I had heard and read a lot about. Naturally it was first and foremost to see the effects of the war and to see relatives, friends and acquaintances. It was like a fairy-tale, and one with luster about it.

For five years, the countryside had been occupied by the enemy—something that had never before happened; and according to reports from other countries one could fear that a lot of damage had been done; and Voss was no exception. Unbelievable events had occurred and to see and hear of the effects was an understandable desire.

I had long wished to research in old manuscripts about my and other's genealogy and I wanted to do this if possible. I was able to do some, as we shall see.

It would be satisfying to describe what had happened in the world in these 43 years, since I had left Norway, but that would be too much here. Enough said that without doubt they were the most meaningful years that world history can demonstrate. Just the fact that one can talk and fly over the ocean gives a little grasp of the progress.

I wanted to travel by land and by the Norwegian American Line, which was founded in 1910, after I had left, and I wanted to travel it back. The "Stavanger-fjord" was to leave from New York February 19 and I wanted to be on it. So I left Madison the morning of the 18th and arrived in New York the next morning at 11. Buses took us quickly from the railroad station to the steamship's dock, where the "Stavanger-fjord" lay. It was to leave at 2, but it took another half hour before it left the wharf. There was a lot of activity on the pier before people could get their baggage aboard. I was soon shown my cabin and my bunk, No. 532, it said on the ticket. There were five bunks in the cabin—two over each other and one at the ship's side, which I had. It was satisfactory, except when the sea pounded the side.

When the ship left the quay they played "Ja, vi elsker dette landet", then "The Star Spangled Banner". It was festive. It was beautiful weather and the sea was calm. The ship went so quietly, one could barely sense movement.

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Mat fekk me sosnart skipe la ut frå kaien, og kl. 7 var det kveldsmat. Sidan var det 3 fulle måltid for dagen og lidt millommat kl. 3

Turen yver havet gjekk nokso fint. Der var ein liten snjostorm og skodda den 21de då me var syd for Nova Scotia, og likedan den 22de då me passerte syd for dei bekjendte New Foundlandsbankarne. Der var tæt skodda og tågeluren høyrdest ofta. Då me om ettermiddagen den 23de passerte syd for Grønland var det noko storm å kalla med sterk sjøgang.

Den 24de passertes eit amerikansk krigsskip nokra mil borte. Det var sterkt oppljost og brugte ljoskastaren. Det var forvitneleg å sjå.

Om kvelden den 26de vart det sterk storm, som varte ut yver natti. Ein kastevind slog enddå inn ei glasruta i skipet—noko som aldrig hadde hændt før i kapteinen si tid, fortalte han kvelden etter, då han helt avskjedstalen sin.

Fredag den 28de kl. 10.45 såg me Norges kyst svagt i tågesløret. Det var kjøligt å stå længe på dæk. Sjøen var rolig. Om nokre timar vart kyststripa tydelegare og fjelli steig upp for syne. Det var ei rørande tid å væra der att etter 43 år. Eg kom nok til å hugsa på digti: "Av hav kom sjøman sigande å leitte etter land", og "Brede seil over Nordsjø går." Der var god tid å fantasera yver alt ein viste om folk, som fekk sjå att heimlandet sit med fjell og fjord. Ein bergensar vart so begeistra, då han såg ein fjeltop, att han råpte: "Der ser me Hornelen", so det glumde. Det var tvilsamt, om det var Hornelen, han såg då, men etter kvart, steig dei 7 fjelli om Bergen fram, og då laut eg stå på dæk, kor kaldt det var.

So fekk eg sjå att Bergen.

Då me kom inanfor Askøyni og såg til Bergen å omkrinsen, lurte eg på om detta verkjeleg var den gamle byen. Eg hadde vore i Bergen mesta tidi i 7 år, og skulde då kjenna staden att, men her hadde tidi forandra seg. Då eg reiste for 43 år sidan, var der mykje snaufjell å sjå, kvar ein snudde seg. No var det berre stor skog å sjå. Eg såg med det fysta upp på Fløyfjelle, kvar der i gamle dagar var ei lite hytta å ei flagstong. No såg eg berre gran-toppar og stor skog nedyver sidorna. So var Ulrikken, Løvstakken, Lyderhorn og Hornelen.

Mest yveraska vart eg, då eg såg kvar "Stavangerfjord" la til bryggja. Det var ret utfor fæstningspynten. Den pynten kjende eg godt att. Der stod flagstongi endå med flagde på. Der hadde eg stende på vakt mang ein dag og såg ut på sjøen. Då gjekk sjøen lika til fæstnings-muren

We were fed as soon as the ship left the dock and at 7 o'clock we got an evening snack. After that, there were three full meals a day and a little lunch at 3 P. M.

The trip over the ocean went quite smoothly. There was a little snowstorm and foggy the 21st when we were south of Nova Scotia, and likewise on the 22nd when we passed south of the renowned Newfoundland's banks. There was thick fog and the foghorn was sounding quite often. In the afternoon of the 23rd when we were south of Greenland there was a storm with strong sea swell.

The 24th, we passed an American warship some miles away. It was lit up and used a spotlight. It was curious to see.

The evening of the 26th gave us a strong storm that lasted into the night. A gust of wind smashed in a glass window of the ship—something that hadn't occurred in the experience of the Captain, he told us in his farewell speech he next evening.

On Friday the 28th at 10:45 we saw Norway's coast weakly through the veil of fog. It was cold to stand very long on the deck. The sea was calm. In a few hours we could see the coast and the mountains appear. It was a stirring moment to return after 43 years. I recalled the poem: "They say that the sailor came from the sea looking for land" and "Broad sails sail over the North Sea." It was a good time to fantasize all about the people who could see again their homeland with mountains and fjords. A Bergenser was so enthusiastic when he saw a mountain top that he cried out "We can see the Hornel", so that it thundered. It was doubtful that it was the Hornel he had seen, but in a little while the seven peaks around Bergen appeared and then I had to stand on the deck, no matter how cold it was.

Then I saw Bergen again.

When we came past the Askoy islands and could see Bergen and its surrounds I wondered if this was really the old town. I had spent most of seven years there and should recognize the city, but here time had changed things. When I left 43 years ago there were snowy mountains to be seen, wherever one turned. Now there was only forest. I looked up to Fløyen, where in the old days there was only a small cabin and a flag pole. Now I saw only pine tops and forest on the sides. The same was true of Ulriken, Løvstakken, Lyderhorn and Hornelen.

I was most surprised when I saw where the "Stavangerfjord" was moored. It lay right by the brink of the fort. I recognized the point well. There was the flag pole with the flag yet. There I had stood guard many a day and looked out to sea. Then the sea went to the fortress walls. Now they

Translated by Stanley Nuland

å rekna. No stak der fram ei fleire hundrad fot lang bryggja. Å på sida å bak festningen var vide kaiar. Bontelabo, kvar me stubte oss på sjøen å lærde sumja, var ikkje meir. Der stod ei sjøbu på den vide kaien.—Sligt har hændt i 43 års tid.

Der var meir merkverdigt å sjå etterkvart. Men det tok tid før me kom iland, og tid tok det å få fatt på kufferten min og få toldpersonalet til å sjå på reisegodset. Det sidste gjekk då snart for seg, og ein toldbetjent fekk meg eit bybud til å ta meg å sakena mina til jernbanestationen.

På den vegen byrja det merkjelege. Fyst var det å sjå etter husi på festningen. Håkonshallen, som eg hadde kravla yver taket på, stod taklaus og vindulaus. Kommandantbolingen låg fuldstændigt i ruinor. Walkendorfstårnet var skakje, so steinar var dåtne ut, og det var stytta med postar og plankar. So var det murhusi i Dreggen. Dei låg i ruinor; men dei 3 tårni på Maria kyrkja stod då; men dei kallar hinne vist ikkje Tyske-kyrkja meir.

Husi på, kva før heitte Tyskebrygja, stod merkjeleg nok som før, men no heite 'ho berre Bryggja. Då eg neste dag hadde meir tid, såg eg etter nåmni på gårdane ved bryggja, å merkte meg Buegården, Einarsgården og Finnegården—alle vel kjende frå Vossa-historien.

So kom me bortyver til Kong Oscarsgata. Eg meinte, det var ei nokonlunde vid gata, men no såg ho ut som eit lite smug med fortaug, som ikkje var vide nok for to personar å gå forbi ein ann. Men der var minni serleg å merkja. Korskyrkja stod der som før—berre noko svartare, å fremfor hinne stod den umhegna store bautasteinen, som var avduka for 55 år sidan, då eg var med i soldatarkrinsen som umslutta han under seremonien. Kyrkja var soldatar kyrkja, kvar Jakob Sverdrup preikte i den tidi. Længer borte, kvar underofficerskulen var, er no Bondeheimen—hotel og restaurant. Der var "mat å få" no som det tonte i gamle dagar. Eg fekk og god mat der no på mine besøk i Bergen att.

So kom me til Domkyrkja. Ho stod som før å hadde enda den engelske kanonkula frå 1808 i tårnet. Ein "Man of War" vilde då ta byen, men måtte snu heim att med tap av sin kommandør.

Nær Domkyrkja var Victoria Hotel, kvar eg fekk herberge for natti, då eg vilde sjå meir av byen næste dag.

Ein kunde tru, att det var let å treffe folk ein såg etter då dei kom ut av skipa, men so let er det ikkje. Det fekk eg erfara. Syster dotter mi, fru Anna Solberg og hinna mann, som er lærer på Oster øyni var komne til Bergen eins erinde

castle walls. Now they stuck a hundred feet out as wharves. On the side and rear were wide quays. Bontelabo, where we dived and swam was no more. There was a boat house on the quay—so much has changed in 43 years time.

There was more that was noteworthy to see from time to time. It took time to land and it took time to get our baggage and have the toll personnel look at the travel goods. The last went speedily for me, and one of the custom workers offered to take my things to the railroad station.

There were significant things on the way to the station. First was to look at the buildings of the fort. Håkonshall, on which I had crawled over the roof, stood roofless and windowless. The commandant building lay completely in ruins. The Walkendorf Tower was so crooked that stones had fallen out, and it was supported with posts and planks. The masonry buildings in Dreggen lay in ruins, but the 3 towers of the Maria Church were standing, but it wasn't called the German Church anymore.

The buildings that had been called the German Wharf were standing but now were called just "The Wharf". The next day, when I had more time I looked for the names of the buildings on the wharf and found Buegården, Einarsgården—all well-known from Voss history.

Next we came to Kong Oscar's Street. I remembered it as a rather wide street, but now it was like a little alley with sidewalks that weren't wide enough for two people to pass each other. But it was interesting to note. The Cross Church stood as before—only a little blacker, and in front of it stood the big sculptured monument, that was unveiled 55 years ago when I was in the honor guard that ceremoniously unveiled it. The church was the soldier's Church where Jacob Sverdrup preached at that time. Farther over, where the non-commissioned officer's school had been, now stood the Bondeheimen—hotel and restaurant. There was "food ready to eat" as they said in the old days. I got good food there on my return visit to Bergen.

Then we come to the Cathedral. It was yet as before with the English cannon ball from 1808 in its tower. A "Man of War" tried to capture the city, but had to return home again when their commander was lost.

Near the Cathedral was the Victoria Hotel where I got a room for the night because I wanted to see more of the city the next day.

One would think that it would be easy to meet people one was looking for as they disembarked the ships, but it wasn't easy. That I had experienced. My niece, Mrs. Anna Solberg and her husband, who is a teacher on the Oster Islands had come to Bergen

Translated by Stanley Nulan

for a treffa meg, men kom ikkje til å sjå spor av meg, og eg kom held ikkje til å tenkja att nokon såg etter meg. Der var mykje folk og røra mesto heile dagen, og eg gav meg ikkje tid, å sjå etter nokon. Eg vilde sjå so mykje so mogeleg av Bergen att i ein fart, og hadde ikkje tål til a høyra etter, kva dei sa i høgtalaren, kvar namne mitt og var uppkadla.

Det gjekk då fyst til jernbanestationen. Den var no kommen på ein historisk plass, den bekjendte Lungegård og vist noko av det gamle Nonnekloster grund. Sosnart eg hadde fåt sakena mina frå meg, måtte eg ta ein snartur gjønom gamle byen. Eg kroka då bort gjønom dei tronga gatena til Posthuset, rådhusplassen til Torgje. Gjekk so upp Torgalmennigjeri eit stykke. Eg såg ikkje att Christi-statuo der no. På plassen etter hinne var ein kjosk, kvar ein fekk underretningar, når ein trengde det. Men eg såg etter gamla Strandgate. Den var flyt lenger upyver der. Eg gjekk då nedatt til Torgplassen og so utyver den nye kaien ved Våki til Muralmenningen. Heila strøkje her var nyt etter den store brand for fleire år sidan.

Gamle Murkvelvingen stod som før, og høkarane i den hadde sine hukk med sydvestar og oljeklær som før. Eg gjekk gjønom porten og då kom eg til gamla Strandgato. Utanfor der var ho likaso før. Hyrna på Eimstad-butikken star fram og som før. På andre sida av gata, der Sundt forretningen hadde våre, var nybyg. Onleis var dei gamle husi lika til Nykyrkja og smugi frå gato som fyrr.

Men so var det Nykyrkja. Ho stod taklaus og vindulaus, mykje attslege. Eg meinte so å ta turen rundt Nord-ness, men det slap eg. Utanfor kyrkja låg alt i ruinor, so der ikkje var råd komma fram. Her var då største merkje etter krigen, eg til då fekk sjå. Eg tok so uppyver Nykyrkje-almenningi til Fredriksberg Forte. Det var enddå som før—endå gamle porten, eg hadde lete upp for inspeksjonsofficeren. På forte såg ut til å vera ein radio-sendar. Porten var lukka, naturlegvis.So bar det bortyver Klosterhaug gata. Ho var mykje utvida. Nye svere bygningar var bygde på Klostergrunnen. Krohns-hagen på ara sida av gata bortanfor var ikkje meir, og der var ein undergang til Skottegata og mot Puddefjorin. So var det Engen, dei gamle Illevollarne i historlen

only to meet me, but they didn't see a trace of me and I didn't think anyone would be looking for me. There were many people and a lot of commotion nearly all day, and I didn't have time to look for anyone. I wanted to see as much of Bergen as possible again promptly and didn't have patience to listen to the loudspeaker, where my name was called.

First I went to the railroad station. It was built on a historical site, the well-known Lundegård and part of the old Nunnery ground. As soon as I got my things disposed of, I took a quick trip through the old town. I wended through the narrow streets to the Post Office, City Hall Square to the market. I walked up Market Commons a ways. I didn't see the statue of Christ there now. In its place was a kiosk where one got information, when one needed it. But I was looking for the old Strandgate. It had been moved farther up. I walked back down to the Torgplace and then out over the new dock by the Våk to the Wall Commons. The whole area was new following the large fire of a few years ago.

The old wall arches were as before and the peddlers had their wares southeasters and waterproof clothing as before. I walked through the entry and came to the old Strandgate (beachstreet). Outwards it was unchanged. The corners of the Eimstad store protruded as of old. On the other side of the street, where Sundt's business had been, was new construction. Otherwise the old buildings by the Nykirk and alleys from the street were as before.

But as to the Newchurch, it stood without a roof or windows, very damaged. I had intended to travel around Nordness (Northpoint) but I didn't make it. Outside the Church, everything lay in ruins, so it wasn't possible to get through. Here was the worst damage from the war and I got a chance to see it. Then I went up Newkirk Commons to the Fredriksfort. It was unchanged—still the old entrance, I had inspected as a non-commissioned officer. On the fort there appeared to be a radio transmitter. The entrance was locked, naturally. Then to proceed over Klosterhaug Street... it had been widened. Nice new buildings had been built on Klosterground. Krohn's Gardens across the street were gone and there was an underpass to the Scottish Street towards Puddefjorin. Then it was the Meadows, the old "Badmounds of history I had heard 17th of May speeches there. In the exhibition year 1898

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Der hadde eg fleire år høyrt 17de mai talar. I udstillingsåre 1898 haure eg Christian Michelson, Edvard Grieg og Kronprins Gustav, no konge i Sverge, tala. Ja, soleis kom minni att. På Engen stod no det stolte Bergens Theater. Det gamle var feiet væk.

Men so til Voss

Neste dag—det var 1ste mars—såg eg noko meir av byen om morgenen, men kl. 10 gjekk toget til Voss. Det var det då det fornemsta å ta. Då eg stod på stationen for å kjøpa billet, kom der ein kar bort til meg å helste. Eg vart ikkje lite forundra, då eg såg ein kjend frå Amerika—han Andrew J. Honve, som hadde våre på fleire Vossalag møte. Han hadde våre fleire månad i Norge, og hadde no teke ein trip til Bergen for å sjå om nokon kjende kom med Stavangerfjord. Han traf og are kjende, og på toget vart eg og kjend med dei. Det var Mathis Olson (Berge) frå Pinewood, Minnesota, og frua Christina Klasdotter, født Vete. Eg fekk høve til fleira gonger å treffa dei att på Voss.

Det var snjo og kaldt enddå på Voss. Elvar og vatn var tilfrosna og dekka med snjo. Det var rart å sjå. Då me kjøyrde uppyve frå Evanger, var det ikkje spor av elvi å sjå eit langt stykje, å eg tykte dalen var so trong, att eg kunde stiga yver der elvi skulde vera, men då eg reiste att om hausten, var det noko ant. Då gjekk elvi høgt i bakkabåri. Lenger framme åpnar dalen seg so elte med kvar. Eg såg meg ikring heila tidi å lurte på, om eg no verkeleg var komin til Voss att, å att det ikkje var ein draum. So rart kan det vera. Jau, eg var på Voss. Snart såg eg Graosido, å kvar Vangsvatne skulde vera. Eg kjende att kvar gardane skulde ligja, so det var som ein vaknar av draumin, tykte eg. Stationarne Bolstad, Evanger og Bulken passertes utan noko merkjelegheitor.

Men so kom me då til Vossavangjin. Der var fuldpakka med folk på stationen, når alle strøymde ut av toget, og det var ei stor røra. Ein masse bergensarar og are med ski å nesteskreppa, ja og sengklede, var der, so ein snaut kunde komma fram. Eg kom meg då avsted—hadde ikkje tid å tenkja på ant enn å komma meg bortyver på Vangjin. Eg vilde ikkje verta heftande, og kom ikkje eigong på, att der kanskje var slegtningar, som såg etter meg. So uppteken med sine eigne tankar kan ein vera.

Men eg vart stansa på farten utanfor porten. Der stod ein kar, som det ikkje var let å verta kvitt. Han hadde høyrt at eg skulde koma, å då han såg på handkuffortane mine, so var det greit å

I heard Christian Michelson, Edvard Grieg and Crown Prince Gustav, now the king in Sweden, speak. Yes, that's how the memories came back. Now the proud Bergens Theater stood on the Engen. The old had been swept away.

And, so to Voss

The next day—March 1—I looked around town a little more, but the train to Voss left at 10 A. M. It was most important to take it. As I stood at the station to buy a ticket, a fellow came over and greeted me. I was amazed to see someone I knew from America—Andrew J. Honve, who had been at several Vosselag meetings. He had been in Norway several months and had taken a trip to Bergen to see if any acquaintances had arrived on the Stavangerfjord. He had met some and on the train, I also knew them. There was Mathis Olson (Berge) from Pinewood, MN, and Mrs. Christina Klasdatter, born Væte. I had several opportunities to meet them again at Voss.

It was still snowy and cold at Voss. The rivers and the lake were still frozen and covered with snow. It was strange to see. As we rode up from Evanger, we couldn't see a trace of the river for a long way, and the valley seemed so narrow that I could step across where the river was supposed to be, but when I returned in the fall it was something else. Then the river ran high on the banks. Farther on the valley widened. I looked around and wondered, had I really come back to Voss, that it wasn't a dream. It can be so strange. Yes, I was at Voss. Soon I saw Gråside, and where the lake was supposed to be. I recognized again where each farm should lie, so it was like waking from a dream, I thought. The Bolstad, Evanger and Bulken stations passed without incident.

Then we came to Vossevangen. It was packed with people when everyone streamed out of the train and it was a big commotion. A load of Bergensers and others with skis and lunches, yes, and bedding too. There were many one could barely make headway. I got out of there—didn't have time to think of anything but getting over to the Vangen. I didn't want to delay and I didn't think about there might be relatives who were looking for me. One can be so taken up his own thoughts.

But I was slowed at the gate. There stood a man, who wasn't easy to avoid. He had heard that I was coming and when he saw my baggage he felt it would be pleasant to talk. He was looking

Translated by Stanley Nulan

snakka til. såg nok etter nokon, som vilde ha skyds, men det trengde ikkje eg. Det var Hr. Tvedt, dottersøn etter David Prestegård, som eg enddå kunde kalla ein fjern slegtning. Han hadde vore i Amerika ei gong, å no vart han hangande med meg bort-yver Vangsgato til me kom til eit hus, han sa: "Her er ei frå Rene, som har restaurant." Ja, då lyt eg ind her å få meg mat då", sa eg å snudde meg til å gå inn. Han snudde seg og då og gjekk tilbakors. Då åpna døri til restaurangen seg å madamo kom sendande ut, mendo fleira damor stod i døri å vindaugo og glante.

Jau, detta var systor mi, ho Synneva, etter 43 års fråver. Det er noko vanskjeleg å beskriva eit sodant møte att. Det vart då helsing og prat og mat av bedsta slage, som eg slap betale for—noko, som var uvant.

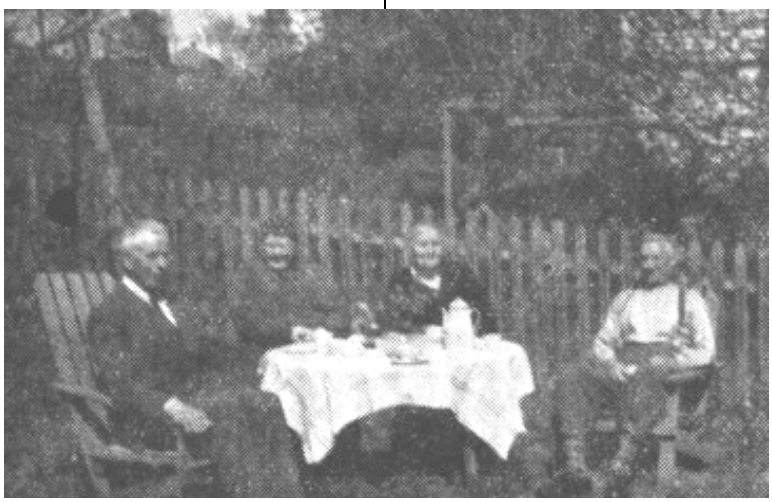
Synneva hadde fåt kjensla av krigen i all sin vælde. Hun set som ho med mykje strev hadde fåt opp og inreidt til restaurant vart bomba av tyskerne å nedbrendt. Til all lukka var ho då ikkje heima, men ikkje lenger borte enn att ho fekk sjå korleis det heila gjekk for seg. Ho var om natti hjå slegtningar på Rokne, og då ho om morgonen var på veg til Vangen att, såg ho ødelegingarna på Vangen. Det var då forferdeleg å sjå. Men ho let seg ikkje falla saman for ulukka. Ho tok fatt på nyo; fekk seg opp ei barakka og fekk forretningen igang att. Der vart trafik på Vangen, og folk laut ha mat, so det hjelpte, fortalde ho. Synneva er gift med Knut Henjum frå Sogn, men dei har ikkje born, og driv foretningar serskildt.

Det vart då ikkje lang stund eg fekk roa meg der då. Eg laut straks bort til den andra syster mi, Brita, som er gift med Olav J. Mossefinn hja Synneva, og ho laut då fylja bort til mori. Ho såg oss

for someone who needed a ride, but I didn't. It was Mr. Tvedt, grandson of David Prestegård, who I could call a distant relative. He had been in America one time, and now he followed me across Vangsgate until we came we came to a building, he said "Here is someone from Rene, who runs this restaurant", "å, then I ought to go in and get something to eat", I said, and turned to go in. He turned and went back. Then the door to the restaurant opened and a woman came out while several women stood in the door and watched.

Yes, this was my sister, Synneva, after 43 years separation. It is difficult to describe such a reunion. There were greetings, talk and food of the highest quality, which I wasn't allowed to pay for, which was a rarity. She said that she had with great effort started and furnished the restaurant only to have it bombed by the Germans and it burned down. Luckily, she wasn't home but not further away but that she could see everything was happening. She was spending the night with relatives at Rokne, and when, the next morning, she returned to Vangen and saw all the damage. It was awful to see. But she did not get beaten because of the bad luck. She started anew and got a barracks built and restarted the business. There was traffic on Vangen, and people had to have food, and that helped, she said. Synneva is married to Knut Henjum from Sogn, but is childless and is mostly occupied with the business.

I wasn't able to pause very long. I soon had to go to my other sister's, Brita, who is married to Olav J Mossefin., She came hurrying out when she wanted to go along to her mother's. She saw us coming and rushed out when she saw us nearing



At Mossefin

Translated by Stanley Nuland

komma, og so kom ho sendande ut og, då me nerma oss døri. Ho og mannnen hadde våre på stationen og set om eg kom; men det gjekk som med dottori, Anna Solberg, i Bergen. Eg var usynleg i folkastraumin.

Olav Mossefinn er ein av dei som steller med elektricitets verkje på Vangen ved Rognsfossen. Det var ein vigtig bestilling under krigen. Ljos og kraft måtte skaffast. Det var ikkje greit under bombingi, og då tyskarane kom. Han og familien reiste oppyver Borstrondi, men snart kom der beskjed, att han måtte komma å setja straum på, so der vart ljos. Fyst kom ein norsk nasist med befaling, men han laut ga att med uforretta sak. Olav vilde ha ordre frå sine foresatte. So laut dei få formannen i verkje og lensmannen til å komma med ordre. So då laut han ga til verkje å få straum på. Seinara kom og både norske nasistar og tyskarar å vilde gi befaling, men tyskarane kunde ikkje gjera seg forståeleg, dei andre var viste til formannen i styret, om dei kunne finne han.

Olav og Brita hadde då komme seg bra yver alle vanskeligheitor. Dei hadde eit ledigt rum i huse sit, og det fekk eg då i dei 8 måna eg var der heima. Fyste dagen vart det då ikkje meir gjort enn å spurgje å få greida på alt og alle under krigen og okkupasjonen.

Neste dag var det då å sjå bortyver Vangen att og sjå kva som var øydelagt, og kva som stod att etter dei 3 dagars bombing som me hadde høyrt om.

Då eg dagen før gjekk nedyver frå stationen, måtte eg merkja, att Rokne Jernvarehandel og bygningar var ikkje på sin gamle plads. Der stod no ei myrk barakka på tomten. Knute Rocknes fødested hadde tyskarane greit å bomba. Formannskaps-bygningen med sin lange historie var likaso lagd i grus. Ei barakka stod på tomten der og. So var det Pålshuse, der grundmuren stod att. Eg stansa opp der neste dag. Frå muren på Pålshuse såg ein langs strondi av Vangsvatne til Prestgardsmoen og heila strekja op til kyrkjegardane og husi på Holdeplassen å langsmed sudsida av kyrkja. Prestegarden var borte. Der stod og ei barakka. Noko barakkor og tyskaranes latriner var bortanfor. Veteran-bautaen stod einsleg som ei gravstytta yver øydeleggingi.

Kapelansgården var flytt av Jernvegs-nemdi før, og gamla Gymnastikhuse var og flytt før tyskarane kom. Men so var heila strekja millum gamla gatorne bomba.

the door. She and her husband had been at the station to meet me, but it went the same as with the daughter, Anna Solberg, in Bergen. I was invisible in the crowd.

Olav Mossefinn Is one of those who works with the electricity at Vangen at Rognsfossen. It was a critical position during the war. Light and power had to be obtained. It wasn't pleasant during the bombing and when the Germans came. He and his family went up over Borstrandi, but soon there came a message that he had to come and turn on the power so there would be light. A Norwegian Nazi came first, with the command, but he had to return with a failed cause. Olav wanted orders only from his superiors. Then the director of the works and the sheriff had to come with orders. Then he had to go to work and get the power on. Later, both Germans and Norwegian Nazis came and tried to give commands but the Germans couldn't make themselves understood, the others were directed to the Mayor, if they could find him.

Olav and Brita had by then overcome all their difficulties. They had a vacant room in their house, and I was able to use it the 8 months that I was home. The first day I accomplished nothing more than to ask for details of the war and occupation.

The next day I walked to Vangen again to see what was destroyed, and what was left after the 3 day's bombing.

When I had walked down from the station the day before, I noticed that Rokne's hardware store and buildings weren't at their old place. Now, there stood a dark temporary building at the site. The German had been able to bomb Knut Rokne's birthplace. The city management building, with its long history, was turned to rubble. A barracks stood there too. I stopped there the next day. From the wall along Pål's building, I looked along the beach of the lake toward Prestegård's meadow and the whole area up to the churchyard and the buildings on the south side of the Church. The Prestegard was gone. There stood barracks. The German latrines were across the way. The Veteran's Monument stood lonely and gravestones were destroyed.

The Kapelansgård had been moved from the railway and the old Gym had been moved before the Germans came but the entire area between the old streets on had been bombed. Before there had been Styrk Ullestad's business,

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Det var før i tidi: Styrk Ullestads forretning, Hans Gjukesteins, Skomaker-Lars, og Johan Vangens Bakeri, Bontmakar-Lars og den mange hundra års gamle tingstova. Det var undarleg å sjå, att alt var borte. Hadde ikkje kyrkja vore, kunde ein ha trutt, att ein var i ein fremmande by. Ja, det kunde ein og tenkja, då ein såg dei store bygningar på nordsiden av denne plassen, som no låg øyde. Der var Voss Sparebank uppset etter eg reiste, og likaso det store Kyrkjebø, som tok plassen etter dei gamle hestastadlarne. Det var som eit bygverk i Amerika. Att tyskarane kunde spare det, var då mykje.

Kyrkja og Kyrkjegarden var som før berre med spor av restaurering og fremmande nåmn på noko gravsteinar. Austanfor kyrkjegarden på en liten åpin plass stod minnesmerki um dei 3 store kunstnarane: Knut, Brynjulv og Nils Bergslien. Der var benkjer på plassen. Når reguleringa på Vangjen er ferdig vert der nok ein fin promenadeplas. Like ved denne plassen står so Olav Ullestad sit tohøgda forretningshus. At bombarane kunde missa det, var då ein heldig treff. Austanfor der var alt bomba og brunne ned i ei strekja på sydsida, lika til brui yver Vosso langs gato, undtakan ungdomshuse, Avhaldskafeen, Anders K. Kvale sit hus, og vist eit par hus til, som stod noko frå gato.

Det var undarleg å sjå, att summe av desse husi som eg hugsar so vel frå gamal tid, var borte. Serleg var det då det gamla Gitle Lekve huset. Gitle var syskenbarn til mor mi, og hjå han helt dei til med alslags veitlor, og av dei var det eit par, som eg nok ikkje kan gløyma. Då eg var i 7 års alderen døyde fyst gamla Gunvor Rene, mor til Viking, som var gift med morsyster mi. Ganskje snart etter, døydde morfar min. Det var net før jol 1879. Ved gravferdi hans laut det vera serleg bevertning. Heila grendi laut vera med, og hjå Lekve helt selskape til. Eg og Sylfest, bror min, måtte få kjøyra uss hjå ein nabo. Det var bitande kaldt um dagen. Då me um kvelden skulde heim att, og øykjen stod fyrespentu for sleden utfor døri, vart mannen med are inkadla att. Han bad då uss gutane um å passa hesten, til han kom att. Det tok lang tid, og me stod der å fraus. Sylfest fekk sterk forkjøling etter, og det vart til nervefeber. På sama tid vart mor mi sjuk, i senglega, fekk blodforgiftning og døyde straks etter nytår 1880. Det vart då tredje gravselskape hjå Gitle Lekve, og det vart vistnok eit til då min vetle bror, Anders, døydde utpå somaren, 5 år gamal. Det var ikkje mykje moro i dei tidor.

Hans Gjukestein, Shoemaker- Lars, Johan Vangen's bakery, Bundle maker-Lars and the many hundred year-old court house. It was strange to see, all these were gone. If the Church hadn't been there, one would have believed one was in an unknown city. Yes, that one could also think, when one looked at the big buildings on the north side of this square, which lay in ruins. It was Voss Sparebank, which had been built after I'd gone and also the big Church Alms building which took the place of the stables. It was like a structure in America. That the Germans spared that is amazing.

The Church and churchyard were much like before except for some reparation and some new names on the gravestones. East of the churchyard, , the memorial to the three artists: Knut, Brynulv and Nils Bergslien stood. There were benches on the square. When the development of Vangen will be finished, it will be a nice promenade place. Next to this place, stood Olav Ullestad's two-story commercial building, that the bombs missed it was a lucky stroke. East of this all was bombed and burned all the way along the street to the bridge over the Voss River except the Youth Building, Café, Anders K. Kvale's building, and a couple others that were back from the street.

It was strange to see that some of these buildings that I remember so well from the old times were gone, especially the old Gitle-Lekve building. Gitle was my mother's cousin, and he had a number of roomers among whom was one couple that I can't forget. When I was 7 years-old Gunvor Rene died. Mother of Viking, who was married with my mother's sister. Soon after, my paternal grandmother died. It was just before Christmas 1879. There were special refreshments after the funeral. The whole neighborhood was invited, and the event was held at Lekve. Sylfest, my brother, and I, had to ride with a neighbor. It was biting cold that day. When we were going home again and the horses were harnessed to the sleigh outside the door the man and others were called back. He asked us kids to watch the horses til he returned. It took a long time and we stood and froze. Sylfest got a bad cold after, and it turned to typhoid. At the same time mother got sick, got blood poisoning and died just after New Year 1880. That was the third funeral at Gitle-Lekve, then there was one more for my little brother, Anders, who died the next summer at 5 years. There was little joy in those times.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Eit ant hus stod og ner austanfor Gitle sit hus. Det var Dr. Gjesland og sjukehus ved sida i seinare år. Der måtte Sylfest, bror, ligja i fleira vekor etter eit fall på helleberge. Eg måtte då heim frå Bergen og sjå til han ei tid.

Dette var då på sydsida av gato. På nordsida ved vegaskifte med Strandavegen var alt bomba like til elvi. Dei fleste øydelagde hus var nok der. Eg hugsar bedst Raudstads og Nils Finne sine forretningar, lenger framme Middelskule bygningen, Methodist kyrkja og Ingeniør bygningen, som under bombingi var vorte sjukehus, Eldorado og nokre are hus. Der var no uppset barakkor og nokre are hus att. Gamle husi på Skarve stod og att.

Med Rognebakkavegen stod att Simons huset og eit par hus til der Lidsheims balberforretning var. Austanfor der var i gamle dagar Kalvakjødnane, som no var ifyldta og hus bygt yver. Langs Utråi var der ikkje noko hus det fysta eg kan hugsa. Dette var noke, eg merkte på fyste rundtrip.

Dagen etter hadde min svoger, Olav Mossefin fri, og i han fekk eg ein god vegvisar. Me tok då ein tur uppyver kva dei no kalla Hagebyen, kvar ca. 30 hus er uppsette. Dei fleste komne fra Sverge, upp til Ringheims vegen, og derfrå gjekk me vestyve til Rogne. Her var stora hålo å sjå etter bombenedslag. Nær der var og vandbeholderen for Vangen. Det var då mykje, att den ikkje var bomba og.

So kom me til den gamle historiske gard Rogne. Eg var forveten å sjå, um der var noko merkje etter, kvar det gamla Rognelofte stod. Me såg dei gamle murane, som eg seinare fekk greida på, for ein deild skulde væra etter loftsmurane.

Der har vore ymse fortalt um, kven som reiv ned gamle-loftet, var det Torbjørn ell var det Johannes, son hans. Eg trur, eg kan få det klårt. Han Nils Kvåle (Qvale) her i Madison, brorson hans Johannes Rogne, fortalde meg tydeleg nok, att det var unkelen Johannes, som reiv loftet, og Torbjørn, var svært sint på Johannes for det. Eg fortalde han, att nokon påstod, att det var Torbjørn, som reiv det, men det benekta Nils, att han gjorde. Den nye bygningen vart sett upp lengor aust på muren.

Frå Rogne går gamlevegen til Mølster, men me tok ikkje den då. Me gjekk ned gamle Rognebakka vegen. Komne nedyver eit stykke peikte Olav på eit hus og sa, att der budde Knut Eide, far til Odd Eide i Fertile, Minn., som eg hadde nemt um.

There was another house below Gitle's house. It was Dr. Gjesland and a hospital along side in later years. There my brother Sylfest lay several weeks after a fall on a shelter. One time, I had to go home from Bergen to see him.

This was on the south side of the street. On the north side at the junction with the Strand Road everything was bombed to the river. The most damaged buildings were there. I can remember best Raustad's and Nils Finne's businesses, farther on were Middle school, the Methodist Church and engineering buildings, which had served as hospitals during the bombing, Eldorado and some other buildings. Now there were barracks and some other temporary buildings. The old buildings at Skarve still stood.

Simon's building still stood at Rognsbakk road and a couple buildings by Lidsheim's barbershop. East of there were the old calf pens. Along the Outer road were no buildings the first I remember. This was something I noted the first round trip.

The next day my brother-in-law had off and in him I found a good guide. We took a walk up what they now call Hagebyen, where they have built about 30 houses. Most have come from Sweden, up to Ringheim's road, and from there west to Rogne. Here we could see large craters from the bombing. Near there was the reservoir for Vangen. There was a lot that wasn't bombed too.

So we come to the old historical farm Rogne. I was curious to see if there were any remnants of the old Rogneloft left. We saw some old walls that I later learned they were the foundations left from the lofts.

There are varying stories about who tore the old loft down, whether it was Torbjørn or if it were Johannes, his son. I think, I can explain. Nils Kvale here in Madison, nephew of Johannes Rogne, told me clearly that it was Uncle Johannes Rogne, who razed the loft, and Torbjørn was really mad at Johannes for that. I told him that some maintained that it was Torbjørn who had done it, but Nils denied that it was so. The new building was erected farther east on the foundation.

From Rogne the old road goes to Mølster but we didn't take that. We went down the old Rogne hill way. When we had gone down a little ways Olav pointed at a house and said Knut Eide lives there, the father of Odd Eide in Fertile, MN, whom I had mentioned

Translated by Stanley Nulan

"Ja, der laut eg in då å høyra kven, som bur der no", sa eg, og so sagt so gjort. Eg fann då ut, att det var syskinbarne til Odd Eide, Anna skalksdottor Uppheim, gift med sersjant Gusskalk Flage. Ho var joramor i bGodygdi, og hadde hjalp mange vossafolk til verden. Ho hadde 5 syskin, som eg og kom til å verta godt kjend med.

Møte med gamle vene og bekjendte.

Er ein på lang reis, so treng ein mangje pengar. Å dei er ikkje altid godt å bera i lumma. Ein lyt til bankar både med dei og verdipapiri, ein kan ha. Eg laut og det, og det var so mykje bere då å hadde ein gamal god ven i Voss Sparebank. Det var sjølvaste sjefen, Lars J. Skutle, som eg var vel kjend med frå han var smågut, og so var den sidste frå Voss, eg snakte med før eg fyste gong gjekk ombord i Amerikabåten i Bergen. Ja, eg var ikkje godt kjend berre med han, men og med broren og foreldre. Deira far, Johan Skutle, var ein god mann å få råd og hjelp frå, når det trengdes, og Lars veit me har vore av same slag.

Ein av fyste dagane på Voss gjekk eg so in i banken. Der kom Lars og helste, som i gamle dagar. Eg kunde sjå, at han var vorten eldre, men lik seg, som nokon kunde vera. Det vart ei hugjeleg prat um gamalt og nyt, og inbjoding til å komma til han dag eller kveld etter so det høvde, noko eg og benytta meg av. Eg var hjå han til middag og kveldsmat, som hans venlege frue serverte.

Hjå Skutle kom eg og til å sjå forvitnelege papirar sendt til banken i gamal tid—soleis brev frå Ivar Larson Bø (Lawson), om delingar med banken og ant, som eg seinare kjem til å nemna meir om, håpar eg.

Lars Skutle var født på Skutle den 1ste mars 1879, gift med Synneva Brynjulvsdotter Kongen. Foreldri hans var Johan Knutson Skutle og kona, Brita Larsdotter, født Brudestolen. Lars gjønomgjekk middelskulen på Vangen, var so nokre år ved Roknes Jernvarehandel, so i fleire år ved Wallendals forretning i Bergen. Vart so i 1909 kasserar i Voss Sparebank, der han no er kontorsjef, og hat fleire tillidsyrkje. Soleis er han no kyrkjevarja og har vore medlem av heradstyre i fleire bolkar.

I banken gjore Skutle meg so kjend med Ordførar Isak Hjelle, som og er revisor i Banken. Det vart eit møte av betydning, som me ska sjå ettekvart.

Ein ann, som eg måtte sjå ein av fyste dagane, var **Anders Ullestad** i Voss Bokhandel. Det var ikkje berre kjendskap og venskap, men og forretning, som gjorde det. Han har solt mer en 50 bøker for meg. Han er og den, som har helde eit stadigt

"Ja, we'll have to go in and see who lives there now". I said. No sooner said than done. I learned it was Odd Eide's cousin, Anna Godskalksdatter Flage. She is a mid-wife for the district. She has helped many Vossings into the world. She has 5 siblings, with whom I have become good friends.

Meeting with friends and acquaintances

When one is on a long trip one needs a lot of money. It's not a good idea to carry it in your pocket. One has to go to the bank not only for it, but also Traveler's checks. I, too, had to do that, and it was much better that I had an old friend in the Voss Sparebank. It was, naturally, the boss, Lars J. Skutle, whom I'd known since childhood and who was the last person from Voss that I'd talked to when I first embarked on the America boat in Bergen. Ja, I not only was friend of his, but also of his brother and parents. Their father, Johan Skutle, was a good man from whom to seek counsel when needed, and I know that Lars was of the same cloth.

On one of the first days in Voss, I went into the bank. Lars came and greeted, just like the old days. I could see that he had gotten older, but he was still himself, as no one else could be. Here was pleasant talk of old and new, and an invitation to come to his house the next day or night, the most convenient, something I availed myself of. I went for dinner and an evening snack, (kveldsmat) which his friendly wife served.

At Skutle's, I was shown some curious papers sent to the bank in old times—such as a letter from Ivar Larson Bø (Lawson), about dealings with the bank and other matters, that I will present later, I hope.

Lars Skutle was born at Skutle March 1, 1879, married to Synneva Brynulysdatter Kongen. His parents were Johan Knutson Skutle and his wife, Brita Larsdatter, born Brudestolen. Lars attended the middle school at Vangen, and then worked at Rokne's Hardware some years, and then several years at the Wallendal Company in Bergen. In 1909, he was made treasurer of Voss Savings Bank (Sparebank), where he is now the office manager and has several additional positions. Also, he's a Church warden and has been a member of the County Board several terms.

In the bank, he introduced me to Mayor Isak Gjelle who is the bank auditor. It was an important meeting, which we will see in a little while.

One other, that I had to meet those first days, was **Anders Ullestad** of the Voss Bokhandel.. It wasn't only acquaintance and friendship, but also business that did it. He has sold more than 50 books for me. He is also the one, who has maintained a

Lars J. Skutle

samband med vossarne i Amerika med brev og avis artiklar. For dei, som leser norsk,

Eg hugsar Anders Ullestad alt frå 1890 åri, då rørsla om Ungdomslag å avhaldslag kom opp på Vangen. Namne hans med nokre are, var då ofta framme i skriv og tale. Han var med fyregangs-mennene. Då broren, Olav, og eg var saman på skulen i Bergen, fekk eg meir kjendskap til heile familien.

Her i Amerika vart me serleg oppmerksam på Ullestad, då Vossalaget i 1915 fekk den gilde Vossafanen til seg sendt. Anders fekk innsamla pengar til den, og fekk Nils Bergslien til å måla billete, som er på den. Då det vart opplyst på Vossalagsmøte i Madison 1920, at laget ikkje før hadda takka Ullestad for strevet sit, vart eg pålagd å gjera det då. Siden har han skreve mange brev—stundom til meg for "Vossingen" a stundom til "Skandinaven". Av stor betydning for meg vart det, då eg fekk ut historie boki mi om utvandringi frå Voss, og han gav den ein framifrå god anbefaling i bladi, og har som nemt selt mange eksemplarari sin bokhandel. Eg kom difor til å avlegja han ikkje berre eit besøk, men mangje.—(Sjå seinare).

Ullestad var 79 år den 22de September, 1947. Foreldri hans var Sjur Anderson og Guro Knutsdtr. Ullestad. Hans far var frå Haugje, Vossestrand, å an eigde og eit bruk i garden Bygd, der Anders var mykje og i opveksten

Anders Ullestad

steady connection with the Vossings in America via letters and newspaper articles. For those who read Norwegian he should be familiar.

I remember Anders Ullestad from the 1890's, when discussion of starting the Youth and Temperance Organizations at Vangen came up. His name would arise in the press and conversation. He was one of the progressives. When his brother, Olav, and I were together in school in Bergen, I got to know the whole family.

Here in America, we got particularly attentive to Ullestad in 1915 when we received that lovely Voss banner. Anders had collected the money for it and asked Nils Bergslien to paint the picture on it. It was brought to light at a Vosselag meeting in Madison in 1920 that the lag hadn't thanked Ullestad for his effort, and I was requested to do it. Since then, he has written many letters—some to me for "Vossingen", and some to "Skandinaven". This was important to me when I published my book about the emigration from Voss, and he gave a good recommendation in the paper, and as mentioned sold many copies in his book store. As a result, I promised to pay him not only one visit, but many.

Ullestad became 79 years November was from Haugje, Vossestrand and he 22, 1947. His parents were Sjur Anderson and Guro Knutsdatter Ullestad. His father owned a sub-farm of the Bygd farm, where Anders spent a lot of time during his youth.

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Kyrkja på Insida

Aa sjaa den 700 aar gamal kyrka paa insida sovel som på utsida er noko ein reisande ikkje skadelaust vil forsømma. For den som har vore borte frå bygdi i fleire år er det no som ei åbenbaring å sjå in der att. Store forandringar er gjort.

Eg var heldig å få ein god kjendtmann med meg ein av fyste dagane eg var derheima. Lerar Ander K. Kvåle bad meg heim til seg. Han hadde ei farsyster, Eli A. Kvåle i Chicago og fleire syskenbarn i Madison, Wis., som eg var godt kjend med. Etter ei behageleg stund heima hjå han spurgde han om eg likte å sjå insida på kyrkja att, so skulde han fylja derbort. Ja, det var eg gladleg med på. Han fekk fatt på lyklarne til kyrkja og me gjekk inn.

I åri 1875-'76 var der gjort store forandringar i kyrkja. Alt gamalt—helst sligt, som mindte um den katolske tidi, Var bortreve, og mange billete yvermålte—den verste skade ein kunde gjera, har det seinare vore sagt. Lukor for kjelderrummi vart lukka og nyt gulv lagt yver dei. Ein oppgang frå koret i ein væg til lemmen på sida vart attmura.

No var alt detta omgjort att. Mykje bevart av det gamla trævyrkje vart innsett att og nytt i same stil gjort. Dei gamle målingarne var dei istand til å avdekka att, og åpningarne til kjellar og lemmen opna, preikestolen var flytt til sin gamle plass. Alt detta var då nyt for meg. Me åpnar kjellarluka å eg var ned i eit rum som var tomt, men såg frå det til eit med likkjestor i. Å so såg eg ned i rumme, der biskop Olav Torkjedson skulde ha helde seg ei tid, som soga fortel om. Me gjekk so opp den åpna gongen i muren til lemmen. Me såg der namne til Anders K. Rokne, som han malte der i 1875. Det var han, no 92 år, som fortalte um denne løngangen i væggen, som var åpna att.

* * *

Sondagen etter var eg opp på Tvildemoen å såg på kappkjøyringi. Det var fint snjoføre og mykje folk fram-mødt, og vist 10-12 travar hestar. Det var underleg å sjå desse hestane komma travande att liksom soldatar i spring-mars. Dei var godt inøvde.

The church and its interior

To see the 700 year old Voss Church on the inside as well as on the outside is something some travelers can't neglect without loss . It is like a new revelation for me, who has been away for many years. Big changes have been made.

I was lucky enough to have a good acquaintance along one of the first days I was home. Teacher Anders K. Kvåle invited me to his house. He had an aunt, Ely Kvåle, in Chicago and several cousins in Madison, with whom I was well acquainted. After a comfortable hour at his house, he asked if I would like the church again, he would accompany me there. "Ja, I would be glad to". He got the keys and we went over and in..

There had been major changes in the Church in the years 1875-'76. Everything old, which was reminiscent of Catholic times, was taken away, and many paintings were painted over—the worst damage that could be done, it was said, later. The covers for the cellar were closed and a new floor laid over them. A stairway from the choir to the balcony on the side had been plastered closed.

Now it had been redone. Much of the woodwork had been restored and new of the same style had been installed. The old paintings were in condition to be uncovered and the cellar and balcony opened, the pulpit was moved to its original position. All this was new to me. We opened the cellar trap doors and I went down in a room that was empty but looked from there into a room with a large sarcophagus. And then I saw the room where Bishop Olav Torkelson is said to have hidden, according to the sagas. We went up the open passage in the wall to the balcony. We saw the name Anders K. Rokne that had been painted there in 1875. It was he, at age 92, who told of the passageway in the wall that was reopened.

* * *

The next Sunday I went up to Tvildemoen to watch some racing. There were fine snow conditions and a lot of people had gathered, and about 10-12 trotting horses. It was amazing to see these horses coming trotting like soldiers marching. They were well trained

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Det var og undaleg å sjå, når ei rå med kyrkjefolk kom kjøyrande etter vegen med karmslede eller spisslede, og hestarne med dingbjølla komma travande. Alt gjekk so mekanisk korrekt. Noko sligt ser ein ikkje i Amerika.

* * *

Eit notabelt møte.

Om ettermiddagen den 13de mars tok Olav Mossefinn å eg ein tur oppyver den nya gata vest for Rognsbakkavegen og bortyver mot Ullestad. Han vidste kven som budde i dei fleste husi, og der var fin usigt yver Vangen. Komne ned at ved Sparebanken mødte me bankrevisor og. ordførar Lars L. Hustveit, som eg ikkje godt kjende att, før Mossefin nemde navne hans. Eg hadde hatt brevveksling med han straks freden kom, og set brevi hans inn i "Vossingen"—noko eg strengt tat ikkje hadde lov til, so eg laut årsaka meg. Jau, han tok det gemytleg. So bad han meg vera med inn i banken å sjå eit amerikabrev på engelsk, som det var lidt vanskjeleg å tyda. Mens eg såg på det, fekk han besked om å vera med på ein tur ned til lærar og til ordførar Mass Haga, og so vilde han, att eg skulde vera med og. Jau, eg vilde gjerna vera med å helsa på Mass Haga, hvis det paste seg. Ja, det var greit, men me måtte venta på eit par andre personer, som og skulde væra med.

Om ei stund kom so ordførar Isak Hjelle, og straks etter kom kommune-ingeniør Torstein Kvamme og detta selskape skulde då til Haga—ei norsk mil borte. Sjofør Lars Rogne kjøyrde oss nedyver Vangsiden so snjoin fauk. Frå isen upp til husi på Haga var ikkje kjøyrsleveg, og snjoen var knæhøg. Ingeniør Kvamma kjendte gangevegen, so han laut ga fyre å brøyta. Det gjekk då fint.

På Haga vart me so vel fagna av Mass å frua. Me sat ved bordet der 3 ordførarar, ein ingeniør og denne skrøpe-lege amerikanaren.

Der var vist meir snak om amerikanske forholde enn om deira eigna sakor, og det var seint før me kom oss på heimveg.

* * *

Neste dag den 14de mars gjekk eg bort til Voss Bokhandel for å snakka med Anders Ullestad. Han var gåt yver til Avhaldskafeen. So gjekk eg yve der og. Han sat å snakte med Nils N. Bjørke—ein av dei som hadde hat mykje og gjort under krigen og okkupasjonen som formann i forsyningsnemdi. Eg hugste godt far hans, og farbror hans er. Olav O. Lund, som har skotøiforretning

It was wonderful to see when a line of church people came driving up the road with one-horse sleighs and cutters, and the horses with their jingle bells come trotting. Everything was mechanically correct. We don't see such in America.

* * *

A Notable Meeting

In the afternoon of the 13th of March Olav Mossefin and I took a walk up the new streets west of the Rognsbakk and over toward Ullestad. He knew who lived in most of the houses and we saw beautiful scenes over Vangen. When we came down by the Sparebank, we met the auditor and mayor Lars L. Hustvedt, whom I didn't recognize before Mossefin said his name. I had had an exchange of letters with him as soon as peace came, and I put his letter in "Vossingen"—something I had not permission for, so I pardoned myself. Jau, he took it pleasantly. Then he asked me into the bank to see an America letter in English that was a little difficult to interpret. While I was looking at it he got a call to come to see a teacher and the mayor Mass Haga, and he wanted that I should go along. Yes, I would like to greet Mass Haga if that were possible. Yes, that would be nice, but we had to wait for a couple people who wanted to go along.

In a little while, Mayor Isak Gjelle, and soon after, district engineer Torstein Kvamme and this party were going to see Haga—10 kilometers away. Chauffeur Lars Rogne drove us down Vangen so the snow just flew. From the ice up to Haga's house was an impassable road, and the snow was knee-deep. Engineer Kvamme knew a path to go through and so he would go first and break trail. Then it went fine.

At Haga's we were so welcomed by Mass' wife. We sat at the table, 3 mayors, one engineer and this decrepit American.

There was more talk about American conditions than there was about their matters, and it was late before we found our way home.

* * *

The next day, March 14, I went over to Voss Bokhandel to talk with Anders Ullestad. He was over at the Temperance Café. I went over too. He sat talking with Nils N. Bjørke—one of those who had done a lot during the war and occupation as chairman of the Provision Committee. I remembered his father and uncle well. Olav O. Lund, who had a shoe store in

Translated by Stanley Nulan

i Northwood, Iowa, og som var den fyste som skreiv i "Skandinaven" om å få til eit Vossalag i Amerika. Systeri er Mrs. Inger Thompson i Chicago. Eg fortalde Bjørke om mit kjendskap med dei i Amerika; men han syntes ikkje å ha greida på dei, å meinte, att Olav var død for mange år sidan, onleis måtte han væra mykje yver 80 år gamal. Eg kunde då fortelja han noko ant, då Olav er yngre end eg og livde sovidt eg vidste. Nils Bjørke er gift med Sigrid Olavsdtr. Bjørgum og har farsgarden.

Ned på Kråtadalen.

Det er kjelenamne på Dyrvedalen—Millom dei mange helsingar eg skulde bringe fram frå Amerika, var fleire til folke der. Mrs. Anna Rekve-dottor etter Nils Larson Gjerme, bad meg bringa eit eksemplar av boki mi med helsing til systeri, Kirsti N. Gjerme, desutan helsing til morsysteri, Marta Møn. Ein dag kring 8. mars tok eg so turen ned til Gjerme. Under besøkje der fortalde ho Kirsti, att eg måtte endeleg komma bort til **Nils Mathison Dolve,** og etter god bevertning gjekk eg so bort der.

Det vart eit forvitneleg besøk. Nils er gift med Brita Opheim, syster til førnemde Anna G. Opheim Flage og soleis og syskindbarn til Odd Eide i Fertile, Minn. Nils er født på Gilderhus 19de oktober 1875—søn etter Mathis Nilson og Guro Andersdr. fød Hæve, Dolve. Han var fyst i 3 år handelsmand på Bulken, so i 10 år på Ygre og siden 1919 på Dolve, der han og er gardbrukar. Han har og andra interessor. Han har vært kjøvmeistar i 40 bryllup, samla folkevisor og sogor. Han har skrevet om den fyste handelsmann i Vossebygdi og samla mykje gamla sakor, so bui hans er som eit lite museum. Han hadde og 8 år gammalt øl. Hjå han vart eg då ikkje snart ferdig, og det var ein framifrå dag.

Dolve har 6 søner: Mathis, Guskalk, Anders, Knut, Gulleik og Olav. Av dei fekk eg besøkja Anders i Oslo, som me ska sjå, og Olav er kunstarbeidar på Vangen—er god felespiller, sjungar og talar. Det fekk eg anledning til å høyra.

Då eg på heimvegen kom til Vetle-Honve var Anders og broren Halstein utfor husi. Eg laut då stągga der, endå det var seint, og måtte inn å få kveldsmat. Eg vart då og nermare fortald um bombingi av garden, der far deira, Johannes, låg sjuk tilsengs under bombingi. Husi var uppatt bygde. Anders gjekk med meg heimyver å pratte til me kom lika til Lindehaugen.

Northwood, Iowa, and who was the first who wrote in "Skandinaven" about organizing a Vosselag in America. His sister is Mrs. Inger Thompson of Chicago. I told Bjørke about my acquaintance with them in America; but he didn't have his facts straight and insisted he had died many years ago, otherwise he would be over 80 years old. I was able to tell him else wise, that Ole was younger than I and was alive as far as I knew. Nils Bjørke is married to Sigrid Olavsdtr. Bjørgum and has his family farm.

Down at Kråtadalen

That is the name originally for Dyrvedal—between the many greetings that I was to relay from America, there were several for the people there. Mrs. Anna Rekve—daughter of Lars Gjerme asked me to bring a copy of my book and greet her sister, Kirsti N. Gjerme, as well as greeting her aunt, Marta Møn. One day, about March 8, I went down to Gjerme. During the visit, Kirsti told me that I certainly had to visit **Nils Mathison Dolve**, so after a good lunch I went over there.

It was an interesting visitation. Nils is married to Brita Opheim, a sister of the aforementioned Anna G. Opheim Flage and therefore also a cousin of Odd Eide of Fertile, MN. Nils was born at Gilderhus October 19, 1875—a son of Mattis Nilson and Guro Andersdatter born Hæve, Dolve. First he was a storekeeper at Bulken for 3 years then farmed at Ygre for 10 yrears and at Dolve since 1919. He also has other interests. He has been the master-of ceremonies at 40 weddings and collected folk songs and sagas. He has written about the first merchant in the Voss district and collected many old artifacts so his home is like a little museum. He also had 8 year-old ale. I wasn't soon finished at his house and it was an exceptional day!

Dolve has 6 sons: Mathis, Guskalk, Anders, Knut, Gulleik and Olav. Of them, I visited Anders in Oslo, as we shall see, and Olav is an artistic worker at Vangen—is a good fiddle player, singer and speaker. I got an opportunity to hear him.

When I was on the way home and came to Vetle-Honve, Anders and his brother Halstein were outside the house. I had to pause there, even if it were late, and go in for an evening snack. I was then told more details of the bombing of the farm while their father lay in a sick bed. The house was rebuilt. Anders walked me home and we talked all the way home to Lindehaugen.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Styrk Sjurson Reque i Madison bad meg og bringa helsing til slektningarne sine på Vangen og på Rekve. Han og avdøde Anfin O. Rekve var syksindbarn og Brita, dottor til Anfin var flink til og skriva til han. Ho er på telegraf kontoret på Vangen, so det var let å bringe helsingi fram der. Men ho hadde ei mor og søskende og andre bekjendte, og der vart seinare besøk til Rekve og are plassar forutan besøk att på Vangen. Om kvelden den 14de mars var mori, fru Anna T. Rekve, og systeri, Kristi, på Vangen, og eg vart då beden bort der Brita budde. Ei fru Mo var der og, so der vart eit heilt selskap. Kristi driv hotel på Upset ved Gravehalsen, og eg vart beden besøkja dei der, då eg vilde sjå att Upset, kosser. Om vetteren 1901 var eg materialforvalter der ved tunelarbeidet, og der var trafik der då.

Slalåm

Den 15de og 16de mars hadde Noreg idretsfolk uppmerk-somheiti retta mot Voss. Det var landstevling på ski sokalla slålåm og utforrenn. Det var skirenn fra Lønahorgi og Bavalen nedyver ved garden Grevle. Deltakarar var frå mange kantar av landet og der var stort frammøte av skiløyparar og åskådarar. Voss Idretslag stod for tilstellingi.

Eg var då og såg på detta. Der møtte eg Ivar *Øvst*hus, (Rdl.) som eg hadde hat brevveksling med frå Amerika. Han inviterte meg då heim til seg.

Då eg var på heimveg kom eg saman med Lars Skutle og frua og måtte væra med dei heim til mat.

Den 17de mars var eg i selskap hjå **Hans Palmefos,** som bur ved vegen nedanfor Rykke. Han er son etter Svein Palmefos, f. 1861 på Ukvitno. Han dreiv ei tid stor handel i Bergen og gjorde det godt, då han seide ut. I 1933 var han med i det selskap av 15 norske, som i det år gjorde ein snartur til Amerika under utstillingen i Chicago. Eg snakte då med han tvo gonger -- fyst på festen for dei Norske på Stevens hotel, Chicago, og so på ein fest for dei i Madison efter deiras besøk i Minneapolis. Med i laget var og overlærer Torstein Kvarre.

Då Hans no såg, at eg var på Voss, fekk eg straks inbjodning å besøkja han. Det vart ei hyggjeleg stund og systeri serverte god bevertning.

Styrk Sjurson Reque in Madison asked me to convey his greetings to relatives at Vangen and Rekve. He and the deceased Anfin O. Rekve were cousins and Brita, Anfin's daughter had been dutiful to write to him. She works at the telegraph office at Vangen so it was easy to give her greetings. But she had a mother and other acquaintances and there were later calls at Rekve and other places without a return visit to Vangen. In the evening of March 14, her mother, Mrs. Anna T. Rekve, and her sister Kristi were at Vangen and I was invited over to Brita's. A Mrs. Mo was there too, so it got to be a regular party. Kristi ran a hotel at Gravehalsen, and I was asked to visit them there, since I wanted to see Upset again, how it was. I had been material watchman there during the tunnel construction in the winter of 1901. There was a lot of activity there then.

Slalom

On March 15 and 16, Norway sports people turned their attention to Voss. There was national ski competition—the so-called slalom and downhill racing. There was a ski run from Lønahorgi and Bavallen down past the Grevle farm. There were entrants from every corner of the country and there was great attendance of ski-racers and onlookers. Voss Sports Club arranged it.

I went and looked at this. There I met Ivar *Øvst*hus (Rdl.), with whom I had exchanged letters from America. He invited me to his house.

When I was walking home later, I met Lars Skutle and his wife and had to accompany them home for more food.

On March 17, I attended a party at **Hans Palmefos,** who lives on the road below Rykke. He is Svein Palmafos's son, born 1861 at Ukvitno. He ran a large store in Bergen and did very well when he sold it. In 1933, he was in the group of 15 Norwegians who made a short trip to America for the exhibition in Chicago. I talked with him two times—first at a party for the Norwegians at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, and then at a party in Madison after their trip to Minneapolis. Also in the group was Principal Torstein Kvamme.

When Hans learned that I was at Voss I soon got an invitation to visit him. It was a pleasant while and his sister served good refreshments.

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Eit kjekt Minne og Besøk.

Bortanfor Palmefosen under Rykkje budde fru Ingebjørg Lid—enkja etter Ivar Nilson Lid. Eg var godt kjend med Ivar Lid, og i 1896 før han og Ingebjørg vart gifte, var dei saman til Bergen, då eg var i Bergen, og Ivar søgte meg opp. Eg var då med dei kring byen.—Ingebjørg var født på Oppheim, Vossestrand, dotter etter Helge Oppheim, og er i slekt med Manly Munson på Jefferson Prairie, som eg er godt kjend med (sjå mi bok om utvandringi) so eg fekk snart inbjoding ved ein av sønene til å besøkja dei. Det var den 18 mars. Ho har 2 søne, Nils og Helge. Dei har vore mykje med i ungdomsrørsla på Voss, og Nils var i fleire år formann i Voss Ungdomslag. Ei bok om detta lage fekk eg då hjå Nils.—Helge var styrar av Voss Spellag, som har gjort storarta arbeid. Er no med i Voss heradstyre.

I Avhaldslaget.

Eit kort stykje bortanfor Olav og Brita Mossefin sit hus budde lokomotivførar Olav Andreas Søylen og frua Martina. Ho er dotter etter Nils Helgeson Tungeteigen, født Øvstedal og Kristi Larsdtr. Davidhaug—fjern slegtning til meg. Fru Martine Søylen sende meg det digte av Anna Davidhaug - inteke i "Vossingen" 1938. Ho var no formann i Voss Avholdslag, og etter fleire oppfordringar laut eg låva komma på årsmøte i laget den 20de mars å fortelja noko frå Amerika. Det vart eit nokso stort møte. Eg fekk der helsa på fleire søne og døtre etter gamle kjendingar—soleis lærar Per D. Kløve, Odd A. Kyte, og tvo døtre etter Anfin Lydvo—Fru Anna Brekke og Fru Martha Haga. Dei bad meg helsa til morbror sin, John Seim i Albert Lea, Minn., om det trefte seg so, att eg kunde sjå han. Det har eg desverre ikkje kunna.

Ein eg kjende godt att, var lærar A. G. Kløve. Eg hugsar han frå før han gjekk lærarskulen, og far min og hans far—Guskalk Veka eller Kløve, som ei tid budde på Skutle, var gode naboar å kammeratar, då lærer Kløve, etter dei få ordi eg snakte på møte, heldt ein framifrå fin å rørande tale om far min og meg. Dertil føydde den nye formann i laget—Klas Oddson Veie, og nokre velmenande ord, og so vart eg anmoda om å bringa helsing frå Avhaldsla-get til vossarne i Amerika.

Selskap hjå Ullestad

Den 23de mars var eg i selskap i heime hjå Anders Ullestad. Det var og eit notabelt selskap. Folkehøgskulestyrar

A Nice Memory and Visit.

Mrs. Ingeborg Lid—the widow of Ivar Nilson Lid, lived across from the Palm Falls below Rykke. I knew Ivar Lid well, and in 1896, before he and Ingeborg were married, they went together to Bergen, and since I was in Bergen, Ivar looked for me. Then I showed them the town.—Ingeborg had been born at Oppheim, Vossestrand, daughter of Helge Oppheim, and is related to Manley Munson at Jefferson Prairie, whom I know well (see my book about emigration) so I soon got an invitation from one of the sons to visit them. That was March 18. She has two sons, Nils and Helge. They have been very involved with young people's activities at Voss and Nils has been president of the Voss Youth Club for several years. I got a book about this club from Nils then.—Helge was the chairman of the Voss Dramatic Club, which has done some fine works. He is now on the county board.

At the Temperance Society

The locomotive engineer Olav Andreas Søylen and his wife Martina lived a little ways from Olav and Brita Mossefin. She is the daughter of Nils Helgeson Tungeteigen, born Øvstedal, and Kristi Larsdtr. Davidhaug—distant relatives of mine. Mrs. Martine Søylen sent me a poem included in "Vossingen" in 1938. She now was the president of the Voss Temperance Society and after much urging I promised to come to the annual meeting of the club and speak about America. It was a rather large meeting. There I had opportunity to greet several sons and daughters of old friends—such as Per D. Kløve, Odd A. Kyte, and two daughters of Anfin Lydvo—Mrs. Anna Brekke and Mrs. Martha Haga. They said to say hello to my uncle John Seim in Albert Lea, MN, if I had the chance to see him. I have not been able to, unfortunately.

One that I recognized easily was teacher A. G. Kløve. I remember him from before he went to teacher's college, and my father and his father—Guskalk Veka or Kløve, who at one time lived at Skutle, were good neighbors and comrades, then teacher Kløve, after the few words I talked at the meeting, presented a stirring speech about my father and me. Then the new president of the club—Klas Oddson Veie, added a few kind words and requested that I take greetings from the Temperance Society to the Vossings in America.

Doings at Ullestad's

On March 23 I attended a party at Anders Ullestad's house. That, too, was a noteworthy occasion. Principal Bakke,

Bakke, kaptein Martin Mølster med fruor og lærer Ingjald Bolstad var der, og Ullestad og frue gjorde sit bedsta som vertsfolk for oss der. Særleg interessant var det for meg å møta kaptein Mølster. Eg var godt kjend med hans far, Bjarne Mathison Mølster, fra me var saman i 1901 på Upset. Han og tvo døtre kom sidan til Amerika, der han døydde i Mt. Horeb, Wis., fekk og då høyra av Martin. Døtrene er Mrs. Synneve Nuland, Deerfield, Wis., og Mrs. Marta Berge, Mt. Horeb, Wis. Martin var som løitnant med i krigen i Valdres, kvarom han fortalde meg meir seinare.

Då eg den 27de mars var bortover på Vangen træfte eg fleire, som bad meg helsa slekt og kjendingar i Amerika om der var anledning. Fyst var det Anders A. Bauthus, som har brørne, Nils og Sjur (Sivert) Anderson ved Middle River, Minn. So var det Nils Eirikson Ringheim, g. m. dotter av Ivar K. Rokne, søskenbarn til mine halvsøstre. Han har farbrørne, David Nilson Ringheim i Fargo, N. Dak., Anders i Jud, N. Dak., og Johan i Seattle, Wash. Slegtsgreina vore støytar og saman i 5te led frå Olav Eirikson Fletre (sjå seinare).

So var det Olav Tormodsen Ringheim til systori, Marta T. Ringheim, Chicago, samt til Anders Ringheim og Per Tveito.

Seinare mødte eg på kafeen til syster mi, frøken Hjørnevik, som og driv kafé. Hun har ein bror, S. Hjørnevik som er balberar i Fargo, N. D. Eg laut fortelja, att eg kanskje kunde råka dei på eit Vossalagsmøte eigong.

Samme dag fekk eg besøk av Isak Hjelle, som gav meg det gilda festskrifte om Noregs Bondelagsstemna på Voss 1939, og desutan fekk eg til å sjå gjønom ein beretning om heradstyre forhandlingarna i fystningen av krigen og åkupationen. Det var interessante saker.

Voss Sogneselskap.

Neste dag då og møtte Hjelle i Sparebanken fekk eg til å sjå gjønom fyste møteboki av Voss Sogneselskap. Det var ei forvetneleg bok. Sogneselskapet var stifta på Voss i 1860. Det var provsten Anton Elias Smith, som fekk det igang og var styrar i fleire år. Han var ein drivande jordbrukar attåt prestegjerningi, å frua var dottor av Jakob Sverdrup, som stifta fyste landbrugsskule i Noreg. Dei mest drivande i Sogneselskapet på Voss, var Knut Nilson Lid og Johan Knutson Skutle, som begje hadde våre på Landbruksskule.

Captain Mølster with their wives and teacher Ingvald Bolstad were there, and Ullestad and his wife did their best as hosts for us there. It was especially interesting for me to meet Captain Mølster. I had known his father, Bjarne Mathison Mølster from when we were together in 1901 at Upset. He and two daughters later came to America where he died at Mt. Horeb, WI, I learned from Martin. The daughters were Mrs. Synneva Nuland, Deerfield, WI, and Mrs. Marta Berge, Mt. Horeb, WI. As a lieutenant, Martin had fought in the war at Valdres, about which he told me more later.

When I went over to Vangen on March 27, I met several who asked me to relay greetings to relatives and acquaintances in America if there were an opportunity. First it was Anders A. Bauthus, who had the brothers Nils and Sjur (Sivert) Anderson at Middle River, MN. Then it was Nils Erikson Ringheim, married to the daughter of Ivar K. Rokne, cousin to my half-sisters. He has uncles (father's brothers) David Nilson Ringheim in Fargo, ND, Anders in Jud, ND, and Johan in Seattle, WA. The family branches were connected and together until the 5th generation from Olav Eirikson Fletre (see below).

Then it was Olav Tormodson Ringheim to his sister Marta T. Ringheim, Chicago as well as to Anders Ringheim and Per Tveito.

Later, at my sister's cafe, I met Miss Hjørnevik, who also has a cafe. She has a brother, S. Hjørnevik who is a barber in Fargo, ND. I must say, that I might be able to greet him at a Vosselag meeting sometime.

The same day I was visited by Isak Hjelle, who gave me the splendid souvenir publication from the Norwegian Farmer's Association meeting in Voss in 1939, and also he let me look through a report of the county board's dealing with the beginning of the war and occupation. They were interesting.

Voss Parish Agricultural Society

The next day when I met with Hjelle in the Savings Bank I was able to examine the minutes of the first meetings of the Voss Parish Society. It was an interesting book. The Society was formed at Voss in 1860. Dean Anton Elias Smith started it and was its president for several years. He was an energetic farmer on the parish farm and his wife was the daughter of Jakob Sverdrup, who founded the first agricultural college in Norway. The most active members of the Parish Society at Voss were Knut Nilson Lid and Johan Knutson Skutle, both of whom had attended the agricultural school.

Møteboki viste, at selskapet søkte att skaffe bedre gardsredskaper, forbedra kreaturrasen og oppdrættingi av den.—Det fekk i 1868 til den fyste kvægutstilling.—Prøve på ny plog og treskjemaskine og fekk det ordna med. Eg tykte det var gildt å sjå at far min hadde fyreslege å få ei dryftemaskine på prøve, å eg veit, att han fekk fatt i ei med det fysta.

Det var gildt av Hjelle att eg fekk sjå denne boki.

Sogneselskape, som endda eksisterar har gjort mykje godt.

Den 29de mars reiste eg til Bergen att. For ein ting vil eg sjå, om nokon Amerikanarar kom med "Stavangerfjord" den dagen. Ein eg meinte skulde koma, var Mikkel Bystøl fra Mt. Horeb, Wis. Han kom og, men eg vart ikkje vare han då. Komen bortyve att til jernbane-stationen trefte eg Anders Honve, som vilde ta toget til Voss att. Eg sa, att eg laut sjå få meg husrom for natti, og det var der svert "fortalde då att eg skulde gå til systermannen hans, Lars A. Graudo, som budde i Jonas Lies veg 48. Han var åleina, då kona og søni var på Voss, sa han. Ja, eg so gjorde, og. rom for natti fekk eg og frokost attpå. Lars er sporvegskonduktør i Bergen, son av Anfin Knutson Graudo, og brorson til Olav K. Rykke på Rene. Me er og fjerne slektningar, då mi oldemor og hans tipoldefar var syskind—Det er Øvre Klyveslegt.

Neste dag besøgte eg lærar Eirik Hanson Hirth, som budde i Skanselien 5. Det var Anders Ullestad, som rådde meg til å sjå han, då eg vilde granska i rigsarkive, der han var kjendt. Det vart eit hyggjeleg besøk med bevertning og mykje prat om gamalt og nyt. Han fortalde meg om for-holdi på rigsarkivet, og der var ingi naud å vera med dertil, som ret var. Eg fan meg godt tilrettes der næste dag, men var ikkje tænkt på å væra der længe denne gongi. Etter å ha funne ut på dampskibskontori om bedste måte å komme til Amerika att, drog eg den 1ste april til Voss att.

Då eg næste dag rusla bortyve Vangen att, trefte eg bladstyrar David Gjerme. Der var den dagen eit langt styk-kje i bladet, om boki mi. Historie om Utvandringi frå Voss, so eg laut takka han for det. Me stod ved kyrkjegards-gjerdet. Då var det nokon, som greip yver augena mina bakfrå. Eg snudde meg bråt, og der stod Mikkel Bystøl, som eg såg etter på bryggja i Bergen. Eg gjorde han kjend med redaktø Gjerme og i bladet vart eit nyt stykje om ein Amerikanar.

The minutes book showed that the society tried to obtain better equipment and improve cattle strains and their breeding.—They had their first heifer exhibition in 1868—they tested a new plow and a threshing machine and got them both working. I thought it was great to see that my father had proposed getting a working machine to try out and he got one right away.

It was nice of Hjelle to let me see this book.

The parish agricultural society, which still exists, has done a lot of good.

I went back to Bergen on March 29. For one thing, I wanted to see if any Americans came on the "Stavangerfjord" that day. One I thought was coming was Mikkel Bystøl of Mt. Horeb, WI. He came too, but I didn't see him then. When I went back to the railroad station, I met Anders Honve, who wanted to take the train back to Voss. I said, I'd better get a room for the night and that there was difficulty in finding at that time. Honve told me to go to his brother-in-law's, Lars A. Graudo, who lived at 48 Jonas Lie's Road. He was alone, since his wife and son were at Voss, he said. Yes, I did that, and I had a room for the night and breakfast too. Lars is a streetcar conductor in Bergen, a son of Anfin Knutson Graudo and a nephew of Olav K. Rykke at Rene. We are distant relatives in that my great-grandmother and his great-great grandfather were siblings—that's the Øvre-Klyve relation.

The next day, I visited teacher Eirik Hanson Hirth, who lived at No. 5, Skanselien. It had been Anders Ullestad who had advised I see him if I wanted to do research in the national archives with which he was familiar. It was a pleasant visit with refreshments and a lot of talk about both old and new. He told me about the archives, but it wasn't necessary to accompany me, who had an easy time gaining access. I easily found the way the next day, but I hadn't thought to stay long that time. When I had learned of the best method of returning to America, I returned to Voss again on 1 April.

When I was strolling around Vangen again the next day, I met newspaper manager David Gjerme. That day there had been a long article about my book "History of the Emigration from Voss", so I had to thank him for that. We were standing at the church cemetery fence. Suddenly, someone put their hands over my eyes from behind. I quickly turned and there stood Mikkel Bystøl, for whom I'd been looking in Bergen. I introduced him to editor Gjerme and then in the paper there appeared another article about an American.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Skjerstorsdag, 3die April, fekk eg inbjoding frå Hr. og Fru Søylen til å komma til middag hjå dei. Eg forstod ikkje straks, om det var i nokon serleg anledning; men då det var dottor til Lars Oddson Grønlien Haugo, som kom med inbjodingi, og Lars og frua var der og til middag, og son til vertsfolki var heima på ferie, so antok eg, at der og var ei ann årsak enn Helgatorsdag.

Om kvelden var det og festleg hjå Mossefin. Sonen, Johan, som i mange år hadde våre i Ål, Hallingdal, på jernbaneverkstedet der, var kommin heim. Eg hadde ikkje set han før. Han hadde under heile krigen og okkupation vore på verkstedet i Ål og komme godt frå det, enddå han hadde radio, som han bar med seg til Voss, utanatt tyske vakter merkte det. No laut han tilbakors næste dag.

Den 4de april kom Anders Honve og tok avskjed, då han næste morgon skulde avsted til Amerika att. Eg fekk seinare brev, att han var vel framkomin til Nord Dakota.

Samme dag fekk eg besøk av Ivar Anderson Ronve. Han var født på Vike, nabogarden til Rene,—son etter Anders Ivarson og Brita Larsdotter Vike, som kjøbte Ronve, då Halvar og Sigvor—syster til Brita, reiste til Amerika. Ivar var ei tid og i Amerika, men laut heimatt å ta mot farsgarden. Han døydde ifjor, 1948. (Den rike Mrs. Sage var syster til bedstefar hans).

Strandabok ivente

Av Anders Rognalson Sundve, som arbeider med å få ut boki om Vossastrondi, hadde eg eit behageleg besøk ein av de fyste dagane, eg var heima. Det vart eit besøk, eg har grund til å hugsa på. Ei grein av morsslegti mi stammar frå Sundve, då Olav Eirikson Sundve vart gift til Fletre. I gardsoga av L. Kindem står, att Eirik Sundve var gift med ei Anna Sveinsdtr., som skulde vera av Rike Torstein si slegt. Det måtte eg ha greida på, og Anders gav meg greida i eit brev straks etter besøkje. Men eg vart då ikkje islegt med Rike Torstein, men med ein likaso bra mann, han Olav Bottolfson Sundve—kyrkjebygjaren og jarnsmelt-aren. Eirik, son hans, var nemlig gift 2 gonger. Seinare hadde eg tvo hyggjelege besøk på Sundve hjå Anders, som me ska sjå.

Upyver Borstrondi

Den 7de april tok eg ein tur oppyver Borstrondi lika til Høyland. Eg var beden av Andrew Highland i Chicago til å bringa helsing til

Holy Thursday, April 3, I had an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Søylen to come for dinner. I didn't understand at first that there was any special meaning to it, but when it was Lars Oddson Grønlien Haugo's daughter who brought the invitation, and Lars and his wife were there for dinner, and our hosts' son was home on vacation, I realized there was another reason than Holy Thursday.

It was very festive at Mossefin's that evening. Johan, the son, who had been in Ål, Hallingdal for many years, at a railroad workshop there was home. I hadn't met him before. During the war and occupation, he worked at the workshop in Ål and came through it well, even though he had a radio that he smuggled into Voss without being discovered by the German guards. He had to go back the next day.

Anders Honve came and said good-bye the next morning, April 4, because he was returning to America. I later got a letter that he was safely home in North Dakota.

That same day, I was visited by Ivar Anderson Ronve. He had been born at Vike, a neighboring farm to Rene,--a son of Anders and Brita Larsdatter Vike, who had bought Ronve, when Halvar and Sigvor—Brita's sister, left for America. Ivar also was in America for a while, but had to return to take over the family farm. He died last year, 1948. (The rich Mrs. Sage was a sister of his grandfather).

Book about Vossestrand expected

I had an enjoyable visit from Anders Rognaldson Sundve, who is working to publish a book about Vossestrand, , one of the first days I was home. It was a visit that I have reason to remember. One branch of my mother's family tree stems from Sundve, because Olav Eirikson Sundve married a Fletre. The bygdebok by Lars Kindem states that Eirik Sundve was married to Anna Sveinsdatter who was said to be of Rich Torstein's clan. This I had to straighten out, and Anders explained it to me by letter shortly after my visit. So I learned I wasn't related to Rich Torstein, but to an equally good man, Olav Bottolfson Sundve—church-builder and iron smelter. Eirik, his son, has been married twice. Later, I had two agreeable visits at Sundve at Anders house, as we will see.

Up to Borstrand

On April 7, I traveled out the Borstrand all the way to Høyland. I had been asked by Andrew High-

broren, Lars Øysteinson Høyland. Men eg var ikkje so heldig å treffa Lars heima. Han var reist upp til Afdal, so det vart berre frua, Anna Nilsdtr. eg snakte med. Ho var ikkje fød på Voss, men på Søndmøre, fortalde ho.

Eg reiste so nedyver att. Ved vegen nedanfor Saude var heime etter Knut Øysteinson Høyland. Knut døydde for mange år sidan, men enkja og 7 barn lever etter han. Eg gjekk då til huse der. Frua og ei dotter var heima. Eg laut då inn, og slap ikkje derfrå att før eg hadde fått middag. Seinare vart eg beden dertil saman med John og Knut Glimme, som og var komne frå Amerika ei tid før. John, som kom frå Chicago, er en god ven og selskapsbror av Andrew Highland. Me vart og seinare bedne til besøk hjå ei dottor, gift med Anders Repål, og då eg var med oberst Reese å frua seinare til Fjose, der sønnen, Lars, var paktar, kom mori der, og me fekk bevertning. (Sjå seinare).

Fru Høyland er født på Steine, Evanger, og har hatt syskind i Amerika: Nils Herlaugson Sten, Seattle, Wash.; Berta Scott, død, var i Battle Lake, Minnesota, og Johannes Sten i Chicago.

Eit stykje heimanfor Høylands heimen, er Norekvalsmoen. Der hadde eg slektningar før i tidi. Kor det var no vidste eg ikkje, so eg vilde då finna ut, og gjekk mot stovedøri. Der stod husfrua og eg spurde då, om ho var dottor etter Lars Ivarson Norekvalsmoen. Jau, ho var nok det. Lars som var død for mange år sidan, var syskindbarn til mor mi, so denne frua og eg var tremenningar. Eg laut då inn der. Farssyster hinna er Mrs. Ingebjørg Amundson i Chicago, som eg var vel kjend med, og som eg såg då eg kom til Chicago att. Ho var då 94 år. Farbrørne var Gitle Lekve (Store Gitle) og Ivar Ivarson Norekval, båe døydde.

Lars hadde 2 døtre: Brita gift med Knut Johanneson Øvsthus på Ringheim og so Marta, som eg snakte med. Ho hadde garden og hadde vore gift med Johannes M. Jernæs, som var død for fleire år sidan. No var det systersønen, Johannes Knutson (Ringheim), som dreiv garden. (Sjå seinare).

* * *

Millom dei eg skulde bringe helsing til fra folk i Madison, var frøken Anna Andersdtr. Hustveit på Vangen. Hinna bror, Ivar A. Hustveit, som døydde i Norig, var gift med Bertina Vinje, (Str.) Ho vart attgift og heite no Mrs. Myrvang i Madison. Ho og Ivar har ei dotter, Mrs. Ida Johnson. Frå dei skulde eg helsa.

land of Chicago to bring greetings to his brother, Lars Øystenson Høyland. But I wasn't lucky enough to find Lars at home. He had gone up to Afdal, so there was only his wife, Anna Nilsdtr. That I talked with. She hadn't been born at Voss, but Søndmøre, she said.

I went back down again. Knut Høyland's home was located by the road on the way below Saude. Knut died many years ago, but his wife and seven children survive him. I walked to their house. The wife and one daughter were at home. I was asked in and couldn't get away before I had had dinner. Again later, I was invited there together with John and Knut Glimme, who had come from America a little while before. John, who came from Chicago, is a good friend and fellow socialite of Andrew Highland. We were also later invited to visit a daughter married to Anders Repål and when I later went to Fjose with Colonel Reese, whose son Lars was the tenant, the mother came there, and we all were treated grandly (see later).

Mrs. Høyland was born at Steine in Evanger, and has cousins in America too, Nils Herlaugson Sten, Seattle, WA; Berta Scott, dead, was in Battle Lake, Minnesota and Johannes Sten in Chicago.

A ways homeward from Høyland's house is Norekvalsmoen. I used to have relatives there. I didn't know the situation now and wanted to learn, so I approached the front door. There was a housewife standing there and asked her if she was the daughter of Lars Ivarson Norekvals-moen. Yes, she was. Lars who had died many years before, was my mother's cousin, so this woman and I thusly were second cousins. Then I had to go in for a while. Her paternal aunt was Mrs. Ingeborg Amundson in Chicago, whom I knew well, and whom I saw again on my return to Chicago. She was 94 at that time. Her paternal uncles were Gitle Lekve (Store-Lekve) and Ivar Ivarson Norekval (both deceased).

Lars had two daughters: Brita, married to Knut Johanneson Øvsthus at Ringheim and Marta, with whom I was speaking. She owned the farm and had been married to Johannes M. Jærnes, who was long dead. Now her sister's son operated the farm (see below).

* * *

Among those to whom I should bring greetings from people in Madison, was Miss Anna Anderdtr. Hustveit at Vangen. Her brother, Ivar A. Hustveit, who died in Norway, had been married to Bertine Vinje (Str.). She was remarried and now was Mrs. Myrvang of Madison, WI. She and Ivar have a daughter Mrs. Ida Johnson. I was to greet from them.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Anna skreiv gode brev om krigen, inntatt i forrige No. av "Vossingen", so eg laut takka for det og.

I Lihaga og besøk på Kinne

Ein av fyste dagarne på Voss tok eg ein tur tilfods framyve til Palmefossen og Liabøen for å sjå tyskebrakkena m. m. der. Der var mykje å sjå. Fleira brakker stod i skogen ovenfor Liasagi, og ei stor brakka på flaten bortenfor ved Hagagjerdet.

Den gamle Liasagi kunde ikkje greida all tymbur-sjæringi til tyskerne, so dei sette opp ei sag ved vegen længer aust på Liabøen. Der trefte eg ein gut, som kjørte tymbur, og spurde so han kven han var. Jau, han var frå Kinne, son til Knut Anderson. Altso gamal naboson. Nokre dagar seinare fekk og å syster, Brita, innbjodding frå Knut og Ingebjørg Kinne å besøkja dei den 12te april. Knut sine syskind i Minneapolis, hadde eg snakt med i Amerika. Eg var godt kjend med far deirans frå gamalt; og til mori var eg og i slegt, då ho og eg var firmenn-ingar. Til Ingebjørg er eg og islegt, som eg laut fortelja hinne, då det har si eigi soga, som ikkje var so kjendt. Ho er dottor etter Fru Kristi Davidsdr. Bokkatun, og her er sogo:

Då eg i 1893 var heimatt frå skulen i Bergen, tok eg ein tur oppyver frå Mo'o i Granvin til stølen, Steindro, og yve fjelli til Håraldsdalen på Voss. Kommin ner på stølen der, stod budeio og ei liti jenta utfor sæle. Eg spurde kva støl detta var. Jau, det var Bokkatun støl, svarde ho. "Kven er no du då" spurde ho. "Eg er frå Rene, son hans Ådne," svarde eg. "Nei, du æ no'kje da veit eg, og eg og mor di, so va no so gode vene. Stundom var ho bort til meg, og stundo var eg bort til hinne, og so va me no islegt", sa ho. Det var då noko, eg ikkje kjende til då, men har funne ut seinare. Å den vetla jento var ho Ingebjørg Kinne.—Mori hinna døydde då ho var 6 år gamal, og mor mi døyde i 1880. Slektskape stammar frå Flatlandsmoen. Oldemor mi, Anna Ivarsdotter Rogne, født Flatlandsmoen, og Trond Ivarson Tveiten var syskind. Trond si dattordottor var Kristi Bokkatun.

Me hadda då eit hyggjeleg selskap på Kinne. Nils Johanneson Rivenes, Kinne, og kona samt systeri, Anna, var og der, so eg fekk helsa på fleire kjendte frå før. Syskeni deirans, Selia, Kirsti og Ivar, møtte eg i Minneapolis.

Anna had written nice letters describing the war that had been included in an earlier No. of "Vossingen" so I thanked her for them.

In Lihaga and a visit at Kinne

On one of the first days at Voss I took a walk forward to Palmefoss and Liabøen in order to see, among other things, the German barracks. There was a lot to see. Several barracks stood in the woods above the saw at Lia, and one big barrack was on the flat plain across from Hagagjerdet

The old saw at Lia was inadequate to do timber sawing for the Germans so they set up a saw on the road a little farther east on Liaboen. I met a youth there, who was hauling timber, and I asked him who he was. Yes, he was from Kinne, a son of Knut Anderson, therefore the son of an old neighbor. Some days later my sister and I received an invitation from Knut and Ingeborg Kinne to visit them on April 12. I had talked with Knut's siblings in Minneapolis. I remember well their father from the old days, and I was also related to their mother, which I had to tell her, since it had its own little saga, which wasn't so well known. She is a daughter of Mrs. Kristi Davidsdatter Bokkatun, and here's the story:

When I was home from school in Bergen in 1893, I took a hike upwards from Mo'o Granvin to the saeter, Steindro, and over the mountains to the Håraldsdal at Voss. When I got there the owner and a little girl stood outside the milk house. I asked which saeter this was. Yes, it was Bokkatun's støl, she answered. "Who are you then", she asked. "I am from Rene, the son of Ådne", I replied. "You aren't! Then I know something. Your mother and I were good friends. Some times I was at her place and sometimes she was at mine. We were related!" she said. This was something that I didn't know at that time, but have learned since. This little girl was Ingeborg Kinne—her mother died when she was six, and my mother died in 1880. The lineage is from Flatlandsmoen. My great grandmother, Anna Ivarsdatter Rogne, was born Flatlandsmoen and Trond Ivarson Tveiten were cousins. Trond's daughter's daughter was Kristi Bokketun.

We had a nice party at Kinne. Nils Johanneson Rivenes, Kinne, his wife and sister, Anna also were there so I got to greet several old friends. Their siblings, Selia, Kirsti and Ivar, I met in Minneapolis.

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Gardarbyte og Ættor

I 1805 var der tvo menner på Voss, som bytte gardar. Det var mannen på Fletre å mannen på Hildestveiti. Kva det var som gjorde det, er uvist. Dei var tremenningar, og Hildestveiti var Fletremannen sin ættargard og. Men kanskje var der ein an grun. Vegen frå Fletre til Skrompestovo på Vangen var for let, so mannen ell kona der, vilde længer bort.

Men det, som var godt for den eine, var kanskje ikkje so godt for den andre, so det går upp og ned med herlegheiti. Son til han som kom til Fletre, seide garden å reiste til Amerika. Men dottori gifte seg å tok garden att ved odel. Son til han, som kom til Hildestveiti, kjøpte gard på Rene—Slegtna er blanda i meir enn ei lina og etterkommarane møtast i hygjeleg selskap både på Voss og i Amerika.

Den 13de april var eg i besøk hjå Johannes Tormodson Fletre. Han bur i Hagebyen ovanfor Rognefossen. Det var eit interessant møte i meir enn ein veg. Farbror hans var Torstein Fletre i Leland, Illinois, og farsysteri, Anna Fletre og 3 brør av Johannes bur der. Ein av dei, Torstein, vitja heimbygi i 1947. Forældre til Johannes og syskind var Tormod Jonson, d. 1924, og Ranveig Knutsdr. f. Hefte, d. 1948 Fletre. Dei og eg var firmenningar på Leidalsida—og eit led længer på Fletresida.

Johannes er gift med Anna Knutsdottor frå Baldersheim i Fuse. Ho er ein god journalist og skreiv i "Hordaland", eit udmerket referat av møte i Avhaldslaget, og eit godt stykje om Vossaboki mi og meg seinare. Det var då eit besøk av betydning.

Ingebjørg Knutsdr. Hefte—syster av Ranveig Fletre, gift med Nils Jernæs, kom til Amerika og budde i Eau Claire, Wis., der ho døydde i 1946 og etterlet seg 7 barn: Knut og Henry Nelson i Eau Claire; ein son er polis i Chicago, Mrs. Holt i Chicago har 4 børn. (Ein av dei er tandlækjar), Anna Hefte er i Minneapolis, ugift.

* * *

Per Larson Skiple frå Seattle, Wash., var og komin på vitjing i fedrabygdi, og den 16de april kom han saman med syskindbarne sit, Arnguna Ivarsdtr. Rode, f. Rokne på vitjing til, Synneva, syster mi. Ho er og syskindbarn til dei på morsida. Arnguna sin far og eg var firmenningar, då Guskalk Sjurson, f. NyGrytten og min oldefar, Arne Sjursson NyGrytten var brør. Av Per Skiple fekk eg då høyra om vossingar i Seattle.

Neste dag møtte eg Redaktør Gjerme, som hadde fått eit utklip av eit amerikansk blad om, at

Farm exchanges and lineages

In 1805, there were two men at Voss who traded farms. They were the man at Fletre and the man at Hildestveiti. Why they did it is unknown. They were second cousins and Hildestveit was the family farm of the man from Fletre. But maybe there was another reason. The path to the little house at Vangen was too easy so the man or the wife wanted to be farther away.

But that which might be good for the one, maybe is not so good for the other, so the whole kit and caboodle goes up and down. The son of he who came to Fletre sold the farm and left for America. His sister married and claimed the farm by right of odel. The son of he who came to Hildestveiti bought a farm at Rene.—The families are blended in more than one line and the descendants meet in pleasant association both at Voss and America.

I visited Johannes Tormodson Fletre on April 13. He lives in Hagebyen above the Rognefoss. It was an interesting meeting in more than one regard. His uncle (father's brother) was Torstein Fletre of Leland, IL, and his aunt (father's sister), Anna Fletre and 3 of Johannes' brothers live there. The parents of Johannes and his siblings were Tormod Jonson, d. 1924 and Ranveig Knutsdr. born Hefte, d. 1948 at Fletre. They also were second cousins on the Leidal side, one generation longer on the Fletre side.

Johannes is married to Anna Knutsdatter Baldersheim in Fuse. She is a fine journalist and wrote in "Hordaland" an outstanding report of the meeting of the Temperance Society and a good piece about my Voss book and me, later. It was a significant visit.

Ingebjørg Knutsdtr. Hefte—Ranveig Fletre's sister, married to Nils Jernæs, came to America and lived in Eau Claire, WI, where she died in 1946, leaving 7 children. Knut and Henry Nelson in Eau Claire, one son who is a policeman in Chicago, Mrs. Holt in Chicago, who has 4 children (one is a dentist) and Anna Hefte in Minneapolis, unmarried.

* * *

Per Larson Skiple of Seattle, WA was also visiting in his father district, and on April 16, his cousin, Arnguna Ivarsdtr. Rode born Rokne and he came visiting to my sister, Synneva. She is also their cousin on the mother's side. Arnguna's father and I were third cousins, inasmuch as Guskalk Sjurson, born Nygrytten and my great grandfather were brothers. Per Skiple told us all about the Vossings in Seattle.

The next day I met Editor Gjerme who had received a clipping from an American paper that

Brynjulv Kløve, ei tid farmer ved Independence, Wis., var død, og spurte, om eg kjende til han. "Ja, eg gjorde det." Brynjulv, f. 1843, var son efter Håkon Sveinson Opkvitshaugen og Sigrid Brynjulvsdr. f. Bulko, og bror av Svein Palmefoss og are syskind. Han var gift 1874 med Kristi Eiriksdtr. Kytesgjeilen og var ei tid husman på Øvre Kløve, før dei kring 1882 reiste til Amerika. (Hist. om Udvandring fra Voss s. 633). Dei har mange barn etter seg.

I Kyrkjeboki

Den 18de april var eg fyst inn på Sparebanken å fekk greide på, korleis oppgjøre var etter Mons og Maria Hefte, som døyde utan born. Mons var syskinbarn av mi mor og onkel av min brors hustru. Dei testamenterte alt sit eiende, kr. 18,000, til Voss Barneheim. Eg gjekk so opp på prestekontoret og fekk brorson min, Arne, sin dåbsattest, då han var fød på Voss. Båe prestane Fjose og Moe, var der, og då eg fortalde, at eg likte å sjå i kyrkjebøkerne om eit og anna, eg granska etter, sa Fjose att det kunde eg få når eg vilde og det takkade eg for. Eit par dagar seinare var eg so der opp att og fan ut korleis det truleg hadde gjenge til, att årstallet på far min sin gravstein var set 1837 istaden for 1836. Då han i 1882 var gift andra gongi stod der i kyrkjeboki, att han var fød 1837, som var feil.

Ein ann ting eg såg etter var om Knute Nelsons fødsels-år. Der stod 1842, men då mori å han i 1849 utvandra, står der, att han var 6 år gamal, so der er feilen, att han var fød i 1843.

Eli Knutdr. Væte, som i 1840 var gift i Chicago med Styrk Olavson Saue, var skrevi for Hernæs, då ho i 1837 utvandra 21 år gamal. Knut Hernæs var frå Væte. Han laut heim att frå Gøteborg i 1837, so dottori har reist kosser med onkelen Halle Væte.

I Herads arkivet.

Som nemnd før vilde eg sjå og granska i arkiverne. Fyst var det då heradsarkivet og der var eg den 21de og 22de april. Det er for ein deild i heradsbarakka, men mest på sorenskrivarkontoret i Kyrkjebø, der kontorist Lars Schærven tar vare på det. Det vil føra for vidt å fortelja om alt eg såg i arkiverne, men eit og anna må til.

Arnfin Finne sine upptegningar var i heradsarkivet. Det fyste eg trefte i var ein militærrolle frå 1813-14. Halle Ellingson Væte, som kom til Amerika i 1837—var innkald den 26de mai 1813 att tjene i den Bergenhusiske Skarpskytter Bataljon, Vossisk kompani, 110 dage til 12te Sept. Han var nok med att i 1814

Brynjulv Kløve once a farmer at Independence, WI, had died, and asked if I knew him. "Yes I did." Brynulv, b. 1843, was a son of Håkon Sveinson Opkvitshaugen and Sigrid Brynulvsdatter. born Bulko, and a brother of Svein Palmefoss and other siblings. He was married in 1874 to Kristi Eiriksdtr. Kytesgjeilen and for a time was a tenant at Øvre Kløve before they left for America in 1882. (Hist. om Udvandring fra Voss p. 633). They had many descendants.

In the Church Records

April 18 was the first day I went into the Savings bank to learn how the estate left by Mons and Maria Hefte, who died childless, was settled. Mons was a cousin of my mother and an uncle of my brother's wife. They bequeathed all they owned, NKR 18,000 to the Voss Children's Home. I went up to the minister's office and found my nephew (brother-son) Arne's baptismal certificate, since he was born at Voss. Both ministers Fjose and Moe were there, and when I stated that I would like to look in the church registers for one thing or another that I was researching, Fjose said that I certainly could and I thanked him. A couple days later I went back again and discovered what I really was after, and that was why the year on my father's tombstone was 1837 instead of 1836. When he was married the second time in 1882 it was entered into the church record that his birth date was 1837, and that was wrong.

Another thing I looked for was Knute Nelson's birth date. Here it is 1842, but when he emigrated with his mother it says he was 6 years old so that is wrong that he was born in 1843.

Eli Knutsdr. Væte, who married, in 1840, in Chicago, Styrk Olavson Saue, who used the name Hernæs, emigrated in 1837 at age 21. Knut Hernæs was from Væte. He had to return home from Göteborg in 1837, so the daughter had rather traveled with her uncle Halle Væte.

In the County Archives

As I mentioned before, I like to look and search records. The first were the County Archives and that was on April 21 and 22. A portion of them are in the county buildings, but most are in the Chief Magistrate's office in Kyrkjebø, where the archivist, Lars Schærven was in charge. It's too much to tell all that I saw but some things I must say.

Arnfin Finne's memoirs were there. The first military reference I encountered was from 1813-14. Halle Ellingson Væte, who came to America in 1837—was drafted May 26, 1813 to serve in the Bergenhus Sharpshooter Battalion—Vossing Company, for 110 days, until the 12th of September. He was with again in 1814.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

I 1624 var der strid millom uppsitjarane på Rene og hardangere om stølen, Lyklaset. Då vitnar sorenskrivar Hans Tygeson, att stølen høyrde til garden Rene. Eg hugsa att min far og Hans Såkvitne og hadde ordskifte om stølarne. Stølen, Middalen, høyrde til Såkvitno. Eg hug-sar, att eg var med mor på Lyklaset—5-6 år gamal. Eg var der og med godfarsystor, Marta ,i 1880,—året mor døydde.

* * *

Den 25de april trefte eg att Mathis Olson (Berge), som hadde besked med, att eg måtte komma inn til Odda, Hardanger, på. eit møte av Vossalaget der. Til Odda hadde eg elles tænkt å ga—å det vart seinare. No gjekk Mathis og eg bortyver for å få middagsmat på systor Synnevas restaurant. På vegen fekk eg besked av Guskalk Flage, at egg måtte besøkja svogeren, Styrk Uppheim, Vestbygdi. Det vart seinare.

Etter middagen gjekk me bort på gravplassen for å sjå dei omtala russargravena. Der mødte me fru Kristina Rekve, f. Lunde, gift med sagførar Olav Anfinson Rekve. Ho hadde høyrt att eg å ho var islegt, då ho var dottor til Haldor Knutson Lunde. Eg vart då beden besøkja dei. Det vart fyst den 10de mai, då eg og fekk helsa på sag-føraren sjølv ved ein hyggjeleg middag. Frua fortalde meg då om bror sin, Herman Lunde, politimann i Oslo, som eg fekk innbjoding å besøkja seinare på festen for Amerika-narane.

Den 26de april trefte eg i arkivet Torgeir Kvåle, som og såg etter Anfin Finnes saker. Der vart då snakk om Finnes arbeide. Seinare møtte eg Berge Grimestad, som i fleire år var i Amerika, å som eg var kjend med frå Madison. Me hadde då middag saman, å eg var beden besøkja han heima.

Til Mønshaugane.

Om ettermiddagen tok eg med toget fram til Mønshaugen etter innbjodning å besøkja Anders Larson Møn. Han var ei tid i Amerika kring 1912, å eg møtte han då i Chicago hjå svogeren Odd Eirikson (Arnetveit). Elles var me godt kjende frå gamle dagar. Anders var en stor, kraftig å sprek kar. No vart eg yveraska ved å sjå han noko bøyd av gigt, men han var i godt homør å hugste godt om Amerikaturen sin. Han hadde besøgt dei kjende Vossasettlement I Wisconsin and var

There was a clash about the mountain pasture, Lyklaset, between the tenant farmers at Rene and the Hardangers. Then the magistrate Hans Tygeson ruled that the property belonged with Rene. I remember that my father and Hans Såkvitne also traded words about sæters. The sæter, Middalen, belonged to Såkvitno. I recall being at Lyklaset—age 5-6. I was also there with my grandmother, Marta, in 1880,--the year mother died.

* * *

I met again Mathis Olson (Berge) who had a message that I was to come in to Odda, Hardanger for a meeting of the Vosselag. I had planned to go Odda anyway—but later. Mattis and I walked across to get lunch at sister Synneva's restaurant. On the way I was notified by Guskalk Flage that I should visit his brother-in-law, Styrk Oppheim in Vestbygdi. That would be later.

After lunch, we went over to the cemetery to look at the talked-about Russian graves. While there, we met Mrs. Kristina Rekve, b. Lunde, married to Attorney Olav Anfinson Rekve. She had heard that she and I were related, because she was a daughter of Haldor Knutson Lunde. I was asked to investigate this. It wasn't until May 10, at an enjoyable that I was to meet the lawyer himself. The wife told me about her brother, Herman Lunde, a policeman in Oslo, from whom I got an invitation to visit later at a party for Americans.

April 26 I met Torgeir Kvåle in the archives, who was also looking for Anfin Finne's case. Then there was talk about Finne's work. Later, I met Berge Grimstad, who had been to America for several years and whom I knew from Madison. We had dinner together, and I was invited to visit him at home.

To the Mønshaugens

In the afternoon I went by train to visit Anders Larson Møn. He was in America at one time about 1912 and I met him in Chicago at his brother-inlaw's, Odd Eirikson (Arnetveit). We were well acquainted from the old days. Anders had been a big, strong and agile man. Now I was overwhelmed to see him all bent and arthritic, but he was in good spirits and remembered his trip to America well. He had visited the familiar Voss settlements in Wisconsin and was inter-

interessert i å høyra om dei att. Han er gift med Anna Endresdatter Lillegraven og har borni: Endre A. Møn, Asker Sparebank, Oslo, Ingebjørg, ved Oslo Barneheim, Lars, bygmeister på Voss.

Eg vart værande hjå Anders til langt ut på ettermiddagen, å då eg gjekk nedyve vegen frå han, kom eg på å bringa helsing frå Mrs. Anna Rekve i Madison til mor-systeri fru Marta Møn, enkja etter Ivar Grove Møn, å gjekk so bort gjønom tune på Møn til hinna hus. Utanfor døri stod ein kar, som eg spurde om det var her Marta budde. "Ja, det var mor hans," sa han. "Eg fekk gå inn". Eg tok so å åpna døri, men hadde meste lete hinne att med det sama. Midt på golvet var set eit langt bord med ben-kjer, å der sat fuldt med damor på båda sidor.—"Her kom eg i det", tænkte eg.

"Ga bere inn å sæt deg ned," sa sonen. Å det var ikkje ant å gjera då. Det var frua sin 80 års dag, eg hadde treft på. Då selskapet var færdigt med bordi, kom ei frua å helste: "Gudag å velkommin frå Amerika." Eg laut studsa kven det var. "Det er Sigrid," sa ho. "Nei, er det verkjeleg so," sa eg, og hugste på, att eg no var komen i gamle grendakrinsen min." "Det var svert gildt å sjå deg att". So kom den eina etter hi å helste. Det var Brita, enkja etter Sigrid sin bror, Anders Knutson Møn, dottor etter Johannes Jonson Nere-Lid, so var det Brita Knutsdtr. Møn, Sigrids systor, no fru Lars Kvåle, og systeri, Marta, fru Seim (Gulsfj.) So Brita Knutsdtr. Øvre Lid—alle vel-kjendte frå gamalt. Men so kom ei, som sa, att ho var i slegt meg meg. Det var lærarinda Ingebjørg Johannesdtr. Øvshus, dottor-dottor til Knut Torstenson Kvarekvål av Leidalsslegt (sjå seinare). Marta å Ivar Møn sine 2 sø-ne og son til Marta Seim var der. Han tok billete av heile flokken utfor huset.

Amerikanske Marinesoldater på Voss

Den 29de april var der ei usedvanleg begjevenheit på Voss. 200 amerikanske marine-soldatar kom der - - 100 frå Bergen direkte og 100 om Eide i Granvin. Krydsaren "Wilkes Barie" anløp Bergen og Eide. På Voss vart eit framifrå godt program upført for dei i gymnasiets store møtesal. Der var national felemusik å dans—både folkevi-sedans og springdans. Dei upptredande var i strålande na-tionaldragt. Eg fekk anledning til å fortelja noko om Voss og bekjendte menn i Amerika, som stamma derfrå. Efter-på vart middagsmat servert på Fleischers hotel.

ested in hearing about them. He is married to Anna Endresdatter Lillegraven and has a family: Endre A. Møn, Asker Savings Bank, Oslo, Ingebørg, at Oslo Children's Home and Lars, a builder at Voss.

I stayed with Anders until far out in the afternoon and when I was walking down his road I had chance to bring greetings from Mrs. Anna Rekve of Madison to the mother's sister of Mrs. Marta Møn, Ivar Grove Møn's widow, and went across the yard at Møn's house. A fellow was standing outside the door and I asked him if Marta lived here. "Yes, that was his mother," he answered, "you'd better go in". I opened the door and had almost closed it again. In the middle of the floor, a large table was set up with benches and it was full of women on both sides.—"Now I'm in for it", I thought.

"Just go in and sit down", said the son. There was nothing else to do. I had stumbled in on her 80th birthday party! When the celebration at the table was over, a woman came and greeted, "Hello and welcome from America." I tried to guess who it was. "It's Sigrid", she said. "No, is it really", I said and now I realized that I had reached my old neighborhood circle. "It's sure nice to see you again". Then another came and greeted. That was Brita, the widow of Sigrid's brother, Anders Knutson Møn, a daughter of Johannes Jonson Nedre-Lid, then Brita Knutsdtr. Møn, Sigrid's sister, now Mrs. Lars Kvåle and her sister Marta, Mrs. Seim (Guldfj.). Then Brita Knutsdtr. Øvre-Lid—all familiar from the old days. Then one came who said she was related to me. It was the schoolteacher Ingebjørg Johannesdtr. Øvsthus, daughter-daughter of Knut Torstenson Kvarekval of the Leidal lineage (see below). Marta and Ivar Møn's 2 sons and Marta Seim's son were there. He took pictures of everyone outside.

American Marines at Voss

There was an extraordinary happening at Voss on April 29. 200 American marines arrived., 100 directly from Bergen and 100 from around Eide in Granvin. The cruiser "Wilkes-Barre" touched in at Bergen and Eide. At Voss, there was an extraordinarily good program required for them in the big meeting hall at the high school. There was patriotic fiddle music and dancing—both folksong dances and roundels. The performers were in glowing national costumes. I had an opportunity to tell something about Voss and prominent men in America who came from there. Afterward, there was dinner served at Fleischer's hotel.

Translated by Stanley Nulan

På Rekve

Til Rekve var eg ikkje mindre enn tre gonger på besøk. Men so er det no og ein berømmeleg gard, kvarifrå mangje framståande personar i Amerika stammar.

Fyst var eg beden av Lars Seim i Decorah, Iowa, å bringa helsing fra han til hans gamle far, lærar Anfin Nilson Seim, på Rekve. Og den 30te april tok eg turen derned. Eg vilde og sjå meg om nedyver kosser. Anfin var då 92 år gamal, var tåleg frisk—berre noko magteslaus, sa han, so han var ikkje længe oppe om dagane, men hadde god hukommelse, og snakte greit. Sonen, Hans, var hjå han. Arnfin døydde i 1949.

Då eg reiste frå lærer Seim matte eg ga forbi gardshusi etter Anfin Olavson, Rekve, og utfor døre stod enkja, fru Anna Torsteinsdr. f. Dolve, som eg mødte hjå dottori på Vangen. Ho ropte på meg, at eg måtte komma inn der, å sjå gamle husi etter Sjur Styrkson og Sjur Anfinson Rekve, som hadde butt der. Det var frå deirans et-etterkomarar eg bringa helsing frå Madison. Sjur Styrkson Reque utvandra derfrå i 1945. Eg var vist eit skåp å are møblar etter han. Anna sin son, Torstein dreiv no garden. Hjå han fekk eg eit godt glas heimabrygg—noko eg ikkje hadde smagt på meir enn 40 år.

Då eg på heimvegen kom til Vetla Honve, var Halstein, bror til Anders ute i tune, og han fortalde meg om nabogardane ner: Byrkjo, Gjukestein, Bø, Veka, og peikte bort til Byrkjahaugen—den store gravhaug der den eldste båtgrav i landet var funne.—Garden Apaltun, er no ei deild av Honve.

Den 1ste mai var helgedag—arbeidardagen i Noreg. Der var då parade og talar på Holbergsplassen. Stortingsmann Strange Johnsen, ein av kommunistarne på tinge talte. Det var å fortelja kor arbeidsfolk hadde lidt og vore behandla av arbeidsgivarane. Amerika, som var verdens mest kapitalistiske land, hadde til å forandri systeme sitt fortalde han. Der var stort frammøte.

Tysk justits

Den 2den mai tok eg ein tur upp på Tvildemoen for å sjå att den gamle leirplads. Dei gamla barakkor var der endå på samme plass, og nokra fleira var uppførte bortanfor. Der såg øde og forladt ut.

Ved uppgonga til ekserserplassen var ei stor håla etter grusstak som ikkje såg godt ut. Straks ovenfor var eit ammunisjonshus, so var der barakkar og hestestallar båd enden og langs øvre

At Rekve

I went to Rekve no less than three times, visiting. But it is somewhat of an eminent farm from which many notable people in America have originated.

First I was asked by Lars Seim of Decorah, Iowa to bring greetings to his aged father, teacher Anfin Nilson Seim at Rekve. I went down there April 30. I rather wanted to see how things were down there. Anfin was then 92 years old, was reasonably healthy—just a little weak, he said, so he didn't stay up very long during the day. He had a good memory, and talked very well. His son, Hans, lived with him. Arnfin died in 1949.

When I left teacher Seim, I had to walk past the farmhouse of Anfin Olavson and outside the front door stood the widow Anna Torsteinsdr. B. Dolve, whom I'd met at her daughter's at Vangen. She called out to me, that I must come in there and see the old house of Sjur Styrkson and Sjur Anfinson Rekve, who used to live there. I brought greetings from their descendants in Madison. Sjur Styrkson Reque emigrated from there in 1945 (sic 1845?). I was shown a cupboard and some furniture he had made. Torstein, Anna's son, now farmed there. He gave me a good glass of home-brew—something I hadn't tasted for over 40 years.

As the way home came to Vetla-Honve, Halstein, Ander's brother stood out in the yard, and he talked to me about the nearby neighboring farms: Byrkjo, Gjukestein, Bø, Veka, and pointed over to Byrkjahaugen—the big mound where the largest boat grave in the country was discovered—the farm Apaltun, now a portion of Honve.

May first was a holiday—Labor Day in Norway. There was a parade and there were speeches at Holberg Square. The Parliament member Strange Johnson, one of the Communists in the parliament, spoke. He told how the laboring people had little and how they were treated by management. America, which was the world's most capitalistic country, had to change its system, he said. There was a large crowd.

German justice

I took a walk up to Tvildemoen on May 2, in order to see again the old campground. The old barracks were still the there in the same place, and some more had been built just beyond. They appeared forlorn and deserted.

At the entry to the parade ground was a large hole of a gravel pit that didn't look nice. Just above it was an ammunition building, and then there were barracks and stables both at the end and along the upper side of the place. In the woods

sida av plassen. I skogen upp mot Tvilde var eit stort sjukehus å fleira barakkar, alt etter tyskestyret. Vegen til Tjukkebygdi låg no om Tvildehusi austyver.

Eg gjekk upp til skjotebanen og anvisar gravena. Det var som før. Men so var der noko greider på haugen ovanor. Vist for observation.

Då eg gjekk ned derfrå, møtte eg Herman Tvilde—gards eigaren . Det vart då snakk om tyskarane si åt-færd. Han fortalde att der i leiren var rusiske fangar. Ein dag såg han ein av dei var komin upp til gardshusi å pusla bortfor ei nov der. Neste morgen merkte han, att ein god klædning i loftet sit var borte. Seinare fekk han høyra, att ein russar var fanga att på skinnegangen ved jernbanebruie. Ein norsk nasist hadde merkt han og meldt han til lensmannen, som tok han og yvelet han til tyskarane. Rus-saran skulde då skrika, so det høyrdest lang veg, att "no skjota dei meg"—Der vart spursmål kvar han hadde fengje klædi, og det vart veteleg, att Herman Tvilde hadde myst ein klædning. Han laut då vitna å vart trud. Ein dag seinare kom ein tyskar å bad han fylgja, so skulde han få sjå noko. Han fylgde då nedyver. Då fekk han sjå stakkars russaren stå bunden, og ei bevæbna patrulja stå bortanfor. Nedanfor var ei grav. So vart russaren skoten å dei drog han, som eit anna beist ned i gravi.

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Då eg kom heim att til Mossefin var Per Skiple der, og me hadde då middag sammen.

Der låg innbjoding til syster Brita å meg til næste dag å besøkja fru Lars Nesheim, som budde bortanfor jernbanebru, og me reiste då der. Fru Nesheim er dotter etter Kristoffer Legreid Graudo, å syster av Nelson LaGreide, Vossing, som han skriv seg i U. S. Me hadde ei hygjeleg stund og god bevertning hjå fru Nesheim. Ho kunde fortelja om tyskarane si åtfærd. Forlangte dei noko av hinne, og ho spurde namne deirans, vart dei snart ferdige, sa ho.

Min Fødegard og Omkrets.

Fyst den 5te mai tok eg ein tur fram til garden, Rene, der eg er fød. Eg har ikkje nære slektningar der, so det var berre minni om badnaheimen, som hadde størst interes-sa, og dei var ikkje svert hyggjelege. Vel 7 år gamal myste eg mor mi, bedstefar min og ein liten bror, og året etter reiste storebror, Sjur, til Amerika. So flytte me av garden, men ikkje længer enn over merkje med Kinne. Der vokste eg upp.

up towards Tvilde, there was a large sick bay and several barracks, all of German design. The road to the Tykkebygd now lay around the Tvilde buildings to the east.

I went up on the shooting range and saw the firing places. They were unchanged. There was something on the hill above, evidently for observation.

As I walked down again, I met Herman Tvilde—the farm's owner. Then we talked about the German behavior. He told me there were Russian prisoners in the camp. One day, he saw that one of them had come up to the sentry post and did something at one of the corners. The next morning, he discovered a good outfit was missing from his barn. Later a Russian was seen on the tracks down by the railroad bridge. A Norwegian Nazi had seen him and reported him to the sheriff who caught him and turned him over to the Germans. The Russian screamed so that it was heard a long way off, "Now they will shoot me"—There was some question about where he had found the clothes and it was common knowledge that Tvilde had lost an outfit. A day later, the Germans summoned him to show him something. He followed them down. Then he saw the poor Russian was bound and the armed patrol was standing a ways away. Below, there was a grave. Then he was shot and they dragged him away like an animal.

* * *

When I got back to Mossefin's Per Skiple was there, and we ate dinner together.

There was an invitation from my sister Brita for me to visit Lars Nesheim the next day. He lived across the railroad bridge, and we walked there. Mrs. Nesheim is a daughter of Kristoffer Legreid Graudo, and sister of Nelson LaGreide, Vossing, as he was called in the U. S. We had a pleasant interlude and good lunch by Mrs. Nesheim. She could tell us about the German treatment. If they demanded anything from her, she'd ask their name, then they would quit, she said.

My birthplace and its neighborhood

Not until May 5, did I take a trip to the Rene farm, where I was born. I didn't have any relatives there, so it was just the memories of my childhood home that interested me and they weren't pleasant. At age 7, I lost my mother, my grandfather and a little brother, and the next year my big brother, Sjur, left for America. Then we moved off the farm, but not further than Kinne. That's where I grew up.

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Pa Rene var der då berre tvo bruk. Knut Davidson hadde det andra. Husi på båebruki stod på øvre sida av vegen. Imellom dei var ein bronn. Den var no det einaste merkje, kvaretter ein kunde segja, kvar husi hadde stænde. Annorleis var der slette bøen.

Straks vest for bronnen var fyst kårstova, so stova vor væg i væg å rekna. Herborg Torbjørnsdotter var kårko-na vor. Frå hinne og mannen Sjur Olson, kjøpte morfar min garden. Sjur døydde kort tid etter. Ho Herborg vart mykje barnfostra hjå uss. Ho fortalde eventyr og historier. Frå hinne høyrde eg fyst om Kong Sverres færd til Voss.

Der kom ein røvarhøvding med folkje sit ovenfrå Klyvenolten ned i Tjukkebygdi. Men han vart jagd beint utyver Rastalidi,' 'fortalde ho. Far min kunde då fortælja, at det var kong Sverre, so han og kjende sagnet. Knut Davidson sine hus stod på austsida av bronnen. Han seide halve garden til Olav K. Rykke, som no budde i nye hus på nere sida av vegen. Til han laut eg inn, då brorson hans i Bergen, Lars A. Graudo, bad meg sjå han. Olav, 89 år gamal, låg tilsengs. Han spurde om korleis me var islegt. Det var lidt innvikla, so eg kom ikkje straks på det. Men hans oldefar, Lars Jonson Øvre Klyve Bø, og mi oldemor Anna Jonsdottor Klyve Nygrytten, var syskind, so me var firmenningar. Sonen Herman driv no garden. Hjå han fekk eg middag—Kona hans var ikkje frå Voss, og eg kunde fortælja hinne navni på visse plassar på garden.

Almannsvegen låg i gamle dagar gjønom tune på Rene. Ein lang sættesstein kalla "Brurasteinen", låg nedfor stovedøri vor. Sjur, bror min, hogde bokstavarne, S. A. R. på steinen. Eg vilde no sjå kvar det vart av den, og gjekk til husi på garden, me hadde. Eg såg ikkje steinen, og Anders Bjarneson var ikkje heima då. Seinare trefte eg han og vart beden besøkja han. Steinen var i kjellaren, sa han.—Eg kom ikkje til å gå der att

Det andra halve brukje til Knut Davidson fekk sonnen, David. Han bygde nye hus, der smidja til bestefar min før stod. For mange år sidan selde han garden og budde sidan i Haugemoen ved Vangen. Enkja Torbjørg Åmundsdtr. f. Folkedal, bur der no. Hinne var eg beden besøkja. Ho har 4 systersøne i Amerika. Systeri Brita A. Folkedal var gift på Voss, fyst med Lars Helland som døydde på Voss. Med 2 søner, Olav og Albert Helland, reiste ho til Amerika. Der vart ho gift med Lars Rio og fekk 2 søner, Lewis og Andrew Rio med han. Fra dei hadde ikkje Torbjørg høyrt sidan 1927, og bad meg finna ut kvar dei er. Eg

There were only two holdings at Rene. Knut Davidson had the other farm. The houses on each farm stood on upper side of the road. There was a well between the houses. There were now only a few foundation ruins left so one could say where the houses had been. Otherwise it was bare field.

Just west of the well was first the dwelling room so these rooms were wall-to-wall, you might say. Herborg Torbjørnsdatter was our estate pensioner. My paternal grandfather bought the farm from her and her husband, Sjur Olson. Sjur died shortly thereafter. Herborg was often our baby-sitter. She told fairy-tales and stories. I first heard the saga of King Sverre's journey to Voss from her.

There came a bandit chief with his gang over the Klyvenolt down into the Tjukkebygd, but he was chased right over Rastadli, she told. Then my father told me that had been King Sverre, so he also knew the story. Knut Davison's house stood on the east side of the well. He sold half of the farm to Olav K. Rykke, who now lived in a new house below the road. I had to go in to see him since his brother's son in Bergen had asked me to check on him. Olav, 89 years, was in bed. He asked in what way we were related. It was a little complicated so I couldn't think of it right away. His great grandfather, Lars Jonson Øvre-Klyve-Bø and my great-grandmother, Anna Jonsdatter Klyve-Nygrytten were brother and sister so we were third cousins. His son, Herman, ran the farm now. I got dinner from him—his wife wasn't from Voss, and I could tell her the names of certain places on the farm.

The public road went through the yard in the old days. A long sitting stone called "the bride's stone", lay just outside the door, where my brother Sjur, chiseled the letters, S. A. R. in the stone. I wanted see what it was like now, and went to the house on the farm that we had. I didn't see the stone, and Anders Bjarneson wasn't home. Later, I met him and he invited me to visit him. The stone was in the cellar, he said.—but I didn't happen to go there again.

David, a son of Knut Davison, got other half of the working. He built new buildings there where my grandfather's smithy was before. He sold the farm many years ago and moved to Haugemoen at Vangen to live. The widow Torbjørg Amundsdr. b. Folkedal lives there now. I was asked to visit her. She has 4 nephews in America. Her sister Brita A. Folkedal married at Voss, first to Lars Helland, who died at Voss. She went to America with 2 sons, Olav and Albert Helland. There she married Lars Rio and had 2 sons by him, Lewis and Andrew Rio. Torbjørg hadn't heard from them since 1927 and asked me to find out where they were. I wrote to their

skreiv til gamla adressa deirans, Loretto, Minn., men fek breve att.

Om Eilev K. Rene—bror til David, sjå seinare.

Frå Rene reiste eg til brukje på Kinne, som eg reiste frå i 1904. Der er fremmande folk. Stovehuse står som før ,men løbygningen brand ned. Den var oppbygd att.

På Kinnesvegen lidt bortanfor arbeidde Sjur Anderson Utløbøen Skutle som er min slegtning—Hans far og eg var trimenningar av Lundeslegt. Sjur ,er gift med Olina Olavsdotter Takla og har eit plass på Auro. Broren Olav, som fekk farsgarden på Skutle, døydde for fleire år sidan. Sigrid, mor deirans, var Herborg Rene si dottor.

Kunstnaren Lars Fletre.

Den 7de mai hadde eg eit forvitneleg besøk av kunstnaren Lars Olavson Fletre. Ei tid før vart eg mykje yveraska ved å sjå i "Hordaland" ein framifrå god artikkel om boki mi: "Historie om Utvandringi frå Voss", som han hadde skreve. Eg prøvde då å finna ut kvar han var, men fekk ikkje nærmare greida på det end, att han var på Austlandet so det var kjekt, att han søgte meg upp.

Berre namne Fletre, har ei vis interessa for meg, då morfar min var fød der, og mange av hans forfedra og var der. Men Lars er ret nok ikkje av den greini. Derimot er der samband millom farsætti vor i 6-7de led, og ættarsoga no er forvitneleg mykje længer bakyver.

Lars hadde vore 10 år i Amerika og kjende soleis folk og forholde her mykje godt. Farsyster hans, Mrs. Inger Nordheim og mann, Viking, i Chicago, var eg kjend med. Og ein bror hadde eg mødt (her, so me hadde sams minne, å meir so då han i eit brev seinare fortæl, at oldemor hans var syster av Sjur Knutson Kvårmo, som utvandrat i 1844, og har ei stor etterslegt her i landet. (Sjå Hist. om utv.) Og mor hans har og hatt 3 syskind her.

I nemte brev fortæl og Lars, att han arbeidde med eit monoment yver faldne soldater i sidste krig fra Fjordane Regiment, som omfattar Voss, Hardanger, Sogn, Sunnfjord og Nordfjord, og det vert hogt i granit. Detta minnesmerkje vart avduka på Bømoen, Voss, den 1ste august, 1948, under stor festlegheit. Han er då ein kunstnar, som kan setjast saman med dei 3 Bergsliane.

Lars Fletra er født den 22de juni 1904, son av Olav Oddson og Kristina Olavsdtr. Kvårmo, Fletre. Han reiste til Amerika i 1923, begyndte der i Chicago på teknisk kveldskule ved Chicago Art Institute, tok fatt med kunstmåling og modelering i træ, stein og gibs. Han har tekje fyste premiar ved

old address, Loretto MN, but received no answer.

About Eiliv K. Rene—David's brother, look below.

From Rene I went to a holding at Kinne, from where I left in 1904. There there were strangers. The living house was as before, but the barn had burned down. It had been rebuilt.

A little ways along the road to Kinne, Sjur Anderson Utlebøen Skutle, who is my relative, was working—his father and I were second cousins of the Lunde lineage. Sjur is married to Olina Olavsdatter Takla and has a farm at Auro. His brother Olav, who got the family farm at Skutle,, died several years ago. Their mother, Sigrid, was Herborg Rene's daughter.

The Artist Lars Fletre

On May 7, I had an interesting visit from the artist Lars Olavson Fletre. A while ago,
I was surprised to see in the "Hordaland", an outstanding article about my book, "History of the Emigration from Voss", that he had written. Then I tried to learn who he was, but didn't get good information, only that he was in east Norway; so it was very nice that he looked me up.

Just the name, Fletre, is interesting to me, since my maternal grandfather was born there. But Lars isn't exactly of that branch. On the other hand, there is a connection between our fathers' lineages back about 6-7 generations and the story of the lineage is exciting backwards.

Lars had been in America for 10 years and knew the people and conditions here very well. His aunt (father's sister) Mrs. Inger Nordheim and her husband, Viking, in Chicago, were known to me. I had also met a brother there, so we had common recollections, and more as he told in a later letter that his great-grandmother was a sister of Sjur Knutson Kvarme, who emigrated in 1844, and has a large descendant family in this country. (See Hist. of Emig.). His mother also had 3 brothers and sisters here.

In the aforementioned letter, Lars also told that he was working on a monument for the fallen soldiers of the last war from the Fjord Regiment, which included Voss, Sogn, Hardanger, Sunnfjord and Nordfjord and it was sculpted from granite. This memorial was unveiled at Bømoen, Voss, August 1, 1948, with a solemn ceremony. He is an artist to be classed together with the 3 Bergsliens.

Lars Fletre was born June 22, 1904, a son of Olav Oddson and Kristina Olavsdtr. Kvarme, Fletre. He went to America in 1923, started in Chicago at the technical night school at the Chicago Art Institute; worked in painting and sculpture in wood, stone and plaster. He has taken first prizes in exhibitions in the

utstillinger i U. S., reiste i 1933 til Noreg att, var 6 år i Oslo det meste av tidi. Seinare har han våre ved Hadelands Glasværk på Jevnaker. Han er gift med ei svensk dama, Hellen Svendson, som og var i Amerika ei tid.

Voss Folkemuseum

Eg var ikkje mange dager på Voss, før eg laut ta ein snartur til Mølster å sjå Voss Folkemuseum. Alt frå eigedomane til det vart kjøbte, hadde eg brevveksling med Direktør L. Kindem som fekk det igang. Og den gamle gard, som eg hadde høyrt mykje om og kjendt eigarar av, var det då forvitneleg å sjå. Eg kom då og til å gå dertil fleire gonger. Fyst vilde eg sjå om billeti, eg hadde sendt av Vossalaget, var på ein lagleg plass, og det fann eg dei var.

So var det å få sjå gamla bøker og skriv, som skulde være der. For å få full greida på det, var eg so heldig å få sjølve bestyraren adjunkt Anders Leiro med. Eg mødte han den 8de mai, då han på heimvegen sin kom forbi, der eg budde, og han vart med inn å såg noko gamla skriftor, eg hadde. Det vart då fyst den 20de mai me gjekk til Mølster. Om skrivi, eg såg der, lyt eg fortelja om seinare, då dei treng lang utgreiding. Eg fekk lov å sjå gjønom alt og ga der, når eg vilde.

Der var mykje gamla sakor av alle slags innsamla. Det mesta av detta kjende eg til frå før, men det var forvitneleg å sjå det att.

Det er noko særeigent på Mølster, att husi på dei tvo bruki star i ein krudl ikkje længer frå eiannan enn att dei kunde snakka frå ei stovedør til den ara. Tune er flatt å fint. Der har snaut nok vore ein liknande gard i bygdi so vel egna til museum. Husi no er vel eit par hundrad år gamle, men garden er nemd i kjende skriv fra 1389. Den er då mykje ældre, og ein stormanns gard har det vore -3 lensmenn veit me um.

Kring museet er no eit høgt gjerde med stor inngangsport. Innanfor den til venstre står statua av L. Kindem uthogd i granit.

Porten er forarbeid av Bottolf Mølster, som eigde eina brukje, og var mykje interessera i museet. Ein dag—22de mai—eg var upp der, kom Bottolf å bad meg fylja han. Me gjekk bortom gamla bui, der det var god utsigt nedyver Vangen. Der står ein forundarleg stol av stein. Der skulde eg setja meg. Der hadde sjølvaste dronning Wilhelmine av Holland sote, fortalde Bottolf. So fortalde han om slegti si og noko om arbeide sit. Han var no sjuk å venta ikkje å leve

U. S.; went to Norway again, stayed in Oslo most of the time. Later he was at the Hadeland Glass Factory at Jevnaker. He was married to a Swedish woman, Hellen Svendson, who also was in America for a while.

Voss Folkemuseum

I hadn't been in Voss very many days before I had to take a quick trip to Mølster to the Voss Folkemuseum. Already from when it was in private ownership until it had been bought, I exchanged letters with the director, Lars Kindem, who got it going. The old farm, about which I had heard so much, and of which I had known the owners, I was then anxious to see. I was to go there several times. First, I wanted to see if the pictures I had sent of the Vosselag were in a suitable place, and I found they were.

Then it was to examine the old books and copy what I wanted there. In order to get matters clear, I was lucky to get a docent, Anders Leiro, with me. I had met him on May 8, when he was on his way home past where I stayed and he came in and looked at some old manuscripts I had. It wasn't until May 20 that we first went to Mølster. I will have to describe the writings I saw there later because they need a lot of explanation. I was permitted to look through everything and to return whenever I wanted.

There was a collection of many old items of all sorts. I recognized most of them from before, but it was fascinating to see them again.

It is distinctive at Mølster that the houses of the two holdings stood in a cluster not farther apart than one could converse from one front door to the other. The yard was nice and flat. There hardly was another farm in the district so well suited for a museum. The buildings are a good couple of hundred years old, but the farm is mentioned in writings from 1389. It is much older and it has been a farm of notable men—we know of 3 sheriffs.

Surrounding the museum, there is now a high fence with an entry gate. To the left of it stands a granite statue of L. Kindem.

The entrance was fashioned by Bottolf Mølster, the former owner, and who was very concerned with the museum. One day—May 22—when I was up there, Bottolf came and said I should follow him. We went over near an old building where there was a remarkably good view down over Vangen. There was a singular stone bench there. Even Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has sat there, said Bottolf. Then he told about his lineage and some about his work. He was ill and not expected to live long. That

længe. Det vart so. Han døydde den 13de august–borre eit par månad etter.

I Voss Ungdomslag

Byrjar ein på ein veg, lyt ein gjerna halda fram. Å lovar ein noko på en kant, er det uråd å nekta på ein ann. Straks etter møte i Avhaldslaget vart eg beden å koma til møte i Voss Ungdomslag å fortælja om noko frå Amerika. Å vera der vilde då vera som eit pust frå gamle dagar, tænkte eg, og var då der. Møte var den 9de mai. Der vart ein bra forsamling. Styrk Bryn var formann. Kva eg kunde fortelja syntes å slå godt ann, og eg vart beden å bringa helsing frå laget til sambygdingarne i Amerika.

Voss Ungdomslag har gjort eit framifrå godt arbeid. Det byrgja i januar 1890, då det vart kalla "De Unges Forbund", som sidan forandre namnet. Eg hugsar godt då det byrgja. Det var ikkje meirso me likte det bort i gardane alt ungdomane skulde på Vangen for å ha moro; men ei ny tid var komi. Skular, som kunde uppgløda i forbera retningar, hadde fanga interessa hjå nokon, som greidde å leda. Ragnvald Sæve, Anders Ullestad, Nils Finne var mellem dei. Større stemnar vart heldne med ei rekja framifrå talarar. Det kveikte hugen. Eit spellag som viste fram gode spelstykje vart skipa i 1893. Ein Leikaring, som viste fram folkevisedanse vart so skipa. Dei hadde ein god speleman i lage—Per Berge. Han fekk eg høyra no og. Han er son etter Olav P. Berge, som spelte for oss i gamle dagar. Songlag, Studielag, Hagebruk og Skoglag har dei delt seg i. På den måte har ungdommen fengje god upplæring samtidig med moro.

På Bulken og i Viki

Eg var høyleg yveraska ein dag, da sjølvaste presten Fjose kom å bad meg om å komma til eit møte på Bulken, då der var utdeling av prisar på ein basar til inntækt for å bygja kyrkja ved Bulken. Sjølvsagt laut eg lova det.

Detta møte var den 11 mai. Og då eg skulde ned der, fekk eg sjå å vitja fleire plassar, eg hadde interessa å sjå.

Berge Grimarstad, som hadde vore i Amerika ei tid med familie og som eg mødte att på Vangen, hadde båe meg koma å stansa yver ei nat hjå dei. Onnorleis likte eg å sjå gardane i Viki.

Tidleg om morgonen den 11te reiste eg so til Grimarstad. Der var eg til middag.

I neste stova budde Jorun Grimarstad, mor til Nils Grimstad i Madison, WI. Eg laut
då bort der, då eg var godt kjend med Nils, og bror hinna; Klaus Anderson Væte, kjende eg og. Der vart eg då det meste av ettermiddagen

was so. He died August 13, only a couple months later.

At the Voss Youth Club

If one wants to go one way, one must keep on. To promise one thing on the one hand it's inadvisable to deny it on the other. Soon after the meeting of the Temperance Club, I was invited to the Voss Youth Club to tell something about America. To be there would be like a breath of fresh air from the old days, I thought, and I went. The meeting was May 9. It was a nice crowd. Styrk Bryn was the chairman. What I spoke about seemed to be appreciated, and I was asked to take greetings to the bygdelags in America.

The Voss Youth Club has performed outstandingly good works and it was founded in January 1890 and was named "The Youth League" that was changed later. I remember well when it was founded. There wasn't anything more popular among the farms than to go down to Vangen and have fun but a new time was coming. The schools, which could create enthusiasm for preparation in different directions, had interested some who could lead. Ragnvald Sæve, Anders Ullestad and Nils Finne were among them. Big conferences were held with a series of excellent speakers. That awakened desire. A drama club that presented good plays was started in 1893. A dance club that presented folk dances was in full swing, They had an excellent fiddler in the club—Per Berge. I also heard him now. He is a son of Olav P. Berge, who played for us in the old days. They got involved with a singing club, a studying club, gardening and forestry. The young people learned as well as had fun.

At Bulken and in Viki

I was greatly surprised one day when the minister Fjose, himself, came and asked me to come to a meeting at Bulken, since they were giving prizes at a bazår for income to build a church at Bulken. Of course, I agreed to that.

This meeting was to be May 11. While I was down there, I wanted to visit a number of places in which I was interested.

Berge Grimarstad, who had been in America with his family for some time and whom I had met again at Vangen had invited me to come and stop with them for the night In addition, I wanted to see the farms at Viki.

Early in the morning of the 11th, I went to Grimarstad. I ate dinner there.

In the next door cottage, Jorun Grimastad the mother of Nils Grimstad of Madison, WI lived I had to visit her, since I was well acquainted with Nils and her brother, Klaus Anderson Væte and I were also friends. There I spent most of the afternoon

Translated by Stanley Nulan

So var der møte i ungdomshuse pa Bulken. Der vart fuldt hus og ikkje alle fekk sæte. Kva eg hadde å segja såg ut til å verta påhøyrt med mykje interessa, og eg fekk takk ved reisning, og vart so beden å ta helsing frå forsamlingen til sambygdingar i Amerika der og.

Eg fekk der og helsa på fleire som hadde nære slegtningar og vener, eg kjende til i Amerika, soleis fru Ragnild Rekve, syster til Mrs. Marta Prescott i Madison, brordottor til Anders E. Rekve og Johanna Vinje i Madison, og fru Margrette Rongen, som skreiv det gode brev—indteke i "Vossingen" om krigen. So var det Styrk Uppheim—sykindbarn til Odd Eide i Fertile, Minn., og Brynjulv L. Væte - brorsøn til Marta Væte-Hanson i Madison, og are. Det var ein interessant kveld.

Etter møte skulde eg so komma att til Berge Grimarstad å være om natti. Han hadde bygt seg ein ny loftbygning i gamal stil med sengplassor ved væggen—ein kjekk bygning. Berge er gift med Eli Larsdtr. Væte, syster til ovennevnte Brynjulv Væte.

På Saude i Viki budde ei gamal kona, som eg kjende godt fra gamle dagar, då ho tente hjå farsyster si på Kinne. Det var fru Katrina Saude, født Nyre. Ho var gift med Nils K. Saude og har ein son, Lars, i Madison. Ho var då 83 år gamal. Eg laut då helsa på hinne att. Ho hugste godt om meg, og då eg kunde fortelja, att eg kjende sonen, Lars, vart ho overmåte glad. Ho viste ikkje om han livde.

Fra Saude reiste eg so til Lunde. Der hadde eg slegtningar, som eg ikkje hadde set. Farmor mi var Brita Bårsdotter Lunde, syster til gamle Haldor Lunde, som hadde farsgarden. No var det sona-sons son hans, som hadde garden, so slegtskape var langt lede. Eg vilde då sjå garden, der bestemor hadde færdast, og eg vart vel fagna der. Det er Klas Haldorson og sonen, Haldor, som no har garden, og dei har og nabogarden, som Bård Nilson Lunde Skjelde—fars syskindbarn, hadde. Son til Bård, Olav, besøgte eg seinare i Turlingen.

Då Klas høyrde, kven eg var, måtte eg stansa å få kaffe, sa han, og mendo den vart kogt vilde han visa meg ikring på garden. Etter å ha set på husi, gjekk me uppyver til den velkjende Lunda-Nadl og Sløen, kvar der hadde vore husmannsplassar og der var god utsigt i omkreidsen. Når me so kom stova att,

The meeting was at the youth building at Bulken. It was a full crowd and not everyone got a seat. What I had to say was listened to with apparent great interest and was thanked for coming was also asked by those assembled to carry greetings back to their fellow Vossings.

While there I was able to meet several who had relatives or friends whom I knew in America, such as fru Ragnild Rekve, a sister of Mrs. Marta Prescott in Madison, brother's daughter of Anders E. Rekve and Johanna Vinje of Madison, and fru Margarette Rongen, who wrote the fine letter—included in "Vossingen", about the war. Then there were Styrk Oppheim—a cousin of Odd Eide of Fertile, MN, and Brynulv L. Væte—brother's son of Marta Væte-Hanson of Madison and others. It was an interesting evening.

I was to return to Berge Grimarstad's to spend the night after the meeting. He had built a two-story log building in the 'old' style with sleeping places along the wall—a 'neat' building. Berge is married to Eil Larsdtr. Væte, a sister of the above named Brynjulv Væte.

At Saude in Viki lived an old woman, whom I knew well from the old days, when she served at her aunt's at Kinne. It was fru Katrina Saude, born Nyre. She had been married to Nils K. Saude and she has a son, Lars, in Madison. She was 83 years old. I must greet her. She remembered me well, and when I could tell that I knew her son, she was overjoyed. She didn't even know if he was alive

From Saude I then went to Lunde. I had relatives there that I hadn't seen. My paternal grandmother was Brita Bårdsdatter Lunde, a sister of old Haldor Lunde, who had the family farm. Now his great-grandson ran the farm, so our relationship was distant. I wanted to look at the farm where my grandmother had grown up and I was well received there. At the present, it is farmed by Klas Haldorson and his son, Haldor and they also run the neighboring farm, which Bård Nilson Lunde Skjelde—my father's cousin, had. Later I visited Bård's son, Olav, in Turlingen.

When Klas learned who I was, I had to stop for coffee, he said, and while it was cooking he would show me around the farm. After we had looked at the house, we walked up to the familiar Lunda-Nadl and Sløen, where there had been tenant houses and there was a good view. When we got back to the house

Translated by Stanley Nuland

var der ikkje berre kaffi, men og rjomagraut og ant godt å få.—Klas er fød 1888 og gift 1919 med Maria K. Moe frå Modalen. Sonen Haldor er født 1920. Klas sin bror, Knut H. Lund, døydde i Minneapolis, Minn., i 1949.

Frå Lunde gjekk eg til Skjelde. Eg var fortald, att der var ei gamal kona, som hadde fleire søne i Amerika, og att eg måtte sjå hinne. Ja, det var greit. Ho heidte Brita Knutsdr. født Grimarstad, og var enkja etter Lars Anderson Skjelde. Ho var då 83 år, født 1864. Eg kjende då godt til hinna slegt å hadde snakt med syster hinna i Janesville, Wisconsin. Det var Ranveig, enkja etter lærar Anfin Oddson Himle.

Brita fortalde meg om borni sine: Jens Larson, Warm Springs, Oregon, var ældst, so Isac Sheldom, Flanders, Ont. c/o Campa, Can., Frits Larson, 708-9th St., Minneapolis 4, Minn.; Andrew Shelde, 4811 Colfax Ave. No., Minneapolis, Minn. Han har eg hatt den glæda å vitja ifjor; desuten Knut Shelde, Great Falls, Montana.

Frå Skjelde reiste eg yver til Rekve. Og då det var endå tidleg på dagen, kunde eg vitja fru Ragnild Kalhaugen Rekve, som eg kvelden før var beden komma til. Eg kjende far hinna Anfin E. Rekve frå gamle dagar og broren Eirik. Dei kjøyrde materialar til Gravehalsen under arbeidet med tunellen, då eg i 1901 var der og tok imot sligt. Broren Martin har vært i Madison og systeri, Marta Prescott, er her. Eg vart då vel fagna då, og som me ska sjå var eg der seinare og.

Ragnilda, f. 26de januar 1881, gift 1905 med Brynjulv Asleson Klyve, født 1874 på Øvsthus (Rd.). Han døydde 1929. Dei budde 10 år på Bokkatun. Fekk so hinnas farsgard, Rekve; 7 barn: Guri, f. 1906, g. m. Anders Hernæs, Gjukestein; Arnfin, f. 1908, har no garden. Var 10 år bestyrar av Samvirkelaget; Dagni, f. 1911, oversyster ved Bjørkelid sjukehus; Anna, f. 1912, g. m. Olav Tverberg, bygmeister, bur på Fjosøyjordi; Kristi, f. 1916, Syster på Bjørkelid; Ivar, f. 1917, g. m. Lillie Hjørnevik, handels-bestyrer på Bulken; Einar, f. 1924, er agronom, bur på Bulken. Arnfin viste meg ikring på den velstelte garden, og etter god bevertning bar det på heimveg.

Den 13de mai gjekk eg bort på gravplasen ved kyrkja å prøvde bestemma, kvar mor mi var gravlagt. Ho døydde i 1880, då eg var i 8de åre. Eg hugsar, att det var ved austenden av kyrkja, ganskje nær upp til ho og nær midten som kunde passa men eg var ikkje sikkert. Eg gjekk

again, there wasn't just coffee, but also rømmegrøt and other goodies—Klas was born in 1888 and married in 1919 to Maria K. Moe from Modalen. Her son, Haldor, was born in 1920. Klas's brother, Knut H., died in Minneapolis, MN, in 1949.

From Lunde I went to Skjelde. I had been told that there was an old woman, who had several sons in America, and that I had to talk to her. Yes, that was just fine. Her name was Brita Knutsdtr. B. Grimarstad,, and she was Lars Anderson Skjelde's widow. She was 83, born in 1864. I knew her family well and had talked with her sister in Janesville, Wisconsin. She was Ranveig, Anfin Oddson Himle's widow.

Brita told me about her children. Jens Larson, Warm Springs, Oregon, was the oldest, then Isac Sheldom, Flanders, Ont. c/o Campa, Can., Frits Larson, 708 9th St., Minneapolis 4, MN, Andrew Shelde, 4811 Colfax Ave. N, Minneapolis, MN. I have also had the pleasure, last year, of visiting with Knut Shelde, Great Falls, MT.

I went from Skjelde over to Rekve. Even though it was early in the day, I could visit with fru Ragnild Kalhaugen Rekve, to where I had been invited the night before. I knew her father, Anfin E. Rekve, from the old days and her brother Eirik. They hauled materials to Gravehalsen during the tunnel construction, when I, in 1901, was a receiver for the project. Martin, a brother, has been in Madison and a sister, Marta Prescott, is here. I was quite welcome and, as we shall see, also later

Ragnilda, b. January 26, 1881, married in 1905 to Brynulv Asleson Klyve, born in 1874 at Øvsthus. (Rd.). He died in 1929. They lived at Bokkatun for 10 years. Then she got her family farm, Rekve, 7 children: Guri, b, 1912, m. Anders Hernæs, Gjukestein; Arnfin, b. 1908, now has the farm. He managed Samvirkelaget for ten years; Dagni, b. 1911, nursing supervisor at Bjørkelid hospital; Anna, b. 1912, m. Olav Tverberg, builder, lives at Fjosøyordi; Kristi, b. 1916, nurse at Bjørkelid; Ivar, b. 1917, m. Lillie Hjørnevik, busuness manager at Bulken. Arnfin showed me around the well-appointed farm and after good refreshments, I was on my way home.

May 13, I went to the church cemetery to try to decide where my mother was buried. She died in 1880, when I was 8 years old. I remember it was at the east end of the church, maybe near it and in the center there was an empty

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so til gravplassen bortanfor Holdeplassen og spurde gravaren om der var bøker med uppskrift om gravene. Han svarde, att der no ikkje var bøker som gjekk længer attende enn til 1892. Presten, Barstad, hadde teke dei gamla bøkene, og ingen viste, kvar det vart av dei.

Far min er gravlagd på gravplassen bortanfor holdeplassen. På gravsteinen står, at han var født i 1837 istadenfor 1836. Presten, som vistnok har git upplysning, har ikkje set etter, som ein skulde ha venta. Det er ret i kyrkjeboki for 1836, men då far var attgift i 1881, står det, att han var født i 1837. Eg har farfars dagbok, som visar rette dato og år.

17de Mai.

Der var parade og store tilstellingar på Vangen den dagen. Festprogrammet vart helde på Idretsplassen bortanfor Gymnasiet. Der var talar, musik og sang, og so uppvis-ning av idræt. Noko gjekk for seg heile dagen. - Det var noko å sjå. Festtalen var helden av Folkehøgskulestyrer Bakke. Sidan var der festar av særskilte lag. Eg var på Mållagets fest. Formannen der, hr. Nedkvitene, gjorde væsen av, att denne Amerikanaren var der, og eg vart opfordre til å bringe helsing til vossafolk i Amerika.

* * *

Om kvelden den 18de mai var Per Skiple og eg på vitjing hjå Hermund Skutle og frua, som bur i Haugamoen. Hermund og Per er syskindbarn, og so er mina halvsystre til dei. Men frua si mor og eg er trimenningar av Lundaslegt. Dei har 2 barn i Amerika: Ingvald, f. 9de april 1920, var sjømann, gjekk iland i Amerika 1941; var på Hawaii og Pearl Harbor—vistnok etter bombingi, er no i Chicago; Ingerid, g. m. Kåre Hegstad, overingeniør i marinen, er og i Chicago, Ill. Der er og Kolbein, Hermunds bror og ei systor.

* * *

Den 19de mai var eg beden over til fru Kari Rene—enkja etter Eilev Knutson Rene, og dottori Borghild. Sønnene Knut og Sigurd er i Effi, Minn, og dottori Margretta er i New York. Ho var heim til Norig og i 1947 og var på festen for Amerikanarane.

Det var eit interessant besøk. Fru Kari er fød i Lyster, Sogn, dotter etter Sylfest Saude—den bonden, som fylgde Henrik Ibsen yver fjellet til Gudbrandsdalen og skal betegne bonden i "Brand" av Ibsen. Kari hadde Lystraboki av Laberg, men det var noko feil i den om folki hinna, fortalde ho. Dottori Borghild

place that was appropriate, but I wasn't sure. I then went to the burial ground across from the taxi stand and asked the grave digger if there were books with records of the graves. He answered that there weren't books that went farther back than 1892. Minister Barstad had taken the old books and no one knew what had become of them.

My father is buried in the cemetery across from the taxi stand. On his gravestone, it reads that he was born in 1837 instead of 1836. The minister, who evidently provided the information, hadn't investigated, as would be expected. It is correct in the church records for 1836, but when my father was remarried in 1881, it was recorded that he was born in 1837. I have my father's diary, which shows the right date and year.

The 17th of May

There were parades and big entertain-ments at Vangen that day. The celebration program was held at the sports field across from the high school. There were speeches, music and songs, and then demonstrations of athletics. Something was going on the entire day. It was something to see. The main speaker was the high school principal Bakke. After, there were presentations by the various clubs. I was at the Language Club's show. The chairman there, Mr. Nedkvitne, made much ado that there was an American present and I was instructed to take greetings to the Vossings in America.

* * *

In the evening of May 18, Per Skiple and I visited Hermund Skutle and his wife, who lived at Haugemoen. Hermund and Per are cousins, and so is my half-sister to them. But the wife's mother and I are second cousins via the Lunde lineage. They have two children in America. Ingvald, b. April 9, 1920, is a sailor and landed at Hawaii and in Pearl Harbor—evidently after the bomb attack; is now in Chicago, IL. Kolbein, Hermund's brother and a sister are also there.

It was an interesting visit. Mrs. Kari was born in Lyster, Sogn, the daughter of Sylfest Saude—the farmer, who was guide for Henrik Ibsen over the mountains to the Gudbrandsdal and characterized the farmer in "Brand" by Ibsen. Kari had the bygdebok for Lyster of Laberg, but it had some errors about her family, Helland, she said. Her daughter, Borghild, had

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har vært mykje i foreningarne på Vangen og teke part i programmene—serleg i "Voss Spellag."

* * *

Den 20de mai møtte eg fleire på Vangen. Det var Ivar E. Øvsthus, Hermund Skiple, Pers bror og hans syster, desutan Hans Sygnabere, gift med min trimenning, og fru Gudve Grove, mor til Knut H. Grove, som eg hadde hatt brevveksling med. Eg vart og kjend med fotografist Kristian Herheim, som har slegtningar i Madison.

So var Adjunkt Anders Leiro med meg, som før nemd, til Mølster. Eg såg den dag den forvitnelege Myrevisa av Sylfest Fletre om Lars Nilson Nesheim, nemd i "Vossingen" No. 1 1924.

Som nemd foran vart eg kjend med fotografist Kristian Herheim. Mor hans—Synneva Olavsdtr. Herheim har brørne, Olav og Johannes i Madison og Sjur i DeForest og syteri Gyrid ved Sun Prairie, Wis. Eg skulde då helsa hinne og borni frå dei.

So den 23de mai var Kristian med meg upp til Fredheim, Tvinde, der mori budde. Me hadde middagsmat der og tok billete.

Fru Herheim, f. 28de januar 1857; g. m. Lars Sjurson Vinje, død for fleire år siden, tok namne Herheim. Dei har hatt borni: Sjur, d. 1922, g. m. Brita E. Skjervheim, Olav i Tønsberg, gift, kona tysk; Anders d. 1931, g. m. Ingebjørg Hauge, Kolbein, g. m. Sigrid Alland, driver på Helleberget; Brita og David i Flint, Michigan, U. S. A.; Kristian, g. m. Agnes Eiriksdtr. Lirhus, søsterdatter av avdøde Kristi Hegle og Torstein Lofthus, Madison. Georg, g. m. Johanna Ølmheim, Norom, bor hjå si mor på Fredheim.

Efter ein snartur på Tvinno, tok eg på heimvæg. Det var længe før bussen kom, men so kom sagførar Helgeland, som eg hadde treft før, kjøyrande, og der vart fri skyds ned på Vangen.

Om Breidablik til Turlingen.

Den 24de mai tok eg ein tur bortyver til Turlingen, men var ukjend med vegen å gjekk uppyver mot Breidablik. Før eg kom so langt traf eg Isak Hjelle, og han fortalde då om kortaste vegen til Turlingen derfrå. Det gjekk yver Tungeteigen og Mølsterteigen, so der vart nye plassar å sjå. Då eg so kom til Mølsterteigen laut eg spyrgja om vegen vidare, og so laut eg inn, og der vart eit besøk, som av gamle kjendte. Brørne Nils og Anders Gullekson, født Helland, budde der. Ein Lars Skaftedal var og på besøk der. Eg vart

been in the clubs at Vangen a lot and taken part in the productions—especially in the "Voss Dramatic Society".

* * *

The 20th of May I met several people at Vangen. I met Ivar E. Øvsthus, Hermund Skiple, Per's brother and his sister in addition to Hans Sygnabære, who was married to my second cousin, and fru Gudve Grove, Knut H. Grove's mother with whom I had exchanged letters. I also was acquainted with photographer Kristian Herheim, who has relatives in Madison.

Then adjunct Anders Leiro went with me as mentioned before, to Mølster. That day I saw the fascinating poem by Sylfest Fletre about Lars Nilson Nesheim, included in "Vossingen" No. 1, 1924.

As mentioned before, I knew photographer Kristian Herheim. His mother—Synneva Olavsdtr. has the brothers, Olav and Johannes, in Madison and Sjur in DeForest and sister Gyrid in Sun Prairie, WI. I was to greet her and her children from them.

Kristian went with me up to Fredheim, Tvinde, where his mother lived on May 23. We took pictures and ate dinner.

Fru Herheim, b. January 1857, m. Lars Sjurson Vinje, who died several years ago, took on the name Herheim. They had children: Sjur d. 1922, m. Brita E. Skjervheim, Olav, in Tønsberg, married to a German woman, Anders d. 1931, m Ingebjørg Hauge, Kolbein, m Sigrid Alland, works at Helleberg; Brita and David in Flint, MI, U. S. A., Kristian, m. Agnes Eiriksdtr. Lirhus, niece (sister-daughter) of the deceased Kristi Hegle and Torstein Lofthus, Madison.

After a quick trip to Tvinno, I went home. The bus didn't come for a long time, but then the lawyer Helgeland, who I had met before, came, and I had free transportation down to Vangen.

Via Breidablik to Turlingen

On May 20, I took a walk over to Turlingen, but I was unfamiliar with the route and went up close to Breidablik. Before I went very far, I met Isak Hjelle, and he told me the shortest way from there to Turlingen. It went over Tungeteigen and Mølsterteigen, so I had new places to look at. When I got as far as Mølsterteigen, I had to ask about the way further, so went to a house and that turned into a visit with old friends, the Gullekson brothers, Nils and Anders, born Helland,, lived there. A Lars Skaftedal was also

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ein beretning om garden og beboere, skreven av Knut Olavson, som i 1861 reiste til Amerika. Sjå om Anders seinare.

So kom eg då til Turlingen. Det var Olav Bårdson Lunde, 90 år gamal, eg vilde sjå. Me var trimenningar, men eg hadde aldrig mødt han før. Bedstefar hans, Nils Bårdson Skjelde, født 1798 på Lunde, var bror til mi farmor. Olav vidste berre, att han hadde slektningar på Rene. Han døydde ifjor, 1948. Han fortalde, att han fyst hadde prøvt seg som skræppekar med handel, men det gjekk ikkje so bra, skulde han driva det ærleg. Å so byrja han med snedkerarbeid, og det hadde gjenge bra. Han kjøpte Turlingen, som sonen, Brynjulv, driv. Sjølv budde han serskildt nede ved vegen.

Ein tur til Odda og Tyssedal

Ein av dei plassar eg var tenkt på å sjå var Odda i Hardanger. Forutan å sjå fabrikdrifti der, hadde eg frå Amerika hatt brevveksling med Alfred Knutson, som bur der, å hadde fått underretning frå han. Der var og slegtningar og kjendte. So kom Mathis Olson Berge med besked, att eg måtte komma inn på Vossalagsmøte i Odda, so der var nok å gå etter.

Og ikkje det aleina. Systermannen min, Olav Mossefin, sin bror, Anders J. Mossefin, budde der, og so bestemte me oss alle å ta turen derind. Den 28de mai tok me so med jernbanen til Eide, og dampbåten til Odda. Det var moro å sjå fra båten dei historisk kjende plassar i Hardanger -som Utne, Kinsarvik, Lofthus, Aga, og are plasser, eg hadde læse om å træft folk frå.—Æplatræi med blimstor viste seg lang veg.

Industrien i Noreg er blit ein dominerende faktor, om ein ikkje kan segja, den alt dominerande. Jordbruki bera vel enddå prisen, og forgalt var det, om inkje det var so.

Men det eina hjelp det andre, og på den måten er Noreg vorte eit velstilla land med stor framtid. Dei snakka om det Nye Norig, og me, som kan hugsa 50 år attende kan sjå det nye på alle kantar. Ein hjelpefaktor er samfærdsla. Fjelli hindrar mindre, å sjøen hjelper meir. Hjelpemidlarne aukar på alle områdar.

Eit centrum for storindustri er vorte i det underskjønne Hardanger, der småelvar og fjellvatni har låte samla seg til ei kraftkjelda, som driv dei store fabrikanlæg å produsera kraft til drift på fleire kantar av landet. Odda,

visiting there. I was shown a description about the farms and the residents, written by Knut Olavson, who went to America in 1861. See about Anders below.

Then I came to Turlingen. I wanted to see Olav Bårdson Lunde, 90 years old. We were second cousins, but I had never before met him. His grandfather, Nils Bårdson Skjelde, born in 1798 at Lunde, was a brother of my maternal grandfather. Olav only knew that he had relatives at Rene. He died last year, 1948. He told that he had first tried peddling, but it didn't go very well, if he were to be honest. The he tried carpentry, and that went fine. He bought Turlingen, which his son, Brynulv, now runs. He lived down near the road.

A trip to Odda and Tyssedal

One of the places I had planned to see in Hardanger was Odda. In addition to looking at the factories there, I had had an exchange of letters from America with Alfred Knutson, who lived there, and had information from him. There were also friends and relatives there. Then Mathis Olson Berge came with a message that I should come to a meeting of the Vosselag at Odda so that was enough reason to get going.

Not only that, my sister's husband, Olav Mossefin's brother, Anders Mossefin, lived there so I decided to take the trip there. On May 28 we rode the train to Eide and a steamboat to Odda. It was fun to see, from the boat, the well-known places in Hardanger such as Utne, Kinsarvik, Lofthus, Aga and other places about where I had read and from where I had met people. There were blooming apple trees and flowers along the way.

Industry in Norway has become a significant factor, if one can't say, the most dominating. Agriculture carries away the prize yet, and it would be unbelievable were this not true.

But one helps the other and in this way, Norway has become a prosperous country with a good future. There is talk of a new Norway, and those of us who can remember 50 years back can see change in all directions. Communication is a great help. The mountains hinder less and the sea helps more. Resources increase in all areas.

Beautiful Hardanger has become a center for big industry; its narrow streams and mountain waters have become sources of power that drive the big production plants and provide power in all parts of the country. Odda,

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Translated by Stanley Nuland

Tyssedal, og Ålvik med, er no vidtgjetne stadar, som det er verdt å sjå for nokan kvar. Odda er vorten ein by med ca. 3000 inbuarar. Den har vokse opp i mit minne. Det er ikkje berre i Amerika sligt har hændt. Det skjemmer då ut noko, att der er som eit stadigt dækje av røyk yver fjorden fra 5-6 fabrikpipar i Odda.

I Odda fann me fram til Anders Mossefin og der hjå han vart me buande heile 3-4 dagar, og hadde det framifrå godt.

Anders er gift med Askjer Kåresdatter Nå frå Ullensvang, og har 3 barn: Johan, Gudrun g. m. Jerlov Karlson, og Marta, g. m. Knut Myklebust.

Etter å ha set oss ikring i byen, laut eg sjå finna kjendte, og fann so fram til Alfred Knutson. Han er frå Vaksdal og hjalp til å samla stoff til Bruvik bygdebok. Og folk frå Bruvik har og våre kring Madison, Wis. Han samlar og for Hardanger og har ein masse uppskriftor. Det forstår han å ordna, so det let kan finnast att: Utklip klistrar han inn i skrapsbøker og har hyller fulle av dei. Eg vart vel fagna hjå han.

Hjå han fekk eg og sjå om ein prest av Vossaslegt, som eg ikkje hadde full greida på. Det var Olav Knutson Hakastad, son til Knut Larson Haugo, Voss, og Sigrid Tor-bjørnsdtr. Rygg-(Str.) Olav utvandra i 1857 –tok privat undervisning av pastor Nils Brant; var so på Concordia College og Seminar, vart prest ved Rush River, Wis., døydde 1881. Brørne hans var Hakastad—Lars Haugo, Voss, og Torbjørn Haugo, som har ei dottor, Mrs. Olav E. Saude i Madison.

So besøgte Mossefin og eg fru Anna Kindem, enkja etter Lars N. Kindem—brorkona mi sin bror. Lars døydde i 1935 og etterlet seg 8 barn—2 hadde døydt før. Son hans var Leif Kindem, f. 1900, som i 1942 var skåten av tyskarane i Trandumskogen. Han var gift og har 2 barn etter seg. Fru Anna var fød på Nordfjordeid, dottor av Bygmeister Olson der. Ho og Lars heldt bryllup hjå hans morbror, Anders Løno, på Aurlandsvangen—og budde so mange år i Bergen. Anders Løno og mi mor var syskin-barn.

Ikkje langt frå Odda er Tyssedal anlæggene. Der er og ein landsby med huse som står på avsatsar uppyver frå sjøen. Der er ikkje rom for nokon større by so bebyggingi er i Odda.

Den 29de mai tok me ein kjøyretur derbort og derfrå lika til Skjeggedal, der den store vandbeholder er. Berre den krokede kjøyreveg

Tyssedal and Alvik are now expanded places, worth seeing, each of them. Odda has become a town of about 3000 inhabitants. It has grown up during my lifetime. It's not only in America that this happens. It is spoiled somewhat by the smoke covering the fjord from the 5-6 factories in Odda.

In Odda we found our way to Anders Mossefin's and stayed there 3-4 days and had it outstandingly comfortable.

Anders is married to Askjer Kåresdatter Nå from Ullensvang and has 3 children: Johan, Gudrun m. Jerlov Karlson, and Marta m. Knut Myklebust.

After we had looked around town, I wanted to find those I knew, and found my way to Alfred Knutson. He is from Vaksdal and helped collect the data for the Bruvik bygdebok. People from Bruvik have been and are in the Madison area. He is gathering information for Hardanger also and has a mass of notes. He arranges them so they can be found again. He sticks clippings in scrapbooks and he has shelves full of them. I was well received by him.

At his house, I also learned about a minister of Voss lineage about whom I didn't have full knowledge. It was Olav Knutson Hakastad, son of Knut Larson Haugo, Voss, and Sigrid Torbjørnsdtr. Rygg (Str.). Olav emigrated in 1857—took private instruction from Pastor Nils Brant; was a minister at Concordia College and Seminary, was a minister in Rush River, WI, died 1881. His Hakastad brothers were Lars Haugo, Voss and Torbjørn Haugo, who has a daughter, Mrs. Olav E. Saude in Madison.

Then Mossefin and I visited fru Anna Kindem, Lars N. Kindem's widow—my sister-in-law's brother. Lars died in 1935 leaving 8 children—2 had died before. His son Leif Kindem, b. 1900 was shot by the Germans in 1942 in Trandums forest. He was married with 2 children. His wife Anna had been born at Nordfjordeid, daughter of builder Olson there. She and Lars had their wedding at Aurlandsvangen at his uncle's (mother's brother) Anders Løno—and lived in Bergen for many years. Anders Løno and my mother were cousins.

Not far from Odda is the Tyssedal development. It is a village whose buildings are some distance above sea level. There isn't room for a bigger town so the growth is in Odda.

We drove there on May 29 and from there to Skjeggedal, where there is a large reservoir. The crooked road up over to Tyssedal is a wonder

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uppyver Tyssedalen er eit under å sjå. Dæmma i Skjeggedal er 500 meter lang tvers yver dalen. Ein heil gard er lagd under vantn. Vældige vandleidningar ligg nedyver til kraftstationen ved sjøen. Ved sida er høge fjell. Det var ikkje lang stans for uss. Me kom til Odda att før kveld, enndå me stogga ei stund hjå Mossefin sin systerson Jens Skagen.

Om kvelden den 30te mai hadde formannen i Vossalagje, Knut Tverberg, fåt saman vossingarne i Skulesalen i Odda, og eg laut då fortælje noko frå Amerika, som syntes å vera vel modteke, og eg vart beden å helsa vossarne i Amerika frå dei og.

Neste morgen tok me ein kjøyretur uppover til garden Sanvin—vel ei norsk mils veg frå Odda. Der budde enkja Synneva Knutsdr. Lid Espeland. Eg var beden å bringa helsing til hinne frå systeri, Brita Lid, vis so eg reiste til Odda. Synneva og hinna mann, Haldor Espeland, kjøpte garden på Kinne av meg i 1904. Ho var no yver 80 år, og syntes frisk. Ei dottor var hjå hinne. Johannes Lid, ingeniør i St. Paul, Minn., er hinnas bror. Deira far var Knut Nilson Lid.

Komne att til Odda var det å ta avsked og gi uss med bussen på heimveg. Det gjekk fyst til Kinsarvik—ein forunderleg veg hoggjen i fjellet—so med ferja til Eide i Granvin og jernbanen til Voss att.

Til Kvamskogen

Sondag den 1ste juni inviterte syster Synneva uss på ein kjøyretur til Kvamskogen. Einar Rode, gift med syster Britas dottor, Borghild, er sjofør. Han kjøyrde heile familien. Det var Synneva, Brita og mannen Olav Mossefin med døtrene, Borghild, Aslaug, Olga, og so eg.

Turen gjekk om Eide, Ålvik, Nordheimsund og videre uppyver Steinsdalen. Me kryssa yver Fyksesundet på den lange brui. So gjekk det uppyver Tokagjeli—ein vidunderleg veg, hoggjen inn i fjellet lange strækningar og eit svimlande djupn ved sida. Der var noko å sjå.

Komne upp på sjølve Kvamskogen, var der fine fjellstrækningar som ei rollande prærie i Amerika. Der var det, att tyskarane rnødte ein del norske soldater og skyttarlags menn, og 2 norske fall. Kormange tyskarar veit me ikkje. Det var nok mange.

Etter ei kort stans deroppe tok me so på heimvæg.

* * *

Då eg neste dag gjekk bortyver Vangen mødte eg Anders Torbjørnson Hjelle—bror til Kolbein Hjelle i St. Paul, Minn. Og på jernbanestasjonen vart

to see. The dam at Skjeggedal is 500 meters long across the valley. An entire farm was put under water. Immense water mains lead down to the power station by the sea. Along side are high mountains. We didn't stay long. We got back to Odda before nightfall, even though we stopped for a while at Mossefin's nephew (sister's son) Jens Skagen.

In the evening of May 30, the chairman of the Vosselag, Knut Tverberg had assembled the Vossings in the school hall at Odda and I had to tell something about America, which seemed to be appreciated and I was again bid to greet the Vossings from them.

The next morning we drove up to the Sanvin farm—well a Norwegian mile from Odda. There lived the widow Synneva Knutsdtr. Lid Espeland. I had been asked to greet her by her sister, Brita Lid, if I went to Odda. Synneva and her husband, Haldor Espeland, bought the Kinne farm from me in 1904. She was over 80, but seemed healthy. A daughter was home with her. Johannes Lid, engineer in St. Paul, MN is her brother. Their father was Knut Nilson Lid. When we returned to Odda, we bade farewell and went by bus homeward. First, we went to Kinsarvik—a fantastic road chopped into the mountain—then ferry across to Eide in Granvin and train back to Voss.

To Kvam forest

On Sunday, June 1, my sister, Synneva, invited us on a drive to Kvamskogen (forest). Einar Rode, sister Brita's son-in-law was the chauffer. He drove the whole family. There were Synneva, Brita and her husband Olav Mossefin with their daughters, Borghild, Aslaug, Olga and then I.

The route went via Eide, Alvik, Nordheimsund and further up through Steinsdalen. We crossed the Fyksesund on that long bridge. Then it went up over Tokagjeli—an incredible road, carved out of the mountain for long stretches and a dizzying height along side.

When we had reached Kvamskogen proper, there were nice stretches of mountain that were rolling just like America's prairies. Here it was that the Germans met a group of Norwegian soldiers and rifle club men and 2 Norwegians were killed. How many Germans, we don't know, but there were many.

After a short interlude up there, we went home again.

* * *

When I walked over to Vangen again the next day I met Anders Torbjørnson Hjelle—the brother of Kolbein Hjelle in St. Paul, MN. At the railroad

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Translated by Stanley Nuland

vart eg yveraske ved å sjå kjendtfolk frå Madison. Det var Arthur Thompson og frue—interesserte "Sønner av Norge" medlemmer. Dei er frå Kristiansandskanten, men Nils Grimstad er gift med Thompsons syster, og dei hadde besøgt Nils's mor, Jorun Grimarstad og Berge Grimarstad—nemnte ovanfor. Komin heim at fekk eg telefonbesked frå Anders Sundve om å koma til Sundve.

Til Lid (Kv)

Den 3die juni tok eg ein spassertur fram til Lidgardane i Kvitli. Der var store forandringar med utflytning. I det gamle tun "hitigaræ" på Nere Lid stod berre kårstova etter gamle Josef Ivarson att. Ei dottor-dotter hadde den. Gardshusi var flytte længer ned, og brukje etter Josef Nilson, længer mot Rene.

Eg gjekk uppyver til Øvre Lid. Der møtte eg min gamle kjending, Nils Johanneson, som var ute på poteakkoren. Det var ikkje vanskeleg å kjenna han att, å han kjende meg og. Eg laut inn hjå han. Nils har den garden, som morfar min kjøbte i 1850 og seide att i 1854 til Nils's bedstefar, Nils Johanneson, f. Møn, som og eigde det andre bruke "hitigard" på Øvre-Lid. Husi på det brukje stod som før, men Nils d. y. hadde flytt austom det mot Rene.

Eg hugsar godt gamle Nils Lid og alle søne hans undtaken Steffa som var i Amerika. Det var Knut, som hadde heimabrukje, Johannes det andre, Lars på Nyre—(sjå seinare), og Ivar ved Palmefosson, nemd foran. Steffa i Fergus Falls, Minn.

Nils fylgte meg bort i gamletune, som syskinbarne hans, Nils Knutson, hadde då, og no son hans. Det var interressant å sjå dei gamle husi att. På ein væg hang eit stort billete av gamle Nils, som var ein mykje kjend mann. Bror hans var Lars J. Møn i Amerika. Nils J. d. y. født 1870 er gift. med Kristi Raudstad og har 11 børn.

På Tvinno og Sundve

Tirsdag den 5te juni tok eg turen uppyver på væg til Sundve; men bussen gjekk ikkje længer om morgenen enn til Tvinno. Der kom eg so i snak med Jørgen Knutson, gards eigaren. Han er bror til Lars Tvinde—Sjåspelaren, som då var i Amerika. Jørgen viste meg ikring på garden og let meg sjå inn i gamlestovo, som Lars eig. Der var mykje å sjå—billete å utkråta gamla sakor av ymse slag, som viste, att Lars held arvegodse sit i æra.

station I was surprised to see some familiar faces from Madison. They were Arthur Thompson and his wife—interested "Sons of Norway" members. They are from the Kristiansand area, but Nils Grimstad is married to Thompson's sister and they had been visiting Nils' mother, Jorun Grimstad and Berge Grimstad—mentioned above. I got home to receive a telephone message from Anders Sundve to come to Sundve.

To Lid (Kv)

June 3, I went for a walk out to the Lid farm in Kvitli. There had been major changes with their moving out. At the old farmyard at"now thisfarm" at Nere Lid all that remained was the retirement house of Josef Ivarson. A grand-daughter (daughter-daughter) was using it. The farmhouse had been moved farther down and Josef Nilson's working was closer to Rene.

I walked up to Øvre Lid. There I met an old acquaintance, Nils Johanneson, who was out in the potato field. It wasn't difficult to recognize him again and he knew me, too. He asked me in. Nils has the farm that my maternal grandfather bought in 1850 and sold again in 1854 to Nils' grandfather, Nils Johanneson, b. Møn, who owned "thatfarm" at Øvre-Lid. The buildings were as before but Nils the younger had moved eastward toward Rene.

I recall well old Nils Lid and all his sons with the exception of Steffa, who was in America. There was Knut, who had the home working and Johannes the other, Lars was at Nyre—(see below) and Ivar was at Palmefossen, mentioned before. Steffa was in Fergus Falls, MN.

Nils accompanied me over to the old farm, which his cousin, Nils Knutson, had then and his son. It was interesting to see the old buildings again. On a wall hung a big picture of old Nils, who was a well-known man. His brother was Lars J. Møn in America. Nils J. the younger, b. 1870, married Kristi Raudstad and had 11 children.

At Tvinno and Sundve

Tuesday, June 5, I took a trip up on the road to Sundve, but the bus went no farther than Tvinno in the mornings. I got there, so I talked with Jørgen Knutson, the farm's owner. He is a brother of Lars Tvinde—the actor, who was in America at the time. Jørgen showed me around the farm and let me look into the old-house that Lars owned. There was a lot to see—pictures and scrolled-work and old items of every kind, which showed that Lars valued his inherited things.

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Utanfor stova er ein lang sætestein. Den sætte Jørgen seg på, og eg tok billete av stova og det heila. Me er og slegtningar å rekna, då oldefarane vore på Lunde var brør.

Andre slegtningar har og but på Tvinno. Torgeir Styrkson Tvinno si kona Marta Torsteinsdtr. Leidal var min morfars syskindbarn. Torgeir med familie reiste til Amerika og døydde nær Blair, Wisconsin. Eg såg gravsteinen yve dei ifjor. Sylfest Bjarneson Tvinno var og av slegti og har mange etterkomarar i U. S.

Men so til Sundve. Då det vart længe å venta på næste bus, tok eg på væg tilfods, og kom soleis til Sundve samtidig med bussen. Anders stod ved vegen å såg på bussen, om eg kom, då eg svinga uppyver til husi hans. Han undra seg på kva kar detta var, men kom då straks etter.

Det var eit forvitneleg tid på Sundve. Eg vart værande der næste dag å noko på 3dje dagen. Det er Anders, som no er sogeskrivar på Vossastrondi, og skal få ut bygdaboki der. Då mina ættargreinor og er innblanda med strandafolk, var det gildt å få greida på dei. Serdeles gildt var det å få veta om slegte til Olav Bottolfson Sundve, og sjølvsagt om Elling Eielson si ætt. Eg fekk greida på det og meir.

Anders Sundve, f. på Sundveshaugen 1873, son av Rognald Olavson, f. Brekke, og Gjertrud Ingebriksdr. Sundve—brordotter til Elling Eielson. Hans far, Rognald, var morbror til Olav Brekke, Per Sivles kammerat og kommunemann. Han og familie budde på Sundveshaugen til 1885, då han yvetok ein gard på Sundve etter kona sin bror.

I ungdommen dreiv Anders med snedker-arbeid. Seinare med hellearbeid på Saude. I 1906 yvetok han garden frå foreldri. Han har bygt nye hus og dreve garden godt upp. Ellers har han hat mange interesser. Medlem av heradstyre har han vore i 15 år, formann i fattigstyret, formann i yverligningsnemdi, medlem av skulestyret m. m. Han er med i bygjenemdi for gamleheimen, bygging av slagtehus, nemdi for Handelslaget, revisor i hestetrygdelaget, formann i Brandtrygdelaget, formann i Elektricitetsnemdi og har vore med på skylddeilingar og odelstakstar. Han var gift med Barbrå Eriksdr. Saude og har sonen Eirik, som i 1927 yvetok garden. Han vart eg og godt kjendt med, som me ska sjå. Anders sin bror, Lars, bur i LaCrosse, Wis. Ei syster, Mrs. Stole døydde i Mt. Horeb, Wis.

* * *

Frå Sundve gjekk eg nedyver til Skjelviki og upp i Bjorkelid where David Person Skjelvik, bror

Outside the front door, there is a long stone bench. Jørgen sat on it and I took pictures of the house and all of it. We are relatives, if you were technical, since our great grandfathers at Lunde were brothers.

Other relatives of mine have also lived at Tvinno. Torgeir Styrkson's wife Marta Torsteinsdtr. Leidal was my maternal grandfather's cousin. Torgeir, with his family left for America and he died near Blair, Wisconsin. I saw his tombstone over there last year. Sylfest Bjarneson Tvinno was from the family and has many descendants in the U. S.

But, onward to Sundve. As I had to wait quite a while for the next bus, I started to walk and made it to Sundve the same time as the bus. Anders was standing by the road waiting for the bus when I came swinging up to his house. He wondered who this fellow might be, but soon realized who.

It was an remarkable time at Sundve. I stayed through the next day and part of the third. Anders is the historian at Vossestrand and shall write their bygdebok. Since my family tree is intertwined with strand people, it was gratifying to learn about the lineage of Olav Bottolfson Sundve and, of course, about Elling Eielson's origin. I learned that and more.

Anders Sundve, b. at Sundveshaugen in 1873, was a son of Rognald Olavson, b. Brekke and Gjertrud Ingebriksdr. Sundve—niece (brother-daughter) of Elling Eielson. His father, Rognald, was Olav Brekke's uncle (mother's brother), Per Sivle's comrade and local politician. He and his family lived at Sundveshaugen until 1885, when he took over a farm at Sundve after his brother-in-law.

Anders was a carpenter when he was young. Later he worked at flagstone paving at Saude. In 1906, he took over the farm from his parents. He has built new buildings and improved the farm. He has many other interests too. He has been on the herred board for 15 years, chairman of the Poor Committee (Welfare), chairman of the assessment committee and member of the school board, among others. He is on the building committee for the home for the aged, the building of the slaughterhouse, on the Co-op committee, auditor of the horse insurance company, chairman of the fire insurance committee and the Electric Board and has helped with bankruptcies and estate appraisals. He was married to Barbrå Eriksdr. Saude and had a son, Eirik, who took over the farm in 1927. I also knew him well, as we shall see. Ander's brother, Lars, lives in LaCrosse, WI. A sister died in Mt. Horeb, WI.

* * *

From Sundve, I walked up to Skjelviki then to Bjorkelid where David Person Skjelvik, Sivert Shelvik's

til Sivert Shelvik i Madison budde. Eg skulde bringa helsing frå han. David var då yver 80 år, frisk og pratsam. Han døydde seinare på året.

Då eg sovidt var kommen ned i vegen att frå Bjørkelid, kom Einar Rode, gift med systerdottor mi, kjøyrande med 6 Myrkdalingar—deriblandt Mikkel Bystøl. Dei gjordoe rom for meg og, so det gjekk snart heim att. Mikkel hadde besked frå min gamle ven, Styrk Hyrt, att eg måtte vitja han. Ein son hans var med i laget og.

Lands-spelemann Stemna

Samme dag kl. 3 efterm. byrgja Spelemanstemna på fela i Høgskulesalen på Seim. Då eg gjekk til middag på syster, Synnevas restaurant træfte eg att Eirik Sundve og Mikkel Bystøl, og etter me so hadde fåt mat, gjekk me saman ut til Seim. Der var ikkje mindre enn 30 spelemenn samla og fult hus med ålyttarar. Spele var på Hardangerfela undtagen to frå Gudbrandsdalen som spelte på flatfela. Der var mykje framifrå spel og det kunde væra vanskjeleg å segja, kven var bedst. Eirik Sundve, som sjølv er ein god spelar, men ikkje i tevlingi, var ikkje ganskje einig med domarane i alt og noko grund for det tykte eg og, der var. Etterpå var der uppvisning i dans. Det var moro å sjå på dei forskjellige dansarar. Det var ikkje mykje ligt Amerika dans. Om kvelden var der idrets uppvisning og dans på idretsplassen.

Sondag den 8de juni var eg beden yver til Skjelde Herberge. Der var ein Pastor Smith med frua frå Skotland, som eg kunde snakka med å fylgja til kyrkja. Eg gjorde då det. Pastor Fjose gjorde ei god preik, og presteparet syntes å lya med stor upmerksamheit. Etterpå gjekk Pastor Smith i en fart bort til Fjose, helste å takka for preiki. Eg slap væra tolk. Pastor Fjose snakte godt engelsk med dei. So trefte me der og pastor Olaf Rustad, som eg hadde hat brevveksling med i U. S. og som arbeidde med boki "Ru-staætti". Han kom dagen etter yver til Synnevas restaurant og me såg på noko av hans uppskriftor.

Selskap på Bryn

Tirsdag den 10de juni, var eg i familiefest på Bryn hjå mine tremenningar, Torgils og Ingjerd—borni etter Olav Jonson Lid Bryn. Deiras syskind, Johan og Anna Bryn frå Rjukan var der då og, desutan fru Synneva Aslesdr. Lid, gift med Olav Kolve, Ingerid Jonsdtr. Kolve, gift med banemeistar Eirik Almenningen, Olav Bryn, d. y., Per L. Skiple, frå Seattle, Wash. Og Ingerid Margrite Molstad, kvem der.

brother in Madison, lived. I was to greet him. David was over 80 years, but healthy and talkative. He died later that year.

When I had just got down in the road from Bjorkelid again, Einar Rode, who is married to my niece (sister's-daughter), came driving with 6 Mørkdølingers—among them Mikkel Bystøl. They made room for me so I was soon home again. Mikkel had a message from my old friend, Styrk Hyrt, that I must visit him. A son of his was in the group.

National fiddler's contest

On that same day at 3:00 P. M., there was to be a fiddler's competition at the high school at Seim. When I went for dinner at my sister's restaurant, I met Eirik Sundve and Magne Bystøl again and we all went out to Seim. There were no fewer than 30 violinists there and a full-house of listeners. They played on Hardanger fiddles with exception of two Gudbrandsdøler who played the flat violin. There were many outstanding performances and it was difficult to say who was best. Eirik Sundve, who is himself, a good violinist, but wasn't competing, didn't exactly agree with the judges in everything and I think there was a basis for that, too. Afterward, there were dance performances. It was fun to see the different dancers. It was so unlike American dancing. There were gymnastics exhibitions in the evening, as well as more dancing, at the athletic field.

I was invited over to the Skjelde Shelter. There was a Pastor Smith and his wife from Scotland, whom I could accompany to the church. So I did that. Pastor Fjose gave a good sermon and the ministerial couple seemed to listen with a great deal of attention. I didn't have to be an interpreter. Pastor Fjose spoke good English with them. Then we also met Pastor Olaf Rustad, with whom I had exchanged letters in the U. S. and who was working on the book "Ru-lineage". The next day he came to Synneva's restaurant and we were able to examine some of his notes.

Gathering at Bryn

Tuesday, June 10, I went to a family gathering at my second cousin's, Torgil and Ingjerd—children of Olav Jonson Lid-Bryn. Their cousins, Johan and Anna Bryn from Rjukan were there also, as well as Synneva Aslesdr. Lid, married to Olav Kolve, Ingerid Jonsdr. Kolve, married to stationmaster Eirik Almenningen, Olav Bryn, the younger, Per L Skiple, from Seattle, WA and Ingerid Margrite Molstad.

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Den ældste i laget var eg, f. 1872, og eg kom til å tænkja på ein historie, far min fortalde. Mor til Olav Jonson Lid, Ingjerd Arnesdr. f. Nygrytten, var far-far min si syster. Tre av borni hinna helt bryllup saman. Det var kjendt som "Stora-bryllupet på Sygnabere". Gifte var Olav Lid, gift med Marta Askjeldsdtr. Frambere—foreldre til yvernemde Torgils og syskind; Syneva Lid, g. m. Asle Brynjulvson Reime—forældre til yvernemde Syneva Asledtr. Lid, og Gunhild Lid g.m. Anders Anfinson Sygnabere. Deiras dottor, Anna g. m. Hans Bere, var død.

Foreldri mine var då i detta bryllup og hadde meg med - l år gamal. So skulde mor mi om morgonen hjelpa med kokingi, og far skulde passa på meg. So kom spelemannen, Hans Skutle, og sa til far: "No ha eg ikkje sove i heila nat. Lat uss ga bort i lødo å legja uss til sova ei stund." Ja, so gjort. Far tok meg med, og eg vart lagt i høye med dei. Om ei stund vart far uppreven til å hjelpa få upp eit stort tre i tune. So vart spelemannen uppreven, til å spela. Han hadde grave sig ned i høyet. Då han reis upp kastade han uforvarande høy yver meg. Då mor såg far ute, kom ho å spurde, kvar eg var. Ingjen kunde finna meg, og der vart eit heilt uppstuds. Endeleg tok far til å grava i høyet å fann meg fram. Ja, dette vart eg fortald meir enn ei gong.

Før me skuldest på Bryn tok me billete av laget og eg vart beden av Johan Bryn å komma om på Rjukan, då eg vilde til Oslo. (Sjå seinare).

Ein tur upp i Reppen

Den 12te juni tok eg ein tur upp i Reppin for å sjå des-se gamle ættargardene mine—Leidal, Fletre, Nesheim. Der var fjerne slektningar på dei alle og likaso på Hefte og Griotland. Eg tok da bussen til Tvinno att å gjekk fyst til Leidal. Der laut eg venta å få middag hjå Sjur Anderson å kona Brita som rekna seg islegt med meg, då ho stammar frå Torstein Ivarson, bror til mi oldemor. Sjur fortalde meg om gamle garden. Husi er no flytt på grund av skredor. So gjikk eg om Hefte til Fletre å snakte der med Ranveig, f. Hefte, enkja etter Tormod. Ho døydde ifjor (sjå om Sønne). Alle husi på Fletre er flytte frå dei gamle tufter. Der er 3 gardsbruk. Tipoldefar min eigde heile garden.

So gjekk eg til Nesheim. På denne garden er då noko av det gamle Voss å sjå. Husi er yver 200 år gamle. Yve stovedøri står årstallet 1735. Det

The oldest in the group was I, b. 1872, and I thought of a story that my father used to tell. Olav Jonson Lid's mother, Ingjerd Arnesdr. f. Nygrytten was my paternal grand-father's sister. Three of her children were going to have their weddings together. It was known as "The big wedding at Sygnabære". The marrieds were Olav Lid, marrying Marta Askjeldsdr. Frambere—parents of the above-named Torgils and her siblings, Synneva Lid, m. Asle Brynulvson Reime—parents of the above-named Synneva Aslesdr. Lid and Gunhild Lid m. Anders Anfinson Sygnabære. Their daughter, Anna, married to Hans Bere, was dead.

My parents went to this wedding and took me along—1 year old. Then in the morning, my mother was to help with the cooking, and my dad was going to baby-sit me. Then the fiddler, Hans Skutle, came and said to him: "I haven't slept the whole night. Let's go over in the hayloft and sleep for a while". Yes, that was done. My father took me along and I was laid in the hay near them. In a little while, my father was summoned to help erect a tree in the yard. Then the fiddler was called to start playing. He had dug himself down quite deep in the hay and when he got up, he unwittingly threw some hay over me. When mother saw my father outside, she asked where I was. No-one could find me and there was a big commotion. Finally, my father dug into the hay and found me. Yes, I had been told this many times.

Before I went to Bryn, I took pictures of the whole group and I was invited by Johan Bryn to come to Rjukan when I went to Oslo (see later).

A trip up to Reppen

June 12, I took a trip up into Reppen to see these old heritage farms of mine—Leidal, Fletre, and Nesheim. There were distant relatives on all of them and also Hefte and Grjotland. I took the bus to Tvinno again and first went to Leidal. There I expected to get dinner with Sjur Anderson and his wife Brita who figured they were related to me because she descends from Torstein Ivarson, a brother of my great-grandmother. Sjur told me about the old farm. The house has been moved because of landslides. Then I walked via Hefte to Fletre and talked with Ranveig, b. Hefte, Tormod's widow. She died last year (look about Sønne). All the buildings at Fletre have been moved from their old foundations. There are 3 workings. My great-grandfather owned the entire farm.

Then I went to Nesheim. We can see some of the old Voss at this farm. The buildings are over 200

er rotstova med jernbjelke i midten og halvlem. Vægjene var flatøksa timber. Lofte skulde væra ældre enn stova, men årstal var ikkje å sjå. På ein murstein under løda stod Ano 1797 N.S.S.N. (Nils Steffenson Nesheim. Arnbjørn Guttormsen på Nesheim 1563, meinar eg, er min stamfar i ei lina.—Seinare kjem ara linor til, og no er enddå ei an grein av slegti mi kome der—Nils Olavson Saude kjøbte Nesheim for nokon år sidan, og borni hans: Johannes Nilson, og systrene Brita of Åsa driver no garden.—Slegtskape stammar frå Flatlandsmoen. Olav Ivarson Saude og Anna Ivarsdr. Rogne, mi oldemor, var syskind frå Flatlandsmoen. Johannes viste meg ikring—enddå bortanfor Nesheimeviki kvar der truleg hadde vore ein gamal gard, no gløymd, og der var vist ein gravhaug.

Eg tok billete av Johannes utfor gamle stova. So gjekk eg bortyver til Griotlandsmoen.

Ei gamal soga fortel, att kyrkja på Voss skulde byggjast der, og lærar Knut Bjørgås hadde eit interessant stykje i "Vossebygdena" om sine undersøkjingar på Griotlandsmono. Eg vilde då og sjå etter, og fann, att Bjørgås hadde ret i sine slutningar. Mendo eg stod, å grunda på det, eg såg, kom gardseigaren, son efter Anders Ivarson Griotland, og han viste meg merkjesteinar, og gravplassar. Ein masse stein for mur om kyrkjegarden var framkjøyrd og låg der.

Tyskarane vilde bygja Barakker der, men, då dei høyr-de, att der hadde vore kyrkjegard med gravplads, let dei det væra. Erlend på Griotland er nemd i 1300 talet, og Erlend Unge, nemd seinare, er vel son hans.

Bryllup på Helleve

Den 13de juni var John og Knut Glimme og eg i bryllup. Me gjekk om dagen bort til kyrkjelealdet for å sjå brudfolkje. Der såg fru Ingebjørg Kinne meg, og so kom ho, og sa, att eg skulde vera med til bryllupsgarden. Eg sa, att eg hadde tvo kamerater frå Amerika her med meg. Kven var dei? Då ho høyrde namni skulde dei og vera med. Bryllupe var helde på Helleve hjå Anders Olavson, f. Gjoastein, g. m. Ingebjørg Kinne si brordottor, Kristi. Det var eit fagna bryllup. Heila Tjukkebygdi var vist med.

Selskap hjå Olav Ullestad

Den 14. juni var eg i selskap hjå min gamle skulekammerat—Kaptein og handelsmann Olav Sjursen Ullestad. Der var og Johan O. Bryn frå Rjukan. Det var eit hyggjeleg selskap. Olav sin son,

years old. Over the door to the living room is carved the year 1735. It is a cottage with a raftered ceiling and an iron beam in the middle with a half balcony. The walls were flat-hewn logs. The storehouses were supposed to be older than the house but there were no dates. On one of the foundation stones of the hay barn was written Ano 1797 N.S.S.N (Nils Steffenson). Arnbjørn Guttormson at Nesheim, I say, is a forebear in one of my lines—later joined by other lines and now we even come to the branch we have here—Nils Olavson Saude bought Nesheim some years ago and his son Johannes Nilson and Brita of Åsa now work the farm—the lineage comes from Flatlandsmoen. Olav Ivarson Saude and Anna Ivarsdr. Rogne, my great grandmother was siblings at Flatlandsmoen. Johannes showed me around—even across from Nesheimsviki where there had undoubtedly been an old farm, now forgotten, and showed me a burial mound there.

I took some pictures of Johannes outside the old house. Then I went over to Grjotlandsmoen.

An old legend says that the church was to be built here, and teacher Knut Bjørgås had an interesting piece about his research in "Vossebygdena" about his investigations at Grjotlandsmoen. I wanted to look too, and found a basis for his conclusions. While I was standing, pondering this, the farm owner, Anders Ivarson Griotland, came and showed me the gravestones and the burial plots. A huge amount of stone lying there, had been hauled for the wall around the church yard.

The Germans wanted to build but when they learned it was a cemetery with graves they left it alone. Erlend on Grjotland is named in the 1300's and Erlend the Younger, mentioned later, is most likely his son.

Wedding at Helleve

John and Knut Glimme and I went to a wedding on June 13. That day we went over to the church entrance to see the wedding party. There fru Ingebjørg Kinne saw me and came and said that I should come along to the wedding reception. I said that I had had two partners from America here with me. "Who are they?" When she heard their names, she said they should come, too. The reception was held at Helleve, at Anders Olavson's, he was born Gjøastein, m. Ingebjørg Kinne's niece (brother's daughter), Kristi. It was an excellent wedding. All of Tykkebygdi was there.

Party at Olav Ullestad's

July 14 I was at a party at my old schoolmate—Captain and storekeeper Olav Sjurson Ullestad. Present was Johan O. Bryn from Rjukan also. It was an enjoyable gathering. Olav's son, Sigurd, a

Sigurd, som er dyrlækjar, hadde våre på studiereis i Amerika og kom heim att med "Stavnagerfjord" samtidig med meg. Olav hugste skuledagane vore. Me gjekk tilfods frå Bergen mest heile vegen til Voss.

Johan Bryn mindte meg om att å koma til Rjukan, og det fekk han erfara, att eg gjorde.

Til Lid-grendi i Raundalen.

Den 17de juni tok eg ein tur ut i Raundalen. Der vidste eg, att eg hadde mangje fjerne sléktningar, og eg likte å sjå gardane kosser—Med Knut Hanson Grove hadde eg hat brevveksling fra U. S. og han bad meg ut der, om eg tok turen til Voss. Eg tok då toget til Grove. Knut stammar i ei lina frå Sylfest Brynjulvson Fletre, min stamfar, og i ei ann slegtslina frå Anders Jonson Nera-Kyte,—og min stamfar. Knut var gild å fylgte meg frå gard til gard. Fyst gjekk me til Lassahaugen, so Davidhaugen, Rundehaugen der er ein gamal gravhaug. Frå den var der god udsigt. So gjekk me tilbakors og vidare til Kolve. Snakte der med Olav Knutson Lid—ein tremnning; gjekk so til Lid og snakte med Brynjulv Asleson—ein ann trimenning, so til Kvåle og Øyaflåten. På Kvåle hadde eg tremenningarne Johan og Nils som båe var døde—men Nils hadde ein son, som var kyrkjevergja ved kyrkja på Øyaflåten. Han var der, og eg fekk sjå in i kyrkja, so tok eg billete av dei utfor kyrkja. Derfrå gjekk me til Grove att og hadde mat. So tok eg med togje att heim.

Kven var Knute Nelson sin rette far?

På toget tilbakors frå Raundalen trefte eg saman med Haldor Graudo og Odd D. Kløve. Millom anna prat vart eg då av Haldor Graudo spurd eit spursmål, som eg fleira gonger har vore spurd i Amerika: "Veit du kven som var rette far til senator Knute Nelson? "Nei, eg kunde ikkje sikkort segja det, men eg har høyrt att det skulde vera ein handulsman på Evanger" svarde eg. "Ja, han Odd Kløve har det greit nedskreve han, so hjå han kan du få sjå det", sa Graudo. "Ja det må eg få sjå då", sa eg til Kløve, og det skulde eg få, svarde han.

Alt frå Knute Nelson var født har der nok vore tvil om kven som var hans rette far. I kyrkjeboki står det, att det var Helge Knutson Styve—vistnok skreve av presten sjølv. Men so har der vore skreve med ei ann håndskrift: "Indmeldt av Lars Larson Evanger og Anders Sjurson Evanger." Tvilen har snart vist seg, og so har nokon vilja hat bere greida på det, ser det ut

veterinarian, had been to America to school and came back on the "Stavangerfjord" the same time I did. Olav recalled our student days. We walked almost all the way from Bergen to Voss.

Johan Bryn reminded me to come to Rjukan and I promised that I would.

To the Lid neighborhood in the Raundal

I made a trip out to Raundal on June 17. I knew that I had many distant relatives there and I rather wanted to see how the farms were.—I had had an exchange of letters from the U. S. with Knut Hanson Grove and he had asked me to come out there if I ever came to Voss. I went by train as far as Grove. Knut is from a line from Sylfest Brynulvson Fletre, my progenitor, and another descendancy line from Anders Jonson Nera-Kyte, also my progenitor. Knut was nice to guide me from farm to farm. First, we went to Lassahaugen, then Davidhaugen and Rundhaugen, where there was an old burial mound. There was a good view from there. Then we went back and farther on to Kolve. There we talked with Olav Knutson Lid—a second cousin, then walked to Lid and met Brynulv Asleson—another second cousin, then to Kvåle and Øyaflåten. At Kvåle, I'd had the second cousins Johan and Nils, both were dead—but Nils had a son, who was the church warden. He was there, so I got to look into the church, and I photographed them outside. From there, we walked back to Grove and ate. Then I went home by train.

Who really was Knute Nelson's father?

I shared the train ride back from the Raundal with Haldor Graudo and Odd D. Kløve. Among other conversation, Haldor asked me a question that I had often been asked in America. "Do you know who the real father of Senator Knute Nelson was?" "No, I couldn't say for sure, but I had heard that it was a storekeeper from Evanger", I answered. "Yes, Odd Kløve has it nicely written down, so you can see it at his place", said Graudo. "Yes, that I have to see", I said to Kløve and "that you shall", he answered

Ever since Knute Nelson's birth, there has been some doubt about who was the right father. In the church register, it is recorded as Helge Knutson Styve—evidently written by the minister himself. But, then next in a different handwriting it says "Recorded by Lars Larson Evanger and Anders Sjurson Evanger". The doubt soon arose so it appeared someone wanted more details. I, myself,

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til. Eg såg sjølv i kyrkjeboki, det som står der.

Då ingjin av næraste slektningar no leve, so kan det utan å ga noken for nær, gå an å behandla denne saki. Her er nemleg fleire historiar og gjissinger om farskape til Nelson, ja, og noko meiningslaust, som må setjast ut av betraktning.

Spursmålet er då fyst om Helje Styve var Nelsons rette far. På det meinar eg å kunna svara, att han ikkje var. Fleire ting peikar i den retning. Då Nelson og mori i 1849 reiste til Amerika, reiste og Jon Bjørgås med familie til Amerika. Han la ut reisepengar for dei. Men Bjørgås hadde kona og vist 10 born. Det er lite truleg, att han kunde avsjå pengar til dei, utan att han hadde fengje dei hjå nokon, som hadde interessa av, att dei reiste. Hjå Helgje Styve ell hans folk var det nok ikkje. Far hans var død i 1832. Helgje reiste til Amerika i 1844 og døydde der i 1846 i fattigdom, so det er eit spursmål, kven gav Bjørgås pengarne. Me ska sjå nedanfor.

Nelson brugte fyst namne Helgeson, men etterat mori i 1850 var gift med Nils Olson Grotland, tok han namne Nelson. Dei segja, att namne skjemme ingjin, og Helgeson-namne hadde det ikkje vore noko skam å brugt, kva det angår. Men Nelson-namnet var nok det retta, som me ska sjå.

Eg har tvo biografi listor her, utfyldta av Nelson sjølv eigenhandig. I dei har han utfyldt alle spursmål greit nok undtaken spyrgsmålet: Din fars navn, når og hvor født og livsstilling?" På det har han ingjenting svart. Det synest eg avgjer spørsmålet med hensyn til Helgje Styve. Der kan ikkje vera tvil om, att Nelson vilde ha skreve Helgje sit namn, dersom han trudde, att det var hans fars namn. Noko ant namn kunde han sjølvsagt ikkje skriva, då han viste, kva der stod i kyrkjeboki. Då Nelson fyldte ut dessa listna, var han ein gamal man, so det hadde ikkje noko serleg å segja med hensyn til hans stilling, kva han skreiv. Men for historien si skuld vilde han ikkje att Helgje Styve skulde ærast på grund av ham.

So kjem me til spursmåle kven rette far til Nelson var. Ved tankjen på det, kjem eg ihug korleis eg fyst høyrde om Nelson. Elste bror min, Sjur, var kring 1883 i Madison og stundom i Deerfield, Wisconsin, kvar alle gamle kjenningar og nære slektningar til Nelson var. So i eit brev til uss heima nemde han om ein vossing, Knute Nelson, som var valgt til ein høg stilling i Amerika. Det var då han vart congressman. Kva det var vidste ikkje eg då, men

looked in the church register, at what was written there.

Since no one of the nearest relatives is alive now, we can deal with this matter without offending anyone. Here we find a number of stories and guesses about the fatherhood of Nelson, yes, and they are rather meaningless, so we must discard them.

The first question is if Helge Styve was Nelson's father. This I can answer, that he was not. Several clues point in that direction. When Nelson and his mother went to America, Jon Bjørgås and his family traveled with them. He lent them fare money. He had a wife and 10 children. It is unlikely that he could afford this unless he had been reimbursed by someone who desired them to leave. It wasn't Helge Styve or his people. His father had died in 1832. Helge went to America in 1844 and died penniless, so there remains the question. "Who gave Bjørgås the money?" We shall see below.

Nelson first used the name Helgeson, but after his mother married Nils Olson Grotland in 1850, he changed it to Nelson. They say, that a name shames no-one, and in any regard, there was no shame in using the Helgeson name. But Nelson is the proper name, as we shall see.

I have two biographical questionnaires in Nelson's own hand. In them, he has answered all the questions except: "Your father's name, when and where born and occupation?" Here, he answered nothing. That seems to answer the question with regard to Helge Styve. There can be no doubt that Nelson would have written Helge's name, if he believed that it was his father's name. He, naturally, couldn't write any other name because he knew what was written in the church register. He was a fairly old man when he filled this out so whatever he wrote would have no significant effect on his position. But for the sake of history, he didn't want that Helge Styve should be honored on the basis of him.

Now we return to the question of who was the right father of Nelson. When I think about it, I recall how I first ever heard about Nelson. My oldest brother, Sjur, about 1883, spent his time partly in Madison and partly in Deerfield, WI, where all the old friends and near relatives to Nelson were. So in a letter to us at home, he mentioned a Vossing, Knute Nelson, who had been elected to a high position in America. It was when he was elected to Congress. What it

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eg spurde far min kven den gilde vossingjin, Knute Nelson, var. Då hugsar eg godt, att far min trekte litevetta på oksli og sa, att han var bror hans Eirik Himle. No hadde det straks før vore noko snak om han Eirik, so eg vidste om han, og det vart ikkje meir sagt om det. Eg vart minto om Eirek Himle, då eg i 1925 trefte son hans i Minneapolis. Seinare fekk eg etterkvart vita meir om Nelson både i skrift og tale. Ei bok kom og ut i Amerika om han, og det var kanskje då eg fyst høyrde att Styve var innset som Nelsons far. Om det fekk eg i visso full besked i 1912, då eit skrift "Den Nye Heimen" var utgåve under Gange-Rolfs festlegheitna i Fargo, N. Dak. I det var båe fars å morsslegti til Nelson innteke etter ein granskar i Bergen.

So i 1920-åri fekk eg dei fyrenemde slektslistor, som Nelson hadde utfyldt—den eina frå Guvernør Nestos, den ara frå Knut Henderson. Straks etter trefte eg Henry Nelson, Knutes halvbror, og eg vilde då høyra, kva han sa om kven som var Nelsons far. Han liksom kviskrade bort i øyra mitt at det var Helgje Styve. Han reiste fyrst til Amerika og skulde få til eit hjem, og so skulde Knut å mori komme etter. Ja, det høvde godt nok, men eg tykte han sa det so dulgt, at ein kunde tru, kva ein vilde.

I 1927 var høgsteretsdommar Odd J. Vinje til Norge på besøk hjå slektningar og are. Unde eit besøk hjå David O. Klyve—syskjinbarne sit, fortalde Klyve han, att. Knute Nelson sin far var ikkje Helgje Styve, men ein handulsmann på Evanger. Vinje kunde ikkje hugsa namne att, då han fortalde meg om det etter han kom til Amerika att, men det var ein slegtning av han, so han og meintest ve islegt med Nelson. David Klyve hadde fortalt han, att ho Ingjebjørg Kvilekvål, mor til Nelson, hadde tent hjå hanlelsmannen på Evanger, og ho og handelsmannen hadde då komme i for intimt forhold til einan, so han Knute var resultatet. Mor til handulsmannen vilde då slet ikkje att sonen, som var av so gjilde folk skulde gjifta henne. So betalte ho han Helgje Styve, som gjekk mykje å drak på Evanger, for å ta farskape på seg å reisa til Amerika. Ho Ingjebjørg gjek so å gnog på dei efter hjelp ,og so fan dei det best å få henne og yve til Amerika, der ho hadde ein bror som kunde hjelpa hinne. Då ein nabo vilde til Amerika, let mori til handulsmannen han få pengar for å ta Ingjebjørg og guten med seg. So langt fra Dommar Vinje.

Men no var det å sjå, kva han Odd, son hans David Klyve hadde nedskreve, og den 22. oktober tok eg turen til Klyve—ikke berre for å sjå, kva som

was, I didn't know then but I asked my father, "Who was that splendid Vossing, Knute Nelson?" I remember well that he shrugged his shoulders a little and said that he was a brother to Eirik Himle. There had just been some talk about Eirik, so I knew who he was. That was the end of it. I was reminded of Eirik Himle when I met his son in Minneapolis in 1925. I gradually learned more about Nelson from both writings and talk. In America, a book was published about him, and maybe it was from that that I first heard that Styve was the supposed father of Nelson. I got full information about it in 1912 when a periodical "The New Home" was published during the William the Conqueror" celebration in Fargo, ND. In it both Nelson's mother's and father's lineages were included as written by a researcher in Bergen.

Then in 1920, I got hold of the aforementioned family questionnaires that Nelson had completed—one from Governor Nestos and the other from Knut Henderson. Soon after, I met Henry Nelson, Knute's half-brother and I wanted to know who he said was Nelson's father. He whispered in my ear that it was Helge Styve. He went ahead to America to get a home, and then Knute and his mother would come later. Yes, that suited well enough, but I thought he said it so guardedly that one would believe what he said.

In 1927, Supreme Court Justice Odd J. Vinje went to Norway to visit relatives and others. During a visit to his cousin David O. Klyve—Klyve told him that Knute Nelson's father wasn't Helge Styve, but a storekeeper at Evanger. He couldn't recall the name when he told this to me on his return to America again, but it was a relative of his, so he insisted he was related to Nelson. David Klyve had told him that Ingebjørg Kvilekval, Nelson's mother, had been in service for a storekeeper at Evanger, and she and he had been too intimate with each other, and Knute was the result. The storekeeper's mother certainly didn't want as gentle person as her son, to marry her. So she paid Helge Styve, a drinker in the Evanger area, to assume the fatherhood, then go to America. But Ingebjørg pestered them so much for help that they thought it best that she should go to America too. She had a brother there, who could help her. When a neighbor was leaving for America, she gave him money to take along Ingebjørg and her boy. All this was according to Judge Vinje.

But now I wanted to see, what Odd, the son of David Klyve, had recorded and on October 22, I

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som var skreve om farskape til Knute Nelson, men og for å sjå att den gamle garden, som eg hadde høyrt mykje om som liten gut og seinare, som eg ska fortelja meir om nedanfor.

Det som Odd Klyve hadde nedskreve var svar på eit brev til Lars Knutson Kvarekvål. Lars Kvarekvål hadde fortalt om detta farskape til Knute Nelson, og so likte Klyve å få det i skriv. Svare var då soleis: Ved ein skyld-delingsforretning på Helleve var Knut N. Lie, Odd Mølster, David O. Klyve og under-skrevne mødte fram som lagrette. Etter at me hadde gjort arbeidet ifrå oss vart me sitjande ei stund å prata. Då det var detta året Knute Nelson var heima kom prate inn på han. Knut Lie, som var ein svert god kjenning av Hermund Himle og ein av hans bedste tillidsmenn, fortalde då etter honom, at det var ikkje Helge Styve, men Hermund sin bror, Ivar Nilson Evanger, som var Knute Nelson sin rette far. Ingebjørg Kvilekval tente hjå Iver sine foreldre, og der vart eit kjerlegheitsforhold millom hinne og Ivar. Ivar vilde svert gjerne ha gjefta seg med hinne, men mori—ho Brita, tykte, at han som var son i ein so rik og mektig heim, laut sjå å finna ei, som stod meir på jamhøgd med han. For å hindra giftarmålet og for å lempa det til so Ingebjørg ikkje skulde turva angra formykje, betalte ho Helge Styve ein heil som pengar for å overta Ivar sit ansvar.

Vidare fortel Kvarakvål—vistnok etter eigen undersøking: Helge var og av velstandsfolk og dertil jordagut på Styve, men var nok heldes ein noko karakterlaus kar. Jentehandelen hans van ikkje bifald i heimen, serleg—etter det eg veit—hjå far hans. Helge slog seg på drykk, drog over til Amerika der han etter ikkje so lang tid døydde som fatig mann. Ingebjørg søgte etter han var død om der kunde ha vert lidt igjen av pengene, han hadde modteke av Brita Evanger; men nei der fandst ingen ting. Ivar, som tok tapet av Ingebjørg nokso tungt, vart sidan gift med Ingebjørg Gjeitle og reiste til Amerika, der han etterlet seg ei dotter, Kari, som vart gift med ein gut frå Rjodo. Alle som hadde det mindste kjendskap til Knut Lie, veit, at han var ein mann som aldrig fo'r med slarv. Og når han so heilt uforbeholdent kunde fortelja om, kven som var Knute Nelsons far, so veit me, att han viste kva han sa, og att han ikkje sa meir enn han viste."

Til detta kan ein gjera ein liten betraktning. Ivar Nilson Evanger kom til Amerika i 1845 med familie og var busatt ner til der ho Ingjebjørg Kvilekvål, som i 1850 vart gift med Nils O. Grotland,

took a trip to Klyve—not only to see some papers concerning the fathering of Knute Nelson, but also again to see the old farm I had heard so much about as a little boy and later, which I will talk about some more below.

What Odd Klyve had recorded was an answer to a letter to Lars Knutson Kvarekval. Lars Kvarekval had told about this paternity of Knute Nelson, and Klyve wanted to get this in writing. The answer went thusly: At a land assessment meeting at Helleve, Knut N. Lie, Odd Mølster, David O. Klyve and the under-signed were the jurors. After we had finished our work, we sat talking for a while. Since this was the year Knute Nelson was visiting, the conversation turned to him. Knute Lie, who was a good acquaintance of Hermund Himle, and one of his best spokesmen, quoted him. He said that it wasn't Helge Styve, but Hermund's brother, Iver Nilson Evanger, who was Knute Nelson's actual father. Ingebjørg Kvilekval was in service for Iver's parents and she and Iver had a love affair. Iver wanted to marry her, but his mother—Brita felt that her son, from such a rich and powerful home should find someone of an equal social standing as he. In order to discourage the marriage and to arrange it so Ingebjørg wouldn't resent it so much; she paid Helge Styve a big sum of money to assume the paternity from Iver.

Kvarekval goes on—no doubt as a result of his own investigation: Helge was also from a respected family and in addition was the male heir at Styve, but was regarded as a fellow without character. His dealing with women wasn't approved of at home, especially—as far as I know—by his father. Helge started to drink too much, went to America and soon died a pauper. Ingebjørg, after his death, looked for any remnant of the "blood money" from Brita Evanger, but none was left. Iver, who took the loss of Ingebjørg rather hard, later married Ingebjørg Gjeitle and went to America where he left a daughter who married a boy from Rjodo. Everyone who knew Knut Lie, knew, that he was a man who never mixed with loudmouths. And when he so unreservedly could know who Knute Nelson's father was, we know , that he knew what he was saying, and that he didn't say more than he knew.

One can add a further consideration to what has been said. Iver Nilson Evanger came to America in 1846 with his family and settled near to where Ingebjørg Kvilekvål, who in 1850, was married to Nils O. Grotland, and later

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seinare busette seg, og der vokste Knute Nelson upp. Ivar Evanger fekk ialt 10 barn, men berre tvo har ettekommarar, nemleg Ingebjørg og Kari. Ivar tok namnet Nelson.

Hermund Nilson Himle døydde i 1860, so det var før, at han fortalde Knut Lie om forskape til Knute Nelson. På den tid var vist ikkje Nelsons namn vidare kjendt på Voss. Korleis kunde det ha seg, at Hermund då fortalde Knut Lie om Nelsons farskap? Der er ein forklaring. Knute Nelson gjekk i 1858-'60 på Albion Academy–ein høgskule. Det var jo svært gildt. So har vel då Ivar Nelson, Hermunds bror, skreve til han, att denne son hinna Ingebjørg Kvilekvål gjekk på høgskule, og skulde verta noko stort - nest til kongen, som guten skal ha sagt. Detta fann då Hermund Himle var noko, han ikkje godt kunde tegja med.

Som nemd fyrr, sa far min, at Knute Nelson var bror hans Eirik Himle, son hans Hermund. Kvar han hadde det frå, veit eg ikkje å segja so vist. Han var godt kjend med folki på Himle, og godt kjend var han på Evanger der alla varor måtte bringast, før jernbana kom i 1883. Ivar Monson Ygre var handulsmann der i 1850-'60 åri. Truleg var der snak om Hermund, som fann seg ei kona på Himle og flytte frå Evanger dertil. Ja, eg høyrde endå som ung gut noko om det,—vist ei par gonger, so det kom nok derfrå.

Til detta må eg nemna noko meir og gjera ei retting i boki mi om utvandringi frå Voss. Då dommar Vinje, som nemd foran ikkje kunde hugsa namne på handulsmannen på Evanger, meinte eg, att det var Ivar Monson fra Ygre. Nokon ann handulsmann der hadde eg då ikkje høyrt om. Difor står det i boki mi, att ho Ingebjørg Kvilekvål tente hjå han. Det er då feil, då ho var hjå foreldri til Ivar Nilson Evanger. Då eg so fortalde Henry Nelson, kva eg hadde høyrt, att handelsmann Ivar Monson Evanger skulde vera Knute sin far, sa han, att mori altid hadde tykt svert bra om borni hans Ivar, og dei var altid velkomne hjå hinne. "Ja, men han Ivar hadde ikkje noko barn i Amerika veit eg?" sa eg. "Jau, det hadde han", sa Nelson bestemt, og dei besøgte mori hans.

No hadde eg ikkje til den tid vidst, att Ivar Monson hadde .meir enn ei dotter, og ho var gift på Voss med Knut Gjukestein, som fortsette med handel på Evanger. Straks etter fekk eg greida på, att Ivar hadde tvo barn i Amerika, (sjå s. 433, Hist. av Utv. frå Voss). Men dei kom i 1870 og budde i Syd Dakota, og vist ikkje nokon tid besøgte Ingebjørg, mor til Nelson i Deerfield, WI.

settled and where Knute grew up. Iver Evanger, in all, had 10 children, but only two have descendants, namely Ingebjørg and Kari. Iver took the name Nelson.

Hermund Nilson Himle died in 1860, so it had been earlier that he had told Knut Lie about the paternity of Knute Nelson. At that time Nelson's name wasn't widely known at Voss. How did it happen that Hermund told Knut Lie about Nelson's father? There is one explanation. From 1858-60 Nelson attended Albion Academy, a high school. It evidently was quite sophisticated. So evidently, when Iver Nelson, Hermund's brother, wrote him that Ingbjørg Kvilekvål's son went to a school that was preparing him for something big, almost royal, as children will say, this was something so juicy, that Hermund Himle couldn't stay quiet about it.

As mentioned before, my father said that Knute Nelson was a brother of Eirik Himle and Hermund's son. Where he had learned this I don't know. He was well acquainted with the people at Himle, and also at Evanger, where all the produce had to be delivered, prior to the railroad's coming in 1883. Ivar Monson Ygre was a storekeeper there in the 1850-60 years. Likely there was conversation about who had found a wife at Himle and moved there from Evanger. Yes, I even heard something about it—a few times—when I was a boy, so it might have come from there.

I have to add some more to this and give a correction to my book about the emigration from Voss. When Judge Vinje, as mentioned before, couldn't recall the name of the storekeeper at Evanger, I thought he meant Ivar Monson Ygre. He was the only storekeeper I had heard of. Therefore, it states in my book, that she worked for him. That's wrong; she served for Iver Nilson Evanger's parents. When I told Henry Nelson that I had heard that the storekeeper Ivar Monson Evanger was reputed to be Knute's father, he said that his mother thought a lot of Iver's children and they were always welcome at her house. "Ja, but Ivar didn't have any children in America, did he?, I said. "Jau, that he did", said Nelson definitely, and they visited his mother.

I had never known until then that Iver Monson had more than one daughter, and she married Knut Gjukestein at Voss and he continued the store at Evanger. Soon after, I learned that Ivar had two children in America, too, (see page 433, Hist. of Utvand. from Voss). They didn't emigrate until 1870 and lived in South Dakota, and evidently at no time visited Ingebjørg in Deerfield, WI. Henry

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Henry Nelson mistok truleg Ivar Monson for Ivar Nelson Evanger. Det er då eit godt bevis for, att han var Knute sin far.

Mrs. Truscott, som var Knute Nelsons husholderske i Washington, var dotter av Ingebjørg Ivarsdtr. Evanger, Knutes halvsyster. Ho var med han på reisi, då han døydde og telefonerte til fhv. Gov. Preus. Ho er attgift seinare og heite no Mrs. Ediet Lee.

Ivar Nelson Evanger's foreldre var Nils Ivarson Tøn og Brita Hermundsdotter Helleve, handels- og gastgiverfolki på Evanger. Bedstefar hans var Ivar Oddson Klyve. Brita H. Evanger sine foreldre var Hermund Henrikson Helleve og Ingebjørg Olavsdtr. Sundve.

I Klyvegrendi.

Gardane Kvarekvål, Øvre Klyve og Nedre Klyve ligg i ein krull for seg sjølv ved inngonga til Raundalen. Og til merkjes med dei på ara sida av elvi ligg Selheim. Det er berømmelege gardar med tilknytning av forvitnelege ættar-sogor, som strekjer seg til Amerika i full mun. Ara sogor manglar held ikkje.

Foran er nemnd om farskape til U. S. Senator Knute Nelson. Oldefar hans var Ivar Oddson Klyve, f. 1749. Oldefar til Victor Lawson, Chicago, var Ivars bror, Bård Oddson Klyve, og tipoldefar hans var Knut Monson Kvarakvål. Mor til høgsteretsdommar Åad J. Vinje, Wisconsin, var Ingebjørg Davidsdr. Klyve og ho hadde brørne, Brynjulv, som fall i Borgerkrigen og Lars, g. m. Kari Davidsdr. Øvre Klyve, var handelsmann i Northwood, Iowa. Mor til U. S. Senator Martin Johnson i Nord Dakota var Anna Nilsdr. Selheim, bedstefar til A. P. Johnson, stolefabrikant i Chicago, var Lars Jonson Øvre Klyve. Bror hans var Anders Jonson Klyve, valgmann i 1814, bedstefar til Anders A. Klove—medlem av townstyret og countystyret samt fremragende forretsningsmann, philantropist og kirkemann i Leland Illinois. Få om nokon bygd i Norig har slik tilknytning til Amerika.

Til denne kreidsen var eg på vitjing tri gonger. Den høyre nemleg og til min slegtskreids. Oldemor mi var Anna Jonsdr. Øvre Klyve, og slegti bur framleis på garden. På Kvarakvål er ei ann slektlina gjønom Knut Torsteinson Leidal, sykinbarn til min morfar. Sonaborni hans bur framleis på Kvarakvål.

Av Øvre Klyve slegt er no og tvo fruor på Nere Klyve (sjå seinare) og sameleis er frua på Kraktveit Kvarakvål. Ho heite Marta Arnesdtr. f. Kolve, og er min tri-menning. Difor laut eg vitja hinne fyst. Ho har fleire syskind i Amerika. Døttrene

Nelson obviously mistook Ivar Monson for Ivar Nelson Evanger. It is a good proof that he was Knute's father.

Mrs. Truscott, who was Knute Nelson's housekeeper in Washington, was a daughter of Ingebjørg Ivarsdtr. Evanger, Knute's half sister. She was along on the trip when he died and telephoned the now deceased Governor Preus. She remarried later and now is Mrs. Ediet Lee.

Ivar Nelson Evanger's parents were Nils Ivarson Tøn and Brita Hermundsdatter Helleve, store and hotelkeepers at Evanger. His grandfather was Ivar Oddson Klyve. Brita H. Evanger's parents were Hermund Hendriksdtr. Helleve and Ingbjørg Olavsdtr. Sundve.

In the Klyve Neighborhood.

The Kvarekval, Øvre Kyte and Nedre Kyte farms lie in a cluster by themselves at the entrance to the Raundal. Also lying with them, on the other side of the river is Selheim. They are prominent farms with links to fascinating lineage stories that reach to America in every degree. Nor are others lacking these either.

Previously we discussed the paternity of U. S. Senator Knute Nelson. His great-grandfather was Ivar Oddson Klyve, b. 1749. Victor Lawson's, Chicago, great-grandfather was Ivar's brother Bård Oddson Klyve; and his great-great grandfather was Knut Monson Kvarekval, Supreme Court Justice Åd J. Vinje, Madison was a son of Ingebjørg Davidsdtr. Klyve and she had had the brothers, Brynulv, who fell in the Civil War and Lars, m. Kari Davidsdtr. Øvre Klyve was a storekeeper in Northwood, IA. The mother of U. S. Senator Martin Johnson in North Dakota was Anna Nilsdtr. Selheim, grandfather to A. P. Johnson, chair manufacturer in Chicago, was Lars Jonson Øvre Klyve. His brother was Anders Jonson Øvre Klyve, elector in 1814, and grandfather to Anders A. Klove—a member of the town and county boards as well as a prominent businessman, philanthropist and church leader in Leland, IL. Few from any district in Norway have such a connection with America.

I went visiting this area three times. It also is an area containing some relatives. Anna Jonsdr. Øvre Klyve is my great grandmother and her family is still on the farm. On Kvarekval, there is another descendancy line via Knut Torsteinson Leidal, a cousin of my maternal grandfather. His grandson still is living on Kvarekval.

Of the Øvre Klyve lineage, there are two women at Nedre Klyve (see below) and similarly one at Kraktveit Kvarakvål. Her name is Marta Arnesdtr. b. Kolve and she is my second cousin. Therefore, I better visit her first. She has several siblings in America. I met

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Translated by Stanley Nulan

Kari Tvilde og Margrette Rud trefte eg på Vangen, og dei bad meg besøkja mori. Hinna farmor og min farfar var syskind. Den 15de mai tok eg so turen ut der.

Marta, f. 1864, var frisk å rørig tross sine 83 år. Ho hadde og vore i Amerika eit par år. I 1885 kom ho her og vart i 1887 gift i Red Wing, Minnesota med Ivar Klausen Selheim, som var f. 1858 og var komen her i 1884. Om hausten 1887 reiste dei so til Norig att, då her var dårlege tider. Dei var so 2 år på Selheim og fekk so plasset Kraktveit på Kvarakvål. Det er no eigande. Ivar døyd-de for fleire år sidan. Dei har hat 12 born, av dei lever 9.

Fra Kraktveit gjekk eg so til heime etter Lars Knutson Kvarakvål. Lars hadde vore mykje interessera i slegtshistorie og skulde ha etterlete seg mykje upptegningar. Truleg var der noko om slegti mi, då bedstefar hans, Torstein Ivarson Leidal, og bedstemor til mor mi, Guro Ivarsdottor Leidal, var syskind. Det vart då ikkje tid den dagen å sjå etter. Lars var født 1847 og døydde for fleire år sidan, men kona, Anna Katrina, født Kjærland, og 2 søne: Knut og Ivar og l dottor lever. Eg vart gjestfrit modteken der. Anna har ein bror, Ivar Kjærland i Chicago.

Frå Kvarakvål gjekk so turen til Øvre Klyve med Knut Kvarakvål som vegvisar. Øvre Klyve var vel den garden, som interesserte meg mest i guttedagene frametter. Far min fortalde om bestemor si, Anna Jonsdottor Klyve, som døydde i 1845 på Nygrytten, då han var i 9de åre. So var det brorson hinna, Anders Anderson Kløve, som reiste til Amerika i 1843, og ifylje med han var farfars systor, Anna Nygrytten, som tenar. Son til Anders var før-nemde Anders A. Kløve i Leland, Ill. Då brørne mine kom til Amerika var dei mykje i Leland ,Ill., der dei hadde syskenborn og bror til bedstemor, Olav Rogne, og fekk då arbeid hjå Andrew Klove.

Då Anders Klyve, d. e. i 1843 reiste til Amerika, fekk syteri, Arngunna, g. m. kyrkjesongar David Larsen Lemme, garden, og dei budde på Klyve,—der sona-son deira, David Anderson, no bur. Han og eg er då firmennning, og det rara er, att kona hans Guro Eriksdr. født Graudo, og eg er og firmenningar på morsida mi, då Torstein Leidal var hinna oldefar. (Sjå seinare). Det vart då eit intersessant besøk på Klyve. David og kona viste meg ikring. Særleg forvitneleg var gamla lofte. Det hadde årstallet 1768 i ein part og 1812 i ein annen og der var mykje gamla sakor, vist yver 100 år gamle. I noko var innskore namne til Anders A. Kløve, ja enddå eit

her daughters, Kari Tvilde and Margaret Rud at Vangen and they asked me to visit their mother. Her maternal grandfather and my paternal grandfather were cousins.

Marta, b. 1864, was healthy and active in spite of her 83 years. She had been in America for a couple years. In 1885, she came here and was married in Red Wing, MN to Ivar Klausen Selheim, who was b. 1858 and had come here in 1884. In the fall of 1887, they went back to Norway because it was poor times here. They were at Selheim for 2 years before getting the Kraktveit place at Kvarekval. They now owned it. Ivar died several years ago. They have had 12 children of which 9 are living.

Then from Kraktveit, I walked to Lars Knutson Kvarakvål's home. Lars had been quite interested in genealogy and was said to have left a lot of memoirs. There certainly was something about my relatives, since his grandfather, Torstein Ivarson Leida, and my mother's grandmother, Guro Ivarsdatter Leidal, were cousins. There wasn't time that day to look at everything I wanted to. Lars was born in 1847 and died many years ago, but his wife, Anna Katrina, born Kjærland, and 2 sons: Knut and Ivar and 1 daughter are still living. I was hospitably treated there. Anna has a brother, Ivar Kjærland, in Chicago.

From Kvarakvål, the tour went to Øvre Klyve with Knut Kvarakvål as my guide. Øvre Klyve was probably, the farm that interested me most, since I was a boy. My father told about his grandmother, Anna Jonsdatter Klyve, who died in 1845 at Nygrytten, when he was age 9. It was her nephew (brother's son), who went to America in 1843, and together with him was grandfather's sister, Anna Nygrytten, as hired girl. Ander's son, Anders A. Klyve, was mentioned before in Leland, IL, where they had cousins and a brother to grandmother, Olav Rogne, and got a job from Andrew Klove.

When Anders Klyve the older went to America, his sister, Arngunna, m. precentor David Larsen Lemme, got the farm and they lived at Klyve,—where their son, David Anderson, now lives. He and I thus are third cousins, and even more unusual is that his wife Guro Eriksdatter, born Graudo, and I are also third cousins on my mother's side, since Torstein Leidal was her Great grandfather. (See later). It was an interesting visit at Klyve. David and his wife showed me around. Especially interesting was the old barn. It had the year 1768 in one area and 1812 in another and there were many old items, over 100 years old. Some had the name of Anders A. Klyve, yes, even

sylvstaup med hans navn på. Etter kyrkje-songaren, som og var orgelbyggjar og organist, var der songbøker med musik—nokon på tysk, og der var dele av orgler, som ikkje var samansette. Eg var beden stansa yver natti der, men var meint vera på Vangen att då. å koma att seinare. Etter å ha fåt bevertning bar det på hemveg.

I Skulehuset på Klyve.

Andra gongi var eg til Klyvegrendi sondagskveld den 21de juni. Skulehuset står midt i grendi, å der er god samlingsplass. Skulemeistaren er Per Davidson Kløve. Han og broren, Odd hadde eg helst på før, og so fann Per det tilrådeleg, att eg kom ut der til ungdomsmøte deiras den kvelden, for å fortelja lidt frå Amerika. Det var ikkje greit å segja nei, når ein hadde byrja på ein slik bane. Eg var då der. Før møte var eg upp i skulemeisteren si bebekvemm-legheit og hadde bevertning, og me fekk snakka om hendingar i verdi. Frua, Gjertrud Eiriksdr. f,. Lemme, er av Øvre Klyve slekt. Der fekk eg og helsa att på min gamle ven Brynjulv Nilson Nordheim, gift med Pers syster. Det var undarleg å treffa att slike gamle kjendinger etter so lang tid.

Møte i skulesalen var yveraskande stort, og lærar Per Kløve styrde det fortræffeleg. Han er sikkert ein god lærar. Han er og historikar, og er med i boknemndi for Vossasogo. Nyleg fekk eg ei bok om missionsarbeidet på Voss—eit svert interessant verk av ham.

Eg vart beden av forsamlingen å helsa slektningar og sambygdingar i Amerika frå dei.

Nedre Klyve og Sverrestigen.

Tredie gongi eg vitja Klyve var som nemd fyr, (s. 51) den 22de oktober. Det var då forutan skrive om senator Knute Nelson tvo are ting eg særleg vilde sjå. Det eina var jernbjelken i gamla stova. Det andra var Sverrestigen, kvar kong Sverre Sigurdson for med heri si i 1177, og som det har vore mykje skreve om—Soleis har eg eit stykje i Vossingen No. l, 1924, og i Hist. om utv. frå Voss, pg. 50:) Der vart og are ting.

Det var noko uheldigt, att eigaren, Odd Davidson Klyve, måtte halda sengi på grunn av skade i ein fot. Men so telefonerte han yver til Per, bror sin, og han var snild å kom yver, og det trur eg vart noko av ei begjevenheit.

Etter å ha fåt god middagsmat reiste Per og eg for å sjå oss ikring. Fyst gjekk det til gamla stova, som var uppført før 1836 I det år var det, att bedste-

a silver flute with his name on it. There still were song books with music,—some in German, remaining from the precentor, who was an organ builder and organist and there were parts of organs that hadn't been assembled. I was asked to spend the night there, but I had planned to be at Vangen by then, not to arrive even later. After being given good service, I was on my way home.

In the School House at Klyve.

The second time I went to the Klyve neighborhood was Sunday evening, 21 June. The school house is in the middle of the area so it makes a good meeting place. Per Davidson Kløve is the schoolmaster. I had met him and his brother, Odd, before so Per thought it advisable that I should come out to their youth meeting that night in order to give a little talk about America. It wasn't easy to say no, when one had started the direction. So I was there. Before the meeting, I was conveniently at the schoolmaster's house and had a nice meal, and we talked about world events. His wife, Gjertrud Eiriksdtr., b. Lemme, is of the Øvre Klyve lineage. There I also greeted my old friend, Brynulv Nilson Nordheim, who was married to Per's sister. It is just marvelous to meet such old acquaintances again after such a long time.

The school house meeting was surprisingly large and the teacher Per Kløve chaired it superbly. He certainly is a good teacher. He is also an historian, and is on the book committee for Voss stories. Recently, I got a book about the mission work at Voss—a very interesting work of his.

During the meeting, I was requested to greet relatives and fellow Vossings in America from them.

Lower Klyve and the Sverre trail.

The third time I visited Klyve was as mentioned before, (p. 51) 22 October. I wanted to see the writings about Sen. Knute Nelson and two other things. The one was the Iron beam in the old house. The other was the Sverre Path, where King Sverre Sigurdson went with his army in 1177, about which much has been written—(even I wrote pieces in Vossingen No. 1, 1924, and in Hist. om Utv. fra Voss, p. 50). Also there were other things.

It was unfortunate that the owner, Odd Davidson Klyve, had to stay in bed because of a foot injury. But he telephoned over to his brother, Per, and he was so kind to come over, and that I feel was somewhat of an accommodation.

After we had eaten a good dinner, Per and I went looking around. First, we went to the old house that had been built before 1836. That was the year that my

Translated by Stanley Nulan

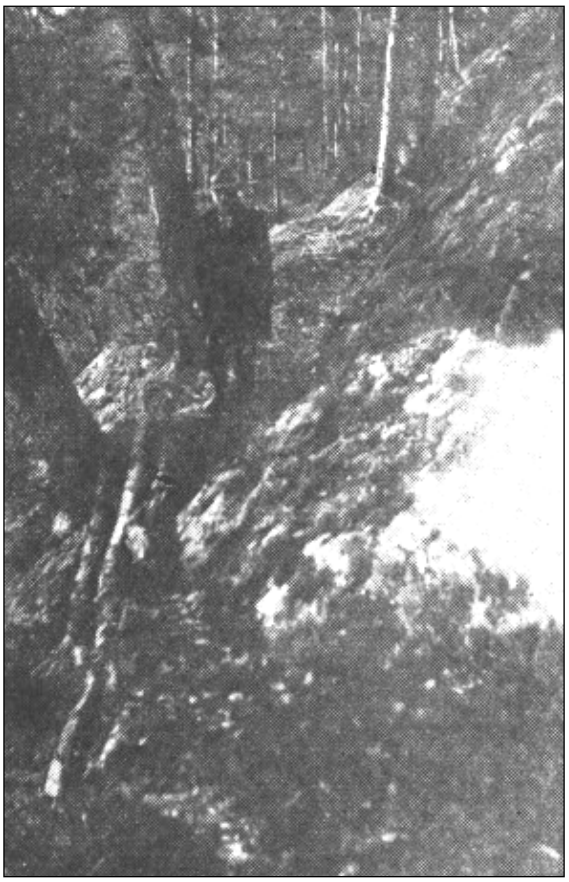
far, Sjur Nygrytten, kom forbi der med hudi av den store bjørn, han skaut i Brekkelidi. Dei vilde sjå kor stor hudi var. Dei la då framlabbane på dørstokken og baklabbane på jernbjelken midt i stova. Det tykte dei var ein stor bjørnafeld. Me såg no på avstanden og dømde det til 10 fod. Bjørnen skulde vera 60 år gamal.

So gjekk me utyver mot Rastalidi for å sjå Sverrestigen, som eg høyrde sagn om som smågut, og som eg hadde skreve om, men ikkje set. Per viste då vegen. Det var forvitneleg. Den egentlege yvergong er ca. 150 meter ovanfor Raundalsvegen og jernbanelina. På 2-3 plassar uppyver såg det verkjeleg ut til, at der var steinar lagde tilrettes for veg av troppetrin. Yvegangen er som ei ujevn to i ei sterkt skrånande fjellsida. Det er lagt stokkar yver, so ein godt kan gå yver; og Per fortalde, at han hadde vore med å lagt stokkar der og. Me gjekk yve der utan noko vanskjelegheit. Eg gjekk enddå yve tvo gonger. Noko jarnstænger drevna i fjellet, som soga fortæl om, trængtest vist ikkje der. Og eg trur, eg vilde ta på meg å leida ein hest yve der no i visso, dersom ein man på kver sida heldt stok-(Sverrestigen på vegen upp Yvegonga pics).

Sverrestigen
På vegen upp **(**On the way up.)

grandfather, Sjur Nygryten, came by with the skin of a big bear he had shot in the Brekkeli. They wanted to see how big the hide was. They put the front paws on the door tread and the back paws on the iron beam in the middle of the room. They thought it was a huge bear hide. We estimated the length and judged it to be 10 ft. The bear was said to be 60 years old.

Then we went over to the Rastadlid to see the Sverre Trail, which I had heard tales about since I was a small boy, and which I had written about, but never seen. Per showed me the way. It was fascinating. The actual pass is about 150 meters above the Raundal road and railroad track. At 2-3 places it truly appeared that stones had been laid in place for stair steps. The overpass is a two in one big scree. Logs have been laid over it, so one can easily walk over; and Per said, that he had helped lay logs there too. We walked over with no difficulty. I even went over two times. Some iron pegs that had been driven into the side of the mountain according to the saga weren't there now. I believe that I would be able to lead a horse over there now, if there were one man on each side to keep the logs from (Sverre Trail on the way to the overpass pics)



Sverrestigen
Yvegonga (Overpass.**)**

Translated by Stanley Nuland

karne frå å gli ut. Dei som har skreve om Sverrestigen, har nok aldreg vore på plassen p set korleis der er. Eg kom til å tenkja, att der måtte ha vore ein gamal veg yver for Raundølingarne. Den var då mykje kortare enn å reisa um Raukjeldo ovanfor Klyvenolten. Då eg so kom til å hugsa på seinare, att der i det gamla Vegabotarbreve av 1343 står nemd om Raundalskleivi, som ingjen viste, kvar ho var no, vart eg klår yver, att der var den gløymde Raomdalskleiv, for der var då verkjeleg ei kleiv. Att ho ikkji er nemd i Sverres soga er ikkje so un-darleg, då det ikkje var slik heksekunst å koma yver.

Per sa ingenting då me var der. Men han tok eit par billete, då han hadde camera med. Me gjekk so nedyver att, og Per viste meg Smørsteinen, stor som eit lite hus, som ligg på ei bergnebb ovenpå noko småsteinar ferdig å rulla ned. So var det Seljefleken og Karaverkjin– gamle plassar.

Etter eg kom til Amerika att, å tænkte å skriva om turen til Voss, skreiv eg til Per Kløve, kva eg trudde om Sverrestigen, og spurde, om han kunde lata meg sjå, billeti, han tok. Til min yveraskelse sende han meg ikkje berre avtryk av billeti; men og nedanstående interessante avhandling om Sverrestigen og samfærdsla på Voss, som han skreiv for bygdaboki fleire år sidan, men som ikkje er prenta.

Samfærsla på Voss for 600 år sidan.
av Per Kløve

Interessant er det for oss å vita at det er knapt noko bygd i heila landet ein veit so god greida på vegane i etter gamalt som Vossabygdi, antan me no ska segja det kjem seg av at vossane alt frå gamalt tid av hev havt hug til å stridast, eller me kann segja det so: "Da liggu i vøss'ne etter gamalt: Ret ska væ rett."—Nok er det det var ei rets-sak som var upphavet til at det vart greit uppskreve alt i 1343 korleis vedlikehaldet av vegane vart skift millom bygdafolket på Voss. Brevet om dette er skrive på Voss 14. mars 1343, og er eit av dei merkjelegaste me hev ifrå gamle tider. Der står m. a.:

"—Sameleis hev raundølene å gjera alt vegarbeid og halda vegane ved like i Raundalen og heile Raundalskleivi med undantak av nesta troppi som mannen på Kløve og mannen på Kvarekvål hev å halda ved like".

Det er greit å sjå korleis vegen i den tid svingar seg snart upp i høgdi, yver kleivar og etter tøer, og snart ned i dalen att yver myrar og

Those who have written about the Sverre Trail evidently haven't been there to see how things are. I had there had been an old crossing for the Raundalers. It was sure shorter than to go around Raukjeldo and over Klyvenolten. I remembered later that the Raundalskleiv is mentioned in the old Vegabotar letters from 1343, but no one knew where it was, and it was clear to me that it was the forgotten Raundalskleiv, which is really a steep, rocky climb. It is not so strange that it wasn't mentioned in Sverre's saga, since it wasn't such a difficult thing to climb over.

Per didn't say anything while we were there. He took a couple of pictures, since he had his camera along. Then we went down again, and Per showed me the "Butterstone", as big as a small house, lying on a mountain top on top of some small stones and appearing ready to fall. Then it was Seljeflek and the Karaverkjin—old places.

After I had returned to America, and was thinking of writing about my trip to Voss, I wrote to Per Kløve, about my belief in the Sverre Trail and asked if I could see the pictures he took. To my surprise, he not only sent me copies of the pictures of the pictures, but also a discussion about the Sverre Trail, that he had written for a bygdebok several years ago, but that had never been printed.

Communication at Voss 600 years ago.
By Per Kløve.

It is interesting for us to know that there is hardly any district in the entire country that has such good information about the ancient roads as Vossabygd, whether we say the Vossings have struggled to remember it, or we can say it thus: "It is known to the Vossings from the old times: Directness shall be our right.".—Enough to say that it was the sake of their right that gave origin conditions of the roads already by 1343 was dealt with among the populace at Voss. A letter concerning this was written at Voss 14 March 1343, and is one of the most remarkable endowments we have from the ancient times. It says, among other things

"—similarly the Raundølings must do all the road work and maintain all the roads in Raundal and Raundals grade excepting the "troops" and the men at Kvarekval must do their own".

It is nice to see how the roads in those times curved their way up to the heights, over the passes, and following the turns, soon turned back

Translated by Stanley Nulan

attmed svaberg. –Frå Vangen gjekk vegen om Båbrui, upp om Tvildekleivi og Brunsberget og uppetter øvre Tjukkebygdi og heilt up om Aurgotone ovenfor Tøn, og om Raundalskleivi og utetter Raundalen. Dette er same leidi som Bergensbanen no gjeng på sin veg gjønom Vossebygdene uppetter mot høgfjellet, men med den skilnaden at han på javnen held seg meir nede i dalføret, hev jamnare stigning og gjeng beint gjønom bergi der gamlevegen kleiv yver.

Eit ord som ikkje lenger er i bruk, er "Raundalskleiv", Raundalskleivi. Det må vera antan kleivi upp mot Sverrestigen eller ei kleiv upp mot Raudkjeldo. Både P. A. Munch og Johan Fritzner meinar nok at dette er kleivi upp mot Sverrestigen, for Munch omset i si bok "Det Norske Folks Historie" i 1862 ordi: "nezta ridet" med nederste trappe", å då kan ikkje det høva på vegen up mot Raud-kjelda der det korkje er noko tropp eller kunde vera bruk for noko, men det høver nett på Sverrestigen, der der enno er ei litti tropp midt uppe i fårlegaste luten av han, og ei lenger tropp nede i kleivi som fører upp til han. Og Fritzner skriv i si "Ordbok over det gamle norske sprog, 1896" under ordet "rid". :4. Veistykke som strekker sig eller fører frem forbi et Fjeld eller en Fjeldveg på lignende måde som et galleri forbi en husvæg", og so hermer han or brevet fra 1343: "Raundølir eiga at gera ok up halda allom vegarbotom i Raundali ok Raundalsklæif allri, nema nezta ridit eigu at halde uppi Kleifs madr ok Karahvålsmadr."

Ein må helst tenkja seg, at Fritzner hev vore i Sverrestigen då han skreiv detta, so vel høver det til staden.

No kan ein synest at vegen gjønom Sverrestigen den tid ikkje kunde reknast med millom hovedvegane" på Voss, men det var so mykje snøggare å reisa der enn å fara om Raudkjeldo når dei vilde or Raundalen å heim i Tjukkebygdi, og for gående folk so mykje lettare at det kan tenkjast at dei helt den vegen uppe atåt den andre.

"Ja men —," segjer some, "dar var då ikkje frakjømt gjønem Sverrestigen med øyk den tid."— At det ikkje hev komme øyk om gamle Sverrestigen dei sidste hundrad åri er vel sikkert nok, men traditionen fortel greit, at Sverre fo'r der i 1178 med vel 120 øykjer. Tanken var at han vilde ha reist om Raudkjelda, men der låg ein flok vossar ferdige til å ta imot han, og so tok han då vegen gjønom Sverrestigen og kom seg undan.

Verkjelege sogegranskarar no for tidi legg meir vekt på levande tradition enn det ei tid var gjort. Det syner seg nemleg at der i dei fleste høve ligg meir

to the valleys again with their marshes back to the hills. From Vangen the road went by way of Båbridge, up the grade at Tvilde and Brunsberg, up over the Tjukkebygd and completely up around Aurgotone above Tøn, and around the grade at Raundal and out the Raundal. This is the same pathway that the Bergen Railroad now uses up toward the high plateau, but with this difference that it goes a little lower in the valley, has a more even grade, and goes right through the mountains while the old route went over.

One word that no longer is used is the word "Raundalskleiv", Raundals ascent. It must be the steep, rocky climb up toward Sverre's path or a way up to Raudkjeldo (Red fountain). Both P. A. Munch and Johan Fritzner said that this was the climb up toward Sverre's path, because Munch translated in his book "The History of the Norwegian People" in 1862, the words "nezta ridet" as lowest (stair) step, and that doesn't occur on the way up toward Raudkjeldo where there are no treads or any need for any, but it fits exactly for Sverre's path where there still is a small stairway right up in the most dangerous leg, and another farther up the climb that leads up to it. And Fritzner writes in his "Dictionary of Old Norse Speech 1896" for the word 'rid'. 4. Pathway that reaches or leads past a mountain or a trail that leads past, as a gallery in a house wall." and he also quotes from a letter of 1343. "Raundølings were not used to going up from the valley bottom by Raundals Climb but reached the top via Kvarekval's route".

One can only believe that Fritzner had been to Sverre's path for when he wrote this it so exactly fits the place.

Now, one could think that Sverre's path at that time was not included among the main roads at Voss, but it was so much shorter to travel it than to go around Raudkjeldo when they wanted to get out of Raundalen or home to the Tjukkebygd.

"Yes, but--", say some, "at that time it wasn't possible to travel Sverre's path by horse". –It is acknowledged that horses haven't traveled the old Sverre's path in the last few hundred years, but tradition tells us clearly that Sverre went there in 1178 with more than 120 horses. He planned to go around Raudkjeldo, but there were a host of Vossings ready to ambush him so he took the route via Sverre's Path and escaped.

Actually, researchers of the sagas give more weight to living tradition than what time has shown. It is evident in most cases local Vossings who

til grunn for slike fråsegner enn folk ofta trur. Det rimelegaste er at alt fyre Sverre si tid hev vore ein skarve veg der, og so har Sverre antan havt vossafolk i heren sin som var kjende med vegen eller han hev fengje tak i einkvan lokalkjend vossing so helt med han og var mot Magnus. Og so hev han då sjølv set etter og funne at detta skulde gå, det. Der kan godt ha vore meir torvor og meir trevoktser enn no der er, slikt som farande fot hev trakka laust og sjugande skredor sopa vek hundråari frametter. Og enndå som no der er skjikka so skulde der ikkje so sers manga torvena til før der kunde verta farande for både folk og hestar. Når so Sverre hev komme seg forbi i farten so er det tenkjeleg at dei som hadde mest bruk for ferdsla der, stelte litt meir om stigen og helt han uppe som farveg ei tid frametter både til 1343 og lenger.

Noko som taler sterkt for at det er kleivi upp mot Sverrestigen som er meint i Vegabotarbrevet med "Raundals klæif" er at det er berre vanskjelege vegstykke og so kostesame bruer som er nemde; og i bakkane upp mot Raudkjelda kunde der ikkje vera noko sers vanskar med veghaldet, medan vegen gjønom heimste luten av Sverrestigen kravde eit so trufast vakthald at det ikkje var rådeleg å skifta ansvaret på meir enn to man.—Eit par stadnamn fortel og mykje. I gamlevegen straks heimanfor kleivi er eit vegstykke med ein mur tversyver eit gryvle og bort på ein hammar, ein vegamole som hev kravt mans arbeid av idugaste slag for å verta farande. Det vegstykke heiter Kareverkjen" den dag idag og "verk" er eit gamalt norsk ord som i farne tider var nytta om: "vegmur, eit gjort arbeid". Ordet er ikkje no lenger i bruk i den tydnaden, so vegen lyt vera gamal. Eit anna prov er at nett der gamle "kleivi" skulde vera, enno i dagleg talen heiter "Klyve (t.). Det er det gamalnorske intetkjønsordet "klif" (kleiv) som ved ljodbrigde hev gjenge yver til "klyv-et" i bundi form. Det peikar på at: Der er kleivi i den vansskjelege "Raundals-kleivi".

Der er fleire ting som syner greit at både Kløve og Kvarekvål i eldre tider hev vore ein gard, so vart vegpligti den same om garden vart skift. Og Kløve hev havt vår-flor i Rastalidi heilt ned mot vore dagar: Tufti etter "Floren" i "Flors-rinden" viser enndå. Då var det ikkje meir enn rimeleg at "Klifsmadr ok Karahvålsmadr" hadde sers plikter på seg med veghaldet der dei hadde so omfram mykje bruk for vegen. Uppetter stølane deirans på Morset og i Bjørgi trongs ingi sers vegvøla.

that there is more of a basis for such reports than people believe. The most reasonable is that there had been a primitive path already before the time of Sverre and he either had Vossings in his army who were familiar with the route or he had got a hold of a supported him and were against Magnus. Thusly, he himself saw that this was possible. It's possible that there was more turf and more forest than there is now and that the tramping feet and degenerating landslides have swept them away hundreds of years ago. Yet, even so, not many more footholds would be needed to make it passable for men and horses. When Sverre had come by on his journey it is quite likely that they who had most need for the path maintained it as a thoroughfare longer to 1343 and later.

Something that speaks strongly that it is the cliff up toward Sverrestigen that is referred to in the Vegabotar letter as "Raundals Cliff" is that it is the only difficult road with such costly portions that is named, and in the slopes up toward Raudkjelda there couldn't be any special difficulty with road maintenance; while the path through the homeward portion of the Sverrestigen required such diligent maintenance that it wasn't possible to assign the responsibility to less than two men.—A couple of place names also reveal a lot. In the old path just homeward from the cliff is a part of the way with construction across a depression and over to a rampart, a section of the path that has necessitated the most work to be kept usable. This part is called "kareverk" yet today and "verk" is an Old Norse word which in distant times was used for "roadwork, a man-made job". The word is no longer in use at this time, so the path must be ancient. Another evidence is the fact that exactly where the cliff is supposed to be, yet today in everyday speech it is called "Klyve". That is an old Norse neuter word that with accentuation has changed over to "klyv-et" in the combination form. This indicates that: There is a cliff in the difficult "Raundals-Cliff".

There are several indicators that satisfactorily show that both Kløve and Kvarekval were one farm, so that the road maintenance duty was unchanged though the farms were traded. So Kløve has had its cow barn in Rastadli down to our time: remnants of the barn still show. "Klifsmadr and Karahvålsmadr" had especial responsibility to maintain the road since they had much need for the road. Up toward their sæters at Morset and Bjørgi considerable road maintenance was required.

Translated by Stanley Nulan

At der har vore farveg um Sverrestigen frå gamle tider av, kan ein soleis sikkort ga ut ifrå.

Kom dei ikring 1343 vegen frå Hardanger um Uppbrui (Bjørkebrui) so kunde dei då reisa um Tundal og Kvarekvål innetter og so antan um Sverrestigen åt Raundalen, eller dei kunde reisa upp "Brattegoto" ovanfor Øvre Kløve og um Raudkjeldo åt Raundalen. Kom dei derimot øvre Tjukkebygdi uppetter um Brunsberget ved Rykke og um Aurgoto kunde dei antan reisa um Koladikket (ved Kytes-gjeilane) og ned Øvra-Klyve-hagen og ut um Sverrestigen, eller dei kunde frå Koladiket halda fram øvra etter Tindegoto og upp um Raudkjelda og utetter Raundalen

Per Kløve.

Til Dukstad

Kring 19de juni reiste eg uppyver til Dukstad. Den gamle Kvitheimsgrendi laut eg då sjå att på nært hold. Det var vel derfrå Bødvar Kvite kring 850 åre drog til Island, og Haldor Duk bygde Dukartun, der biskop Olav Torkjelson døydde i 1533. Slike historiske plassar er vært å sjå. Der hadde og but 2 stortingsmenn i vore dager.

Eg hadde og eit erindre. Det var å bringa helsing frå Vossalaget sin viseformann, Sjur Dymbe, til hans gamle far, Ivar Vikingson Dymbe, som budde på Dukstad.

Men for å komma til Dukstad laut eg ga gjønom Skulestadmoen—der tyskebarakkene star på kvar sida av vegen. Og fangaleiren med 40 fangar var der lika ved vegen med vakt patrulgjerande i full væbning fram og attende. Eit høgt gjerde, som mindte um dyrehagen i Madison var der ikring leiren.

Eg kom då uskad forbi—og fann fram til Ivar Dymbes hus. Ivar var glad å få helsing frå Amerika. Han var sjukeleg å låg tilsengs, men var pratsam og hadde godt hugs. Han budde på Dymbe frå 1891 til 1925 og kjøbte gard på Dukstad i 1926, var gift med Brita Persdr. f. Taulen—og har 3 søne, Per, Ivar og Sjur i U. S. Sonen Knut driver garden på Dukstad. Han var med i krigen i Valdres, mens Sjur var med i flyvæsnet i U. S. og flaug til Noreg. No er han forman i Vossalaget her. Knut fekk sin nabo, Godskalk Mathison Dukstad—son av stortingsmannen, yver og der vart mykje gemytlig prat.

Grendarfest på Hjelle

Den 22de juni var der Grendarfest i skulekrinsen på Hjelle, og der fekk eg den æra å væra med. Formannen, Anders Mølsterteig, som

That there had been a highway around Sverrestigen, we can certainly assume from that.

In 1343 the road from Hardanger came up Uppbrui (Bjørkebrui) so that they were able to travel around Tundal and Kvarekvål inwards, then either around Sverrestigen at Raundal or up "Brattegoto" above Øvre Kløve and past Raudkjeldo at the Raundal. If they encountered upper Tjukkebygdi up near Brunsberget by Rykke and near Aurgoto they could travel past Koladikket (at Kyte's Gjeilane) and down the garden at Øvre Kløve and out Sverre's path or they could go from Koladiket along Tindegoto and up around Raudkjelda and out Raundal.

Per Kløve

To Dukstad

About the 19th of June, we went up to Dukstad's. I was again able to view the old Kvitheim neighborhood closely. Bødvar the White left for Iceland from here about 850. Haldor Duk built the Duk farm, where Bishop Olav Torkjelson died in 1533. It is great to see such historic places. Two stortingsmen have lived there in our time.

I had another errand. That was to carry greetings from the vice-president of the Vosselag, Sjur Dymbe, to his aged father, Ivar Vikingson Dymbe, who lived at Dukstad.

But in order to get to Dukstad, I had to walk through Skulestadmoen—where the German barrack stood on either side of the road. The prison camp with its 40 prisoners was adjacent to the road with completely armed patrols marching back and forth. A high fence, that reminded me of the zoo back in Madison, was around the camp.

I got by without harm—and found the way to Ivar Dymbe's house. Ivar was happy to get greetings from America. He was not well and was bedridden, but was talkative and had a good memory. He had lived at Dymbe from 1891 to 1925 and had purchased the Dukstad farm in 1926. He married Brita Persdr. Taulen—3 sons in the U. S. His son, Knut, runs the farm at Dukstad. He participated in the war in Valdres while Sjur was in the Air Force in the US and flew for Norway. Now he is the president of the Vosselag. Knut summoned his neighbor, Godskalk Mathison Dukstad—the son of the parliament member, over and there was a good deal of fellowship and talk.

Neighborhood party at Hjelle

There was to be a neighborhood party in the school district at Hjell on June 22, and I got the honor of participating. The chairman, Anders Mølsterteig,

eg før hadde mødt, kom til meg den 11te juni med anmodning um å deltaka i programmet, å det var då ikkje råd å unslå seg, um eg so vilde. Men detta var noko nyt Meiningi var å halda til ute, men det vart regn, å so laut me in. På Hjelle laga dei til god mat å dækka bordi på låven, so me laut yver til låven på Tveito. Der var rum, som og vart uppteke.

Anders Mølsterteig var ordstyrar. Talar var fyst kaptein Martin B. Mølster, som og er høgskulelærar. So laut eg segja noko, og slutteleg talte ordførar Hjelle, som gav ein fin tribut til Amerikanarene og bad uss bera fram helsing til frendar i Amerika.

Etter programmet gjekk me so yver til Hjelle og fekk mat. Det var som ein grautaleik i gamle dagar. Ikkje alle fekk rum på låven, so Isak Hjelle tok mig og nokre are med yver til si stova.

På festen mødte eg nokre av veteranane frå krigen i Valdres. Forutan kaptein Mølster var det Helge Tillung og Ivar T. Rode. Dei var med i det berømte 3die kompani.

Til Lonevåg og Bergen

Mandag den 23de juni var eg med Olav og Brita Mossefin ut til Lonevåg ved Osterøyni. Deira dottor, Anna, gift med lærar Norvald Solberg, som hadde Blom skulekreds, budde på ara sida av fjorden der i ein fin lærarbolig. Som nemt foran, var dei til Bergen og såg etter meg, då eg kom. No vart eg der heile tre dagar tilende og hadde det godt. Olav og eg tok uss turar kring på øyni til garden Blom og ut til den eiendommeligste gard eg har set, “Havro", der husi på fleire gardsbruk stod væg i væg og dei var vist fleire hundrad år gamle.—Der var snak um att Fortidsminde Foreningen skulde yvetaka husi.

Den 26de reiste eg til Bergen, der eg vilde granska i rigs-arkivet å vart i Bergen lika til den 8de juli. I Bergen var svert vanskjeleg å få husrum. Hotelli var fulle. Bennet Reisebureau hadde kjosken på Torgalmenningen og hadde i uppdrag av bystyret å ordne med husrum. Alle som hadde ledige rum meldte det der, og hotelli vart stadigt spurde um værelser.—Eg fekk eit noko stort værelse på Bjørnson gata, som eg hadde ei veka. Då laut ein familie få det, å eg fekk etter lang venten eit lite kvistværelse i Kipersmuget, der eg hadde hat værelse 50 år før.

Straks eg kom til Bergen reiste eg til arkivet å fann mykje av interessa, men ikkje altid det eg såg etter. Og kan ein ikkje lesa godt den gamla

whom I had already met, came to me June 11 with the invitation to form part of the program, and it was difficult to refuse, were I so inclined. It had been the intent to have it in the open air. It rained. So we had to move inside. The loft at Hjelle was full of refreshments so we moved to the loft at Tveito where there was room and we utilized it.

Anders Mølsterteig was master-of-ceremonies. The first speaker was Captain Martin B. Mølster, who also is a high school teacher. Then I could say some words and lastly was Mayor Hjelle, who gave a fine tribute to the Americans and asked us to greet friends in America.

After the program, we went over to Hjelle and got food. It was like "graut" party in the old days. Not everyone found space so Isak Hjelle took me and some others over to his house.

I met some war veterans of the Valdres battle at the party. Besides Captain Mølster there was Helge Tillung and Ivar T. Rode. They were with the noted 3rd Company.

To Lønevåg and Bergen

On Monday, the 23rd of June, Olav and Brita Mossefin went out to Lønevåg on the Oster Islands. Their daughter, Anna, married to teacher Norvald Solberg of The Blom School District, lived on the other side of the fjord in a fine teacher's residence. As I said before, they had been to Bergen to meet me when I arrived. Now we stayed three days and had it good. Olav and I went on walks about the island to the Blom farm and out to the most distinctive farm I've ever seen. "Havro", where the houses for several workings stood wall to wall and they were maybe several hundred years old.—There was talk of The Historical Association taking them over.

I went to Bergen on the 26th, because I wanted to search to National Archives and I was in Bergen until July 8. It was difficult to find lodging. The hotels were full. Bennet Travel Bureau had a kiosk on Market Commons (Torgalmenning) and had instructions from the city council to find accommodations. Everyone with available space notified them, and the hotels were continually asked about rooms.—I got a rather large room on Bjørnson Street. I had it a week. Then I let a family have it and took a little garret room in Kipersmuget, where I'd had a room 50 years before.

As soon as I got to Bergen I went to the archives and found a lot of interest, but not always what I was looking for. And one can hardly

Translated by Stanley Nulan

skrifti, som for ei deild var svert slurvet skreve, so får ein gjera beregning på å bruka lang tid.

Olav og Brita Mossefin kom og til Bergen neste dag. Olav har ei syster, fru Bertil Eide, i Bergen og hadde dei å ga til. Um kvelden var eg i hygjeleg selskap der. Dagen etter reiste dei til Eide, Osterøyni.

Der var fleire personar i Bergen, eg vilde snakke med, men hadde ikkje adressa. Forman'n i Vossalaget der, budde langt ute på Minde, å det vart ikkje eg såg han.

So ein dag fann eg adressa til fru Martha Rivenæs Gill, som budde i Skottegato, og besøgte so hinne. Eg hadde snakt med syskini hinna i Minneapolis, Minn., fleire gonger på Vossalagsmøti. Hjå broren, Ivar Rivenes Kinne, hadde eg yvenatta ei gong, og hjå systna Sicilia og Kirsti, hadde eg vert i selskap der. Marta hadde hat brevveksling med Anna syster mi i Madison. Broren, Olav, hadde vore med i den Canadiske Arme i Frankrig i 1ste verdskrig, vart "gassa" og er på eit Heim i Canada. Marta fekk merkja krigen i Bergen. Då den store explotionen hænde der, vart alle glasruter i deira 2 høgda hus sondbrotna av lufttrykket, og an skade gjort, men sjølve var dei uskadde. Gillfamilien har foretningshus ved Nykyrkja.

Den 8de juli reiste eg so til Voss att. Um granskingarne i Arkivet lyt eg skriva ei an gong. Neste dag var eg yver til Sparebanken, å fekk sjå um delingar med banken i 1850-60 ari av slike som reiste til Amerika.

Til Myrkdalen

Eg hadde fåt besked ei par gonger frå Styrk Larson Hirth til å besøkja han. Me var godt kjende frå gamle dagar. Mori hans var frå Fjose, og ho og brørne, Odd Tøn og Brynjulv Afdal, arva ein hellebænk på Fjosberge til å driva ut. Styrk var då av og til der med morbrørne sine i arbeid. Far min og eg var då og der. Det var kring 1884 då far gjorde fysta hellesoksi. Sidan mødte eg Styrk på Tvildemoen og fleira gonger i Bergen, der han dreiv med træskjærar arbeid. Det var då kjekt å sjå han att. I 5te led er me og slegtningar.

So den 10de juli um morgonen tok eg med bussen upyver til Tvinno og gjekk so til Sundve—der eg vilde levera eit av billeti, eg tok av Anders og Eirik. Det vart til att eg ikkje fekk reisa derfrå, før eg hadde fåt middag. Men so laga Eirik til kjøyregreiderne og gjorde seg erinde til Vin-ja. Eg fekk då skyds so langt fyst, men fekk so ikkje gå av før me var komne lika til Mørkve—

read the old script, which for the most part was sloppily written, so one had to plan on needing a lot of time.

Olav and Brita Mossefin came to Bergen the next day. Olav had a sister, Mrs. Bertil Eide, in Bergen and had them to visit. In the evening I was at a jovial party there. The next day they went to Eide on the Oster Islands.

There were several people in Bergen with whom I wanted to speak, but I didn't have their addresses. The president of the Bergen Vosselag lived far out at Minde, so it wasn't possible to see him.

One day, I found the address for Mrs. Martha Rivenæs Gill, who lived on Scottish Street, so I visited her. I had talked with her siblings in Minneapolis, MN, several times at Vosselag meetings. I had once stayed overnight at her brother's, Ivar Rivenæs Kinne, and had been at a function at her sisters, Sicilia and Kirsti. Marta had exchanged letters with my sister, Anna, in Madison. Olav, their brother had been to France with the Canadian Army in the First World War and had been gassed and was at a "home" in Canada. Marta spent the war in Bergen. When the big explosion happened, all the windows in their two-storied house were smashed by the concussion, and damage was sustained, but they were uninjured. The Gill family has a commercial building at Nykirk.

I returned to Voss July 8. I'll write about the research in the Archives another time. The next day, I went over to the Sparebank and had an opportunity to examine business transactions from the 1858-60 years by those who went to America.

To Myrkdalen

I had gotten a message a couple of times from Styrk Larson Hirth to came and visit. We were well-acquainted from the old days. His mother came from Fjose, and she and her brothers, Odd and Brynjulv Afdal had inherited a slate quarry at Fjosberg to operate. Styrk worked there by way of his maternal uncles occasionally. My father was also there about 1884 when they developed their first slate ax. I had met Styrk at Tvildemoen and several times in Bergen, where he worked as woodcarver too. It was nice to meet him again. We were related in the 5th generation.

Then on July 10 I went by bus up to Tvinno and walked to Sundve—where I wanted to deliver one of the pictures I took of Anders and Eirik. Again, I didn't get leave to depart before I had eaten dinner. Eirik was preparing a vehicle with which to make an errand to Vinje. I thereby got a ride that far and I wasn't allowed to get off before we got to Mørkve—

Translated by Stanley Nuland

der me træfte Styrk Hirth, som kom spadserende frå nabogarden. Han hadde net teke avsked med syskindbarnet sit, Mikkel Bystøl, som næste morgon skulde avstad til Amerika att. Mikkel kom so og vilde, att eg skulde stansa yver natti hjå han og broren. Men Styrk vilde att eg skulde væra hjå han, og del tænkte eg var bedst, då eg nok vilde træffa Mikkel att i Madison, U. S.

Eg fekk då ei hugnasam tid hjå Styrk, som då budde på Myrkve. Han viste meg ymse treskjærararbeid, sers fint gjort. Tilslut kom han med ein utkråta papirkniv å på den stod namne mit. Eg spurde kva det skulde bety. "Jau", svarte kono der til, "Styrk hadde ikkje likt det, um du ikkje hadde komme, so no, får du behalda kniven" sa ho. Det var eit fint minne.

Styrk, f. 1866, son av Lars Anderson Hirth og Ingjerd Styrksdr. f. Fjose. Han viste tidleg anlæg for kunstnerisk træskjæring, var ei tid i lære hjå Lars Kinsarvik, hadde so stipendium til Oslo og Stockholm å studerte træskjæring, fekk Husflids-foreningens diplom 1890 og sølvmedalje i Oslo 1897 på kunstudstillingen. Han gjorde alle ornamenter for C. H. Knag for udstillingen i Paris 1900, udstilte på verdensudstillingen i Chicago 1893 eit drikkehorn eller ølkrus, gjorde arbeide for C. H. Knag til udstillingen i St. Louis, Mo., der Knag fik diplom, men Styrk gjorde arbeidet. So kjøpte han garden Myrkve og vart jordbrukar.

Gift i 1902 med Marta Styrksdr. Helgeland, f. 1877, og har 8 børn; Lars, f. 1902, driver heimegarden, ugift; Styrkår ,f. 1906, lærar i handarbeid ved Voss Folkehøkskule, g. m. Borghild Larsdtr. Afdal; Ingjerd, f. 1907, ved rigsrospitalet i Oslo; Olaf, f. 1909, døydde heima; Anders, f. 1910, er heima, var bokførar for Heimafronten; Odd, f. 1912, er på Holt Landbruksskule; Marta, f. 1915, er budeia heima; Sjur, f. 1917, kontormann i Harstad, Finnmarken, ved gjenreisningen. Alle søner var med i "Heimafronten" under okkupationen og gjorde godt arbeid som ikkje var let. Anders fortalde um det. Dei måtte imellem liggja i fjellet. Dei tok imot våpnene og ammotion, som vart nedsendt frå fly og måtte gjøyma det godt. So fekk dei greida på att tyskarane vilde ransaka fjelli, og då måtte sakena flyttast. Det var natarbeid. So var dei med i den troppi, som etter fredsslutningen marsjerte ned på Vangen for å ta vare på tyskarane. Desse vart då reint yvegåvne, då dei såg heimefront-karane koma fuldt bevæbna, og trudde, at det var engelskmennene som kom. Ein Tysk officer

where we met Styrk Hirth, who came walking from the neighboring farm. He had just said "good-bye" to his cousin, Mikkel Bystøl, who was due to return to America the next morning. Mikkel also came and wanted me to stay overnight with him and his brother. But Styrk also asked me to stay with him and that I thought would be best since I would meet Mikkel again in Madison.

I got a memorable occasion at Styrk's, who lived at Myrkve. He showed me various wood carvings, especially well done. At the end, he brought forth a whittled letter opener and on it was my name. I asked the meaning of this. "Jau" answered the housewife, "Styrk wouldn't have liked it, had you not come, so now you shall keep this knife". It was a swell souvenir.

Styrk, b. 1866 was the son of Lars Anderson Hirth and Ingjerd Styrksdtr. born Fjose. Early, he demonstrated a talent for artistic woodcarving, and was schooled by Lars Kinsarvik. He got scholarships to study woodcarving in Oslo and Stockholm. He won a diploma in 1890 from the Home Craft Society as well as a silver medal in Oslo in 1897 at an Art Exhibition. He did all the ornaments for C. H. Knag for his exhibition in Paris in 1900; exhibited a "drinking vessel" at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893; worked for C. H. Knag at the World's Fair in St. Louis, MO, where Knag got an award but Styrk did the work. Then he bought the Myrkve farm and became a farmer.

He married Marta Styrksdr. Helgeland, b. 1877, and has eight children; Lars, b. 1902, runs the home farm, unmarried; Styrkår, b. 1906, teacher in Industrial Arts at the Voss People's College, m. Borghild Larsdtr. Afdal; Ingjerd, b. 1907, at the national hospital in Oslo; Olaf, b. 1909, died at home; Anders, b. 1910, is at home, was an accountant for the Home Front; Odd, b. 1912, is at Holt Agricultural College; Marta, b. 1915, is housekeeper at home; Sjur, b. 1917, is an office worker in Harstad, Finnmark, with the reconstruction. All the sons were in the Home Front during the occupation and were stalwart which wasn't easy. Anders described it. They had to lie in the mountains from time to time. They received weapons and ammunition that was dropped from airplanes and they had to hide them well. Then they learned that the Germans were going to raid the mountains, and they had to move the goods. It was night work. They were among the troops that marched to Vangen to secure the Germans at the establishment of peace. These were really submissive when they saw the Home Front troops with full weapons. They thought the English had come. A German officer asked one

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spurgde ein heimafrontmann seinare kva tid han hadde fåt revolvaren, han bar. Det var i 1942, svarte denne. Då vart tyskaren forundra. Det hadde då våre livstraf for å ha skjotevåpen.

Då eg reiste frå Myrkve, skulde Styrkår, som var heima i ferien til Vinja, og eg fekk då skyds med han. Me såg "Hirtagjelse" i eventyret og are kjende plassar.—Frå Vinje tok eg so med bussen heim. Mens eg venta på bussen, fekk eg helsa på handelsmann, Odd Vinje, som vart fengsla av tyskarane og pint. (Sjå "Vossingen 1945). Sonen var med i heimefronten. Eg skulde bringa helsing frå dei til Vinjafolk i Madison.

Ein av neste dagane hadde eg besøk av Fru Kristi Johannesdr. Hegle, f. Skjervheim, syster av min gode ven, Olav J. Sherven ved Sun Prairie, Wis. Ho er gift med Mons Mikkelson Øvsthus (Kvitheimsåsen) og bur på Heglenæset—der farbroren, Anders, budde før. Ho har 8 barn—millum dei, Anders, som var med i krigen i Valdres og er gift med Anna Stennestø.

Utanfor Raundalseidet

Der er sogelandet for meg. Det byrjar med Sverdalen, der kong Sverre og Birkebeinane slog leir, etteratt dei var jagde yver Sverrestigen i Rasdalidi. Nemme der er Hjellen i Brekkelidi -- der goffar min i 1836 skaut den over-måde store Bjødn" nemd um på Klyve og i dagboki hans. So er det Øvsthus, der goffarsyster, Brita, lærde dei å koka kaffi etter ho i 1841 hadde vore med frøkken Mynster til Kjøbenhavn. Der laut eg ut å få kaffi og. Han Ivar Eilevson Øvsthus hadde båe meg både i brev til Amerika og på Vangen, då eg træfte han der. So den 16de juli tok eg toget til Reimegrend, og gjekk til Øvsthus fyst. Sidan gjekk det neste dag vidare.—Ivar er mykje interessert i ættargransking. Han hadde boki "Villandætti", og deri var noko av interessa for meg og. Han hadde og nokre opptegningar etter Lars Kvarakvål. I eit brev ifjor sende han meg ei avskrift av eit Skiftebrev på Bratåker. Eg vart um natti på Øvsthus, og fekk unøyes kaffi og mat. Ivar er med i heradstyret.

Ovennemde goffarsyster, Brita Arnesdottor, f. 1797 på Nygrytten, var gift med enkemann Ivar Eilevson Øvsthus, d. 1876. Dei hadde ikkje barn, men han hadde fleire barn. Ei dottor hans, Ingjerd, g. m. Torgils Voll, snakte eg med kring 1901, og ho roste mykje stykmori, då ho høyrde kven eg var.

of the home guard troops when he had got hold of his revolver. He said, "1942". Then the German was amazed. It was a capital offense to have shooting equipment.

When I left Myrkve, Styrkår, who was home on vacation, was going to Vinje, and I was to ride with him. We saw "hirtagjelse" in the fairy tale and other well known places. I took the bus home from Vinje. While I was waiting for the bus I greeted the storekeeper, Odd Vinje, who had been captured by the Germans and tortured. (See Vossingen 1945). His son had been in the Home Front. I was to take greetings to the Vinje people in Madison.

One of the next days, I had a visit from Mrs. Kristi Johannesdtr. Hegle born Shervheim, sister of my good friend, Olav J. Sherven at Sun Prairie, WI. She is married to Mons Mikkelson Øvsthus (Kvitheimsåsen) and lives at Heglenæset—where her uncle, Anders, had lived before. She has eight children—among them Anders, who was in the war in Valdres and now is married to Anna Stennestø.

Beyond Raundalseid

It is a land of sagas for me. It began with Sverdalen, where King Sverre and the Birkebeins made camp after they had been chased over the Sverre Path in Rasdali. Near there is Hjellen in the Brekkeli—where my grandpa in 1836 shot the "unbelievably big bear" described at Klyve and in his diary. The there is Øvsthus where Grandpa's sister, Brita, taught them to cook coffee, after she had been along with Miss Mynster to Copenhagen in 1841. There I had to get coffee also. I knew Ivar Eilivson Øvsthus both by letter and by having met him at Vangen. So I took the train to Reimegrend on July 16 and first went to Øvsthus. The next day I went further.—Ivar is very interested in genealogy. He had the book "Villandætti", and therein was something of interest for me also. He also had some memoirs from Lars Kvarakvål. Last year he sent me a letter with a copy of an estate record at Bråtåker. At night I stayed at Øvsthus, and got unending amounts of coffee and food. Iver is a member of the County Board.

The above-named grandfather's sister, Brita Arnesdatter, b. at Nygrytten, was married with a widower, Iver Eilivson Øvsthus, d. 1876. They were childless, but he had several children. I talked to one of his daughters, Ingjerd, m. Torgil Voll, about 1901, and she really praised my step-mother, when she found out who I was.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

På Øvsthus er ei gamal bu—vist yver 100 år. Utfor hinne tok Ivar billete av meg til minne um kvar goffarsy-ster tråkka.

Frå Øvsthus reiste eg til Egjareid og snakte der då med Lars Anderson Hagen ell Almenningen, som bur der. Han har syskindi Marta Selheim og Torstein Hagen i Madison, Wis., og eg var beden helsa han frå dei. Det var han svært glad for. Han hadde ikkje høyrt frå dei på længe. Son hans, som var banevoktar, trefte eg seinare ved Grave-halsen. – Gardane Egjareid, Hagen og Nygrytten eigde mine forfedrar fra tid til annan.

Frå Egjareid gjekk so turen til Nygryten. Det var undarleg for meg å væra på den garden, der forfedrane mine hadde livt i 250 år og der far min var fød i 1836. Eg var ein tur ut der i 1889. Då var den 2 etages stovebygning og løbygningen der enddå etter goffars tid. No var der berre noko restar av gamle løda. Onnorleis var der uppset eit fin lite villa-likt sæl på ein part, som tilhøyrde Anders D. Graudo, eit ældre sæl tilhøyrde Joh. Påsche og so eit gamalt stølshus for Lassahaugen. Noko minne frå gamal tid var der då ikkje å rekna, kva husi angjekk. Men sogo um kvar goffar skaut bjødn i marki ovanfor livde endda—og plassen kunde påvisast.

Frua til Anders D. Graudo, f. Klyve, var på Nygrytten. Ho er fød på Upheim, Kv. dottor etter mine gamle bekjendte, Nils Larson og Maria Johansdr. f. Skutle. Ho var flink å fortælla, og eg laut stogga til mat.

Frå Nygrytten gjekk eg til Mjølfjell Station og tok med toget heim att den gong.

Men den 21. juli tok eg ein tur derut att, fyst til Egjareid. Der har David Anderson Øvre Klyve støl. Frua hans sin bedstefar, Nils Eirikson Saude kjøbte i 1851 halve Nygrytten og tok det til støl åt Graudo og sonadotteri arva den. Ho var no der på stølen på Egjareid, mens sona-kona var på Nygrytten. Eg likte å få greida på alle historiar, som kunde uppdrivast um Nygrytten, og tænkte att den ældre fru Klyve, som var kjendt der frå ho var barn, kunde kanskje vita noko meir å fortælja. Ho hadde ant selskap der då, so der vart ikkje tid å tænkja yve noko. Eg reiste då um Nygrytten att å såg um der var vert å ta billete av noko gamalt, men let det væra og gjekk til Mjølfjell att. Eg såg bort til Hagen på andra sida av elvi, som min tip-tip-oldefar, Nils Arneson, bygsla i 1732. Garden har vore i sama slegti sit eiga til 1868 og are slegtningar til 1910. Fleire av slegti bur i Madison, Wis.

At Øvsthus there is an old stabbur (storehouse on pillars)—evidently more than 100 years old. Outside of it Iver took a picture of me as a souvenir of where grandfather's sister strode.

From Øvsthus, I went to Egjareid and talked to Lars Anderson Hagen or Almenningen, who lives there. He is a cousin of Marta Selheim and Torstein Hagen in Madison, WI, and I had been asked to carry greetings from them. For that, he was very happy. He hadn't heard from them for a long time. His son, who was a railroad watchman, I met later at Gravehalsen.—my forebears owned the farms Egjareid, Hagen and Nygrytten from time to time.

From Egjareid, the route went to Nygrytten. It was impressive for me to be on this farm, where my predecessors had lived for 250 years and where my father had been born in 1836. I had made a trip out there in 1889. Then the two-story dwelling house and the loft still there from grandfather's time. Now there were only some remains of the old features. Else wise there had been built a fine villa-like cottage on the one portion that belonged to Anders D. Graudo and an older cottage belonged to Joh. Påsche and an old mountain pasture building for Lassahaugen. It was impossible to call up old memories based on the buildings. But the saga about grandfather shooting the bear in the field above lived on—and the site could be shown us.

Anders D. Graudo's wife, neé Klyve, was at Nygrytten. She had been raised at Upheim, Kv. the daughter of my old acquaintance, Nils Larson and Maria Johansdtr. Skutle. She was a good talker and I had to stop for dinner.

From Nygrytten I walked to Mjølfjell Station and took the train home this time.

On the 21 of July I made another trip out there, first to Egjareid. There was David Anderson Øvre Klyve's sæter. His grandfather, Nils Eirikson Saude's wife bought half of Nygrytten in 1851 and made it a sæter for Graudo and her son's daughter inherited it. She now inhabited it while her son's wife was at Nygrytten. I wanted to get more details of all the stories that could be raised about Nygrytten and I thought that this elderly woman, who was well-known here since childhood could maybe know more to tell. She had other business at this time, so there wasn't any time to think of anything. I went back to Nygytten then to see if I could photograph something old, but I let it be and walked back to Mjølfjell again. I looked over on the other side of the river to Hagen that my great-grandfather, Nils Arneson had traded for in 1732. The farm had been in the same family until 1868 and another until 1910. Several relatives live in Madison,WI.

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Til Opset og Aurlandsvangen

Endå ei gong tok eg ein tur utyver Raundalen og då lika til enden av den, der Gravehalstunellen er som ein ud-gangsport. Der er den gamle støl, Oppset. Der var eg um vettorn 1901 som materialforvaltar ved tunelarbeidet. Då var der trafik, og den plassen vilde eg då sjå att. Kvar morgon gjekk eg ein 600 meter in i tunellen og leverte dy-namit til arbeidarane. Det var vel vågsamt. Utanfor var der fleira barakkor.

Upp i bakken eit godt stykkje frå tunelåpningen var ingeniørkontoret og boligen. Der var eg med i eit eventyr dengong. Ingeniørarne hadde fåt dertil 5-6 italienere og eit par russafinlændarar. Dei hadde vore med å grava ut råtastein or tunellar i syd-Europa, men dugde ikkje med norsk hard-fjell, å fekk, som dei tykte, liten betaling. Dei fordra meir, å då dei ikkje fekk det med det gode, drog dei i flokk til ingeniørkontoret, låste døri etter seg og fordra penga. Det var betalingsdagen, og eg hadde pengaskrine med løn til arbeidarane. Eg var nede på værelset mit, og fekk besked av ein å komma upp på kontoret. Eg tok pengaskrinet under trøya og gjekk derupp. Straks eg var inkommen låste dei døri å forlangte pengar. Ingeniør Strøm prøvde å snakka dei tilrettes, men det var uråd. Ein av finlændarne var so hissig; han danste ikring og støytte til ingeniøren ei gong og vilde til att, då eg tok han i kragen å helt han att. Ingeniøren sa, att eg skulde sleppa han og viste att han hadde revolvar. Då skreik dei, att han kunde berre skjota. So sa ingeniøren, att han hadde ikkje pengar. Eg hadde pengeskrine på værelset mit. Ja, so skulde eg ga etter det. Ein av dei skulde fylgja meg etter det. Eg kunde nokre ord engelsk å sa: "I have it here". "Ja, berre gå", sa Strøm, og eg avstad med skrine under trøya ned på mit rum, og nuska ikring lidt, og i det sama eg gjekk forbi, ein som hadde rum ved sida av meg, fekk eg kviskra til han å få so mange han kan med seg å koma på kontoret. Han forstod det straks, då han såg karen, som vakta på meg. Eg gjekk so med fyren med skrine i håndi. Sovidt me var inum døri komme, var og 5-6 ar-beidarar på døri med stokkor og ant i hændna og då vart der dott i bjølla med ei gong. Urostifteme fekk ga der frå, men lensmann vart telefonert, og dei vart alle aresterte. Der vart forhøyr og eg laut vitna. Dei to russarane vart sende yver russagrenso, dei andre fekk påleg å reisa or landet. Ingeniøren betalte vist reisepengane.

No kom eg der att 46 år etter og der var då forandringar. Barakkena og og ingeniørboligen

To Opset and Aurlandsvangen

I took yet another trip out over Raundal, all the way to the end of it, where the Gravhals Tunnel forms an exit gateway. There there is an old sæter, Oppset. There I was as a yearling in 1901 as a material handler during the tunnel work. Then there was a lot of traffic there, and I wanted to see that place again. Each morning I walked 600 meters into the tunnel to deliver dynamite to the laborers. It was risky. Outside there were several temporary buildings

A good ways up the hill from the tunnel opening were the engineer's office and residence. I was involved in an adventure at that time. The engineers had imported 5-6 Italians and a couple of Russo-finlanders. They had previously been involved in digging rottened stone and tunnels in southern Europe, but were unused to the hard Norwegian mountains, and they thought were paid much too little. They demanded more and when they didn't get it when they asked nicely, they locked themselves in the engineer's office and demanded money. It was payday, and I had the moneybox with the salaries for the workers. I was down in my room, but got called to come to the office. I put the box under my coat and went up. As soon as I got there they locked the door and demanded money. Engineer Strøm tried to reason with them, without success. One of the Finlanders was so angry that he danced around and hit him and was about to do it again when I took him by the collar and held him back. The engineer said that I should let him go and showed that he had a revolver. Then they cried that he could go right ahead and shoot. Then the engineer said that he didn't have the money and I had the box in my room. Ja, then I was to go and get it. One of them would accompany me. I knew some words in English and said: "I have it here." "Yes, just go ahead", said Strøm. And I took off with the moneybox under my coat down to my room, and rummaged around a little and soon I encountered a guy who had a room alongside of mine; I whispered to him to get as much help as he could to come to the office. He soon understood when he saw that fellow who was guarding me. With the fellow, I returned with my box in my hand. As soon as we came in the door we saw 5-6 fellows with cudgels and such in their hands and it was "cotton in the bell" immediately. The trouble-makers were taken away. The sheriff was called, and cuffs were put on. There was a hearing and I was a witness. The two Russians were sent across the Russian border; the others were exiled. Evidently the engineer paid their travel expenses.

Now I came back after 46 years. There had been changes. The barracks and engineer's building

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var borte. Der var ein banavoktar bolig å eit stations og redskapshus. Ovanfor var ein støl med gjeitadryft. Men ein par hundrad meter vestanfor var Rekve-Hotellet, som var dreve av Kristi Anfinsdr. Rekve og mori. Eit nyt fint herberge vart netop upført av systeri Brita Rekve—var der. Som næmd ovanfor, var eg beden besøkja dei der. Eg stansa då yver natti i hotellet.

Neste morgon, då Oslotoget kom, tok eg med det yver til Myrdal, so med Flombana ned til Fretheim i Aurland, og derfrå med buss til Aurlandsvangen. Eg meinte, att eg der hadde slegtningar. Dei var syskendbarn til brorkona mi og, men eg viste ikkje um dei var der då. Den forun-derlege Flombana vildde eg ga på kosser. Det bar nedyver i svingar, yvebygningar og tunellar på eina sida av dalen yver til hi. Elvi ran i dalen. Nedanfor Vatnahalsen var ein prægtig foss—som eg tok billete av då toget eit augnablik stansa.

Slegtningarne mine var borni etter Anders Nilson Løne, velkjend bygmeister. Anders var syskindbarn til mor mi. Eg gjekk in på ein butik på Aurlandsvangen og spurde betjenten, um han kjende nokon av Anders Løne sine born. “Ja, kom her,” sa han og gjekk til døri. Der peikte han på eit hus straks bortanfor og sa: “Der bur dottori, Fru Olav Tye”. Det var då kjekt. Eg gikk yver der, og fann egtapare heima. Hr. Olav Tye var herredskasserar og soleis ein velkjend og agta man. Frua, Barbrå Andersdottor, var svert uppgløda, då ho høyrde kven og var, og kunde fortelja um syskenborni hinna i Amerika. Eg var meint å reisa til Opsett att same dag, men det fekk eg ikkje. Eg laut stansa yve natti der. Um ettermiddagen fylgde Olav Tye meg ikring landsbyen og utyver mot gardane Tye og Otterstad—velkjende namn i Amerika. Eg var på Aurlandsvangen i Lars Kindem sit bryllup helde hjå morbroren i 1896, men plassar var gløymde no.

Fru Barbrå Tye fortalde meg um sine syskind. Dei hadde vore 8, men berre 4 var i live. Dei var Tora, som budde ugift i foreldreheimen. Me besøgte hinne. Ho døydde ifjor, 1948. So var det Barbrå, f. 1887, g. m. Olav Tye. So var det Hansina, f. 1889, g. m. Ivar Jørgenson Skara, Søndmøre. So var det Per, f. 1891, gift med Helena Larsdtr. Øvre Auro, Voss. Han er organist i 3 kyrkjor i Hol Hallingdal, og bur på Geilo. Dei har 2 søne, Anders og Lars, studenter på Sola Flyplass.

Anders Løno, f. 1854, var gift 1881 med Kari Hansdr Tye, Aurland—farsyster til U. S. Senator

were gone. There was a railroad watchman's house and a station and equipment building. Above was a sæter and grazing goats. A couple hundred meters to the west stood the Rekve Hotel, operated by Kristi Anfinsdtr. Rekve and her mother. A new, fine hostel had been started by her sister—who was there. As I said above, I was asked to visit them there. I stayed overnight at the hotel.

The next morning, when the Oslo train came, I took it over to Myrdal. Then the Flåm train down to Fretheim in Aurland and from there by bus to Aurlandsvangen. I thought that I had relatives there. They were cousins of my brother's wife, but I didn't know if they were there now. The unbelievable Flåm train I rather wanted to see. It went down in curves, shelters and tunnels on one side of the valley and over to the other. The river ran in the valley. There was a grand waterfall below Vatnahalsen—that I photographed when the train stopped a moment.

My relatives were children of Anders Nilson Løne, a well-known builder. Anders was a cousin of my mother. I went in a store at Aurlandsvangen and asked the clerk, whether he knew any of Anders Løne's children. "Ja, come here," he said and went to the door. He pointed at a house across the way and said: "A daughter, Mrs. Olav Tye lives there". That was really great. I went over there and found the couple at home. Mr. Olav Tye was the county treasurer and otherwise a well-known and well-regarded man. The wife, Barbrå Andersdatter, was ecstatic when she heard who I was and that I could tell about her cousins in America. I had planned to go to Opsett that same day, but that I wasn't permitted. I must stay overnight there. During the afternoon, Olav Tye showed me around town and took me out to the Tye and Otterstad farms—familiar names in America. In 1896, I had been to Aurlandsvangen to attend Lars Kindem's wedding at his mother's brother's, but the place was now forgotten.

Mrs. Barbrå Tye told me about her siblings. They had been 8, but only 4 were alive. They were Tora, who was unmarried and lived in the family home. We visited her. She died last year, 1948. Then came Barbrå, born in 1887, married to Olav Tye. Next was Hansina, b. 1889, m. to Ivar Jørgenson Skara, Søndmøre. Then Per, b. 1891, married to Helena Larsdtr. Øvre Auro, Voss. He is the organist for 3 churches, in Hol, Hallingdal, and lives at Geilo. They have two sons, Anders and Lars, students at Sola Airport.

Anders Løno, b. 1854, was married in 1881 to Kari Hansdtr. Tye, Aurland—aunt of U. S. Senator

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Edv. Tye i Minnesota. Han døydde ved eit ulykkestilfælde ved Finse jern-banestation, der han arbeidde med bygjing. Han var syskindbarn til mi mor.

Efter det hugnalege upphald hjå Tyefolki tok eg so næste form. avstad att til Myrdal. Der kom eg kl. 10.30, men Oslotoget, som eg måtte ga med gjønom Gravehals-tunellen, kom ikkje før kl. 3 efterm. Det tykte eg vart lang ventetid, og da eg meintest vera på Opset før og ta av-sked, om eg gjekk yver fjellet, so sette eg avstad beint yver. Det vart ein erfaring eg ikkje let gløymer. Eg måtte klatra yver snaufjell, uror og bratta fjellsider av fårlegaste slag og kom ikkje til Opset før klokka var yver 4 mest ihelsvelt. Der var tvo gangevegar å ta, men der var lange krokar å gjera på dei, so eg trudde å gjera det snare den vegen eg tok. Eg laut då vera på Opset til næste morgon, og det kan eg ikkje klaga på for sovidt. Eg hadde fint gjestabå.

Utyve Bordalen

Den 19de juli tok eg ein spadsertur ut yve Bordalen. I arkivi hadde eg set mykje um gardane der, og meinar att nokon av mine fyst kjendte stamfedrar budde på gardane Himle, Olde og Helland på eina sida av elvi og Rjodo, Hjelle på den andra. I gamle dagar var eg og fleira gonger utyve dalen.—Som ung gut var eg med Olav G. Lid, som då budde på Bjørgo, til stølen Kulset ytst i dalen. Der hadde eg nærpå slåt meg fordærva, då eg i svevni dat ned av halvlemmen i sæle, men kom heldigvis ned i sengi, som stod nedenunder. Me hadde um dagen traska utyver "Storatonæ"—der Endre Gjerald tok rygtak med bjød'nen, og ut til Storavatne—der Olav såg etter villa kvannor. Det vart då uroleg svevn um natti.

No vilde eg ut til Helland. Etteratt eg i 1930 hadde fåt ut Vossaboki, vart eg bekjendt med att her var tvo av Lars Nilson Nesheim sina brevbøker i U. S. Dei vart sende til "Skandinaven" 'og upptrykte der utan rettingar ell kommentarar. I den eina stod skreve namne til Ivar Halsteinson Kolve, som hadde eigt boki. Det var far til Halstein Helland. Eg vilde då vita korleis brevboki var komi til Amerika. Og sidan det var boki mi, som hadde bringa dessa brevbøkena fram i dagen, meinte eg, att dei likso godt kunde vore sendte til meg, so der kunde vore gjort rettingar, og namni, ret skrivne um ikkje meir. Eg træfte ikkje Halstein Helland heima den dagen, men snakte med sonen å fekk so eit gildt besøk av Halstein et par dagar seinare. Han vidste ikkje um brevboki; men me kom

Edv. Tye in Minnesota. He died in an accident at Finse railroad Station, where he worked in construction. He was my mother's cousin.

After the delightful stay with the Tye people I left for Myrdal the next forenoon. I arrived there at 10:30, but the Oslo Train, that I had to take through the Gravhals Tunnel, didn't come before 3 in the afternoon It seemed to me a long wait and since I had intended to be at Opsett before to say farewell, I thought I would walk over the mountain, so I took off straight over. That was an experience I shall never forget. I had to climb over bare mountain sides, screes and steep mountains of the most dangerous kind and I didn't get to Opset until the clock was past 4, half-starved. There were two pathways, but they followed long curves, so I thought I would do it faster the route I took. I had to stay at Opset until the next morning and that I can't complain about. I had excellent hospitality.

Out over the Bordal

I took a walking trip out over Bordalen on July 19. In the archives I had seen a lot about the farms there, and I knew that some of my first known forebears lived on the farms Himle, Olde and Helland on one side of the river and Rjodo, Hjelle on the other. In the old days, I went out the valley.—As a young boy I went along with Olav G. Lid, who lived at Bjørgo, to the mountain pasture, Kulset, uppermost in the valley. There I mowed hay until I almost died, and while I was sleeping I fell out of the loft but luckily landed in one of the beds below. During the day, we had trudged over "Stortonæ" where Endre Gjerald wrestled with the bear, and out to Storavatne—there Olav tended to various huts. Then my sleep was quite disturbed that night.

This time I wanted to go to Helland. In 1930, after I had published my Voss book, I became acquainted with two of Lars Nilson Nesheim's letter-books (models) in the U. S. They had been sent to "Skandinaven" and printed without emendments or commentaries. In one was written the name of Ivar Halsteinson Kolve, who had owned the book. He was father to Halstein Helland. I wanted to know how the books had come to America. Since it was my book that had brought these to light, I maintained, that they could just as well have been sent to me, and I could have edited them, the names and errors, if nothing more. I didn't meet Halstein Helland that day, but I talked with his son and this led to a dandy visit a couple days later. He didn't know about the letter- book, but we reasoned that the

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men me kom til den truni, at halvbroren Eirik Auro, som døydde i Syd Dakota, hadde teke ho med til U. S. Seinare fekk Pastor Exe fatt i hinne.

På Helland trefte eg ein av mennene på Kvitno, og han inviterte meg til å kjøyra med han til Kvitna, og det likte eg då eg kunde sjå gardane utanfor Helland att. Eg hadde reist um Kvitno nokra gonger før i tidi. Det var kjekt å sjå det att, og so kunde eg ta med bussen til Vangen att. Det gjekk fint; og Rjodo og Tesdal kunde eg sjå frå vegen.

Lyklaset.

Ein plass, eg med helligt vemod laut sjå att, var stølen, Lyklaset. Eg hugsar att eg valtra ikring der um somrane med mor mi frå eg var 4-5 år gamal til eg var 7-8 år—og eg hugsar mangt frå den tidi. So den 23de juli tok eg med toget til Skjervet og gjekk uppyver Bulkelidi. Kommin halvvega upp til Bulko trefte eg kona hans Anders Bjarneson Rene og prestefru Madland. Eg fortalde att eg vilde til Lyklaset. Dei var net komne derfrå, og fru Rene vilde ga med til stølen att, men eg sa att det skulde ho ikkje. Eg vilde berre sjå meg ikring deruppe. So gjekk eg då videre. Men so trefte eg fru Kristina Bulko, enkja etter min gamle kjending Lars Åmundson Takla, so måtte eg fylja hinne heim. På altanen utfor stovedøri hinna sat Jorun Knutsdr. Grønlidi, som har 2 søstre i Madison, Wis., og hadde og ein bror her, men han er død. Eg skulde då helsa til dei frå hine. Den eina er Mrs. Leksvold. Eg hugsa godt far deirans. Hjå Kristina fekk eg middagsmat og rusla so vidare og fann vegen fram.

På Stølen var forandringer. Fyst merkte eg Stølstræet. I gamle dagar var der eit Øvsta-træe og Nesta-træe, ingjerd i eitt og skilde av noko berghamrar. På Nesta-træe var 2 utlødor. No var der ikkje noko Nesta-træe ingjerd og ingi lødor. Der stod eit lite hus—kanske Fru Madlands sommerbolig. Berre Andersbruket - - det me hadde på Rene, brugte stølen å hadde hus. På andra bruke var stølshusi vækrevne.

Eg hugsar att ymse ting frå guttedagane der. Ein ting som eg ikkje hugsa, var att eg 2 år gamal rolla ut yver ein berghammar på træet, og mor mi sprang etter, avdi ho ikkje greidde å stogga på bergtråmmi. Me kom då ned i eit lauvtræ og virekrat. Ei skramma fekk eg i hårgarden, som er merkje etter endå. Ja, so var eg fortald seinare. Eg såg etter denne plassen, men no var alt forandre. Uppante tråmmi på hamaren, var ein djupt trakka kreaturveg and berre

half-brother Eirik Auro, who died in South Dakota, had taken them to the U. S. Later Pastor Exe obtained them.

At Helland I met a man at Kvitno, and he invited me to drive with him to Kvitno, which I welcomed because I could see the farms beyond Helland again. I had gone past Kvitno several times before. I enjoyed seeing them again, and then I went back to Vangen by bus. It was nice, and I could see Rjodo and Tesdal on the way..

Lyklaset

One place that I wanted, with strong melancholy, to see again, was the sæter, Lyklaset. I remember that I wandered aound there during the summers with my mother from age 4-5 until I was 7-8 years—and I recall much from those days. The 23rd of July, I took the train gto Skjervet and then walked up over Bulkelidi. When I had come half way on to Bulko, I met Anders Bjarneson Rene's wife and the minister Madland's wife. I told them I was going to Lyklaset. They had just come from there and Mrs. Rene wanted to guide me back to the sæter again, but I said she needn't because I was just going to look around up there. So I walked on. Then I met Mrs. Kristina Bulko, the widow of my old acquaintance Lars Åmundson Takla, and I accompanied her home. On her porch outside the door, sat Jorun Knutsdatter, who has two sisters in Madison, WI, and had a brother here in Norway, but he is dead. I am to carry greetings from her. One is named Mrs. Leksvold. I well remember their father. At Kristina's I got noon lunch, then I strolled further and found my way forward.

There were changes at the støl (sæter). I noticed the støl tree first. In the old days there was an upper-tree and a next-tree, enclosed in one and separated by some crags. On the next-tree had been two branches. Now there were none. The next-tree had no branches and no enclosure. There was a little building—maybe Mrs. Madland's summer dwelling. Only Anders holding—that we had at Rene, had a sæter with a building. The rest were torn away.

I can remember occasional events from my boyhood days. One thing that I don't remember, was that when I was 2 years old, I fell over a cliff on to a tree, and my mother came running and wasn't able to stop at the mountain brim. We fell down in a laurel tree and some brush. I got a scratch on my hairline which shows the scar yet today. Ja, I was told about this later. I looked for this place, but it was all changed. Up by the steps up the crag, there was now a deep trodden cowpath and only stones. The fence around a little sæter-tree

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steinar. Gjerde um eit liti stølstræe ved floren var længer uppe, so der var ingi slåttemark som før i tidi. Ved stølshusi var ein stor stein, mest som eit lite hus. Den kleiv me uppå. So huja me og då svarte det i berghamrane ovenfor husi. Gjildt var det, då far stelte til ein liten kvernakall i groi bortanfor stølstræe. Den hadde eg mykje bal med å halda gåande, og vindkadl likaso. Ei gong var det eit forfærdaleg torevær med lynild som gjekk alt ikring. Han Soffi-Nils, som var slåttekar, tårde ikkje ga heimatt å bera ljåne sine då. Ein øyk hadde ei gong set seg fast ute ved Lyklaset-Knappin og ei kyr hadde ramla utfor ein hammar å slåt seg ihel. Ved slike anledningar var det snak. Eg hugsar, att mor og eg gjekk uppå ein høg bergnolt, der me såg rat nedyver Hardangerfjorden som hadde slik blå lukt yve seg. Det var forundarleg, tykte eg,

Sidsta gongi eg var på Lyklaset var somaren 1880. Mor mi hadde døyd um vettoren, og eg skulde då vera med goffarsyster, Marta Monsdottor. Ei gong då skulde eg reisa heim den lange veg til Renes aleina. Det hadde eg ikkje før gjort. Eg kom då ikkje længer enn på Dalsleitet. Der kom, Sjur, ældste bror min med, kva eg skulde etter. So gjekk det på stølen att med oss båe. Sjur døydde i Madison, Wis., 1897.

På heimvegen frå Lyklaset tok eg vegen um Vindberg, stølen til Kinne. Der var og forandringar med nye hus på øvste stølen, og nedanfor i bakken no mykje meir ingjerd til slåt. Nokon har tænkt å bygja der, då kjellarmur var upset, men ikkje brugt. So gjekk eg um Flatlandsmoen, snakte lidt med Knut Anderson, som var *i* Madison, Wis. nokon år, men laut heim å ta farsgarden.—Han hadde det travelt med høying å bad meg besøkja han seinare.

Ein tur til Glimme og Viki

Styrk Sjurson Reque i Madison bad meg før eg reiste til Norig å ta ein tur til Rode i Viki å sjå korleis der no ser ut—særleg på Stølen, "Flyane". Far hans, Sjur Anfinsen Rekve, kjøpte garden Rode i 1860 å budde der til han med familie i 1880 utvandra. Styrk, f. 1868, hugste godt att korleis han traska på Stølen, å kor der var på Rode.

So den 26de juli tok eg avstad pa sykle ikring Vangs-vatne; men kom for det fysta ikkje længer enn til Glimme. Der var Johannes (John) og Knut Glimme, som ei tid før var heimkomne—John frå Chicago og Knut frå Walla Walla,

by the milking shed was further up, so there was no hayfield as before. By the sæter hut was a large stone, almost like a little house. We used to climb on it. Then we would yell and the cliffs above the hut would answer. It was nice when father installed a little mill in the stream over past the hut's tree. We had a lot of trouble keeping it going, as we did with the windmill. One time, there was terrible thunder weather with lightning all around us. Soffi-Nils, who was hired to mow grass, didn't dare to walk home then with his scythes. One time a horse had got stuck up by the Lyklaset and another time a cow fell off a rocky cliff and was killed. There was a lot of talk at times like those. I recall that my mother and I climbed up on a high promontory and we looked down at the Hardanger fjord which had such a blue sheen over itself. It was amazing, I thought.

The last time I had been at Lyklaset was during the summer of 1880. My mother had died during the winter and I was living with my grandfather's sister, Marta Monsdatter. One time I was sent all the way home to Rene alone. I hadn't done that before. I didn't get any further than the Dalseid. Then my oldest brother, Sjur, the one I was to fetch, came. Then we both went back to the sæter. Sjur died in Madison, WI in 1897.

On the way home from Lyklaset, I went by way of Vindberg, Kinne's sæter. There had been changes here too with a new building on the highet point with a lot more of the slope below fenced in for hay-making. Someone was going to build there, where the basement walls had been built but not used. Then I went by Flatland's meadow and talked briefly with Knut Anderson, who had been in Madison for some years but had to return to take over his family farm.—He was busy haying and asked if I would visit him later.

A trip to Glimme and Viki

Styrk Sjurson Reque in Madison had asked me, before I left for Norway, to take a trip to Rode in Viki, to see how it looked now, especially the sæter, "Flyane". His father, Sjur Anfinson Rekve, bought the Rode farm in 1860, and lived there with his family until he emigrated in 1880. Styrk, b. 1868, remembered well how he had plodded to the sæter and how things were at Rode.

The 26th of July, I started around Lake Vang, but got no further than Glimme at first. There I met Johannes (John) and Knut Glimme, who had come home a while before, John from Chicago and Knut from Walla-Walla, WA. I had instructions

Wash. Eg hadde i updrag å beda dei til selskap hjå Fru Knut Høiland, då ho ikkje anleis kunde få besked til dei. Der kom eg ikkje ifrå att før me hadde middagsmat hjå deira tante, Synneva Glimme, og borni etter deira bror, Rognald. Synneva, f. 1862, har vore med i mykje styr å stell på Voss—ei av dei fremsta kvinnor i bygdi, har soleis vore lærarinna i 30 år, vore med i skulestyret, heradstyre, verjerådet, Voss Ungdomsforening. Fekk 1935 kongens fortjenstmedalje. Ho hadde mykje godt å segja um boki mi um utvandringi frå Voss og takka meg varmt for arbeidet med den og "Vossingen". Ein ma segja, att det er gildt å høyra det frå slike, som ein veit forstår seg på sligt. Me tok billete av John, Knut og Synneva utfor hinna hus. John og Knut kom til Bergen den 7de juni og reiste derfrå at til U. S. den 9de oktober.

So drog eg då vidare til Rode, forbi Vinsand, og spurde etter Lars Rode. Einar, son hans, gift med Borghild, systerdottor mi , er sjofør på Vangen. Ein an son driv garden. Lars hadde vore bortom Vangsvatne og kom roande yver. Eg fortalde kva. eg vilde, tok billete av garden, og spurde um vegen til stølen. So sette eg avstad uppyver mark og skog ei mils veg til Flyane. Der er og Vinsandstøl, so eg laut spyrja frua til Olav Vinsand kva so var Rodestølen. Eg tok so billete av den og drog nedyver att, fekk mat hjå Lars Rode og so bar det heim. Lars har 2 brør i U. S. Nils og Odd Rue i Syd Dakota.

Der er fleire gardar på Voss som har samme navn og difor treng eit extra tillæg. Soleis er der Rode i Viki og Rode på Bordalen—oftast sagt på Gjiljane.

* * *

Søndag den 3die august var syster Brita og eg bedne til selskap på Rode, Gjiljane, hjå Torstein Anderson og frua, Johanna Ivarsdtr. f. Rokne. Ho og Brita er syskindbarn på morsida, og eg laut fortelja att me var islegt på farsida—ret nok longt ute. Johanna sin tipoldefar Gusskalk Sjurson Rokne og min oldefar Arne Sjurson Nygrytten var brør. Der vart eit hygjeleg selskap med rjumagraut og an god mat.

Som nemd før, var son deira, Ivar Torsteinson Rode, med i krigen i Valdres. Han stod i 3dje kompani under Kaptein Riber Mohn 10de regiment. 1ste avdeling, innkaldt kring 13. april 1940. Ved samme kompani var Knut Rekve sersjant, Olaf Eimstad fenrik og Knut Skjeldal korporal. Kompaniet låg fyste dag i dækning (19. april) 2den dag var det træfning med tyskerne (20. april). Da var der K. Skjeldal faldt og andre såra. Dei var

to invite them to a social at Mrs. Knut Høiland, since she was unable to get a message to them otherwise. I didn't get away from there until we had a midday meal at their aunt's, Synneva Glimme, and children of their brother's, Rognald. Synneva, b. 1862, has participated in a great deal of activity at Voss—one of the leading women in the district, for example, she's been a teacher for 30 years, she's been on the school board, county board and advisory council of the youth association. In 1935, she was awarded the Royal Service medal. She was most complimentary of my book about emigration from Voss and "Vossingen". I have to say, that it is warming to hear such from those, who understand such matters. We took pictures of John, Knut and Synneva outside her house. John and Knut came to Bergen June 7 and left from there for the U. S. October 9.

Then I went further to Rode, past Vinsand, and asked about Lars Rode. Einar, his son, married to Borghild, my niece, is a taxi driver at the Vang. One son runs the farm. Lars had been across Lake Vang and came rowing back. I told him what I wanted, took pictures of the farm, and asked the way to the støl. I left up over the fields and woods for a mile to Flyane. Vinsand støl is there too so I was able to ask the way to Rode's støl. I photographed it, then went down again, got food at Lars Roden then it was home. Lars has 2 brothers in the U. S. Nils and Odd Rue are in South Dakota

There are several farms at Voss that have the same names, and require extra explanation. For example, there is Rode at Viki and Rode in Bordalen—more often called "at Gjiljane".

* * *

On Sunday, August 3, my sister Brita and I were invited to a social at Rode, Gjiljane, at Torstein Anderson and his wife, Johanna, b. Rokne's. She and Brita are cousins on their mother's side, and I must say we are related on the father's side too,—though distantly. Johanna's great-great grandfather Gusskalk Sjurson Rokne and my great grandfather Arne Sjurson Nygytten were brothers. It was a cozy gathering, with rømmegrøt and other good food.

As mentioned above, their son, Ivar Torsteinson Rode was in the war in Valdres, serving in Company 3, under Captain Riber Mohn of the 10th Regiment, First Division, called up in April, 1940. In the same company were Sergeant Knut Rekve. Private Olaf Eimstad and Corporal Knut Skjelsal. The company was in reserve the first day (April 19) but engaged the Germans on the second day (April 20). It was then that Knut was killed and others wounded.

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til Fagernes, Valdemoen og Hønefoss til 15. mai. So til Bergan, Bagn, Breidablik, og uppyver Valdres.

Til Markhusteigen

Den 6te august var eg uppyver til Markhusteigen på Vossastrondi. Det hænde seg so, att eg fekk vita, att der i nærheiti av Madison, Wisconsin, hadde gjenge ein sver storm som ein cyclon. Mange beboelseshus og tørkehus for tobak var lagde i grus. Eg var då ræd for, att eit lite upplagshus, som eg hadde i Madison, og som ikkje stod særleg fast, kunde ha fåt skade. Eit. kvartal derfrå hadde Sivert Nesheim og frua sit heim. Fru Nesheim, f. Lilleteig var komi til Voss etter denne storm. Ho var på vitjing hjå systeri fru Kristi Olavsdtr. f. Lilleteig, g. m. Anders K. Ure og budde på Markhusteig. Eg sette då avstad upp der, å fekk greida på att syclon'n ikkje hadde berørt Madison å rekna. Eg fekk god bevertning for umaken. Syster til Fru Markhusteig er og Mrs. Sivert Shelvik, Madison.

Markhusteigen ligg i enden av Langedalen, der gongeveg ligg yver til Voss. Den er mykje kortare enn kjøyrslevegen. Yver der kom tyskarar på gransking fleire gonger til Strondi under krigen.

No hadde Anders Markhusteig 4 søne som alle var med i Heimafronten, og ei dottor Marta. Det var: Kolbein f. 1907, Olav f. 1910, Lars, f .1919, Knut, f. 1922, Marta f. 1914. Når dei fekk besked um att tyskarar var på veg yver Langedalen rymde guttarne tilfjelds. Systeri, som var heima laut bera mat til dei. Tyskarane hadde fåt greida på desse guttarne å vilde veta kvar dei var. Men det fekk dei ikkje. Dei var so harde med Marta att dei slog til henne for å vita um dei.

Frå Markusteig gjekk eg so ned til storevegen for å ta bussen heim, men laut venta ei stund før busssen kom. Eg gjekk då uppyver mot Uppheim, snakte med Anders Sundsvold, som arbeidde med høying ved vegen. Han har 2 brør ved Malaca, Minn., tok billete av garden Upheim før bussen kom.

* * *

Den 9de august var eg beden å vitja fru Lars A. Grove i Hagebyen. Lars var brorson til Rognald Larson i Madison. Ho venta besøk av ein an brorson til Rognald, nemlig Olav Oddson Grove, som er på Akers Fylkeskontor i Oslo, og då hadde ferie. Han kom ikkje, men mor hans var der. Hinne kunde eg helsa frå ei veninda, Mrs. Olav E. Saude of Madison. She's a daughter of Torbjørn Haugo, b. Hakastad.

They were at Fagernes, Valdemoen and Hønefoss until May 15, then to Bergen, Breidablik and further up Valdres.

To the Markhus land.

On August 6 I went up to Markhusteig at Vossestrand. It so happened that I had learned that there had been a severe storm, a tornado, in the vicinity of Madison, WI. Many residences and tobacco sheds had been destroyed. Then I was afraid that a little storehouse that I owned in Madison could have been damaged. Sivert Nesheim and his wife had their home a block away. Mrs. Nesheim, b. Lilleteig had come to Voss after this storm. She was visiting her sister, Mrs. Kristi Olavsdtr. b. Lilleteig, m. Anders K. Ure and living at Markusteig. I went up there and learned that the tornado hadn't disturbed Madison to any degree. I got good treatment, for my inconvenience. The sister of Mrs. Markhusteig is Mrs. Sivert Shelvik, Madison.

Markhusteigen lies at the end of Langedalen, a walking path goes directly to Voss. It is much shorter than the driving route. During the war, the Germans came investigating up to the Strand.

Anders Markhusteig had four sons, all of whom were in the Home Front, as well as a daughter, Marta. They were: Kolbein b. 1907, Olav b. 1910, Lars b. 1919, Knut b, 1922, Marta b. 1914. When they were warned that the Germans were coming they escaped to the mountains. It was the sister's job, who was at home, to bring them food. The Germans had heard about these boys and wanted to know where they were. But they didn't find out. They were so despicable that they beat her in an attempt to learn about them.

I walked from Markhusteigen down to the main road to catch the bus, but I had to wait a while. I went up to the Upheim farm and talked to Anders Sundsvold, who was busy haying near the road. He has 2 brothers at Malaca, MN. I took pictures of the Uppheim farm before the bus came.

* * *

I was asked to visit Mrs. Lars A. Grove in Hagebyen. Lars was a nephew of Rognald Larson in Madison. She was expecting one of Rognald's nephews, Olav Oddson Grove, who works at a people's office in Oslo and was on vacation. He didn't come, but his mother was there. I could greet her from a female friend, Mrs. Olav E. Saude of Madison. She is a daughter of Torbjørn Haugo, b. Hakastad.

Ein bror av Lars A. Grove, Kristian A. Helleve, var med i krigen og vart såra, då Knut Skjeldal fall. Han er i Ålvik, Hardanger.

Fest for Amerikanarane

Den 13de august var amerikanarane sin hædersdag på Voss. Sjølve Formannskapet laga til fest for dei. Det var vel noko ingjen av dei hadde drøymt um. Og det var då og noko uhaurt før. Eg hadde komme til å fortalt ordførar Hjelle eigong, kva eg sa på eit lokalt Vossalagsmøte i Madison, att til summaren ska me halda Vossalagsmøte på Vossavangen, då eg venta, att mangje frå Amerika vilde vitja fedrabygdi då. Kanhænda det var det, som gav Hjelle ideen um å få til festen for uss. Eg meinte no, att me Amerikanarane kunde komma saman bort i Prestgardsmoen ein dag og samsnakka uss imillum, og kanskje få Ordføraren med uss. Men det vilde ha vorte småt stel. So vart eg yveraska ein dag, då ordføraren fortalde meg at formandskape vilde laga fest for uss. Det var då aldeles formykje å gjera, meinte eg. Men han meinte noko ant og fest vart det.

Korleis det gjekk på denne fest lyt eg fortælja etter "Hordaland", som hadde referat av det den 16de aug., 1947:

"Festen som Voss formannskap skipa til i gymnastikksalen på Voss folkehøgskule onsdagskvelden for norsk-amerikanarane samla umlag 200 menneske. Av dei var om lag 25 norsk-amerikanarar som no er heima på vitjing. Handelstyrar A. B. Ringheim var feststyrar, og festen vart opna med ein prolog av Ivar Refsdal. Deretter helsa ordfø-rar Hjelle alle velkomne.

Når formanskapet hadde skipa til denne festen, var det fordi det skulde verta høve til å råka gamle kjenningar for dei som er heima på vitjing.

Me er byrje av utvandrarane våre for den vyrdnad dei har vunne seg der ute. Og når mange iår har teke kostnaden med ein tur heim, skjønar me det so at det er heimkjærleiken som er største drivkrafti.

I krigsåri hadde Noreg ein stor styrke i Sjømennene og utvandrarane. Kva deira arbeid hadde å segja for landet er me truleg endå ikkje heilt klår over.

Ordføraren vilde difor nytta høvet til å takka utvandrarane for det dei har gjort for landet og han vilde takka for dei gåvor dei har gjeve bygdi—Jamvel i krigsåri kom det pengagåvor frå Amerika over Sverike.

Etter musik av kunstnarparet Neberg helt

One of Lars A. Grove's brothers, Kristian A. Helleve, was in the war and was wounded when Knut Skjeldal was killed. He is in Ålvik, Hardanger.

Celebration for the Americans

On August 13, the Americans were honored at Voss. The City Council created a celebration for them. It was something they hadn't dreamed about, and it hadn't been heard of before. One time when I was talking with Mayor Hjelle, I told what I had said at a local Vosselag meeting in Madison, that this summer we should hold the Vosselag meeting at Vossevangen, since I expected that many from America would be visitingtheir father-districts tthen. Maybe that was what gave Hjelle the idea of a celebration for us. I had thought the Americans could meet in the Prestgardsmo one day and converse among ourselves, and mabe invite the mayor to join us. But he said that would be small potatoes. Then I was surprised one day when the mayor told me that the council wanted to throw a party for us. I said that that was way too much to do. He disagreed, and so we had a "fest".

I will depend on the "Hordaland" to tell how things went; they had an account August 16, 1947.

"The celebration that the City Council produced at the Gymnastic Hall of the Voss High School Wednesday night drew about 200 people. About 25 of them were Norwegian-Americans who were home visiting. Bookdealer A B. Ringheim was the Master of Ceremonies; the program was opened by a prologue by Ivar Refsdal. Next the mayor Hjelle welcomed everyone.

When the Council planned this event, it was their intent to reach those old acquaintances who were home visiting.

We should commend our emigrants for the value they have won out there. Even though many have borne the cost of a trip home, we recognize that it is their love of home that is the strongest motivation.

During the war years, Norway had a large force in its seamen and emigrants, we still don't completely comprehend what all their work meant to the country.

The mayor therefore used this opportunity to thank the emigrants for what they have done for Norway and to thank them for the gifts they have given the district—yes; money even came in the war years; via Sweden.

After a musical interlude presented by

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bokhandlar A. Ullestad festtalen. Han er vel den vossingen her heima som har gjort mest til å halda oppe sambandet med vossingane i Amerika. I talen sin nemde han det store arbeidet mange vossingar hadde gjort i Amerika, og han vilde takka dei for den glans dei hadde kasta over heimbygdi og for dei gilde gåvone dei hadde seint heim, m. a. til Voss barneheim, Voss gamleheim og til restaurering av Vangs-kyrkja.

Han nemde og den store insatsen Amerika gjorde i verdskrigen og den store oppgåva Amerika no har med å hjelpa Europa økonomisk på fote att.

Etter talane var lyden beden tilbords. Det vart bode på rjomagraut og dravle, og Sigurd Kvåle i brodden for nationalkledde gjentor spela grauten inn.

Ved bordet tala lektor Langerak for kongen, A. B. Ringheim for fedrelandet.

K. A. Rene takka for den gode mottakingi vossåmerikanarane hadde fåt og for den gilde festen. Serskilt vilde han takke A. Ullestad for dei gode ordi til Amerikanarane. Ullestad har meir en nokon annan halde oss a jour med hendingane på Voss.

Han vilde og takka det norske folket for den greide stoda det tok i krigen. Det hadde mykje å segja for oss der-ute, og me var byrge av folket vårt.

Rene slutta med ein tale for Vossabygdi som det var so gildt å sjå att. Det er få bygder med ei slik soga og det er gildt det no er skreve so manga ættebøker og so mykje om bygdesoga som det er gjort. Dei i Amerika som er av engelsk ætt har ofta store ættebøker. Når nokon av norsk ætt vert gifte med engelske, vert det spurt etter ættebøker til dei norske og. For vossingane derborte er det difor gildt at det er skreve so mykje bygde- og ættesoga på Voss.

Mange såg det vel soleis at dei som vandra ut var tabte for landet. Det har ikkje vore tilfelle. Dei der ute har al-tid havt landet og heimbygdi i tankane.

Politibetjent Herman Lunde mintest den arven som skapte ein ungdom som heldt i krigsåri og vona at det framleis måtte veksa opp ungdom som heldt når det røynte på.

Lærar Nedkvitne takka vossa-amerikanarane for di dei tala so godt vossamål.

Etter bordsæta samlast folk i gymnastik-salen. Programmet heldt fram med musik av kunstnerparet Neberg. Sigurd Kvåle spela slåttar på hardingfela og Olav Dolve sytte for

Mr. and Mrs.Neberg, the bookdealer, A. Ringheim, gave the main address. He is surely the Vossing who has done the most to preserve the connection with the Vossings in America. In his speech, he mentioned the big job the many Vossings had done in America, and he wanted to express his gratitude for the luster they had given to their home district and the nice gifts they had sent home, among them to the Voss Children's Home, the Voss Home for the Elderly and for the restoration of the Vang's Church.

He mentioned the great assistance America was in the World War and the big effect America was having to get the European economy on its feet again.

After the speeches, the crowd was invited to dinner. It included rømmegrøt and dravle, and Sigurd Kvåle was in charge of the girls in national costumes that served the grøt.

At the table, Principal Langerak spoke for the King and A. B. Ringheim for the fatherland.

K. A. Rene thanked for the good reception given to the Vosseamericans and for the grand party. He wanted to thank especially A. Ullestad for the nice words to the Americans. Ullestad has done more than anyone else to keep us current with the happenings in Voss.

Also he wished to thank the Norwegian people for the definite stand they took during the war. It meant a lot to us outside and we were proud of our people.

Rene concluded by saying how grand it was to se Voss again. There are few areas with such a vivid history and it is now great to write several genealogical books and so much about history, as we have done. Those Americans of English extraction have big genealogical books. When a someone of Norwegian origin marries an Englishman, they are asked for their family tree also. It is grand that there has been so much district and family history about Voss.

Many could think that those who had emigrated were lost to the country. That, however, is not the case. Those out there always have the nation and their home district in their thoughts.

Deputy Sheriff Herman Lunde remembered the heritage that the youth held throughout the war-years and hoped it would grow and be preserved among the youth when they were tested.

The Teacher Nedkvitne expressed appreciation that the Voss-Americans still talked such good Voss dialect.

After the meal, the people collected in the gym. The program was started by the Nebergs. Sigurd Kvåle played dance music on the Hardanger fiddle

Translated by Stanley Nuland

god vossaskjemt.

Ordførar Hjelle fortalde fyst om arbeidslive og oppgåvor på Voss. Deretter heldt han ein tale for K. A. Rene og bar fram ei gåva til han frå Voss formannskap. Det var eit tinfat der Vossakyrkja var inngravi. Det er ingen som har gjort meir enn Rene til å halda oppe sambandet millom oss som er heima og dei utflytte vossingane, sa ordføraren. Rene har skreve ei sogebok om vossingane i Amerika. Denne sogebok er og ei framifrå bygdebok for Voss. Disutan har han i ein mannsalder gjeve ut "Vossingen" som er organ for Vossalaget i Amerika.

Gåva skal vera ei takk for detta gjæva arbeidet og eit lite minne frå heimbygdi.

Rene takka hjarteleg for den æra som var synt han og bar fram helsing frå Vossalaget i Amerika og det lokale Vossalag i Madison til alle vossingar heima.

Etter framlæg av ordføraren vart det vedteke å senda denne helsingi til norsk-amerikanaren Knut Takla som no er over 90 år, og ikkje kunde vera på festen:

"Norsk-amerikanarar og bygdefolk samla til fest på Voss folkehøgskule sender Dykk hermed si besta helsing."

Sist på programmet var leikaringen til Voss ungdomslag som synte fram songdansar, vossarull og springar.

Alle var samde om at det hadde vore ein gild og hyggjeleg fest; ei samkoma alle vil minnast med gleda."

Ivar Refsdals storslagne prolog kan me ikkje ta med her, og held ikkje Olav Dolves forvitnelege skjemteviser og humoristiske taler.

* * *

På festen for amerikanarane trefte eg att Olav Josefson Bjørgum, mangeårig kommunemann og stortingsmann. Ordførar Hjelle forestilte ham, men eg kunde godt kjenna han att tross sine nogen over 80 år. Han bad meg koma heim til seg, og hugnaen av å vitja han heima hadde eg den 5te oktober.

Eg hugsar Bjørgum fra eg var i 8de åre. Då var eg på Bjørgum hjå mor hans—Brita Larsdtr. Mor mi låg sjuk å døyde, og eine bror min låg i nervefeber heima. So trefte far min hinne Brita Bjørgum og sa: "Du får ta han Knut til deg ei tid du Brita no det er so darleg heima." "Nei, ho kunde ikkje godt da" meinte ho. "Å, jau du veit me æ no litevetta islegt og," sa far. "Ja-ja, eg får gjera det då". Å so kom eg til Bjørgum, og var der fleira vekor. Olav var på skule, då eg kom der, men kom heim snart etter,

and Olav Dolve provided told good Voss jokes.

First the mayor talked about employment and activities at Voss. After that, he made a speech about K. A. Rene and presented him with a gift from the City Council. It was a pewter plate on which was engraved the Voss Church. Nobody has done more to preserve the alliance between the home and emigrated Vossings, said the mayor. Rene has written a history book about Vossings in America. This book is an outstanding bygdebok for Voss. In addition, he has published "Vossingen" as the news organ for the Vosselag in America.

The gift shall be a statement of thanks for this distinguished service as well as a memento of the home district.

Rene expressed gratitude for the honor that was shown and presented greetings from the Vosselag in America and the local lag in Madison to all the Vossings at home.

After an introduction by the mayor, greetings were sent to the Norwegin-American Knut Takla who now is over 90 years and was unable to attend the party.

"The Norwegian-Americans and people of Voss gathered at a celebration at Voss Folkhighschool hereby send the best greetings to you."

The program was closed by leikaring by the Voss Youth Association who demonstrated singing dances, vossarull and roundels.

Everyone was of the opinion that it had been a grand, pleasant occasion that all the attendees shall regard as a happy memory."

We are unable to include here Ivar Refsdal's splendid prologue, nor Olav Dolve's curious, comical songs and humorous speech.

* * *

During the festivities for the Americans I encountered Olav Josef Bjørgum, a veteran county board member and parliament member. Hjelle introduced him, but I easily recognized him in spite of his 80 years. He invited me to his house and I had the pleasure of visiting him October 5.

I recall Bjørgum from when I was 8 years old. Then I was staying at Bjørgum with his mother—my mother, Brita Lardstr. lay dying and one of my brothers lay at home with Typhoid. My father met Brita Bjørgum and said: "You had better take on the care of Knut while things are so bad at home". "No, that she couldn't do"she said. "you know we're related"said father. "Ja-ja, I suppose I'll have to do it, then". That's how I came to be at Bjørgum, and I stayed several weeks. Olav was at school when I arrived, but came home soon after,

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Isak H. Hjelle

og so kom broren Nils frå Mynchen, Tyskland, der han studerte kunstmåling. Då prøvde Olav og han å snakka tysk, hugsar eg. Systeri, Maria kom heim frå Granvin, der ho hadde vore lærarinda. Ho vilde læra meg syngja. Hjå hinne og mannen, Olav Opeland, var eg seinare, mens dei var på Bjørgum.

Under den politiske striden i 1880 åri kom menne i Kvitli saman i skulestova på Rene å diskuterte politik og ant slag og. Dei mest aktive var Olav og Nils Bjørgum, Johan Skutle, far min og nokre are. Eg tykte det var moro å høyra på dei.

Olaf, f. 1861, har sidan vore med i alt av viktigheit i bygdi. Han har soleis i 14 år vore ordførar i Voss heradstyre, etter mange år som varaordførar. I åri 1898-1900 og 1910-1915 varamann til Stortinget. Frå 1922-1927 var han stortingsmann; desutan medlem av landsstyret i Noregs bondelag og Hordalands landbrugsselskab og mange år onnorleis i tillidsyrke i herad og fylkestyret.

Han var gift 1. med Kristi Persdr. Vike, 2. med Anna Oddsdr. Grønlien Haugo, og har 4 born etter Kristi og 2 med Anna. Garden Bjørgum har han yvelete til sonen Josef og bur sjølv i Haugemoen, Vangen

Olav J. Bjørgum

And then brother, Nils, came from Munich, Germany, where he studied art. Then Olav and he tried to talk German, I recall. Our sister, Maria, came home from Granvin, where she was teaching. She tried ti teach me to sing. I stayed with her and her husband, Olav Opeland, while they were at Bjørgum.

During the political strife in the 1880's, the men in Kvitli met in the school house at Rene and discussed politics and all kinds of other things. The most active were Olav and Nils Bjørgum, Johan Skutle, my father and some others. I thought it great fun to listen in.

Olaf, b. 1861, has been involved with everything important in the district. He has, for example, been the chairman of the County Board, after many years as vice-chairman. In the years 1898-1900 and 1910-1915 he was alternate to the Storting. From 1922-1927 he was the Stortings representative, in addition to being a member of the National Board of the Norwegian Farmer's Association and Hordaland's Agricultural Society and for many years otherwise in public positions in the district and county government.

He was married first to Kristi Perdr. Vike, and then second with Anna Oddstr. Grønlien Haugo, and has 4 children from Kristi and 2 from Anna. He left the Bjørgum farm to his son, Josef while he, himself lives at Haugemoen, Vangen.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Olav sin far, Josef Tolleivson, f. Bryn, var bror til Bryna-brørne: Steffa, Mikjel og Nils Torleivson, pionerer på Queen Ann Prairie, Illinois. Deira far Torleiv Steffason kom og til Amerika og døydde på Scoponong, (sjå Hist. om Utvan. frå Voss s. 233).

På veg til Oslo

Det passar seg vist ikkje å vitja Noreg utan å vitja hovedstaden. Det tænkte no eg, og gav meg so den 17 august på veg til Oslo, men vilde samtidig vitja are plassar fyst å fremst Rjukan. Eg tok då leidi om Hardanger, Haukelidfjell og vidare. Det er ein veg ein ikkje treng angra på å ha reist. Til Odda kom eg då med ferja kl. 12, og ein halv time seinare gjekk det med buss utyver og oppyver i vældige svingar til eit stykkje yver trægrensa i fjellet og so nedyver att til Røyldal. Der var det ein time, stans ved Breifon hotel. Der var fin utsigt yver Røyldals-vand og umkreis. Der var fine gardar ved enden av vatnet, og der såg me den bekjendta Røyldals kyrkja. Ho var myrk på utsida undtakan tårne, som var ljosblåt. Bortanfor der bar so leidi vår uppyver i like store svingar til toppen på Haukelidfjeldet. So var der lange strækningar flat og fint mest som ei rullande prairie i U. S. Der var ein kort stans på Haukelidsæter, so gjekk det vidare jevnt nedyver til Haukelid grend. Der kom me kl. 3 og eg måtte stansa til næste morgon, då den buss eg var på gjekk syd-yver til Kristiansand.

Ved vegskillet der var eit lite hotel—der eg fekk stansa um natti. Fleire vegar møttes der. Eg såg vegvisar-bordet. Der stod: Frå Odda 103 km. Til Kristiansand 256 km. Hovden 28 km., Haukelidsæter 29 km. og til Skien 175 km. Elvi låg langs vegsida ved hotellet og der var bru yver den.

Då det endå var tidleg på dagen fann eg ut, at stova etter Mølergutten skulde stå der i nærheiti. Det skulde vera ein 2-3 km. frå hotellet. So gjekk eg bortyver der og upp på ein gard og spurde ein gut som stod ved døra etter Møllerstovo. Han peikte bortyver til ein haug vist ein km. bortanfor og sa "Der er den. Men her er Norigard der Storegut var frå". "Er det so," sa eg og straks kom på strofa, eg hadde lese, "at Olav heitte faren og Olav heitte sonen, og det Olav på Olav var, solenge der nokon av mannaæt var eigar av Nordigard"—Eg hadde og høyrt skådespelar Dore Lavik deklamera sørgi til gamle Olav. Det vart då ikkje meir eg såg etter Myllarstova, og gjekk til hotelle att.

Olav's father, Josef Tollefson, b. Bryn, was a brother of the Bryna brothers. Steffa, Mikjel and Nils Torleivson, pioneers at Queen Prairie, IL. Their father, Torleiv Steffason came to America and died at Scoponong. (see Hist. om Utvand. frå Voss p. 233).

On the way to Oslo

It isn't reasonable to visit Norway without seeing its capital city. I thought that too. On August 17, I left for Oslo, but I wanted to see some other places first, namely Rjukan. I took safe passage via Hardanger, Haukelifjell and onward. It is a route one needn't regret traveling. I reached Odda, by ferry, at 12 o'clock and a half hour later I was riding a bus outward and upward in enormous curves to a stretch of mountain above the tree line, then down again to Røldal. We stopped for an hour at the Breifonn Hotel. There was a good view of Lake Røldal and the surrounding area. There were nice farms at the end of the lake, and there we saw the renowned Røldal's Church. It was all dark on the outside except for the steeple, which was light-blue. Beyond there the route continued upward in similar big curves to the top of the Haukelifjell. Then there were long stretches where it was flat and nice, almost like a rolling prairie in the U. S. There was a short stop at Haukelisæter, then it we descended gradually downto Haukeligrend. We arrived there at 3 o'clock and had to stay until the next morning when the bus would continue southward to Kristiansand.

At the highway crossing was a small hotel, where I got to spend the night. Several roads met here. I looked at the traffic sign. It said: From Odda 103 km. To Kristiansand 256 km. Hovden 28 km. Haukelisæter 29 km. and to Skien 175 km. The river lay alongside the hotel and there was a bridge there.

Inasmuch as it was still early I found out that the home of the Miller's Boy was in the vicinity. It was only 2-3 km from the hotel. I walked over there and went up to a farm, saw a boy standing there, and asked him about the Miller's house. He pointed over to a mound about a km. away and said "There it is, but here is Norigard where Storegut was from". " Is that right" I said and was reminded of the ditty I had read "that the father was named Olav and the son was named Olav and it had been Olav after Olav as long as the men owned Nordigard"—I also had heard actor Dore Lavik declaim an elegy by old Olav. There wasn't any more I wanted to learn by seeing the Miller's house so I walked back to the hotel.

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Neste morgon gjekk so turen vidare og kom til Åmot kl. 9. Derfrå til Rjukan var 68 km. Eg meinte å sjå A. O. Vinjes stova, og men me gjekk forbi utan stans å eg vidste for seint um det. Det gjekk ved sørenden av Totaksvand og gjønom Rauland i Telemark.

Ved ein station længer framme kom der in i bussen eit par karar og sætte seg. Eg såg på den eine og syntes dra kjendsel på han. Um ei stund gjekk eg so fram for han. Han såg på meg ei augnablik. So reis han upp, greip handi mi å helste. Jau, det var min gamle gode trimenning Johan Olavson Bryn. Snart var me i Rjukan og der vart ein stans som er til å minnast. Eg vart buande hjå Bryn i fleire dagar.

Rjukan.

Ein by trengt in millum fjelli i eit krokoto trongt dalføre er då noko usedvanleg, men det usedvanlege dreg javnaste meir interessa enn det vanlege, og det må ein segja um Rjukan. Der kjem og det mystiska til hjelp. Fossegrimen og bergtrolle lever der i segn å soga. Då me nerma uss Rjukan, steig Gaustatoppen up i himmelsyne. “Der ser me Gaustatoppen", sa Bryn. Er den her", sa eg. “Ja, der er den", sa han. “Er Tinsjø her og då", sa eg. “Ja, den er bortanfor på ara sida", sa han. Straks kom og ihug den gamla strofa, eg haure som smågut:

Um Gausta var graut og Tinsjø var saup, og aot meg ‘kje met, sa trolle.

Detta passa godt på Rjukan. Trolle det er Rjukanfossen. Den æt og den æt og vert aldrig mæt. Set den igang noko te tæra på Gaustatoppen, so vert den nok flat med tidi.

Rjukan er ein by med kring 7000 ibuarar. Den har vokse upp sidan 1903. I det år fekk Ingeniør Sam Eide det fysta grundiga syn yver Rjukanfossen og det kringligjande område i Vestfjorddalen, Tin, Telemarki. Og han fekk her gi det norske folk eit grundigt fingerpek um kva fossakrafti i Norge er værd.

Men der skulde meir til enn fossekraft for å skapa ein by. Der måtte planlegging og dryfting på mange måtar av personar med framsyn og dygtigheit; og ein av dei, som kanskje har den største æra av byens praktiske utvikling å fremgang, er vor gode slegtning Johan Olavson Bryn. Han kom der i 1916 som stasjonsmeistar og var det i 25 år. Men allerede i 1919 vart han ordførar i Tinn komune og var det i 18 år. Desse to stillingarne paste godt saman for byen sin vokster og regulering. Men ein by treng eit vidare

The next morning the trip went further and we arrived at Åmot at 9 o'clock. From there to Rjukan was 68 km. I had planned on visiting A. O. Vinje's house, but the bus went by without stopping and I didn't realize it until too late. The route went around the south end of Lake Torak and through Rauland in Telemark.

At a station further on, a couple of fellows got on and were seated. I looked at one of them and he looked familiar. After a while, I went forward to him. He looked at me for an instant. Then he stood up, grabbed my hand and greeted me. Jau, it was my old second cousin Johan Olavson Bryn. Soon we were in Rjukan and that was a stay not to be forgotten. I lived with Bryn several days.

Rjukan

A city squeezed in between mountains in a narrow valley is somewhat extraordinary, but the unusual attracts more interest than ordinary and that we can say about Rjukan. The mysterious also helps. The Fossegrim and the mountain trolls live in legends and sagas. When we got near to Rjukan, Gausta peak rose up on the horizon. "There we see Gausta Peak", said Bryn. "Is it here?", I replied. "Ja, there it is", he said. "Is Lake Tinn here too, then?", I said. "Ja, it's on the other side", he said. Soon I recalled that old stanza I had heard as a boy.

If Gausta were porridge and I drank Lake Tinn, I still wouldn't get full, said the troll.

That fits for Rjukan. Rjukan Falls is the troll. It eats and eats and never gets satisfied. Were it to start eroding Gausta Peak, someday it would be flat.

Rjukan is a town of about 7,000 inhabitants. It has grown up since 1903. In that year the engineer Sam Eide first founded it over the Rjukan Falls and surrounding area in Vestfjorddalen, Tinn, and Telemark. And he thereby gave the Norwegian people an basic indication of what the water power in Norway was worth.

But it takes more than water power to create a city. There has to be city planning. There has to be design by many people with an eye to the future and with competence, and one of them who probably has the greatest honor in the city's development and progress, is our good relative, Johan Olavson Bryn. He came there in 1916 as stationmaster and stayed 25 years. Already by 1919, he was mayor in Tinn commune and was mayor for 18 years. These two positions were appropriate for involvement in the city's growth

område skal dens befolkning kunna leva, og fylkjestyre og staten måtte få forståelse derav å stytta i full mun. Hr. Bryn måtte då og væra med i fylkjetinget og var forman i det i åri 1929-'37. So i 1940 vart han som supliand og innkalla til stortinget, men tyskarane kom so han slap virka der.

Der er mykje å sjå på Rjukan og stor takk skuldar eg Hr. Bryn forat eg fekk so god greia på alt det vigtigaste.

Me gjekk fyste dagen ikring og såg dei fornemste bygningar og fekk helsa på noken av dei styrande. Fyst var det kommunebygningen, der Bryn har hatt alt å sagt i so mangje år. Billete hans tek der upp ein stor plass på ein væg å har hædersplassen. Me helste der på kontorsjef Klonteig, som likte å høyra om komunestellet i Amerika. So gjekk me til Tinn Sparebanks bygning, der me helste på banksjef Ystein Berge. So gjekk me over torget og såg statua av saltpeter industriens grund-legjar Sam Eide, som var avduka i 1920. Minne om han står høgt i Rjukan. Me gjekk so å såg kyrkja, som har ei eigi form og rugar bra upp med sit firkanta steintårn. Vidare var eg orienterte om dei forskjelige kraftverk og fabrikkar og jernveg-stationen. Det er ikkje alt net på ein plass, so det tok tid å komma ikring.

Grunnen der Rjukan ligg var før mange smågardar, som måtte vika plassen, med styr og stell. Der er berre ein gardshusi på ein gard, står att. Norsk Hydro forerte Tinn kommune garden Overland for museom, so ein utprega type av dei svundne gardar står att. Det er no Tinn Museum.one. Dertil er og flytte hus fra andre kantar, og der er samla alslags gjenstanda, som visar hjelpegreider og arbeidsmåtar på gardarne. Ei heil deild viser gamal kunst og industri fra gamal tid—"eit heilt Mølster", sa Bryn. Rjukan

Johan O. Bryn

and governing. But a town needs a greater area if its people are to survive, and the local government and the state must have full understanding of this. Mr. Bryn therefore had to be active in the county board and was the chairman in the years 1929-'37. Then in 1940 he was also called to the Storting as a substitute but the Germans came so he didn't have to do that.

There is a lot to see at Rjukan and thanks on the shoulders of Mr. Bryn, I got good information on everything that was important.

The first day we walked about and looked at the most prominent buildings and greeted some of the managers. First there was the county government building where Bryn had had so much influence for many years. His picture occupied a place of honor on one wall. We greeted the office manager Klonteig, who enjoyed hearing about county government in America. Then we walked to the Tinn Savings Bank building where we greeted the bank manager Ystein Berge. We walked across the square and looked at the statue of the saltpeter industry's founder, Sam Eide, which was unveiled in 1920. His memory is in high regard in Rjukan. We saw the church which has a distinctive design projecting up nicely with its square steeple. Farther on, I was oriented about the various power plants, factories and the railway station. They were not located at one spot so it took a while to walk around.

The property where Rjukan lies was previously many small farms, which had to sacrifice their place. There is only one farmhouse remaining. Tinn county Norsk Hydro turned the Overland farm to Tinn County as an example of the disappeared farms. Tinn Museum is there now. Many buildings were moved there from other places as well as many artifacts which show the tools and techniques used on the farms a portion showed old folk art and industry from the old times—"a whole Mølster", said Bryn.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

vart bekjendt over heila Europa, då tungvands-fabrikken var øydelagd under krigen, so tyskarane ikkje fekk atombomba ferdig før amerikanarane. Det var forvitnaleg å vera på staden og sjå og høyra korleis det gjekk for seg.

Det var ved kraftstationen å fabrikken på Vemork. Bryn var med meg ut der, og me fekk sjå dei vældiga røyro og beholdarar på insida. Og so viste Ingeniør Knut Myre uss korleis sabotageverkje foregjekk. Der gjekk ei tysk vakt å patrolerte fram å tilbakors bombefly og fabrikken på Herøa vart på øvre sida og fram i fronten av fabrikken. Sabotørane drog seg fram nede ved elvelega å paste på då vakti gjekk fortyve med øvre husvæg, å kom seg soleis fram og upp til eit glas, som kunde åpnast og kraup in. Dei la so sprengstoffe under dei maskindele, som det var um å gjera å øidelegja. So kom dei seg ut att lika hemmeleg å drog bort før eksplosjonen. Det gjekk alt etter beregning solangt.

Men som Bryn fortalde, so gjekk det disværre ikkje bra med den, som hadde det bedsta kjenskap til tungvanne nemleg Ingeniør Trundstad. Det var han og Ingeniør Brun, som planla heile sabotageverkje. Brun er no over-ingeniør på Rjukan, men Trunstad var skoten av norske nasistar seinare. Det var ein bror til lensmannen i Rauland, formentleg halvtulling, som gjorde det assistert av andre.

Neste dag tok me turen uppover Sveinro-vegen til foten av Gaustatoppen.. Bryn kunde då ikkje vera med heile vegen, da han var på ein komite, som skulde forhandla um den vidare vegruta yver fjellet. Men han gjorde meg kjend med kapteinen på Tinnsjø-båten, som var med, og han fortalde um den fryktelege hending då Ferja, Hydro, på Tinnsjøen gjekk tilbotnar med fleira vognor lasta med tung-vann, som skulde til Tyskland for atombomba. Det var alierte sabotørar som gjorde.

Disverre gjekk der med 20 menneskeliv, men fagfolk har sagt, att det sparte kanskje 100,000 menneskeliv og hadde stor invirkna på krigen. Hadde tyskarane fåt den store masse tungvann, hadde dei kanske fåt atombomba ferdig før amerikanarane.

Frå vegen til foten av Gaustatoppen var der god utsigt til eit stort anleg lenger ute; i dalen—det sokalla Moran-anleg. Det er hogge inn i fjellet. Det skal kunne produsere 120,000 hestekræfter. Dette anlæg var byrgja av tyskarane for å skaffa kraft til dei store metalfabrikker på Herøya. Men deta vart forstyrra av amerikanske

Rjukan was known all over Europe, because the heavy water plants were destroyed during the war preventing the Germans from developing the atom bomb before the Americans. It was fascinating to be at the place and see and hear what transpired.

It was at the power station and plant at Vemork. Bryn took me out there and we could see the huge conduits and containers on the inside. Engineer Knut Myre showed us how the sabotage occurred. There were German guards pacing back and forth on the upper side and in front of the factory. The saboteurs crept forward along down by the river bank and were careful. When the watchmen went across over the upper wall they were able to get forward to a window which they could open and thereby gain entrance. Then they placed explosives under the machine units that they wanted to damage. They got out just as secretively and got away before the explosions. Everything went according to plan, so far

According to Bryn, things didn't go so well with he, who was most knowledgable about the heavy water, namely engineer Trundstad. He and engineer Brun had planned the whole sabotage. Brun is now the head engineer at Rjukan, but Trunstad was shot to death by Norwegian Nazis later. It was a brother of the sheriff in Rauland, presumably a half-wit who did it, helped by others.

The next day we took the trip up over the Sveinro road to the foot of Gausta mountain peak. Bryn wasn't able to go the whole trip because he had a committee meeting that was to deal with the highway over the mountains. But he introduced me to the captain of the Tinn Lake boat who was along and told me of the dreadful occurrence when the ferry, "Hydro" sunk with several trucks of heavy water destined for Germany for the atom bomb. It was done by allied saboteurs.

Unfortunately, 20 lives were lost, but experts have said that the action saved 100,000 lives and had a great effect on the outcome of the war.

From the road to the foot of Gausta Peak there was a good view of a large construction area further on in the valley—the so-called Moran-Building. It is hewn into the mountain. This construction was built by the Germans in order to obtain energy for the large metal factories on Herøya. But this was destroyed by

Translated by Stanley Nuland

bomber og nedlagt. Men sosnart freden kom gjekk staten og Hydro saman for å fullføra det påbyrja anlæg. Det skal vera færdigt i 1949.

Rjukan har kan hænda den einaste verkjelæge luftbane i Europa—Krosso-Vepseberg banen. Den går yver ein strækning som endå var fårleg å befara, då den var strøyd med bombor under krigen. Bana går 900 meter upp. Me gjekk in 400 m. upp og gjekk derfrå til enden.

Denne luftbane sovel som Sveinrovegen er det Hr. Bryn som har fåt udført. Desse anleggi har gjort Rjukan til ein turistby av rang. Der er noko å sjå som det truleg ikkje er å finna likheit med arestane. Der er og ein god plass for Olympiaden um den vert i Noreg, meinar Bryn.

Der er so mange vossingar i Rjukan att dei har danna eit Vossalag. Høgdi av vitjingi mi i Rjukan kom um kvelden den 21de august då Bryn fekk Vossalaget der til å møta på byens hotel til festmåltid. Dei som var der var lagets mangeårige formann Hans Anderson Håland og frue Eli Knutsdr. f. Helleve; Nils Eikanger og frue, Marta Davidstdr. f. Jernes, Overlæge Sigmund Gjesland, son etter Distriktslæge Gjesland på Voss; inspektør Johs. Horveid, Olav Herlaugson Vivås, Anna Olavsdr. Bryn og verten Johan Bryn.

Hans Håland var mykje interessera i ættarsoga. Han hadde frua si ættarlina bringa fram lika frå Harald Hårfagre. Fru Eli Knutsdr. er syskindbarn til brorkone mi, Eli Nikolaisdr. f. Kinne.

Johan Bryn, f. på Voss den 30te mars 1878, gjekk fyst på fortsættelsesskule på Voss, so på Hambros folkehøgskule på Garnes. Byrgja i 1897 på utstikkingsarbeide ved Bergensbanen; vart uppsynsman og stationsmeistar på Myrdal; vart so ansat ved Norsk Hydro, Notodden 1907 og var uppsynsman der i 2 år, so inspektør ved Finnrobanen ved denne banes åbning 1909 til 1916, då han vart stationsmeistar i Rjukan. Frå denne stilling gjekk han av med pensjon i 1942. Han var gift i Bergen 1906 med Ingebjørg Andersdr. Otternæs frå Aurland, f. 25 mars 1886. Dei har borni: Olav Andre. f. 23 febr. 1908, medlem av Milorg, er tekniker på kontor i Rjukan, fekk eit års strafarbeide i Tyskland under krigen. Tor f. 31 mars 1909, var juridisk student, døydde 1935; Aslaug, f. 1ste august 1910, studerte i London; bor på Herøya, g. m. Reidar Calmeyer i Norsk Hydro; Arne, f. 22 febr. 1912; gikk tilsjøs, so på handelsgymnasiet i Porsgrund, skibshandler i Egypten, var 2 år med som frivillig i krigen i England, er no i Port Said, g. i 1949, foruten de nemde stillinger, har

American bombers and the plant at Herøya closed. But as soon as peace came, the government and Hydro Company united in an effort to rebuild the industrial unit. It will be finished in1949.

Rjukan probably has the only true air-rail in Europe—Krosso-Vepseberg road. It goes over a stretch that was hazardous to cross when it was spread with mines during the war. The cable goes up 900 meters. We rode up 400 meters and then walked to the end.

This cablecar, as well as the Sveinro road are those that Mr. Bryn had had completed. These constructions have made Rjukan a tourist town of prominence. It is something to see which is unlike anywhere else. It would be a good place for the Olympics, were they in Norway says Bryn.

There were so many Vossings in Rjukan that they had started a Vosselag. The high point of my visit in Rjukan came on the night of 21 August when Bryn had the Vosselag meet at the town's hotel for a banquet. Those who attended were the club's long-time chairman, Hans Anderson Håland and his wife Eli Knutsdatter Helleve, Nils Eikanger and wife, Marta Davidsdatter Jernes, Over-doctor Sigmund Gjesland, son of District-doctor Gjesland at Voss; inspector Johs. Horveid, Olav Herlaugson Vivås, Anna Olavsdatter Bryn and our host Johan Bryn.

Hans Håland was greatly interested in lineage histories. He had traced his wife's tree back to Harald Hårfagre. Mrs. Eli Knutsdatter is a cousin of my brother's wife, Eli Niklausdatter Kinne.

Johan Bryn, b. at Voss March 30,1878, went first to continuing school at Voss, then to Hambro's Folk high school at Garnes. He was employed in 1897 on the Bergen Railroad as an inspector during construction, then as station master at Myrdal, then he was employed by Norsk Hydro at Notodden in 1907 and was an inspector there for 2 years, then an inspector with the Finnro Railroad from the opening of this railroad in 1909 until 1916, when he became the stationmaster in Rjukan. He retired on pension from this position in 1942. He married in 1906 in Bergen to Ingebjørg Andersdatter Otternæs from Aurland. They had the children: Olav Andre. b. February 23, 1908, member of Milorg, is a technician at an office in Rjukan, and spent one year slave labor in Germany during the war. Tor, b. March 31, 1909, studied law, died 1935; Aslaug, b. August 1, 1910, studied in London; lives on Herøya, m. to Reidar Calmeyer in Norsk Hydro; Arne, b. February 22, 1912; went to sea, then to the business high school in Porsgrund, ship chandler in Egypt, was in England for 2 years during the war as a volunteer, is now in Port Said, m. in 1949, in addition to the mentioned

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Johan Bryn vert med i so mangt, att i Cairo, Afrika, med Klara Eide frå Bergen; Kåre, f. 13de sept. 1913, sygegymnasiast, har praktisert på forskjellige stadar. Marget Ada, f. 20 january 1917, g. m. Nils Taraldson, Oslo. Electroocum ljosreklame, som løitnant måtte rymma til Sverige, vart sjef for ein politiavdeling med kapteins rang. Livi Ingerid, f. 30te sept. 1918, studerte realfag i Oslo, g. m. Torgeir Årnes, jurist. Han vart arrestert, sad i Møllergata eit år, vart stygt pint, so sent til Tyskland og var der til freden; er sekretær i justitsdepartementet, Oslo. Solveig, f. 16 januar 1927, studerte husmorfag det her er ikkje kan reknast upp. I politikk har han vore formann i Telemark venstrelag. Eit par år gjorde han ein tur til Tyskland, Danmark og Sverige for å studera jernbane trafikk der. Han var med i den "illegale" 3 manns Komite under okkupationen. Fik i 1949 kongens fortjenstemedalje i guld.

Frå Rjukan reiste eg med Rjukanbanen, som har samband med den 3 mil lange Tinnsjø, so med bus til Kongsberg, der det vart ein stans før tog gjekk til Oslo. Eg prøvde i Kongsberg å sjå kvar våbenfabrikken og sylvgrue-na var, men det vart ikkje meir enn peiking i dei retningar og ikkje tid å gå ikring.

Oslo-Akershus

Um ettermiddagen den 23de august kom eg so til Oslo. Det er noko undaleg å koma til ein by—der ein veit so mykje har hændt solangt attende som soga veit, og ikkje mindst no i manns minne. Grundlæggingi av byen var vel ikkje noko storhænding. Meir var det då kong Sverre kjæmpa mot 3 hærstyrkar større enn hans eigen å vann. So bygde Hertug Håkon kring 1298 Akershus fæstning. Den viser Noregs stortid den dag idag, og berre den er værd ei reis å sjå.

Eg var no i byen å laut sjå meg etter eit hotel til å stansa på. Det vilde då væra godt, tænkte eg, å finna ein vossing fyst, som kunde fortelja meg um eit til rimelig pris. Eg såg på dei adresser eg hadde og var då ved byparken. Herman Lunde, Victoria Terrace, såg eg. Ja, korfyr ikkje sjå han. Han hadde båe meg vitja han. Det var nær der eg stod. Eg vart då vist til den plassen. Ut av ei dør ved sida av der, kom ein mann ut. Eg spurde han, um det var her Victoria Terrace var: “Ja, kva vilde eg der. Kjenner du nokon der,” spurde han. “Ja, eg gjere nok det,” svarde eg. “Kven er det” spurde han. “Det e vel ikkje noko du treng vita,” sa eg. "Jau, eg skulle fortælja det. Høyra du

jobs, Johan Bryn has been in so much, back in Cairo, Africa with Klara Eide from Bergen.; Kåre, b. September 13, 1913, physical therapist who has practiced at various places, Marget Ada, b. January 20, 1917, m Nils Taraldson, Oslo. An electic-light advertiser, who as a lieutenant had to escape to Sweden, was a chief of a police department with the rank of captain. Livi Ingerid, b. September 30, 1918, studied science in Oslo, m. Torgeir Årnes, lawyer. He was arrested, was in Møller street prison for a year, was treated cruelly, and sent to Germany until peace came; now he is a secretary in the justice department in Oslo. Solveig, b. January 16, 1927, studied Home Economics which can't be completely accounted here. In addition to the mentioned positions, Johan Bryn has participated in so much that it can't be listed here. In politics, he was chairman of the Leftist Party. One year, he made a tour of Germany, Denmark and Sweden to study their railroad traffic. He was with the illegal 3 man committee during the Occupation. He was awarded the Royal Service medal in gold.

I left Rjukan by the Rjukan railroad which has a connection with the 3 mile long Lake Tinn; then by bus to Kongsberg, where there was a wait for the train to Oslo. In Kongsberg, I tried to see where the weapon factories and the silver mines were now, but there was only a sign pointing the right direction but not enough time to go around.

Oslo-Akershus

On the afternoon of the 23rd of August I arrived in Oslo. It is so wonderful to enter a city—one that one knows that so much has happened considering what one knows from the sagas in addition to what one knows in his own mind. The founding of the city was no great occurrence. It was more that King Sverre fought against three armies bigger than his own, and won. In about 1298 Duke Håkon built Akershus fortress. It still demonstrates Norway's high times yet today and it alone is worth a trip to see.

Now that I was in town I thought it better to find a hotel at which to stay. I thought it would be be a good idea to first find a Vossing who could tell of one for a reasonable rate. I looked at the addresses I had and I was at the time by the city park. Herman Lunde, Victoria Terrace, I read. Ja, why not look for him? It was near to where I was. Soon I was shown to the right place. At the side, a man came out of a door. I asked him if this was Victoria Terrace. "Ja, what did I want there? Did I know anyone there?", he asked. "Ja, I certainly do", I replied. "Who is that?" he asked. "That is something you don't need to know", I said. "Jau, I should tell him, certainly". "Do you belong to the employees

til personale der du då," spurde eg.” Ja, han gjore det." “Det visar ikkje på deg” sa eg, “å vil du ikkje fortelja, kvar ingangen er so får eg prøva finna den kosser, sa eg og vilde ga. So fortalde han det då, og eg gjekk in. Eg spurde ved di“Jau eg skulde fortælja det. Høyre du til sken etter Lunde, å etter å ha gåve namnet mit var det ikkje længe før Lunde kom. Det vart ei kjekt møte. Han kjende meg straks att, og eg laut då fylja han til kontore hans. Der fekk eg greida på mykje um åtfærdi til tyskarane under krigen og okkupationen. Han viste meg ikring i sellene—der fangane hadde våre stua saman i tronge rum. I eit rum kring 7 fot i firkant hadde 16 fangar vore insette. I ei seila, han sjølv laut væra, gjekk vatne langt upp på skoene. Han viste meg og skåpe, som var full av innmeldingar um folk som på ein ell ann måte hadde drege uppmerksomheiti på seg

Han fortalte og korleis politiet hadde stilt seg under krigen. Ikkje alle politifolk hadde vore so palitelege, som ein kunde venta. Um det fekk eg ein tale, som han helt i Norsk politiforbund som han er formann av.

Lunde f. kring 1904, son av Haldor Knutson Lunde og hustru Jorun Knutsdr. f. Saude, gift med dottor av hotel-eigar Olav O. Liland; var som barn fleire år i U. S.—der han har morsysteri Anna Spilde, f. Saude i Deerfield, Wis., og morbroren John Knutson i Chicago. Systeri er Kri-stense Rekve, Voss, nemd før. Klas H. Lunde er deira halvbror.

Eg var so med han heim um kvelden og helste på frua hans og fekk kvelsmat. So fulgte han meg til eit hotel—der eg var um natti. Eg skulde besøk j a han att før eg reiste or byen.

Um natti hadde eg ein liten erfaring. Kring kl. 2 vakna eg ved att nokon balte med å åpna døri, som eg hadde låst att. Eg kom meg då ut av sengi å bort til døri, helt håndi mot håndtaket for å kjenna um det verkjeleg var der dei balte. Jau, det vridde seg, men døri gjekk ikkje upp. So var det prøvt å derikka upp låse og vrid att på dørhaldet. Det helt på ei stund. So vart eg lei av det, tenkte fyst å åpna døri kvikt og gi personen eit spark men, betenkte meg, og spurde so kva han vilde. Straks vart det stilt utan svar. Eg ringte so på porteren. Eg fortalte det, men han gjekk utan å gi noko tilfredsstillende svar. Eg tvilte då for att det var den utro tjener som forstyrra.—um morgo’nn meldte eg det på kontoret, men

here, then?", I asked. Yes, he did. "It doesn't show", I said, "and won't you tell me where the entrance is, then I'll rather have to try to find it myself and started to leave. Then he told me, and I went in. I asked at the desk after Lunde, and after I had given the name, it wasn't long before Lunde came. It was a pleasant meeting. He recognized me, and asked if I would follow him to his office. There I learned a lot about how it went with the Germans during the war and occupation. He showed me around the cells—where the prisoners had been housed together in crowded rooms. One room 7 feet square had 16 prisoners. In one cell, he showed me, the water went up on one's shoes. He also showed me the cupboards that were full of announcements by people who in one way or another had called attention to themselves.

He told me how the police had conducted themselves during the war. Not all the police had been so dependable as one would expect. He gave me a speech that he had given to the Norwegian Police Association of which he is president.

Lunde, b. about 1904, son of Haldor Knutson Lunde and his wife Jorun Knutsdatter Saude, married to the daughter of hotel-owner Liland, was in the U. S. as a child for several years—where he has his mother's sister, Anna Spilde in Deerfield, WI and his mother's brother John Knutson in Chicago. The sister is Kristense Rekve, Voss, mentioned earlier. Klas H. Lunde is their half brother.

I went home with him in the evening and met his wife and got supper. He took me to a hotel—where I stayed the night. I was to visit him again before I left town

During the night I had somewhat of an experience. About 2 a.m., I was awakened by someone struggling to open the door, which I had locked. I got out of bed and went over to the door; took hold of the door knob to determine if it really was there the disturbance was from. Jau, it was turned but the door didn't open. This continued a while. Soon I got tired of this and thought at first that I would suddenly open the door and kick him out of there, but I thought better of it and I asked what he wanted. Suddenly, it was quiet and no answer. I then rang the porter. I told him, but he left again without giving me a satisfactory answer. I began to wonder if it was the servant who was creating the disturbance—in the morning I reported it at

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dama der gav held ikkje noko tilfredsstillande svar å vilde ikkje gjera noko greida med det. Eg vilde då ikkje vera der meir. Eg fortalde Lunde um det seina-re. Han undra seg yver det, då det var eit bra hotel. Det høyrde eg og av andre.

Eg hadde adressa til Sjur Dugstad, som eg hadde besøk av på Voss, og bad meg vitja seg i Oslo. Han budde på Øvre Smedstavei 28. Det var lang veg med trikken dertil, men fann då fram og hadde eit bra besøk der.

På væggen i stova hjå Dugstad hang eit maleri, som vækte upp eit minne frå gamal tid. Dugstad peika på det og spurde um eg kunde segja kvar detta var malt. Eg såg på det ei stund og då vakne eg som av ein draum. Det var billete av Palmafossen på Voss med gamla kvern-huse og sagi, som var der fyre 1885, då dei var nedrevne. Det var tegna i 1883 av A. G. Wigdahl stod der: altso yve 64 år sidan. Men det rara var, att eg i 1883 stod å såg på målaren. Då var eg 11 år. Målaren likte nok ikkje att eg såg på han, for han pakka saman og vilde gå, Men då eg reiste gjekk han tebakors og stelte stativet upp att.

Dugstad fortalde meg so um ein vossing som budde nær han der. Det var Brynjulv Vikingson Uppheim, Øvre Smestadvei 22b, vilde eg vitja han, skulde han fylja meg bort til han. Ja, me so gjorde. Der vart me pratan-de til seint, og eg vilde ga å f å meg hotelrum. “Det var ikkje naudleg,” sa Uppheim. Rumme til dottori stod tomt, so vilde eg vera fornøigd med det, var det frit for. Den som var glad, var eg. Og det vart ikkje berre ei nat, men heila 3 nætter og frokost att på. Eg kom til mangje gjestfrie hus i Noreg, men meir enn Hr. Uppheim og frua sit er vanskjeleg å finna.

Brynjulv er frå Uppheim i Vestbygdi, f. 1ste mars, 1892, son etter Viking Oddson og Eli Andersdr. f. Hovda, og er av Dal og Miltzov ætti. Hans bror var Dr. Odd V. Opheim, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. og hans syskindbarn er Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn. I 1938 var Brynjulv i besøk til dei i U. S. Han er gift med Johanna Olavsdr. Rosseland fra Kvam, Hardanger, f. 17-9-1893. Hinna far var dotterson av Guri Rosseland, Willmar, Minnesota—bekjendt frå india-narkrigen i U. S. 1862. Ho hadde ei dottor att i Noreg.

Brynjulv og Johanna var gifte 1916 og reiste til Oslo 1923—der han driver som målarmester. Dei har tvo barn, sonen Viggo og dottori Elsa Elfrida, og har eit fint heim ved Smedstad, Vestre Aker

the desk, but the woman also didn't give a satisfactory answer and didn't want to have anything to do with it. I didn't want to stay there anymore. I told Lunde about it, later. He was surprised by it since it was a good hotel. I also heard that from others.

I had the address for Sjur Dugstad, whom I had visited in Voss and who had invited me to come also in Oslo. He lived at Øvre Smedstadvei 28. It was a long streetcar ride there but I found my way and we had a good visit there.

On the wall in his living room was hanging a painting that awakened some memories of old times. Dugstad pointed at it and asked me if I could guess where it had been painted. I looked at it a while and then it came to me as out of a dream. It was a picture of the old mill building and saw at Voss at the Palmafoss that had been there since before 1885, when they were razed. It was painted in 1883 by A. G. Wigdahl and had hung there over 64 years since. But the unusual thing was, that I stood and watched the artist in 1883. I was 11 years at the time. The painter didn't like me watching him because he packed up and wanted to leave, but when I left, he went back and set up his easel again.

Dugstad told me about a Vossing that lived nearby. It was Brynjulv Vikingson Oppheim, Øvre Smedstadvei 22b, who also wanted me to visit and he would show me the way over to him. Ja, that we did. We stayed, talking, until late and I wanted to go and find myself an hotel room. "That isn't necessary," said Uppheim. His daughter's room was standing empty and if I was satisfied with it, it was available. He, who was glad, was me. And that wasn't just one night, but 3 nights and breakfast besides. I was in many welcome guest rooms in Norway, but it's difficult to find better hosts than Mr. Oppheim and his wife.

Brynulv is from Uppheim in Vestbygdi, b. March 1, 1892, the son of Viking Oddson and Eli Andersdatter Hovda, and is of the Dal and Miltzow lineage. His brother was Dr. Odd V. Oppheim, Sioux Falls, SD and his cousin is Odd Eide, Fertile, MN. Brynulv visited the U. S. in 1938. He is married to Johanna Olavsdatter Rosseland from Kvam, Hardanger, b. September 17, 1893. Her father was the grandchild (daughter-son) of Guri Rosseland, Willmar, MN—known from the Indian Wars in the U. S. in 1862. She had a daughter remaining in Norway.

Brynulv and Johanna were married in 1916 and went to Oslo in 1923—where he works as a painter. They have two children, a son Viggo and a daughter Elsa Elfrida, and have a fine home at Smedstad, West Aker.

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Neste dag fylgte Brynjulv med meg ikring i Oslo. Fyst vilde eg sjå kvar Statsarkivet var, so Noregs bankbygningen, det gamle og nye rådhus, Akershus festning og Vigelands park. Slottet, Universitetet og Stortings-bygningen hadde eg set før.

Millum stundor i Statsarkivet tok eg dei neste dagar turar kring byen. Oslo Park med National theateret, statuer av Holberg, Ibsen, Bjørnson er noko å sjå, Stortingsbygningen med løverne utfor døren, slottet med Karl Johans rytterstatue—Brynjulv Bergsliens meistarverk utanfor, ja, endå torget med Kristian Kvarts statue kan ein ikkje ga forbi.

Den 26 august var det å sjå so mykje som råd var av Akershus festning. Ein kunde gå ikring der på dei gamle vollarne og kaserneplassarne, men ikkje in i sjølve slottet utan speciel tillatelse. Der var vakt på vollen. I aviserne hadde eg set, att 3 norske patrioter var skotne av tyskarane på festningen og spurde vakti kvar det var—
Han peikte ned på ein plass kvar der låg ein stor krans, og sa att der var det. Festningen tek opp ein nokso stor plass med fleire lange kasernebygningar for soldatar og krigsskulen er og der. Slotstårnet kneisar nokså høgt.

Ein ettermiddag vitja eg Nordmanns Forbundet, og hadde hyggjelege samtalar med redaktør Ludvik Saxe og konsulent O. B. Grimley, som er velkjendt av norske i U. S.

Den 27de aug. uppsøkte eg konservator Johannes O. Lid på det Botaniske Museum. Me var so å segja gamle naboar, då han var født på Kinne, der eg var den tid, og garden Lid høyrde og til grændi.

Men no var eg etter vossasoga. Han er med i nemdi som utgjev bøkena um Voss, og samarbeidde med L. Kindem ved utgjevingi av dei 4 bindi Gardsoga. Kindem etterlet seg og uprenta ættarbøker, henvist til, men ikkje meir gjort med. Um dei hadde eg vore spurd, og vilde då finna ut, um Lid kunde gi upplysning um dei; då dei ikkje var i papiri på Voss. Han meinte, att fru Ingebjørg Farnes, Kindems dottor, hadde dei. Hr. Lid viste meg ikring i museet og fortalte um arbeidet der og korleis dei forskjellege plantearter vart uppevarte, so måtte og væra med han heim og der vart eg til næste dag. Det vart mykje snak um historie og vossasoga og eg hadde ei framifrå interessant og hugjeleg tid der.

Hr. Lid er født 1886, son av Olav Gitleson og Maria Josefdr. f. Bjørgum Lid. Han er gift med Dagni Tande fra Oslo, og bur ved Grefsen, Oslo.

The next day, Brynjulv showed me around Oslo. First, I wanted to see where the State Archives were, then the Norway Bank building, the old and new courthouses, Akershus fortress and Vigeland Park. The palace, the university and the Parliament I had seen before.

In between hours spent at the State Archives the next day, I took trips around town. Oslo Park with the National Theater, statues of Holberg, Ibsen, Bjornsen are something to see, the Parliament Building with lions outside the door, the palace with Karl Johan's statue—Brynulv Bergslien's masterpiece outside, ja, even the market place with Christian IV's statue are things one shouldn't miss.

On August 26, there was to see as much as was possible of the Akershus fortress. One was able to walk around on the old mounds and barracks, but not in the castle itself, without special permission. There were guards on the mounds. In the newspaper, I had read about 3 Norwegian patriots who had been executed by the Germans at the fortress and I asked the guard where this was—He pointed down to a place where a large wreath was lying and said that was it. The fortress uses a considerable space for barracks for the soldiers and for the military school that's also there. The castle towers stand also quite high.

One afternoon, I visited the Nordmanns Forbundet and had a pleasant conversation with Editor Ludvik Saxe and consutant O. B. Grimley, who are well-known in the U.S.

On the 27th of August I searched out the conservator of the Botanical Musem, Johannes O. Lid. So to say, we were old neighbors, since he had been born at Kinne, and that was when I was there, and the Lid farm also was a part of it.

But now I was seeking Voss legends. He was a member of the committee publishing the books about Voss, working with L. Kindem on the four volume Farm descriptions. Kindem also left some lineage books when he died. I had been referred to them but had not done so. I had been asked about them and now I wondered if Lid could give me any information about them, since they weren't among the papers at Voss. He indicated that Mrs. Ingebjørg Farnes, Kindem's daughter, had them. Mr. Lid showed me around the museum, talked about the work there and how the various plant strains were preserved. Then I had to go home with him and I stayed until the next day. There was a lot of talk about history and the Voss sagas and I had an outstandingly interesting and cozy time there.

Mr. Lid was born in 1886, son of Olav Gitleson and Maria Josefsdatter Bjørgum Lid. He is married to Dagni Tande from Oslo, and lives at Grefsen, Oslo.

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Eg var og tænkt å få møta Dr. philos. Nils Lid, bror av Johannes; men han var på reis i Noreg då og skulde seinare til Amerika. Der kom han i 1949 og var i Madison, Wis., den *5te* oktober—der han talte ved Wisconsin universitet. Eg hadde då den æra å snakka med han.—Nils f. 16 januar 1890, er dosent ved Kultur-forskningsinstitutet, Oslo, g. m. Dagni Fosse, f. Øyestad—foreldre fra Hardanger. Har døtterne, Mrs. Herborg Goddard, Ontario, Can., og Mrs. Ingebjørg Barkulis i Chicago, Ill.

Den 29. aug. var eg til Bygdøyni for å sjå Folkemuseet og Vikingskibi. Eg var aleina og ukjend. Då eg kom langt bortyver og såg ein stor bygning insides eit høgt gjerde med åpen port, tænkte eg, att detta kanskje var museet og gjekk gjønom porten uppyver eit stykkje. Då kom ein kar i livre å sa, att fremande ikkje hadde adgang der. "Kansje det er her kongen bur" spurde eg. "Ja, det var det," svarde han. "Og porten står åpen sa eg. "Du kan ikkje ga inn allestader, der porten står åpen," sa han. Eg snudde og gjekk. Et kvarters gonga længer bringa meg so til Museet. Det var ikkje noko imponerande å sjå til på utsida—mest som ein gamal herregard med gardplass mot gata å vist bakanfyre og. Det kosta 50 øre å sjå ikring, og då fekk du ei dama med som vegvisar, men som kunde lite fortelja. Der var mykje å sjå. Der var billeder av Noregs mest bekjendte menn og av bekjendte stader, kunstarbeid frå ældgamal tid og framyver, mest frå Telemark, Hallingdal, Valdres og mykje og frå Østerdalen og are plassar, men lite frå Vestlandet, sovidt eg såg. Der var ei heil gamal kyrkja, svert utkråta med skurd og alslags fargar. Ein treng lang tid å sjå grundigt på alt.

Frå museet gjekk eg so til bygningen, der vikingskipi var. Det var forvitneleg å sjå desse 1000 år gamle skip. Det fyst utgravne var Tunæsskipet i 1867 av ein haug ca. 10 km. ovanfor Fredrikstad, so Gokstad-skipet utgravet i 1880 av ein haug nær Sandefjord og Qseberg-skipet, utgravet 1904 i ein haug nordanfor Tunsberg. Dei tvo sidste ser nokso imponerande ut med sine høge forstavne—det eina med dragehode på. Der var fleire ting i skipi som viste kunstsansen i vikingetidi. Ei liti bok um funni solgtes for ei krona. Eg vilde og ha set skipe, Fram, men skuret for det var då ikkje åpe, so eg gjekk att.

I had planned to find an opportunity to meet PhD Nils Lid, brother of Johannes, but he was on a trip in Norway at the time and was going to America later. He came there in 1949 and was in Madison, WI the 5th of October—when he spoke at the University of Wisconsin. Then, I had the honor of speaking with him—Nils b. January 16, 1890, is a assistant professor at the Culture Research Institute, Oslo, m. to Dagni Fosse Øyestad—parents are from Hardanger. Have the daughters, Mrs. Herborg Goddard, Ontario, Can., and Mrs. Ingebjørg Barkulis in Chicago, IL.

I went to Bygdøy, August 29, in order to look at the Folk Museum and the Viking ships. When I had gone rather far I saw a large building inside a high fence with an open gate, and I thought that this was maybe the museum, went in the gates and up a little ways. Then a fellow in uniform came and said "No Trespassing". "Maybe here is where the King lives?" I asked. "Yes, you are correct," he answered. "The gate was open", I said. "You can't go in everywhere the gate is open", he said. I turned and went. Fifteen minutes of walking later brought me to the museum. There was nothing impressive to see on the outside—almost like an old noble estate with a farm toward the street and facilities at the rear also. It cost 50 øre to look around, and that included a woman as a guide, who could tell a little. There was a lot to see. There were pictures of Norway's most known men and of its most famous places, artwork from old times forward, mostly from Telemark, Hallingdal, Valdres and a lot from Østerdal and other places, but little from the West Country, as far as I could see. There was an old church, highly decorated, carved, and in many colors. One would need a long time to fundamentally see it all.

From the museum, I walked to the building where the Viking ships were. It was fascinating to look at this 1000 year old ship. The first excavated was the Tun ship in 1867 from a mound about 10 km. above Fredrikstad. Next was the Gokstad ship dug out in 1880 from a mound north of Tunsberg. The last two were quite impressive with their carved forepeaks—the one with a dragonhead. There were several items in the ship that demonstrated art of the Viking times. They sold a pamphlet for a crown. I wanted to see the ship, Fram, but scrubbed it since it was closed. Then I walked back.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Um kvelden uppsøkte eg Anders Dolve, som er formann i Vossalaget i Oslo. Hans far, Nils Mathison Dolve bad meg, som nemd foran, vitja han. Det vart og ein sers hygjeleg kveld. Nær ved der han budde var og Endre Møn, son til Anders Larson, som eg hadde vore til på Voss. Dolve sende so bod etter han. Møn er ansat ved Aker Sparebank. Dolve er målarmeistar i Oslo og interesserar seg for andre ting og. Han har fåt prenta eit skrift um fargeplanten "Vaid", og har og fåt prenta lovi for Vossalaget, som han seinare sende meg. Vossalaget driv det svert i Oslo. Det vart seint før me skuldest um kvelden og Dolve kjøyrde med til losementa.

Neste dag, den 30te august laut eg sjå å gjera meg færdig i Oslo. Eg var då yver til Herman Lunde att for å be velliva. Han skulde ha flytt til sin nye station ved Majorstua, som det var meiningi, men berre frua hadde en-då flytt.

Um kvelden samme dag vitja eg Martin O. Bryn—bror til Johan Bryn på Rjukan og soleis min trimening. Han budde i Gørbits gata 5, Oslo. Johan sendte til meg i Martin si adressa utklip av Rjukan Dagblad um mit herlege opp-hald på Rjukan.

Martin, f. 1892 var ingeniør i Oslo, men skulde verta bestyrar av fabrikk i Stavern. Han er gift med Ingebjørg Løset frå Borgestad—slegtning av Statsminister Gunnar Knutson. Dei har 2 barn: Live, g. m. Tom Beyer fra Trondheim, då i Oslo, og Bjørn, f. 1932. Eg vart verande hjå dei til langt ut på kvelden, og hadde fin bevertning. So kjøyrde dei med til jernbanestationen for heimreis til Voss, og dermed slutta det herlege besøk i Oslo.

Til Voss att.

Kring kl. 5 ettermiddag den 31te august kom eg til Voss att. Det var ei interessant reis yver Austlands-bygderne og yver fjelli. Då det gjekk langs Krøderen såg eg etter plassar med poetisk trylleri yver seg—soleis den "brammende gard på Berg i Flå" og Nes ved Krøderen, nemt i digte "Kåre fra Nes". Men dei var nok ikkje å sjå med almindelege augo.

That evening I looked up Anders Dolve, the president of the Vosselag in Oslo. His father, Nils Mathison Dolve had asked if I would visit him. It was an especially enjoyable evening. Close to where he lived was Endre Møn also, the son of Anders Larson, whom I had visited in Voss. Dolve sent for him. Møn is employed at the Aker Savings Bank. Dolve is a master painter in Oslo as well as involving himself in other things too. He has put out a book about flowering plants, "Vaid", and has got printed the constitution for the Vosselag, which he has later sent on to me. The Vosselag is thriving in Oslo. It got to be late before we said "good-night" so Dolve drove me to my lodgings.

The next day, August 30, saw me finishing my stay in Oslo. I went back to Herman Lunde in order to say farewell. He was to have moved to his new position at the Majorstua, as the intent, but only his wife had moved.

In the evening of that same day, I visited Martin O. Bryn—brother of Johan Bryn of Rjukan and therefore my second cousin. He lived at Gorbits Street 5, Oslo. Johan had sent me, at Martin's address, a clipping from the Rjukan Dagblad about my fine visit at Rjukan.

Martin, b. 1892, was an engineer in Oslo, but supposedly was the manager of a factory in Stavern. He is married to Ingebjørg Løset from Borgestad—a relative of Prime Minister Gunnar Knutson. They have 2 children: Live, m. to Tom Beyer from Trondheim, now in Oslo, and Bjørn, b. 1932. I visited until far out into the night and received excellent hospitality. They drove me to the railroad station for my return trip to Voss, and thus ended my grand visit in Oslo.

To Voss again.

About 5 in the afternoon of August 31 I got back to Voss again. It was an interesting trip over the east Norwegian districts and over the mountains. While I went along Lake Krøder, I looked for the places of poetic tradition—such as "the parading farm on the mountain in Flå" and Nes by the Lake mentioned in the poem "Kåre of Nes". But apparently they were not to be seen with ordinary eyes".

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Ved Ål, Hallingdal, var der ein times stans. Eg fekk då tid å finna systerson min, Johan Mossefin, som var på verkstedet der, å ta helsing heim. På Gjeilo vilde eg og prøvt finna ein slegtning, Per Løno, men der var kort stans. Det var då kjekt å sjå stationen der og seinare Finse og Vatnehalsen, som var mykje omsnakte då anlegget av bana var byrgja.

Dei neste dagar var eg mykje å såg i heradsarkivet. I papiri, som L. Kindem og boknemdi hadde samla for Gardsoga, var meir å finna av interessa for meg enn som var prenta, og somt sette meg på nye spor. Sekretær Lars Schærven, som tok vare på det, var gild å let meg sjå gjønom alt, å det var mykje. Ein ting eg såg etter var um eit gardabyte angående Gilderhus og Veka. Ætti til farmor mi i direkt lina går attyver til Bård Olavson Nesthus, f. 1704. Han var gift med Ingebjørg Endresdtr. Gilderhus og bytte garden Nesthus i 1735 med sin svoger, Nils Endreson Gilderhus, uti garden Gilderhus av skyld 1 laup 12 merker smør. Men Bård døydde tidleg i 1736, Sk. 5te mai, og Ingebjørg gifte seg att med Lars Olavson Dolve, som då fekk garden. Han bytte gard med Anders Nilson uti garden Veka. I Gardsoga av L. Kindem står det at Lars gav 109 riksdalar i byte. Det var nok omvent. I Riksarkivet i Bergen står det soleis: "Anders Nilson Gilderhus makeskifter og trans-porterer til Lars Olavson Vecke en ham efter skjøde av 16de april 1744 tilforhandlet jordepart i gården Wecke —2 Pd. 23 merker, samt 109 rigsdaler i penge mod l Løb 12 merker i gården Gilderhus samt overbygsel 6 m. Vangens prestebol tilhørende." Navnebyttet på personerne hadde altso vildleda avskriverne. Som ein ser var parten på Veka mykje mindre enn Gilderhus, og Anders Nilson laut legja 109 riks dalar imillum. Dette bringa meg til å sjå etter korleis Anders Nilson hadde fåt Veka, og då fann eg meir vildleda, som har gjort mykje skade i ættarsogona hans.

Anders Nilson var frå Kvåle (Gulf.), og i Gardsoga står det under Kvåle, at Anders Nilson var gift med Anna Sjursdtr. Vike. Men so står det under garden Ukvitno, at Anna Sjursdtr., dotter til Sjur Monson Ukvitno, var gift med Anders Nilson Gilderhus.

Sjur Monson Ukvitno fekk garden Veka hjå far sin og døydde der kring 1736. Han hadde 3 døtre. Ældsta dotteri, Anna, skrevi for Veka, fekk garden og vart gift 1744 med Anders Nilson Gilderhus, som då fekk garden og bytte med Lars Olavson uti Gilderhus. Avskriverne har altso lese Vike istaden for Veka. Dette gjere mykje forandring i Tvilde-ætti av Kindem sovel som i Gardsoga.

At Ål in Hallingdal, there was an hour\s stop. I found time to find my nephew, Johan Mossefin, who was at his workplace there, in order to say "hello". At Geilo, I wanted to find a relative, Per Løno, but the stop was too short. It was really nice to see the station there and also later at Finse and Vatnehalsen, which had been discussed a lot during the construction of the railroad.

The next day, I spent a lot of time in the archives among the papers of Lars Kindem and the committee he had formed for the farm histories, which was of more interest for me than that which had been printed and which gave me new directions. Secretary Lars Schærven, who was caring for them, was nice enough to let me look through everything and there was a lot. One thing I was looking for was a real estate exchange relating to Gilderhus and Veka. The lineage to my paternal grandmother goes in a direct line to Bård Olavson Nesthus, b. 1704. He was married to Ingebjørg Endresdatter Gilderhus and traded, in 1735, with his brother-in-law Nils Endreson Gilderhus, the farm Gilderhus of a worth of 1 laup and 12 marks of butter. But Bård died young in 1736. The estate settlement was May 5th and Ingebjørg married again to Lars Olavson Dolve, who then got the farm. He traded the farm to Anders Nilson of the Veka farm. In the farm sagas of Kindem it states that Lars paid 109 Riksdalars to boot. That probably was backwards. In the state archives in Bergen it is presented thusly: "Anders Nilson Gilderhus on April 16, 1744 sells and deals to Lars Olavson Vecke and his descendants deeds ownership of a part of the Wecke farm—2 pounds, 23 mark together with 109 Riksdalers in cash for 1 laup, 12 mark for the Gilderhus farm including the parsonage farm." The changing of the names of the involved persons was also recorded. As one can see, the part of Vek was much smaller than Gilderhus and Anders Nilson had to add 109 Riksdalers. This explains to me how Anders Nilson obtained Veka and I found they had wrong leads which did a great deal of damage to their lineage studies..

Anderts Nilson was from Kvåle (Gulf.), and in the farm sagas under Kvåle it states that Anders Nilson married Anna Sjursdatter Vike. But under the Ukvitno farm that Anna Sjurdatter, daughter of Sjur Monson Ukvitno, was married to Anders Nilson Gilderhus.

Sjur Monson Ukvitno got the Veka farm from his father and died about 1736. He had three daughters. The oldest daughter, who used the Veka name, got the farm and married Anders Nilson in 1744 so that he got the farm and exchanged with Lars Olavson out at Gilderhus. The transcribers therefore have read Vike instead of Veka. This created much confusion in the Tvilde lineage of Kindem as well as the farm sagas,

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Våpenbror

ar eg kalla av 3-4 personar eg møtte att på Voss. Det var eit kjert namn, og kjert var det å treffa att desse gode kameratar. Ein av dei var fanejunkar Ingebrikt Nesheim, kontorist på sorenskriverkontoret, der eg fekk granska i arkivi. Dei andre var Olav Ullestad, kaptein og handelsmann på Vangen; Eirik Melve, lensmann og høgtstående kontorist i Bergen; Anders Lavik, fanejunkar og historikar. Me var saman på underofficersskulen i Bergen, og som me ser, har dei kome seg godt fram. Berre eg kom noko ut av takten i det militære, og det lyt eg skulda på helsa. Eg var out å rauk til i 1893, då eg i 8-9 vekor låg i nervefeber på skulen, og det tok lang tid etterpå å verta sterk att. Armar og bein var veike. Verst var det med høyrsli. Øyrnakanalen vart attstoppa, so det var hardt å høyra—endå kommandoordi. Stemma var uklår og veik. Det dugde ikkje i det militære. Då eg ein dag på Tvildemoen soleis skulde taka ned dagsordren, kunde eg ikkje høyra kva obersten sa. Den uduelege militærdoktaren, som eg før hadde gjenge til, og som eg no laut gå til att, gjorde det verre med sit kalde vatn å gav meg kjeft attpå. I året 1900, mens eg ei kort tid var i Ryfylke, låg eg 7-8 vikori gigtfeber til sengs. Noko aktiv militærtenesta hadde eg ikkje det år å gjere, og kom so til å gløyma melda av til kaptein Ingvoldstad kvar eg var. Kva han vilde meg då, veit eg ikkje. Snaut komen or sengi, fekk eg ei vekas straf for det. Det kurerte ingenting. Om det var til æra for Ingvoldstad tvilar eg mykje på. I 1903 kom eg yver i sista uppbude og hadde då ikkje meir tenesta å gjera utan i krig, og det var der ikkje tale um korkje då eller neste år.

I Amerika hadde tvo av brørne mine døyd, og ei syster gjekk aleina i Chicago og sorde seg sjuk. Ho skreiv att eg måtte koma til Amerika. Det vart då til, at eg um hausten 1904 fekk ta turen dertil. Den strenge vettor 1904-1905 bringa meg sterk forkjøling, som gjorde meg meir døv enn før, og annen sjukdom kom på. Det var ikkje greit for ein nykomar. Eg laut og hjelpa noko heima, der far min låg dødssjuk. Han døydde den 6te januar 1906. Etter å ha gjenge til doktarar i Madison vart eg endeleg vist til ein specialist i Milwaukee, Wis., som seint på året 1906 var i stand til att hjelpa mykje på høyrsli mi, og dermed noko hoveverk. Av visse grunnar lyt eg nemna um dette.

På hellebråti.

Av dei fornemste plassar eg måtte sjå att på Voss var hellebråti. Der hadde eg arbeidt mangein dag, og dei stora skredona, som no viste seg, gav formodning om større drift og forandringer, kva eg og hadde høyrt om. Kring 2den september tok eg so turen fyst til bråti på Møn. Men før eg gjekk upp der, var eg om på sjølve garden. Eg vilde sjå att dei gamle husi, og Møn er ein interessant gard. Ei grein av morsætti mi stammar frå Torfin på Møn, 1563, og ara ættargreinor går til Møn, branch soleis Hjelle-ætti og Bryn-ætti.

Brothers-in-Arms

I was called by 3-4 people I again met at Voss. It was a dear name, and it was "dear" to meet these good comrades again. One was the Master Sergeant Ingebrikt Nesheim, an office worker at the magistrate's office, where I had the opportunity to dig through the archives. Others were Olav Ullestad, captain and businessman at Vangen; Eirik Melve, sheriff and highly regarded office worker in Bergen: Anders Lavik, Master Sergeant and historian. We had been together at the under officer's school in Bergen, and as we can see, they had gotten up in the world. Only I had had gotten out of step with the military, and that I blame to my health. I had gone wrong in 1893, whe n I lay at the school with typhoid fever for 8-9 weeks andit was al ong time until I regained my strength. My arms and legs were weak. The worst was the hearing. The ear canals were plugged, so it was hard to hear—even commands. Voices were unclear and weak. That didn't work well in the military. One day at Tvildemoen. One day, I was supposed to receive the orders of the day from the colonel, but I couldn't hear him. The army doctor, whom I had dealt with before, made it worse with his cold water, and gave me misery besides. During 1900, while I was posted to the Ryfylke area for a while, I lay in bed for 7-8 weeks with rheumatic fever. I hadn't anything to do with the active military duty, so I forgot to let Captain Ingvoldstad know where I was. I don't know what he wanted me for. As soon as I got out of bed, I was given one week's punishment. It didn't cure anything. I doubt if it was to the credit of Ingvoldstad In 1903, I survived the last mobilization and thereafter had only service in peacetime and there was no worry from one year to the next.

Two of my brothers had died in America, and one sister was left alone in Chicago and was sick with grief. She wrote that I had to come. So it happened that in the fall of 1904, I traveled over there. The severe winter of 1904-5 gave me a severe cold which left me even weaker, and I got even sicker. It wasn't easy for a new immigrant. I also had to help some at home; where my father lay on his death-bed. He died January 6, 1906. After having gone to doctors in Madison, I was finally referred to a specialist in Milwaukee, Wis., who, late in 1906, was in position to help me with my hearing and thereby my headaches. I had to tell about this for various reasons.

At the slate quarry

One of the most prominent places I wanted to see again was the slate quarry. I had worked there many days and the big screes that now appeared gave the presumption that there had been great activity and change, as I had heard about. About Sept. 2, I took a tour up to the burned clearing at Møn. But before I went up there, I looked at the farm itself. I wanted again to see the old buildings, and Møn is an interesting farm. A branch of my mother's family tree stems from Torfin at Møn, 1563, and other branches reach Møn, namely the Hylle

Gamla Stova på Møn har årstallet 1612, og ældhuse skal vera ældre.

Fru Brita Møn, enkja etter Anders Knutson, som eg møtte att på festen for Marta Møn, nemd foran, bad meg vitja dei. Ho var ikkje heima den dagen, då eg var der; men sonakona og hinna son var heime, og eg laut då stogga å få mat hjå dei.

So gjekk eg då upp til hellebråti ovanfor garden. Det var no ikkje so greit å koma upp der, uppfyldt som der var av avfaldstein. Eg hadde eigong vore med å gjort veg dertil. Den var ifyldt so det vart å kravla yver steinarne. I gamle dagar kunde ein gå frå bænk til bænk, og stein var ikkje utteken lenger ned enn til jordskorpa. No var det gryvle ned i bergje, so eit lite hus kunde setjast ned i der bortyver langa strekjor. 2-3 tunellar og skjeringar innyver er der. Og der er elektriske heisegreidor, og der er elektrisk kraft både til drifti på garden og på hellebråti. Mogeleg var det far min og eg som satte Anders Møn på den tanke å få elektrisk drivkraft. Då far min hadde gjort skantemaskina, som eg og gjorde noko på, prøvde me å driva hinne med vatn i Horjolo. Det var tungvint og usikkert. Så prøvde far å gjera ei drivkraft-maskina. Der var ikkje gasolin å få i dei dagar, so far min prøvde med krudt istaden og fekk ei lite hjul til å gå, men av mangel på midlar laut han gi upp forsøkje. Anders Møn fekk seinare fat på skantemaskino etter far min, og eg prøvde no å finna ud kvar det vart av hinne, men var ikkje so heldig å få greida på det.

Ein dag seinare tok eg bussen til Norheim. Brynjulf Nilson Nordheim hadde, som nemt foran, båe med heim til seg, og eg gjekk då fyst um på garden. Brynjulv var ikkje heima den dagen, men hans bror, Nils, arbeidde i smidja. Han, hadde eg høyrt, skulde ha gjort ei skantemaskina for heller og, og den vilde eg då sjå. Den hadde han der i smidja, og der hadde han elektrisk kraft. Maskina hans arbeidde etter same prinsip som far min si med den skilnad, at den skar hellorna med ei rund skiva istaden for ein trins med 4 knivar som hoggde dei. Innretningi med å svinga hellorna under skantingi var liknande, som den eg hadde tegna upp for far min, og som der vart teke patent på.

På hellebråti i Nordheimsgrendi har der vore endå sverare arbeid enn på Møn, avdi at steinlagene ligg flatare, og der er vidare strekning å ta av. For 50 år sidan var der berre arbeidt på ei rå av bænkjer langsmed merki på Norheim, på Fjos-teigen, på Helleve-teigane og noko på Kyte og Lemme. No var vist alt av desse teigane vortne til hellebråt og mykje av Lemme. Der var og arbeidt fleire meter ned under grastorva. Der var store skjeringar med skinnegang og elektriske heisegreido Hellesoksi, som far min fyst fann på å bruka, er endå i bruk alt yver. Det var kring 1884, at far min kom på å gjera ei hellesoks. Me arbeidda då på Fjosbergje, og eg var med. Bænken vår var like ved Nordheims merkje, og

branch and the Bryn branch. The old house of Møn's had the date 1612, and the cook-house was even older.

Mrs. Brita Møn, widow of Anders Knutson, whom I had met at the party for Marta Møn, mentioned above, asked me to visit them. She wasn't home the day that I was there, her son and his wife were home and I was invited in and was fed by them.

Then I walked up to the slate quarry above the farm. It wasn't so easy to get up there where it was full of discarded stone. At one time I had helped build a road through there. It was so filled we had to climb over the stones. In the old days, one was able to go from rock to rock (side to side?), and stone was not removed more than the earth's crust. Now it was excavated down into the mountain, so that a little building could be set in there for long stretches and there are 2-3 cuts and tunnels there. And there is electrical equipment and there is electrical power both for the farm and mine. Possibly it was my father who gave Anders Møn the idea of using electric power. My father had built some big gauging machines that I helped with and we powered it with water power at Vannjolo. It was difficult and undependable. Then father tried a driveshaft machine. There was no gasoline available then so father tried using powder instead and succeeded in getting a small wheel to go but because of lack of capital, he had to give up. Anders Møn later got ahold of my father's machine and tried to learn what he could do with it but he wasn't successful to get it working either.

A day later, I rode the bus to Norheim. Brynulf Nelson Nordheim, as before mentioned, asked me to visit, and I wandered about the farm. Brynulf wasn't home that day but his brother, Nils, was working the smithy. He, I had heard, was to have built a cutting machine for slate also, and that I wanted to see. He had it in the shop and it was driven electrically. His machine worked on the same principle as my father's with the difference that it cut the slates with a round slicer instead of a step with four knives which chopped them. The device for swinging the slate under the machine was similar to the one drawn by my father and which he had patented.

At the quarries in the Nordheim neighborhood, there had been a great deal more work done than at Møn, and there are more extensive deposits and the stone lays flatter. Fifty years ago they only worked a seam along the fields at Norheim, at the Fjos pastures, the Helleve pastures and some at Kyte and Lemme. Now apparently all was at Lemme. It was also worked several meters down under thje sod.. There were big cuttings where there were tracks and electric hoists. The slate axes, which my father devised, were still in use everywhere. It was about 1884 that my father built a slate-ax. We were working at the Fjos mountain then, and I was along. The working was just along the boundary with Nordheim and it was forbidden to allow crushed stone to fall down on the Nordheim property. My father built an elevator with which he

der vart forbåde å lata grus frå bænken gå nedyver Nordheims eigendom. Far min gjorde då ein heisekrane, som he heiste steinen upp med og la i ein haug på trommi. Det var og noko nytt. Seinare vart der semja millum eigarane um gruse, so alt går nedyver Nordheims-marki. Ein laurdag me var heima på Kinne kom so far på å prøve skanta heller med soks, som det har vore skreve um før. Eg var den fyrste som prøvde soksi på Fjos-bergje.

Are besøk i Nordheim-Kytegrendi.

Ein god ven av meg i gamle dagar var Brynjulv Nilson Repål. Han dreiv hellebænk på Nordheim saman med Odd Brynjulvson Nordheim. Han var då ugift. No vart eg mykje yverraska, då eg saman med John og Knut Glimme vart beden til selskap hjå Anders Repål, son hans Brynjulf. Han er gift med ei dotter etter Knut Øysteinson Høyland, bror til Andrew Highland i Chicago. Det var då kjendskapet til han som bringa oss dette besøkje. Anders var med i heimafronten under okku-pationen, og det var han som skreiv det gode brev innteke i Vossingen 1946.

Anders og kona har eit fint heim ovanfor Kyte, og han driv med hellearbeid. Bror hans har heimaplassen på Repål. Me hadde eit hygjeleg selskab hjå Anders. Då Glimme-brørne ikkje hadde set noko av drifti på hellebråti, tok Anders oss yver der og viste os arbeidet og fortalte oss meir om drifti.

* * *

So har eg ein god kjenning i Madison, som bad meg helsa til syskindi sine på Voss. Det er Eirik Olavson Repål, bror til Rasmus Repål og systerna, fru Anna Lid og Marta Kyte. Ein dag tok eg so bussen upp att til Nordheim og besøkte fyst fru Lid og mannen Jakop O. Lid, som bur lika ved Nordheim. Eg var og kjend med Jakop frå gamalt. Hans far var født på Rene. Eg laut då inn og fekk bevertning. So fylgde frua meg bort til systeri Marta, gift med Svein Kyte. Eg meinte so å ta på veg heim att, då det leid på dagen, men dei meinte, at eg laut gå bort til broren på Repål. Det vart då so. Eg hadde tid å gå um der og. Men Rasmus meinte, at eg laut stansa yver til neste dag. Då kunde eg ta bussen heim. Det var ikkje råd med kvelden. Det vart då stans yver natti, og det var det ikkje å klaga på. Eg hadde fin bevertning der, og frua er dotter efter Nils O. Bjørke, som eg kjendte godt frå gamalt. Rasmus fortalde og um korleis tyskarane stelte seg der på garden med oljelager og utkikspostar, nær inn til husi og bortanfor. Det var ei fårleg tid, meinte han, som rimeleg var.

Ein an kjenning eg har i Kyte-Nordheims-grendi er Olav Johanneson Kindem. Han og eg var å segja uppvoksne saman, då han med foreldre budde i nesta huse på Kinne. Det var då ikkje mange dagar etter eg var heimkomin før Olav kom for å sjå meg, å eg laut lova koma heim til han. So eit par dagar etter turen til

raised stone up and lay a pile on the exit container. That was something new. Later there was an agreement between the owners concerning the crushed rock and it now goes everywhere down on Nordheims fields. One Saturday while we were home at Kinne father thought of cutting the slate with an scissors (slate scissors), which has been written about before. I was was the first to use the "scissors"at the Fjos quarry.

Our visit to the Nordheim-Kyte neighborhood

One of my good friends from the old days was Brynulv Nilson Repål. He operated a slate operation in conjunction with Odd Brynulvson Nordheim. He was unmarried. I was really surprised to be invited to a gathering at Anders Repål, Brynulv's son. He is married to a daughter of Knut Øysteinson Høyland, brother of Andrew Highland in Chicago. It was acquaintance with him that lead to this visit. Anders was in the home-front during the occupation, and it was he who wrote the good letter included in Vossingen in 1946.

Anders and his wife have a fine home above Kyte and he works in the slate quarry. His brother has the home place at Repål. We had a cheerful visit with Anders. Since the Glimme brothers had never seen the slate operation, Anders took us over and showed us the work and told us about the operation.

* * *

Then I have a good friend in Madison, who asked me if I would greet his cousins at Voss. That was Eirik Olavson Repål, a brother of Rasmus Repål and the sisters Anna Lid and Marta Kyte. One day I also took the bus up to Nordheim and first visited Mrs. Lid, who lives near and Jakop O. Lid who lives along side Nordheim. I also knew Jakop from old. His father was born at Rene. I had to go in for coffee. Then his wife took me over to her sister Marta, married to Svein Kyte. I had intended to go home then but they insisted that I go over to their brother's at Repål. That I did. I had time to go past there too. Rasmus insisted that I stay overnight until the next day. Then I could ride the bus home. So I stayed over and that was nothing to complain about. I received excellent treatment. The wife is a daughter of Nils O. Bjørke, whom I knew from the old days. Rasmus told me of how the Germans acted on the farm with their fuel tanks and observation posts, near and across from the house. It was dangerous times, he said, and it most likely was.

Another friend I have at Kyte-Nordheim area is Olav Johanneson Kindem. He and I grew up together, since he and his parents lived at the next house at Kinne. It wasn't many days after I had arrived home before Olav came to see me and I promised to visit him also; so a few days after the trip to Repål,

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Repål tok eg bussen upp att til Nordheim, der Olav bur på Kyte-sida av merkje.

Olav, født 1874, er son etter Johannes Larson Brostrøm og kona Marta Olavsdtr. Skjervheim, plassmannsfolk på Kinne. Han er gift med Olina Larsdotter Fjose og har 4 barn. Han har drevet med hellearbeid.

Olav sin far var frå Sverige. Han var ein stor, kraftig kar og hadde vore soldat i Goteborg. Han døydde på Kinne kring 1901. Mori hans Olav var dotter etter Olav Mikjelson og Åsa Skjervheim, som har havt 7 barn i Amerika. Nemne derans er Brita, Inga, Anna, Mikjel (død av gulefeber), Olina, Synneva og Brytva Skjervheim. Marta og mori var ute for ei stor ulukka, då dei vart tekne med i ei stor snjoskreda på Skjervheim. Marta fekk skade i hoftorna og mori fekk ei hånd bråti. Dei vart utgravne av snjoen av naboar.

* * *

Den 5te september telefonerte Isak Hjelle til meg, at ein professor ved namn Hovde var på Fleischer hotel, um eg vilde snakka med han. Ja, eg ut til hotellet ganskje straks, men professoren var reist til Hardanger, trudde dei der. Det var leit, men då eg kom til Amerika att låg der bestilling på eit eksemplar av boki mi um utvandringi frå Voss frå Brynjulf Hovde, professor ved "The New School for Social Research" i New York, N. Y.

Neste dag var eg yver til heradsbarakka å snakte med Johannes Anderson Møn. I hans kontor er og noko av arkiv-sakor. Han var interessera i å høyra om Møns-slekti i Amerika. Lars Johanneson Møn, nybygjar på Spring Prairie og i Iowa, var bror til hans oldefar, Nils Møn d. e., og til Nils Møn Lid d. y. Eg hadde nemt, at eg hadde billete av Lars, og det vilde han ha avtryk av, og det fekk han ta av det. Hans mor er førnemde Brita Møn.

Til Uppheim i Vestbygdi.

Me snakkar stundom um ættargarden vor. Men det kan vera eit spursmål um kva ein retteleg kan kalle sin ættargard. Er det berre ein gard der far og mor og kanskje bedste foreldri har but på? Eller er det ein som forfedrar har but på ei gong i tidi ? Eg likar å ta det i vidast betydning—helst når både far og mor stammar fra same gard. Det finn eg er til-felde med Uppheim i Vestbygdi i mi ætt, og der bur nokon av sama ætti endå, so den garden måtte eg då vitja, og det av meir enn ein grunn. Eg var beden å koma dertil fleira gonger.

Fyst skreiv min gode ven Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., at eg måtte helsa til syskindborni hans på Voss, og dei var 7 stykjer av ein familie på Uppheim og 2 i ein annan. Men berre tvo lever no på garden. Dei er Styrk Gusskalkson og Olav Vikingson. Brynjulv Vikingson Uppheim, som eg var hjå i Oslo, som nemd ovanfor, er Olav sin bror. Hjå han møtte eg og Kari Guskalksdtr. Uppheim, syster av Styrk, som var på eit hotel in Oslo. Dr. Odd V. Uppheim,

I took the bus back to Nordheim, where Olav lives by the pasture.

Olav, born April 18, is the son of Johannes Larson Brostrøm and his wife Marta Olavsdatter Skjervheim, tenants at Kinne. He is married to Olina Larsdatter Fjose and has 4 children. He also works with slate.

Olav's father was from Sweden. He was a big, powerful fellow and had been a soldier at Gothenburg. He died at Kinne about 1901. Olav's mother was a daughter of Olav Mikjelson and Asa Skjervheim, who have 7 children in America. Their names are Brita, Inga, Anna, Mikjel (died of yellow fever), Olina, Synneva and Brytva Skjervheim. Marta and her mother were in a mishap when an avalanche took them. Marta had hip injury and her mother got a broken hand. They were dug out of the snow by neighbors.

* * *

On September 5, Isak Hjelle telephoned that a professor by the name of Hovde was at the Fleischer Hotel if I would talk with him. Yes, I soon went to the hotel, but the professor had gone to Hardanger, they thought. That was unfortunate, but when I returned to America there was an order from Brynjulf Hovde, professor at "The New School for Social Research" in New York, N. Y. for a copy of my book about Voss immigration

The next day I was over to the county buildings and talked to Johannes Anderson Møn. He has some archives at his office. He was quite interested to hear of the Møns family in America. Lars Johannesson Møn, a pioneer at Spring Prairie and Iowa was a brother of his great-grandfather, Nils Møn Lid, the younger. I mentioned that I had a picture of Lars and he wanted a copy. That he got. His mother before named, was Brita Møn.

To Oppheim in West district (Vestbygdi)

Occasionally we talk of our lineage farms. There may be a question about what one can rightly call a lineage farm. Is it better to consider a farm that mother and father and maybe the grandparents have lived upon? Or is it one that one's forebears have lived on in the past? I like to take it in its widest meaning—especially when mother and father originate from the same farm. That I find is the case with Oppheim in Vestbygdi of my lineage and there are people of the same family living there yet, so I had to visit that farm, and for several reasons. I was invited there several times.

First, my good friend, Odd Eide, Fertile, MN, wrote that I must greet his second cousins at Voss, and there were 7 in one family at Oppheim and 2 at another. But only two still live on the farm. They are Styrk Gusskalkson and Olav Vikingson. Brynjulv Vikingson Oppheim, whom I visited in Oslo, as mentioned above (page 85), is Olav's brother. At his house, I met Styrk's sister, Kari Guskalksdtr. Oppheim, who was at a hotel in

Sioux Falls, S. Dak., var og Olav og Brynjulv sin bror.

Styrk Guskalkson Uppheim sende fyst besked etter meg til systerna, Anna Flage og Guro Skjelde på Vangen. So møtte eg Styrk sjølv på basaren på Bulken, som nemd ovanfor, og bad meg heim til seg. Den 25de september tok eg då turen, ca. 12 kilometers veg frå Vangen. Komin nedanfor Bulken tok eg feil veg og reiste um Flage til Eide istaden for øvre-vegen um Hovde og Lidsheim. På Eide laut eg då spyrgja i ei stova um snarveg til Uppheim. Eg vart då yverraska ved at Styrk Uppheim si syster, Ingjerd, som eg hadde møtt hjå systeri Guro Flage på Vangen, kom til døri. Ho fortalde, at det var hinna syster, Ingebjørg, som hadde garden der på Eide, og so laut eg inn å helsa på hinne og. Etter ein behageleg stans der fylgde sonen, Ivar Eide, meg lika til Uppheim, der han peikte på Styrk, som arbeidde utfor husi.

Der vart då eit framifrå gildt besøk hos Styrk. Han hadde vore mange år i Amerika hjå farbror sin, Anders Styrkson Uppheim i Fertile, Minn. So måtte han i 1907 heim att å ta mot farsgarden. Han er født 1869, gift 1910 med Maria Knuts-dotter Nedre-Uppheim og har ein son, Guskalk, som no driv garden og er gift med Guro Brynjulfsdotter Vete, brorsona-dotter til Marta Vete Hanson i Madison, Wis.

Etter god bevertning og mykje prat um Amerika sovel som um Voss fylgde so Styrk meg på vegen bortyver gardane Vestrheim, Lidsheim og Hovda og peikte til Berge og Vete, so eg fekk god greida på desse mykje umsnakte gardane og i Amerika.

Det kan passa her å nemna um ei feil i Gardsoga av L. Kindem um Uppheim. Der står i B. 2, s. 39, at Guskalk Olavson Uppheim, g. m. Kari Persdtr., hadde sonen Olav, f. 1737, med hinne, og at han fekk garden. I Riksarkivet står, at Olav, som fekk garden, var son til Guskalk Eilevson Flage, som hadde kjøpt garden av Guskalk Olavson Uppheim og delt han millum sønnene Per og Olav, f. 1737.

Besøk på Afdal.

Kring 20de september fekk eg ein uventa tur på besøk til Lars Hustveit på Afdal. Isak Hjelle skulde eit erinde upp til han, og so trefte han meg på Vangen, og er laut vera med, sa han. Ja, det var gildt. Han fekk fatt på sjofør, Lars Rogne, og so bar det avsted. Nyevegen til Afdal frå storevegen bor-tanfor Tvinno, var berre ferdig halvvegas, so me gjekk resten. Det var kjekkt at eg fekk sjå denne garden og, som eg hadde høyrt mykje um, men ikkje set. Gamla Gunvor Rene, d. 1879, mor til Viking, g. m. morsyster mi, var frå Afdal. So var og gamla Herborg Rene si mor og Kristi, g. m. Styrk Ivarson Vike, si mor. Dei alla har etterkomarar i Amerika. (Sjå Hist. um utvandringi.)

Lars Hustveit er gift med Brita Brynjulvsdtr. Afdal. Eg hugsar godt hinna far, Brynjulf Styrkson Afdal, f. Fjose,

in Oslo. Dr. Odd V. Oppheim, Sioux Falls, SD, also is Olav's and Brynjulv's brother. Styrk Olavson Oppheim first sent me a message via the sisters, Anna Flage and Guro Skjeld at Vangen. Then I met Styrk at a bazaar I Bulken and was invited home with him. The 25th of September, I took the trip, about 12 kilometers from Vangen. Just below Bulken I went wrong and and went the road around Flage to Eide instead of the upper road by Hovde and Lidsheim. I had to go into a house at Eide and inquire about a short-cut to Oppheim. I was then surprised when Styrk Oppheim's sister, Ingjerd, whom I had met at her sister Guro Flage's, at Vangen, answered the door. She said that it was her sister, Ingebjørg, who ran the farm at Eide, so I had to go in and greet her as well. After a pleasant stop, her son Ivar Eide showed me the way to Oppheim, where he pointed at Styrk, who was working outside of the house.

It was an outstandingly good visit at Styrk's. He had been in America for many years at his uncle's, Anders Styrkson Oppheim in Fertile, MN. In 1907, he had to return home to assume his family farm. He was born in 1869, married in 1910 to Maria Knutsdatter Nedre-Oppheim and has one son, Guskalk, who now runs the farm and is married to Guro Brynjulvsdtter Vete, a great-niece of Marta Vete Hanson in Madison,WI.

After good food service and a lot of conversation about America as well as Voss, Stryk accompanied me on the path over to the farms, Vestrheim, Lidsheim and Hovda and pointed out Berge and Bete, so I got good knowledge of these much discussed in America farms too.

It might be appropriate here to point out an error in L. Kindem's Farm saga about Oppheim. In B. 2, p. 39, he states that Guskalk Olavson Oppheim, m. Kari Persdtr, had the son Olav, b. 1737, with her and that he got the farm. In the State Archives it says that Olav, who got the family farm, was the son of Guskalk Eilivson Flage, who had bought the farm from Guskalk Olavson Oppheim and divided it between his sons Per and Olav,b. 1737.

Visit to Afdal

About September 20, I made an unexpected trip to visit Lars Hustveit at Afdal. Isak Hjelle was going to make an errand up to him, met me at Vangen, and asked me along, "Yes", I said "that would be fine". He got the chauffeur, Lars Rogne, and off we went. The new road to Afdal that goes from the main highway across Tvinno was only half complete so we walked the rest of the way. It was neat that I saw this farm too; about which I had heard so much, but never seen. Old Gunvor Rene, d. 1879, mother of Viking m. to my aunt, was from Afdal. Also old Herborg Rene's mother and mother of Kristi, m Styrk Ivarson Vike. They all had descendants in America. (see the Hist. Of Emigration).

Lars Hustveit is married to Brita Brynjulvsdtr. Afdal. I well remember her father, too. Brynjulv was really good at

rå me var på hellebråti der broren, Odd Tøn, og systersonen, Styrk Hyrth, og var. Brynjulv var flink å fortælja frå sine unge dagar um dei gamle ridande vossabryllup, der han hadde vore med i forridarflokken.

Som nemd ovanfor sende Lars Hustveit meg tvo brev i 1945 straks etter freden. Det var svert bra. Det vart inntekne i Vossingen med noko merknad av meg um hans slegt og vyrkje. Me fekk sjølvsagt ei hugnasam stund på Afdal. Lars viste oss ein heil del kunstarbeid, som sønene hans hadde gjort. Det var fint utskårne møblar og malte portretter. Det ser ut til å vera sers kunstgivnad både i Hustveit-ætti og Fjose-ætti. Lars har2 søner. Dei skriv seg for Afdal. Dotteri Borghild er gift medStyrkår Hirth.

I krigen for Amerika.

Torstein Tormodson Fletre, som i 4 år var med i amerikansk krigstjeneste, kom med "Stavangerfjord" på vitjing til fedrabygdi den 2den februar, og den 30te s. m. fekk eg eit interessant besøk av han derheima. Bror hans er førnemde Johannes Fletre, og broren Jon har farsgarden på Fletre. Tvo are brør, Knut og Ivar, er i Amerika, og likeleis var med i krigen der.

Torstein, f. 27de april 1908, utv. 1928 og kom til Leland, Ill., der onkelen, Torstein, og tanten, Anna Fletre, var. Han byrgja med farmarbeide ei tid og var so på verksted i Sandwich, Ill. Vart den 30te juni 1941 innkalla til krigstjenesta og var fyst 3 månader ved Camp Walter, Texas, som reserve. Var heimeatt frå 30te oktober til 28de januar 1942; derpå ei månad vedFort Sheridan, Ill., ein månad vakt ved Burlington, Iowa, 2½ månad ved Fort Custer, Mich., som fyrbøtar; 13 månader i Chicago som sjofør ved 11te korps hovedkvarter til 3 forskjellige divisionar. Derpå den 16de mars 1944 til Fort Riley, Kansas,og so til San Francisco. Kjøyrde til Camp McCoy, og are plassar. Vart so den 22de april sendt til New Guinea. Kjøyrde der i 3 månader officerar; var ein månad i Ost-Indien, derpåsendt til Philippinerne Der traf han sin bror, Ivar, som varsoldat i artilleriet. So var han til Luzon og 6 månader i Manila. Reiste derfrå den 25de august 1945 til Japan. Var i Tokio den 2den september då freden var undertegna, og sidan 2 månadertil det vart reis til San Francisco att, der dei kom den 29de oktober. Vart avmønstret den 8de november i Fort Sheridan og reiste so til Leland att. Frå Noregs-turen reiste han med"Stavangerfjord" tilbake etter nytår.

Knut Tormodson Fletre, f. 1904, utv. 1930 og kom til Leland, Ill. Byrgja der med snekkararbeid. Vart innkalla til krigstjenesta i 1942 og vart med i flåten. Han var 19 månader på New Hebriderne nær Australien, 11 månader ved Solomon-øyarne, 4 månader på Okinawa nær Japan. Han kom tilbake i september 1945. Han har 2 broncemedaljer—den eina for god uppførsel. Han har sidan dreve som snekkar i Aurora, Ill

Brynjulf Styrkson Afdal, b. Fjose, from when we were at the slatequarry where his brother and nephew, Styrk Hyth were telling stories from his young days and about the old riding Voss-wedding, in which he had ridden in the vanguard.

As mentioned before, Lars Hustveit sent me two letters in 1945 soon after the Liberation. They were excellent. I included them in the Vossingen along with some remarks by me of his heritage and works. Naturally, we had a pleasant time at Afdal. Lars showed us a lot of art work that his sons had done. There was finely carved furniture and portrait paintings. It appears to be artistic talent in both the Hustveit and Fjose families. Lars had 2 sons. They used the name Afdal. The daughter Borghild is married to Styrkår Hirth.

In the war for America.

Torstein Tormodson Fletre, who was in the American military for four years, came visiting his homeland on the "Stavangerfjord" on February 2 and he gave me an interesting visit on the 30 of the same month. His brother, the forementioned Johannes Fletre, and his brother Jon have the home farm at Fletre. Two other brothers, Knut and Ivar, are in America and likewise were in the war.

Torstein, b. April 27, 1908, emigrated in 1928, coming to Leland, IL, where his uncle Torstein and aunt Anna were. He started with farm work awhile then went to a factory in Sandwich, IL. He was there until June 30, 1941 when he was drafted. He went first to camp Walter, TX, for 3 mo. as a reservist. He was home again from Oct. 30 to January 28, 1942: whereupon he he spent a month at Ft. Sheridan, IL, a month's guard duty at Burlington, IA, 2½ months at Ft. Custer, MI as a fireman, 13 months in Chicago as chauffeur with the 11th Corps headquarters for 3 divisions. On March 16, 1944 he went to Fort Riley, KS and on to San Francisco. He drove to Camp McCoy, WI and other places. Then he was sent to New Guinea. He chauffered officers for 3 months, was in the East Indies for month, then to the Philipines. There he met his brother, Ivar, who was a soldier in the artillery. He was in Luzon and later 6 months in Manila. He went to Japan from there on August 25, 1945. He was in Tokyo September 2, when peace was signed, and later 2 more months, then back to San Francisco on October 29. He was mustered out November 8 at Fort Sheridan and went back to Leland. He returned from his Norway tour on the "Stavangerfjord" after New Year.

Knut Tormodson Fletre, b. 1904. emigrated 1930 and went to Leland, IL. There he started carpentering. He was drafted in 1942 and was with the fleet. He served in the New Hebrides near Australia for 19 months, the Solomon Islands for 11 months, and near Japan at Okinawa. He returned in September 1945. He earned two bronze medals—the one for good conduct. He has since been a carpenter in Aurota, IL.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Ivar Tormodson Fletre, f. 1904, utv. saman med sin bror Knut i 1930 og kom til Leland, Ill., og begyndte som snekkar Innkaldtes til krigstjenesta i 1941 og vart med i batteri B av 24de divison, 983de feltartilleri; vart på øyni Leyte, Stillehavs-øyarne og Philippinerne. Kom tilbake etter 4½ års tjenesta ved nytår 1945. Driver som snekkar i Aurora, Ill.

Meir om krigen og heimafronten.

Den 1ste oktober tok eg ein tur att upp til Norekvalsmoen for å snakka med Johannes K. Ringheim og få meir greida på krigstjenesta hans og ant frå krigsåri. Han er født den 22de november 1918, var på Framnes ungdomsskule og Åmund Stues handelsskule, var so kontorist på Gjerde. Vart innkalla til militærtjenesta i 1939 og sendt til Gardermoen saman med 2 andre. Det var ein månad før krigen kom. Han stod i Bergens artilleribataljon under oberstløitnant Hennings-moen og kaptein Henning. Oberstløitnanten vart ordra til Hallingdal, men kaptein Henning vart att på Voss og hadde 2-3 kanonar. Dei 3 på Gardermoen reiste til Voss att, då krigen kom, og kom der att den 9de april. Dei måtte ta fleire krokveger for å koma fram. Ein stad tog dei ei tysk bil og kjøyrde eit stykke, og etter mykje strev nådde toget til Voss. Han fekk so permission heim til søndag den 14de april og vart so med styrken som låg att på Voss. Seinare var han med i heimafronten. Saman med Lars J. Gjerdåk og Johannes Kløve styrde dei heimafronten i Borstrondi.

Andre styrarar av heimafronten på Voss var Styrk Bryn og Knut Gjerald, sjefar for militær-org.; Eirik Bryn, sjef for forsyningi; Helge Lid, sjef for innkvartering; Martin Uppheim, sjef for matforsyningi, og Olav L. Kvarekvål, sjef for kontor-væsenet.

Ringheim har vert mykje med i foreningar og vore kjømeistar i bryllup; har og digta fleire songar for slike anledningar. Han er gift med Olina Lavik, dotter av Ingvald Anderson Lavik. Dei driv no garden for morsysteri hans, Marta L. Norekvåls-moen.

På gamle tomtar att.

Garden Vike ligg tilmerkjes med Rene ovantil. Der var far min uppalen fra 9-årsalderen, 1845 til 1865, då han vart gift og kom til Rene. Eg vart so å segja heima på desse nabo-gardane. Far min fortalde, at han hugste um 9 familiar, som utvandra til Amerika frå Vike, og ætlingar etter mange av dei har eg treft att eller høyrt um her. (Sjå bogi mi om utv.)

Min gamle gode ven, Knut Person Vike, trefte eg att ein dag, og han bad meg vitja han. So den 4de oktober tok eg turen til Vike. Det var rart å sjå den gamle garden att og dei store forandringar som utskiftning har volda. Husi på dei 3 bruki stod før i tidi væg i væg. No var husi på 2 av bruki flytte—det eina bort til smidjehaugen, der Knut no budde. Det andre nærmare til Rene. Det var brukje, som Knut selde i 1855 til syskindbarne sit, Sjur

Ivar Tormodson Fletre, b. 1904, emigrated with his brother, Knut, in 1930 and went to Leland, IL, and started with carpenter work. He was drafted in 1941 and was with Battery B of the 24th Division, 983 Field Artillery; and was on the islands of Leyte, the Pacific Islands and Philipines. He came back after 4 ½ years service at New Years 1945 and has been a carpenter in Aurora, IL since.

More about the war and the HomeFront

October 1, I went up to Norekvalsmoen in order to talk with Johannes K. Ringheim and get a description of his war service and other from the war years. He was born November 22, 1918, went to Framnes Ungdomskole and Åmund Stues business school and worked at an office at Gjerde. He was called into the military in 1939 and sent to Gardermoen with two others. It was a month before the war. He served in Bergens Artillery Battalion under Lieutenant Colonel Hennings-moen and Captain Henning. The colonel was ordered to Hallingdal, but Captain Henning remained at Voss and had 2-3 cannons. The three at Gardermoen went back to Voss when the war came and arrived there April 9. They had to take several detours in order to get there. At one place they stole a German car and drove a ways, and after a lot of difficulty they caught the train to Voss. Then he got leave to go home until Sunday, April 14 and then was with the forces that remained at Voss. Later, he was in the home front. Together with Lars J. Gjerdåk and Johannes Kløve he ran the homefront in the Borstrond.

Other managers of the home front at Voss were Styrk Bryn and Knut Gjerald, commanders of the military organizations; Eirik Bryn, chief of supply; Helge Lid, chief of quarters; Martin Oppheim, chief of mess; and Olav L. Kvarekvål, chief of office services,

Ringheim has been active in many organizations and has been master-of-ceremonies at weddings; he has witten severaaal songs for such occasions. He is married to Olina Lavik, the daughter of Ingvald Anderson Lavik. They run the farm for his maternal aunt, Marta L. Norekvåls-moen.

On old ground

The Vike farm adjoins the Rene farm with the Rene farm higher. My father was raised there from age 9, 1845-1865, when he married and moved to Rene. So to say, I was familiar with this neighborhood. Father told about how he remembered 9 families that went from Vike to America, and I have met or heard of many of their descendants here. (See my book about emigration).

My good old friend, Knut Person Vike and I had met one day and he urged me to visit him. So on October 4, I went out to Vike. It was strange to see the old farm again and the big changes the reapportionment has caused. The buildings on the 3 holdings were wall-to-wall before, but now two of the holdings had been moved; the one over to the smithy hill, where Knut lived now, the other closer to Rene. It was the holding that Knut now held that

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Guskalkson Rokne, og som han seide att i 1869 til Per Sjurson Istad, Knuts far.

no har, som godfar min seide Eg laut bort på Vikes-hovden og sjå nedyver til Rene og are plassa. Når dei i gamle dagar stod på hovden å huja, so haure me det til Rene. Og ei gamal kona fortalde meg ei gong, at når far min stod på Vikes-hovden å spelte klarinet, høyrdes det so fint til Renes.

Knut var no gild å fylgde meg ikring—fyst til gamle tuftarne og det gamle brukje, der husi stod att. So var eg tenkt på straks å reisa uppyver til Aosatræe, men Knut meinte me måtte ha mat fyst, og det vart ein herleg middagsmat med alt godt. So gjekk me då uppyver um Koltveit og kva før var Mørbergstræe til Aosatræe. Det var undaleg å sjå att desse plassar. På Mørbergstræe, der eg for 60 år sidan slog høy på ein dalarsteig for Nils Vike, var no yveralt stor granskog 12-14 tommar i tvermål, og kunde ingen ting kjenna att. Men på Aosatræe var det som i gamle dagar—endå gamle hus-tuftarne var der. Når eg såg dei, måtte eg hugsa på krigsveteranen Sjur Olavson Vike (S. O. Wilson), skredder i De-corah, Iowa, og paradeleder, og på Ingebrikt Knutson Vike, farmar ved St. Ansgar, Iowa, som utvandra derfrå. Etter dei har ingjen but på Aosatræe. Eg stod no på stovemuren og såg nedyver Djupåsen, der eg hadde fare og set etter tiur, som kvart år kom att der. Der heldt bjødn seg og i gamle dagar. Far min og ho Gjertrud Reneshovden trefte han der ein morgon dei skulde på stølen. Men han gav ein yverraska grynt og sprang so det brakte i kvistar på marki. Bortanfor der under Himles-træe hændte det, at merri hans godfar helt bjørnen borte frå hestaflokken, som stod i ein krudl. Nedanfor der er Tretningamyrane, der dei brende kol i fortidi. So såg eg upp på Haomyrane, der eg nærpå hadde skote meg sjøl, då eg gleid på eit skarv å rende eldhanen på geværet ned i det, so skote gjekk net forbi øyra mit.

Ja, so gjekk Knut Vike og eg nedyver på andra sida til Skutle. Der gjekk me inn i heime etter Knut sit syskindbarn, Knut Johanson Skutle. Han døydde kring 1925, men enkja, Eli Torgjersdtr., f. Vivås, levde, men var svert sjukleg av gigt. Ho kjende meg då att. Sonen Johan driv no garden.

Frå Skutle gjekk me so nedyver til jernbanestationen nedan-for Kinne der eg tok avsked med Knut Vike.

* * *

Ein mann, som ein ofta kunde treffa på gata, og som gjorde sit bedsta med å fortælja um heimkomne amerikanarar, var David N. Gjerme, bladstyrar av "Hordaland". Då eg den 6te oktober trefte han, vilde han ha billete av meg for geburtsdagen min. Nokon hadde fortalt ham um dagen med are upplysningar, og eg vart då minto um dagen som aldrig før. Gjerme har og mange slegtningar i Amerika. Morbror hans er soleis førnemde Olav O. Lund, Northwood, Iowa, og morsysteri, Ingjerd (Mrs. Thompson), Chicago. På farsida er han av dei velkjende Kvåle-, Mølster Gjertne-ættorna, som har mange representantar i Amerika.

my grandfather had sold in 1865 to his cousin, Sjur Guskalkson Rokne, and who again sold it in 1869 to Per Sjurson Istad, Knut's father.

I had to go over on the Vike height and look down to Rene and the other places. When in the old days we stood on the ridge and yelled, we could be heard at Rene. An old lady once told me that when my father stood on the Vikesridge and played the clarinet, it could be heard so clearly at Rene.

Knut was so diligent to show me around—first to the old locations and the old holdings where buildings still stood. Then I planned to go up to Aosatræ, but Knut said "Let's eat first" and then we got a grand dinner with all good things. Then we walked up over Koltveit and what had earlier been Mørbergstræ to Aosatræ. It was impressive to see these places again where I had cut hay in a valley meadow for Nils Vike there now was a fir forest with trunks 12-14 inches across, and I couldn't recognize the place again; even though the foundations were still there. When I saw them, I was reminded of the war veteran; Sjur Olavson Vike (S. O. Wilson), tailor in Decorah Iowa, and drum major and of Ingebrigt Knutson Vike, a farmer at St. Ansgar, IA, who emigrated from there. No one lived there after they left. I stood on the foundation walls and gazed down into the deep vale where I had gone and wandered hunting for grouse, which returned here each year. There had been bears too, in the old days. My father and Gjertrud Reneshovden met one the one morning on the way to the mountain pasture. But he just gave a surprised grunt and ran crashing into the brush. Across under the Himle tree it once happened that grandfather's old mare defended from a bear a herd of horses which were in a corral. Below there in the Tretning's march, they used to burn charcoal in the old days. Then I looked up at the Haomarsh where I had nearly shot myself as I slipped on a some rough terrain and moved the trigger on a gun so it fired right past my ear.

Yes, then Knut and I walked down the other side to Skutle. There we went into Knut's cousin's, Knut Johanson Skutle. He died about 1925, but his widow, Eli Torgeirsdtr., b. Vivås, lived, though quite sickly from arthritis. She recognized me again. Her son ran the farm.

From Skutle, we walked down to the railroad station below Kinne and I said farewell to Knut Vike.

* * *

One fellow, who was often met on the street, and who knew about Americans visiting home, was David N. Gjerme, editor of "Hordaland'. When I met him October 6, he wanted pictures of me for my birthday. Someone had told him about the day and other details and I was reminded of the day as never before, Gjerme had many relatives in America. His maternal uncle is the forementioned Olav O. Lund, Northwood, IA, and his maternal aunt is Ingjerd (Mrs. Thompson), Chicago. On his father's side he belongs to the well-known Kvåle-Mølster-Gjertne lineages, which are well represented in America.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Tur til Bergen att.

Den 7de oktober tok eg ein tur til Bergen att. Forutan å kjøpa Amerika-billet var det visse bindeled i ættarsoga eg endå vilde granska etter i Riksarkivet. Millum dei var der noko um dei fyrste busitjarar på Nygrytten. I Takla-ætti av L. Kindem såg eg, at Marta Olavsdtr. Nygrytten, gift 1710 med Lars Anderson Almenningen, skulde vera dotter av Olav Herbrand-son Linberg. Ho var syster av min stamfar Anders Olavson Nygrytten, som truleg var son til Kristi Herbrandsdtr. Nygrytten, nemd 1701. Kristi var kan henda syster til Olav Linberg og gift med Olav Anderson Mitbere. Dei har truleg yve-teke Nygrytten i 1690, då Olav, som først budde der, kjøpte Linberg.

I arkivet fann eg då og, at Marta Olavsdotter Linberg var død før 1726 og hadde etterlete seg ei dotter, Brita, gift med Nils Bere. Det kom då ikkje inn i Lars og Marta Almenningen si slekt. Um andre bindeled lyt eg skriva seinare, da det kan verta eit hefte for seg sjøl.

Til Fløyfjellet.

Søndag den 12te oktober tok eg ein tur med Fløybanen til toppen på Fløyfjellet. Det var yverraskanda å sjå både banen og dei forandringar som hadde foregjenge der. Eg var på Fløyfjellet i 1892 og fleira gonger sidan—sidst kring 1899. Då var der berre skarvknoltar og lynghaugar å sjå på fjellet der. Eg gjekk nokso vida ikring der den tid. No var der ein fin naturpark med nokso stor skog alt yver og fin veg millum haugarne. Det var ikkje likt seg på nokon måte etter so der var før. Ein stor restaurantbygning var der og. Eg var på denne tur saman med Søren P. Lem og frue. Me gjekk til-fods nedyver ein fin veg millum høg skog til Sandviki. Kl. 5.30 tok eg so med toget til Voss att.

Min 75-årsdag.

Ein dag millum dage er og ein fødselsdag. Dens betydning er problematisk usikker, men den er då eit merkje i tidsrek-ningi, som ein lyt hugsa på. Min er den 14de oktober. Det er den fyrste vetradag, so den var betegnende nok for meg. Eg var ikkje vant med å gjera noko vesen av den dagen, men stundom er man ikkje sin eigen herre, og det viste seg denne gongi. Bladstyrar Gjerme gjorde dagen bekjendt, og so meinte systor, Synneva, at eg laut vera heima på kafeen hjå hinne den dagen, og då var det ikkje ann råd. Når ein har vore borte i 43 år, kunde ein tru, at ingen vilde kjennast med ein att, men eg fekk sjå noko ant. Eg fekk 17 telegrammar og besøk av 8 personar. Dei var: ordførar Isak Hjelle, fhv. stortingsmann Olav Bjørgum, banksjef Lars Skutle, fanejunkar Inge-brigt Nesheim, sekretar Lars Schærven, kommunemann Ivar Øvsthus og mine trimenningar Ingjerd O. Bryn og Synneva Lid Kolve.

Back to Bergen

I went back to Bergen October 7. In addition to buying my ticket home there were certain loose ends in the genealogy I still wanted to research in the State Archives. Among them was something about the first dwellers at Nygrytten. In the Takla lineage of L. Kindem I saw that Marta Olavsdtr. Nygrytten, married in 1710 Lars Anderson Almenningen, was said to be the daughter of Olav Herbrandson Linberg. She was a sister of my forebear Anders Olavson Nygrytten, who probably was the son of Kristi Herbrandsdtr. Nygrytten, mentioned in 1701. Maybe she was a sister of Olav Linberg and married to Olav Anderson Mitbere. They undoubtly had taken over Nygrytten in 1690 when Olav, who lived there first, bought Linberg.

In the archives, I then also found that Marta Olavsdatter Linberg was dead before 1726 and had left a daughter, Brita, married to Nils Bere. Therefore there was no connection to Lars and Marta Almenningen's lineage. I'll write about other connections later when I can put them in a pamphlet by themselves.

To the Fløyfjell

On Sunday, October 12, I rode the Fløyban to the top of Fløyfjell. It was amazing to see both the train and the changes that had taken place there. I had been on the Fløy mountain in 1892 and several times later, the last in 1899. At that time, one could only see heather covered mounds and rock outcroppings. I had wandered all over at that time. Now there was a nice nature park with trees all over and nice paths between everything. It wasn't like it was before. There was a large restaurant there too. I was on this trip with Søren Lem and his wife. We walked on a nice path downwards between deep forest to Sandvik. I caught the 5:30 train back to Voss.

My 75th birthday.

A day among days is one's birthday. Its meaning may be somewhat unsure, but one has to remember that it is a marking of the passage of time. Mine is October 14. It is the first day of winter, which is meaning enough for me. I was unaccustomed to doing anything special. But occasionally, one is not his own master and this was true this time. Editor Gjerme announced the day, and my sister, Synneva, said I had to stay at the café with her that day, and there was no escape. When one has been gone for 43 years, one could suspect of not being known again, but I saw elsewise. I got 17 telegrams and visit by 8 people. There was Mayor Isak Hjelle, former stortingsmann Olav Bjørgum, banker Lars Skutle, Sergeant Ingebrigt Nesheim, secretary Lars Schærven, kommunemann Ivar Øvsthus og mine second cousins Ingjerd O. Bryn og Synneva Lid Kolve.

Translated by Stanley Nulan

Av Hjelle og Bjørgum fekk eg boki "Norway Calling" og av Skutle og Schærven boki "Kong Håkon VII". Telegram-marne var frå Johan O. Bryn, Rjukan; Hans Håland, Rjukan; Lars Hustveit Afdal; Anders R. Sundve og huslyd, Vossestrand ; Per Kløve, Styrk Uppheim, fru Anna Rekve og døtre Brita, Kristi, fru Kari Rene og Borghild; fru Anna Kindem, Odda; Anders L. Møn, Berge Grimestad med huslyd, overrets-sakførar O. A. Rekve, O. J. Kindem, Norvald og Anna Solberg med børn, da i Bø, Telemark; Johan O. Mossefin, Ål, Hallingdal ; Søren og Aslaug Lem, Bergen; Eirik og Dagni Melve, Bergen.

Frå Anders Ullestad fekk eg detta gilda digte:

K. A. Rene på 75-årsdagen.

Eg helsar deg med takk idag
du trauste vossamann,
du stod so sterk og frisk og hag,
du var so greid å sann.

Du reiste ut til fremmand land i dine ungdoms år, men jamt du knytte sterke band, herheima no du står.

Du stod på vakt so mang ei gong for Voss og vossaætt, du hadde dug og skapartrang, dit strev var ikkje lett.

So kom du heim til gamla Voss, der vogga di ho stod, til dal og fjell og fagre foss, til heimen ljos og god.

No driv du ut att her frå Voss til storebror der vest. Tak med ei helsing då frå oss frå bygd og vossafest.

No hev du nått dei sytti fem, no stundar det mot kveld. Me gjev deg no ein vossaklem, me ynskjer lukka held.

På Rekve-Fjose-tur med Amerika-folk.

Den 15de og 16de oktober var og noko sjeldne dagar. Eit amerikansk par, oberst Robert Reese og frue Edieth, f. Halvor-son av Rekve-slekt, var på vitjing til Voss. Frua er dotter-dotter etter Nils Knutson Rekve og Kristi Sjursdtr. Honve, som utvandra i 1849, og har mange fjerne slektningar på Voss. Ho var då svert interessert i å finna dei. Ovannamde Brita Anfinsdtr. Rekve var ei av dei næraste. Ho kunde og forstå noko engelsk,

From Hjelle and Bjørgum I got a book named "Norway Calling" and from Skutle and Skjæven the book "Kong Håkon VII": The telegrams were from Johan O. Bryn, Rjukan; Hans Håland, Rjukan; Lars Hustveit Afdal; Anders R. Sundve and family, Vossestrand ; Per Kløve, Styrk Uppheim, Mrs. Anna Rekve and daughters Brita, Kristi, Mrs. Kari Rene and Borghild; Mrs. Anna Kindem, Odda; Anders L. Møn, Berge Grimestad and family, supreme court advocat O. A. Rekve, O. J. Kindem, Norvald and Anna Solberg with children, then in Bø, Telemark; Johan O. Mossefin, Ål, Hallingdal; Søren and Aslaug Lem, Bergen; Eirik and Dagni Melve, Berg

I also got this nice poem by Anders Ullestad:

K. A. Rene on his 75th birthday.

I greet you with thanks today
you genuine voss man
you stand so strong and hale and deft
you really are truly so forthright

You traveled out to strange
lands in your youthful years, but
always tied such ties
to your home where now you stand..

You often cherished your
Voss and Voss heritage, you had
ability and a strong desire, your
effort was not easy.

Then you came home to old
Voss where your cradle was, to valley and mountain and lovely falls, to your home so bright and good

Now you are leaving us again to the big brother in the west. Take with a greeting then from us, from the district and festivity of Voss.

Now you have reached seventy-five
And it is growing late. We give you now a big Voss embrace, we
wish you good fortune to the end.

On a trip to Rekve-Fjose with Americans.

The 15th and 16th of October were also some exceptional days. An American couple, Major Robert Reese and his wife Edieth, b. Halvorson of Rekve lineage, were visiting at Voss. The wife is a maternal granddaughter of Nils Knutson Rekve and Kristi Sjursdtr. Honve, who emigrated in 1849 and has many distant relatives at Voss. She was quite interested in locating them. The forenamed Brita Anfinsdtr. Rekve was one of the closest. She also spoke some English so it was she who

og det vart då ho som viste dei tilrettes. Ho vilde, at eg skulde vera med og visa dei ikring. Det var då svert herleg. I femte led er eg og av slekti i Fjose-greini.

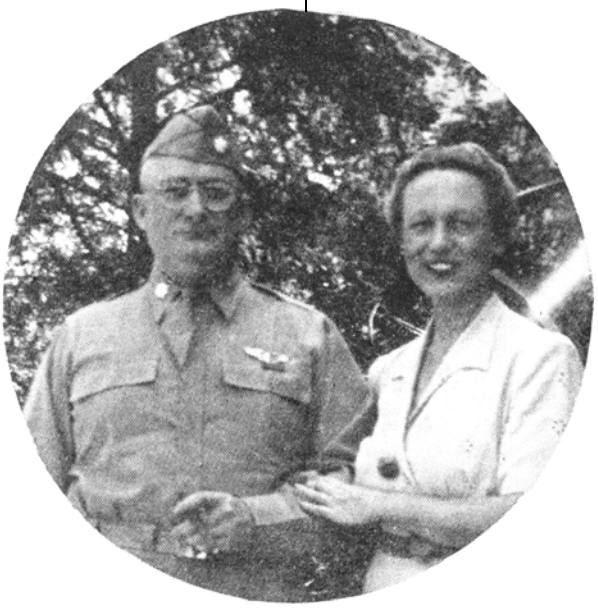
Turen gjekk første dagen til Rekve. Etter eit kort besøk hjå Brita si mor der gjekk me upp på Kalhaugen til Ragnild Anfinsdtr. Rekve, fru Reese sin trimenning, so ned til Haugen—Nedre-Rekve, der ein ann trimenning, Johannes J. Rekve, budde. Johannes er død, men enkja og born leve; desutan systeri, Guro Bulken, som var komi der. Dei hadde laga til mat av bedsta slag, so der var middagsselskap. Fru Reese tok billete av alt og alle og likte seg godt hjå slektningarne sine. Ho er født i Mondovi, Wis., men kunde gjera seg forståeleg på norsk. Det vart seint før me kom på Vangen att.

So vilde fru Reese gjerna sjå fint træskjer-ararbeid frå bygdi, og so fyreslog eg, at dei tek ein tur til Fjose. Der var og slektningar, og Styrk Fjose sit arbeid var bekjendt. Ja, so vilde dei gå der neste dag. Men då kunde Brita Rekve ikkje fylgja dei, og so var eg beden å vera med dei, då eg var godt kjend på garden frå gamalt. Bussen, som går til Nordheim, går og um Fjose, og den tog me då kl. l neste dag. Då me gjekk uppover tjukkebygdi kunde eg peika yver til garden Rene, der eg var født, og likaso ned på Bømoen. Der såg me flytrekje, og eg fortalde oberst Reese, som netupp hadde vore fly-sjef under krigen og kommandant ved München i Tyskland, at det ikkje var godt å vinna up med dei største flyi frå flyplassen der. Men han svarte, at dei kunde godt vinna up der med kva fly som helst.

who showed them around. She wanted me to come along to show them around. It was grand. Via five generations, I also am connected to the Fjose lineage.

The tour first went to Rekve. After a short stop at Brita's mother we walked up to Kålhaugen to Ragnild Anfinsdtr. Rekve, Mrs Reese's second cousin, then down to Haugen—Nedre Rekve, where another second cousin, Johannes J. Rekve, lived. Johannes is dead, but his widow and children live; beside the sister, who had come there. They had preared food of the finest quality, so we had a dinner party. Mrs. Reese took pictures of everything and everyone and really enjoyed her relatives. She was born in Mondovi, WI, but could make herself understood in Norwegian. It was late by the time we got back to Vangen.

Mrs. Reese wanted to see some examples of the good woodcarving in the district, so I proposed that they take a trip to Fjose. They had relatives there and Styrk Fjose's work was well-known. Yes, they wanted to go the next day. Brita Rekve wasn't available so I was asked to go along, since I knew the farm from old. The bus, which goes to Nordheim, goes by Fjose, and we took that at 1 o'clock the next day. As we rode up over Tjukkebygdi I could point out the Rene farm where I was born and also down to Bømoen. There we saw flying activity, and I told Major Reese, who had just been a flight commander in Munich in Germany that it was easy to use big airplanes at this airport. But he replied that they could manage any airplane they wanted to fly.



Major Robert Reese and Mrs. Edieth Reese

Translated by Stanley Nulan

På bussen trefte det seg so heldig, at fru Knut Høyland og var der og skulde til Fjose. Hinna son, Lars, var nemlig paktar på garden der det år. Sjølve Fjose-folki var ikkje heima, då me kom der. Fru Guro, enkja etter Styrk Åmundson, var i Oslo. Sonen Åmund og frua var reist til Vangen, men skulde vera heima att om eit par timar. Me laut då venta. Lars Høyland og frua viste oss noko ikring, og so gjekk me bort til garden Tøn, då eg fortalde, at der og var slektningar—borni etter Odd Tøn. Me såg oss ikring på garden og gjekk so til Fjose att utan å gå inn. Då me kom der att hadde fruorna Høyland laga til god mat for oss, so ventetidi gjekk fint. Lars Høyland er gift med Brita Nilsdtr. Vinje og har tvo barn, Knut og Marit.

So kom då Åmund og frua heim, og me vart viste alt yver inne i heime der. Og der var mykje å sjå. Alle møblar og trævyrkje rundt dørar og glåsi var kunstferdigt utskåre. Der var utskårne dyr og portrætbystor av kjende menn og kvinnor, og ymse are figurar. So viste frua oss ein del gamle klædnings-stykje, prydelege å sjå med gull og sylvstas på.

Neste dag vilde obersten og frua ta ein tur med jernbanen til Eide i Granvin for å sjå Hardangerfjorden. Eg vart då med der og. Etter ein kort stans på Eide gjekk me med toget tilbakors att.

Om kvelden kom kruna på herligheiti i desse dagarne med selskap på Fleischers hotel som oberst og fru Reese bekostet. Tilstede der var Brita og Kristi Rekve og Guro Rekve Bulken og eg.

Selskap på Vinje tjukkebygdi.

Då me var på Fjose, såg Brynjulv Anderson Vinje meg, og han kom yver og bad meg heim til seg den 18de oktober. Syskindi hans, som budde på Vangen, skulde då og vera der. Eg skulde kjøyra med dei til Vinje. Sjølvsagt laut eg lova det. Dei har ei syster, Mrs. Marta Ringheim Lorentson i Chicago, Ill., og so reknar dei seg endå i slekt med meg, då deira oldefar og mi oldemor på Øvra-Klyve var syskind. Nemte dato var me då på Vinje, og det vart eit gildt selskap. Dei som var med var då desse: Synneva A. Ringheim, Ingebjørg A. .Ringheim, fru Kristense Ringheim Mølster, Brita Haugo, Lars Haugo, Knut H. Helleve, Johannes Vinje og vertsfolki, Brynjulv Vinje og frua, Anna Johannesdtr., f. Hylle. Eg vart beden bringa helsing og forskjelliga gåvor til systeri, Mrs. Lorentson i Chicago, og det bringa meg eit anna selskap då eg kom der att. Dei var og gilde å tinga bøker av meg.

* * *

Den 20de oktober var eg ein snartur om hjå Anders Ullestad og fekk hans portræt, boki om Lars Eskeland og utklip av "Dagen". Då eg so kom på syster Synnevas restaurant, møtte eg der Josef O. Lid, bror til ovannemte Johannes og Nils Lid i Oslo. Han har farsgarden på Lid og er gift med Katrina A. Skutle. Der var og fru Marta Klasdtr. Rogne, gift med Eirik Henjom, bror til syster

On the bus we so lucky to meet Mrs. Knut Høyland who was on her way to Fjose. Her son, Lars, was presently renting the farm. The Fjose people weren't themselves at home. Mrs. Guro, widow of Styrk Amundson, was in Oslo. The son Amund and wife had gone to Vangen, but would be home in a couple of hours. We would have to wait. Lars Hovland and his wife showed us around then took us to the Tøn farm when they learned they were relatives—descendants of Odd Tøn. We looked around then walked back to Fjose after not having gone in. When we got there, the Høyland women had made us lunch so the waiting was easy. Lars Høyland is married to Brita Nilsdtr. Vinje and has two chikdren, Knut and Marit.

Then Amund and his wife came home, and we were shown all around in there. There was a lot to see. All the furniture and the woodwork around the doors and windows was skillfully carved. There were carved animals and bust portraits of famous men and women and various other figures, Then she demonstrated old garments, nice to see with gold and silver décor.

The next day the Major and his wife wanted to travel to Eide in Granvin to see the Hardangerfjord. I went there too. After a short stay at Eide, we took the train back again.

That evening we reached the crowning event of these days when the Major and his wife entertained at the Fleischer's Hotel. Guests there were Brita and Kristi Rekve, Guro Rekve Bulken and I.

Entertainment at Vinje district

When I was at Fjose, Brynujulv Anderson saw me and he came over and invited me to his house October 18. His cousin, who lived at Vangen, would be there. I would ride with them to Vinje. Of course, I promised that. They had a sister, Mrs Marta Ringheim Lorentsen in Chicago, IL and also reckoned they were related to me since their great-grandfather and my great-grandmother at Øvre Klyve were cousins. On the appointed date, we all gathered at Vinje, and it was a dandy party. Those present were Synneva A. Ringheim, Ingeborg A. Ringheim.,, Mrs. Kristense Ringheim Mølster, Brita Haugo, Lars Haugo, Knut H. Helleve, Johannes Vinje and our hosts Brynjulv Vinje and his wife Anna Johannesdtr; B. Hylle. I was asked to take greetings and some gifts to Mrs. Lorentson in Chicago and they invitited me to another party if I should ever return. They were so nice to buy books from me.

* * *

October 20, I made a quick trip into Anders Ullestad to get his portrait, a book about Lars Eskeland and a clipping from "Dagen". When I got to my sister's restaurant, I meet Josef O. Lid, the brother of the forementioned Johannes and Nils Lid in Oslo. He runs the family farm at Lid and is married to Katrina A. Skutle. There also were Mrs. Marta Klasdtr. Rogne, married to Eirik Henjom, brother of my sister's Synneva's husband,

Synneva sin mann, Knut Henjom. Marta har broren Johannes Rogne ved Kindred, N. Dak., og brorborni Johannes og Brynjulv i Britton, S. Dak. Neste dag trefte eg Knut Anderson Bokkatun. Han er brorson-ason til Sjur Monson Bokkatun, den bekjendte digtar, agronom og nybygjar i Goodhue County, Minn., som for hundrad år sidan foreslog, at dei på Voss får ein landbrugsskule, kva dei no er byrja med. Knut vilde gi meg noko av digti, men eg hadde dei før.

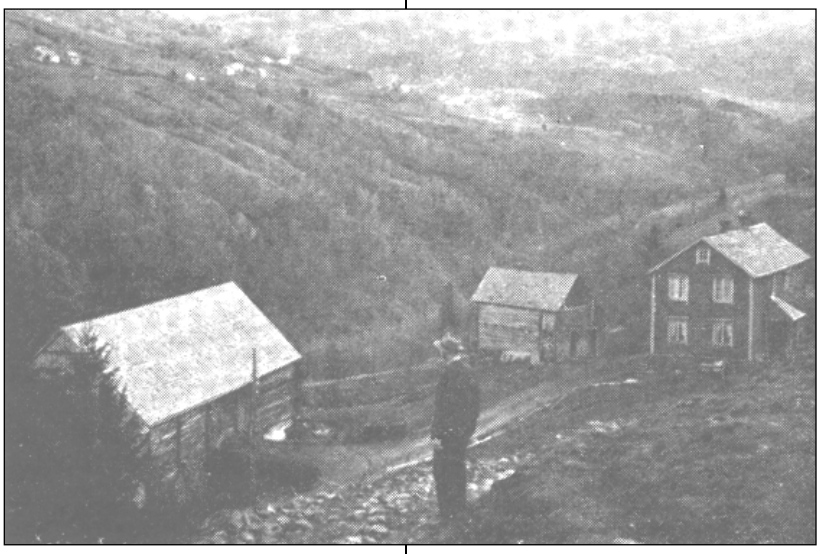
Til garden Hjelle att.

Denne sermerkte garden fekk eg vitja endå ei gong. Det hende seg so, at eg vilde ha eit billete av garden, og det nemde eg til Isak Hjelle. Det vart då greit stell med det. Han fekk fatt i ein bil, og so fekk me fotografist Herheim med oss og kjøyrde so til Hjelle, der billeti vart tekne.

Knut Henjom. Marta has a brother, Johannes Rogne at Kindred, ND and nephews Johannes and Brynjulv at Britton, SD. The next day, I met Knut Ansderson Bokketun, He is a nephew of Sjur Monson Bokkatun, the popular poet, agronomist and pioneer in Goodhue County, MN, who proposed, a hundred years ago, that they create an agricultural college at Voss, just like they are beginning with now. Knut wanted to give me some of the poems, but I already had them.

Back to the Hjelle farm

This distinctive farm, I visited one more time. It went like this that I wanted to have a picture of the farm, and I mentioned this to Isak Hjelle. It ws easily arranged. He obtained a car, and we took the photographer Herheim with us and drove to Hjelle, where the pictures were taken.



Danebrogsmannen Odd K. Hjelles heim

Garden Hjelle kallar eg og min ættargard, då både far og mor mi stammar i vissa linor derfrå–ret nok langt attende i tidi. Rasmus Arneson, som budde på garden 1591-1636, hadde sonen Arne, far til Rasmus Arneson Nesthus, f. 1639, syskind-barn til Lars Tormodson Glimme, son til Anna Rasmusdtr. Hjelle. Frå dei båe stammar far min. Og Rasmus Hjelle hadde og ein son, Sjur, som hadde ein son, Odd Sjurson Hjelle, f. 1633, far til Sjur Oddson Rjodo, f. 1661. Frå Lars, son hans, stammar mor mi i ei lina. Det skulde då vera nok til å ha interessa for meg å vitja garden.

Men are forvitnelege interesser knyte seg til den. Ein høg-vyrda mann, Gudbrand på Hjelle, vitna i 1342 saman med 5 are menn for lagmannnen om vegar og bruar vedlike- hald i heile Vossabygdi og kunde hugsa 60 år attende om korleis det hadde vore.

1769-1840. Ny stova på gamletomten.

I name the Hjelle farm as my heritage farm, since both my father and mother stem from there in various lines—quite far back in time. Rasmus Arneson, who occupied the farm from 1591-1636, had the son Arne, who was father to Rasmus Arneson Nesthus, b. 1639, cousin of Lars Tormodson Glimme, a son of Anna Rasmusdtr. Hjelle, b. 1633, father of Sjur Oddson Rjodo, b. 1661. My mother's line stems from Lars, his son. That should be enough to interest me in the farm.

But various interesting facts connect me to it. A well-regarded man by the name of Gudbrand on Hjelle testified in 1342, along with five others as jurymen, about the Voss district roads and condition of the bridges in the Voss district and could remember how it had been back sixty years before. What that had to

Translated by Stanley Nulan

kva det hadde å segja for framtidi, kan me nok tenkja oss til.

Det er då ein mann nerare vor tid me kjenna meir til. Det er Danebrogs-mannen Odd Knutson Hjelle, f. 1769, d. 1840, kongeleg landmælar, lovkyndig, navigations-kyndig, velkjend signetstikker m. m. Om han har der vert skreve og snakt so mykje, at me her inkkje skal trøytta nokon med meir. (Sjå Vossingen nr. 30.) Me ska berre visa kvar han budde. Og so kan eg segja, at eg kjende godt sonason hans, C. K. Edison, Eleva, Wis., som gav meg underretning for boki mi om utvan-drarare i hans slekt og omkreids. Eg hadde og besøk av han i Madison kring 1924. Han har og set merkje etter seg i town-og county-styre her.

say for the future one can only conjecture about.

There is a man closer to the present that we know more about. That is the man of the Order of the Danish Colors Odd Knutson Helle, b. 1769, d. 1840, royal surveyor, attorney general, navigator, famous signet designer among others. There has been so much talked and written about him that we will not bore the reader with more. (See Vossingen No. 30) We will just show where he lived. I will say that I knew his grandson well, C. K. Edison, Eleva, WI, who gave me information about his emigrants and relatives in his family for my book. He also visited me in Madison about 1924. He has also left his imprint in the county and town government there.

Picture of Isak H. Hjelle og heime hans.

No har me ordførar Isak Hjelle, som sette merkje i soga, då han ikkje vilde gå med på tyskarane sine påbud, og framleis set nye merkje på fleire måtar. Eg har adlareide nemt ovanfor kva han har gjort for meg og korleis han fekk til fest for amerikanarane. Me har då god grund til å takka han og ynskja han god lukka i fremtidi. (Sjå billete s. 75.)

Isak Hjelle er av den gamla Hjelle-ætti. Ovannemde Odd Sjurson Hjelle, f. 1633, hadde forutan sonen Lars på Rjodo tvo døtre, Brita, f. 1673, og Guri, f. 1678, som båe vart buande på Hjelle. Frå Guri stammar nemde Odd Knutson Hjelle, og frå Brita stammar Isak Hjelle.

Isak er født 29de august 1879, son etter Halle Knutson og Marta Aslaksdtr, f. Himle. Han var på Stend landbruksskule og yvetok farsgarden 1918; vart gift med Marta Johannesdtr. Hylle av Nera-Klyveætt. Han har vore direktør i Voss Sparebank, medlem av heradstyre i mange år—deruder i formann skapet, varaordførar og no ordførar

Now we have Mayor Isak H, Hjelle, who is leaving his mark in history, who refused to co-operate with the German commands and who leaves his matk in many ways. I have already described above what he has done for me and how he arranged a celebration for the Americans. We have good reasons to thank him and wish him God speed. (See page 75).

Isak Hjell is from the old Hjelle lineage. The above named Odd Sjurson Hjelle, b. 1633, besides his son Lars at Rjodo, two daughters, Brita, b. 1673, and Guri, b. 1678, who both lived at Hjelle. From Guri, descends Odd Knutson Hjelle, and from Brita comes Isak Hjelle.

Isak was born August 29, 1879, the son of Halle Knutson and Marta Aslaksdtr., b. Himle. He attended Stend agricultural college and took over his father's farm. In 1918, he married Marta Johannesdtr. Hylle of the Ned.-Klyve lineage. He has been director of the Voss Savings Bank, member of the county board for many years—in addition. chairman of the board, vice mayor;

Har og vore med i skulestyret, formann i Sogne-selskapet og hat are tillidsyrkje. Då krigen kom var han ordførar i plassen for Mass Haga, som var sjuk. Det var då fyrst sagt, at alt skulde halda fram med det gamla. Men det var ikkje længe, før der kom ordrer fra tyskarane, som han og are ikkje kunde vera med på, og so laut dei slutta. Sosnart freden kom, fekk han att sin ordførerplass.

* * *

Om formiddagen den 24de oktober vart eg buden yver til fru skomokar Matson, som bur lika ved brui yver Vosso. Frua er syster til Knut Mathison Dagestad i Madison, Wis., som eg kjende godt. Der var eg til middag. Morbror deirans var Ivar Dagestad ved Byron, Minn., som eg og hadde møtt.

Då eg so gjekk derfrå trefte eg fru Guro Skjelde att, og ho bad meg koma yver til Skjelde herberge og sjå eit brev frå Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., og eit frå det skotske prestapar, som hadde but der. Guro er gift med **Gusskalk A. Skjelde**, som var løitnant då krigen kom, og var då med avdelingen på Ulven. Eg fekk då høyra av han korleis det gjekk der.

Dei fekk besked om morgonen den 9de april, at tyskarane hadde teke Bergen og kunde ventast til Ulven. Dei måtte straks reisa derfrå. Men Skjelde var postmeistar og hadde mykje å ordna med. Han hadde og postpengar. Då sidsta vogni, som skulde ta dei med, kom, var det sovidt han fekk kasta seg på den, og so bar det avsted. Dei råk ikkje att dei andre soldatarne og måtte gjere krokveger for å koma til Voss. Han fekk ikkje tid å få fatt i 600 kronor av sine eigne pengar i Os Sparebank, men dei fekk han til sin yverraskelse att frå tyskarne, då dei såg namne og militærgraden hans. Der var mykje press på han å verta med svikarane, men han helt seg utanfor deira kreds.

Til Nyre.

Ein mann eg fleira gonger var beden koma til var Nils Larson Nyre, son etter Lars Nilson Nyre, f. Lid. Eg hadde vitja syskindborni hans på Lid og ved Palmafoss, og kjende godt Albert Lee i Minneapolis, son etter farbroren, Steffa N. Lee i Fergus Falls. Nils sin far hugsar eg godt frå gamle dagar. Han var ein framifrå mann, som var med i alt av viktighet i styr og stell i bygdi. Og det var ikkje so, at han søkte å trekja seg fram sjølv. Nei, han vart valgd eller utnemd avdi alle vidste, at han var ein retsindig og dugeleg mann. Han var født 1844 og gift med Arnguna Davidsdotter Nera-Klyve og budde nokre år på Rene til han kjøpte på Nyre.

Nils, f. 1879, har og vore med i mykje stell i bygdi—soleis i heradstyre, skulestyre, formann i likningsnemdi, er med i ver-gjerådet, skjynsmann og medlem av Voss Trygdelag. Han er gift med Malina Hallesdtr. Hjelle, syster av ordføraren. I 1906 yvertok han farsgarden. Eg vitja han om kvelden den 24de oktober og hadde ei hugnasam tid. Han kunde fortælja mykje om hendingar i dei seinste åri, og det vart seint før eg tok på heimveg. Det interesserte han

and now mayor. He has also been on the school board, chairman of agricultural association and had other public positions. When the war came he was mayor in the place of Mass Haga, who was ill. At first, they tried to proceee as always, but before long there were orders from the Germans that they couldn,t run the city so they had to desist. As soon as peace came he again became mayor.

* * *

During the forenoon of October 24, I was invited over to Mrs. Shoemaker Matson, who lives just by the bridge over the river. She is a sister of Knut Matson Dagestad of Madison, WI, whom I know well. I was there for dinner. Her maternal uncle was Ivar Dagestad at Byron MN, whom I had also met.

As I left them, I met Mrs. Guro Skjelde again, and she invited me to come over to the Skjelde herberge and look at a letter from Odd Eide, Fertile, MN and another from a Scottish couple who lived there. Guro is married to **Gusskalk A. Skjelde**, who was a lieutenant when the war come and was with the unit at Ulven. He told me a lot about what happened there.

In the morning of April 9, they received word that the Germans had taken Bergen and were turning to Ulven. They had to leave in a hurry. Skjelde was the postmaster and had a lot to get ready. He also had the postal cash. When the last truck left he barely got on and so they went. The remainder of the soldiers didn't make it along and had to find alternate routes to Voss. He was unable to rescue 600 crowns of his own money from the Os Savings Bank, but to his surprise the Germans returned them to him because of his name and rank. He was under a lot of pressure to join the traitors but he avoided them.

To Nyre

One fellow who invited me to come several times was Nils Larson Nyre, the son of Lars Nilson Nyre, b. Lid. I had visited his cousin at Lid and at Palmafoss and I was acquainted with Albert Lee in Minneapolis a son of his uncle Steffa N. Lee in Fergus Falls. I recollect his father from the old days. He was an outstanding man who involved in anything of importance in the district. It wasn't because he promoted himself, no, he was elected or appointed because everyone regarded him as a just and capable person. He was born in 1844 and married to Arnguna Davidsdatter Nedre-Kløve and lived for some years at Rene before he bought Nyre.

Nils, b. 1879, had also been unvolved in a lot of business of the district—especially the county board, school board, chairman of the assessment committee, along with the child welfare council, and member of the Voss Insurance Company. He is married to Malina Hallesdatter Hjelle, sister of the mayor. In 1906 he took over the family farm. I visited in the evening of October 24 and had a memorable time. He was able to tell a great deal about recent happenings and it was late before I started home. He was greatly

mykje å høyra frå syskind-barne, Albert Lee i Minneapolis, som eg hadde helsing frå til alle syskindborn på Voss. Det var berre farsysteri, Brita Opeland, sine barn eg ikkje råk å finna.

Dei sidste dagar på Voss.

Dei gode dagar på Voss laut koma til ein avslutning. Korleis den skulde verta var eg ikkje heilt klår yver. Men syster, Brita Mossefin, kom meg her til hjelp. Ho vilde halda eit lite avskedsselskap, og nokre av dei mange vener og venindor eg hadde møtt kom saman i heime hjå hinne den 25de og 26de oktober.

Om ettermiddagen den dagen hadde eg fyrst eit behageleg besøk av kaptein Martin B. Mølster, og med han var systeri, Mrs. Synneva Nuland frå Deerfield, Wis., som nyleg var heim-komi på besøk. Eg var i gamle dagar godt kjend med deirans far, Bjarne Mathison Mølster, som eg var saman med på Uppset i 1901. Hans bror var Bottolf Mølster nemd før.

Av kaptein Mølster fekk eg då noko meir greida på krigen i Valdres, der han som løitnant og sjef for mitraljøsekompa-niet, 2den bataljon av Fjordane regiment 10. Ved Ulnæs kyrkja i Valdres vart det dette mitraljøsekompaniet som lengst helt dei fremstormande tyskarer att. Dei var der nedskotne i massevis, so løitnant Mølster sa til brigadesjefen "at detta er det reina slakteri", og det var sandt, fortalde Mølster meg. Kampaniet var med i fleire trefningar.

Om kvelden kom so Isak Hjelle, Lars Skutle, Olav Bjørgom og Lars Schærven. Bjørgom gjorde ein fin, stemningsfull avskedstale.

Neste dags ettermiddag kom fru Barbrå Tye frå Aurlands-vangen, fru Guro Skjelde og systeri, Ingjerd Uppheim, Ingjerd Bryn, Brita Rekve og Marta M. Saude.

Dette vart då fine avskedslag. Torsdag morgen den 28de oktober reiste eg so frå Voss att. Olav og Brita Mossefin med døtrene Aslaug og Olga samt syster Synneva var med til sta-tionen og vifta det sidste farvel.

Eg hadde hat ei herlig tid på Voss og set att mykje av det som eg helst ynskte å sjå. Det var då sårt å reisa att; men her i verdi lyt ein retta seg etter tilhøvi i meir enn ein retning, so ein får vera glad at ein kan gjera det. Og eg var glad for, at eg kunde gjera denne turen.

Komin til Bergen att, var det fyrst å ordna med reisi yver havet. Eg laut ta ruta yver England, og det vart då å få andre papirar og nyt fotografi og visa på det engelske konsu-latkontor. Det gjekk då greit for seg, når eg neste dag fekk fotografiet ferdig.

Den morgon var eg ei stund på riksarkivet. Der trefte eg min gode ven **Eirik Melve**. Han bad meg heim til middag, og etter ein kort trip til konsulatkontoret var eg då der. Melve budde i Fløienbakken 59. Før eg reiste att, bad han med komma til kveldsmat hjå han sidste kvelden i Bergen.

greatly interested to hear from his cousin, Albert Lee in Minneapolis, from whom I had greetings to all his cousins in Voss. I failed only to find his paternal aunt, Brita Opeland.

The last days at Voss.

The good days at Voss had to come to a conclusion. I wasn't clear how this would happen. But my sister, Brita Mossefin, helped me here. She wanted to have a farewell party, and some of my many friends were to gather at her home the 25th and 26th of October

In the afternoon of the first day I had a most pleasant visit by Captain Martin B. Mølster, and with him was his sister, Mrs. Synneva Nuland from Deerfield, WI who had recently arrived home for a visit. In the old days, I was well-acquainted wth their father, Bjarne Mathison Mølster, whom I worked with at Oppset in 1901. His brother is the previously mentioned Bottolf Mølster.

I learned some more facts about the invasion in Valdres from Captain Mølster. He was a lieutenant and commanded the 10th Machine Gun Regiment. At the Ulnæs Church in Valdres this was the regiment which held back the germans the longest. There were so many shot down that Lt. Mølster said to the brigade commander "that this is pure slaughter" and that was true, recounted Mølster to me. The company participated in many conflicts.

In the evening, Lars Hjelle, Lars Skutle, Olav Bjørgom and Lars Skjærven came. Bjørgom made a beautiful, moving farewell talk.

The next afternoon, Mrs. Barbrå Tye, Mrs Guro Skjelde and the sisters Ingjerd Oppheim, Ingjerd Bryn, Brita Rekve and Marta M. Saude arrived.

This was a first-rate farewell gathering. Thursday morning, October 28, I left Voss again. Olav and Brita Mossefin and their daughters Aslaug and Olga as well as my sister Synneva went along to the station and waved the last farewell.

I had had a grand time at Voss and seen much that I wanted to see. It was painful to leave again, but in this world, one has to do things in accordance to circumstances, and we should be happy that we can do this.; and I was delighted that I could make this trip.

When I got to Bergen again, I had to arrange my return ocean trip. I had to go via England so I had to get new papers, photograph and visa from the English Consul Office. It was easy after I had been photographed the next day.

I spent an hour at the Riksarchive. There I met my good friend **Eirik Melve.** He asked me home for dinner and after a short errand at the consul office, there I went. Melve lived at Flørenbakken 59. Before I left, he invited me to evening dinner on my last Bergen evening.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Den 30te oktober gjorde eg sidste tur til riksarkivet. Då fann eg noko serdeles interessant for slekti mi og are forbundne ættor—ein grein, som kunde fylgjast eit par hundrad år attende og kom i samband med kjende ættor i Hardanger. (Sjå seinare.) Middag hadde eg den dagen på Bondeheimen. So var eg yver til Bergens museum. Der skulde og vera arkivsaker. Det var eit slektskap eg serleg såg etter for å få fuldt samband i ei ættarlina. Knut Nilson Bokkatun, f. 1709, d. 1779, var truleg i slekt med mine folk. Han var jamt med ved barnadåp, skifte og formyndarskap. Han var son til soldat Nils Person Berge, som kjøpte gard på Bokkatun. Nils og min stamfar, soldat Arne Nilson, skreven for Takla i 1701, var truleg svograr, men namne på konorna, som vilde gi uppklaring på det og meir, var eg ikkje i stand til å finna.

Om kvelden den 31te oktober var eg so til kveldsmat hjå **Eirik Melve**. Der vart eg til kl. 10.30, då eg tok ein rørande avsked med denne min gode ven. Det var mykje me hadde å snakka om frå gamal og ny tid. Då eg i 1893 låg i streng nervefeber på skulen og var uppgåven av doktorane, og far min var underretta, at der var liti von om at eg stod det yver, var det Eirik Melve som helt far underretta om korleis det gjekk.

Melve, født 1872, var på underofficer-skulen 1891-1893, var ei tid lensmanns-betjent på Voss, so ei tid på sorenskrivar-kontoret der; vart so sekretær hjå stats-advokaten; var i 1902 innstilt til lensmann i Tysnes, men yvetok ikkje der. 18 år (1907-1915) var han lensmann i Årstad til det vart innlemma i Bergen. I 46 år var han revisor i Hordaland politikammer til 1946; deretter forvaltar av Fødselsstiftelsen, seinare Kvinde-klinikken, til han var 72 år i 1944. Han var gift i 1911 med Dagni Tokvam, dotter av Gjert Sjurson og Mari, f. Hanson Tokvam frå Aurland, Sogn, busette i Bergen, der ho var født. Melve meinte, at N. S. folki var undskyldte for, at dei høyrde til det parti, før tyskarane kom. Der var mykje å klandra regje-ringi for då. Seinare var det uråd å melda seg ut, då dei i so fald straks vilde verta arresterte, fortalte han. Om klusse med tyskarane vidste ingjin.

Avsked frå Bergen att.

Den 1ste november var so dagen å gå ombord i skipet for sjøreis. Bergens-båten "Astria" låg ved Festningskaien. Den skulde gå til Newcastle, England, kl. 2 ettermiddag. Eg var til middag den dagen hjå postfullmegtig Søren P. Lem, og med han kjøyrde eg so til hotellet og til stationen etter mina sakor, og so til skipet, der eg gjekk ombord i kl. l tidi. Det var fint vær til den tidi. So vart det regn, og eg tok avsked med hr. og fru Lem og deira litle son, Per, som sidst vifta farvel, då eg stod på dæk.

Skipet la ut frå kaien kl. 4 og satte kursen mot Bergens-leden. Me fekk straks mat ombord og mat. kl. 7. Klokka 9 om kvelden var me i Haugesund og kl. 12 nat i Stavanger. Der var sterk vind og sjøgang yver Boknfjorden. I Stavanger kom nokso mange reisande ombord. Etter vel ein times stans

I made my last trip to the federal archives on October 30. There I found something very interesting about my heritage and other branches—one branch, that could be followed two hundred years back, connected with some well-known lines in Hardanger (see below). I ate noon lunch at Bondeheimen. Then I went to the Bergen Museum. There were supposed to be archival materials there. There was one relationship I sought in order to get a absolute connection with a specific lineage. Knut Nelson Bokkatun, b. 1709, d. 1779, was ostensibly related to my people. He was consistly associated at baptisms, estates and guardianships. He was the son of soldier Nils Person Berge who bought the farm at Bokkatun. Nils and my forefather, soldier Arne Nelson, written Takla in 1701, were probably in-laws, but I coulnt find the names of the wives, which would have cleared up everything, and more.

In the evening of the 31st of October I had the evening meal at **Eirik Melve's.** It was at 10:30 o'clock that I had a moving farewell from this my good, good friend. We had talked about much both from old and new times. When I was in bed with severe typhoid fever at the school in 1893, and my father had been informed that the doctors had given up and there was little hope that I would survive, it was Eirik Melve who informed my farher about the situation.

Melve, born 1872, attended the underofficer-school 1891-1893, was for a while a deputy sheriff at Voss, then a time at the magistrate's office there, then became secretary for the distrct attorney, then appointed sheriff in Tysnes, which he didn't accept. For 8 years (1907-1915) he was sheriff at Arstad until it was incorporated to Bergen. For 46 years, he was an accountant in the Hordaland Police Station until 1946, thereafter manager of the obstetrical institute, later the Women's Clinic, until he reached 72 in 1944. In 1911 he married Dagni Tokvam, daughter of Gjert Sjurson and Mari, b. Hanson Tokvam from Aurland, Sogn, lived in Bergen, where she was born. Melve averred, that the N(ational) S(ocialist) People's Party should be excused, because they belonged to that party before the Germans came. There was a lot to complain about in the government then, later it occurred that they couldn't resign, they would be arrested, he told. No one knew of its assoc-iation with the Germans.

Departure from Bergen again.

November 1 was the day for boarding to go on a sea-trip. The Bergen boat "Astria" lay at the fortress quay. It would leave for Newcastle, England at 2 in the afternoon. I was to lunch that day with postal agent Søren P. Lem, and he drove me to the hotel and station to get my things, and then to the ship, where I boarded at 1 o'clock. It was nice weather then but it started to rain as I said farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Lem and their little son, Per, who waved the last goodbye as I stood on the deck.

The ship left the dock at 4 and set its course to the harbor gateway. We soon were fed by 7. We were in Haugesundby 9 and Stavanger by 12. It was quite windy and high seas as we traversed Boknfjord. There came several travelers aboard at Stavanger. After an hour we went out to sea toward England

stans gjekk det so utyver sjøen mot England, og Norges kyst svandt bort i tåkeheimen.

Utyver dagen den 2den november var det fint vær å rekna, men etter kl. 5 var det storm, som varte utyver natti. Kl. 4 om morgenen den 3dje kom me so til Newcastle og var der til kl. 11. Då vart det å ta med jernbane, fyrst til Cork og derfrå kl. 10 om kvelden til London, der me kom kl. 3.30 om natti og vart tekna på bussar til National Hotel. Me laut betale for eit rom. Amerikanske pengar kunde brukast, men me laut ta engelske vekslepengar. Kl. 3 ettermiddag var det å ta med bussar til jernbanestationen og etter ein times ventetid der gjekk det med toget til Southampton, ein lang kjøyretur til denne sydlege havneby i England, der me kom den 5te november. Der låg det vældige skip "Queen Mary" ved kaien. Dette skip er det nest største skip i verdi, er det sagt. Og svert såg det ud, der det låg ved brygja. Etter ei lang ventetid med sakorna vore på toldkaien gjekk me ombord, og eg fekk anvist cabin D 50, som hadde 2 senge, men eg var aleina.

Me vart værande i Southampton til neste dag kl. 4.15 på grund av streik av mannskapet. So vart då skipet snudd på og halt ut av tvo store slepebåtar til det sjølv sette dampen på og fekk ekstra fart utyver Atlanterhavet. Det kom i ret tid til New York den 11te november. So var eg då i Amerika att etter 8 månader i Noreg.

ÆTTARGRANSKING.

Som nemt ovanfor brukte eg mykje tid med å granska i arkivi om slekti mi og are slektor i samband med hinne mendo eg var i Norge. Eg fann då og forvitnelege ting. Millom anna fann eg, at vossingar og haringar var ikkje so lite samanblanda, og det skulde ein tru foredla rasen.

Eg vart mykje yverraske då eg fann ut at morslekti mi stammar i like linja til Hardanger. Ret nok er det mangje slektled, før det kjem so langt. Det er fyst kring 1690 sambande byrjar. Då er ein haring som heitte Jørgen vorten leiglænding på Fenno. So visste eg før, at mor mi stammade frå Brynjulf Jørgensen Fenno, men nokon fortalde meg, at han skulde vera frå Tvinno. Namni kan let forvekslast i den gamla skrifti. Eg laut få dette klårt og fekk sjå etter i kyrkjeboki i arkive. Der stod tydelig nok Fænno.

So fekk eg ein dag sjå i skifteprotokollen for Hardanger og Voss sorenskrivardøme, og då eg bladde i den etter skifte på Voss, la eg merkje til eit skifte på Veiken i Granvin, der nåmni liknar so mykje på nåmni åt morfolkje mit. Der stod for året 1721 at Sylfest Brynjulvson Veiken var død 1718, og han hadde hat ein son, Jørgen, som og var død, men hadde etterlete seg tvo søne: Brynjulv og Knut. Dette var då forundarleg, tykte eg. So kom eg til seinare å sjå om folketellingi i 1701. Der såg eg under garden Hildestveit, at Olav Tormodson, som budde der, hadde tvo styksøne: Brynjulv og Knut Jørgensøne og Jørgen og Ingebrikt Olavsøne.

England and the coast of Norway faded in the land of fog and mists.

It was a beautiful day on November 2, but after 5 in the afternoon there came a storm, that lasted through the night. At 4 in the morning of the 3rd we arrived at Newcastle and stayed until 11 o'clock. Next was a railroad ride, first to Cork and from there at 10 o'clock at night, to London where we arrived at 3:30 in the night and were bussed to the National Hotel. We had to pay for a room. We could use American money, but we had to accept English change. At 3 in the afternoon we went by bus to the railroad station and after waitimg an hour we departed for Southampton, a long ride to this harbor town in south England, where we arrived on November 5. There was an enormous ship, the "Queen Mary" lying at the quay. They say that this is the second largest ship in the world. It certainly looked huge, as it lay by the dock. After waiting for a long time at the toll station, we went aboard. I was shown to cabin D-50, that had 2 beds, but I was alone.

We stayed in Southampton until the next afternoon at 4:15 because of a strike by the crew. Then two tugboats turned the ship and towed it out until it got going by its own steam and set out with more speed out over the Atlantic. It arrived on schedule at New York, November 11. Now I was in America again after 8 months in Norway.

GENEALOGIC RESEARCH.

As mentioned above, I used a lot of time looking in the archives about my relatives and other lineages connected with it while I was in Norway. I learned interesting things. Among others, I learned that the Vossings and people from Hardanger were closely related, and that, one would believe, would improve the race.

I was quite surprised when I found out that my mother's lineage likewise extends to Hardanger. The association begins about 1690, when a Haring by the name of Jørgen became a tenant at Fenno. I had known before that my mother had descended from Brynulv Jørgenson Fenno, but someone had told me that he was from Tvinno. The name can have changed in the old writ. I had to clear this up by looking in the church register in the archive. There it was recorded clearly as Fænno.

One day I was looking through the estate settlements for Hardanger and Voss in the magistrate's court, and as I was thumbing through it looking for an estate in Voss, I noticed one from Veiken in Granvin, where the name resembled the name of my mother's people. There it said for 1721 that Sylfest Brynjulvson Veiken had died in 1718 and had a son, Jørgen, who, though dead, had left two sons, Brynjulv and Knut. This was strange, I thought. Later I was looking through the census for 1701. There under the farm, Hildestveit was Olav Tormodson, who had two stepsons, Brynjuluv and Knut Jørgen- sons and Jørgen and Ingbrigt Olavsons.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Dette sette meg då meir i forundring. Her finn eg svar på eit lite mysteriom eg stundom hadde komme ihug, tænkte eg. Det såg tydeleg ut til, at Jørgen Fenno slutteleg hadde but på Hildestveit. Enkja etter han har behelde garden. Ho heitte Brita Ingebriktsdotter og ho har fengje kadla uppatt sønene sine med Olav etter fyste mannen sin og far sin. Mogeleg fekk ho garden frå far sin, etter namnerekja å døma. Ho var truleg dotter av Ingebrikt Fenno, som var brukar på Øvre-Fenno 1668-1672. Sidstnemde år bran husi hans på Fenno, og det var vist han som i 1691 budda på Nere-Fenno, der nemne er skreve Albrigt i Gardsoga. Ingebrikt var lagrette-mann i 1668-1672. Olav Tormodson var kan henda frå Dale, der Tormod og Olav var brukte nåmn.

Etter å ha funne greida på alt detta, laut eg og få meir greida på slekti på Veiken i Granvin og skreiv so til lerar Jon Haukanes om han kunde gi meir upplysning. Ret nok hadde eg Granvin-boki av Olavson, men deri var inkje noko nemt om Sylfest ell Jørgen Veiken der. Derimot står der under garden Ystås, at der i 1666 budde ein Sylfest, 23 år gamal, og hadde ein son, Jørgen, l år gamal. Det kunde stemme godt, tenkte eg, og det må vera ret. På Ystås budde frå 1656-1665 og ein Ivar Olson, som eg meinar kjem inn i slekti, som me seinare ska sjå.

Lerar Haukanes var gild å svara på breve mit, og av han fekk eg ikkje berre stadfesting på kva eg før visste, men og mykje meir forvitneleg, som sette meg på nye spor. Han skriv, at Sylfest Brynjulvson Veiken var son av Brynjulv Larson Kodlanes og kona, Ranveig Jonsdotter. Bedstefar åt Brynjulv skulde vera frå Kvalvik i Kinsarvik, skriv han. Sylfest flytte med foreldri til Seim i Granvin, kvar nokon av slekti enddå bur og er spreid til are gardar, millom dei til Såkvitno.

Sylfest vart gift tvo gonger, fyst med Kristi Ivarsdotter Veiken, so med Brita Eilevsdotter Vindal. Jørgen, son til Sylfest, var i eit skifte av 1763 skreven for Jørgen Hildestveit, og son hans, Brynjulv Jørgenson Høiland, hadde borni: Sylfest Brynjulvson Fletre, Styrk Brynjulvson Høiland, Brita, gift med Haldor Afdal, Inger, gift med Amund Bø, og Kristi, ugift, 26 år. Knut Jørgenson var skreven for Ygre i 1763, skreiv han. So der har me full greida på slekti so langt.

Men so er og so heldig å ha Åmund Bu sina bøker om Kinsarvik og Ulvik, og deri finn eg meir både etter Haukanes og Bu. Der står om garden Kvalvik, at Brynjulv, født på Kodlanes 1608, gift med Ranveig Jonsdotter Kvalvik, er nemd på Kvalvik 1633, men flytte til Kodlanes, der han var frå. Dei hadde fleire born, men Sylfest er ikkje nemd der, so Haukanes må ha det arested frå. Jon Kvalvik hadde fire barn, millom dei Ranveig

Som nemd ovanfor var Sylfest Brynjulvson Veiken gift med Kristi Ivarsdotter Veiken. Ho var vist dotter til

This set me to thinking. Here I had found an answer to a little mystery and it made me recall something, I thought. It appeared clearly that Jørgen Fenno actually had lived at Hildestveit. His widow kept the farm. Her name was Brita Ingebrigtsdatter and had named her sons after her first husband and his father. Possibly she got the farm from his father, if we go according to the ownership name list. She evidently was a daughter of Ingebrigt Fenno, who was the farmer on Øvre Fenno 1668-1672. In the lastnamed year the house at Fenno and it was evidently he who lived at Nere Fenno in 1691 since the name is documented in the Gardsoga (Farm Histories). Ingebrigt was on the jury panel from 1668-1672. Olav Tormodson was probably from Dale where they were commonly used names.

After I had learned all this, I had to try to learn more about the family from Veiken in Granvin so I wrote to the teacher Jon Haukanes and asked for more information. Of course I had Olavson's book about Granvin but there was no mention of Sylfest or Jørgen there. Contrariwise, it states under the farm Ystås that in 1666 it was farmed by Sylfest, 23 years, who had a son 1 year old named Jørgen. This would fit, I thought, and that must be right. From 1656 til 1665 an Ivar Olson lived at Ystås who I say enters the relationship, as we shall see later.

The teacher Haukanes was nice to answer my letter and he did more than confirm what I knew before and much more, but also more interesting items that put me on new trails. He wrote that Sylfest Brynjulvson Veiken was the son of Brynjulv Larson Kodlanes and his wife, Ranveig Jonsdatter. Brynjulv's grandfather was ostensibly from Kvalvik in Kinsarvik, he said. Sylfest moved with his parents to Seim in Granvin, where some members of the lineage yet live and are spread to other farms between there and Såkvitno.

Sylfest was married two times, first with Kristi Ivarsdtter Viken, then with Brita Eilivsdatter Vindal. Jørgen, Sylfest's son, in an estate settlement in 1763, was written as Jørgen Hildestveit, and his son, Brynujulv Jørgenson Høiland had the children: Sylfest Brynjulvson Fletre, Styrk Brynjulvson Høiland, Brita, married to Haldor Afdal, Inger, married to Amund Bø, and Kristi, unmarried at 26 years. Knut Jørgenson was recorded on Ygre in 1763, he wrote. So there we know the lineage thus far:

Then I had the good fortune to own Åmund Bu's book about Kinsarvik and Ulvik, and in them I found both Haukenes and Bu. It stated about the Kvalvik farm that Brynjulv; born at Kodlanes in 1608, married to Ranveig Jonsdatter Kvalvik, mentioned in the settlement at Kvalvik in 1633, moved to Kodlanes, where he was from. They had several offspring, but none named Sylfest, so Haukanes must have had others. Jon Kvalvik had four children, among them, Ranveig.

As discussed above, Sylfest Brynjulvson Veiken was married to Kristi Ivarsdotter Veiken. She evidently was a

Ivar Olavson, som fyst budde på Ystås, men har kring 1665 flyt til Veiken. Han var truleg frå Djønne i Kinsarvik, der Ivar Olavson budde 1642-1649, og Jon Haukanes har upplyst til Bu, at Ivar har flyt antan til Ystås ell til Veiken. Det ser ut som han har but på begje plassar. Han kjøpte Veiken av Per Fresvik, skriv Haukanes i Hardangeren. Kristi Ivarsdotter hadde kan hende fyst vore gift med ein Jørgen, sidan eldste sonen heitte Jørgen, uppkalla etter hinna fyste mann.

Ivar Olavson Djønne Veiken stammade frå Odd på Djønne, nemd 1521-1551. Han hadde sonen Torkjel, som truleg var gift med Brita, nemd som enkja 1563. Han hadde sønene Odd på Djønne og Olav, som vist og budde på Djønrie til kring 1638, då han har yvelete garden til Ivar, sonen sin, og flyt til Uppheim i Ulvik, der han sidan budde, og Ivar si dotter er då Kristi, gift med Sylfest Veiken. Olav hadde tvo søne, Torkjel og Ivar. Frå Torkjel stammar Lars Jonson Bjørke og Arnve Jonson Skjerve, Voss. (Sjå Gardsoga av Kindem.)

Kindem segje i Gardsoga, at Odd på Djønne stammade frå Rogne-ætti på Voss. Kvar han har det frå, står ikkje, men det er mykje rimeleg. Berre Odd-namne peikar i den leid. Fyre 1521 er der på Voss nemde nokso mange med namne Odd i gamle breve. Seinare ser ein ikkje mange av dei. Det heng kan henda saman med brevbroti av 1521, då so mange fekk mulkt. Odd på Fevold i Hjelmeland skulde og vera frå Voss.

Eg er ret nok og komin til å tænkja, at Odd på Djønne—1521—var ein bror av biskop Olav Torkjelson på Voss og Bergen. Namni og tidi passar godt. Torkjel Oddson på Djønne har vilja kalla upp att biskopen og so ha gåve son sin namne Olav. Olav Torkjelson Uppheim eigde jordgods på Voss og are i slekti og. At dei ikkje arvde biskopen er truleg nok. Presten på Voss, Nils Henrikson Hess, reiste til København med biskopen sit testamente, og det vart då kongen som stelte med bue, so alt gjekk til han og kyrkja og stormenn utanfor ætti. Dukstad er kome på fremande hænder—Apostelkyrkja, som stod direkte under kongen. Ja, detta er no berre ein tankje, men værd å røkja etter.

Men so var det om det mysterie eg nemde ovanfor. Det hende i gamla dagar, som nemd ovanfor, at garbrukarane bytte gardar so tidt dei bytte knivar, segje sogo. Det var då helst, når dei sat på Skrompestova. Men dei kunde nok byta til ara tider og. Og der kunde være gode grunnar for det, helsto var det ættargardar. Det kjem inn her. Oldefar min, Mons Sylfestson Fletre, son til Sylfest Brynjulvson Fletre, nemd ovanfor, og Torstein Tormodson Hildestveit bytte gardar i 1805. Eg har stundom komme ihug korleis dei kunde komma på det. Men då eg fann, at dei var nere slektningar og at Hildestveit var Mons sin ættargard og, so forklarar det mykje. Om nokon av dei tente på byte, veit eg ikkje. Tormod, son til Torstein, selde Fletre og reiste til America.

daughter of Ivar Olavson who originally lived at Ystås, but moved to Veiken about 1665. He was from Djonne in Kinsarvik where Ivar Olavson lived from 1642-1649, and Jon Haukenes has explained to Bu that Ivar moved either to Ystås or to Veiken. It appears that he lived at both places. He bought Veiken from Per Fresvik, written Haukenes in Hardanger. Kristi Ivarsdatter had maybe first married a Jørgen, since the oldest son was named Jørgen, named for her first husband.

Ivar Olavson Djonne Veiken descended from Odd of Djonne, recorded from 1521-1551. He had a son, Torkjel, who evidently was married to Brita, recorded as widow in 1563. He had the sons Odd of Djonne and Olav, who seemed also to live at Djonne until about 1638, when he left the farm to his son, Ivar, and moved to Oppheim in Ulvik, where he lived from then on, and Ivar's daughter was Kristi, married to Sylfest Veiken. Olav had two sons, Torkjel and Ivar. Lars Jonson Bjørke and Arnve Jonson Skjere, Voss are descendants of Torkjel. (See Gardsoga by Kindem).

Kindem says in his Gardsoga books thar Odd of Djonne descended from Rogne lineage at Voss. Where he got that from, it doesn't say, but it is quite reasonable. The name Odd indicates that. Before 1521, in the old letters, the name Odd occurred quite often. That perhaps is connected to the Letter Law of 1521 when so many were fined (taxed). Odd of Fevold in Hjelmeland was visiting Voss.

I am probably right when I come to think that Odd of Djonne—1521—was a brother of Bishop Olav Torkjelson of Voss and Bergen. The names and the dates are appropriate. Torkjel Oddson of Djonne wanted to honor the bishop so he named his son Olav. Olav Torkjelson Oppheim owned property and is in the ancestry, too. It is quite possible that the bishop didn't inherit. The minister at Voss, Nils Henrikson Hess, went to Copenhagen with his bishop's testimonial, when the king was dealing with residencies, so everything became his or the church's or nobles outside of the lineage. Dukstad went to foreign hands—The Apostle Church was directly under the king. Yes, this is only an idea but something worth considering.

But then let's consider the mystery mentioned above. It happened in the old days, as discussed above, the farmers exchanged farms, as easily as they barrowed knives, say the sagas. It was usually while they sat by the fireside. They traded at other times too. There might be a reasonable basis for it, usually it was family farms. It occurred here. My great-grandfather, Mons Sylfestson Fletre, son of Sylfest Brynjulvson Fletre, refered to above, and Torstein Tormodson Hildestveit traded farms in 1805. I have often wondered why they did this; but when I learned that they were near relatives and that Hildestveit was Mon's family farm too, that explains a lot. I don't know if anyone profited by these deals. Tormod, son of Torstein, sold Fletre and went to America.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Sylfest, son til Mons, kjøpte fyst gard på øvre Lid, so på Rene og vart velstående. Dotter til Tormod kjøpte Fletre att, og dei stod seg godt. Dotterson til Sylfest er i Amerika. Det går upp og ned med herlegheiti. Men mangje gilde folk stammar frå Jørgen Veiken, som kom til Voss. Ein deil er i Amerika.

Millom dei som kom til Amerika skal eg nemna: Sjur Brynjulvson Fletre, brorson til Mons, med kona Marta Sjurdotter, født Opeland, som kom i 1844; Haldor Brynjulvson Løno kom med famillie i 1849, so etterkomarane kunde ifjor feira hundreårsfest. Sylfest Sylfestson Fletre kom i 1868. Fleire frå Hefte, Grotland, Kvormo, Een, Eimstad; å nemna alle vil føra for vidt her.

Eg vil berre nemna ein i Norge, som stammar i like agnatisk lina frå Jørgen Veiken Hildestveit. Det er Per Løno, Gjeilo. Hall-ingdal, søn av Anders Nilson Løno, født på Hefte. Nils, far til Anders, var søn av Mons Sylfestson Fletre og bror til Sylfest Monson Rene.

Per Løno er organist i 3 kyrkjer i Hol, Hallingdal, og er ein framifrå god musikkar. Han er gift med Helena Larsdotter Auro, Voss, og har 2 søne, som har studert ved Flyvesenet på Sola. Hans søster Barbrå er gift med Olav Tye, Aurlands-vangen. (Sjå ovanfor.) Dei er på morsida syskinbarn til U. S. senator Edw. Thye, Minnesota.

Kven var Ingebjørg Steffadotter Gjerme?

På Voss var eg ein dag spurt av Lars Olavson Saude om eg kunde fortælja kven Ingebjørg Steffadotter Gjerme, født kring 1730 og gift med Anders Knutson Kvåle, var. Der hadde vore mykje etterspurt og granska i arkivi om det utan at nokon hadde fåt greida på det. Josef Lutro hadde skreve ein beretning om kven Ingebjørg var uppfostra av, og kven ho var gift med og uppfordra are som kunde vita noko om kven si dotter Ingebjørg var å beretta om det. Av hans beretning framgår det, at ho Ingebjørg Gjerme var uppfostra av Eirik Monson Gjerme frå Veka og kona, Torbjørg Persdotter frå Flatekvål. Ho var gift i 1754 med Anders Knutson Kvåle.

Eg trur, at eg kan gi greida på dette. På garden Veka budde i 1701 Mons Eirikson og kona, Marta Ivarsdotter. Mons døydde i 1710 og Marta vart i 1713 gift att med Arnbjørn Nilson Fletre. Med Mons hadde ho 2 søne, Eirik Monson, gift med enkja Torbjørg Persdotter Gjerme, og Odd, gift med enkja Ingjerd Vikingdotter Gjerstad. Med Arnbjørn hadde ho sonen Mons, som var uppkalla etter hinna fyrste mann. Dei flytte til Fletre i 1723. Mons vart gift med Ragnild Nilsdotter Gjukastein og hadde dotteri Anna, gift med Sylfest Høiland. (Sjå ovanfor.)

Marta Ivarsdotter Veka eller Fletre var dotter til Ivar Olavson, død på Lydvateigen i 1725. I Gardsoga av Kindem står det, at Ivar Olavson Lydvateigen og kona, Ingebjørg Nilsdotter, døydde utan born. Men der er ikkje nemt,

Sylfest, son of Mons, first bought the farm at Øvre Lid, then at Rene and became wealthy. Tormod's daughter bought Fletre back when they were well-off. Sylfest's grand-daughter is in America. People's fortunes go up and down. Many good people originated from Jørgen Veiken, who came to Voss. A goodly number are in America.

Among those who came to America, I'll mention Sjur Brynjulvson Fletre, nephew of Mons, with wife Marta Sjursdatter, born Opeland, who came in 1844; Haldor Brynjulvson Løno came with his family in 1849, so their descendants could celebrate their centennial last year. Sylfest Sylfestson Fletre came in 1868. Several came from Hefte, Grotland, Kvormo, Een, Eimstad, to name everyone would be too much here.

I just want to mention one in Norway, who stemmed from the paternal line from Jørgen Veiken Hildestveit. That is Per Løno, Gjeilo. Hallingdal, son of Anders Nilson Løno, born at Hefte. Nils' Ander's father was a son of Mons Sylfestson Fletre and brother of Sylfest Monson Rene.

Per Løno is an organist for 3 churches in Hol, Hallingdal, and is an outstandingly good musician. He is married to Helena Larsdotter Auro, Voss, and has 2 sons who have studied with the air force at Sola. His sister, Barbrå, is married to Olav Tye, Aurlandsvangen. (see above) They are related to U. S. senator Edw. Thye, Minnesota.

Who was Ingebjørg Steffadotter Gjerme?

At Voss one day, Lars Olavson Saude asked me if I could tell him who Ingebjørg Steffadotter Gjerme, born about 1730 and married to Anders Knutson Kvåle, was. There had been many questions and research in the archives about this without anyone satisfactorily getting the facts. Josef Lutro had written a report about who raised Ingebjørg and whom she married and urged others who might know something about her daughter, Ingebjørg and report about it. From his paper we can assume that Ingebjørg Gjerme was raised by Eirik Monson Gjerme from Veka and his wife, Torbjørg Persdatter of Flatekvål. In 1754, she married Anders Knutson Kvåle.

I believe that I can clear up this matter. On the farm, Veka, lived Mons Eirikson and his wife, Marta Ivarsdotter. Mons died in 1710 and in 1713 Marta remarried with Arnbjørn Nilson Fletre. But Mons had 2 sons, Eirik Monson, married with the widow Torbjørg Persdotter Gjerme, and Odd, married with the widow Ingjerd Vikingdotter Gjerstad. She had the son by Arnbjørn, Mons, who was named for her first husband. They moved to Fletre in 1723. Mons married Ragnild Nilsdotter Gjukastein and had a daughter, Anna, married with Sylfest Høiland. (see above).

Marta Ivarsdotter Veka or Fletre was the daughter of Ivar Olavson, who died at Lydvateigen in 1725. In Kindem's gardsoga it states that Ivar Olavson Lydvateigen and kona, Ingebjørg Nilsdotter died without issue, but i doesn't say thatt

at Ivar i eit tidlegar ektaskap hadde 3 døtre, Marta, gift med Arnbjørn Nilson Fletre; Kari, gift med Nils Lydvateigen, og Brita, gift med Rasmus Rokne. Det fekk eg greida på hjå Anders Sundve.

Nils Lydvateigen bygsla garden i 1723. Men i 1732 er Steffa Olavson gift med Guri Nilsdotter og skreven for Lydveteigen. Truleg er Guri dotter av Nils og Kari. Steffa og Guri hadde døtorna Ingebjørg, født 1730, og Marta, født 1732. Nils Lydvateigen bleiv i Vangsvatne i 1736 saman med 4 are på veg frå kyrkja. Truleg var Steffa Olavson og kanskje kona millom dei 4 som og bleiv. Han Eirik Gjerme og Torbjørg har so teke hinne Ingebjørg Steffadotter til seg. Dei hadde ikkje born sjølve, og Eirik og mor til Ingebjørg var syskindbarn, då mor hans, Marta Veka-Fletre, og Kari Lydvateigen, mor til Guri Nilsdotter, var syskind. Det kan då ikkje vera tvil om, at Ingebjørg Gjerme var dotter av Steffa Olavson Lydvateigen og Guri.

Ingebjørg og Anders Knutson Kvåle hadde 6 born: Viking, uppkalla etter fostermori, Torbjørg Gjerme, sin fyrste mann, Viking Gusskalkson, truleg frå Kinne; so Guri, uppkalla etter Ingebjørg si mor, Guri Lydvateigen. Ho var født 1760 og gift 1780 med Torgeir Bjarneson Røte av Eide-æt. Torgeir sin far, Bjarne Velomson Røte, var eine forlovaren for Ingebjørg, då ho var gift. Dei are borni var Brita, Anna, Torbjørg og Marta. (Sjå om dei i Gardsoga av L. Kindem.) Der er stor etterslekt etter Ingebjørg Steffadotter Gjerme—mange i Amerika og kanskje fleire på Voss og are plassar er og no mange. Millom dei på Voss er bladstyrar David Gjerme, Torgeir Kvåle, Lars J. Skutle og are. Millom dei i U. S. har me Knute Rockne, alle de frå Hæve rundt Madison og i Minnesota, som stammar frå Olav Henrikson Hæve.

VOSSELAGSMØTI

I 1947 vart Vosselaget sit årsmøte helde i Hayfield, Minn., den 21de og 22de juni. Det var tredje gongi laget held møte der og alla gonger sers velluka møte. Landsbyens handelsklub tok seg av ordningarne på plassen denne gongi. Møteplassen var i høgskule-bygningen og festmåltid i kyrkja sit forsamlingsrom.

Styret i Vosselaget var Andrew Highland, Chicago, formann; Stephen White, St. Paul, Minn., varaformann; Knut Edahl, Chicago, sekretær; John Glimme, som då var i Noreg, kasserar. Ved valg av nyt styre sa Andrew Highland frå seg attvalg, og Stephen White vart formann; Siewert Dymbe, varaformann; Knut Edahl, sekretær; John Glimme, kasserar, og K. A. Rene, som og var i Noreg, vart attvalgt sogeskrivar. Det vart beslutta at neste møte skulde vera i Madison, Wis. Fleire frå Madison var tilstede.

Det sermerkte på laget sit program i Hayfield var at skåde-spelar Lars Tvinde frå det Norske Theater i Oslo var med og laut visa sin kunst. Han er Andrew

Ivar had three daughters in an earlier marriage; Marta, married to Arnbjørn Nilson Fletre, Kari, married to Nils Lydva-teigen, and Brita, married to Rasmus Rokne. I learned this from Anders Sundve.

Nils Lydvateigen traded the farm in 1723. But in 1732 Steffa Olavson married Guri Nilsdatter and assumed the name Lydveteigen. Evidently Guri was the daughter of Nils and Kari. Steffa and Guri had the daughters Ingebjørg, born in 1730, and Marta, born in 1732. Nils Lydvateigen drowned in Lake Vang on the way to church, along with 4 others. Possibly Steffa Olavson, and perhaps his wife were among the other 4 who also drowned. Eirik Gjerme and Torbjørg then adopted Ingebjørg Steffadatter. They had no children themselves and Eirik and Ingebjørg's mother were cousins since his mother, Marta Veka-Fletre and Kari Lydvateigen, were siblings. Therefore there is no doubt that Ingebjørg Germe was a daughter of Steffa Olavson Lydvateigen and Guri.

Ingebjørg and Anders Knutson Kvåle hadde 6 children. Viking was named for his aunt's mother, Torbjørg Gjerme's first hushand, Viking Gusskalkson, in all probability from Kinne, the Guri, named for Ingebjorg's mother, Guro Lydvateigen. She was born in 1760 and married in 1780 to Torgeir Bjarneson Røte of Eide lineage. Torgeir's father, Bjarne Velomson Røte, was one of the best men for Ingebjørg, when she was married. The other children were: Brita, Anna, Torbjørg and Marta (see about them in Lars Kindem's Gardsoga). There are many descendants of Ingebjørg Steffadatter Gjerme--any in America and perhaps several at Voss and other places. Among those at Voss are editor David Gjerme, Torgeir Kvåle, Lars J. Skutle and others. Among those in the U. S. we have Knute Rockne and all the people around Madison and in Minnesota that descend from Olav Henrikson Hæve.

VOSSELAG MEETINGS

In 1947, the Vosselag held its annual meetung in Hayfield, MN, the 21st and 22nd of June. It was the third time for the meeting there and all were especially good meetings. The local Chamber of Commerce made the arrangements for the meeting place this time. The meeting place was in the high school building and the banquet was in the assembly hall.

The officers of the Vosselag were Andrew Highland; Chicago, president; Stephen White, St. Paul, MN, vice president; Knut Edahl, Chicago, secretary; John Glimme, who was in Norway at the time, treasurer. After the elections Andrew Highland declined re-election and Stephen White became president; Siewart Dymbe, vice president, Knut Edahl, secretary; John Glimme, treasurer, and Knut A. Rene, who was in Norway, historian. It was decided that the next annual meeting would be in Madison, WI. Several from Madison were present.

The highlight of the lag's program in Hayfield was actor Lars Tvinde from Det Norske Teatret in Oslo who was present and presented his talent. He is a cousin to Andrew

Highland sit syskendbarn og av han var invitert til å vitja han i Chicago. Då Highland var formann i Vosselaget laut Tvinde sjølvsagt vera med på møtet. Sidan gjorde dei turar til mange plassar lika til vestkysten.

Vosselagsmøte i Madison, Wis.

Den 18de og 19de juni 1948 vart årsmøte i Vosselaget helde i Madison, Wis. Det var meint å vera hundreårsfest i anledning av, at det var 100 år sidan vossarne i Chicago i 1848 fekk til Korrespondanceforeningen der det år—den fyrste norske forening i Amerika. (Sjå Historie om Utvandringi frå Voss.)

Møtet i Madison vart helde i Treeniti kyrkja. Kring 200 personar møtte fram. Det lokale Vossalag i Madison tok seg av ordningarne der. Styret i det var: Carl K. Takla, formann; Rognald Larson (Grove), varaformann; Mrs. Emelia Nelson, sekretær, og Siver Shelvik, kasserar. Takla åpna møtet om ettermiddagen den 18de med velkomsthelsing, og so gav by-advokat Harold Hanson helsing på byens vegne. Stephen White av Nationallaget svarte so på talarne. Deretter fortalde K. A. Rene om sin tur til Noreg året før og nemde om dei store forandringar både i Bergen og på Voss. So fortalde han om dei mange helsningar han hadde å bera fram frå dei ymse forsamlingar han hadde vore med i både på Voss og are stane, der han hadde fare.

So vart John Glimme, som og var i Noreg 1948, påkalla, og han fortalde om forandringar i matstel og levevis på Voss, som han hadde lagt merkje til på turen.

Neste dags formiddag var der valg på nyt styre. Det resulterte i at alle undtakan direktørarne vart attvalgte, nemlig: Stephen White, formann; Sieerwt Dymbe, Milwaukee, varaformann; Knut Edahl, Chicago, sekretær, og John Glimme, Chicago, kasserar. Direktørar vart: L. W. Ellefson (Slen), Sherman, S. Dak.; Nils Sundsvold, Milaca, Minn., og Klaus Selheim, Stanhope, Iowa. Resolutionskomite var Peder A. G. Lee og Peder Nesheim.

På banketten om kvelden var korte talar av Sivert Shelvik, som net var komin att frå Noreg, og Sieerwt Dymbe. Stephen White sa noko om Vossalaget i hundrad år istaden for om Vosseforeningen i 1848.

Der var helsing til laget frå Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn.

Vosselaget i Lake Mills, Iowa.

Den 24de og 25de juni 1949 helt laget sit årsmøte i Lake Mills, Iowa. Kring 100 personar registrerte, men ved banketten lørdags kvelden var truleg 100 fleire der. Der var fint vær og stemningen god i laget.

Den lokale komite, som ordna med det der, bestod av Lewis og Oscar Horvei og Dennis Drugsvold, Lake Mills, samt Sivert Bidne, Albert Lea.

Møteplassen var høgskulebygningen, der deiltakarane samla seg om ettermiddagen fredag den 24de. Møtet vart formelt åpna om kvelden. Postmeistar Dennis Drugsvold helste alle vel-komne på komiteens vegne og forestilte so

Highland and had been invited to visit him in Chicago. Since Highland was the president of the Vosselag, naturally Tvinde had to come along to the meeting. Later, he toured many places all the way to the west coast.

The Vosselag Meeting in Madison, WI.

On the 18th and 19th of 1948, th annual meeting of the Vosselag was held in Madison,WI. It was intended to be the centennial celebration since it was one hundred years since the Vossings in Chicago organized the correspondence society in 1848—the first Norwegian associatin in America (see Historie om Udvandring frå Voss,

The meeting in Madison was held in the Trinity Church. About 200 persons attended. The local Vosselag in Madison made the arrangements. The officers were Carl K. Takla, president; Rognald Larson (Grove), vice presi-dent; Mrs. Emilia Nelson, secretary and Sivert Shelvik, treasurer. Takla opened the meeting in the afternoon of the 18th with welcome greetings, and then gave the city attorney Harold Hanson greetings to the city. Stephen White of the National Lag responded to the speakers. After that, Knut A. Rene told about his trip to Norway the year before and mentioned the great changes both in Bergen and Voss. He told of the many greetings he had to relay from the various assemblies in which he had participated in Voss and other places where he had traveled.

Next, John Glimme, who had been to Norway in 1948, was called upon, and he told about the changes in diet and life style at Voss that he had noted during the trip.

The next forenoon there was election of new officers. It resulted that all except the directors were re-elected, namely: Stephen White, president; Siewert Dymbe, vice president; Knut Edahl, Chicago, treasurer. The new directors were L. W. Ellefson (Slen) in Sherman, SD; Nils Sundsvold, Milaca, MN and Klaus Selheim, Stanhope, IA: The resolution committee was Peder A. G. Lee and Peder Nesheim.

After the banquet in the evening there were short talks by Severt Shelvik, who had just come from Norway and Siewert Dymbe. Stephen White said something about the Vosselag instead of the Voss correspondence society in 1848.

There were greetings to the lag from Odd Eide, Fertile, MN.

The Vosselag in Lake Mills, Iowa.

The 24th and 25th of June 1949 the lag had its annual meeting in Lake Mills, Iowa. About 100 people registered, but at the banquet Saturday night there were certainly 100 more. It was good weather and the ambiance about the lag was good.

The local committee, which made the arrangements, consisted of Lewis and Oscar Horvei and Dennis Drugsvold, Lake Mills and Sivert Bidne of Albert Lea.

The meeting place was in the high school building, where the participants gathered on Friday afternoon the 24TH: The meeting was formally opened in the evening when postmaster Dennis Drugsvold greeted.everyone on behalf of the committee

byens borgarmeistar, George Holtan, som gjore ein passande velkomsttale og gav formannen ein vældig lykle til alle byens portar. Formannen i lagje svarte so på talarne. So var det sang: "Ja, vi elsker dette landet." Derpå forevistes ljosbilleter som T. K. Setre, Minneapolis, hadde teke på sin tur til Voss i 1948. So fortalde Sivert P. Shelvik om sin flytur til Noreg i 1947. Han var mykje interessera i å studera den industrielle utvikling i Noreg i dei sidste 37 år. Han fekk sjå inn i fabrikkar i Oslo og utstilling i Bergen, fortalde han.

Lørdags formiddag var forretningsmøte med valg av nyt styre. Referater upplestes og godkjendtes. Formann White rapporterte frå Bygdelagenes Fællesråd. K. A. Rene meinte at dette Fællesråd, som fekk til forvaltning ca. 25,000 dollars etter storfesten 1925, hadde aldeles forfeilet sin uppgave og vert meir til skade enn gagn for bygdelagene, som det skulde stytta. Rene gjorde det han kunde for å få vossingarne med i 100-årsfesten, da han frå 1920 utgav "Vossingen" for laget, sa han. Men for hans og Vosselaget sin del vart det berre forkvakling etterpå, og dei vedtakna inkorporationslove for Fællesrådet vart ikkje etterfylgda, påstod han. Og det står han endå ved. So nemde Rene om at detta var 40-årsfest for Vosselaget og kunde kalla det 100-årsfest i anledning av Korrespondance-foreningen 1848. Han fortalde so om denne forenings betydning og om seinare foreningar som avfødningar av denne.

Der vart so vedteke eit forslag om å innsamla bidrag til Leif Erikson-statua i St. Paul etter banketten. Valg av nyt styre vart so fyreteke. Til formann valgtes Sieerwt Dymbe frå Milwaukee; varaformann, John Eide, Chicago; sekretær, Sivert Shelvik, Madison, Wis.; kasserar, John Glimme, Chicago; K. A. Rene, sogeskrivar. Direktørar vart: Lars Vinsand, Aberdeen, S. Dak.; L. W. Ellefson, Sherman, S. Dak., og Arthur Markve, Minneapolis.

Det vart so beslutta å senda helsnings telegram til ordførar Isak Hjelle på Voss med takk for kva han gjorde for besøkjande vossingar frå Amerika i heimbygdi. Sivert Shelvik fortalde so om innsamlingi til ein gamleheim på Vossastrondi.

Om ettermiddagen yvetok Siewert Dymbe formannsplassen. "Millom bakkar og berg" vart sunge. So talte K. A. Rene om senator Knute Nelson, då det var 100 år sidan han kom til Amerika. Siewert Dymbe las so eit brev med helsing frå ordførar Isak Hjelle, Voss. (Sjå nedanfor.) Slutteleg var det beslutta å halda neste årsstevne i Decorah, Iowa. Lars A. Seim skulde ta seg av det.

Om kvelden var der festmåltid i den norsk-lutherske kyrkja. Uppvartarne hadde norske nationaldragtor på. Robert Vinge, Emmons, Minn., sang ein solo. Komiteens formann, Lewis Horvei, helt ein tale og nemde nokre av deltakarene, som han serlig vilde takka for, at dei var frammøtte og bad dei reisa seg. Etter ætingi gjekk forsamlingi yver att til skulesalen, der programmet vort fortsat. Takke-resolutioner vart vedtekne. Oscar Larson spelte ein solo på fela. Mildred Holstad sang "På solen jeg ser"

and introduced the city mayor, George Holtan, who gave an appropriate welcoming speech and gave the president the keys to the city. The president of the lag responded to all the speakers. Then there was singing. "Ja, vi elsker dette landet". Then we had a showing of slides that T. K. Setre had taken during his tur to Voss in 1948. Then Sivert Shelvik described his flight to Norway in 1947. He was very interested in studying the industrial development in Norway in the last 37 years. He visited factories in Oslo and xhibitions in Bergen.

Saturday forenoon there was a business meeting with election of officers and a board of directors. The minutes were read and approved. President White reported from th Bygdelagernes Fellesråd. K. A. Rene believed that this council, which received the managing of $25,000.00 following the big celebration in 1925, had completely failed in its duty and worked more for its own advantage than for the benefit of the bygdelags, which it was supposed to support. Rene had done what he was able for the centennial jubilee when he published the "Vossingen" since 1920, he said. But there was only bungling afterward as far as he and the Vosselag were concerned, and the adopted corporate laws of the Fellesråd had not been followed, he insisted. The situation hasn't changed. Then Rene pointed out that this was the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Vosselag and could be regarded as the centennial if one took in the fact of the Correspondence Society of 1848. He discussed the meaning of this society and its influence on the birth of later organizations.

Then it was moved and approved to collect an offering for the Leif Erikson statue in St. Paul after the banquet. It was undertaken to elect a new slate of officers. Siewert Dymbe from Milwaukee for president, vive+president, John Eide, Chicago, secretary, Sivert Shelvik, Madison, WI, treasurer, John Glimme, Chicago, ans K. A. Rene, historian. The directors were Lars Vinsand, Aberdeen, SD; L. W. Ellefson, Sherman SD and Arthur Markve, Minneapolis.

It was then decided to send greetings via telegram to the mayor of Voss Isak Gjelle expressing gratitude for all he did for the Vossings visiting their home district. Sivert Shelivik then described about the collection for the home for the elderly at Voss,

During the afternoon, Siewert Dymbe assumed the presidency. "Mellom bakker og berg" was sung. K. A. Rene gave a speech about Senator Knute Nelson since it was a hundred years since he arrived in America. Siewert Dymbe read a greeting letter from mayor Isak Hjelle of Voss (see below). Finally, it was decided to hold next year's Stevne in Decorah, Iowa. Lars A. Seim would make the arrangements.

That evening there was a banquet in the Norwegian-Lutheran Church. The waitresses wore Norwegian national costumes. Robert Vinge; Emmons; MN, sang a solo. The committeeæs chairman, Louis Horvei, spoke and introduced some of the participants who were outstanding and asked them to stand and receive thanks. After the meal, the gathering moved to the school assembly hall where the program was continued. Resolutions of gratitude were made. Oscar Larson played a solo on the violin. Mildred Holstd sang "På solen jeg ser"

Translated by Stanley Nuland

og "Aftensolen smiler". Olav Lindeberg gav en skrøne tilbedste. So helt Arthur Markve en tale—halvt skrøne, halvt religiøs. Stanley Setre gjorde ein fin tale om betydning av bøn. Den 92-årige Anton Sievert (Brekhus) deklamerte "Eg veit meg eit land". Slutteleg vart so "America" sunge og den nemnte innsamling til Leif Erikson-statua gjort. Der kom inn 27 dollars.

Helsningi frå ordførar Hjelle til laget.

Gjæve frendar i Amerika!

Han Ivars-Per Dymbe og kona er heima for å vitja far hans og slekt og venner. Han er same gilde karen som då han reiste for 38 år sidan. Kona er født i Amerika, og foreldri var frå Tysnes. Ho talar klemmandé godt vossamål og er eit kjekt og sympatisk menneske. Eg fekk mange helsingar med dei frå kjenningar busette i og kring Minneapolis, som eg takkar mykje for.

Det er jamt ei gleda for oss her heima å høira frå eller helsa på gjestar frå den andra sida av havet.

Den 28de juni skal det vera konsert i vossakyrkja av det kjende Concordia kor frå den norsk-amerikanske skulen Concordia College i Moorhead, Minn. Me gleder oss til å møta dei og høyra på konserten. Og me ynskjer, at dei må hava mange gode minne tilbake.

Det er vigtig at sambandet millom frendar vert halde oppe. Det vart oftast gjort for lite og vist dei for lite uppmerksamheit. Dei kjem spreidde utan at ein veit noko på fyrehand, so det er ofta vanskjeleg å samla dei til eit større lag.

I 1947 høvde det so at her var noko mange samla på ei gong. Av dei som var med på festen på Seim hugsar eg i farten Knut Rene, John og Knut Glimme, doktorane Davidhaug og Mala, Lars Gjerme, John Eide o. fl. Då var det mange som fretta frå slektningarne sine i Amerika. Ifjor kom Teodor Skjerve, fru Michelson, Sjur Skjelvik, Torkel Setre, Loid Hustveit o. fl. De må helsa dei alle og takka for sidst. Sameleis helsing til Steffa Vete, Olav E. Lindeberg, Sjur Dymbe, Brita og Kolbein Hjelle.

Det er ikkje mange som hev gjort meir for å halda kjendskapen millom skyldfolk uppe enn Knut Rene med Vossingen og boki om vossarne i Amerika. Ikkje nok med at boki er ei god sogebok om nybygjarane frå Voss i Amerika. Ho er etter mitt skyn den beste vossesoga som er skrive til denne dag.

Det fall mykje snø i vetter, og det har helst vore ein kald vår. Men me hev havt rikeleg regn. Åker og bø ser so svert fint ut. Skogen stend grønkledd langt upp imillom snøfonnene, og heggen stend i sin beste blomst. Fer me no sol kan det verta eit sers godt år.

Av komunale uppgåver som ligg fyre lyt i fyrste rekja nemnast etterreisingi av Vangen.

Til gator, kloakkor, vatn og elektrisitet krevst kr. 5,000,000. Det er gjort so mykje no med dette at ein ser

and "Aftensolen smiler", Olav Lindeberg made a humorous presentation. Then Arthur Markve gave a speech—half humorous, half serious. Stanley Setre gave his fine talk about the meaning of prayer. The 92 year-old Anton Sievert (Brekhus) declaimed "Eg veit meg et land". Finally the gathering sang "America" and the Leif Erikson statue collection taken. It amounted to 27 dollars.

Greetings to the lag from Mayor Hjelle.

Distinguished friends in America!

Ivar Per Dymbe and his wife are at home visiting his family and friends. He is the same nice fellow as when he left 38 years ago. His wife is America-born but her parents were from Tysnes. She talks quite good vossamaul and is a pleasant, engaging person. I got many greetings from them from acquaintances living in and around Minneapolis, for which I am thankful.

It is a real joy for us here at home to hear from or greet guests from the other side of the ocean.

On June 28 the renowned Concordia choir from the Norwegian-American school Concordia College in Moorhead, MN will give a concert in the Voss church. We will be happy to meet them and listen to the concert. And we hope they will take many good memories back with them.

It is important that the connection between friends be maintained. Often too little is done and it is given too little attention. There is spreading out without planning beforehand so it is diffcult to gather them in a large club.

In 1947 it happened that rather many were present at one time. Immediately I can recall of those who were at the celebration at Seim: Knut Rene, John and Knut Glimme, Drs Davidhaug and Mala, Lars Gjerme, John Eide and more. There were many who were separated from their families in America. Last year came Teodor Skjerve, Mrs. Michelson, Sjur Shelvik, Torkel Setre, Liod Hustveit and others. You must greet them from me and takke for sidst. Similar greetings are extended to Steffa Vete, Olav E. Lindeberg, Sjur Dymbe and Kolbein Hjelle.

There are few who have kept as close ties between relatives than Knut Rene with his Vossingen and book about the Vossings in America. Not only is the book a good history of the pioneers from Voss to America but in my estimation it is the best history of Voss thus far written.

There was a lot of snow this winter, and it's been a rather cold spring. We have had generous precipitation. The fields and lots look very nice. The forest is clad in green far up in the snow-line and the bushes are in their finest blossoming. If we get enough sun, it will be a great year.

Of the community projects lying before us is first the repbuilding of Vangen.

We need 5,000,000 Nkr for construction for sewers, water and electricity. Enough has been begun to show the outline.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

korleis råma ser ut. Det er bygt mange bustadhus utanom branstroket etter krigen. I brandstroket på flatvangen er no uppkome fleire 3-etasjer nybygg, og fleire skal gå i gang med bygging i somar.

Dinast må nemnast kraftstationen på Hodnaberg på 15,000 kilowatt. Av denne kraftmengdi skal Voss ha 3000 kilowatt og Bergens-halvøyi kom. kraftselskap 12,000 kilowatt. Men B. K. K. skal vikja etterkvart som Voss sit forbruk aukar. Byggekostnaden kjem på kr. 9,000,000. Utanom ein del gardar i Raundalen hev heila bygdi no elektrisk kraft. I somar vert bygt kraftlina frå Urland til Hegg.

Av vegar er Afdalsvegen ferdig; sameleis vegen åt Tesdalen. På vegen Rjodo—Tillung er ogso det meste gjort.

Arbeidet på vegen Bulken-Hodnaberg tek til å minkar. Lilandsbrui (den nye) stend att. Ho vert bygd i somar. Av andre vigtige vegar under arbeid lyt nemnast Voss—Vik-vegen. Den hev stor økonomisk interessa, men er ogso av stor kulturelt verd meddi han bind ihop nærskylde bygder i Hordaland og Sogn og Fjordane. Det nye sjukehuse hev plass for 100 patientar. Ein hev fenge flinke folk til at stella med det, og det er god søknad frå Voss og kring ligjande bygder.

Den nye jordbruksskulen er eit tiltak ein set store voner til. Lerarkrefterne er unge interesserte arbeidsføre karar. Sjur Bakketun prøvde å skipa jordbrugsskule på Voss for 100 år sidan. Han fekk for liten studnad å reiste til Amerika. Dotterson hans, Oscar Follingstad, sende nyleg K. Rene si sogebok til skulen.

Voss herad helt nyleg ein fest på jordbruksskulen for Norig Skogeigarlag. Der var 160 gjestar. Maden var rjomagraut, dravle og spekekjøt. Åmund Enger tala for Voss. Han påstod at der var mykje blåt blod millom bønderne på Voss, meddi mange kunde føra slekti si tilbake til den gamle norske adel. Det er nok ret at bønderne i mange bygder og ikkje berre på Voss er av adelsætt. Men der ber ikkje noko hjelp i det blå blodet, dersom det ikkje er tak i folki sjølve.

Det spurs korleis ungdomen steller seg. So vel er hev me der gode vonor. Vestlandsungdomen frå Bergen og bygderne kjempa so tappert i Hallingdal og Valdres mod tyskarane i 1940, at det vart til æra for heimane deira.

Og at Vossabygdi ifjor hadde 25 gutar på jordbruksskule, når alle teoretiske skular var meir enn fullsette, det er eg glad for, ja ein grand byrg av.

Den 19de juni skal det vera stort stemna på Voss. Det vert reist ei minnestytta støypt i bronse av Lars Eskeland på skulegarden Seim. Han gjorde sit store livsverk på Voss og det vert sikkert mange frammøtte den dagen.

Med detta sender eg mi besta helsing til alle som styrer og steller i Vosselaget, og dei aller beste ynskjer frå heimbygdi til våre sambygdingar kvar dei bur i Amerika.

Voss den 7de juni 1949.

Isak Hjelle

Many residences have been built since the war. Several 3-storied buildings have been built on the flat, burned area of Vangen and more will be begun this summer.

Furthermore I must mention a power station at Hodneberg of 15,000 watts. Voss will receive power supply of 300 kilowatt and the Bergen Peninsular Power Company 12,000 kilowatt. But B. P. P. Co. will yield some as Voss's needs increase. The cost of building reached 9,000,000 Nkr. Besides a number of farms in Raundalen, the whole district has electric power. This summer a power line was built from Urland to Hegg.

In regard to highways, the Afdal road is finished, likewise the road to Tesdal. The road Rjodo—Tillung is almost finished.

The work on the road Bulken-Hodnaberg is decreasing. The new Lilandsbridge is ready. It was built this summer. Another important road we should mention is the one from Voss—Vik. This is of great economic interest because it connects two akin districts in Hordaland and Sogn og Fjordane. The new hospital has 100 beds. A very capable staff is working there and is good prospect for Voss and the surrounding districts.

The new agricultural school is a new enterprise that has a good future. The faculty consists of young energetic men. Sjur Bakketun tried to start a school 100 years ago but he didn't get enough students so he went to America. His daughter's son, Oscar Follingstad, recently sent K. Rene's history book to the school.

The county of Voss recently had a dinner at the agricultural school for the Forestry Association. There were 160 guests. The food consisted of rømmegraut, dravle and smoked dried meat. Amund Enger was the speaker. He stated that there was a lot of "blue" blood in the farmers at Voss, in that they could follow their lineages back to the old Norwegian nobility. It is a fact that farmers in many districts and not only at Voss are of noble blood. But it doesn't do any good to have blue blood if there isn't willpower in the people themselves.

There is the question of the status of our youth. We have only good indications. The young from Bergen and its surrounds fought so bravely in Hallingdal and Valdres against the Germans in 1940, that it was an honor for their homeland.

Last year, Voss had 25 boys at the agricultural school, and we can be happy to have pride in these who filled our classes.

On June 19th, there will be a big get-together at Voss. They shall erect a monument cast in bronze by Lars Eskeland at the Seim schoolyard. He did his life's work at Voss; there will be many in attendance that day,

With this I send my best greetings to everyone who directs and works with the Vosselag, and the best wishes from the home district to all our fellows wherever they live in America.

Voss, June7, 1949.

Isak Hjelle

Translated by Stanley Nuland

Pastor L. J. R. Larson (Rørbakken), Blue River, Wis., sendte helsing til Vosselaget i Lake Mills med sin kontingent. Han var svert taksam for sidste no. av Vossingen i 1946 og skreiv då om folke sit. Syster hans er Brita J. Ringheim, født Rørbakken. Larson hadde 2 søne og ein svigerson i krigen. Dei var: Marius B. Larson, innkaldt den 27de november 1942 til 332te ingeniørregiment, 1ste armé, øvelse ved Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., so ved San Antonio, Texas, over havet til England, Skotland, England att, til Frankrige, Belgien, Tyskland, Belgien att og Tyskland andra gongi. Hans regiment bygde brui yver Rhinen for tunglasta tog. Den vart kalla "The Victory Bridge". Han blei avmønstra den 20de oktober 1945. Bur no i La Crosse, Wis., og arbeider ved The Trane Electric.

Alfred L. Larson, korporal, født 8de februar 1921, gjekk inn i armeen den 24de februar 1942, var til øvelse ved Fort Warren, Wyo., Camp Sutton, N. C., so yver Stillehavet til Middelhavet (Egypten) ved det 120de Trucking Company. Heimreise yver Atlanterhavet til New York. Blei avmønstra 31te januar 1946. Bur heima hjå foreldri. Er på tømmerarbeide med andre veteraner.

Svigersonen er Robert Peterson, korporal, innkaldt 27de november 1942, var ved Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., Alcan Highway med 341de ingeniør-regiment like til Fairbanks, Alaska; tilbake til U. S. til Camp Lutton, N. C.; so yver havet E. T. O. ved 1ste armé. Blei avmønstra 15de september 1945. Bur no i La Crosse, Wis.

Chester Brathole, Duluth, Minn., son av Louis Brathole, som har vert god stytta for Vosselaget, tjente gjennem hele krigen i "the merchant marine". Han var heldig og kom fra det uten ulykke, skrev hans far, da han med takk sendte penge for sidste No. av Vossingen.

* * *

Helge H. Opland, Canton, S. Dak., var 75 år den 4de september 1949. Han er ein av dei vossinger som serleg må minnast i Vosselaget sin historie og onnorleis. Han vart ein av fyrste direktørarne, då laget var stifta i 1909, og i 1932 ordna han for laget sit stevne i Canton det år. På sidste møte tok han på seg å bringa helsing til Voss fra alle, som hadde skreve namne sit i møteboki ved å avskriva og med eit passande fylgjeskriv få det prenta i "Hordaland" på Voss. Det vart eit bra minne om 40-året i laget.

Opland har prøvt seg som bladmann, har vert assisterande skatteopkræver (deputy collector) og om han enn har faldt for aldersgrensa so driv han framleis som rådgivar i skattesaker og utfyller skattelister for folki. Han skriv soleis nyleg til meg, at han har hat det ganske travelt siden nytår med å forbereida skattereportar for innkoma og har utferda slike reportar for yver 700 personar og forretningar i sit distrikt og tilgrensende distrikter i Iowa. Han leigde endog 2 menn att helpe med vigtiga saker, og har innsamla kring 125,000 dollars for den langt-rekjande

Pastor L. J. R. Larson (Rørbakken), Blue River, WI, sends with subscription his greetings to the Vosselag in Lake Mills. He is very appreciative of the last number of Vossingen in 1946, and wrote about his people. Brita J. Ringheim, born Rørbakken is his sister. Larson had two sons and a son-in-law in the war. They were Marius B. Larson, drafted November 27, 1942 into the 332nd Engineers Regiment, First Army, trained at Fort Leonard Wood, MO, then at SanAntonio, TX and overseas to England, Scotland, England again, France, Belgium, Germany, Belgium again and Germany the second time. His regiment built a bridge across the Rhine for heavy equipment. It was named "The Victory Bridge". He was demobilized on October 20, 1945. Now he lives in LaCrosse, WI and works at Trane Electric.

Alfred E. Larson, corporal, born February 8, 1921, went in the army February 24, 1942, trained at Fort Warren, WY, Camp Sutton, NC then across the Pacific to the Mediteranean (Egypt) with the 120th Trucking Company. He crossed the Atlantic to come home to New York. He was demobilized January 31, 1946. He lives at home with his parents and is working in lumbering with other veterans.

His son-in-law is Robert Peterson, corporal, drafted November 27, 1942, trained at Ft Leonard Wood, MO, went on the Alcan Highway with the 341st Engineer Regiment to Fairbanks, AL, , then back to the U.S. to Camp Lutton, NC and across to the ETO with the First Army. He was discharged September 15, 1945. Now he lives in LaCrosse, WI.

Chester Brathole, Duluth, MN, son of Louis Brathole, who has been a staunch supporter of the Vosselag, served through the entire war in "the merchant marine". He was lucky and was not wounded, wrote his father, when he gratefully sent money for the last no. of Vossingen.

* * *

Helge H. Opland, Canton, SD, reached 75 years September 4, 1949. He is one of the Vossings that must especially be remembered in the history of the Vosselag and elsewise. He was on of the first directors, when the lag was founded in 1909, and in 1932 he arranged the stevne in Canton that year. At the last meeting he took it upon himself to bring greetings to Voss from everyone who had signed their name in the registration and undersigned an appropriate accompanying letter to be printed in the 'Hordaland" at Voss. It was a fitting remembrance of 40 years of the lag.

Opland had been a newspaperman, has been the deputy tax collector and since his retirement carried on as a consultant in tax matters and prepared returns for people. Recently, he wrote to me that he had been busy since New Year with customers and had prepared returns for over 700 people and businesses in his district and adjoining districts in Iowa. He hired two men to help with important cases, and he had gathered $125,000 for the long-reaching arm of "Uncle

person "Onkel Sam" (U. S.), Me vil då ynska hr. Opland til lukka med åri som kjem og håpa at dei vert mange enndå.

* * *

Olav Larson Vinje, Madison, Wis., var på besøk til Noreg i 1949. Han reiste den 13de juli og kom att den 16de november. Saman med han reiste og Knut Halsteinson Vinje. Olav er født på Vossestranden den 6te december 1887, son til Lars Larson og Kari Andersdotter Vinje. Hans far var en bror av Olav Larson Vinje (Garvaren) ved Rognsfossen, var velkjendt skredder. Olav utvandra i 1909 og kom til Madison, Wis., den 21de mars. Der hadde han syskindi, Lars, Bessie (Svenson, no Mrs. Vale), Anders, Ingebjørg (Mrs. Satre, Eleva, Wis.), Bertina (Mrs. Myrvang). Han tok fat med snekkerarbeid, det han enno driv. I 1916 vart han gift med Eli Andersdotter Flatlandsmoen, og har hat sin heim 313 Clemons Ave., Madison. Eli døydde for fleire år sidan. Dei har ein son, Leo, født 1917, som var stabssersjant i krigen på Stillehavsøyarne.

* * *

Sjur Oyelson Nesheim, Madison, Wis., veteran frå fyrste verdskrig, født på Vossestrandi den 9de juli 1887, utvandra i 1911 og kom til Mt. Horeb, Wis. Vart innkalla til krigstenesta i februar 1918 og vart med i 88de divisjon, yveflytta til kompani D, 130te regiment, 33te divisjon, sendt til tenesta i Europa den 16de mai 1919 og kom til Frankrige. Var med i slagene ved Somme, Argonne, Mause og Mihiel og var 56 dagar ved frontlinjen til slutten av krigen; derpå 6 månad i Luxembourg til heimreisi; landa att i U. S. den 20de mai 1919; var avmynstra med 88de divisjon den 30te mai.

Han vart gift i 1934 med Ingebjørg Olavsdotter Lilleteig, født på Vossestrandi. Ho var som nemt ovanfor på vitjing i Norge i 1947.

Sjur Nesheim sin bror, **Knut Oyelson Nesheim**, er farmar nær Madison, Wis., og var gift med Marta Olavsdotter Herheim.

VOSSELAGET 1950.

Vosselaget skal iår halda sit årlege stemna i Decorah, Iowa, den 24de og 25de juni. Ein må venta at det vert eit framifrå gildt møte. Lars Seim vart pålagd å stella med ordningarne forut. Han Helge Opland kallar Decorah vossingane sit Jerusalem. Det kan nok passa, då fleire prestar av vossaslekt har fåt lærdom der og tvo framifrå professorar av rein vossarase virka der for mange år sidan og eit par professorar er der no og av vossaæt.

DET LOKALE VOSSALAG I MADISON.

Det lokale Vossalag i Madison har no bestå i 28 år og hat sine regelmessige møte tvo gonger i året. På desse møti kan ein då få snakka vossamåle purt å reint. Det viser seg å vera lite grand forskjel på måle åt dei frå Strondi, frå Vangs herad og Evanger herad, men det merkja me ikkje utan me snakka om det.

Sam". We wish to extend to Mr. Opland good luck for the coming year and hope there are many more.

* * *

Olav Larson Vinje, Madison, WI, visited Norway in 1949. He left July 13 and returned November 16. Knut Halsteinson Vinje accompanied him. Olav was born December 6, 1887, the son of Lars Larson and Kari Andersdatter Vinje. His father was a brother of Olav Larson Vinje (Garvaren)(sic the tannmer) at Rognfossen, who was a noted tailor. Olav emigrated in 1909 and came to Madison, WI, March 21. He had cousins there, Lars, Bessie (Svenson, now Mrs. Vale), Anders, Ingebjørg (Mrs. Satre, Eleva, WI), Bertina (Mrs. Myrvang). He started with carpentry, and he still does it. In 1916, he married Eli Andersdatter Flatlandsmoen and has had his home at 313 Clemons Ave., Madison. Eli died several years ago. They had one son, Leo, born in 1917, who was a staff sergeant in the war in the Pacific islands.

* * *

Sjur Oyelson Nesheim, Madison, WI, a veteran of WW I, born at Vossestrand July 9, 1887, emigrated in 1911 and came to Mt. Horeb, WI. He was drafted for war service in February 1918 and joined the 88th Division, then transferred to Company D, 130th Regiment, 33rd Division and sent to Europe May 16, 1919 and went to France. He was in the battles at Somme, Argonne, Mause and Mihiel and was on the front lines for 56 days at the end of the war; thereafter 6 months in Luxembourg until going home, landing in the U. S. May 20, 1919, and was discharged with the 88th Division May 30.

He married Ingebjørg Olavsdatter Lilleteig, born at Vossestrand. She is mentioned above during the visit to Norway in 1947.

Sjur Nesheim's brother**, Knut Oyelson Nesheim,** is a farmer near Madison, WI and married Marta Olavsdatter Herheim**.**

THE VOSSELAG 1950

The Vosselag shall hold its annual convention in Decorah, Iowa, June 24 and 25. One would expect it to be an outstandingly fine meeting. Lars Seim was imposed on to make the arrangements. Helge Opland calls Decorah the Vossing's Jerusalem. That may be appropriate since several ministers of Vossing heritage have been educated there, two outstanding professors of pure Vossing origin have worked there for many years and a a couple of present professor's families came from Voss.

THE LOCAL VOSSELAG IN MADISON

The local Vosselag in Madison has now existed for 28 years and has its regular meetings twice a year. At these meetings one has the opportunity to talk vossamaul pure and genuine. There seems to be some difference in the language from Strond, Vangs or Evanger areas, but we never talk about it.

Translated by Stanley Nuland

I 1948 var styret i laget: Carl K. Takla, formann; Rognald Larson, varaformann; Amelia Nelson, sekretær, og Sivert Shelvik, kasserar. Det var eit bra årsmøte i november med uppvisning av billeter frå Noreg av John Eide. Fortjenesta ved det gjekk til gamleheimarne på Voss.

I 1949 var John Sherven formann; P. A. G. Lee, varaformann; Amelia Nelson, sekretær, og Sivert Shelvik, kasserar. Somars-møte vart helde i Pompkin Hollow, der sjølvaste kyrkjeformann Åsgård talte. Han gav ein fin tribut til avdøydde president L. W. Boe av St. Olaf College, som han helt for større mann enn Knute Nelson. Han la ettertryk på, at Boe var dotterson til Lars Davidson Rekve. Eg var beden bringa helsing til Åsgård frå gamle kyrkjelyden hans i Lake Mills, Iowa, og nemde til han at det var hundrad år siden senator Knute Nelson kom til Amerika.

Årsmøte var helde 6te november 1949 i Insurance Building, Madison. John Sherven vart attvalgt formann; John Herheim, varaformann; Peder A. G. Lee, sekretær; og Sivert Shelvik, kasserar. Det vart bestemt å gi $25 til Voss og $25 til utgjeving av Vossingen. Programmet bestod av ljosbillete av John Eide og musik av Lillie Henderson. Sieerwt Dymbe, nationallagets formann, helt ein humoristisk forvitneleg tale mest etter Olav N. Dolve, Voss.

Sivert Shelvik samlar inn pengar til Vossestrand gamleheim, og frua hans, Marta O. Shelvik, født Lilleteig, har fåt til ein kvindeforening som og får inn pengar meint for gamleheimen.

FORTJENT HEIDER.

Tvo menn på Voss vart i 1949 viste stor og vel fortjent uppmerksamheit på deira 70 års fødselsdag. Dei var kontorsjef i Voss Sparebank, **Lars J. Skutle**, født 1ste mars 1879, og **Isak H. Hjelle**, født 29de august 1879.

Skutle vart beærto med kongens fortjenstmedalja i gold. Det var ikkje meir so han likte det fyrst, skreiv han til meg, men var no kommen til seinare å ånsjå det som ei æra—fortjent eller ikkje får are ta ståda til. Ja, det var godt sagt, og dertil kan segjast at alle som kjenner Skutle vil sikkert vera einige om, at denne heider var vel fortjent. (Sjå om han med billete s. 10.) Han var so til Oslo og laut då helsa på kongen og takka for æra. Han hadde ein kvart times hygjeleg prat med kongen, skreiv han. Og han var i godt homør, då han reiste frå slotte att. Han er no slutta i banken, og Arnfin Haga har plassen etter han.

Hjelle vart ærto på ein an måte. Han var ikkje heima på fødselsdagen sin, men kring 200 telegrammar var sent til han, og mange gåvor, soleis eit heilt lite bibliotek med bøker.

Millom anna fekk han helsing frå sjefen for generalstaben og fleire officerar, som var på Voss då krigen kom i 1940. Sameleis fekk han helsing frå Nationalhjelpi ved Odd Nansen. Det er mest som han tykjer det er løgje, skrive han, at han er vorten gamal. Han merkje ikkje noko sers til det endå, men han lyt tru det då

In 1948 the officers in the lag: Carl K. Takla, president; Rognal Larson vice president; Amelia Nelson, secretary, and Sivert Shelvik, treasurer. There was a good meeting in November with John Eide showing pictures of Norway. The collection with it went to the Old Folk's Home at Voss.

In 1949, John Sherven was president; P. A. G. Lee, vice president; Amelia Nelson, secretary, and Sivert Shelvik, treasurer. The summer meeting was in Pumpkin Hollow, where the church president Asgård, himself, spoke. He gave a fine tribute to the deceased president L. W. Boe of St. Olaf College, whom he regarded as a greater man than Knute Nelson. He left the impression that Boe was the grandson (daughter-son) of Lars Davidson Rekve. I was requested to give Asgård greetings from his old congregation in Lake Mills, Iowa, and he brought up that it was a hundred years since Senator Knute Nelson came to America.

The annual meeting was held November 6, 1949 in the Insurance Building, Madison. John Sherven was re-elected president; John Herheim, vice president; P. A. G. Lee, secretary and Sivert Shelvik, treasurer. It was decided to give $25 for the publication of Vossingen. The proram consisted of a slide show by John Eide and music by Lillie Henderson. Siewert Dymbe, the National Lag's president gave an interesting humorous talk mostly about Olav N. Dolve, Voss.

Sivert Shelvik collected money for the Vossestrand Home for the Aged and his wife, neé Lilleteig, has organized a women's clib that collects money for the Home for the Aged.

DESERVED HONORS

Two men from Voss were given big and well-deserved praise on their 70th birthdays. They were the office manager of Voss Savings Bank, **Lars J. Skutle**, born March 1, 1879 and **Isak H. Hjelle**, born August 29 1879.

Skutle was honored with the King's Service Medal in Gold. He wasn't so impressed with it at first, he wrote me, but lately he came to recognize it as an honor that few others get. Yes, that was well-put, and everyone who knows Skutle would certainly agree that this was well-deserved. (See about him with a picture p. 10) He traveled to Oslo and met the king and thanked for the honor. He had a pleasant conversation with the king for 15 minutes, he said. He was feeling good, when he left the palace again. Now he has quit with the bank and Arnfin Haga has his position.

Hjelle was honored in another manner. He wasn't home on his birthday, but about 200 telegrams were sent to him, and many gifts, almost a whole library of books.

Among others, he was greeted by the commander of the general staff and several officers who were at Voss at the time of invasion in 1940. Similarly, he was congratulated by Odd Nansen of the National Aid. It is almost as if he has become old, he writes. However, he doesn't notice it yet, but he says the church ledger doesn't

kyrkjeboki lyg ikkje og borneborni veks til. (Sjå ovanfor s. 70 med billete og meir om han.) Han fekk telegram frå Vosselaget i Lake Mills forleden somar, og det set han stor pris på, skrive han.

KRIGEN PÅ VOSS 1940.

Det er 10 år sidan tyskarane yvefaldt Noreg. Det var den 8de april 1940. Kva hende so på Voss? Der var samlingsplassen for 4de division av den norske hær. General W. Steffens var sjef for den og kom samme kveld til Voss. Oberst G. Østbye var utnemd til sjef for 4de brigade, og etter å ha yvetatt noko avdelingar ved Bergen kom han til Voss den 10de april og fekk brigaden uppset fuldstendig der. Men han vart beordra til Valdres med brigaden, og med den vart linjesoldatarne frå Voss og. Ein bataljon, som hadde vore på Ulven på nøitralitetsvakt under anførsel av major C. Stenerson, og nokre are avdelingar vart att på Voss, og det skulde vera nok til å halda Vossabygdi, meinte oberst Østbye, men general Steffens hadde nok andre tankar, då han seinare vitna, at han ikkje agta å halda Voss utanat englandarane hjelpte. Steffens reiste frå Voss att den 25de.

På Voss var og att oberst Blom, som fekk kommandoen der, då generalen reiste. Han hadde før vore plasskommandant og set upp dei ymse avdelingar. Are officerar forutan major Stenerson var major Løvedal, som var sjef for øvingsbataljonen, og major Treider, som var sjef for dei 2 kompanier, som var stationerte i Skjervet, Granvin.

Stenerson var då den som vesentlig dirigerte operationerne. To kompanier under kapteinerne Kolderup og Lunde voktade jernbanelinja frå Bergen. I Skjervet var eit kompani under løytnant Åkre og eit mitraljøsekompani under kaptein J. Chr. Gunderson. Der var kraftig kamp i Skjervet. Nokre norske soldatar faldt, men mangfoldig fleire tyskarar, var det sagt. Kamp var der ved Vaksdal. Ei patrulja vart sendt uppyver Bergsdalen, der ingjen tyskarar kom, men inkje nokon utyver Bordalen, der 500 tyskarar kom fra Ålvik, endå Stenerson var underretta.

So kom bombingi av Vangen den 23de, 24de og 25de april, og 11 liv gjekk til og 82 hus vart øydelagde, som det har vore skrevet mykje om.

Tillæg til side 111: Nils Lydvateigen, Steffa Olavson Teigen og kona Guri Nilsdotter, Nils Endreson Nesthus og Guro An-dersdotter Midtun bleiv i Vangsvatne på veg frå kyrkja 1736. (Kyrkjeboka.)

lie and his grandchildren are getting big (See above p. 70 for a photo and more about him). He got a telegram from the Vosselag in Lake Mills last summer, and he valued that greatly, he wrote.

THE WAR AT VOSS 1940.

It is ten years since the Germans conquered Norway. It was April 8, 1940. What happened at Voss? It was the meeting place for the 4th Division of the Norwegian army. Gen. W. Steffens was its commander and he came to Voss that night. Colonel G. Østbye was named commander of the 4th Brigade, and after having collected some units from Bergen he arrived at Voss April 10th and had the brigade there at full strength. He was ordered to Valdres with the brigade and with infantry from Voss too. One battalion, that had been on neutrality guard duty at Ulven under the leadership of Major C. Stenerson, and some other units were back at Voss and were presumed to be sufficient to defend the Voss districts said Col. Østbye, but General Steffens thought otherwise as he later demonstrated when he couldn't hold Voss without the help of the British. Steffens left Voss the 25th.

This left Col. Blom at Voss, who took command when the general left. Before, he had been post commander and set up various units. Other officers beside Stenerson, were Major Løvedal, who was commander of the infantry battalion, and Major Treider, who was commander of the two companies stationed at Skjervet, Granvin.

Stenerson was the one who usually directed operations. Two companies under captains Kolderup and Lunde guarded the railroad to Bergen. At Skjervet there was one company under Lieutenant Akre and a machine gun company under Captain J. Chr. Gunderson. There was vicious fighting at Skjervet. Some Norwegian soldiers fell, but many times more Germans, it was said. There was fighting at Vaksdal. One patrol was sent up Bergsdal, but none out Bordalen by which 500 Germans came from Alvik though Stenerson was informed.

Then there was the bombing of Vangen on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of April. 11 lives were lost and 82 buildings destroyed about which much has been written.

Addendum to page 111: Nils Lydvateigen, Steffa Olavson Teigen and his wife Guri Nilsdatter, Nils Endreson Nesthus and Guro Andersdatter Midthun drowned in Lake Vang on the way from church 1736. (Kyrkjeboka.)

Translated by Stanley Nuland

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Appendix

There are some things that would explain local Vossing customs that would perhaps make reading more enjoyable.

Lyklaset

Lyklaset

Lyklaset

Støl. An open milking place, usually in the mountains. Compare to seter=sæter is a mountain "chalet" or hut. Lyklaset where Rene spent his childhood summers is a "støl".

Støl=set. Most farms in the valleys of Voss had their corresponding mountain land (see teig= a strip of land). On these they had their summer pasture in the mountains. Some members of the family (usually women) spent a great deal of the summer up there milking the cattle and goats and making cheese (geit or gammel ost). It was customary to send small boys there for the summer so the woman could also function as "baby-sitters. This leads to Rene's melancholy stories and the familiar lonely "Saeter jentens sondag" (seter girl's Sunday).

It was common to nickname these places, hence Lyklaset, Opset, Flyane and Bulken. Sæter, teig and støl were often used in farm names and became part of many Norwegians' proper names.

Lyklaset

Lyklaset