

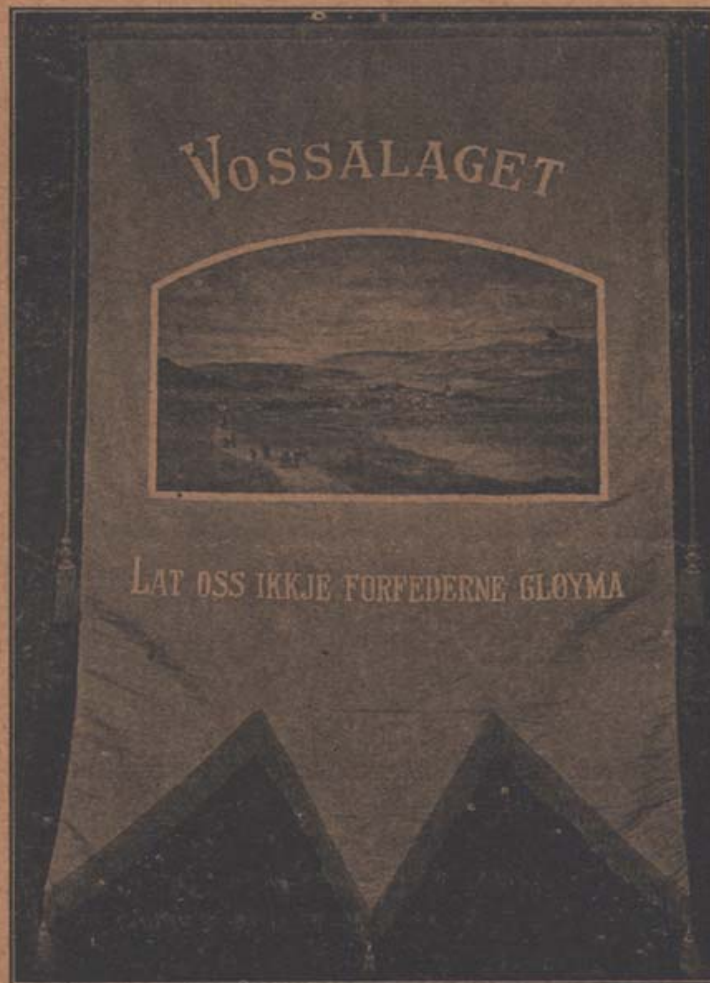
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VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

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



Hefte 21

Madison, Wis., 1926



VOSSINGEN

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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 summarisk beretning om de niere betydelige kirkesamfund — om hvorvidt de forskjellige 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 for godt befindende.

Nu da, omendskjønt staternes og kirkens affærer 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 forhold efter flertallets af stemning; hver afgjørelse er i alle tilfælder gyldig og bindende.

Fatter en menighed prest, for eksempel, 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 tyrann, som

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Continuation of the oldest bygdelags newsletter in America. 1857/1860.

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 monarchical 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 bekendt 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 subscription 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 ligegældende 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 vrang 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

ecclesiastical 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 ecclesiastical 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 skammelig 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 tyranske autoritet, 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 bekendte 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 bekendtgørelse 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 saavel som 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 opnaelse. 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 discipline 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.

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 vrang lærdomme, vi have anset 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 beskyldte os for nemlig: at vi have forladt den Lutherske religion og vor elskværdige børnelærdom og derimod gaet 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 torsdags 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 forskellige 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 forskellige 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
Newhamphshire	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
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

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 Landsmænd at erholde en kort underretning angaaende brevvexlingen mellem 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 ørnreste kjærlighed og med rørende bevægelse — ja, med forborgens 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
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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 be 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 fædreland. 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 bortedøde 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 efterretninger 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 Gjæsten.

Her i staden har Mr. Ogden opført fabrik, hvori fabrikeres kredlemaskiner til at kredle — afmeie — ageren med. I denne fabrik arbejder 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 saasomt 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 Gjæsten.

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 person 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, saasomt 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 køber næsten alle slags varer efter vægt, saasomt: 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 færdige, 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.

Worcester, 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 købe land der, men efter rygter var det usselt land og tillige slæmt 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 købte 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.

Worcester, 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.

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 eksempel 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 foraaet, 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

venner, som jeg nu for rummets skyld ikke kan opregne.

Og saa ønsker jeg, de vil have den godhed at skrive os til til foraaaret. Da maa de skrive udskriften saaledes: Bone County, Town Manchester, 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 slektningene her og denne kan passende ledsages med nogle ord om den gamle fædrengaards 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 fortæller, at presten boede paa Lødve, medens Vangskirken var under bygning i 1270 aarene. Gudstjeneste holdtes da i Finnelloftet — 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 Finnelloft — a short distance away.

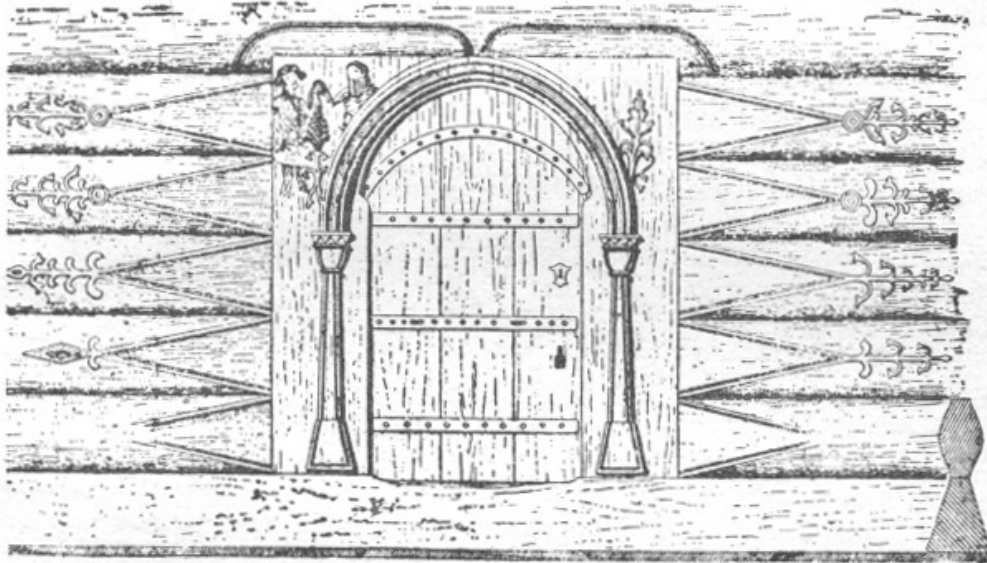
At Lødve, there are two burial mounds probably dating from the Old Iron Age. The one is called Sakrishaugen and the other Einarshaugen. During excavation of Sakrishaugen, they found a 4 meter long

lang stenkiste, hvori der var endel ben og forrustne jernsager. I Einarshaugen 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 bekendte Lødveloft fremdeles paa gaarden. Dette skriver sig fra det 14de aarhundrede og er lidt yngre end det ikke langt derfra staaende Finneloft. Disse 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

er en malt fremstilling af et par figurer i middelalderke 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 Rognaldsdr. 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 nyttaar, 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.

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 købte 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".

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 slekt staar i forbindelse med Nestaas slekten. 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 konfirmeret og 3 jenter ukonfirmeret.

Min kone Katriona, 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 slektninger.

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 slektninger 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 fortælle 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, Katriona, 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.

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STRONG VOSSINGS.
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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

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*) 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 Montevideo, Minn. Hun er død, men Per var i fuld vigør paa sidste Vosselags møde.

Saa er det at fortælle 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 Grimstad havde været paa Vangen efter en tønde sild, talte Anders ved hjemkomsten om, hvorledes de skulde faa tønden op stabursl 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, fortæller Anders's søn, Claus.

Kvinderne vilde ogsaa 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 fortæller 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 ishavgaster i Tromsø, og blandt dem skal der ha været en slaaskjæmpe fra Trondhjem, som sammen med sine kamerater havde gaet 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 gioire spektakel. Kjæmpen gik da bort til bordet, hvor Grimstad sad, tog hans glas og 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 Grimstad 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, skjøjte 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' 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 tilfældigvis '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 saasart 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 forreste 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. "Vær så god, 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 dubbete, var der en som skreg op: "Vi støder paa land!" og da saa de alt det sorte fjeldet, som sjørne 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, skjönt 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 had 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". —

Ja, saa skrev Haukenæs, og hertil kan føies lidt mere. Lars Rogne var gift med Anna I. Ivarsdr. 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 fortælles, 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, forarbejdede uldkarder, vævskeer o. l. og solgte. Han var gift med Borghild Gjettesdr. Honve og havde børnene: Lars, Anna, (Mrs. Rosenquist, Chicago) Gitle, Styrk, Ingeborg (Mrs. A. Amundson Gjøasten Verona, Wis. og Ivar paa Voss.

*

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 Spillemand 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 tønne 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 Gardemoen. 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, sersjantene 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. Grimstad, 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 Grimstads 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. Grimstad, 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 Grimstad'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 Tegnér's Fridtjof's 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 glemmt, 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 knyt næverne 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 det var, 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 baggenes ære. Han havde ogsaa faaet lyst til at se, hvorledes de svenske gossar havde det, og fik et glimt af Nygrytten gennem 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 Tegnér's 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 good 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 befaleet og andre besindede personer fik det dog stilnet af.

Da soldaterne paa sin marsh kom opover Valdres blev de trakteret med øl af to opsidere 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 forskellige tillidshverv; var saaledes i 1880 udnævnt som townets ligningsmand (assessor) og i 1882 County commissær, disuden har han i mange aar været fredsdommer, supervisor (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 voksede 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.

Thorbjörg 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 overlever 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.

EN INTERESSANT BOG.

Ved nyttaarstid udkom L. Kindems bog "Losnaætti paa Voss med greiner av Galtungætti og Rustungætti". Der fortælles i bogen om ætlinger af disse slechter 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 slechter 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 slekten 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 giftermal 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.

Thorbjörg 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.

AN INTERESTING BOOK.

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 Søndhorland, 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 byggerne.

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 gør det tilgængeligt for enhver, som ønsker at faa kjendskab til sit folk.

Det er i Kindems bog let at følge de forskellige 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.

*

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 voksede 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.

HELISING 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 krunga,
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).

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 farmarbejde 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 flaaen, 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 Brooksfeld, Sanatomo, Tex. og tjenstgjorde i 134te AiroSquadron som aroplaine mekaniker. 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 hundreedaars festen i tvillingbyerne forleden sommer. Adresse ukjendt.

— Paa den republikanske statskonvention i Nord Dakota 26. febr. s. l. 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 headquarters, 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.

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 købte 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 mandsaldrer før hans tid. Han var nævnt som soldat, og der har været gjetset 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 Knutsdr. 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 Olsdr. og var fra "Teiten" eller Bjørndalen i Evanger. I 1720 købte 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 Sjur. 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 Larsdr. Langeland. De reiste til Lindaas og købte sig gaard der. Gaarden hedte Tufto eller Tuftte 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 Tuftte, 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 VOSSSELAG.

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 Vossere 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.

Knut Rokne, Notre Dames berømte fodboldinstruktør 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 VOSSSELAG.

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.

Knut 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 Marshalltown 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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VOSELAGETS 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.