

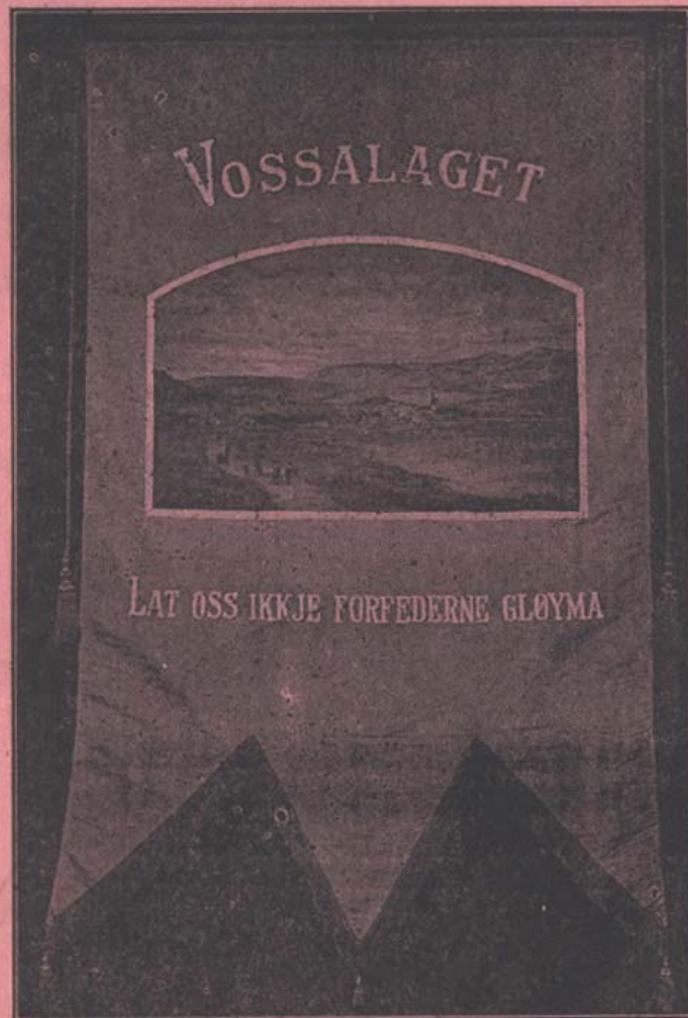
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8de Aarg.

VOSSINGEN

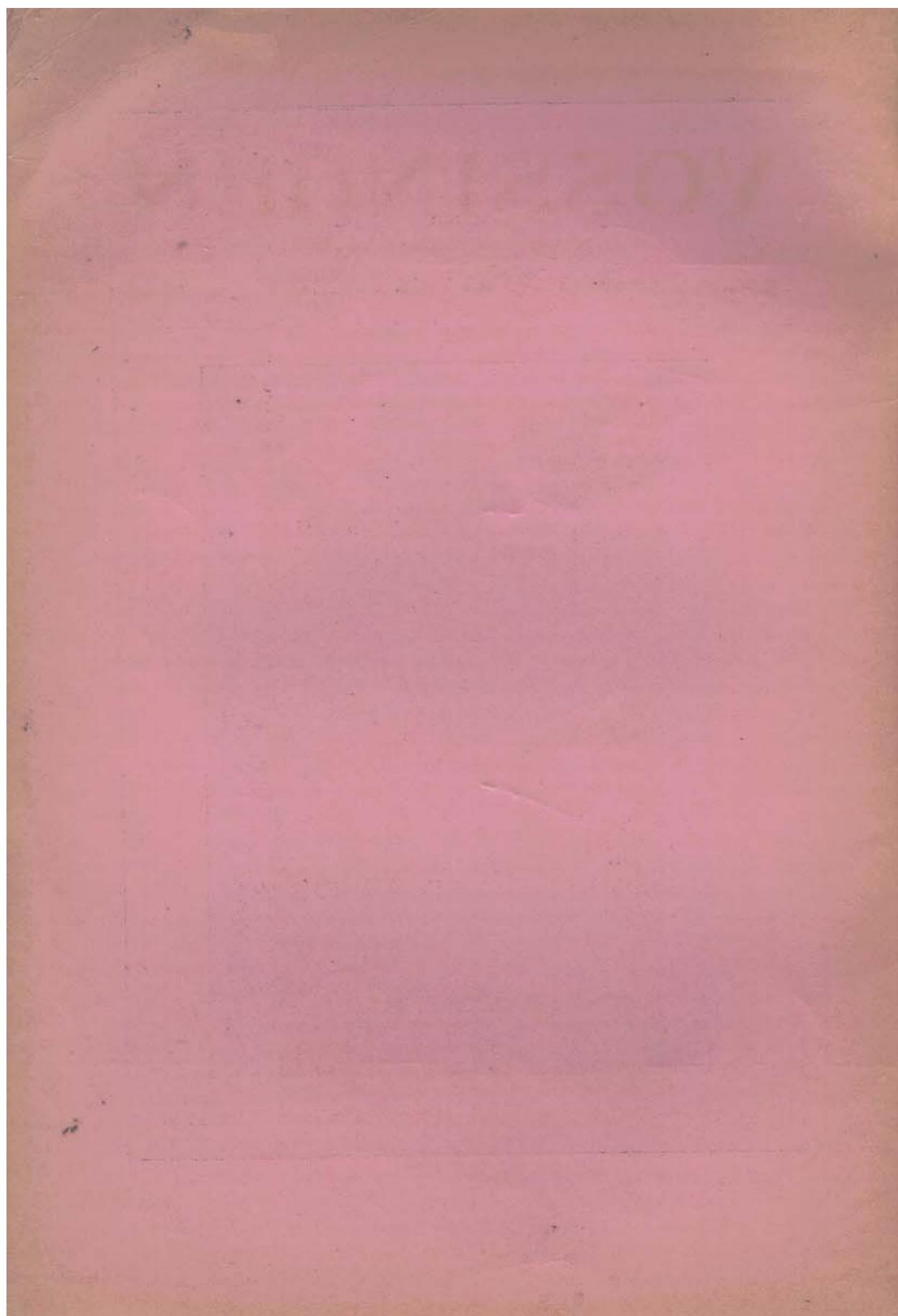
ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

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



Hefte 23—24

Madison, Wis., 1926



VOSSINGEN

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K. A. RENE, *Redaktør*

Nr. 3-4. MADISON, WIS., DEC., 1926. 8de aarg.



Knute Nelsons Bautasten i 1925.

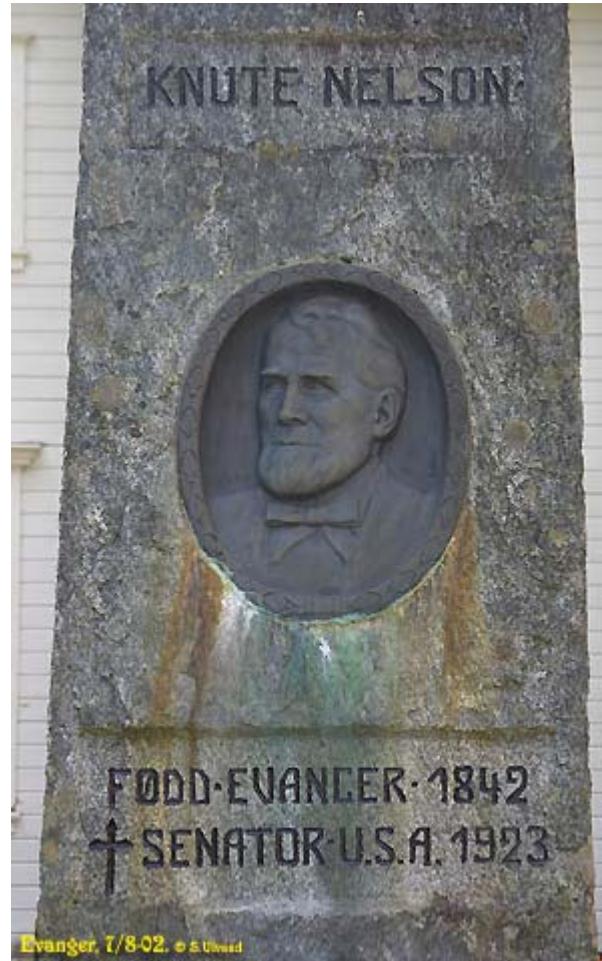
VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Continuation of the oldest bygdelag newsletter in America. **1857-1860.**

K. A. RENE, *Editor*

Nr. 3-4. MADISON, WIS., DEC., 1926. 8th year.



Knute Nelson monument in 2002.

VOSSELAGETS AARSMØDE I DECORAH, IOWA.

Som forud bekjendtgjort holdt vosselaget sit aarsstevne i Decorah, Iowa, fredag den 20de og lørdag den 21de august. Fremmødet var nogenlunde bra, uagter det styrtregnede baade natten til fredag og natten til lørdag, saa Veiene omkring Decorah var langt fra behagelige at faerdes over. Men det smukke veir om dagene rettede dog derpaa.

Man samlede fredag i hovedbygningen ved Luther College. Formiddagen gik med registrering, anskaffelse af mærker, programmer og billetter og forøvrigt med at hilse paa hverandre.

Om ettermiddagen kl. 2 blev mødet formelt aabnet. Dr. O. L. Olson, president for Luther College, bød i en smuk tale forsamlingen velkommen og fremholdt herunder det passende ved at holde slige møder ved de høiere norske skoler, saa man samtidig fik lære disse bedre at kjende. Han fortalte lidt om skolens bygninger og seværdigheder og anmodede alle om at se dets museumssamlinger.

Decorahs borgermester, Dr. F. W. Conover, holdt saa paa byens vegne en vakker velkomsttale og omtalte i anerkjedende ord de norske indsats i Amerika — nævnte vossingernes typiske repræsentanter, senator Knute Nelson og prof. Lars Reque, som han kjendte. Videre sagde han, at Decorah var stolt af Luther College, hvis grundlæggere havde vist et mod og en aandskraft, som maatte vækka beundring.

Advokat Arthur Markve, Vosselagets formand, svarede paa velkomsttalerne og gav udtryk for sin glæde over at være i Decorah, og at man havde havt den gode sans at vælge Decorah til mødested. Han udtalte sig anerkjedende om arrangementskomiteens arbeide og glemte heller ikke sine medbrødre i bestyrelsen. Mrs. J. Dorrum sang derpaa en solo, som belønnedes med stort, bifald.

Hovedtalen om ettermiddagen holdtes af Dr. L. W. Boe, president for St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., som i fængslende ordelag behandlede mange af de vigtigste tidsspørgsmaal, af hvilke endel var taget op paa mødet til det Lutherske Verdensraad i Europa og andre burde været det, mente han. For os er Amerikas dannelse det største problem for nærværende, og det er betimeligt at drøfte dette, hvor Anledning gives, udtalte han.

Eftermiddagsmødet blev ledet af advokat J. A. Nelson, medlem af arrangementskomiteen. De andre paa komiteen var prof. Sigurd Reque og Lars A. Seim.

Om kvelden kl. 7.30 samlede man atter paa samme sted. Decorahs musikkorps, under ledelse af postmester W. Linnevold, gav først tilbedste nogle vakre numere udenfor bygningen, hvorpaa programmet i salen begyndte. Sangkoret "Luren" sang til en begyndelse flere numere, der belønnedes med velfor-

VOSSELAG'S ANNUAL MEETING IN DECORAH

As is known, the Vosselag held its annual meeting in Decorah, Iowa on Friday and Saturday August 20 and 21. The meeting was fairly good except for the pouring rain both Thursday and Friday nights so that the roads around Decorah were far from comfortable to drive on. The beautiful weather the days after made up for it.

People gathered in the main building of Luther College on Friday. The forenoon was spent registering, obtaining name ribbons, programs and otherwise greeting each other.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the meeting was formally opened. Dr. O. L. Olson,, president of Luther College, bid the gathering welcome with a nice talk and maintained it most appropriate that such meetings should be at the Norwegian higher schools, so that people could get to know these better. He told a little about the school's buildings and sights and recommended everyone to see its museum collection.

Decorah's mayor, Dr. F. W. Conover, on behalf of the city made a nice welcoming speech and discussed in complimentary words the Norwegian influence on America — mentioned Voss's typical representatives, Senator Knute Nelson and Prof. Lars Reque, whom he knew. Further he added that Decorah was proud of Luther College, whose founders had a certain courage and spirit that awoke wonderment.

Attorney Arthur Markve, Vosselag's president, responded to the welcome speeches and expressed his happiness to be in Decorah and that people had the good judgment to choose Decorah for a meeting place. He expressed compliments for the arrangement committee's work and didn't forget his fellows on the board of directors. Mrs. J. Dorrum then sang a solo, which was rewarded with big applause.

The main speech of the afternoon was made by Dr. L. W. Boe, president of St. Olaf College, Northfield, MN, who, with absorbing words dealt with many of the most important questions of our time, of which a lot were taken up at the meeting of Lutheran World Action in Europe and it ought to be for others. For us it is, at the present, the creation of America whose biggest problems are timely to debate, whenever the opportunity presents, he said.

The afternoon's meeting was moderated by Attorney J. A. Nelson, a member of the arrangement committee. The others on the committee were Prof. Sigurd Reque and Lars A. Seim.

In the evening at 7:30, people collected at the same place again. Decorah's Band, under the leadership of Postmaster W. Linnevold, gave of its best some great numbers outside the building, whereupon the program started. The men's chorus "Luren" started off with several

tjent bifald; professor J. Dorrum gratulerede Vosselaget med dets skrift "Vossingen", om hvilket han talte anerkjendende, og nævnte saa museet ved Luther College, hvad dete indhold havde at betyde, og hvad mere det trængte, og sluttede med ordene paa Vosselagets fane: "Lad os inkje forfædrane gløyma". Professor O. A. Tingelstad fortalte om sine indtryk fra en norgestur med sangerne. Han havde været med at holde en Koncert paa Voss, og han havde seet fødestedet til professor Lars Reques forældre, fortalte han. Det var en af hans lykkelige oplevelser. Over turen var der som et poetisk skjær, og han kunde forstaa Henrik Ibsens "Terje Viken" bedre, da han ude i skjærgården saa "den yderste nøgne ø".

Dr. L. W. Boe talte ogsaa blandt andet om sin tur til Norge forrige aar, da han havde gjort et kort besøg til sin fars og sin morfars fødesteder. Han kunde efter denne bedre forstaa, hvad det kostede hans folk at rive sig løs fra de hjemlige omgivelser der og drage til det ukjendte Amerika. Han var dog glad for, at de kom her og var med i Amerikas opbygning, saavel i de fredelige gjøremål som i at hans far deltog i krigen. Efter en sang af "Luren" fik man saa en særlig interessant Tale af Dr. S. B. Hustvedt, professor i engelsk ved California universitet og afdøde professor Lars Reques søstersøn.

Formann Arthur Markve ledede mødet, og der manglede ikke paa sprudlende lune og humoristiske bemærkninger mellem talerne — alt paa ægte Vossemaal. Som en prøve paa hans kunster kan dette tages: "Eg saag paa deg, aa du saag paa meg. Eg totte da va du, aa du totte da va eg, so va da'kje korne tao os."

Lørdag formiddag samledes man i Det norske Selskabs lokale, der velvilligt var overladt laget som hovedkvarter. Derfra fik man først en herlig biltur til byens naturskjonne omgivelser og andre seværdigheder, og saa samledes man igjen i lokalet til forretningsmøde. Dette tog sin begyndelse med oplæsning af hilsningsskrivelser og telegrammer. Fra ordfører N. Mugaas i Evanger var der en lang skrivelse med hilsninger til laget. Exguvernør R. Nestos, som ikke kunde komme til mødet, sendte telegram. Der var egenhændige skrivelser fra den 94-aarige Bryngel K. Rokne og den 91-aarige Knut Henderson, samt fra Nils S. Lee, hvis hustru er en søsterdatter af kunstner-brødrene Bergslien. Derpaa af gaves rapport fra sekretær og kasserer. Efter en længere meningsudveksling om anskaffelse af midler til fortsættelse af skriftet "Vossingen", som man ønskede at opretholde, vedtages at forhøie kontingensten fra \$1 til \$2, hvilket dog paa sekretærens forslag overlodes til bestyrelsen at fatte videre bestemmelse om. Det vedtages, at laget fortsætter som medlem af fællesraadet. Sekretær Rene valgtes som lagets repræsentant ved siden af formanden, som er selvskrevet til dette. Videre

numbers that earned considerable response; J. Dorrum congratulated the Vosselag with its publication "Vossingen" of which he was most complimentary, and told of the museum at Luther College, what import its contents had and what more was needed and concluded with the words from the Vosselag's banner: "Let us not forget our forefathers". Professor O. A. Tingelstad gave his impressions from his Norway tour with the chorus. He had been along when they presented a concert at Voss, and had seen the birthplace of Professor Lars Reque's parents, he said. It was one of his happiest experiences. There was an almost poetic tint over the whole trip and he could understand Henrik Ibsen's "Terje Viken" better when he was out on the skerries and saw "the exact outermost island".

Dr. L. W. Boe spoke of, among other things, his trip to Norway last year, when he made a short visit to his father's and grandmother's birthplaces. He could then better understand what it cost his people to tear themselves loose from their cozy surroundings and take off for that unknown America. Yet he was happy that they came here and were part of the building of America, as well as the peaceful goal that his father achieved by being in the war. After a song by "Luren", people were treated to an especially interesting talk by Dr. S. B. Hustvedt, Professor of English at the University of California and deceased Professor Lars Reque's nephew (sister's son).

President Arthur Markve was the moderator of the meeting and there was no lack of sparkling jokes and humorous remarks between the speeches — all in genuine Vossing dialect. As a test of his ability, this can be quoted: "I looked at you and you looked at me. I thought it was you and you thought it was I, but it wasn't either of us".

Saturday forenoon people assembled in The Norwegian Party room, which had been provided to the lag as headquarters. From there we enjoyed a grand automobile tour of the town's natural surroundings and other sights, and then we gathered again for the business meeting. This started with the reading of greeting letters and telegrams. Mayor N. Mugaas in Evanger sent a long letter with greetings to the lag. Former Governor Nestos, who couldn't come, sent a telegram. There were handwritten letters from the 94 year-old Bryngel K. Rokne and the 91-year-old Knut Henderson, as well as from Nils S. Lee, whose wife is a niece (sister-daughter) of the artist brothers, Bergslien. Then there were reports from the secretary and treasurer. After a rather long meaningful exchange about raising funds to continue the newsletter "Vossingen", that people wanted continued, it was moved to increase the subscription from \$1 to \$2, which, on the secretary's proposal, was left with the directors to make the final decision. It was moved that the lag continue as a member of the Fællesråd. Secretary Rene was elected the lag's representative together with the president whose representation is automatic. Further it was decided to hold

besluttedes at afholde næste aarsstævne af laget i Kenyon, Minn., og at J. O. Litsheim, Kenyon, og Peter Seim, Sargent, Minn., udnævnes til at tage sig af forberedelserne. Senere bier N. L. Mykkeltvedt, Walnut Grove, af bestyrelsen ogsaa udnævnt dertil. Valget paa bestyrelse havde det udfald, at den gamle gjenvalgtes: Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, formand; A. A. Kindem, Minneapolis, viceformand; K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., sekretær og redaktør, og Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., kasserer.

Om ettermiddagen holdtes et friluftsmøde i byens park. Først blev forsamlingen fotografert. K. L. Fenney, St. Paul, Minn., var mester for det. Saa blev mødet aabnet af formand Markve. Mrs. J. Dorrum sang et par norske folkeviser, der slog godt an. Saa fik man en storartet tale af Dr. O. L. Olson, af Luther College, om norsk indflydelse paa det engelske sprog og kultur. Han omtalte først, hvorledes de norske i vikingetiden og den tidlige middelalder var det ledende folk og nævnte saa en række eksempler paa, hvorledes nogen af de vigtigste engelske ord var udsprungne fra norsk, som "law" og "bylaws", for bare at nævne et par ord karakteristiske for de norske vikingers lovsans. "Hvis udvidelsen af engelsk magt-omraade er frembragt ved de gamle vikingers indflydelse, burde vi vide noget derom," udtalte han, "især naar man ved, at det engelske er det største koloniserende folk idag." Sluttelig nævnte han den store lighed mellem norsk og amerikansk lovgivning, og hvad der gjorde de norske særlig skikket som amerikanske Borgere.

Efter nogle humoristiske gloser af formand Markve fulgte en kort tale med humoristisk sving af Nils L. Nykkeltvedt. Derpaa talte Mrs. Julia Lee Reque af Madison, Wis., sønnedatter af Anders N. Lee, som i 1851 kjørte til Decorah, hvor en havresæk og frakke flød af vognboksen i elven. Lunt og lønnet med munterhed fortalte hun, at hun og broderen Peter havde seet i elven, om der ikke kunde findes noget af havresækken igjen i 75-aaret efter bedstefaderens tur, men de var nok ikke heldige deri. Saa gav hun en vakker tribut til sine bedsteforældre baade i poesi og prosa.

Nedenstaende digt besluttedes indtaget i "Vossingen".

Idag! idag a Vossalag.
Her vilja me os fornøia
aa helsa baade pao Nils aa Per
— ja, snakka ma adle, aa dao især
fyr dei gamle me vilja os böia.

Aa maole vaort a da finaste, so
kom ifrao Norges dala.
Ja, om du leite i kver ei kro,

next year's stevne of the lag in Kenyon, MN, and that J. O. Litsheim, Kenyon, and Peter Seim, Sargent, MN, be appointed to take care of the arrangements. Later, N. L. Mykkeltvedt, Walnut Grove, asked to be added. The election of directors eventuated that the old be re-elected: Arthur Markve, Minneapolis, president; A. A. Kindem, Minneapolis, vice president; K. A. Rene, Madison, WI, secretary and editor, and Odd Eide, Fertile, MN, treasurer.

In the afternoon, an open-air meeting was held in the city park. The get-together was photographed by K. L. Fenney, St. Paul, MN, our master at that. Then the meeting was opened by President Markve. Mrs. J. Dorrum sang a couple of Norwegian folk songs which were well received. Then people got a splendid discourse by Dr. O. L. Olson, of Luther College, about the Norwegian influence on the English language and culture. He started off by talking of the Viking Times and Early Middle Ages when the Norwegians were the leading people and cited a number of examples of how some of the most important English words have originated from Old Norse, such as "law" and "bylaws", to name only a couple of the Norwegian Viking sense of justice. If the propagation of the English field of power was encouraged by old Viking influence, we should know something about it," he stated, "especially when we know that the English are the most colonizing people today". In conclusion he compared favorably the Norwegian and American legal systems and what made the Norwegians especially prepared to be America citizens.

After some comical words by President Markve, there followed a short talk of a humorous leaning by Nils L. Nykkeltvedt. Then Mrs. Julia Lee Reque of Madison, Wis., spoke; the granddaughter (son's daughter) of Anders N. Lee, who in 1851 drove to Decorah where a bag of oats and a jacket floated out of the wagon box into the river. With great humor, she told how she and her brother, Peter, had searched the river to try to find if evidence of the bag or the coat could be seen 75 years after their grandfather's trip but they were unsuccessful. Then she gave a handsome tribute to her grandparents in prose and poetry.

The following poem is included in "Vossingen".

Today! Today at Vosselag.
Here we will enjoy ourselves
To greet both Nils and Per
— Yes, talk with everyone that is especially
For the old we would bow.

And the language is the best, so
It comes from Norway's valleys.
Yes, if you search in each corner,

hi fino ikje maol, so me ha noj nei,
om du so bokspraokje tala. —

"Yankee" da a no nokso bra,
naor du inkje andt kan snakka;
men lat os glæa os her idag —
aa heinare pao kvert eit vossalag,
morsmaole vaort no snakka.

Glæa deko adle her idag
aa smil dao kver pao sina.
De kunna leita pao adle lag,
de finna'kje slika so her idag —
Vossakonu so fina. —

Ja, Mænne a no fjelgje og, a
a somme kan vel væ krye.
Kjækje aa snertne dei komma fram.
Me sleppa skjæmmast, dei gaor godt an,
om klæa a gamle eldu nye.

Om kvelden kl. 6:30 samledes man til fest i Decorah menigheds forsamlingslokale i kirken, hvor kvindeforeningen havde taget paa sig beværtningen. Bordene var rigt prydet med blomster foræret af "Decorah Posten's" redaktør, Kr. Prestgard, fra de berømmelige Decorah Gladiolus Gardens. Og Vosselagets smukke fane saaes i baggrunden.

Professor Sigurd Reque var kjøgemester. Pastor O. Glesne ledede i bordbøn, indtoneret med musik. "Luren"s musikere spillede under maaltidet. Programmet begyndte med sang af "Luren", der høstede meget bifald. Formand Markve var første taler. Han gav først en fortræffelig skildring af de norske karaktertræk, der bragte dem held og lykke, men undlod heller ikke at paapege visse træk, som kunde gaa for vidt. Vedholdenhed er bra, naar man søger sin ret; men han havde ogsaa fundet i sin lovpraxis folk, som ikke vilde indrømme sin uret og blev ligesom "kjærringa mod strømmen", sa han, — ret eller rangt, de vilde ikke give op. Sluttelig mindede han om vor herlige fædreneaarv, som man ikke skulde opgive "under alt so me venda aa snu".

Pastor J. J. Ekse fortalte om sine første erfaringer i Amerika, der traf til at være omkring Decorah — hvorledes han først tænkte paa at blive prest i den Forske Synode, men omsider blev med Hauges Synode og var dens sidste formand, ligesom Elling Sundve, som ogsaa var vossing, var den første. Sluttelig nævnte han et og andet om sin tur til Voss i 1923. Andre talere var advokat J. A. Nelson, som fortalte et par smaa

You won't find such a speech as we have now
If you speak the book language. —

"Yankee" is somewhat nice,
If you can't talk anything else;
But let's enjoy ourselves here today —
And in the future at each Vosselag,
The mother-tongue will be spoken.

Be joyful all you here today
And when each on theirs
You could search every lag,
You won't find such as here today —
Voss women so excellent.

Yes, the men also are included,
And some can well be proud.
Neat and natty they come forth.
We aren't embarrassed; it goes good,
Whether the dress is old or new.

In the evening at 6:30, people collected for a party in the Decorah congregation's meeting hall in the church where the Ladies' Aid had taken on the job of catering. The tables were richly decorated with flowers courtesy of "Decorah Posten's" editor, Kr. Prestgard, from the famous Decorah Gladiolus Gardens and the pretty Vosselag banner hung in the background.

Professor Sigurd Reque was the master-of-ceremonies. Pastor O. Glesne led off with a table prayer, intonated to music. "Luren"s musicians played during the meal. The program began with songs by "Luren", with the greatest appreciation. President Markve was the first speaker. He first gave an appropriate portrayal of the Norwegians' character features that brought them fortune and success, but didn't either avoid certain traits which could go too far. Persistence is admirable, when a man is right, but he found in his law practice, people, who wouldn't concede their injustice and became like "the old lady against the current", he said, —, right or wrong, they don't concede. Finally, he reminded us of our heritage that shouldn't be abandoned "wherever we wander or roam".

Pastor J. J. Ekse described his first experiences in America that occurred near Decorah — how he first thought of entering the ministry in the Norwegian Synod, but eventually with the Hauge Synod and became its last president, as Elling Sundve, also a vossing, was the first. In closing, he described one thing and another about his trip to Voss in 1923. The other speakers were attorney J. A. Nelson, who told anec-

historier og citerede digtet om Knute Nelson; kommandørloitnant i de Forenede Staters marine, Olaf Hustvedt, som talte om nordmænd i marinjenesten; Advokat Martin Nelson nævnte om vossingers fremadstræben og indsats. Slutelig talte redaktør Kr. Prestgard, som først nævnte lidt om sit kjendskab til vossingerne og saa kom ind paa tidsspørgsmaalene for de norske — om bevarelseren af deres historie, og kjendskabet til fædrenes liv, karaktertræk og fremtidssyner, som vores bestræbelser skulde gaa ud paa at virkeliggjøre. Mellem talerne var der sang af Mrs. J. Dorrum, Mr. Holm og Mrs. Anna Glesne Reitan, samt pianosolo af Catharine Hustvedt. Slutelig sang forsamlingen "America", og det hyggelige stevne var over.

Under festen blev vedtaget en takkeresolution til alle dem, som havde bidraget til at gjøre stevnet til en sukses.

BESØG I BIG CANOE.

Dagen før stevnet i Decorah fik redaktøren med følge anledning til at gjøre en snartur til det bekjendte Big Canoe township, Winneshiek county, hvor vossingerne var med de første nybyggere og ikke mindst har gjort sig fortjenstfuldt bemærket. Vor gode ven Lars A. Seim, om hvis gjæstfrihed og tjenstvillighed under stevnet vi skylder at nævne i de mest anerkjendende ordelag, kjørte os derhen, og det var en meget fornøielig tur.

Big Canoe ligger omrent 15 mil fra Decorah. Landskabet den første del af veien saa ikke videre indbydende ud selv nu, da det er godt opdyrket, og vi begyndte at undres paa, hvorledes vossingerne kunde finde paa at trække opover der. Det havde nok lidt lighed med hauge og hamre paa Voss, men det var nok ikke efter det de søgte. Der blev snart ogsaa anderledes. Da Seim pegte henover, hvor de første vossefarme skulde være kunde vi se henover det deilige bølgefomrige prærieland. Gaardene Sætre, Een og Nordheim skulde være der ved en anden vej, som vi uheldigvis ikke fik tid til at befare. Big Canoe kirken som vi formodede var settlementets centrum var vort maal, og snart fik vi ogsaa øie paa denne, der stod højt og frit ved en krosvei med fin udsigt.

Ved kirken traf vi bekjendte der kunde vise os omkring og fortelle forvidneligt om folk og slægter. Paa en lidet høide ved veikanten, et par hundrede skridt fra kirken, havde Eilif Skjervheim sit bosted. Eilif har været et meget interesseret vosselagsmedlem og faaet flere til at tegne sig. Han kom til Amerika i 1880-aarene og har drevet i Winneshiek county dels som snedker og dels som jordbruger og er en velkjendt mand der. Han var udlært snedker fra Voss og tog naturligt nok fat paa dette fag ogsaa her.

dotes and quoted the poem about Knute Nelson; Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy, Olaf Hustvedt, who talked about Norwegians serving in the Navy; Attorney Martin Nelson mentioned the Vossing ambition and contributions. At the end, Editor Kr. Prestgard, who first talked a little about his knowledge of Vossings and then went into the timely question for Norwegians — of preservation of their history and the knowledge of their forefather's lives, characters and hopes, which our struggles can realize. Interspersed with the speeches there were songs by Mrs. J. Dorrum, Mr. Holm and Mrs. Anna Glesne Reitan, as well as a piano solo by Catharine Hustvedt. Closing, the audience sang "America" and the enjoyable meeting was over.

During the party, a resolution was made to thank everybody whose efforts had gone to make this stevne a success.

VISIT TO BIG CANOE.

The day before the stevne in Decorah, the editor and his companions got the chance for a brief trip to the well-known Big Canoe Township, Winneshiek County, where the Vossings were with the first pioneers and not least, made themselves deservedly noticed. Our good friend, Lars A. Seim, about whose hospitality and willing assistance during the stevne we must mention with the most recognition, drove us there, and it was a most satisfying tour.

Big Canoe lies about 15 miles from Decorah. The landscape at first didn't look especially inviting, though it was well farmed and we started to wonder what attracted the Vossings up over there. It didn't have any similarity to the hills and cliffs at Voss, but that was not what they sought. Soon it changed. When Seim pointed out where the first Voss farms were, we could see out the most beautiful, rolling prairieland. The Sætre, Een and Nordheim farms were on a different road which unfortunately we didn't have time to visit. Our goal was the Big Canoe Church which we presumed was the middle of the settlement and we soon set our eyes on it standing high and free at a crossroad with fine views.

At the church we met acquaintances who could show us around and tell us about people and relationships. On a little rise by the side of the road, a couple hundred steps from the church, Eilif Skjervheim had his home. Eilif has been an interested Vosselag member and has recruited several others. He came to America in the 1880's and has worked in Winneshiek County sometimes as a carpenter and sometimes as a farmer and is well-known there. He is trained as a carpenter at Voss and naturally plied his trade here also.

Eilif Skjervheim er gift med Anna Rognalldsdtr. Nestaas, som er født i 1858. Hendes bror Rognald E. Nestaas paa Voss var gift med Eilif Skjervheims søster, Sigvor, og har et par sønner i Amerika, foruden sønnen Lars paa Voss. Anna har i lang tid været sygelig af gigt og har vanskeligt for at gaa omkring, men hun var alligevel i godt humør og kunde fortelle interessant om forskjelligt vi ønskede at vide. Hun kunde saaledes godt huske brødrene til redaktørens bedstemor: Haldor som boede paa Lunde og Styrk i Ukvitshagen, om hvem han selv vidste svært lidet. Hendes søster, Eli, var gift med Styrks søn Knut, der sandsynligvis var opkaldt efter samme Knut, som redaktøren, — en bror af hans bedstemor, der skulde være en fremifra bra kar.

Eilif Skjervheim og hustru har ingen børn. De har en jordeiendom, som vistnok engang var en del af farmen til en anden af de gamle vossinger, hvis navn flere gange har været nævnt i dette skrift, nemlig Claus Knutson Skjeldal, en bror af Lars Seims bedstefar. Kun et lidet stykke fra Skjervheim var de gamle hus paa Skjeldalsfarmen. Claus K. Skjeldal var i sin tid et meget aktivt medlem af den første vosseforening i Chicago, og var en af de 3 vossinger som efter sit besøg paa Voss i 1850 ledede et stort antal sambygddinger til Amerika i det aar. Han var en morbror af lærer Ole Nelson, som var den første nordmand i legislaturen vest for Mississippien.

Under besøget i Big Canoe havde vi ogsaa den store fornøielse at kunne hilse paa kirkesanger og skolelærer Johannes Jøssendahl. Det er vel vanskeligt at sige om der er nogen, som har nedlagt et betydeligere arbeide i dette strøg end han. Og alligevel kan vi ikke netop sige, at han er vossing af slægt, men haring. Han er dog uopløselig knyttet til vossingerne, idet hans hustru er af vosse-slægt — datter af Amund Førde, og søster af pastor Nils Førde, og saa gik han i sin tid paa Voss lærerskole og kjendte godt de gamle lærere Thorbjørn Sæve og Ole L. Kindem, som han priste paa det bedste. Jøssendal har da ogsaa i flere aar været medlem af vosselaget. Om hans virke i Big Canoe skriver en som kjendte ham godt at han med troskab, flid og dygtighed har virket i over en menneskealder som lærer og kirkesanger og fortjener stor tak og ære saavel af vossinger som af andre. Det var en stor fornøielse at træffe ham.

Et kort stykke fra Big Canoe kirke er det lille landsted Highlandville. Efterat have faaet os kaffe m. m. hos Skjervheim, maatte vi da ogsaa derhen. Man skulde tro, at dette laa høit med fri Udsigt over det omliggende landskab; men det modsatte er tilfældet. Høilandet ligger omkring; men Highlandville ligger i en dyb sækning og kunde for den sags skyld være kaldt "Hollowville". Men forretningsmændene er vossinger, og det hæver stedet betydeligt. — Det, som

Eilif Skjervheim was married to Anna Rognalldsdatter Nestaas, who was born in 1858. her brother Rognald E. Nestaas at Voss was married to Eilif Skjervheim's sister, Sigvor, and had a pair of sons in America in addition to son Lars at Voss. Anna had been sickly from arthritis for a long time and had difficulty walking but nevertheless was of good humor and could tell interesting thing that people wanted to know. She could thus remember the brothers of the author's grandmother well. Haldor, who lived at Lunde and Styrk in Ukvitshagen, of whom he knew but little. Her sister, Eli, was married with Styrk's son Knut, who probably was named for the same Knut as the editor, — a brother of his grandmother, who was said to have been a fine fellow.

Eilif Skjervheim and his wife have no children. They have a property that evidently was a part of another of the old Vossing's farms whose name has been mentioned in this publication several times, namely Claus Knutson Skjeldal, a brother of Lars Seim's grandfather. Only a little ways from Skjervheim was the old buildings of the Skjeldal farm. Claus K. Skjeldal, in his day, was a very active member of the first Vossing Society in Chicago and was one of the three Vossings who led a large number of fellow Vossings to America in 1850 after they visited Voss that year. He was an uncle (mother's brother) to the teacher Ole Nelson who was the first Norwegian in the legislature west of the Mississippi.

During the visit to Big Canoe we also had the great satisfaction of being able to greet the precentor and schoolteacher Johannes Jøssendal. It would be difficult to say if there is anyone who has invested more meaningful work in this area than he. Nevertheless we can't exactly say that he is of Vossing family, but from Hardanger. Yet he is connected to the Vossings because his wife is of Voss family — daughter of Amund Førde, and sister of Pastor Nils Førde, and he attended Voss Teacher's School and knew the old teachers Thorbjørn Sæve and Ole L. Kindem, whom he regarded among the best. Jøssendal has also been a member of the Vosselag for many years. One who knew his effect in Big Canoe writes that with fidelity, industry and ability he has worked for over a generation as a teacher and precentor and deserves much gratitude and respect from Vossings as well as others. It was a great privilege to meet him.

A short way from Big Canoe church is the little hamlet, Highlandville. After we had been treated to coffee, and more, at Skjervheim's, we went there. One would think that it was located high with a view over the surrounding countryside but the opposite is the circumstance. High country lies around but Highlandville lies in a deep depression and on that basis could be named "Hollowville". But Vossings are businessmen and that elevates the place appreciably. —

giver det sit præg er en butik, en bank og et Meieri (creamery). Tidlig i 1870-aarene satte Erik Olson Skjeldal sig til som handelsmand i Highlandville og drev dette erhverv til sia død i 1913. Han var ogsaa postmester. Nu driver hans brodersøn, Bryngel K. Skjeldal denne forretning, medens Erik Skjeldals (Scheldal) søn, Oscar, er bankmand paa stedet. Peter J. Bidne eier og driver creameriet. Alle disse forretninger synes at trives godt. De to Skjeldals er Lars Seims søskendebørn og syntes meget forekommende ligesom han. Peter Bidne er en onkel af Seims hustru. Han var fraværende, saa vi gik glip af en inspektion i creameriet, hvad vi forresten ikke havde tid til heller. Efter en hyggelig passiar og skjenk af drikkevarer paa Bryngel Skjeldals butik gik turen tilbage til Decorah, og vi havde faaet et glimt af stedet, om hvilket vi har en hel del mere at fortelle i historien om vossingerne i Amerika.

BREV FRA EVANGER.

(Af ordfører N. Mugaas).

Evangerhaug, 28de Juli 1926.

Mr. K. A. Rene!

Tusen takk for Dykkar vyrde brev av 7de fyrre maanad! Eg var nett komen att fra fylkestinget, daa eg fekk brevet. Pengane De hev sendt, kom vel med, og hev De meir aa senda, er det kjærkome. De kann senda pengane anten til Knut Mæstad eller til meg. Eg bed Dykk paa vegne av heradet bera fram ei hjarteleg takk til gjevarne for studnaden til kostnaden med Knute-Nelsonsteinen. Nemdi hev endaa att aa innfrida eit laan i Evanger sparebank paa umlag 700 krunor, fyrr kostnaden med steinen er greidd. Til hausten lyt me prøva faa istand ei hell onnor tilstelling for aa vinna pengar til aa betala skuldi med, so steinen kann standa skuldfri.

I aar hev eg eit dubbelt jubelaar. Det er nemleg mitt 50de aar som lærar i folkeskolen og mitt 25de aar som ordførar i Evanger. Naar det lid yver nyaar fyrstkomande, sokjer eg avskil fraa læraryrket. Den 7de mai 1927 vert eg 70 aar, og daa fell eg for aldersgrensa som lærar. Ordførarstoda lyt eg hava endaa i 2 aar, um eg fær liv og helsa til det. Men naar neste valbolt byrjar, gjeng eg ut or heradstyret. Lever eg til nyaar 1929 hev eg vore heradstyremann i 34 aar. Sidan nyaar 1897 hev eg vore forlikskommisær i Evanger, til no 29 aar. Denne stoda hev eg framleides. Naar valbolken er ende, sluttar eg med dette og. So hev eg vore formann i direktionen for Evanger sparebank sidan nyaar 1892, i alt 34 aar. Etter kvart som tenesttidi mi gjeng ut paa dei ymse um-

that, which lends its character is a store, a bank and a dairy (creamery). Early in the 1870's, Erik Olson Skjeldal started as a storekeeper in Highlandville and this was occupation until his death in 1913. He was also the postmaster. His nephew (brother's son), Bryngel K. Skjeldal, runs the business, while Erik Skjeldal's (Scheldal) son, Oscar, is the banker there. Peter J. Bidne owns and operates the creamery. All these businesses seem to be doing well. The two Skjeldals are Lars Seim's cousins and appear very progressive, as was he. Peter Bidne is an uncle of Seim's wife. He was not there so we missed out on a tour of the creamery but we didn't have time either. After a pleasant chat and refreshment at Bryngel Skjeldal's store, the trip led back to Decorah, but we had gotten a glimpse of the place about which we have a lot more to tell in the history about the Vossings in America.

LETTER FROM EVANGER.

(From Mayor N. Mugaas).

Evangerhaug, July 28, 1926.

Mr. K. A. Rene!

A thousand thanks for your valued letter of the 7th of last month! I had just returned from the county board meeting when I got your letter. The money you sent arrived nicely and if you send more it would be welcome. You may send the money either to Knut Mæstad or me. On behalf of the township I give heartfelt thanks to the donors for their support of the expense of the Knute Nelson stone. The committee has yet to pay back a loan from the Evanger Savings Bank of about 700 crowns, before the expenses of the stone are satisfied. This fall, we will have to try to arrange a collection or festivity to earn money to pay the debt with so the stone can stand without encumbrance.

This year I have a double anniversary year. It is my 50th year as a school teacher in the common school and 25th year as mayor. As it approaches the new year coming, I plan to retire from teaching. On May 7, 1927, I will reach age 70 and reach the age limit for teachers. The mayor's position I will have for two more years if I am healthy and live that long. At the next election, I will leave the town council. If I live to 1929, I will have been a councilman for 34 years. Since the new year in 1897, I have been the assessor in Evanger, now 34 years. I've still got this job. When the term is over, I shall quit this too. Then I am chairman of the board of directors of the savings bank at Evanger since 1892, in all 34 years. Gradually, as my terms expire in the various responsibilities, I will retire. If I am

kverve, sluttar eg. Um eg skulde liva endaa nokre aar, ynskjer eg ei kvill attpaa arbeidsdagen.

Ja dette vart berre noko personalia, men det torde kanskje hava interessa for ein ell annan i Vosselaget, som kjenner meg personleg. Eg var lærar i Mørkdalen paa Vossestrondi fraa oktober 1880 til utgonga av 1890 — 10½ aar. Skulde der vera nokon av skulegutane mine fraa den tidi med i vosselaget Dykkar, maa De, Rene, vera gild aa helsa deim fraa meg. Eg hadde mange gilde guitar og gjentor i skulen min i Mørkdalen. — Der torde og vera nokon i Vosselaget, som kjenner far min, lensmann Brynjulf Mugaas. Han lever endaa. Han var 91 aar den 17de desember 1925. Endaa kann han lesa bøker og blad. I sumar driv han paa med vedhogging i prestegardsskogen paa Væle, og i vinter, som var, laga han mange høyrvor. Han er ein sterk gammal mann. I vaar tidleg laag han sjuk av lungebetændelse. Me trudde, dette vart hans siste sjukelæga, og doktaren meinte det same. Men han kom paa beini att, og i dag er han i skogen paa vedarbeid. Eg sender ei helsing fraa honom og.

I sumar hev me til dessar havt eit sers laglegt onneveir. Vaaren var for turr her paa Vestlandet. Difyr vert høyavlingen for dei fleste helst liten, men kvar dotten er til dessar komen velberga i hus. Kornet hev havt for turrt ver, men potetaakrane stend bra. Paa Styve er ein mann alt ferdig med kornskurden. Dette er uvanleg tidleg. Noko frukt fær ein og i aar, sers i Hardanger. Det er lenge no, sidan Hardangerbøndene hadde eit godt fruktaar. Truleg fær dei eit sovore i aar, soframt innsekten ikkje gjer for mykje skade.

Det kommunale stellet her i Evanger gjeng sin vanlege gang. Ein hev under byggjing bygdevegane til Rasdaleen og til Øvstedal. Vidare held ein fram med byggjingi av hovudvegbygget i Eksingedalen millom gardane Bergo og Nesheim. Det er fjellknatten "Bergakulten" som no vert gjenomskoren av ein tidhøvleg veg. Til hausten kjem ein truleg so langt, at ein kann naa fram til den ferdigbygde vegen med kløvhestar fraa Nesheim og gardane ovanfyre Nesheim. Um eit par aar kann ein vonleg kunna køyra med hjulreidskap fraa Eidsland til Nesheim.

Dei nye husi paa strandstaden Evanger tek no til aa faa bordklaednad paa, surne er maala og, og soleis heilt ferdige. Det stend att aa faa skikk paa gata. Dette arbeidet vil fylkesvegstellen hjelpla oss med i nærmaste framtid. So hev kommunen att a byggja nyt kommunehus. Ein ventar paa, at baade matrialprisar og arbeidsprisar skal siga noko munarleg, fyrr ein tek iferd med dette byggjarbeidet. Ein liver endaa diverre ei økonomisk nedgangstid etter storkrigen, og det er ikkje tilraadelegt aa byrja paa noko nye tiltak, fyrr den økonomiske stoda gjamnar seg noko. Eg vil meldia um ein ting, som truleg gledjer baade vesser og

granted life for some more years, I want a rest from the working day.

Yes, this is only personal, but maybe it would be of interest to someone in the Vosselag who knows me personally. I was a teacher in Myrkdalen at the Vossestrand from October 1880 until the end of 1890 — 10½ years. Should there be any of my school boys from that time in your Vosselag, you must, Rene, be so nice as to greet them from me. I had many fine boys and girls in my school in Myrkdalen. — Maybe there is someone in the Vosselag who can remember my father, Sheriff Brynjulf Mugaas. He is still alive. He was 91 years December 17, 1925. He is still able to read books and newspapers. This summer, he was along chopping wood in Prestegaard's woods at Væle, and in the winter that just was, he made a lot of hayrakes. He is a strong old man. This spring, he lay ill with pneumonia. We thought that this was the last illness and the doctor the same. But he got on his feet again and today he is in the woods chopping wood. I'm sending you a greeting from him.

This summer we have had especially appropriate harvest weather. The spring was too dry in the west country. Therefore the hay crop mostly has been minimal but each bit has been safely put in the barn. The grain has been dry but the potato fields are good. At Styve there is one man already finished with grain harvesting. This is uncommonly early. One is getting a little fruit this year, especially in Hardanger. It has been a long time since the Hardanger farmers have had a good fruit year. Maybe this will happen this year; thus far the insects haven't done much harm.

The community activities here in Evanger are going as usual. There are town roads being constructed to Rasdaleen and to Øvstedal. Also, they are building a main road in Eksingedalen between the Bergo and Nesheim farms. It is the mountain tor that is being cut through for a contemporary road. This fall we have progressed to the point that one can drive on the completed roads with pack horses from Nesheim and the farms above Nesheim. In a couple years it will be usual to drive from Eidsland to Nesheim with wheeled vehicles.

The new buildings on the shore at Evanger are now getting siding, soured (primed?) and painted too, so they are practically done. It remains to get the streets repaired. For this, the county highway department will help us, in the near future. The town will have to build a new municipal building. One is waiting for both material prices and labor to drop monetarily before starting this project. We are still in the economic depression after the Great War and it isn't advisable to begin any new undertakings before economic conditions improve somewhat. I want to announce one thing that should please all the Vossings in the Vosselag. As you remember, there are

vatsvöringar i vosselaget. Som mange hugsar, er der mange svære bakkar paa den gamle hovudvegen millom Evanger og Voss. Den verste bakken af alle ihop er den illgjetne "Flagastigen". Den stengjer heilt for ordinær bilferdsla millom Vossevangen og Evanger. Det hev lengje vore tale um aa faa denne bratte bakken umlagd; men fyrt no under fylkestinget i vaar vant det vedteke vanlegt fylkestilskot til umbygget. Soframt Voss kommunna fär tak i midlar til naudarbeid, kann desse nyttast til umleggingarbeid i Flagestigen. Ein treng difyr ikkje venta, til vegbygget paa ordinær maate vert teke upp paa riksvegbudgettet. Ein hadde elles turva heil umlegging av denne gamaldagse hovudvegen Evanger—Voss og sers vegbolken Evanger—Bulken. Men so lenge fylket hev mange heilt veglause bygder, kann ein ikkje driva for hardt paa med umlegging av eldre vegar. Folk som ingen køyreveg hev, er likevel trass alt verst farne.

Um det gamle huset paa Kvilekval kann eg ikkje denne gongen segja noko vist. Tanken um aa kjøpa det hev vore uppe i ungdomslaget; men so er det pengespursmalet, korleis det skal lyøsast. Personleg synes eg, at huset burde verta kjøpt og halde istand, anten der det no stend eller paa ein meir central stad. I siste fall kunde det nyttast som bygdemuseum. Kva der vil verta gjort med huset, skal Vosselaget faa melding um i eit seinare brev.

Ja no hev eg rutla um ymse ting, og so sluttar eg med aa senda baade Dykk, hr. Rene, og Vosselaget mi hjartelege helsing! Som ordførar sender eg laget den bedste helsingi fraa heile Evangerbygdi.

Dykkar vyrdsame
N. Mugaas.

VOSSING VERDENSMESTER I SKYDNING.

K. L. Vethe af Bulkens skytterlag, Voss, deltog i november med andre nordmænd i Skytterkonkurrancen mellem de 4 nordiske nationer. Resultatet for nordmændene i det hele blev ikke af det bedste af visse aarsager; men for Vethes velkommende blev det en verdensbegivenhed. Han opnæede nemlig et point mere end Schweitzeren Hartmann, som inddehavde verdensrekorden og ansaas for uslaaelig. Denne begivenhed har været maanedens staaende samtaaleemne verden over. Vethe opnæede 353 point i staaende stilling, 333 i knælende og 342 i liggende stilling. Man undrede sig yderligere over, at han skjød bedst i staaende stilling.

Med Martin Molster som Norgesmester i 5 kamp er det jo en glimrende stilling Voss indtar i sportsverdenen.

big hills on the old main road between Evanger and Voss. The worst slope of all together was the notorious "Flagastigen". It prevented completely ordinary car travel between Vossevangen and Evanger. There has been talk about getting this steep hill changed for a long time; but just now the county board, this spring, was the reconstruction included in the ordinary county subsidy. Inasmuch as the Voss municipality received emergency funds, these can be used for changing over of "Flagastigen". One therefore need not expect the road construction to be taken up in the federal highway budget. We don't need complete remodeling of the old-fashioned main road Evanger—Voss and especially the section Evanger—Bulken. But as long as the county has roadless districts, we can't ask too much for improvement of old roads. People who haven't a road at all, are treated worst of all.

I'm not certain enough to say anything about the old house at Kvilekval this time. The idea was raised to buy it has arisen in the youth society; but it is a question of money, how it will be solved. My opinion is that the house should be purchased and held, as it stands or at a more central site. If necessary, it could be used as a museum. What happened to the house, the Vosselag will get an announcement about in a later letter.

Now I've rattled on about various things and I quit by sending you both, Mr. Rene and Vosselag my heartiest greetings! As the mayor, I send the lag the best greetings from the entire Evanger area.

Respectfully yours
N. Mugaas.

VOSSING WORLD CHAMPION IN SHOOTING.

K. L. Vethe of Bulken's Shooting Club, Voss, with other Norwegians in November took part in shooting competition between the four Scandinavian countries. In general the Norwegians didn't fare too well but for Vethe's welcome it was a world event. He managed barely one point more than the Swiss Hartmann who held the world record and was regarded as unbeatable. This occurrence has been the subject of conversation all over the globe. Vethe scored 353 points in the standing position, 333 in kneeling and 342 in prone positions. People were inordinately impressed that he shot best in the standing position.

With Martin Mølster as Norway's champion in pentathlon, Voss occupies a gleaming position in the sports world.

STEDS- OG SLEGTSHISTORIER.

Af K. R.

Raundalen.

Det af Voss's eiendommelige dalfører, som i de sidste 20—30 aar især har tiltrukket sig opmærksomheden og sandsynligvis gaaet fremad i velstand og velvære, er Raundalen. Dette skyldes hovedsagelig Bergensbanen, som ligger gjennem dalen fra ende til anden og giver den let forbindelse ikke alene med hovedbygden og andre vestlandsbygder, men ogsaa med Hallingdal og Østlandet forøvrigt.

Anderledes var det før i tiden. Det langstrakte dalføre, som strækker sig omkring 20 engelske mil østover mellem fjeldene fra Tykkebygdens østende ved gaarden Kløve til fjeldet. Gravehalsen øverst i dalen, har, skjønt det øverst er et forbindelsespunkt mellem fire bygder, ikke havt ordentlige forbindelsesveie med nogen. Fra forrige aarhundredes begyndelse har man dog søgt at forbedre veien til hovedbygden lidt med hvert, saa der sluttelig blev en fremkommelig kjørevei.

Fra Tykkebygden er dalen adskilt ved den 741 meter høie Kløvenolt, hvis sydside skraaner steilt ned i det dybtliggende elveleie, som der tildels har skaaret sig ned i bare fjeldet. Denne skraaning er det man kalder Klyvet og Rastalien og deroppe er den bekjendte og meget omdiskuterede Sverresti. Det har været sagt, at der over Klyvet og Rastalien var aldeles ufremkommeligt endog for giederne, indtil man i aaret 1770 fik lavet en gangsti, hvorover man til nød ogsaa kunde føre en løs hest ved Tøilerne med sig. Veien til og fra dalen gik over fjeldet ved Skjevlingen, Eaukjeldo og endel af Laugedalen. Man tog sandsynligvis over gaarden Fagnastøl — den første eller sidste gård i dalen eftersom man reiste til eller fra den over fjeldet, og det har da været et "fagna" sted at komme til, hvor man tog hvil og fik sig mad.

Tager man nu med jernbanetoget fra Vossevangen østover, saa kommer man ind i Raundalen gjennem en tunnel, som ligger under gaarden Nedre Kløve og kommer ud midt i Rasdalien. Banelinjen er saa et stykke hugget ind i fjeldet, dels ligger den paa høie sten-mure, som er bygget op fra elveleiet. Her er trængt og vildt med elven og det svarte fjeld for synet. Saal kjører man gjennem en anden tunnel under gaarden Urland, hvorpaas man faar et glimt af dalens herlighed ved Grove station.

Raundalen bestaar af flere afdelinger med mellomliggende skogtrakter og fjeld. Omtrent midt i dalen er Skiple eller Raundalseidet — en fjeldstrækning, som stikker frem og foraarsager en

PLACE AND FAMILY HISTORIES.

By K. R.

Raundalen

The valley belonging to Voss that in the last 20-30 years has attracted the most attention and probably has progressed the most in prosperity and well-being is Raundalen. This is due mainly to the Bergen Railroad, which goes through the valley from one end to the other and gives it a connection, not only with the rest of the district and other west country areas, but also with Hallingdal and the east country too.

It was different before. The lengthy valley that reaches about 20 English miles eastward between mountains from the east end of Tykkebygdi by the Kløve farm to the mountains. Gravehalsen, uppermost in the valley, has, in spite of being highest, no ordinary connection with anyone. Since the beginning of the previous century, people have tried to improve the road to Voss gradually so that finally there is a passable driving road.

From Tykkebygdi the valley is distinguished by the 741 meter high Kløvenolt whose south side slants steeply down to a deep-lying riverbed that has carved itself down through bare mountain. It is this slope that people call Klyvet and Rastalien and up there is the notorious Sverresti (Sverre's path). It's been said that Klyvet and Rastalien were totally impassable, even for goats, until in 1770 they built a walking path where if necessary one could lead a loose horse by his bridle. The route to and from the valley was over the mountain at Skjevlingen, Eaukjeldo and part of Laugedalen, people most likely traveled across the Fagnastøl farm — the first or last farm according to whether one was going to or from the mountain and that became a "fagna" place to come to, where one could rest and get food.

If one takes the railroad eastward from Vossevangen then in Raundalen one goes through a tunnel under the Nedre Kløve farm and comes out in the middle of Rastalien. The railroad is sometimes carved into the mountain and partly on high stone constructions built up from the riverbed. Here it is narrow and wild with the river and black mountain to be seen, then on drives through another tunnel under the Urland farm, where one gets a view of the valley's grandeur at Grove station.

Raundalen consists of several divisions with separating forest tracts and mountains. Just about the middle of the valley is Skiple's or Raundalseidet — a mountain stretch that protrudes and causes a great

stor høining i dalen. Man taler tidels om dalen som udenfor og hjemmenfor Eidet. Hjemmenfor Eidet har man først Kvitnedalen med de første gaarde, Rørlien, Bratager, Gilbaarene, Kvitne og Fanestøl (Fagnastøl), saa Grovegrænden med gaardene Urland, Davidhaug, Lassehaug, Grove og Vaale; derpaa Liegrænden med Kolve, Lie, Bøe, Øiaflaten og Kvale samt Lindberg paa elvens anden side. Adskildt ved Skogstrøget Liehaugene, har man saa Bæres eller Skiplesgrænden med Hjembære, Midtbære, Sygnabære og Skiple, hvorfra veien gaar over eidet. Paa Skiple havde man i dalen egen begravelsesplads. Kirken, som nylig er opført, staar paa Øiaflaaten.

Udenfor Eidet er først Brække- eller Reimesgrænden med gaardene Øvsthushus, Brække, Reime, Heg og Vold. Paa Reime er nu jernbanestation. Efter at have passeret en Skogstrækning udenfor Vold kommer man til et strøg som engang kaldtes Gryttinbotnen, der fort-sætter med Almenningen og Mjølboden. Der ligger gaarde og støler om hinanden. Først er det Eggjareir, saa en støl, hvor der engang var en gammel gaard, Gryttin, saa Ny-Gryttin, der ligeledes i de sidste 60—70 aar har været brugt til støl, men som ogsaa i et par hundrede aar var fast beboet, som vi senere skal se. Udenfor der er gaarden Almenningen med en støl af samme navn. Der er nu Mjølfjeld jernbanestation med hotel, skole og flere andre huse. Paa elvens anden side er gaarden Hagen med sætrene Mjølboden udenfor. Ved Mjølfjeld station stikker Rjoandalen sig nordover, og Rjoanaasen forener sig der med Raundalselven. Der er gaarden Hellene, og lidt længer ude er Kleivene — den sidste gaard i dalen, Strøget fra Edgjareir til Mjølfjeld er det aabenste og peneste i hele dalen. I dalbunden, hvor Hagen og stølene i Mjølboden ligger er der flade strækninger, og elven slynger sig nogenlunde stille henover i dalbunden.

Strøget udenfor Kleivene hører dels til Voss og dels til Ulvik i Hardanger, som et langt stykke har grænser sammen med Voss. Langevardsstølene og Opsæt er saaledes Ulviks eiendomme. Nær Opsæt støder grænserne mellem Voss, Aurland i Sogn og Ulvik sammen. Ikke langt derfra er indgangen til Gravehalstunnelen, som kan betragtes som dalens endepunkt. Man kan da sige, at Raundalen begynder med en tunnel og ender med en anden. Det er vældige adgangsporte, som mærker nutidens kjæmpebedrifter.

Raundalen har sandsynligvis været bebygget omrent ligesaa tidliar som den øvrige del af Voss. Man kan forstaa dette, blandt andet af enkelte gaardsnavne, som er af de aller ældste, saaledes af navnene Bardin nu Bære, Skiplin, nu Skiple, Reimin, nu Reime, og sandsvnligvis Gryttin, som nu haves i Gryttinstølen og Gryttinbotnen efter en gammel gaard. Disse navne hører til de gamle "Vinnavne", som er de

elevation in height of the valley. People talk of tenths of the valley that are outside of or home from the eid (isthmus). Home from the eid we first have Kvitnedalen with the first farms, Rørlien, Bratager, Gilbårene, Kvitne and Fanestøl (Fagnastøl), then Grove neighborhood with the Urland, Davidhaug, Lassehaug, Grove and Våle farms; then Lie neighborhood with Kolve, Lie, Bøe, Øiaflaten and Kvale as well as Lindberg on the other side of the river. Separated by Skogstrøget Liehaugene, we then have Bæres or Skiplesgrænden with Hjembære, Midtbære, Sygnabære and Skiple, from where the road goes over the eid. The people in the valley have their own cemetery at Skiple. The church, recently built, stands at Øiaflaaten.

Outside the eid first are Brække or Reimes neighborhood with the Øvsthushus, Brække, Reime, Heg and Vold farms. After passing some forest on outside Vold one comes to an area once called Gryttinbotnen which continues with Almenningen and Mjølboden. There there are farms and sæters mixed together. First comes Eggjareir, then a sæter, where there used to be an old farm, Gryttin, then Ny-Gryttin, which similarly has been used as a støl for 60-70 years, but has been occupied for a couple hundred years, as we shall see later. Outside there is the farm Almenningen with a sæter of the same name. There is now Mjølfjell railroad station with a hotel, school and several other buildings. On the other side of the river is the Hagen farm with the sæters for Mjølboden outside. By Mjølfjell station, Rjoandalen protrudes northward and Rjoanaasen joins the Raundal River. There is the farm Hellene and a little farther out, Kleivene — the last farm in the valley. The stretch from Edgjareir to Mjølfjell is the most open and prettiest part of the whole valley. On the valley floor where Hagen and the sæters for Mjølboden lie, it is a flat portion, and the river winds quietly through the bottom of the valley.

The area beyond Kleivene belongs partly to Voss and partly to Ulvik in Hardanger, which has a common border with Voss for a long distance. The Langevard sæters and Opsæt are thus Ulvik's property. Near Opsæt the borders of Voss, Aurland in Sogn and Ulvik come together. Not far from there is the entrance to Gravehals tunnel, which can be viewed as the end of the valley. One could say that Raundal valley begins with one tunnel and ends with another. They are huge gates that mark present day's big business.

Raundalen has probably been colonized somewhat earlier than the rest of Voss. One can realize this from the farm names that are among the oldest such as the names Bardin now Bære, Skiplin, now Skiple, Reimin, now Reime, and most likely Gryttin, which we now have as Gryttinstølen and Gryttinbotnen after an old farm. These names belong to the old "Vin" names

ældste i bygden og landet. Andre navne som Vaale, Kolve og Kvale er ogsaa svært gamle.

At Raundalen har været saa tidlig bebygget, skjønt den stikker højt tilfjelds, kommer sandsynligvis af, at den har været et forbindelsespunkt mellem Østlandet og denne vigtige del af Vestlandet. Fra øverste del af Raundalen er det let at komme ned til Hardangerfjorden i Ulvik eller Sognefjorden i Aurland og det var utvilsomt den mest benyttede vej mellem disse bygder og Voss i gamle dage, ligesom det var den eneste vej over til Hallingdal og Lærdal, før veie gjennem Skjervet i Granvin og Nærheimsdalen i Sogn anlagdes.

I historien læser vi ogsaa om færder, som maa have gaaet gjennem dalen. Den mest bekjendte er kong Sverres tur over Vossefjeldene i 1177, da han med sine folk kom i den største nød. I 1198 drog han anden gang over fjeldet der — ogsaa da med besvær, da flere af hans folk var saarede. Jarlen Haakon Folkvidson Galen tog denne vej i 1306. I fortellingen om disse færder nævnes Raudafjeld, som man mener var fjeldet mellem Aurland og Raundalen.

Der skal, i henhold til Th. Haukenæs, være et gammelt sagn som beretter, at der paa en mark ved Kleivene har staat et slag engang, og der paavises en gravplads efter de faldne, og det kan være meget mulig at en stammehøvding paa Østlandet har søgt paa tog over fjeldene.

Her har da sandsynligvis gaaet mange baade freds- og ufredsfærder over dalen og dette giver den adskillig historisk interesse fra de ældste tider. De øverste gaarde i dalen har sikkert været kjærkomne steder at søge hen til for fjeldvandrere, som for byggerne imellem. Og opsidderne der har sikkert oplevet mangt et fjeldeventyr, som det muligt vilde havt sin fornøielse at vide noget om for nutidens slekter. Om en af disse gaarde og dens folk skal her i det efterfølgende fortelles noget, da det for nedskriveren har særlig interesse, som hørende til slegten, og der i skriften "Vosse-byggerne" for 1924 stod en artikel med særlig interessante oplysninger om gaardens oprindelse og andre tildragelser i dette strøg og bygden forvrigt for over 200 aar tilbage. Det er om gaarden

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paa et lidet høidedrag paa nordsiden af Raundalen i det rommelige strøg mellem gaardene Eggjareir og Almenningen, ligger gaarden som et forladt skogslot for sig selv. Foran er nævnt at den i de sidste 60—70 aar har været brugt som sæter, men et par store ladebygninger, som vistnok fremdeles staar der, viser, at gaarden har haft større ære, og nu ligger Bergensbanen midt over eiendommen med Mjølfjeld station nær ved, saa den sandsynligvis snart vil vorde, hvad den engang var. Det var vistnok Amerika reis-

which are the oldest in the region and country. Other names like Våle, Kolve and Kvale are also very old.

That Raundalen has been populated early even though it extends high in the mountains is probably for the reason that it has been the connecting point between the east country and this important portion of the west country. It is relatively easy to get down to Hardangerfjord in Ulvik or Sognefjord in Aurland and no doubt the most utilized routes between these districts and Voss in the old days, as it was the only way over to Hallingdal and Lærdal before the roads through the Skjervet to Granvin and through the Nærheimsdal were created.

We read in history about the passages that must have been made through the valley. The most famous is King Sverre's trip across the Voss Mountains in 1177, when with his supporters he crossed in dire need. He crossed the second time in 1198, also with difficulty, since many of his men were wounded. Earl Haakon Folkvidson Galen used this route in 1306. The legends about these journeys is mentioned the Raudafjell, which people think are the mountains between Aurland and Raundalen.

According to Th. Haukenæs, there is an old saga that describes a field by Kleivene where there was a battle at one time as evidenced by the graves of the fallen and it is possible that a chieftain from the east country tried to make an expedition across the mountains.

Thus, probably many peaceful and hostile journeys were made through the valley and this gives a lot of historic interest to the area from the oldest times. The uppermost farms in the valley certainly were welcome places to find for the mountain travelers who journeyed between the districts. The residents there have experienced many mountain adventures which would be very gratifying for nowadays relatives to know. Things could be told about these farms and the people who descended from them that would be interesting to the author who belongs to that family and in the publication "Vossebyggerne" for 1924 there was an article with especially interesting descriptions of the farms' origins and other events in this area and the rest of the district over 200 years ago. It is about the farm

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on a little range of hills on the north side of Raundalen in the spacious area between the Eggjareir and Almenningen farms lies the farm as a wooded castle left by itself. Earlier it was mentioned that it has been used as a sæter for the last 60-70 years but a couple big barns that are evidently still standing show that the farm was respectable and now the Bergen Railroad lies right in the middle of the property with Mjølfjeld station close at hand so it probably soon will become what it once was. Evidently it was the people

serne i 1840 aarene som gjorde at gaardene paa Voss blev billige og lette at faa, hvilket gjorde at folk fra de langt bortliggende gaarde i dalene kunde vælge sig eiendomme i bedste bygden for overkommelige priser. Opsidderen paa blev saaledes budt et af brugene paa Hylle i Tykkebygden for 600 daler, men kjøbte en anden gaard.

Ny-Grytten var dog ikke nogen liden eller ringe gaard. Man kunde føde op til 18 kjør, da den var paa sit bedste; men kornet blev ikke altid moden, og der var strævsomt at vinde frem til bygden, naar noget trængtes. I omkring 175 aar var dog gaarden i samme slechts besiddelse, led efter led. Den kan saaledes regnes blandt bygdens gamle gaarde, som for sletten altid vil have en vis interesse.

Det var i 1675, at først optoges til fast beboelse, og de omstændigheder, som knytter sig dertil, er et meget interessant afsnit i Voss's historie paa den tid. Det ser ud til at gaardens oprindelse skyldes for en del en saa fjern tildragelse som Londons brand i 1666. Men dønningerne fra denne maatte jo afstedkomme mange slags forviklinger før de rak Raundalen, og den hele historie derom vilde bli lang. Nok er det, at London efter branden blev, for en stor del ialtfald, opbygget med norsk tømmer, og især i strøget Almenningerne med Mjølboden i Raundalen var der svær tømmerskog. Raundalselven har naar flom indtraf altid været et villigt redskab til at bringe tømmeret til sjøs, og dette blev nu af stor vigtighed, ikke alene for tømmerdriftens skyld; men det kom ogsaa til at foraarsage et stort opvask med skiftende eiendomsforholde i Bygden.

Der var en mand paa Voss, der meget godt forstod sig paa at udnytte fordelene ved de høje tømmerpriser, som Londons brand foraarsagede, og denne var ingen mindre end Claus Henriksen, Milzow, der er benævnt som fogd paa Voss og forvalter af Finnegodset. Claus Milzow var født paa Voss og var søn af Provsten Henrik Gjertson Milzow og bror af provst Gjert Milzow, som var forfatteren af Voss og Hardanger Prestehistorie. Claus Milzow var en tid eier af omrent en fjerdedel af alt jordegods paa Voss, og naar han dertil havde opsynet med Finnegodset, som var næsten ligesaa stort der, saa var han en saare mægtig mand. Trods hans prestelige slechtskab var der dog lidet presteligt ved Claus. Han laa stadigt i trætte og førte mange processer. Bønderne paa Voss skal ifølge sagnet være blevne saa forhadte paa ham, at han blev slaaet ihjæl. Dette ved man dog ikke sikkert. Han døde i 1692.

Som navnet Almenningen antyder, var der i Raundalen et strøg, som var stats- eller bygdeeiendom. Denne grænsede i vest til en liden elv, Grytaaen, som ligger mellem Eggjareir og Ny-Grytten. Sidstnævnte gaard var saaledes beliggende i Almenningen. Navnet Ny-Grytten antyder, at der maate

who went to America in the 1840's that caused the farms at Voss to become inexpensive and easy to obtain, which led to people from the distant farms to choose properties in this best district for moderate prices. A resident was offered a bruk at Hylle in Tykkebygden for 600 dollars but chose another farm.

Yet Ny-Grytten wasn't a small or poor farm. It could maintain up to 18 cows when it was at its best; but the grain wasn't always ripe and it was laborious to get to town when something was needed. The farm was in the possession of the same family for 175 years, generation after generation. It can be reckoned as one of the oldest farms in the district that has always had a certain interest to the family.

It was in 1675 that it first had permanent occupants and the circumstances that led to it are a very interesting chapter of Voss' history of that time. It appears that the origin of the farm is distantly associated with the fire in London in 1666. The waves of this went through many stages before it reached Raundalen and it's a long story. Enough it is that after the fire, London was rebuilt mostly with Norwegian timber and especially the area Almenning at Mjølboden in Raundal had good timber forest. In flood, the Raundal River was an excellent mechanism to transport the timber to the sea, and this was very important, not only because of the timber; it also caused a great cleansing with shifting property ownership in the district.

There was a man at Voss who well understood the gains to be made through the high timber prices caused by the London fire and he was none other than Claus Henriksen Miltzow, who is mentioned as the magistrate at Voss the guardian of the Finne Properties. Claus Miltzow was born at Voss a son of Dean Henrik Gjertson Miltzow and a brother of Dean Gjert Miltzow, the author of Voss and Hardanger Priest Histories. Claus Miltzow owned almost a fourth of all the real estate in Voss and when he had management of the Finne Properties that were almost equally as extensive; then he was a truly wealthy man. In spite of being related to clergymen, there was very little clerical about Claus. He constantly contriving scams and had many deals going. The farmers at Voss, according to legend, hated him and he was murdered. People don't know this for certain. He died in 1692.

As the name Almenningen indicates, there was an area of Raundalen that was state or town owned. This bordered on the west a little river, Grytaaen, which lies between Eggjareir and Ny-Grytten. The latter farm thus lay in Almenningen. The name Ny-Grytten indicates that there must have been an older farm with

ha været en ældregaard ved Navn Grytten. Saa var det ogsaa, og denne var beliggende paa Grytaaens anden side nærmere Eggjareir, hvortil den i her omhandlede tid var tillagt som ødegaard. Navnet Grytten kommer af det oldnorske ord *griot-stein*, og sandsynligvis vingræsgang — *Griotvin*, som er blit til Gryttin i talesproget.

I Almenningen, hvortil Mjølbotnen ogsaa hørte, var der svær skog. Efter denne blev fogden Claus Milzow begjærlig og søgte at faa fat paa mest mulig af den. Der, hvor ligger, havde opsidderne paa Hegg hjemlet sig til en støl, som kaldtes Gryttinstølen. Claus kom saa i besiddelse af Heggaardene. Eggjareir med ødegaarden Grytten eiede broderen Gjert Milzow. Claus kjøbte saa ødegaarden af ham. Husene paa denne var da bortrevne, men tomterne var viselige. Saa fik Claus en mand til at sætte sig op hus og bosætte sig paa den anden side af Grytaaen, hvor Hegtstølen eller Gryttinstølen, som den tildels endnu kaldes, var. Stedet, blev saa kaldt, og Claus Milzow paastod, at den gamlegaard, Grytten, laa der. Bønderne fik nu lov af ham til at hugge i Skogen, og selv kjøbte han tømmeret. Der blev ogsaa hugget i kirkens skoge med Milzows tilladelse. Man kunde vel ikke mistanke den mægtige fogd, en bror af presten, for ulovligheder. Forholdet kom dog op og blev gjenstand for retslig undersøgelse. Det blev en af de sværreste processer paa Voss. En kongelig kommission med dommer, fogd og 12 lagrettesmænd drog ud i Almenningen og fastslog det virkelige forhold. Deres beretning med meget andet om sagen har L. Kindem gjort bekjendt i "Vossebygderne".

For Claus Milzow fik sagen en meget uheldig afslutning med en dom, som næsten ruinerede ham. Den havde dog tilfølge at mange leilændinger paa gaardene blev ejere af sine brug, og det mærker et stort fremskridt i bygden.

Bonden paa Gryttinstølen eller blev roligt i besiddelse af sit jordegods. Han tilbød sig, da forholdet blev opdaget, at betale skat til staten efter sædvanlige regler og dermed blev det.

LIDT OM GRYTTENS BEBOERE OG SLEGT.

Den første bosidder paa hedte vistnok Ole. Der tales nemlig om Oles bygninger i Almenningen, hvortil tømmer var hugget i Skogen. Denne Ole var antagelig en søn af Herbrand Eggjareir, som er nævnt som bosidder paa Eggjareir i 1657, men maa være død i 1664, da enken og sønnerne Ole og Eilef nævnes. Bosidderen paa Eggjareir havde ogsaa ødegaarden Grytten og følgelig var det af vigtighed for Claus Milzow, som eiede gaardene, at faa Herbrands søn til at bosætte sig paa, hvilket sandsynligvis var tilfældet.

Den næste opsidder var Anders Gryttinstølen, som var født 1671 og blev gift med Anna Olsdatter, hvis far

the name Grytten. Then it was also that this lay on the other side of Grytaaen, nearer Eggjareir, to which in the discussed time there was an attached deserted farm (øgård=Ødegaard=farm deserted at since Black Death when all occupants died of the disease. SJN). The name comes from the Old Norse word *griot-stein* and maybe *vingræsgang* — *Griotvin*, which has become Gryttin in spoken language.

There were huge forests in Almenningen, to which Mjølbotnen also belonged. The magistrate Claus Miltzow coveted this and wanted to own as much of it as possible. Where it was located, the residents of Hegg warranted a sæter, called Gryttinstølen. Claus got possession of Heggaardene. His brother, Gjert Miltzow, owned the deserted farm, Grytten. Claus bought it from him. The buildings were torn down but the foundations were still visible. Then Claus got a man to erect a house and settle in on the other side of Grytaaen, where Hegtstølen or Gryttinstølen, as it is occasionally called, was. The place was then named Ny-Grytten and Claus Miltzow insisted that the old farm, Grytten lay there. The farmers now got permission from him to lumber in the forest and he himself bought the lumber. They also chopped in the church forest with Miltzow's permission. People couldn't suspect that this powerful magistrate, brother of the minister, was doing anything illegal. Yet the circumstances arose that there was reason for a court inquiry. It became one of the biggest vases at Voss. A royal commission of a judge, magistrate and 12 jurors traveled out to the Almenning and established the actual circumstances. Their declaration and a lot more about the case are reported in "Vossebygderne" by L. Kindem.

The case had a very unfortunate decision for Claus Miltzow with a ruling that almost ruined him. As a result, many of the life tenants became owners of their bruks and it marks a big step forward in the district.

The farmers on Gryttinstølen or Ny-Grytten quietly retained occupancy of their property. It developed, when the facts were discovered that they paid taxes to the government according to the usual regulations and that was that

A LITTLE ABOUT GRYTTEN'S PEOPLE AND FAMILIES.

The first person to live there was named Ole. It is talked namely about Ole's buildings at Almenningen for which lumber had been cut in the forest. This Ole was probably a son of Herbrand Eggjareir, who is named as the occupant of Eggjareir in 1657 but must have died before 1664, when his widow and sons Ole and Eilef are mentioned. The farmer at Eggjareir also had the deserted farm, Grytten, and as a result was important to Claus Miltzow, who owned the farms, to get Herbrand's son to live on it, which probably was the case.

The next occupant was Anders Gryttinstølen, who was born in 1671 and married Anna Olsdatter, whose

antagelig Var forannævnte Ole. De fik 6 børn: Herbrand, Ola, Kristi, Kristoffer, Lars og Guro.

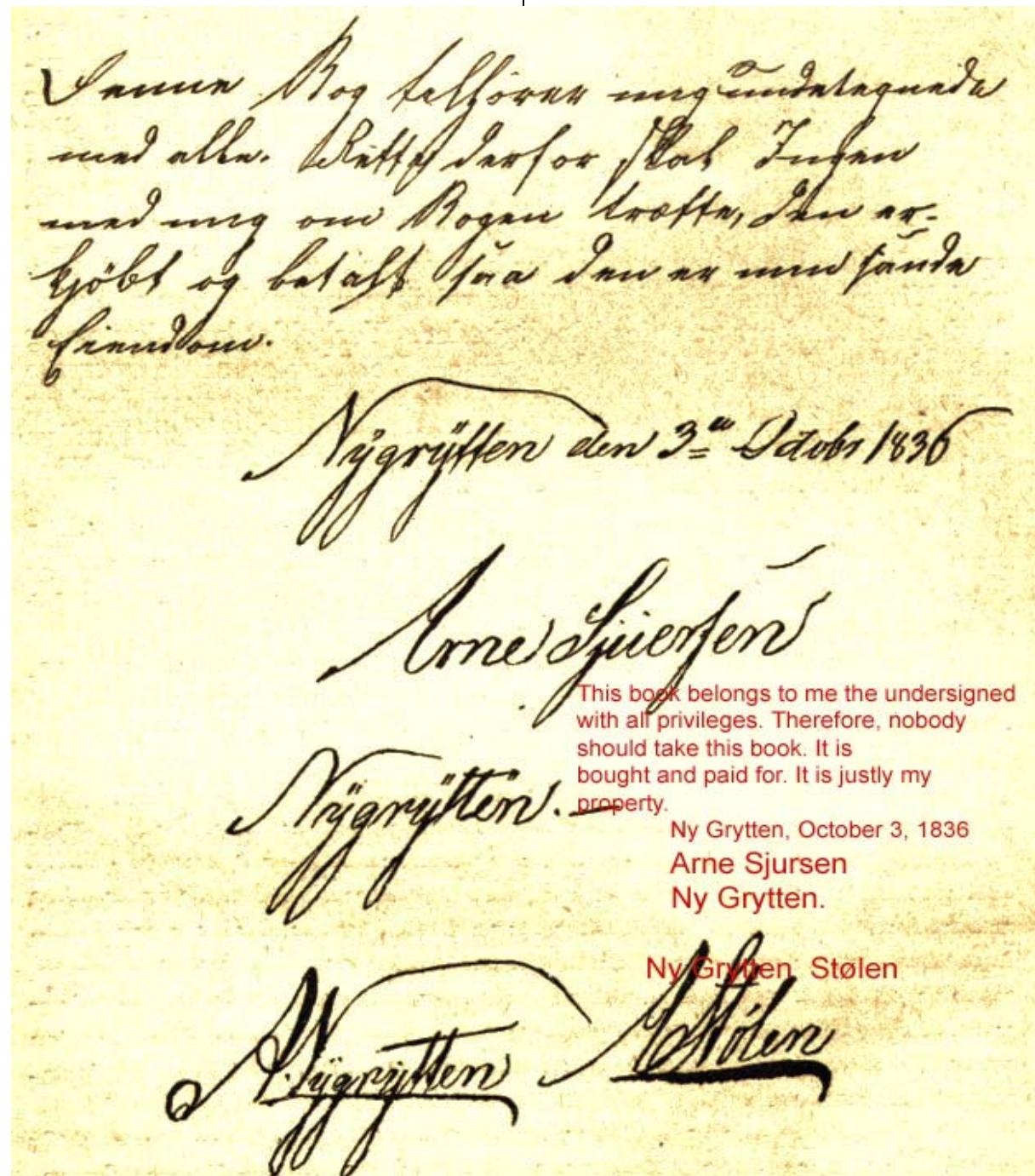
Herbrand Andersen Gryttinstølen blev i 1733 gift med Brita Olsdr. Haugen (Davidhaug eller Lassehaug, som da var i et). De maa ogsaa have havt Eggjareir, da begge døde som kaarfolk der — han i 1766 og hun i 1767. De havde 2 døtre: Sigrid og Anna.

Sigrid Herbrandsdr. Gryttinstølen var født i 1739 og blev gift med Sjur Nilson Kolve. De var bosat paa Nygrytten. Hun døde i 1763 og Sjur blev gjengift — da med Synva Godskalkdr. Han døde 1777. Enken

father was probably named Ola. They had six children: Ola, Kristi, Kristoffer, Lars and Guro.

Herbrand Andersen Gryttinstølen was married in 1733 with Brita Olsdatter Haugen (Davidhaug or Lassehaug, as it once was). They also must have had Eggjareir, since both died while being life retired people there — he in 1766 and she in 1767. They had two daughters: Sigrid and Anna.

Sigrid Herbrandsdatter Gryttinstølen was born in 1739 and married to Sjur Nilson Kolve. They lived at Nygrytten. She died in 1763 and Sjur remarried — this time with Synva Godskalkdatter. He died in 1777.



levede efter ham. Sjur og Sigrid skal have havt børnene Arne, Anders, Brita og Sigrid. Han og Synva havde 2 sønner, Nils og Godskalk. Af disse Børn kjender vi kun til det første og sedste, nemlig, Arne og Godskalk, om hvis efterkommere her nærmere skal berettes, da flere er i Amerika.

Arne Sjurson Ny-Grytten som han helst skrev sig, var født 1757 og blev gift med Anna Jonsdatter Øvre-Kløve, som var født 1765. Anna var af en gammel og anselig slegt, hvis ættekrene kan følges tilbage til det 14de aarhundrede. Hun havde 2 brødre: Anders og Bryngel. Anders boede paa Kløve og var far til Anders A. Kløve, som kom til Amerika i 1843 og bosatte sig i Norway township, Racine Co., Wis., og til Arnguna Kløve, gift med kirkesanger David Lemme paa Voss, samt til Sigvor Graue, mor til Colbein L. Graue, pioneer ved Lake Mills, Iowa. Bryngel Kløve boede paa Bratager, Voss.

Arne Ny-Grytten var en godt oplyst mand for sin tid. Han læste og skrev meget godt. Et aftryk af hans smukke skrift i en opbyggelsesbog da han i 1836 var 79 aar, vil man af hosstaaende se. Hans datter Sigrid skal have berettet, at han vilde studere til doktor, men da han engang overvar en Operation, fik han ulyst dertil. Han døde paa Ny-Grytten i 1840 og hans hustru i 1845. De efterlod sig en son, Sjur og 5 døtre: Brita, Anna, Arnguna, Sigrid og Inger. Af disse kom de tre: Anna, Sigrid og Arnguna til Amerika, hvortil Sjurs og Ingers sønnebørn ogsaa kom, hvorom senere.

SJUR ARNESON NY-GRYTEN.

Den oprindelige hensigt med denne beretning var egentlig at fortelle et og andet om Sjur Arneson Ny-Grytten, som vi betragter som en god type paa en norsk fjeldbonde med kundskaber, færdigheder og mod, som enhver af os bør eie, og i retning af det usædvan-lige var han en god skytter og skiløber, som forholdene krævede, og hvorom man har vidst at fortelle. Men da der ogsaa er meget andet at fortelle om slechter og udvandrere fra Raundalen, saa passede det at tage med fra begyndelsen nogle ord om dalen med gaarde, historie og herligheder. Med det, som foran er nævnt, vil vi da efter den oprindelige tanke fortelle om Sjur.

I korthed skal her først berettes om ham, at han var født paa Ny-Grytten 1796 og boede der til omtrent 50 aar, da han i 1845 solgte farsgaarden og flyttede til gaarden Vike i Kvitlen, hvor han forblev til sin død 1863. Han var gift med Brita Baardsdr. Lunde (Viken), datter af Baard Haldorson, der foruden hende havde børnene Haldor, som boede paa Lunde, Styrk i Ukvitshagen, som havde flere børn i Amerika, Nils Skjelde, Ranvei, gift med Sjur Lie (Raundalen), og Knut, som døde ung. Den første af Britas store slekt, som kjendes var Knut Rognaldson Græ, nævnt 1657 og '64

The widow survived him. Sjur and Sigrid had the children Arne, Anders, Brita and Sigrid. He and Synva had two sons, Nils and Godskalk. Of these children we only know about the first and the last, namely, Arne and Godskalk, who have descendants we shall discuss in greater detail since several are in America.

Arne Sjurson Ny-Grytten, as he preferred to sign himself, was born in 1757 and married with Anna Jonsdatter Øvre-Kløve, who was born in 1765. Anna was from an old and sizable family whose lineage can be followed back to the fourteenth century. She had two brothers: Anders and Bryngel. Anders lived at Kløve and is father of Anders A. Kløve, who came to America in 1843 and settled in Norway Township, Racine Co., WI, and to Arnguna Kløve, married to precentor David Lemme at Voss, as well as to Sigvor Graue, mother of Colbein L. Graue, pioneer at Lake Mills, Iowa. Bryngel Kløve lived at Bratager, Voss.

Arne Ny-Grytten was an enlightened man for his time. He read and wrote very well. A copy of his beautiful writing from a prayer meeting book when he, in 1836, was 79 years, you can see accompanying. His daughter, Sigrid is to have accounted that he wanted to study to become a doctor, but when he once was present at an operation, he lost his curiosity. He died at Ny-Grytten in 1840 and his wife in 1845. They left a son Sjur and five daughters: Brita, Anna, Arnguna, Sigrid and Inger. Of these the three: Anna, Sigrid and Arnguna came to America, to which Sjur and Inger's grandsons (son's sons) also came, however later.

SJUR ARNESON NY-GRYTEN.

The original intent of this narrative was actually to tell one thing or the other about Sjur Arneson Ny-Grytten, whom we regard as a good example of a Norwegian mountain farmer with knowledge, skill and courage which each of us should own, and in the direction of the unusual, he was an excellent hunter and skier, if the situation required it about which a lot could be told. However, since there is a lot more to tell about the families and emigrants from Raundalen, it is appropriate to start with some words about the valley, its farms, history and its magnificence. With what has been already discussed, we will return to our original intent and tell about Sjur.

Briefly first we will tell about him that he was born at Ny-Grytten in 1796 and lived there about 50 years, when he sold the family farm and moved to Vike in Kvitlen, where he stayed until his death in 1863. he was married to Brita Baardsdatter Lunde (Viken), a daughter of Baard Haldorson, who besides her had the children Haldor, who lived at Lunde, Styrk at Ukvitshagen, who had several children in America, Nils Skjelde, Ranvei, married with Sjur Lie (Raundalen), and Knut, who died young. The first of Brita's big family known was Knut Rognaldson Græ, mentioned in 1657 and '64.

Brita døde paa Vike i 1865. Hun var længe sygelig og var den, som helst ønskede at flytte hjem i storbygden. De efterlod sig en søn Arne, som var født paa Ny-Grytten den 13de september 1836, og døde paa, hvad man nu kan kalde Vangen, i 1906.

Sjur Ny-Grytten var en mand paa middels højde, rundskuldret og kraftig. Han havde mørkt hår, høj pande, blaa øjne og en næse, som vilde have passet for en general — et slegtsmærke paa Kløveætten sagdes der, som kun sønnesønnen, Sjur, arvede efter ham i fuldt maal. Af forældrene lærte han at læse og skrive, hvad han gjorde meget godt, og for hvilket sansen øgedes ved besøg hos slegtninger paa Kløve, hvor visdommen sagdes at være. Af mangel paa bøger skrev Sjur ned hvad han ønskede at vide — saaledes om stenarter, metaller, krudtets sammensætning o. l. En tid førte han enslags dagbog.

Det var naturligt, at Sjur tidligt øvede sig som sportsmand. At kunne bruge geværet og et par ski var omtrent en dyd af nødvendighed derude i Raundalen, hvor sneen kunde ligge meterdyb gjenmen størstedelen af den lange vinter, og hvor vildt af forskjelligt slags kunde komme for stuedøren eller ialfald til stadighed var at finde i omliggende skog og fjeld. Der var ogsaa rovdyr, som tildels kunde være nærgaaende nok; bjørn, jerv, gaupe, ræv og maar havde tilhold i trakterne, og Sjur gik efter hvad der traf sig, naar lejlighed gaves. Af staburvæggen paa kunde man i lang tid faa en ide om resultatet. Der slog han op sine jagttrofæer og engang var der blandt andet 7 rensdyrshorn, 3 bjørneskaller, noget af en jerv og gaupe, et par ørnevinger af almindelig størrelse og forskjelligt andet.

Om Sjurs Skydefærdighed kan det fortelles, at han engang skjød en toskilling ud af en trækloft, som en nabogut fra Almenningen holdt ud fra et hushjørne. Han skjød ogsaa ryper i luften med kugle og han skjød engang et rensdyr i en afstand af 1400 fod med sin flintebørse — et uvanligt skudhold med en saadan.

Sjur var ikke stedbunden selv i vinterperioden med dyb sne, storm og kulde. Paa sine ski drog han bygderne imellem, solgte sager, han om vintrene forarbeidede og kjøbte igjen madvarer, som han bar hjem. Han var en flink smed, metalstøber og rokkedreier, gjorde ogsaa rosemalede skrin og tiner m.m. Med 3 rokke paa ryggen drog han stundom paa ski over til Ulvik, solgte rokkene og kjøbte igjen en halv tønde korn, som han ligeledes bar hjem igjen. Han maa ogsaa have været i andre Hardanger og Søndhordlandsbygder med rokke. Det var nemlig flere gange fortalt, at han paa ski gik over Folgefonden med rokke paa ryggen. Hans søster Arnguna boede i mange aar paa Aga i Ullensvang, saa han har vel taget over derfra til Mauranger og kanskje til Kvinherred.

Sjur blev godt kjendt i fjeldtrakterne mellem bygderne yderst i Raundalen. Dette vidste folk, som

Brita died at Vike in 1865. She was sick for a long time and was the one who would have preferred to move home to the main area. They left a son, Arne who was born at Ny-Grytten September 13, 1836 and died at what is now called Vangen in 1906.

Sjur Ny-Grytten was a man of medium height, round-shouldered and strong. He had dark hair, a high forehead, blue eyes and a nose that would have been appropriate for a general — a family trait for the Kløve family it is said that only the grandson, Sjur, received it in full degree. He learned to read and write from his parents, which he did well and his abilities increased through visits with relatives at Kløve, where it was said that erudition resided. Because of the shortage of books, Sjur recorded the subjects he wanted to know — like kinds of stone, metals, the making of gunpowder and the like. For a while he kept a diary.

It was natural that Sjur exercised as an athlete early. To be able to use a gun and a pair of skis almost was a necessity out in the Raundal where the snow lay a meter deep through most of the long winter, where wild animals could come to the front door or in any case they were easy to find in the surrounding forest and mountains. There was also preying wild life that occasionally came close enough; bear, wolverine, mountain lion and marten dominated the area and Sjur went after everything for which there was an opportunity. For a long time, one could get an idea of the result from the wall of his storehouses. He nailed up his hunt trophies and there once were among other things; caribou antlers, 3 bear skulls, remnants of wolverines and mountain lions, a couple eagle wings of different sizes and various other prizes.

It can be told of his marksmanship that once he shot a two-shilling piece out of a cleft branch that a neighbor boy held out from around the corner of the house. He also shot ptarmigan in the air with a bullet and he shot a caribou one time from 1400 feet with his flint-loader — and exceptional shot with such gear.

Sjur wasn't housebound in the winter by deep snow, blizzards and cold. He traveled by ski around the districts, sold saws the he made during the winters and bought foodstuff in return, which he carried home. He was a good blacksmith, metal-caster and spinning wheel turner, also making rosemåled cases and cheese boxes among other things. Occasionally he went on skis over to Ulvik with three spinning wheels on his back, sold the wheels for an half barrel of grain which he likewise carried home. He must also have been to other districts in Hardanger and Sunhordaland with his spinning wheels on his back. His sister lived in Aga in Ullensvang for many years, so he well could have left from there were for Mauranger and possibly Kvinherred. Sjur became well-known in the mountain areas between the districts farthest out in Raundalen. People

drog denne vei, at benytte sig af. Driftekarer, som skulde over til Østlandet med kreaturer søgte hans hjælp, som villigt gaves. Det var ikke altid behagelige reiser og kunde til tider være meget farefulde. For dette er strøget historisk bekjendt. Det var nemlig i disse trakter, kong Sverre med sine birkebeiner kom i den største nød paa vossefjeldene. Det var ikke bare snestorme og kulde man var utsat for, men gamle snebræer undergravne af vandet og med store sprækker, som tildels kunde være dækket over af nysne — eller hængeskavle over bjergvægge, som let kunde løsne. Og Sjur kom ud for noget af hvert.

Engang holdt han paa at skulle bukke under i en snestorm i lighed med birkebeinerne 650 aar før. Det var senhøstes et aar, at nogen driftekarer skulde over til Østlandet med kvæg. Saa kom der sne og kvaæget kom paa vildspor. De vidste ikke at finde alt igjen. I flokken var der ogsaa en ko, som skulde kalve. Saa fik de Sjur til at lede efter dem. Han satte afsted, og da det led paa dagen fandt han ogsaa kreaturene, men saa øgedes snestormen. Det blev snart med største vanskelighed han kunde faa flokken sammen og bragt i ly for den værste storm. Koen, der var tale om, kalvede om dagen, og det var uraad at faa den videre. Natten kom paa og med den øgede kulden. De var da endda langt fra folk. Sjur havde strævet om dagen til han omtrent ikke orkede mere. Mad havde han ikke taget med sig andet end en "bete graut", han stak i lommen, og snart blev haard af kulden. Den havde han gnavet i sig i dagens løb. Geværet havde han dog med sig, men der var ikke tid og veir for jagt. Mod kvelden skræmte han dog op af sneen en rype, som han skjød i luften med kugle, fik op lidt ild og stegte den med fjærerne paa — en fremgangsmaade, han flere gange tyede til paa sine fjeldreiser. Sluttelig fik han koen bragt til et nogenlunde lunt sted, men kalven maatte slagtes. Han var da selv saa udaset, at han grov sig ned i sneen og lagde sig, endskjønt der var bidende koldt. Kalven lagde han over sig, og dette, mente han, var hans frelse fra at fryse ihøj. Dagen efter kom han frem i god behold og kreaturene stod sig ogsaa.

Det var bare i sine yngre aar, at Sjur gik efter vildren, endskjønt han var flink dertil. Han skjød ialt 7 rensdyr, men ved transporten hjem af det sidste kom han ud for et uheld, for ikke at sige en ulykke, som gjorde, at han maatte love sin far ikke mere at gaa paa rensdrysjagt. Dette gik saaledes til. Da han en høst havde skudt det sidste dyr, reiste han hjem efter hest og kjøregreier, for at bringe det hjem. Det kan i denne forbindelse bemærkes, at han maatte grave dyret ned og dække det med sten, forat ikke jerv eller andre rovdyr skulde rive det istykker, medens han var borte. Ved tilbagekomsten fik han dyret paa hesteryggen, og saa bar det paa hjemveien igjen. Da skulde uheldet komme. Han maatte over en gammel

who traveled this way knew and used him. Cattledealers who wanted to go to the east country with cattle asked his help, which he willingly gave. They weren't always comfortable trips and could be dangerous at times. This stretch is notorious historically because of this. It was exactly here the King Sverre and his Birkebeiners were in their greatest struggle in the Voss mountains. Not only were there blizzards and cold. The old glaciers over running water could have big crevasses covered with new snow — or hanging snowdrifts over mountain cliffs that could break loose. It made no difference to Sjur.

One time he nearly succumbed to a snowstorm just like the Birkebeiners 650 years before. It was a late fall that year and some dealers wanted to go to the east country with heifers. Then it started snowing and the heifers got lost. They were unable to find them all again. In the herd there was also a cow about to calf. They had Sjur look for them. He started out and later in the day he found them, but the blizzard got worse. Only with the greatest exertion they got the herd collected and to shelter from the worst storm. The cow we talked about had her calf during the day and it was impossible to get her further. Night came and the cold got worse. They were still far from habitation. Sjur had exerted himself that day until he couldn't make it further. He hadn't taken any food except a bit of lefse he had put in his pocket and it froze hard from the cold in the course of the day. He had gnawed it all during the course of the day. He had his gun with him but there was neither time nor right weather for hunting. Towards night he started a ptarmigan up out of the snow and he shot it with a ball, started a little fire and cooked it with its feathers on — a procedure he relied on several times during mountain trips. Finally he brought the cow to a somewhat snug place but the calf had to be slaughtered. He was himself exposed so he dug down into the snow and lay down, even though it was biting cold. He covered himself with the calf and this, he said, was the thing that saved him from freezing to death. The next day he got out in good shape and the cattle survived too.

It was only in his youth that he hunted wild deer, even though he was still capable. In all, he shot 7 caribou but while transporting the last home he had a misfortune, not to say an accident, which made him promise his father that he wouldn't hunt caribou again. It happened like this. When he had shot his last caribou one fall, he went home to get a horse and harness to bring it home. In this connection it should be noted that he had to bury the game and cover it with stones so that wolverines and other beasts of prey wouldn't tear it to pieces while he was gone. On his return he placed his animal on the back of the horse and started home again. Then the misfortune occurred. He had to

snefon med en hængeskavl udover et højt fjeld. Fonnen var undegravet af vandet, og der var skraafjeld.. Ved tynglen af hest og kløv brække skavlen los. Sjur fik kastet sig tilside, og stod igjen, medens hesten og det øvrige gik med snemassen udfor og forsvandt i dybet. Først næsteaar kunde man finde hesten og kløven igjen. Det var en kostbar hest, som faderen eiede, og med tanken paa, at hans eneste søn nærpaa var gaaet med, krævede faderen, at Sjur ikke maatte gaa paa rensdysrsjagt mere.

SJURS TRÆFNINGER MED BJØRNEN.

Men der var andre dyr at gaa efter. Bamsen huserede tidt i dalen, og den var et eftertragtet maal for en god skytter. Hvad tid Sjur først traf bjørnen er uvist. Det maatte være tidlig. Han skjød 3 bjørne, og for den fjerde var han med at lægge ud et selvskud. Maaske var dog denne den første.

Engang var der fundet en fersk aate i skogen ikke langt fra hjemmet — vistnok ovenfor i fjeldmarken. Sjur og en nabogut fra Almenningen skulde da af sted og vakte paa dette om kvelden. Sjur havde sin flintebørse som vanligt, men Almenningsgutten havde faaet sig et nyt gevær, hvorpaa der brugtes knaldhætter. For dette var han meget varsom og bar det i et hylster. De lagde sig saa paa et passende sted fra aatet i haabet om, at bjørnen nok vilde komme efter sin kveldsmad. Det begyndte at mørkne, men bjørnen syntes endda at holde sig borte. Saa begyndte det saa smaaat ogsaa at regne. Almenningen blev da utealmodig, stak geværet i hylsteret og sagde, at han vilde gaa heim. Sjur laa rolig og bad ham vente et øieblik, thi nu saa han noget, som syntes at røre sig henre i skogen. Almenningen saa da ogsaa derhen, men sagde, at det bare var en træstump, som stod der. I det samme brændte Sjur løs. Et svært brag med en gryntende lyd fulgte bortenfor. "Eg trur da bjødn kusser eg", sagde Almenningen og fik geværet i en fart af hylsteret igjen. De gik saa et lidet stykke henover for at se efter bjørnen, men den var borte, og nu blev det saa mørkt, at de fandt det bedst at gaa hjem. Næste morgen var de tidlig paa farten igjen; thi Sjur mente, han havde truffet. De fandt da ogsaa snart blodspor efter bjørnen og fulgte efter dette. De trængte ikke at gaa svært langt. Det bar bortover til nogen stygge gjuv i Grytaaen. Der havde bjørnen rast udfor og slaaet sig i filler omtrent. Det blev enden paa den.

En anden gang kom Sjur i nærmere berørelse med bjørnen. Han skulde da over til Ulvik for at hente sin søster Arnguna, som havde været budeie der. Da han kom et stykke henover fjeldene fik han øie paa ferske bjørnespor. Geværet havde han med som vanlig paa dige reiser. Han gik da efter sporet. Dette førte et stykke bortenfor ned gjennem en lang to i et bjerg. Sjur gik et stykke henover toen og fik da øie paa bjørnen langt borte. Han sendte straks en kugle efter den, men

cross an old snowbank with a long crest out over a high mountain undercut by melt water and there was a diagonal mountain. With the weight of the horse and its load the crest broke loose. Sjur threw himself aside and stayed up while the horse and everything else went with the avalanche out and disappeared in the depths. It was a valuable horse, owned by the father, and the thought of his only son nearly going too, made the father demand that Sjur never again go caribou hunting.

SJUR'S ENCOUNTERS WITH BEARS.

However, there was other game to go after. Bears often played havoc in the valley and they were an desirable target for a good marksman. When Sjur first encountered a bear is unknown. It must have been early. He shot three bears and for the fourth he helped set out a cocked gun trap. Maybe it was the first one.

One time, fresh carrion was found out in the woods not far from home — evidently in the mountains. Sjur and a neighbor boy from Almenningen went off to watch this one evening. Sjur had his flintlock as usual, but the boy from Almenningen had a new gun that used percussion caps. He had to be very careful with it and carried it in a gun case. They lay an appropriate distance from the carrion and hoped that the bear would return for his evening meal. It started to get dark but the bear obviously stayed away. Then it started to rain a little. The Almenningen boy got impatient, put his gun away in the case and said he wanted to go home. Sjur lay quietly and asked him to wait a minute because he had seen something moving in the woods. Almenningen also looked over there but thought it was only a tree stump that was there. At that moment, Sjur fired. A loud racket with a grunting sound followed from over there. "I think the bear is escaping" said the boy from Almenningen and put his gun in his case again, they walked over a little ways to look for the bear, but he was gone and it was really getting dark and they thought it best to go home. They were on the go early the next morning because Sjur thought he had hit home. They soon found blood stains and followed after these. It wasn't far. They led to some nasty gorges in the Grytaaen. There the bear had fallen over the edge and been ripped to pieces. That was the end of that.

Another time, Sjur had a close encounter with a bear. He was going over to Ulvik to fetch his sister Arnguna, who had been a milkmaid there. When he got over the mountains a ways he spied some fresh bear spoor. He had his gun along as usual on these journeys. He followed the tracks. They led over a ways down through a long grassy lane in a mountain. Sjur walked over the grass a piece and saw the bear at a distance. He soon fired a bullet at him but the range

skudholdet var kortere end han tænkte, da der i toen var en sækning, og kuglen slog i fjeldet over bjørnens hoved. Den glante op og skyndte lidt paa farten videre. Den kunde imidlertid ikke komme stort længer og maatte vende om. Der hvor Sjur stod var en stor sten. Han kastede sig ned for stenen og ladede bøssen i en fart. Netop færdig dermed kom bjørnen i sterkt trav nær til stenen. Sjur satte i et skrig. Bjørnen kastede sig tilside og gjorde en stans. Hurtigt tog Sjur sigte og fyrede. Bjørnen faldt, men efterpaa gjorde den nogle spark, og da toen hældede udfor bjerget, rullede den lige ud paa kanten. Der stak der heldigvis op en træstub, for hvilken den blev liggende. Den begyndte dog igjen at sparke, og Sjur blev bange for, at den skulde glide udfor. Han sprang da hen, greb bjørnen i en af baglabberne og holdt til den blev rolig. Saa drog han over til Ulvik efter søsteren og paa tilbageveien hjalp hun ham med at faa bjørnen fra bjergkanten og flaaet.

Saa var der engang en svær skadebjørn, som huserede slemt i Brækkelien og deromkring i Raundalen. En mand paa Brække havde mistet kalvene sine, og ellers var baade stort og smaa kvæg røget med. Nogle skyttere mente de snart skulde gjøre det af med bjørnen. De drog ogsaa afsted og bjørnen fandt de ganske snart, men at komme den paa passende skudhold var mindre let. De skulde have skudt efter den, men greiede ikke engang at jage den væk fra trakten. Saa blev der sendt bud efter Sjur Ny-Grytten. Han drog da afsted, og ikke længe, efter saa han bjørnen, og fik den skudt uden mange omstændigheder. Det var den sværreste bjørn, man havde hørt om, og den skulde i henhold til et mærke, som Sjur vidste om, være 60 aar gammel. Bjørnen kjørtes hjem til Brække, og der laa den en stund paa Maven til skue for alle. Det var fortalt, at manden paa Brække, som havde mistet kalvene sine, gik hen og gav bjørnen en dask under øret og sagde: "Detta ska du ha, fyr du drap kalvane mine." —

Da Sjur havde flaaet bjørnen reiste han paa Vangen med fælden for at sælge den. Paa Nedre Kløve vilde man se, hvor stor den var. Der var en stor gammel rodstue med en jernbjelke tversover paa midten under sperrerne. Man tog da bjørnefælden, lagde baglabberne paa dørstokken og forlabbene rak op paa jernbjelken. Man syntes det var en uhørt størrelse.

ØRN FOR BJØRN.

Paa en eiendommelig maade kom Sjur Ny-Grytten engang til at skyde en ørn. Han fandt en dag et ferskt aate efter en bjørn. Imod Kvelden lagde han sig paa udkig efter denne. Ikke langt fra aatet stak der op en fjeldknat. Der rev han af en diger torve og lagde sig under denne med geværet rettet mod aatet. Han havde ikke ligget der længe, før han mærkede en

was shorter than he thought since there was a depression in the grassy strip, and the bullet slammed into the mountain above the bear's head. He stared up and hurried farther, meanwhile, he couldn't go very far and had to turn around. Where Sjur was standing there was a big stone. He ducked behind the stone and quickly loaded his gun. As he finished, the bear came at a strong trot near the stone. Sjur shrieked. The bear turned sideways and stopped. Quickly Sjur aimed and fired. The bear fell but started to kick and since grassy strip was close to the edge it rolled right out to the brink. There was a stump of a tree there, luckily, and he lay against it. Then it started to kick again and Sjur was afraid it would glide over. He ran over, grabbed the bear by the hind paws and held it until it quieted. Then he continued to Ulvik after his sister and on the way home she helped him get the bear back away from the edge and they skinned it.

Then there was one time a big harmful bear carrying on badly in the Brekkeli and that area of the Raundal. A man at Brække had lost some calves and some big and small heifers had been disturbed. Some hunters thought they would soon get rid of the bear. They started off and soon found the bear, but to get a proper aim wasn't easy. They shot at it but didn't succeed in getting it out of the area. Then they sent for Sjur Ny-Grytten. He came and not long after he saw the bear, he was able to shoot it without problems. It was the biggest bear people had heard of and according to some indications that Sjur knew about, it was 60 years old. The bear was hauled home to Brække and it lay on its abdomen as a show for everyone. It is said that the man from Brække, who had lost his calves, went over and gave the bear a slap under the ear and said, "You get this for killing my calves". —

After Sjur had skinned the bear, he took the hide to Vangen in order to sell it. At Nedre Kløve, they wanted to see how big it was. There was an old storehouse with an iron beam across between the rafters. They took the bearskin; lay the back paws on the doorstep and the front paws reached up to the iron beam. People regarded it as an unheard of size.

EAGLE FOR BEAR.

Sjur Ny-Grytten chanced to shoot an eagle in an unusual manner one time. One day he discovered some fresh carrion from a bear. Towards evening he lay watching it. Not far from the carrion there protruded a mountain tor. There he dug up a large piece of turf and lay under it with his gun directed towards the carrion. He didn't lay there very long before

stor ørn, som kom seilende i luften. Den mærkede aatet og begyndte at cirkle om dette. Med ett satte den kurven lige paa bergknatten, hvor Sjur laa. Han rørte sig ikke; thi han skjønte, at han ikke var opdaget. Ørnen kom og satte sig lige paa knatten. Det har endog været sagt, at den satte sig paa torven over ham. Om lidt fløi den hen paa aatet og dette blev dens sidste flugt. Den faldt med et digert kjødstykke i sit krogede neb. Dette var et vældigt eksemplar af en ørn. Den maalte 6 fod mellem vingespidserne. Vingerne var i lang tid opslagne paa stabursvæggen. Disse med de andre jagttrofæer var der, da Sjur med familie flyttede fra Ny-Grytten. i 1845. Sa sønnesønnen i 1889 besøgte stedet, var baade staburet og jagttrofæeme forsvundne.

MAAREN I STABURET

Et andet minde knytter sig ogsaa til det gamle stabur paa Ny-Grytten. En morgen blev det meldt til Sjur, at et eller andet dyr havde banet sig vei ind i staburet og forsynet sig af det derværende kjødoplag. Sjur gjættede, at det maatte være ræv eller maar, og tenkte, som gutten i folkesangen, at "da kosta penga sligt rara skjin". Han saa straks, hvor dyret var kommet ind. Saa lavede han en forsvarlig fælde; tog et kjødlaar og lagde ned i en tom korn kiste, stillede laaget passendeaabent med stillepinder og en snor i kjødlaaret; lagde saa en kvernesten over. Det øvrige kjød lagdes ned i andre kister. Det gik efter forventning. Næste morgen var indbrudstyven fakket. Det var en diger maar.

Men saa blev spørgsmalet at faa den af kisten, uden at den lob en vei. At lette paa laaget uden videre var uraad. Der var kun on ting at gjøre, og det var at skjære hul paa kistelaaget. Sjur gjorde sig en stærk trækløft med et langt haandtag, skar saa et firkantet hul i laaget stort nok til at faa haanden gjennem fik saa stukket kløften ned over dyrets hals og holdt fast til laaget kundeaabret. Saadan blev maaren fanget og maatte betale for kjødet med sin kostbare pels. Kisten med det firkantede hul i laaget er vist at finde paa en af gaardene i Kvitlen den dag idag.

Som foran nævnt flyttede Sjur til gaarden Vike i 1845. Vike er en noget høit liggende gaard, nær til skogaaser og lier, hvor man kunde gjøre jagtture baade efter bjørn og andre dyr i de dage. Mulig var dette aarsagen til at han ikke kjøbte gaard i Tykkebygden. Han var da endnu en kraftig mand og kunde til tider vise sine færdigheder, men nogen videre jagtture blev det dog ikke. Nogle ture gik han med sønnen for at vise ham kunsten, da denne oftest saa vildtet, først efterat det var kommet ud paa skudvidde, men det blev omrent alt. Sin færdighed til at staa paa ski viste han dog ogsaa der i førstningen. Om Søndagsmorgenerne, da han om

he saw a huge eagle come soaring through the air. It noticed the carrion and started to circle overhead. Suddenly it alit on the mountain tor where Sjur lay. He didn't move because he realized that he hadn't been discovered. The eagle settled on the tor. Some say that he alit on the turf over him. In a short time it flew to the carrion and this became his last flight. It fell with an enormous piece of carrion in his curled beak. This was a huge specimen of eagle. It measured 6 feet between the wingtips. The wings were nailed on the storehouse wall for a long time. These and other trophies were there when Sjur with his family moved from Ny-Grytten in 1845. The grandson (son's son) that when he visited the place in 1889 that both storehouse and hunt trophies had disappeared.

THE MARTEN IN THE STOREHOUSE

Another memory is associated with the old storehouse at Ny-Grytten. One morning they told Sjur that some kind of animal had made his way into the storehouse and helped himself to the meat supply stored there. Sjur guessed it must have been a fox or marten, and thought, like the boy in the folk song "it costs money, such unusual events ". He soon found where the animal had got in. Then he made a big trap; took a thigh of meat; laid it down in an empty grain chest, positioned the trap properly open with positioning pins and a noose around the meat; laid then a millstone on top. The other meat he stowed in other chests. It went as hoped. The next morning the intruder was caught. It was a large marten.

Then arose the question of how to get it out of the chest without it escaping. To look in the trap without aid was unwise. Only one thing could be done and that was to cut a hole in the chest trap. Sjur made a strong wooden fork with a long handle, cut a square hole big enough get one's hand through in the trap the stick the fork down over the animal's neck and hold him securely until the trap could be opened. That's how the marten was caught and made to pay for the meat with his valuable fur hide. The chest with the square hole in it can still be seen on one of the farms in Kvitlen yet today.

Sjur moved to the Vike farm in 1845 as mentioned before. Vike is high sited farm near woody ridges and mountain slopes where one could hunt bear and other game in those days. Possibly this is why he didn't buy a farm in the Tykkebygdi. He still was a strong man could demonstrate his accomplishments. However, there weren't any more hunting trips. He took his son hunting in order to teach him what his son wanted, only after they had reached the shooting range, but that was all. His talent at skiing he showed at the beginning. On Sunday

vinteren vilde til kirke satte han skiene paa i tunet paa Vike og lod det staa til nedover, hvad man kalder Vikeskaalene til Lie, hvad der neppe har været gjort ham efter. En dag, da han og sønnen havde brændt kul op i Vivaaskammen og skulde hjem om kvelden satte Sjur ret nedover fra toppen af Vivaashaugen til Nedre Aure, hvor sønnen maatte gjøre flere kroger, fortalte han, for at komme ned. —

Sjur viste ogsaa, at han kunde være en uforfærdet rytter om det gjaldt. Engang, da der havde været en svær flom skulde han paa Vangen i et nødvendigt ærinde. Kommen nedover fandt han ud, at gamle Brynebroen var beskadiget eller reist med flommen. Han havde en god mær, som han vidste vilde greie en svømmetur, om det gjaldt. Han red da ned til det gamle vadested over "Vosso" nedenfor den nyere bro. Vandet stod i bakkebarene, men Sjur og mærren satte alligevel paa elven, og over kom de. Det sagdes, at mærren svømmede saa let, at lænden paa den var over vandet meget af tiden.

Om denne mær kan der ogsaa passende fortælles en lidet bjørnehistorie. I storaasen ovenfor Vike var der ikke sjeldent, at bjørnen holdt til — og det hvad man kaldte "marabjødn". Den gjorde gjerne af med on hest om den kom til, hvorom mange historier er fortalt. Sjurs mær blev en kveld sluppen i aasen, hvor der ogsaa var andre heste, som gjerne kom sammen. Om morgenens efter var der nogen, som skulde efter hestene sine. Komne henover aasen mod Himorestræet, lagde de mærke til en flok heste og at en af dem gik i ekse i ring om de andre. De fandt dette hesynderligt, men skjønte snart, hvad det var. De gik hen ti, hestene, og først, da de var nær, stansede traveren op. Det var Sjurs mær, som havde taget ledelsen, da en bjørn havde nærmet sig. Den holdt flokken samlet. Bjørnen gik rundt om flokken, og mærren gik efter. Der viste on svert opreven vej efter begge. Tils slut, havde bjørnen lusket af.

Denne mær var af det djerfe slaget, som ikke gav op, saalænge den kunde røre sig. Var et læs for tungt maatte noget give efter eller brække. Den blev sluttelig, hvad man kaldte "haaspregnt" og maatte slagtes.

Sjur fulgte godt med i bygdens gjøremaal og de bevægelser, som foregik omkring ham. Der var snak om, at han burde ind-vælges i kommunestyret, men et par dygtige nabober fødte i grænden havde allerede befæstet sin plads der.

Da den bekjendte kvækerbevægelse kom til Voss, syntes Sjur meget bra om den ligesom hans ven David Kløve, men sluttede sig dog ikke til den. Det var vel helst misnøjet med de neppe svert duelige prester som gjorde det.

mornings in the winter when he wanted to go to church he put on his skis in the yard and skied down what people call Vikeskaalene to Lie which hardly anyone has done since. One day when he and his son were making charcoal up at Vivaaskammen and were going home in the evening Sjur went right down from the top of Vivaashaugen to Nedre Aure, while the son had to make several turns, he said, before he could get down. —

Sjur also showed that he could be a fearless rider if necessary. Once, when there was a big flood, he was going to Vangen on an essential errand. When he got down there, he learned that the old Bryne bridge had been damaged or had gone in the flood. He had a good mare that he knew could make a swimming trip if necessary. He then rode down to the old ford over "Vosso" below the newer bridge. The water was up the banks but Sjur and the mare started to cross the river and they made it. It is said that the mare swam so lightly that her loins were above water most of the time.

It would be appropriate to tell a little bear story about this mare. It wasn't unusual that a bear lived on the big ridge above Vike — and there was one people called "mare-bear". It preferred a horse if possible and many stories are told about it. One night Sjur's mare was let out on the ridge, where there were other horses who liked to be together. The next morning some were going for their horses. When they reached the ridge toward Himorestræet, they noticed a group of horses and another horse going in a ring around the others. They thought this strange but soon realized what it was. They went over to the horses and not until they got near did the mover stop. It was Sjur's mare who had taken the lead when a bear got close. She kept the group together. The bear walked around the herd and the mare followed. There was a torn up path behind each of them. At the end, the bear had slunk away.

This mare was of the fearless type that never gave up as long as it could move. If a load was too heavy, something had to give in or break. In the end it became what people call "broken" and had to be slaughtered.

Sjur followed well the business and activity that went on around him. There was once talk about that he should be elected to the town council but a couple of capable neighbors born in the district had already secured his place there.

When the famous Quaker movement came to Voss, Sjur thought a lot of it like his friend David Kløve, but they didn't join in the end. It was probably dissatisfaction with the not very capable ministers that decided it.

I sine gamle dage var det Sjurs største fornøielse at læse. Det var lettere at faa bøger, efterat han kom til Vike, og mangen gang sad han mellem træerne i smedjehovden paa Vike med sin bog. Gevær og ski var da blit sønnens eiendom. Denne lod den gamle flintebørse paasættes nyt laas for knaldhætte og rifles paany. Senere solgte han den til en slægtning Joh. L. Graue, hvis etterlevende hustru lod sin broder Hermund Fanestøl faa den, og maaske er den paa Fanestøl den dag idag. Et par næsten udslidte ski arvede sluttelig sønnesønnen Knut, men da blev de rigtiknok ikke svært gamle. De blev dog model til nye par.

Sjur Ny-Grytten døde, som nævnt, i 1863, og hermed afsluttes nu fortellingen om ham. Om sønnen, Arne, skal her siges nogle ord.

ET BLAD AP SKIFERDRIFTENS SAGA PAA VOSS.

Skifersaksens opfindelse.

Det var Arne Sjurson, som opfandt og først begyndte at bruge skifersaksen paa Voss og derved muliggjorde den store skiferdrift, som opstod der. Arne var bedre kjendt under navnet Rene. Han var to gange gift først med Anna Sylfestdtr. Rene, om hvis slegt (se "Vossingen" side 1, 6te aargang). Anden gang med Barbraa Hermundsdtr. Skutle, hvis mor var af den bekjendte Losnaæt. Arne boede paa Rene i 15 Aar. Efter sin første hustrus død kjøbte han i 1881 et lidet brug i gaarden Kindem og boede der til 1900. Omrent samtidig begyndte han at drive med Skiferarbeide. Det var i førstningen helst store heller fra 18 tommer til 48 tommer i firkant, man brød ud; men lidt lapheller 13x18 tommer lavedes ogsaa. Alt skantedes med hammer, og det gik sent. At skante 50 lapheller for dagen var godt gjort. Arne begyndte tidlig at grunde paa om ikke disse lapheller kunde skantes hurtigere. Han var en taalelig god smed og en dag i 1884 da han satte istand sine skiferredskaber i smedjen hjemme, kom han paa den tanke at forsøge om stenen kunde klippes med saks. Han havde en ca. 2 fod lang saks, hvormed han klippede jern og kobberplader. Denne satte han i skruesteden fandt saa en tynd Skifersten og forsøgte at klippe den. Det gik ikke at holde stenen ligesom jernpladerne for saksen; men saa kom han paa at holde stenen bagenfor den i saksen værende nagle, hvor der var lidt mere spillerum, og da saa det ud til at Stenen vilde bryde. Han tog da et lidt tykt staalstykke, drev et hul i ene ende paa dette, lavede saa et stort knivlignende redskab af et andet staalstykke ligeledes med hul i enden og satte de sammen med en skrue. Saa blev der igjen forsøgt i skruestedet at skante. Det gik taaligt bra. Iafald viste det sig at ville gaa bedre end den brugte

In his old days. Sjur's greatest satisfaction was reading. I was easier to get books after he moved to Vike and many a time he sat among the trees at Vike with his book. The gun and skis became the property of his son. He had the old flintlock fitted with a new lock for percussion caps and it was re-rifled. Later, he sold it to a relative, Joh. L. Graue, whose surviving wife let her brother Hermund Fanestøl get it and probably it is at Fanestøl yet today. A pair of almost worn out skis were finally inherited by grandson Knut, but then they didn't last long. Maybe they were the model for a new pair.

Sjur Ny-Grytten died, as stated, in 1863, and with this we end the narrative about him. We shall say some words about his son, Arne, here.

A PAGE OF THE SAGA OF SLATE QUARRYING AT VOSS.

The invention of the slate snips.

It was Arne Sjurson who invented and first used the slate scissors (snips) at Voss and opened the doors for the big slate business that sprang up there. Arne was better known under the name Rene. He was married two times, first with Anna Sylfestdatter Rene, about whose family go to ("Vossingen", page 1[6?], 6th year). The second marriage was with Barbraa Hermundsdatter Skutle whose mother was from the well-known Losna lineage. Arne lived at Rene for 15 years. Following the death of his first wife, he bought a little bruk in the Kindem farm and lived there until 1900. About that time he started working with slate. At the beginning they cut flagstones mostly from 18 to 48 inches square but they broke out but some slabs of 13x18 inches also. All were trimmed with a hammer, and it was slow. To trim 50 shingles a day was very good. Arne started puzzling early if these shingles couldn't be trimmed faster. He was a reasonably good blacksmith and one day in 1884 while he was arranging his slate tools in his smithy at home, he got the idea of whether the stone could be trimmed with a scissors. He had snips 2 feet long he used to trim copper and iron sheet metal. He put this in a vise, found a thin piece of slate and tried to clip it. He didn't work well trying to hold the stone in the scissors like the metal sheets; but then he got the idea of holding the stone behind the shears holding a rivet, where there was a little more maneuvering space, and then it seemed that the slate would break. So he took a thick piece of steel, drilled a hole in the end of it, made a big knife-like tool from another piece of steel with a matching hole in its end and fastened these two together with a bolt. Then he tried to trim it in the vise. It worked reasonably well. In any case, it worked better than the method of

skantemaade. Under dette prøvearbeide fra først til sidst var sønnen, Knut, tilstede og maatte prøve ogsaa, som gutungerne altid vil. Dette var en fredag. Om lørdagen søgte Arne at forbedre saksen og sætte den, saa den trykkede i passende vinkel med Stenkanteen, hvilket viste sig af vigtighet.

Næste mandagsmorgen drog Arne og sønnen paa skiferbruddet paa Fjosberget, og saksen var selvfølgelig med. Efter at være komme der skantede sønnen i et par timers tid næsten saa mange heller som hele dagen tidligere.

Om en stund kom der en mand gaaende mod dem. Det viste sig at være Nils Nordheim, der var parteier i den udvundne sten da alt grus gik ned paa hans eiendom. Arne gjemte nu saksen; men med Nils slog han gjerne af en passiar, naar det skulde være. Om lidt siger Nils: "Ja, vidste eg no ein maote te skanta snart hedlu pao, so kunde eg no ta ein storu bestilling." Han havde nemlig talt med et par mand fra Bergen, som var kommen for at se paa Vosseskiferen for et hus paa Hop og et barnehjem i Bergen. De syntes bra om stenen men maatte have den paa en vis tid, som var for kort, hvis den almindelige skanting skulde bruges. Arne spurte, hvad Nils vilde give ham for at opfinde et skanteapparat, hvormed skanting gik hurtigere. Ja, for et saadant skulde Nils give meget, sagde han; men der blev dog ikke nævnt nogen sum, og Arne var ikke nogen diplomat. Han havde nok ikke selv tænkt endnu paa den store værdi, som apparatet vilde have for driften, og Nils havde nok sine tvil om, at et saadant kunde findes. Efter endel snak frem og tilbage om den store leverance, som Nils gjerne vilde have, og som vilde bringe god afsætning paa hellerne fra alle brug, fandt Arne frem saksen, han havde gjort, og bod sønnen vise Nils Nordheim, hvorledes man kunde skante. Denne gjorde sit bedste, som gutter, der tror sig selv flinke, gjerne gjør, og Nils Nordheim stod forundret. Snart sagde han farvel, gik hjem og forarbeidede 2 sakse samme dag. En uge efter havde hvert lag paa biuddene en saks. Det gik storartet. Leverancen til Bergen og Hop kom istand samme aar og enhver blev af med sine heller i en fart. Arne fik afsætning paa sine som de andre. Mange er blit velstaaende ved Skifer driften og bygden med, men Arne blev ikke stort rigere end før. I 20 aar har han nu ligget i sin grav.

Om hans børn af første ægteskab er tidligere fortalt i Vossingen. I andet ægteskab havde han 2 døtre, Synva og Britha, som bor paa Vossevangen.

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Anna Arnesdtr. Ny-Grytten var født omkr. 1800. Hun kom til Amerika i 1843 sammen med Anders A. Kløve og blev bosat i Norway, Racine Co., Wis. Der blev hun gift med enkemand John Dale, vistnok fra Bruvik, og blev bosat paa en Farm i Norway.

trimming they were using. During this testing from beginning to end his son, Knut was present, and had to try too, as boys always will. This was a Friday. On Saturday Arne to improve the snips and adjust it so the pressure was right for the angle for trimming, which was important.

The next Monday morning, Arne and his son went to the slate quarry at Fjosberget naturally taking the snips along. After they got there, the son trimmed as many slate shingles in a couple hours that took him a whole day earlier.

After a while, a man comes walking past them. It turned out to be Nils Nordheim, who was part-owner of the extracted stone since all the rubble went down on his property. Arne hid the scissors, but Nils struck up a conversation, as the case may be. In a little while Nils said, "Ja, if only I knew of a method of trimming faster, I could take a big order". He had just talked to a couple men from Bergen who had come to look at the Voss slate for a building in Hop and an orphanage in Bergen. They liked the slate but had to have it by a certain time, which was too short, if the usual method of trimming were used. Arne asked him what he would give him to invent a trimming tool that would do the trimming faster. Ja, he would give a lot for such, he said; but no amount was named and Arne wasn't a diplomat. He hadn't thought about the great value the apparatus would have in the business, and Nils had no doubt such a tool could be found. After a bunch of talk back and forth about the big order Nils wanted to get, and of all the profit from the slates of all uses, Arne brought out the "snips" he had made and asked his son to show Nils Nordheim how it could trim. The boy did his best, as boys who think they are good, are like to do, and Nils Nordheim stood back amazed. Soon he said good-bye, went home and built two shears similar shears that same day. A week later each set-up in the quarry had their own shears. It went great. The deliveries to Bergen and Hop were on time and everyone got their shingles promptly. Arne got his salary the same as the other employees. Many became wealthy through the slate business and the area too, but Arne didn't get richer than before. He has lain in his grave for 20 years.

His children from the first marriage have been discussed in Vossingen earlier. He had two daughters in his second marriage, Synva and Britha, who live at Vossevangen.

* * *

Anna Arnesdatter Ny-Grytten was born about 1800. She came to America in 1843 together with Anders A. Kløve and settled in Norway, Racine County, WI. There she married the widower John Dale, possibly from Bruvik and settled on a farm in Norway.

Hun døde der i 1871 og er begravet paa gravpladsen ved kirken paa Indianerhaugen der. Hun havde ingen børn, men flere stedbørn. Sigrid Arnesdtr. Ny-Grytten var født 1804. Hun tjente længe hos provst Munster, blev gift med Haldor Larson Kjønnegaard og var endel aar bosat ved kirken paa prestegaardens eiendom. I 1853 udvandrede de til Amerika. De havde da 3 børn Guri, Henrietta Karolina Antonette (opkaldt efter prestefruen) og Arne. (Se forøvrigt om dem i Vossingen no. 4 — 3die aarg.)

Arnguna Arnesdtr. Ny-Grytten blev gift med Anders Arneson Skiple og var først en tid bosat paa en plads under Ny-Grytten, men flyttede senere til Aga i Ullensvang og boede der i mange aar, til de i slutningen af 1850 aarene udvandrede til Amerika. Først bosatte de sig i Deerfield township, Dane Co., Wis. Senere flyttede de til Bush River township, St. Croix Co., Wis., nær Hammond, hvor de boede paa en farm til sin død. De havde 5 Børn: Arne d. æ., John, Ole Anna og Arne d. y. Arne d. æ. blev gift og var bosat paa en farm vistnok nær forældrene; blev syg og var i mange aar paa hospital. Han har en søn Gilbert Anderson, som driver brødvareforretning i Thief River Falls, Minn.

John Anderson (Aga) hervede sig i borgerkrigen og stod i Com. C. 11te Wis. regiment. Han døde af sygdom i Brashear City, La.

Ole Anderson (Aga) blev gift med Brita Torgersdtr. Tvinde og var bosat ved Whitehall, Trempealeau Co., Wis. Han døde for ca. 28 aar siden efterladende hustru og en søn Anders. De er ogsaa døde for nogle aar siden. Anders var gift og efterlod sig flere børn, som bor ved Whitehall.

Anna Andersdtr. Aga blev gift med Ole Larson Skiple og boede til sin død for 20 aar siden ved Hammond, Wis. Sønnen Lewis Larson bor i Hammond.

Brita Arnesdtr. Ny-Grytten tjente i lang tid hos en embeds-mandsfamilie paa Vangen; fulgte med denne en tur til København, Danmark hvor hun fik høre Adam Oehlenschlaeger tale, og sendte hans bekjendte tale om "Det skjonne barnslige i enhver alder" til broderen, Sjur. Hun blev senere gift med enkemand Eilef Ivarson Øvsthus (Raundalen), men havle ingen børn.

Inger Arnesdtr. Ny-Grytten blev gift 2 gange — først med Jon Arneson Skiple, anden gang med Jon Lie. I første ægteskab havde hun børnene: Guri (Julia), Arne, Ole, Ingeborg, samt en datter gift med Bryngel Kvale, hvis søn Johan bor paa Kvale (Raundalen). Guri kom i 1853 sammen med morsøsteren, Sigrid og familie til Amerika, hvor hun i nogle aar tjente hos en amerikansk familie i Madison, Wis., efter en tid at have opholdt sig hos slægtninger paa Koshkonong. Vistnok der blev hun

She died there in 1871 and is buried in the cemetery at the church on Indian Hill there. She didn't have children but several step-children. Sigrid Arnesdatter Ny-Grytten was born in 1804. she was in service for Dean Munster for quite a while, then married Haldor Larson Kjønnegaard and lived near the church on the Prestegaard property. In 1853, she immigrated to America. They then had three children Guri, Henrietta Karolina Antonette (named for the minister's wife) and Arne. (See more about them in Vossingen no. 4 — 3rd year)

Arnguna Arnesdatter Ny-Grytten married Anders Arneson Skiple and first lived at a place under Ny-Grytten but later moved to Aga in Ullensvang, lived there quite a few years until the end of 1850 when they immigrated to America, first settling in Deerfield township, Dane Co. WI, later moving to Bush River township, St. Croix Co., WI, near Hammond, where they lived on a farm until they died. They had five children: Arne the older, John, Ole, Anna and Arne the younger. Arne the older married and settled on a farm no doubt near his parents; became ill and was in the hospital many years. He had a son, Gilbert Anderson, who operated a bakery in Thief River Falls, MN.

John Anderson (Aga) volunteered for the military in the Civil War and served in Company C, 11th Wisconsin Regiment. He died of illness in Brashear City, LA.

Ole Anderson (Aga) married Brita Torgersdatter Tvinde and settled at Whitehall, Trempealeau Co., WI. He died about 28 years ago leaving his wife and one son, Anders. They have also died some years ago. Anders was married and left several children who live in Whitehall.

Anna Andersdatter Aga married Ole Larson Skiple and lived until she died 20 years ago in Hammond, WI. Her son Lewis lives in Hammond.

Brita Arnesdatter Ny-Grytten served for a long time at an official family at Vangen; accompanied them on a trip to Copenhagen, Denmark, where she heard Adam Oehlenschlaeger speak and sent his familiar talk "The beautiful childhood in every age" to her brother, Sjur. Later, she married widower Eilef Ivarson Øvsthus (Raundalen), but had no children.

Inger Arnesdatter Ny-Grytten was married two times — first with Jon Arneson Skiple, the second with Jon Lie. In her first marriage they had the children: Guri (Julia), Arne, Ole, Ingeborg as well as a daughter married to Bryngel Kvale, whose son Johan lives at Kvale (Raundalen). Together with her aunt (mother's sister), Sigrid and family, Guri came to America, where she worked in the household of an American family in Madison, WI, after having spent some time with relatives at Koshkonong. Evidently she became very religious and began to preach and

sterkt religiøst paavirket og begyndte at prædike og øve barmhjertighedsgjerninger. Efter at have reist i flere stater, drog hun i 1868 over til England og derfra over til Frankrig. Hun agtede sig til Det Hellige land. Efter at have vandret over dele af Frankrig, Tysk-land, Italien og besøgt de største byer kom hun til Wien, Østerrig, hvorfra hun maatte hjem igjen til Norge. Siden søgte hun over Finland og Rusland at række Det Hellige land. Om hun næaede maalet er uvist. Hun skulde have en næsten overnaturlig evne til at lære sprog; thi hun lærte sproget i alle de lande, hvorigennem hun drog. Hun gik under navnet Julia Lie. *) — Arne blev gift og bosat paa Kolve, hvor han boede til sin død. Han havde 8 børn: Jon, Marta, Knut, Anna, Inger, Cecelia, Ivar og Lars. Sex af disse kom til Amerika, hvor Anna, Inger, Cecelia og Ivar bor i Chicago, Ill. Martha er gift med Ivar Selheim og bor paa Voss. De øvrige er døde. — Ole blev gift med Guri Askeldsdtr. Hjembære og kjøbte sig først gaard paa Reime, men i 1886 kjøbte gaard paa Bryn af L. Kindem og blev boende der til sin død i 1923. Ole drev meget paa Østlandet med hestehandel og blev en velstaaende mand. Hans son Johan er bosat ved Rjukan og har i flere aar været ordfører i herredstyret i Tinn, Telemarken. Askild er forretningsmand paa Voss. En anden son har gaarden Bryn. — Ingeborg blev gift med Anfin Sygnabære og boede paa hans farsgaard. Deres datter er gift med Hans A. Bjørke, som nu har gaarden paa Synabære.

I andet ægteskab havde Inger Ny-Grytten en datter Arnguna, som blev gift med Asle B. Reime og overtog farsgaarden paa Lie. Deres son Bryngel A. Lie, driver nu gaarden.

Inger døde paa Lie omkring 1898.

* * *

Godskalk Sjurson Ny-Grytten.

Den yngste af Sjur Nelson Kolves og Synva Godskalksdtr. Ny-Grytten's barn var Godskalk. Han fik sig gaard paa Rokne — om det var med sin kone, ved vi ikke. Han blev boende paa Rokne til sin død. Han efterlod sig 3 børn, en son Sjur og 2 døtre. Den ældste datter blev, saavidt vi ved, gift med Ivar Knutson Bøe (Raundalen) og fik farsgaarden hendes, hvorpaa de boede til sin død. De efterlod sig 2 sønner: Knud, som fik farsgaarden paa Rokne og hvis son Ivar nu bor der, medens en son John bor i Minneapolis, Minn., og Godskalk, som kjøbte sig gaard paa Bøe i Dyrvedalen og boede der til sin død. Dennes son Ivar bor nu paa Bøe, medens sønnerne Erik og Anders er i Amerika.

Sjur Godskalkson Rokne, som egentlig skulde havt farsgaarden, tog ud fra hjemmet. Det er muligt, at

*) Th. Hauknæs skrev endel om hende.

perform acts of mercy. After having traveled through several states, she went to England in 1868 and from there to France. She intended to go to the Holy Land. After having wandered all around France, Germany, Italy and having stopped in all the biggest cities, she arrived in Vienna, Austria from where she had to go home again to Norway. Subsequently, she tried to reach the Holy Land by going through Finland and Russia. It is unknown if she ever made it. She had an almost unnatural talent for learning languages; she learned the language in each country she traveled through. She used the name Julia Lie. *) — Arne married and settled at Kolve where he spent his whole life. He had eight children: Jon, Marta, Knut, Anna, Inger, Cecelia, Ivar and Lars. Six of these came to America, where Anna, Inger, Cecelia and Ivar lived in Chicago, IL. Martha is married to Ivar Selheim and lives in Voss. They rest are dead. — Ole married Guri Askeldsdatter Hjembære and bought first a farm at Reime but in 1886 bought a farm at Bryn from L. Kindem and lived there until his death in 1923. Ole worked a lot in East Norway with horse dealing and became a wealthy man. His son Johan lives at Rjukan and for several years has been city attorney in Tinn, Telemark. Askild is a merchant at Voss. Another son has the Bryn farm. Ingeborg married Anfin Sygnabære and lived on his family farm. Their daughter is married to Hans A. Bjørke, who has the farm at Synabære.

In her second marriage Inger Ny-Grytten had a daughter, Arnguna, who married Asle B. Reime and they took over her father's farm at Lie. Their son, Bryngel A. Lie, runs the farm now.

Inger died at Lie about 1898

* * *

Godskalk Sjurson Ny-Grytten.

The youngest of Sjur Nelson Kolve's and Synva Godskalksdatter Ny-Grytten's children was Godskalk. He got the farm at Rokne — if it was via his wife, we don't know. He lived on Rokne all his life. He left three children, a son Sjur and two daughters. The oldest daughter to the best of our knowledge, married Ivar Knutson Bøe (Raundalen) and got her father's farm, where they stayed until their deaths. They left two sons, Knud, who got his father's farm and whose son Ivar now lives there, while son John is in Minneapolis, MN, and Godskalk, who bought a farm at Bøe i Dyrvedalen and lived his life there. His son Ivar now lives at Bøe, while sons Erik and Anders are in America

Sjur Godskalkson Rokne, really should have had his father's farm, but left home. It is possible that his

*) Th. Hauknæs skrev endel om hende

at faren syntes, han var lidt for vildter, som mange kunde være i de dage. Men Sjur havde den rette malm i sig. Han tog ud paa veiarbeide, og lagde sig især efter brobygning. Det var paa den tid den gamle vei over Voss og videre til Bergen anlagdes i 1840 aarene. Mange af de gamle hvelvede stenbroer var Sjur med at bygge. Han var ogsaa med at bygge den store Lungegaardsbro ved Bergen. I 6 aar var han borte fra Voss, Saa kom han tilbage med 600 daler i lommen, giftede sig med sin fordums kjæreste og kjøbte sig gaard paa Vike. Han og hans søskendebarne, Sjur Arneson Ny-Grytten, blev saaledes naboer. Som skillebetegnelse mellem de to blev Sjur Rokne kaldt "Boks Sjur" og den andre, "Gryttin-Sjur" — en betegnelse de beholdt sine dage.

I 1869 solgte Sjur Rokne sit bruk i Vike til Per S. Istad, som endnu lever paa Vike, og kjøbte igjen et brug i gaarden Sonve. Der forblev han til sin død omkring 1898. Sjurs søn var Ole Sonve, der blev gift med Ingeborg Jonsdtr. Lie (Kvitlen) og boede paa Sonve til sin død. Ole har 4 sønner: Godskalk, Sjur, Johan og Nils, som alle bor paa Voss. Godskalk eier vistnok baade fars-gaarden Sonve og et brug paa Jernes, hvor han nu bor. Sjur fik gaard paa Herre med sin hustru og Johan ligeledes paa Litlere med sin. Nils driver skiferarbeide.

Godskalk S. Roknes yngste datter var Ragnild. Hun blev gift med Sjur Amundsen Himle, og efter nogle aar drog de i 1844 til Amerika, hvor de bosatte sig i Chicago. Sjur Himle drev der med snedker- og broarbeide. Han var medlem af den første Vosseforening i Chicago og Paul Anderson kirken. Sjur og Ragnild havde 2 sønner: Godskalk og Eddie og 3 døtre: Thorbjør, Cecelia og Betzy. Godskalk drev en tid grocerihandel paa Clark Street i Chicago. Han var gift 2 gange, men havde vistnok ingen børn. Thorbjør var gift først med Frank Green og anden gang med Dr. Bergman, Chicago. I første ægteskab havde hun 4 børn og 3 børn i sidste. Cecelia var gift med en Moody og skal leve i Los Angeles, Cal. Har 6 børn — 3 sønner og 3 døtre. Betzy var gift med R. Green og har havt 3 børn. Hun skal til nylig have levet i Masonic Home, Chicago. Eddie var gift og boede i Chicago. Han og begge svogrene Green samt Godskalks første hustru født Johnson druknede i Chicago elven, da en baad væltede over for mange aar siden. Eddies enke skal leve i Colorado.

Sjur Himles familie gik under navnet Seevert.

Amund B. Larson (Skiple), Gonvick, Minn., — veteran og pioneer, var 90 aar den 14de juli forleden sommer; er rask og rørig og skriver til redaktøren.

father thought he was too wild, as many were in those days. But Sjur had more marrow in him than that. He started doing road work and then specially building bridges. At that time there was an old road through Voss and on to Bergen built in the 1840's. Sjur helped build many of the old vaulted stone bridges. He helped build the big Lungegårdsbro at Bergen. He was away from Voss for six years. Then he returned with 600 dollars in his pocket, married his previous sweetheart and bought a farm at Vike. He and his cousin, Sjur Arneson Ny-Grytten, thus became neighbors. As a differentiating mark between the two, Sjur Rokne was called "Boks Sjur"("box Sjur") and the other "Gryttin-Sjur"("kettle Sjur") — nicknames they kept all their days.

In 1869, Sjur Rokne sold his bruk at Vike to Per S. Istad, who still lives at Vike, and, in place, bought a bruk in the Sonve farm. He stayed there until his death in 1898. Sjur's son was Ole Sonve, who married Ingeborg Jonsdatter Lie (Kvitlen) and stayed on Sonve all his life. Ole had four sons: Godskalk, Sjur, Johan and Nils, all who stayed at Voss. Godskalk owns both his father's farm Sonve and a bruk at Jernes, where he lives. Sjur had a farm at Herre with his wife and likewise Johan at Litlere with his. Nils works with slate.

Godskalk S. Rokne's youngest daughter was Ragnild. She married Sjur Amundsen Himle and after some years they went in 1844 to America where they settled in Chicago. Sjur Himle worked at carpentry and bridge construction. He was a member of the first Vossing Society in Chicago and the Paul Anderson church. Sjur and Ragnild had two sons: Godskalk and Eddie and three daughters: Thorbjør, Cecelia and Betzy. Godskalk ran a grocery store on Clark Street in Chicago. He was twice married but was childless. Thorbjør was first married to Frank Green and second to Dr. Bergman, Chicago. In her first marriage she had four children and three in the last. Cecelia was married to a Moody and moved to Los Angeles, CA. has six children — three sons and three daughters. Betzy was married to R. Green and had three children. She recently lived at the Masonic Home, Chicago. Eddie was married and lived in Chicago. He, both brothers-in-law Green and Godskalk's first wife neé Johnson drowned in the Chicago River when a boat capsized many years ago. Eddie's widow lived in Colorado.

Sjur Himle's family used the name Seevert.

Amund B. Larson (Skiple), Gonvick, MN — veteran and pioneer, was 90 years July 14 last summer; is agile and active and wrote to the editor.

VOSSINGER DØDE I AMERIKA.

—Lars Monson (Hefte) Story City, Iowa, afgik ved døden den 21de juni s. 1 Han var født paa gaarden Hefte, Voss, den 11te februar 1839. Den 19de juni 1863 indgik han i ægteskab med Martha Overland. I 1866 udvandrede ham med familie, — hustru, 2 børn og svigermor, til Amerika og bosatte sig 4½ mil syd for Story City, Iowa, hvor de siden har boet. Hans hustru døde i en alder af 82 aar for 3 aar siden. De efterlader sig 9 børn: Mons, Albert, Lars og Ole i Story City; Anna i Daws City, Iowa; Martha (Mrs. Jondal); Bryngel, Martin og Gurina i Story City. En datter Gurina døle i ung alder. Han overleves desuden af 12 bør-nebørn. Hans bror Bryngel Hefte, 94 aar og en søster lever paa Voss. En søster var gift med Sylfest S. Fletre og boede i Iowa.

Han blev begravet paa Fair View kirkegaard den 25de juni. Pastor Heidmark forrettede. Sex sønner var ligbærere. En forsamlung forøvrigt var fremmødt.

—Sigrid Nesheim, enke efter Ole S. Nesheim, Hanover township, Allamakee county, Iowa, døde sidste uge i september. Hun var født paa Voss og var datter af Ivar og Anna Tveito; kom med forældrene til Amerika i 1864 og bosatte sig i Hanover township, hvor hun siden har boet. I 1866 blev hun gift med Ole Nesheim, viet af pastor Clausen, Spring Grove, Minn. Ole døde omkring 1913. De havde 11 børn, af hvilke 10 lever, nemlig: Siver, Albert og Ivar, som er paa hjemmegaarden, Lewis ved Leeds, N. D., Anna (Mrs. H. H. Fretheim), Ingeborg (Mrs. Ben Thompson) og Marie (Mrs. Hellen) alle i Ridgeway, Iowa. Severina (Mrs. Ed Fretheim) Highland township, Winneshiek Co., Emma (Mrs. Thos. Larson) Garreston, S. D., og Ida hjemme. Hun overleves ogsaa af en søster Mrs. Anna Fretheim, den eneste gjenlevende af en talrig familie, som kom ifra Voss. Sigrid efterlader sig desuden 23 børnebørn og 14 børnebørns børn. Hun stedtes til graven fra Big Canoe kirke, til hvis menighed hun i over 60 aar har været medlem.

—Mads Bjørneson Lissheim døde forleden sommer. Han var født paa Voss i 1847; blev udeksamineret fra Voss lærerskole 1868 og fik om høsten ansættelse som lærer i Løne og Leidals kredsen. I 1881 søgte han afsked som lærer og reiste siden til Amerika. Han har helst drevet som agent i Wisconsin og har af og til besøgt Madison. Han efterlader sig en søn.

—J. M. Litsheim eller Bø døde i Minneapolis, Minn., forleden sommer.. Han vokste op paa Bøe i Raundalen hos morbroren Lars T. Bøe. I Amerika har han mest drevet som maler — helst i Minneapolis, Minn

VOSSING DEATHS IN AMERICA.

—Lars Monson (Hefte) Story City, Iowa, died last June 21. He was born on the Hefte farm, Voss, February 11, 1835. On June 19, 1863 he entered matrimony with Martha Overland. He immigrated with his family, — wife, two children and mother-in-law, to America and settled 4½ miles south of Story City, Iowa where they have lived since. His wife died at age 82 years 3 years ago. They leave nine children: Mons, Albert, Lars and Ole in Story City; Anna in Daws City, Iowa; Martha (Mrs. Jondal); Bryngel, Martin and Gurina in Story City. A daughter, Gurina, died at a young age. He is also survived by 12 grandchildren. His brother Bryngel Hefte, 94 years and a sister live at Voss. A sister was married to Sylfest S. Fletre and lived in Iowa.

He was buried at Fair View Cemetery on June 25. Pastor Heidmark officiated. Six sons were the pallbearers. A large gathering attended.

—Sigrid Nesheim, widow of Ole S. Nesheim, Hanover Township, Allamakee County, Iowa, died the last week in September. She was born at Voss and was a daughter of Ivar and Anna Tveito; came to America with her parents in 1864 and settled in Hanover Township where she has lived since. In 1866 she was married with Ole Nesheim, married by Pastor Clausen, Spring Grove, MN. Ole died about 1913. They had 11 children, of which 10 are alive, namely: Siver, Albert and Ivar, who are on the home farm, Lewis at Leeds, ND, Anna (Mrs. H. H. Fretheim), Ingeborg (Mrs. Ben Thompson) and Marie (Mrs. Hellen) all in Ridgeway, Iowa. Severina (Mrs. Ed Fretheim) Highland Township, Winneshiek Co., Emma (Mrs. Thos. Larson) Garreston, SD. and Ida at home. She is also survived by a sister Mrs. Anna Fretheim, the only survivor of a countless family that came from Voss. Sigrid leaves in addition, 23 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren. The funeral was at Big Canoe Church, whose congregation of which she has been a member for over 60 years.

—Mads Bjørneson Lissheim died last summer. He was born at Voss in 1847 and was graduated from Voss Teacher's College in 1868 and was employed that fall as a teacher in the Løne and Leidal circuit. In 1881, he retired as a teacher and went to America. Mostly he has worked as a salesman in Wisconsin and occasionally stopped at Madison. He leaves one son.

—J M. Litsheim or Bøe died in Minneapolis, MN, last summer. He grew up at Bøe in Raundalen at his uncle's (mother's brother) Lars T. Bøe. In America he has usually worked as a painter — usually in Minneapolis, MN.

—Mrs. Cora Grindeland Darlington, Chicago, Ill., afgik ved døden paa the Lutheran Memorial Hospital fredag den 19de nov. sidstleden. Hun var datter af Knut Grindeland, Spring Grove, Minn., og var gift med Roy Darrington. De havde boet bare en kort tid i Chicago. Hun overleves af sin far og 6 søskende: Lewis, Olaf, Albert og Bennie, Spring Grove, samt Mrs. Jeanette Seland, Presto, S. D. og Mrs. Emma Grindeland, Rozelle, Ill. Begravelsen fandt sted i Spring Grove, Minn.

—Ed J. Rockne, en af de gamle pioneerer sydvest for Northwood, N. D. døde i november, sidstleden. Han var født paa Voss den 9de oktober 1847. I 1869 udvandrede han til Amerika og var en tid i Wisconsin og Illinois. I 1881 drog han til North Dakota og tog sig "homestead" i Steele County, hvor han siden blev boende. Den 25de mai 1872 indgik han i ægteskab med Ingeborg Winden i Albert Lea, Minn. De har havt 10 børn, af hvilke 4 lever. Foruden børnene og sin hustru overleves han af en bror, Anders G. Johnson, Northwood, N. D.

—Mrs. Ole Førde, hvis pigeavn var Margit Sanden døde hos en datter i Roseglen, N. D. den 2den oktober s. 1. Hun var vel ikke af vosseslegt, men gift med en vossing og var indgiftet med flere. I mai 1887 blev hun gift i Big Canoe, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, med Ole Førde, som var forretningsmand i Bryant, S. D. og døde der i 1896. Hun efterlader sig 4 børn: Helmer, Highlandville; Arthur, St. Paul, Minn.; Mabel (Mrs. George Giddings) og Stella (Mrs. A. G. Auby), Roseglen, N. D. Hendes bror Erik Arneson som overlever hende, er gift med Thorbjør A. Førde; en søster Brynhild, gift med Erik Scheldahl, Highlandville, Ia., og en søster med Willie Nordheim, Hatton, N. D. Alle af vosseslegt. Hun blev begravet ved Big Canoe Kirke.

—Mrs. Rakel Norman, Dubuc, Sask., Canada, hvis pigeavn var Ranvei Grotland, døde i sit hjem den 8de november 1926 efter et langt sygeleie.

Hun var født paa Voss den 22de februar 1846 (1844). Hendes forældre var Ole Larson Grotland, f. Saude, og Begga Vikingsdatter Grotland, som i 1856 udvandrede med 4 børn til Amerika og bosatte sig i det saakaldte Skoponong settlement, Walworth County, Wis., hvor de forblev i 3 aar. I 1859 flyttede de til Deerfield township, Dane County, Wis. *) Ranvei blev der den 23de februar 1866 gift med borger krigsveteranen Mathias Norman (fra Lands prestegjeld, Norge). Den følgende vaar drog de til Blue Earth og Waseca Countier, hvor en Winnebago indianer reservation var aabnet for bebyggelse. Der boede de til de i 1905 solgte farmen og flyttede, efter at have boet i Minneapolis, Minn. to aar, til Canada og nedsatte sig ved Dubuc, Sask., hvor de siden forblev. Hun efterlader sig sin mand og 6 børn: Mrs. Minor Carl, Mapes, N. Dak., Rose Norman, Mpls., MN,

—Mrs. Cora Grindeland Darlington, Chicago, IL died at the Lutheran Memorial Hospital last Friday, November 19. She was a daughter of Knut Grindeland, Spring Grove, MN, and was married to Roy Darr(l?)ington. They had only lived in Chicago a short time. She is survived by her father and 6 siblings: Lewis, Olaf, Albert and Bennie, Spring Grove, as well as Mrs. Jeanette Seland, Presto, SD and Mrs. Emma Grindeland, Rozelle, IL. The funeral was at Spring Grove, MN.

—Ed. J. Rockne, one of the old pioneers southwest of Northwood, ND died last November. He was born at Voss October 9, 1847. In 1869 he immigrated to America and spent some time in Wisconsin and Illinois. In 1881, he moved to North Dakota and took a homestead in Steele County, where he has lived since. On May 25, 1872, he entered matrimony with Ingeborg Winden in Albert Lea, MN. They had 10 children, of which 4 are alive. Besides the children and his wife, he's survived by a brother, Anders G. Johnson, Northwood, ND

—Mrs. Ole Førde, whose maiden name was Margit Sanden died at her daughter's in Roseglen, ND last October 2. She wasn't Vossing but married to a Vossing and related to several. She was married in May 1887 in Big Canoe, Winneshiek Co., Iowa to Ole Førde, Bryant, SD and who died there in 1896. She leaves four children: Helmer, Highlandville; Arthur, St. Paul, MN; Mabel (Mrs. George Giddings) and Stella (Mrs. A. G. Auby), Roseglen, ND. Her brother Erik Arneson, who survives her, is married to Thorbjør A. Førde; a sister, Brynhild, is married to Erik Scheldahl, Highlandville, IA and a sister to Willie Nordheim, Hatton, ND. All are Vossing. She was buried at Big Canoe Church.

—Mrs. Rakel Norman, Dubuc, Sask., Canada, whose maiden name was Ranvei Grotland, died at her home November 8, 1926 following a long illness.

She was born at Voss, February 22, 1846(1844). Her parents were Ole Larson Grotland, b. Saude, and Begga Vikingsdatter Grotland, who in 1856 immigrated to America and settled in the so-called Skoponong settlement, Walworth County, WI, where they remained three years. In 1859, they moved to Deerfield township, Dane County, WI. There Ranvei married Civil War veteran Mathias Norman (from Lands Parish, Norway) on February 23, 1866. the following spring they moved to Blue Earth and Waseca Counties, where a Winnebago Indian reservation had been opened for settlement. They lived there until they sold the farm in 1905, and after living in Minneapolis, MN for two years, they moved to Canada and settled in Dubuc, Sask., where they have remained. She is survived by her husband and six children: Mrs. Minor Carl, Mapes, ND, Rose Norman, Mpls, MN, Mrs. S. Hodgkins, Dubec, Sask.,

Mrs. S. Hodgkins, Dubec, Sask., Can., Theodor Norman, Barret, Minn., Elmer Norman, Scoby, Mont, og Roy Norman, Dubuc, Can., samt en broder Cornelius Grotland, Deerfield, Wis. Bisættelse fandt sted paa Presbyterian Gravlund; pastor Steward forrettede.

—Peter Svendsen Bidne, Decorah, Iowa, afgik ved døden tirsdag den 30te nov. nær 70 aar gml. Han var født i Big Canoe township Winneshiek County, Iowa og var søn af Svend Olson Bidne og hustru Gjertrud Olsdr. f. Opheim. Han fik farsfarmen i Big Canoe og drev denne indtil han for nogle aar siden flyttede til Decorah. Den 12te december 1884 indgik han i ægteskab med Katrina Pedersdatter Bidne, som kom til Amerika i 1868. De har havt 9 børn, af hvilke 7 lever, nemlig Sender og Joseph, Big Canoe; Clarence, Decorah; Knut driver farsfarmen, Sylvia (Mrs. Lars A. Seim) Decorah, Ia., Olga, La Crosse, Wis., og Martha i Rolls, N. D.

BREV FRA KOSHKONONG 1844

Til Agtbare mand Gobrand Neels Gjera(Id)?
Voss Prestegjæld, Kongeriget Norge, Norvig,
Kjære fader og søskende!

Da vi har opnaaet vort ønske og ere vel fremkomne til det langt bortliggende land, Amerika, saa vil jeg ikke forglemme at tilbage-sende Eder, kjære brødre og søster nogle ord angaaende vor tilstand og levemaade. Vi ere allesammen ved en god hilse og sundhed til denne tid, og vore tvende sønner har været sunde og friske hele tiden, ja, siden vi forlod vort fædreeland Norge — Gud være lov og tak; og vi haver bosat os op i landet omrent 100 engelske mil i nordvest ifra Chicago, og som er kaldt Kashenong Prarie, der hvor Nils Gilderhus, Kolbein O. og Styrk O. Saue har kjøbt sig land; og jeg har kjøbt mig 80 akers af skovland og 80 akers af prarieland og i det hele 160 a. og vi tror, her er alt godt og helsigt og frugtbart land. Her er godt vand i nærheden af mit hus; og jeg har kjøbt mig et par okser og en ko med kalv, en kvige og en kogovn og part i en stor plov. Og jeg har bygget mig et stuehus og en flor for mine kreaturer. Priserne paa kreaturerne er ligesaa billige som i Norge.

Du min bror Anders bad mig om, før jeg reiste fra Norge, at tilbagesende dig min mening om dette land — om det vilde være klogt for dig at komme hertil eller ikke. Det vil jeg lade dig vide, at dersom du kunde komme lykkeligen over hertil og saa nyde hilse og sundhed du (og) dine, saa tror jeg vist, at du vilde gjøre det langt bedre her, end du gjør paa gaarden Mestad i Teidalen. Men da skal du gjøre, som du selv lyster; og dersom du vil komme hertil, saa

Theodor Norman, Barret, MN, Elmer Norman, Scoby, Mt, and Roy Norman, Dubuc, Can., as well as a brother, Cornelius Grotland, Deerfield, WI. The funeral was at Presbyterian Cemetery; Pastor Steward officiated.

—Peter Svendsen Bidne, Decorah, IA, died Tuesday, November 30 nearly 70 years old. He was born in Big Canoe Township Winneshiek County, IA and was a son of Svend Olson Bidne and his wife Gjertrud Olsdatter neé Opheim. He got the family farm in Big Canoe and ran this until a few years ago when he moved to Decorah. December 12, 1884, he was married to Katrina Pedersdatter Bidne who had come to America in 1868. They had nine children, of which seven are living, namely: Sender and Joseph, Big Canoe; Clarence, Decorah; Knut runs the family farm, Sylvia (Mrs. Lars A. Seim) Decorah, IA, Olga, La Crosse, WI, and Martha in Rolls, ND.

LETTER FROM KOSHKONONG 1844

To the Esteemed Gobrand Neels Gjera(Id)?
Voss Parish, Kingdom of Norway.
Norway,
Dear father, brothers and sister!

When we reached our goal and are well come to a far away country, America, I don't want to forget to send back to you, dear brothers and sister some words about our situation and life style. All of us have been in good health and shape thus far, and our twin sons have been healthy the entire time, yes, since we left our fatherland Norway — God be praised and thanked; we have settled in the country about 100 miles northwest of Chicago on what is called Koshkonong Prairie there where Nils Gilderhus, Kolbein O. and Styrk O. Saue have bought land; and I have bought myself 80 acres of woodland and 80 acres of prairie land for a total of 160 acres and we think here is all good, sound and productive land. Here there is good water nearby my house and I have bought a pair of oxen, a cow, a heifer, a cooking stove and part interest in a big plow. I have built a living house and a barn for my animals. The prices for animals are just as cheap as in Norway.

You, my brother Anders, asked me before I left from Norway to send back my thoughts about this country — if it would be wise for you to come here or not. I will tell you that if you have the good fortune to get here with good health for yourself (and) yours, I believe you would do much better here than you do on the Mestad farm in Teidalen. But you should do what you yourself feel; and in case you do

maa du tage op i Milwaukee. Det er omrent 60 e. m. ifra mig; og du maa ikke nedsætte dig nogen steds, førend jeg faar tale med dig.

Og du min søster Ingebaar tror jeg, det er raadeligt for at komme hertil, dersom hun giver lyst dertil. Og dersom du vil komme herop, saa vil jeg give dig et stykke land til levevei; og for piger er — og løse personer, er her lettere at ernære sig end i Norge.

Torsten Larson Rico bad mig ogsaa skrive, om det vilde være nyttigt for ham at komme hertil eller ikke. Da vil jeg frit ud sige, at jeg vil ingen raade til eller fra; men for unge og gode arbeidsfolk vil stræbsomhed og flid betale med tvende — dobbelt — , Og dersom der er nogen, som agter sig at komme hertil til næste sommer, da er det den bedste vei, at ombytte sine penge i norske sølvspecier paa banken i Bergen; og naar de kommer til New York, da gaar de paa banken der og ombytter deres penge igjen, og da faar de amerikanske penge igjen og tillige 20 skilling i bytte paa hver daler, da det gaar efter tyngden. Jeg vil ogsaa lade Eder vide, at her er ogsaa en norsk prest, som holder gudstjeneste hver sondag. Her er ogsaa opbygt 2 kirker, som tilhører folk fra Østlandet. Men vi er her i nærheden 40 familier fra Voss kirkesogn, og vi vil ogsaa opbygge en kirke til næste sommer.

Jeg afsbryder min ringe skrivelse med en venlig og kjærlig hilsen til min fader, Nels Ellingsen Himle, samt søskende, slektninger og venner og alle bekjendte. Lev vel i Gud! det ønskes af mig

Lars Neels Vale,

Dane County, Koshkonong Prairie, den 27de nov. 1844.

Hilses fra mig Martha Larsdr. Saue til min moder Ragnhild Davidsdr. Nyre eller Hølen, at jeg er gift med Knut Larson Bøe forleden vaar i april m. og det skulde være vort største ønske at se dig i Amerika hos os. Og vi vil modtage dig med glæde og give dig føde og klæder til din dødsdag. Og nu er vi op i landet nær ved Lars Neels Væle; og dersom du paa nogen maade kan komme herover, da tager du op i Milwaukee, og der sender du os et brev, saa vil jeg afhente dig der. Og dersom der er nogen, som vil gjøre udlæg for dine tvende smaa børn, da vil jeg Knut Larson Bøe kavere for samme gjæld indtil den er betalt.

Hilses fra mig

Knut Larson Bøe til gode ven

Aad Johannesen Himle, jeg lever vel.

(For "Vossingen" ved Anfin Finne).

Vosselagets bestyrelse har besluttet at \$2.00 i aarskontingent, som vedtages paa mødet i Decorah, først skal begynde ved mødet næste vaar i Kenyon, Minn.

come here, you must come to Milwaukee. It is about 60 English miles from me; and you must not choose any place before I get a chance to talk with you.

I believe it would be advisable for you, my sister Ingebor, to come here, if you have any desire for it. If you were to come, I would give you a piece of land to live on and earn your living by; for girls — and unaffiliated people, it is much easier to provide for yourself than in Norway.

Torsten Larson Rico also asked me to write if it would be advantageous for him to come or not. To that I will clearly state that I won't advise anyone for or against; but for young and good workers with industry and diligence will be paid twice — double — . And if there is anyone who intends to come here next summer, then it would be best to exchange your money to Norwegian silver at the bank in Bergen; when you arrive in New York, go to the bank and exchange the money again and get American money and get 20 shillings for each dollar since it depends on the weight. I also want to tell you that there is a Norwegian minister who holds services every Sunday. They have also built two churches here that belong to people from east Norway. We are in the vicinity of 40 families from Voss parish and we want to build a church next summer.

I will end my poor letter with a friendly greeting to my father, Nels Ellingsen Himle, and siblings, relatives, friends and all my acquaintances. Live well in God! Is wished by me.

Lars Neels Vale,

Dane County, Koshkonong Prairie, November 27, 1844.

Greetings from me, Martha Larsdatter Saue to my mother Ragnhild Davidsdatter Nyre or Hølen, I married Knut Larson Bøe last spring in April and it would be my greatest wish to see you in America with us. We would receive you gladly and give you food and clothing until your dying day. We are up country by Lars Neels Væle; and if in any way can come over here, then stop in Milwaukee and send us a letter, and then we will fetch you from there. If there is anyone who will provide travel expense for your twin small children then I, Knut Larson Bøe, guarantee the same money until it is paid.

Greetings from me

Knut Larson Bøe to good friend

Aad Johannesen Himle, I live well.

(For "Vossingen" by Anfin Finne).

The Vosselag's board of directors has changed the annual subscription to \$2.00 as adopted at the meeting at Decorah, which will start at the meeting next spring in Kenyon, MN.

15de WISCONSIN REGIMENT HÆDRET.

Søndag den 17de oktober s. 1. blev en statue af oberst Hans C. Heg, chefen for det berømte 15de Wisconsin regiment, afsløret i Madison, Wis. Det blev en hædersdag for regimentet, i hvilket der var mange vossinger, og ligeledes for de norske i det heletaget.

Statuen blev sat paa den mest iøinefaldende plads i Capitol-parken — lige i veien, som fører til Capitoliets hovedindgang paa østsiden. Det var guvernør John J. Blaine og statsarkitekt Peabody, som havde myndighed til at bestemme pladsen, og de valgte den bedste der var.

Ved afsløringen var der tilstede en forsamling paa ca. 3000 personer. A. J. Myrland, hovedpræsident for Sønner af Norge og formand paa den lokale komite, var leder af mødet. Professor Julius E. Olson af Wisconsin Universitet holdt afsløringstalen. O. P. B. Jacobsen, formand af det Norske Selskab af Amerika, som først satte sig i spidsen for at faa statuen reist, overgav statuen til guvernør Blaine, som derpaa holdt en vakker tale for anledningen. Derefter talte byens borgermester, A. G. Schmedeman. Den norske sangforening, "Grieg", sang flere numre. Der var militærvagt af nationalgarden. De gamle borgerkrigs-veteraner, hvoriblandt to vossinger, marsjerede ud fra Capitoliets til platformen, paa hvilken de havde plads. Den norske regjering var repræsenteret ved konsul Berents af Chicago, da minister Bryn i Washington, D. C. ikke kunde møde frem. Om kvelden var der festmaaltid paa et hotel.

Tanken med statuen fra først af var vel helst at hædre det berømte regiment. Men da dets chef var den første statsembedsmand af norsk herkomst i Wisconsin og tillige en af de tidlige pionerer fra Norge med andet, saa kunde alt dette passende repræsenteres ved en statue af ham. Den som først udkastede tanken og gjorde mest for at realisere den var redaktør og skribent, Waldemar Ager, af Eau Claire, Wis. — en Smaalening af fødsel.

Oberst Hans C. Heg var ikke vossing, men født i Lier ved Drammen. Han kom til Amerika i 1840 i et følge af 90 norske udvandrere, hvoraf 20 var vossinger. Flere af disse og deres børn har sat sig værdige mærker i krig som i fred i Amerika.

I Muskego, hvor Hans Heg med forældre slog sig til, var en tid mange vossinger. En repræsentant af disse var tilstede paa afsløringsfesten, nemlig borgerkrigs-veteran Godskalk Knutson Eide, som var født i Muskego, men nu bor i Rockford, Ill. Godskalk Knutsen stod dog ikke i det 15de Wisconsin regiment, men i det næsten ligesaa berømte — det 8de, der blev kaldt "the Eagle Regiment", fordi de førte en Ørn med sig under slagene. Knutson er nu 86 aar, men rask og rørig.

15TH WISCONSIN REGIMENT HONORED

On Sunday, last October 17, a statue of the Colonel Hans C. Heg, commander of the famous 15th Wisconsin regiment was unveiled in Madison, WI. It was a glory day for the regiment, in which there were many Vossings, and likewise for Norwegians in general.

The statue was placed in the most eye-catching location in the Capitol park. — Just on the route that leads into the east main entrance to the Capitol. Governor John J. Blaine and the state architect Peabody had the authority to decide the placement and they chose the best there was.

There was a crowd of 3000 people at the unveiling. A. J. Myrland, the president of Sons of Norway and chairman of the local committee presided at the program. Professor Julius E. Olson of the University of Wisconsin made the unveiling speech. O. P. B. Jacobsen, president of the Norwegian Society of America, who was one of the leaders in the movement to erect the statue, presented the statue to Governor Blaine, who thereupon made a beautiful speech for the occasion. Then the city's mayor A. G. Schmedeman spoke. The Norwegian chorus, "Grieg", sang several numbers. There was an honor guard from the National Guard. The old Civil War veterans, including two Vossings, marched out of the Capitol to the platform, on which they had a place. The Norwegian government was represented by Consul Berents of Chicago since Minister Bryn of Washington, DC couldn't attend. In the evening there was a banquet at a hotel.

The idea of a statue from the first was to honor the famous regiment. Since its commander was the first state official of Norwegian origin in Wisconsin and additionally one of the early pioneers from Norway with others, it could all be represented by a statue of him. He, who first threw out the idea and did the most for its realization was the editor and author, Waldemar Ager, of Eau Claire, Wis. — a Smaalening (person from Østfold) by birth.

Colonel Hans C. Heg wasn't Vossing, but born in Lier near Drammen. He came to America in 1840 in the company of 90 Norwegian immigrants, of which 20 were Vossing. Several of these and their children made their marks in the war for peace in America.

In Muskego, where Hans Heg and his parents settled, there were many Vossings at one time. A representative of them was present at the unveiling ceremony, namely Godskalk Knutson Eide, who was born in Muskego, but now lives in Rockford, IL. Godskalk Knutson didn't serve in the 15th Wisconsin regiment, but in the just as famous — the 8th, which got the name "the Eagle Regiment", because they carried an eagle with them during battle. Knutson is now 86 years old, but agile and active.

Af det 15de Wisconsin regiment havde ogsaa vossingerne en repræsentant tilstede. Det var korporal Arne Amundson (Gjøastein), der stod i kompani G. Hans kompani var et af dem, som en tid blev stationeret paa øen no. 10. Senere var han blandt andet med i slaget ved New Hope Church, hvor han toges tilfange og sendtes til den berygtede Andersonville fangeleir. Amundson er nu 86 aar ogsaa. Han bor for nærværende i Evanston, Ill. og med hustru, datter og svigersønnen M. S. Davidson gjorde han turen til Madison for at overvære afslørings-højtideligheden. Han var en af de tre tilstedevarende af regimentet, som blev forestillet for forsamlingen. Han er vist ogsaa den eneste gjenlevende vossing, af dem, som var med i det berømte regiment.

Vi vil her oplyse om navnene paa dem af regimentets vossinger, om hvilke vi har nogenlunde sikker besked:

SOLDATER I 15de WIS. REGIMENT AF VOSSINGER

Kaptein Knut I. Seim kompani H.
 " Anders Bryn (Brown) komp. H.
 Brevet kapt. Anders L. Fosse komp. H.
 Løjtnant Knut E. Rio (Williams) komp. H.
 " Ole G. Thompson komp. A.
 Sersjant Arnoldus Schlanbush komp. A.
 " Amund Pederson Sivle komp. A.
 Korporal Nils J. Eide komp. H.
 " Berge O. Lee (Brække) komp. H.
 " Anders T. Røthe komp H.
 " Lars Nilson Berge (Bergslien) komp. H.
 " Fredrik Fleischer komp. A.
 " Arne Amundson (Gjøstein) komp. G.
 Menige Torstein L. Mossefin komp. H.
 " Lars N. Bolstad komp. H.
 " Sivert A. Lee komp. H.
 " Sivert Anfinson Leidal (Styrkson) komp. H.
 " Torger Larson Røthe komp. H.
 " Ole L. Fosse komp. H.
 " Steffa L. Fosse komp. H.
 " Knut Larson Gjermo komp. H.
 " Bryngel S. Fletre (serg. i 49. senere) komp. H.
 " Lars Larson (Gjerager).
 " Edlen P. Sime komp. H.
 " Knut Nilson (Horvei) komp. H.
 " Nils Anderson Evangerhaug komp. B.
 " John Haldorson Kvilekval komp. A.

The Vossings in the 15th Wisconsin Regiment had a representative present. It was Corporal Arne Amundson (Gjøastein), who served in Company G. His company was one of them that, for a time, were stationed on Island No. 10.(Mississippi River near Memphis)Later he was with others in the battle of New Hope Church, where he was taken prisoner and sent to the notorious Andersonville prison camp. He lives presently in Evanston, IL and with his wife, daughter and son-in-law, M. S. Davidson, traveled to Madison to watch the unveiling ceremony. He was one of the three of the regiment present that were presented to the crowd. He is evidently the only surviving Vossing, of them that were in the famous regiment.

We want to here inform you of the names of the regiment's Vossings of whom we have certain information.

SOLDIERS IN THE 15TH WIS. REGIMENT OF VOSSINGS

Captain Knut I. Seim Company H.
 " Anders Bryn (Brown) Comp. H.
 Brevet Capt. Anders L. Fosse Comp. H.
 Lieutenant Knut E. Rio (Williams) Comp. H.
 " Ole G. Thompson Comp. A.
 Sergeant Arnoldus Schlanbush Comp. A.
 " Amund Pederson Sivle Comp. A.
 Corporal Nils J. Eide Comp. H.
 " Berge O. Lee (Brække) Comp. H.
 " Anders T. Røthe Comp H.
 " Lars Nilson Berge (Bergslien) Comp. H.
 " Fredrik Fleischer Comp. A.
 " Arne Amundson (Gjøstein) Comp. G.
 Private Torstein L. Mossefin Comp. H.
 " Lars N. Bolstad Comp. H.
 " Sivert A. Lee Comp. H.
 " Sivert Anfinson Leidal (Styrkson) Comp. H.
 " Torger Larson Røthe Comp. H.
 " Ole L. Fosse Comp. H.
 " Steffa L. Fosse Comp. H.
 " Knut Larson Gjermo komp. H.
 " Bryngel S. Fletre (sgt. in 49. later) Comp. H.
 " Lars Larson (Gjerager).
 " Edlen P. Sime Comp. H.
 " Knut Nilson (Horvei) Comp. H.
 " Nils Anderson Evangerhaug Comp. B.
 John Haldorson Kvilekval Comp. A

- " Styrk Larson Jordalen komp. A.
- " Ole Nilson Skjelde komp. B.
- " Ivar Anderson Evanger komp. E.
- " Knut Ivarson Vike komp. F.
- " Gulleik Knutson Rokne komp. F.
- " Knut Gnlleikson (Skjærvæggen) komp. K.
- " Lars Olson Gjeitle komp. B.
- " Anderson (Hole) komp. G.

Der var mulig flere vossinger med, men vi er ikke sikker paa hvem hørte til dette eller andre regimenter af alle, som kjendes.

K. A. Rene.

EN VISE, MEGET SUNGEN I DET
15de WIS. REGIMENT.

Kommer nu venner; Ei længer vi vente.
Frihed vi elske og yndig den er.
Og udi et norsk regiment,
vi samles for friheden, som vi har kjær.

Norske vi ere. Navnet vi bære
som tapre soldater paa land og paa vand.
Ja, nu vil vi prøve de norske til ære,
om endnu er mod i den nordiske mand.

Farvel vi byde til venner saa kjære
forældre og søskende og hver elsket mand.
Farvel vi byde tilsidst til de piger
som i Wisconsin maa blive igjen.

Farvel vi byde til venner saa kjære
forældre og søskende og hver elsket ven.
Vel herlig var tiden hos Eder at være;
men vi haaber dog engang at komme igjen.

Nedtegnet af E. P. Sime.

Evanger kirke er 75 aar og jubilæumsfestligheder i den anledning holdtes i ugen fra den 7de november. Biskop Hognestad og presterne paa Voss med andre prester forrettede. Mangefolk var samlede, og det blev en vellykket høtid. Den nuværendekirke blev opført i 1851, men der var en gammel kirke før. Evangerkirke er nævnt først i 1315 og senere flere gange.

Bolstadørens bedehus blev ihøst ogsaa indviet til kirkeligbrug i Evanger. I Bergsdalen venter man snart at faa op et kapel. En amerikaner skal have givet en bra sum til dette.

- " Styrk Larson Jordalen Comp. A.
- " Ole Nilson Skjelde Comp. B.
- " Ivar Anderson Evanger Comp. E.
- " Knut Ivarson Vike Comp. F.
- " Gulleik Knutson Rokne Comp. F.
- " Knut Gnlleikson (Skjærvæggen) Comp. K.
- " Lars Olson Gjeitle Comp. B.
- " Anderson (Hole) Comp. G.

There possibly were more Vossings along, but we aren't sure who belonged to this or other regiment of all who are known.

K. A. Rene.

A SONG, MUCH SUNG BY THE
15TH WISCONSIN REGIMENT.

Come now companions; We wait no longer.
We love freedom and we support it.
And in the Norwegian regiment,
We joined for freedom, which we hold close.

Norwegian we are. We carry the name
Of brave soldiers on land and on water.
Ja, now we will test our Norwegian glory,
Is there still courage in a Scandinavian man?

We bid farewell to our dear friends,
Parents and siblings and everyone.
At last we bid good-bye to the girls
That must stay back in Wisconsin.

We bid farewell to our dear friends,
Parents and siblings and everyone.
It was grand being home with you;
But our hopes are to come home again.

Written down by E. P. Sime.

Evanger church is 75 years old and an anniversary celebration was held during the week of November 7. Bishop Hognestad, the ministers from Voss and other ministers officiated. A big crowd attended and it was a successful ceremony. The present church was built in 1851, but there was an old church there before. Evanger church is mentioned first in 1315 and several times later.

The prayer building in Bolstad was sanctified for church use this fall in Evanger. In Bergsdal they plan to erect a chapel. An American has donated a goodly sum for this.

VOSSINGAR I MAALSELV.

Det er 130 aar sidan folk sudfraa tok til aa rydja i Maalselv og Bardu. Det var mest folk fraa Øysterdalom og Gudbrandsdalom som bygde her. Men det er daa ein og annan vestlendingen millom dei. Serleg paa dei nedre gardane i Maalselv syner det seg at det hev vore vossar, medan bergensarane og folket fraa havkanten helst for lenger upp i dalen.

Etter boki um Maalselvdalen som kom ut i sumar skal eg nemna sume av dei som hev vore med og bygt denne dalen.

Den fyrste som kom dertil tykkjест vera ein mann som i denne boki under redaktion av Ivar Sæter er kalla Lars "Iversen". Han budde paa garden Kjeldmo paa austsida av Maalselvi, noko nedanfor hovudkyrkja. Kva tid han kom til Maalselv er ikkje uppgjeve i boki. Han finst ikkje i matrikelen av 1838. Daa er det fyremannen hans paa bruket, Ingebrigts Israelsen, som er oppførd. Denne Ingebrigts var helgelendar. Men so lenge etter 1838 kan det ikkje ha vore fyrr Lars Ivarsson kom.

Han gjekk helst under namnet Lars Voss. Han var haugianar og for mykje kring og tala Gudsord baade i Maalselv og Bardu. Han var ein førar for dei vakte i desse bygderne.

Sonen hans, Ivar Larsson, segjест vera fødd i Bergen 1815. Han tok Kjeldmo-bruket etter far sin og døydde 1879. Baade far og son dreiv garden godt upp. Ivar Larsson fødde i si tid 15-16 mjølkekryr, 2 hestar og dertil ungbeist, saud og geit.

Ivar Larsson hadde 9 born. Ein av sónene flutte til Fagerlidal. Two andre sóner, Olav og Andreas skifte farsgarden millom seg og ei dotter fekk den tridje parten. Olav la mykje baade tid og pengar paa skjerp. Bruket hans er no skift millom two sóner, Ivar og Sigurd. Dotterparten er og skift i two bruk.

Jens Olsson kom fraa Voss i 1845 til Hillestad som ligg paa vestsida av Maalselvi i den nedre bygdi, ikkje so langt fraa Kjeldmo, men paa hi sida av elvi. Jens hadde tilnamnet støyparen. Kona hans heitte Ingeborg. Heller ikkje her er det sagt kva gard dei var fraa paa Voss. Jens og Ingeborg hadde desse borni: Margreta, Ingebrigts, Johan, Jakob, Olav og Sivert. Sonen Ingebrigts reiste til Amerika, og Jens og Ingeborg reiste til honom.

Jens og Ingeborg rydja Hillestad-garden. Ætti deira bur endaa paa garden.

Hans Kristian Olsson og dei two brørne hans, Øiel og Eigil kom i 1850 til Maalselv fraa Myrkdalen. Hans kjøpte ein gardpart i Pussholmen. Hans gjekk under namnet Hans Voss. Ætti hans sit enno paa garden som fraa fyrst av hadde bruksnamnet Holme-gard. Av dei 3 bruk fraa fyrst paa Pussholmen er der no 16.

Til vanleg heiter garden Holmen.

VOSSINGS IN MÅLSELV.

It's 130 years since people south of here started to clear Målselv and Bardu. There were mostly people from Østerdal and Gudbrandsdal who built there. There were occasional west Norway people among them. There seemed to be Vossings especially on the lower farms while the people from Bergen and from the seacoast went farther up the valley.

I shall name some of the them who were along building in this valley, according to the book about Maalselv Valley that came out this summer.

The first to come there seems to be a man, in the book being editing by Ivar Sæter, called Lars "Iversen". He lived on the Kjeldmo farm on the east side of the Maals River, a little below the main church. When he came to Maalselv is not stated in the book. He isn't found in the matrikel (census) of 1838. Then his predecessor on the bruk, Ingebrigts Israelsen, is recorded. This Ingebrigts was from Heligoland. But it can't be long after 1838 before Lars Ivarsson came.

He preferred the name Lars Voss. He was a Haugian and went round speaking God's Word both in Maalselv and Bardu. He was a leader for the revivalists in this area.

His son, Ivar Larsson, is said to have been born in Bergen in 1815. He took the Kjeldmo bruk after his father and improved the farm. Ivar Larsson fed in his time 15-16 milk cows, 2 horses as well as young animals, sheep and goats.

Ivar Larsson had nine children. One of his sons moved to Fagerlidal. Two other sons, Olav and Andreas exchanged farms between themselves and a daughter got one-third share. Olav spent both time and money on speculation. His bruk is now split between his two sons. Ivar and Sigurd. The daughter's share has been divided in two bruks.

Jens Olsson came from Voss in 1845 to Hillestad that lies on the west side of the Maals River in the lower area, not far from Kjeldmo, but across the river. Jens had the nickname støyparen ("the caster"). His wife was named Ingeborg. We again don't know which farm they came from in Voss. Jens and Ingeborg had these children: Margreta, Ingebrigts, Johan, Jakob, Olav and Sivert. Ingebrigts went to America; Jens and Ingeborg joined him.

Jens and Ingeborg cleared the Hillestad farm. Their descendants still live on the farm.

Hans Kristian Olsson and his two brothers, Øiel and Eigil came in 1850 to Maalselv from Myrkdalen. He bought a part farm in Pussholmen. Hans went by the name Hans Voss. His lineage is still on the farm that from the beginning had the everyday name of Holmegard. From the three first farms at Pussholmen, there are now 16.

Usually it is called Holmen.

I 1874 kjøpte Knut Klausson Grimstad eit bruk paa Maals-nes, nedste garden i Maalselv. Etter boki var han av Glymme-aetti. Attaat aa driva dette gardsbruket so tok han til med handel. Og han dreiv upp baade handelen og garden. No driv sonen Hans handelen og sonen Harald driv garden reint framifraa. Ein tridje son Klaus driv handel paa Mnde, noko ovanfyre Kjeldmo.

Alle desse kallar seg ikkje for Grimstad, men Grimstad.

Det hadde vore gilt um nokon kunde gjeva meg melding um desse vossar som her er nemnt og kvar dei aettar fraa paa Voss. Utanum Knut Grimstad er det ikkje nemnt noko i Sæter si bok, anna at Hans Voss skulde vera fraa Myrkedalen.

Utanum dei som hev busett seg i Maalselv er det fleire vossar som hev vore med og rudit og bygt i det innste av grannebygdi Balsfjorden, i den parten som ligg innanfyre botnen av fjorden uppetter mot Maalselv, skriv Karl Sjurseth i "Gula".

* * *

Til ovenstaaende, som er taget fra "Vossingen" paa Voss, skal vi gjøre nogle bemærkninger. I et tidligere hefte af nærværende skrift er der nævnt om en Lars Kvarekval og Ole Skiple, som havde sit hjem i Nordland, Norge, tidlig i forrige aarhundrede. De var lægrædikanter og besøgte Voss igjen etterat de havde bosat sig der nord. Det er vist ikke tvil om andet end, at den ovenfor omtalte Lars Ivarson Voss paa Kjeldsmo i Maalselven ikke er nogen anden end Lars Ivarson Kvarekval. Dette kan ialtfald med lethed fast-slaaes paa Voss. Det var nemlig til denne Lars Ivarson Kjeldsmo Elling Eielson (Sundve) reiste, da han først begyndte at holde opbyggelser i Norge. Det var i 1832. Men Lars Voss havde været i Maalselven mange aar før.

I sin bog om Elling Eielson forteller Pastor E. O. Mørstad om Lars Ivarson, at han var født paa Voss i 1769, og da Hans Nilsen Hauge i 1801 var til Voss, fulgte Lars med ham til Bergen og for-blev der i 17 aar. Saa flyttede han i 1818 til gaarden Kjeldsmo i Maalselven og forblev der til sin død 1846. Efter dette maa Lars Ivarson have boet paa Kjeldsmo før 1838, hvad der dog ikke stemmer med ovenanførte. Af en eller anden grund er Lars's brug ikke blit nævnt i matrikelen i 1838.

I 1850 eller '51 reiste Knut Olson Myrland fra Myrkdal til Nordland. Hvor han bosatte sig, kan vi ikke sige, men rimeligvis var det i eller nær Maalselven; thi hans brodersøn, Ole Olson, som bosatte sig paa Andøen, reiste til ham fra Bergen. Knut var lærer og kirkesanger der nord. Han omkom paa en reise med et skib som forliste. Om han havde efterkommere vides ikke.

I skriften "Vossebygderne" for 1925 har L. Kindem en forvidnelig artikel om en Ole Voss, som skulde være bosat i Balsfjorden ved Tromsø. Han er nævnt af

In 1874, Knut Klausson Grimstad bought a bruk at Maalsnes, second farm in Målselv. According to the book, he belonged to the Glymme family. In addition to the farming, he ran a store. He gave up both the store and the farm. Now his son runs the store and his son Harald runs the farm separately. A third son has a store at Mnde (?) somewhat above Kjeldmo.

None of these use the name Grimstad, but Grimstad.

It would have been nice if anyone could give me information about these Vossings mentioned here and where they stem from at Voss. Aside of Knut Grimstad, none are mentioned in Sæter's book other than that Hans was supposedly from the Myrkdal.

Beside those that settled in Målselv, there are several vossings who have cleared and built in the innermost part of the neighborhood of Balsfjord, in the inner part ying in from the end of the fjord up toward Målselv, writes Karl Sjurseth in "Gula".

* * *

To the above, which was taken from "Vossingen" at Voss, we shall add some remarks. In an earlier issue of the present journal mention is made of Lars Kvarekval and Ole Skiple, who had there home in Nordland, Norway, early in the preceding century. They were lay preachers and visited Voss again after they had settled in the north. There is evidently no doubt that the above named Lars Iverson Voss at Kjeldsmo in Målselv is none other than Lars Ivarson Kvilekval. This, in any case, can be easily resolved at Voss. It was namely to this Lars Ivarson Kjeldsmo that Elling Eielson went when he first started holding revival meetings in Norway. That was in 1832. but Lars Voss had been in Målselv many years before.

In his book about Elling Eielson, Pastor E. O. Mørstad tells about Lars Ivarson, that he was born at Voss in 1769 and when Hans Nilson Hauge was at Voss in 1801, Lars went with him to Bergen and stayed for 17 years. Then he moved to the Kjeldsmo farm in Målselv and stayed there until his death in 1846. According to this, Lars Ivarson lived at Kjeldsmo before 1838 which doesn't agree with the above. For one reason or another, Lars' bruk isn't listed in the matrikkel (census) of 1838.

In 1850 or '51, Knut Olson Myrland went from Myrkdal to Nordland. We can't say for sure where he settled but possibly it was in or near Målselv, since his nephew (brother's son), Ole Olson, who settled on Andøen went to him from Bergen. Knut was a teacher and precentor there up north. He died on a trip on a ship that sank. We don't know if he has descendants.

In the publication "Vossebygderne" for 1925, L. Kindem has an interesting article about one Ole Voss who supposedly lived at Balsfjord by Tromsø. He is

Biskop Bang i hans "Kirkehistoriske Smaastykker", som en, der øvede stor indflydelse som lægprædi-kant, og det var af interesse at finde ud, hvor han var fra paa Voss. Det viser sig ogsaa, at samme Ole Voss har ryddet og først beboet en gaard i Balsfjorden.

Om dette gjengiver Kindem fra "Haaløygaminne" for 1922, sendt ham af kirkessanger K. Gjelle i Alstahaug følgende:

Den næste gaard, som blev ryddet, var Myrvang, ogsaa kaldt Vosserummet, fordi den blev ryddet af en gammel vossing ved navn Ole Iversa. Denne optraadte ogsaa som prædikant. Men hans familieliv var mindre fordelagtigt omtalt. Senere flyttede han til Tromsø, hvor han i flere aar bodde i en ussel hytte sør paa stranden. Den næste gaard, som vart rudd, var Rotlid, som Halldor Olson ruppe. Halldor Olson var gift med ein datter af Ole Ivarson Vossing. Hun døde i slutten af '80aarene i høi alder.

Det menes som sikkert, at denne rydningsmand Ole Ivarson og Ole Voss, som Biskop Bang omtaler er samme person. Kindem siger saa, at der mellem de udflyttede fra Voss i 1825 er opført Ola Ivarson Glimme, 21 aar gammel og søsteren 27 aar. De reiste, til Lofoten. Forældrene deres var Ivar Larson Glimme og Brita Olsdr. De var husmandsfolk paa Glimme. To af barnene deres Ola d y og Marta d y var i 1823 reiste til Vesteraalen. Sønnen Lars kjøbte i 1845 gaard paa Kindem.

Det menes da, at det var førstnævnte Ole Glimme, som først ryddede gaarden Myrvang eller Vosserummet i Balsfjorden. Han er ikke opført i bøgerne som død i Tromsø, saa han muligens er flyttet tilbage til Balsfjorden, hvor han ialfald havde en datter og kanske flere børn.

Vi hørte ofte i barneaarene tale om Vossinger, som reiste til Nordland, og det er forvidneligt at se noget om, hvor det blev af dem ligesom om dem som drog til Amerika. — K. R.

BREV FRA VOSS

Af L. Kindem.

Vossevangen den 18de november 1926

Hr. K. A. Rene!

Det har drygt alt for lenge med svar paa Dykkar brev av 22de april 1926. Takk for bladet eg nyleg fekk fraa Dykk med melding um det gilde møte av Vosselaget i Decorah. Det ser ut til altid aa vera vellukka møti i Vosselaget.

De skriv at det truleg kjem noko til Bergslimnesmerket. Det vil koma sers vel med. Det har gjenge seit med innsamlingi her i det siste. Daarlege pengetider som det no er kann ein ikkje

mentioned by Bishop Bang in his "Small Items Of Church History", as one who exercised great influence as a lay preacher and it would be interesting to learn where in Voss he was from. It also shows that the same Ole Voss has cleared and first occupied a farm in Balsfjord.

Kindem cites from "Haaløygaminne" (Memories of the Heligo Islands) for 1922 sent to him by precentor K. Gjelle in Alstahaug the following:

The next farm to be cleared was Myrvang, also called Vosserummet because it was cleared by an old Vossing by the name of Ole Iversa. He also performed as a preacher. There is less information about his family life. He moved to Tromsø later where for several years, he lived in a shabby hut south on the beach. The next farm cleared was Rotlid that Halldor Olson cleared. Halldor Olson was married to a daughter of Ole Ivarson Vossing. She died toward the end of the 80's at an advanced age.

It is stated with certainty that this clearing man Ole Ivarson or Ole Voss, Bishop Bang describes as the same person. Kindem then says that among the emigrants from Voss in 1825 are recorded Ola Ivarson Glimme, aged 21 and his sister aged 27. They went to Lofoten. Their parents were Ivar Larson Glimme and Brita Olsdatter. They were tenants at Glimme. Two of their children, Ola the younger and Marta the younger had gone to Vesteraalen in 1823.

It states that it was the first-named Ole Glimme who first cleared the Myrvang or Vosserummet farm in the Balsfjord. He isn't listed in the records as dying in Tromsø so possibly he moved back to the Balsfjord, where, in any case, he had a daughter and perhaps more children.

We often heard, in our childhood, talk about Vossings who had gone to Nordland, and it is interesting to learn something about them just like those who went to America.

LETTER FROM VOSS

By L. Kindem

Vossevangen, November 18, 1926

Mr. K. A. Rene!

I have delayed very long with an answer to your letter of April 22, 1926. Thank you for the paper I recently received with an article about the nice meeting of the Vosselag in Decorah. It seems the Vosselag always has successful meetings.

You wrote that it definitely is coming to something with Bergsli monument. That is especially good. It has gone slowly with the contributions here lately. In as poor money times as there are now, one can't help but be puzzled by it anyway. The prices for

undrast paa det likevel. Prisane paa jordbruksvarer har gjenge mykje ned, men arbeidslønene har ikkje fylt med. Folk har vant seg til aa leva betre. Difor er det no verre for jordbrukaren aa yta til slikt som han ikkje er nøydd til. Dertil kjem her so mange fyremaal som treng pengar. Til kvar tid er det uppmoding fraa ymse tiltak um aa yta ved teikning av gaavor paa lister, offring i kyrkja, basarer, marknader og fleire slags tilstellingar ellers. Bergsliminnesmerket skal faa plass austanfor kyrkja paa nedsida av vegen til Hardanger paa Prestegarden sin grunn. Fyrst nyleg har me fenge lov paa det fraa kyrkjedepartementet. Me vil gjerne faa reisa minnesmerket til sumaren dersom me kann faa so mykje til dess at ein kan faa det gjort.

Folkeavstemningi yver brennevinsforbodet har teke upp alle sinn her i landet i den sidste tid. Paa Voss gjekk det godt, daa det var 2442 for forbod og 755 imot. Men for heile landet vart det eit syrgeleg resultat, nemleg 415555 for, men 524716 mot forbod. Brennevinshandelen tek difor til att, ein trur fraa 1ste April fyrstkomande. Ein veit endaa ikkje noko visst um korleis det vert ordna med brennevinsalet. Truleg manar dette resultat alle verkelege edrugsvenner til kraftigt arbeid for forbod mot al rusdrik.

I umlag 2 aar har paagjenge arbeid med ny bru yver Vosso istadenfor den sokalla "Nyabrunæ" daa ho no var daarleg og vart rivi. Det vart sett up straks nedanfor ei millombils bru som sidan har vore i bruk. Den nye brui er bygd paa mest same plass som brui var fyr. Den austlege enden er flytt noko lite lenger nordleg for aa faa henne i beinare lina med vegen til baae kantar. Den nya brui er av jarnbeton, har jarnbjelkar med brudekk af jarnbeton. Ho tek seg fint ut, vert romeleg daa der paa baae sidor av køyrebana er breide gangar for fotgjengarar. Yverbygnaden ser svært traust ut. Sume tykkjer pilarane er noko tunne. Ein stussar paa kva verknad is og timberflottingi vil ha paa dei.

Noko lite lenger uppe er dei byrja med byggjing av bru yver same elvi for Voss-Eidebana. Brukari paa baae er uppmura, men dei 2 kari i elvi som skal vera er endaa ikkje paabyrja. Det segjест at yverbygnaden vera av jarn. Arbeidet paa jarnvegen held paa, men med lite mannskap av di ein ikkje har fenge pengar til større drift. Lina syner no mest heile vegen og er ferdig mange stader med undtak av at skinner og slippers ikkje er kome. Eidebana skal gaa ut fraa stasjonen her paa Vangen paa nedsida (sudsida) av bana til Oslo, med yvergang yver vegen til Gudvangen ved "Kalvatjødnæ" gjeng sudanfor "Det private sjukehus", vidare paa ovanfor umtala bru yver Vosso til utstellingsplassen og sidan langs etter Hardangervegen, fyrst paa nedresida. Under Bryn gjeng banelina i bru yver vegen og held seg sidan heile tidi paa same sida aat vegen. Endaa er ikkje vedteke korleis utvidingi

agricultural products have gone down a lot, but the salaries haven't followed along. People are used to living better. Therefore it is worse for the farmers to donate to something he doesn't have to. There are so many causes that need money. All the time there is encouragement from various ventures to donate and subscriptions, offering in churches, bazaars, markets and many other places. The Bergsli monument will be placed east of the church on the lower side of the road to Hardanger on the Prestegård property. Just recently have we received permission for it from the Church Department. We would like to get this monument erected this summer if we can accomplish all that must be done.

The referendum about prohibition of whiskey has been in the minds of everyone recently. At Voss, it went good with 2,442 for prohibition and 755 against. However in the whole country there was a sorrowful result, namely 415,555 for, but 52,4716 against. Whiskey sales will resume, I believe from the coming April 1. One still doesn't know what the outcome will be relative to sales of alcohol. Definitely the result will mean that the temperance people will have to work harder towards banning the use of all intoxicants.

There has been ongoing work on the new bridge over the Voss River replacing the "New bridge" since it was poor and had been cracked. A temporary bridge was soon built below at almost the same location as the bridge had been before. The east end has been north in order to get a straighter line with the road on both verges. The new bridge is of re-enforced concrete, has steel beams with a deck of re-enforced concrete. It looks grand, quite spacious with room on both sides of the driving lanes for pedestrians. The superstructure appears very reliable. Some are of the opinion the piers are rather thin. One might be surprised at the effect ice and floating timber will have on them.

A little farther upriver, they have started building the bridge for the Voss-Eide track. The users on both sides are encouraged, but where the two piers shall be in the river haven't been started. They say that the superstructure will be steel. The work on the railroad continues but with insufficient manpower because they haven't got funds for increased activity. The line is mostly finished and is ready many places except for rails and the ties haven't come. The Eide Railroad will leave the station here at Vangen on the lower (south side of the track to Oslo, with an overpass over the road to Gudvangen by "The Heifers" going south of "The Private Hospital", further over the discussed bridge over the Voss River to the exhibition place and subsequently along the Hardanger road, at first on the lower side, at Bryn the railroad crosses a bridge over the road and stays all the time on that same side. We still don't know about the development of the station

av stasjonen vert paa Vangen. Heller ikkje er det avgjort korleis stasjonen paa Bide skal vera. Det er fleire alternativ for baae stasjoner.

I lenger tid har paagjenge tinging millom Voss paa den eine sida og selskapet som byggjer ut den store kraftstasjonen paa Dale paa den andre sida. Sistnemnde vil nemleg faa lov til aa taka av-laupet fraa Torfinsvatnet gjenom tunnel til Hamlagrønsvatnet. I sofall vil dette vatsfallet vera utbygt til kraftstasjon for Voss. Kraftstasjonen paa Dale vil so utnytta vatskrafti saman med den andre vatskrafti fraa Hamlagrønsvatnet. For at Voss kan sleppa aa utbyggja sin kraftstasjon fyrr seinare er det fyresettnaden, at Voss til den tid fær leiga elektrisk kraft fraa Dale. Noko semja er endaa ikkje vedteki og det er ikkje mogeleg aa vita um det gjeng i orden.

Museet paa Mølster hadde fyrebils opning den 2den denne maanad. I ser pakka sender eit par blad med melding um det. Det er no 5 av husi som er gjorne ryddige av tidlegare eigar og ordna til i. Hausten 1927 vert 2 hus til ryddige og hausten 1928 resten av dei. Ialt er det 16 hus. Den gamle grue-stova (eldhus) paa Skjerve, som Lars aatte, har museet fenge av militervæsenet og vil flytta det til Mølster.

Med bedste helsing, vensamt
L. Kindem.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Vangens Sogn: Anders G. Rong, 41 aar; Inger S. Hylle, f. Endeve, 83; Brita A. Rekve, 90; Kristine Bauthus; Anna O. Himle, 64; Hans J. Dolye, 20; Olina Saua, 69; Thorbjør O. Sæve, f. Røte, 68; Anders Hilstestveit, 95; Knut K. Graue, 78; Bjarne B. Rene, 68; Anders A. Kvitne d. e. 91; Ranvei L. Bratager, f. Lie, 43; Margreta E. Dolve, 24; Lars O. Vethe, f. Styre, 62; Anna L. Davidhaug d. e. 76; Brita N. Sætre, f. Bjørke, 81; Synva H. Eide, 92; Lars M. Fenne, 84.

Oberstløitnant Ivar T. Hellesnæs døde i Oslo den 29de august i en aller af 55 Aar. Han var født paa gaarden Bygd, Vossestran-den, og var sön af vagtmester Torstein Anderson Hellesnæs og hustru Anna Eriksdr. f. Øvsthus. I 1891 var han udeksamineret fra Bergens Underofficersskole, i '96 fra krigsskolen og blev officer, tog høiskoleeksamen i 1899 og generalstabseksamen i 1911. Samme aar blev han stabschef for 5te division. Han steg fort i graderne og blev for nogle aar siden oberstløitnant. I 1908 vandt han en præmie for en militær afhandling. Aaret efter fik han Norsk Militære tidsskrifts guldmedalje for en anden afhandling. Denne medalje er uddelt til bare 4 norske officerer. Under krigen havde han 2 gange stipendum og fulgte den østerrigske hær for at studere krigens gang. Han var ogsaa

at Vangen. Nor has it been decided where the station at Bide will be located. There are several alternatives for each station.

For a rather long time there has been negotiation between Voss on the one side and the power company at Dale. The power company wants permission to take the run-off from Lake Torfin through to Lake Hamlagrø. In such a case, it could be the water power at the power station would serve Voss. The power station at Dale will use the water power together with the other water power from Lake Hamlagrø. In order for Voss to avoid extending its equipment at its power station for a time Voss and lease electrical power from Dale. Any agreement has not yet been reached and it isn't possible to know how it will be arranged.

The museum at Mølster had a temporary opening the 2nd of this month. In a package, I am sending a couple papers with announcements about it. There have now been five buildings cleared by the earlier owners and set right. By the fall of 1927 two more will be ready and by the fall of 1928 the rest of them. In all 16 buildings. The museum has obtained the old hearth building at Skjerve, which Lars owned, from the military, and it shall be moved to Mølster.

With best regards, friendly
L. Kindem.

DEATHS AT VOSS.

Vangen's Sogn: Anders G. Rong, 41 years; Inger S. Hylle, néé Endeve, 83; Brita A. Rekve, 90; Kristine Bauthus; Anna O. Himle, 64; Hans J. Dolye, 20; Olina Saua, 69; Thorbjør O. Sæve, néé Røte, 68; Anders Hilstestveit, 95; Knut K. Graue, 78; Bjarne B. Rene, 68; Anders A. Kvitne d. e. 91; Ranvei L. Bratager, néé Lie, 43; Margreta E. Dolve, 24; Lars O. Vethe, néé Styre, 62; Anna L. Davidhaug the younger 76; Brita N. Sætre, néé Bjørke, 81; Synva H. Eide, 92; Lars M. Fenne, 84.

Colonel Ivar T. Hellesnæs died in Oslo August 29 at an age of 55 years. He was born on the Bygd farm at the Vossestrand, a son of Torstein Anderson Hellesnæs and his wife Anna Eriksdatter néé Øvsthus. In 1891, he was graduated from Bergen's Non-commissioned Officer's School, in '96 from the War School and became an officer, graduated from college in 1899 and from general staff college in 1911. That same year, he became Chief-of-Staff for the 5th Division. He rapidly advanced in rank and a few years later became colonel. In 1908, he won an award for military management. The next year he received the Norwegian military times gold medal for another management. This medal is only awarded to four Norwegian officers. During the war he got two scholarships and joined the Austrian army to study the

paa slagmarkerne i Elsass-Lotringen. Hellesnæs interesserede sig meget for idrætsarbeidet og hjalp til med organisationerne. Ved den nye ordning af det norske forsvar var Hellesnæs statsraadens bedste hjælp. Han blev begravet i Oslo imder usædvanlig deltagelse i ligfølget. Kranser nedlagdes fra forsvarsdepartementet, generalstaben og mange militære og civile organisationer.

I Evanger: Anders H. Brække (Bergsdalen), 71; Anders B. Akslebjørg, 31; lærer Ole A. Horvei, 75; Brita J. Bergstad; Kari J. Kaldestad, 83; samt fanejunker Jacob J. Vasenden, 49.

Fanejunker Vasenden udgik fra Bergens Underofficerskole i 1895 og steg snart i graderne til han blev fanejunker. For 2 aar siden blev han kvartermester ved Sogns bataljon. Han var en dygtig militær, og Ved siden af militært arbeide drev han farsgaarden og var meget benyttet i bygdens offentlige gjøremaal.

Vossestranden: Knut Th. Bygd, 71; Anna H. Bidneshovden, 82; Ingeborg O. Førde, 83; Anders O. Stalheim, 72; Olav O. Brat-hole, 53; Anna G. Taulen, 83.

VOSS FOLKEMUSEUMS AABNING.

I foranstaende brev fra Voss er nævnt at Voss Folkemuseum blev aabnet den 2den november. Dertil skal vi føje lidt mere. Ved aabningen var der tilstede museets bestyrelse, som bestaar af direktør L. Kindem, formand, stortingsmænlene N. J. Finne og Olav Bjørgun, Lensmand J. Lillegroven og boghandler A. Ullestад. Desuden var medlemmerne af Voss formandskab og fylkesmand Friis Peterson samt endel indbudne fremmødt.

Først tog man en tur til Mølster og saa paa samlingerne i de modtagne hus. L. Kindem redegjorde for arbeidet, som har været gjort dermed, og lidt om gaardens historie. Det fremgaar af Kindems redegjørelse, at tanken om at faa husene paa Mølster bevaret, som de staar, visende en gammel vossegaard, først kom frem i 1906. En mand af styret for Norske Mindesmærkers bevaring havde om sommeren været til Voss og da seet husene paa Mølster. Kindem havde senere talt med ham i Oslo, da manden havde fremholdt at husene maatte bevares uforandret. Konservator Visted havde i 1908 skrevet til Kindem om at faa fotografier af gaarden. I 1910 opholdt arkitekt Fischer sig nogle tager paa Mølster og tog tegning af husene, gjorde opmaalinger og gav en skildring af dem. Da der saa var forlangt udskiftning paa gaarden tog Kindem til at underhandle med Bottolf Mattison om kjøb af husene med tufter og jordbelte omkring. Den 5te september 1917 fik de kjøbekontrakt af ham. Den 27de samme maaned

the progress of the war. He was also at the battlefield at Alsace-Lorraine. Hellesnæs was very interested in athletics and helped with its organizations. With a new arrangement of the Norwegian defense, he was of great help to the cabinet. He was buried at Oslo with an unusually large participation in the funeral procession. Wreaths from the Defense Department, the General Staff and many military and civilian organizations were placed.

In Evanger: Anders H. Brække (Bergsdalen), 71; Anders B. Akslebjørg, 31; teacher Ole A. Horvei, 75; Brita J. Bergstad; Kari J. Kaldestad, 83; and Master Sergeant Jacob J. Vasenden, 49

Master Sergeant Vasenden was graduated from Bergen's Non-commissioned Officer's School in 1895 and rapidly advanced in grade until he became Master Sergeant. Two years ago, he became the quartermaster for Sogn's Battalion. He was a capable soldier and besides his military work, he operated the family farm and was active in public affairs of the district.

Vossestranden: Knut Th. Bygd, 71; Anna H. Bidneshovden, 82; Ingeborg O. Førde, 83; Anders O. Stalheim, 72; Olav O. Brathole, 53; Anna G. Taulen, 83.

VOSS FOLK MUSEUM'S OPENING.

The last letter from Voss mentioned that the Voss Folk Museum opened on November 2. I'm going to add more to that. Present at the opening were the management of the museum consisting of directors L. Kindem, chairman, Storting Representatives N. J. Finne and Olav Jorgen, Sheriff J. Lillegroven and bookdealer A. Ullestad. Also present were members of the Voss town council and county chairman Friis Peterson and a number of invited guests.

First people took a trip to Mølster and looked at the collections in the accepted buildings. L. Kindem accounted the work that had been done and some of the history of the farm. It was learned from Kindem's explanation that the idea of preserving Mølster as they are, showing a typical old Voss farm, first arose in 1906. A man from the directors of the Society for Preservation of Norwegian Historical Sites in the summer had been at Voss and had looked at the buildings at Mølster. Kindem had talked to him later in Oslo and the man had emphasized that the buildings be preserved unchanged. Conservator Visted had in 1908 written to Kindem about getting photographs of the farm. In 1910, architect Fischer spent some weeks at Mølster and made drawings of the buildings, made measurements and made sketches of them. Inasmuch as the estate settlement of the farm was prolonged, Kindem started to deal with Bottolf Mattisson about the purchase of the buildings, lot and surrounding fields. On September 5th, 1917, he made a purchase contract with him. On the 27th

blev Voss Folkemusætim organiseret og love vedtagne. Den 18de september 1923 fik de ogsaa kjøbt paa husene af det andet brug, som Anfin eiede. Den 25de september 1924 fik museet skjøde paa hele Mølsterfjellet. Da Mølstergaarden havde før i tiden et kvernhus i Finneselven, som var borttrevet fik de i 1924 kjøbt et saadant og opsat i 1925.

I 1924 kjøbte museet ogsaa en loftsbygning paa Lassehaug, som er fra 1743. Den staar endnu paa Lassehaug og kan staa til 1933.

For de kjøbte eiendomme med deriværende samlinger, er der betalt ca. Kr. 53,000.00. Af dette har staten givet Kr. 22700.00, Voss herred kr. 5000.00 og fylket kr. 600.00. Eesten er indkommet ved frivillige bidrag og renter, saa eiendommene er gjældsfri.

Om Mølstergaardens historie fortalte Kindem, at gaarden først findes nævnt i et diploma af 1387. Senere er den nævnt i flere breve. I 1491 er der i mantallet opført en Anders og en Alf paa gaarden, som da maa ha havt 2 brug. I 1563 er Styrkaar opført som enebruger. Henrik Styrkson nævnes i 1591 som leilænder og i 1635 som bruger. Han var sandsynligvis forannævnte Styrkaars søn, Henrik var lensmand i mange aar og nævnt som saadan næsten hvert aar til 1659, da han sagde op. Han var dog lensmand igjen i 1661-'62 og i '68. Gaarden var da opført som lensmandsgaard, der havde en vis skattefrihed. Udoover 1600 tallet synes det, som der stundom var 1 og stundom 2 opsiddere, men fra aaret 1700 har der stadigt været 2 brug. Opsidderne var da Bjarne og Jon.

Bjarne var leilænder i 1701 men kjøbte sit brug i 1711 af sogneprest Nils Weinwich. Paa dette brug har der vekslet med Bjarne og Mattis som eiere til den 4de Bjarne døde 1910, og dennes bror Bottolf fik bruget.

Jon var leilænder i 1700, men havde kjøbt bruget før 1720. Hans etterkommere har siden havt det til i 1916, da Klaus Olson Mølster døde, og dennes søskendebarne Anfin Ringheim fik fat paa det.

Til dette kan tilføies, at gaarden en tid hørte til Finnegodset og var med iblandt de gaarde, som Gyrvild Fadersdatter i 1582 overlod til kongen, og som denne i 1657 solgte til G. Merselius.

Efter Kindem's udredning holdt ordfører Mads Haga en tale og takkede paa herredets vegne for det udførte arbeide. Særligt vilde han takke direktør L. Kindem, som havde vist en rent makeløs omtanke og arbeidsvilje, og var den, som havde gjort det meste og største arbeide med indkjøb af gaarden og samlingerne paa Mølster.

Han vilde ogsaa nævne Arnfin Lødve, som i Voss Sogneskab havde taget op arbeidet med at faa til samlingerne i Finneloftet.

of the same month the Voss Folk Museum was organized and promises accepted. On September 18, 1923 they also purchased the buildings of the other bruk, which Anfin owned. By September 25, 1924, the museum had the deed for all of the Mølsterfjellet (tun=farmyard). Since the Mølster farm in times past had a mill on the Finne stream that had been torn down in 1924 they bought another and erected it in 1925.

In 1924, the museum also bought a barn at the Lassehaug farm, which is from 1743. It is still standing on Lassehaug and can until 1933.

The cost of the property with its included artifacts was 53,000.00 crowns. Of this the state has provided 22,700.00, Voss Township 5000.00 and the county 600.00. The remainder came from donations and interest, so the property is debt-free.

Kindem talked about the history of the Mølster farm; that the farm was first mentioned in a document of 1387. Later it is named in several letters. In 1491 in the census there is recorded an Anders and Alf on the farm, which must have had two bruks. In 1563, Styrkaar is recorded as the sole farmer. Henrik Styrkson is named as the tenant in 1591 and as the farmer in 1635. He was most likely Styrkaar's son. Henrik was the sheriff for many years and is mentioned almost every year until 1659, when he gave notice. He was the sheriff again in 1661-'62 and in '68. The farm was recorded as the sheriff's farm that was tax free. During the 1600's, it seems that intermittently there were one or two occupants, but from 1700 there have continuously been two bruks. The residents were Bjarne and Jon.

Bjarne was the life tenant in 1701 but bought his bruk in 1711 from the parish minister Nils Weinwick. On this bruk Bjarne and Mattis exchanged ownership until the fourth Bjarne died in 1910 and his brother Bottolf got the bruk.

Jon was a tenant in 1700 but had bought by 1720. His descendants had it since until 1916 when Klaus Olson Mølster died and his cousin Anfin Ringheim took possession.

To this may be added, that the farm was part of the Finne estate at one time and was among the farms that Gyrvild Fadersdatter turned over to the king in 1582 and which he sold to G. Merselius in 1657.

After Kindem's dissertation Mayor Mads Haga made a speech on behalf of the township and thanked for the good job. He especially wanted to thank director L. Kindem, who has shown pure matchless thought and willingness to work and has been the person who has done the most and biggest work with the purchase of the farm and collections at Mølster.

He also wanted to mention Arnfin Lødve who from the Voss historical Society had taken on the job of working with the collections at the Finneloft.

Efter indvielsen paa Mølster, holdt L. Kindem middagsselskab for de indbudne paa Prestegaards Hotel. Ved bordet blev L. Kindem overrakt kongens fortjenstmedalje i guld af fylkesmand Friis Peterson. Taler blev derpaa holdt af viceordfører D. Hustveit, stortingsmand N. J. Finne og sogneprest O. Olafson. Anders Ullestад fremsagde et pent digt til Kindems ære.

Paa Voss har man nu enestaaende seværdigheder, der vil være af stor interesse for besøgende. Der er den over 600 aar gamle stenkirke; der er Finneloftet, som er endda ældre, saa Lødveloftet og som en krone paa det hele staar nu Mølstergaarden med sine samlinger oppe paa bakken ovenfor. Alt staar paa den plads, det har staat mand efter mand, hvad der er forskjelligt fra andre samlinger.

HOVEDPRÆSIDENTEN FOR SØNNER AF NORGE

Paa hovedlogemødet af ordenen Sønner af Norge i Minneapolis, Minn. den 16de juli forleden sommer, blev sekretæren i Wisconsin skattekommission August J. Myrland valgt til ordenens præsident.

Myrland er af vosseslekt. Hans bedstefars vugge stod oppe i Mørkdølen paa Vossetranden; hans fars stod dog i Bergen og hans egen i Nordland, Norge. Myrland har saaledes ikke seet det deilige Voss. Men han er til gjengjeld opdragten i et af de mest udprægede vossesettlementer i Amerika og har lært alle de fortræffelige vosse-historier, som til er og vel saa det. Og da jeg en dag gratulerede ham med sin nye bestilling, sagde han, at han havde faaet sit sinde-lag fra Voss, og saa nævnte han efterpaa om bedstefaderens kjæm-pekræfter og størrelse, og da han selv er en kjæmpe at se til, kan det formodes, at hans hele konstruktion er arvet fra Voss. Og forresten har han altid vist sig som en Vossing. Medlem af Vosselaget er han; paa vossemøderne gaar han og om vossingeme taler han.

Myrland er født paa Andøen i Vesteraalen Norge, den 15de jan. 1861. Hans far, Ole Olson, var søn af Ole Olson Myrland, der i ung alder drog fra Voss til Bergen, blev gift og var bosat der, til han i 1856 udvandrede til Amerika med familie undtagen sønnen Ole, som var reist til en onkel i Nordland og senere blev gift der med Oline Augustinusdr. Sellevold. De var altsaa Myrlands forældre. I 1866 drog ogsaa de til Amerika, og deres 5 aarige søn, August, fik da først se dette fremtidsland. Han blev bosat med forældrene i Primrose township, Dane Co., Wis., hvor bedstefaderen og dennes to brødre, Lars og Peter, længe forud var bosatte.

August J. Myrland gjennemgik Milton College fra 1882 til 1884. I 1889 var han paa Wisconsin Universitet

After the initiation at Mølster, L. Kindem held a dinner for the invited at Prestgaard's Hotel. At the dinner, L. Kindem was presented with the King's Service Medal in Gold by County Governor Friis Peterson. Speeches were made by Vice-mayor D. Hustveit, Storting Member N. J. Finne and Parish minister O. Olafson. Anders Ullestад recited a beautiful poem in Kindem's honor.

At Voss, people now have singular attractions, which will be of great interest to visitors. That is the over 600 year-old stone church; that is the Finneloft, which is even older, the Lødveloft and as a crown on them all stands the Mølster farm with its collection up on the mountain above. Everything stands on that place where it has stood generation after generation, which is distinctive from other collections.

PRESIDENT OF SONS OF NORWAY OF VOSS FAMILY.

At the meeting of the main lodge for the order of Sons of Norway in Minneapolis, MN, last summer, the Secretary of the Tax Commission of Wisconsin, August J. Myrland, was elected the order's president.

Myrland is of Voss origin. His grandfather's cradle stood up in Myrkdal in the Vossestrand, his father's rocked in Bergen and his own in Nordland, Norway. Myrland thus, has never seen the beautiful Voss. But he grew up in one of the most genuine Vossing settlements in America and has all the appropriate Voss anecdotes, which is right. When I congratulated him on his new position one day, he said that he had gotten his mind-set from Voss, and afterward described his grandfather's strength and size, and since he himself is big, it can be assumed that his entire make-up is inherited from Voss. And he has preferably always acted like a Vossing. He is a member of the Vosselag; he goes to the meetings and he talks about the Vossings.

Myrland was born on Andøen in Vesterålen, Norway, January 15, 1861. His father, Ole Olson, was a son of Ole Olson Myrland, who, at a young age left Voss for Bergen, married and settled there until he immigrated to America with his family all except his son, Ole, who had gone to an uncle in Nordland and later married Oline Augustinusdatter Sellevold. Thus, they were Myrland's parents. In 1866, they too went to America, and their five-year old son, August, first saw his future land. He settled with his parents in Primrose Township, Dane Co., Wis., where his grandfather and his two brothers, Lars and Peter, had settled long before.

August J. Myrland attended Milton College from 1882 until 1884. In 1889, he was at the University of

og i 1895—'96 gjennemgik han Universitetets lovskole. En tid var han højskole-lærer; begyndte saa at praktisere lovkyndighed; blev i januar 1898 distriktsadvokat i Burnett County, Wis. og var det til 1912. Samtidig var han sekretær i Grantsburgs bystyre. Fra 1903 til '07 var han medlem af Wisconsin Universitets bestyrelse; redigerede Burnett County Sentinel fra 1900 til 1910. I 1912 blev han sekretær i Wisconsin skattekommision, hvad han endnu er trods flere omskiftelser i kommissionen ellers.

ELLERS PAA VOSS.

Ivar Hauge, som har boet paa Eiker ved Vestfjorden, Østlandet, besøgte sit fødested forleden sommer. Han var født paa Vossestranden og i ung alder drog han til Østlandet; blev gift der og kjøbte sig gaard. Han har været en drivende mand, som har deltaet i bygdestyret og blandt andet været fattigforstander i en mands-alder. Nu er han nær 80 aar. Sidste vaar fik han kongens fortjenstmedalje.

— Voss offentlige Landsgymnas feirede i slutningen af August sin 10-aarsfest med en indbydelse til alle som har studeret der til at være tilstede..

— Kari Kvale, enken efter arbeidsskolelærer Thorbjørn Kvale var 90 aar i gommer. Hun er en søster af afdøde kirkesanger K. S. Opheim og tilhører en slegt, hvis medlemmer opnaar høi alder.

— Et nyt rensdyrslag blev dannet paa Voss forleden sommer af interesserede paa Voss og i de til Bordalsf jeldene grænsende bygder i Hardanger. Organisationsmødet holdtes paa Hodnaberg. Torstein Dagestad valgtes til formand.

— Godskalk Larson Takle har taget eksamen ved krigsskolen og er udnevnt til premierløjtnant fra 1ste okt. Premierløjtnant Martin Mølster er ansat som gymnastiklærer ved Hardanger Folkehøiskole.

— Direktør L. Kindem og hustru som i 1911 oprettede et legat til gavnlige formaal i bygden, har ihøst øget kapitalen med 30,000 kroner. Den samlede kapital udgjør nu 72,000 kroner. Legatet skal styres af 3 medlemmer en opnævnt af stiftsdirektionen og 2 af Voss formandskab.

— Anfin Finne har under trykning en bog om Milzowætten paa Voss. Der er mange etterkommere efter provst Henrik Milzow baade i Amerika og paa Voss, saa bogen vil vist bli af interesse formange.

Wisconsin and in 1895-'96 he attended the University's Law School. For a time, he taught high school, and then started practicing law. In January 1898, he became district attorney in Burnett County, WI and was that until 1912. Simultaneously, he was the secretary of the Grantsburg city council. From 1903 to '07 he was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin; edited the Burnett County Sentinel from 1900 until 1910. In 1912, he became the secretary of the Wisconsin Tax Commission that has had several changes in management otherwise.

ELSE AT VOSS.

Ivar Hauge, who has lived at Eiker in Vestfjorden, east Norway, visited his birthplace last summer. He was born at the Vossestrand and at a young age moved to east Norway, married, and bought a farm. He has been a dynamic man who has participated in area government and among other things, been charity director for a generation. Now he is 80 years old. Last spring, he was awarded the King's Service medal.

—Voss Public high School celebrated its 10th Anniversary at the end of August by inviting all who had studied there to be present.

—Kari Kvale, the widow of vocational school teacher Thorbjørn Kvale was 90 years this summer. She is a sister of precentor K. S. Opheim and belongs to a family noted for its longevity.

—A new reindeer club was created at Voss last summer of those interested at Voss and the areas in Hardanger bordering the Bordal mountains. The organizational meeting was held at Hodnaberg. Torstein Dagestad was elected president.

—Godskalk Larson Takle has graduated from the military academy and was commissioned a first lieutenant from October 1. First lieutenant Martin Mølster is employed as physical education instructor at Hardanger Folk High School.

—Director L. Kindem and his wife, who established a trust for charitable purposes in the district, this fall, increased the capital amount by 30,000 crowns. The aggregate capital now is 72,000 crowns. The trust will be managed by 3 members appointed by the county board and 2 by the Voss town council.

—Anfin Finne has being printed a book about the Miltzow family at Voss. There are many descendants of Dean Henrik Miltzow, both in America and at Voss, so the book should be of interest to many.

FOLKAVISUR PAO VOSS.

Me ha her noko bodnasangje, so me haure og kunde nogu tao so smaobodn; men so me aa manje mæ os vist ha gløymt. Dei vaa brugte yve heila Vangssoknæ. Me kunde dei i Kvítlae, aa no finn eg, attu dei kunde dei pao Dyrvedalæ og, aa endaone somt i Bergsdalæ. Dei so her æ trykte, æ so dei framsa dei pao Dyrvedalæ, fyr dei vaa her fystu fortalte tao Sjur Styrkson Rekve, so døyde i 1862. Dottoræ, ho Mari Lee, fortalte dei so te bodnæ sine, aa no ha eg skreve dei ne etter so ho Julia Lee Rekve fortalte dei etter mor si, ho Mari, kono te han Nils Lee i Deerfield, Wis.

Desse sangjene æ svert gamle, aa dan fyste tao dei bæru spor tao aa ha noku, so mao væ fleire hundra aor. Ja, da æ 'kje so sikkort, attu noku tao han hentyr te ei reis te Amerika, dao da snakkast om korleisne da var bortmæ "verdens ende", so kunde henty te Vinland.

Me ha sers grunnar, so støtta dennæ meiningsjæ. I dan no godt kjenda bokjæ tao Adam af Bremen, skrevæ 1075, talast dar om korleis dar var bortanfyr Vinland, og seie attu dan mangjeleisne røynde normannakongen, Harald, vilde granska etter breiddæ pao Nordhavet aa sende noku skutor afstæ te sjao etter. Dei fann attu dar tilslut vart slik skodda framfyr gape pao verdens ende, attu dei snaut kunde berga seg ifrao da fæla avgrundsdjupe mæ aa snu om.

Te detta æ dar sæt ein mærknad i eit dansk haandskrift frao 15-hundraore, so fortælu attu gape pao verdens ende pao norsk maol kadlast Ginungagap, aa attu flaatehøvdingjen aot kongjen skulde væ Olyden Helgeson og styremannen Gunnar Raasvein. Prof. Koht i Oslo fortælu dar te, attu Gunnar Raasvein va ein hirdmann hjao kong Haakon Magnuson d. æ. so budde i Bergen aa to gonje vart sendu til Island i kongjelægt ærinde paolag 1315 og 1319. Olygen Helgeson meinte prof. Yngvar Nilson skulde væ riddaren Guttorm Helgeson, so va sysselmann i Bergen umkring 1325.

Adam av Bremen fortælu og um Missionæren Willehad frao Northhumberland (England) so va mæ pao ei fær ut i storhavet mot nord yver Island te da ydarste Nordpolen, aa etter dei nærpao vart dregne ut i da stor a dragsökje, kom dei uventande te ei øy, dar da va ein endalausu rigdom mæ kjørold tao gull so va sjeldsynte og dyre fyr menneskjene. Dar va og store folk so sætte etter dei dao dei tok gudlet.

FOLKSONGS AT VOSS.

We have here some nursery songs we heard and knew as small children that many of us have forgotten. They were used all over the Voss parishes. We knew them in Kvítlen and I learned that they were also used in Dyrvedal, even some in Bergsdalen. They are printed here as they were sung in Dyrvedal, as they were first told to Sjur Styrkson Rekve, who died in 1862. His daughter, Marie Lee, taught them to her children and now I have noted them down as given by Julia Lee Rekve quoting her mother, Mari, wife of Nils Lee in Deerfield, WI.

These songs were very old and the were the first have any so must be several hundred years old. Yes it isn't certain that to they took a trip to America when it is talked about over by the "world's end", it could have been Vinland.

We have some basis to support this meaning. You know well the book by Adam of Bremen, written in 1075, talks there about how it was over past Vinland and says again the learned Scandinavian king, Harald, who wanted to explore the width of the northern sea and sent some ships away to explore. They found finally such fog in front of the yawning world's end that they barely saved themselves from the terrible depths by turning around.

To this I have added a Danish writing from the 15th century that tells of the yawning world's end that in Norwegian speech is called Ginungagap, and that fleet commander for the king would be Olyden Helgeson and the helmsman Gunnar Raasvein. Prof. Koht in Oslo says that Gunnar Raasvein was an advisor to Haakon Magnuson the elder, who lived in Bergen, and twice was sent to Iceland on royal missions in 1315 and 1319. Prof. Yngvar Nilson felt that Olyden Helgeson was Knight Guttorm Helgeson, who was the governor of Bergen about 1325.

Adam of Bremen also tells about the missionary Willehad from Northumberland (England) who was with on a journey out in the big sea north from Iceland to the North Pole, and after they had been nearly grapnelled by a big "dragon horse" they unexpectedly came to an island where there were endless riches with bushes of gold that were rare and valuable for people. There were also huge beings that chased after them when they took the gold.

Me ha og fortæljinga om ara reiser so knyte seg te Bergen. Ein heilu del ha vaa skreve um dan kongjelæge lenderman Paul Knutsen, so vart sendu tao kong Haakon Magnuson d. y. te Grønland umkring 1360 aa so ha vaa sættu ihop mæ dan umdiskuterte Kensingtonstein. Dar va nok riddarar aa kongsmænn so dar staor i sangjen, mæ han.

Tidlegare ha me her i Vossingen nævnt om færæ te Didrek Pining i 1476. Han va og sendu tao kongjen aa va yver te Amerika 16 aar fyre Columbus. Mæ han maatte dar og væ riddarar aa kongsmænn aa guld fann dei vel pao færdæ. Pining va utan tvil tao vossaslegt, aa fleire tao fylgje hans va da vel og. Her æ dao nok um sligt, so dan vetylé badnasangjen kan henpeka pao.

Dar æ vist mangje slike uskyldigje badnasangje aa firma i Hordaland, aa eg kom te aa tænkja pao, um da inkje vilde væ svert bra, um dei vorte samla aa ettersedde, um dei kunde ha nokon sers tydning te dei hændinga, so ha gjængje fyre seg i farna tiu.

K. R.

* * *

Kvite bukjin bitu gras
burtmæ verdens ende.
Dar æ godt aa gjæta;
Dar æ ingjæ væta;
Dar væksu lauk j in;
Dar gjælu gaukjin;
Dar sidtja sveinane
smia pao gulteinane.
Dar sitja møyona
sauma pao gulltrøyona.
Dar sitja fruoaa, sauma pao gullhuona;
Dar æ bord aa bænkje;
Aa dar sitja adla smaojentna aa skjenke.

Kan du no fortælja kormangje dei vaaro?
"Tolv var dei kongsmænn,
Ødluvu var dei riddersmænd,
Tiu var dei leikara,
Mu var dei stjeikjara.
Aotta duka borene,
Skjau sette stolerne;
Sex slipte knivarne;
Fem raka galтарne,
Fira skurte kjelarne,

We also have the narratives of other expeditions that are connected with Bergen. A number have written about the royal feudal lord Paul Knutsen, who was sent to Greenland by King Haakon Magnuson the younger about 1360 and so we can relate to the much debated Kensington stone. They are, with him, probably the knights and king's men that are in the songs.

Earlier in the Vossingen, we have talked about the journeys of Didrik Pining in 1476. He was also sent out by the king and was over to America 16 years before Columbus. With him must have been knights and king's men who found gold on their journeys. Without doubt Pining was Vossing, and several of his companions probably were too. Here is enough of the little children's songs to make the point.

There may be many innocent children's songs to be found in Hordaland, and I think it would be nice if they were collected and studied to see if they had any special significance relating to those events that occurred in distant times.

K. R.

* * *

The white billygoat grazes grass
Over at the end of the world.
There it's good to guess;
There nobody knew
There swap the onions
There matters the jester;
There sit the suitors
Smithing the gold spindles.
There sit the maidens
Embroidering on the gold clothes
There sit the wives, embroidery on gold caps;
There are tables and benches;
And there all the young girls sit and serve

Can you tell how many there are?
Twelve of them are king's advisors,
Eleven are knights
Ten of them are dancers,
Nine are the cooks,
Eight lay the table
Seven place the chairs;
Six honed the knives
Five poked the ashes,
Four scoured the kettles,

Tre baaru ve og vand;
To pusta pao ein brand;
Ein sto i døræ aa skodde vidt — vidt ut. —

* * *

Kono seie:
Gygra sætte seg pao ein stein
aa kadla adla sina gjeitu heim.
Fyre kom ho Tiser i fjødlo
— finger i bjødlo,
Tila aa Mila
Tanga aa Taola,
Herabrei aa Lyklasmao,
aa etterpao
kom vetele kvite kalven hans godfar
mæ rompo, so slat aa slong. —

"Nei, so va da", seie husbonden:
Mannen op pao haugo kadla kydna sina:
Ima, Dima, Dinga, Dokka, Lykla aa Langspena.
Aa etterpao vetele kalvin hans godfar
mæ roo, so berre slat aa slong. —

* * *

Tippe Tippe tua
mora va ei frua,
fareva ein herremand
broren va ein speleman.
Han spelte so længje,
so felo kosta penge.
Aa pengene i pungen,
aa pungen i skrine,
aa skrine i skaope,
aa skaope i baoten,
aa baoten i skjepe,
aa skjepe va tao ei øskja,
aorna va tao flæskje
masta va tao pylsepин,
aa segle va tao purkeskjин;
aa so siglde dei heim til papaen sin. —

Three carried wood and water;
Two blew on the coals;
One was at the door and looked far — far out —

* * *

The wife said;
The troll woman sat on a stone
To call all her goats home.
Before Tiser comes in nonsense
— finger in the bell,
Tila and Mila
Tanga and Taola,
Herabrei and Lyklasmao
And afterwards
Came little white calf's grandfather
With his tail, limp and tossed. —

"No, so it was", said the husband;
The man called his cows from the hill;
Ima, Dima, Dinga, Dokka, Lykla and Langspena
Lastly little calf's grandfather
With only tail, limp and tossed. —

* * *

Tip, tippy tife
Mother is a wife,
Father is a gentleman
Brother is a fiddler.
He played so long,
That the fiddle cost money.
And the money's in the poke,
And the poke's in the box,
And the box's in the cupboard
And the cupboard's in the vessel,
And the vessel in the bushel
And the bushel became a cheesebox
Wooden spoons became oars
The mast was of sausage pin,
And the sail was of pigskin;
And so they sailed home to their papa. —

NEW YORK BESØG I MADISON.

Nils Knutson Kvale og hans mor Katrina N. Kvale f. Kvarme, som bor i Brooklyn, New York, var i Madison en dag i oktober paa gjennemreise fra Decorah, la., hvor de havde besøgt Slegtninger, og agtede sig da til New York igjen. Kvale er søn efter afdøde byg-mester Knut T. Kvale paa Voss. Han drev faderens forretning paa Vossevangen nogle aar efter dennes død til han i 1922 solgte til Hordalands Meieri, og aaret efter udvandrede til Amerika. Nu er han bygningsingeniør og er med at bygge skyskrabere i New York. Hans bror Torger K. Kvale er elektrisk ingenier og bor i Newark, New Jersey. Deres mor er en datter efter orgelbygger Nils Kvarme, hvis hustru var fra Bidne og en slektning af Bidne-familierne i Big Canoe, Iowa.

NEW YORK VISITORS IN MADISON.

Nils Knutson Kvale and his mother Katrina N. Kvale neé Kvarme, who live in Brooklyn, New York, were in Madison one day in October on their way through from Decorah, IA, where they had visited relatives and intended to return to New York. Kvale is a son of the deceased master builder Knut T. Kvale at Voss. He ran his father's business at Vossevangen some years after his death until he, in 1922, sold it to Hordaland's Dairy and the next year immigrated to America. Now he is a building engineer and helps building skyscrapers in New York. His brother Torger K. Kvale is an electrical engineer and lives in Newark, New Jersey. Their mother is a daughter of organ maker Nils Kvarme, whose wife was from Bidne and a relative of the Bidne-families in Big Canoe, Iowa.

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“Vossingen”

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