

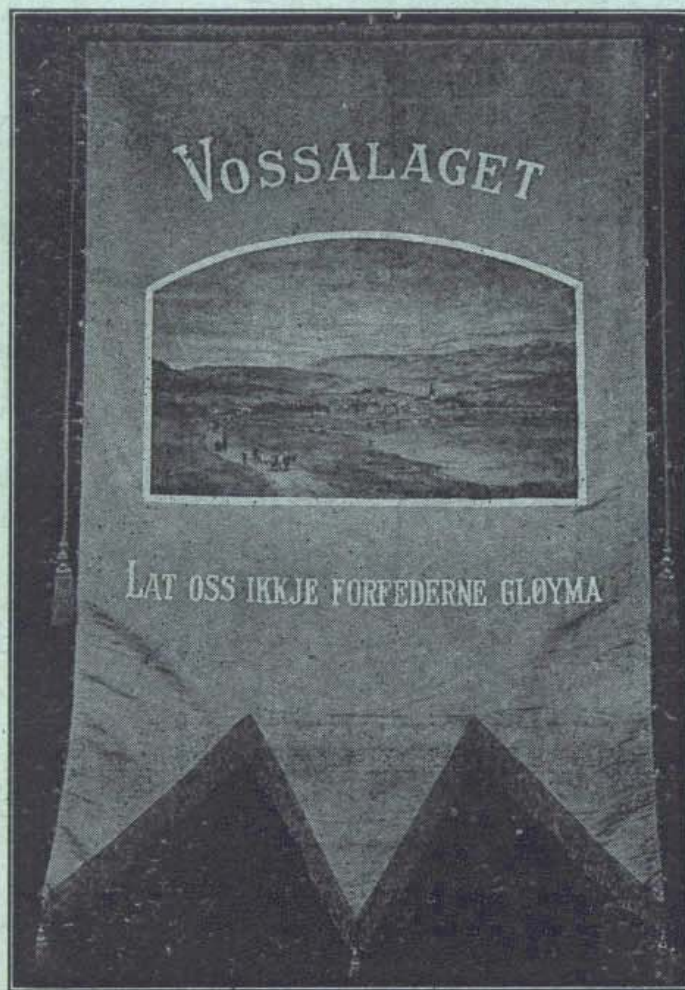
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VOSSINGEN

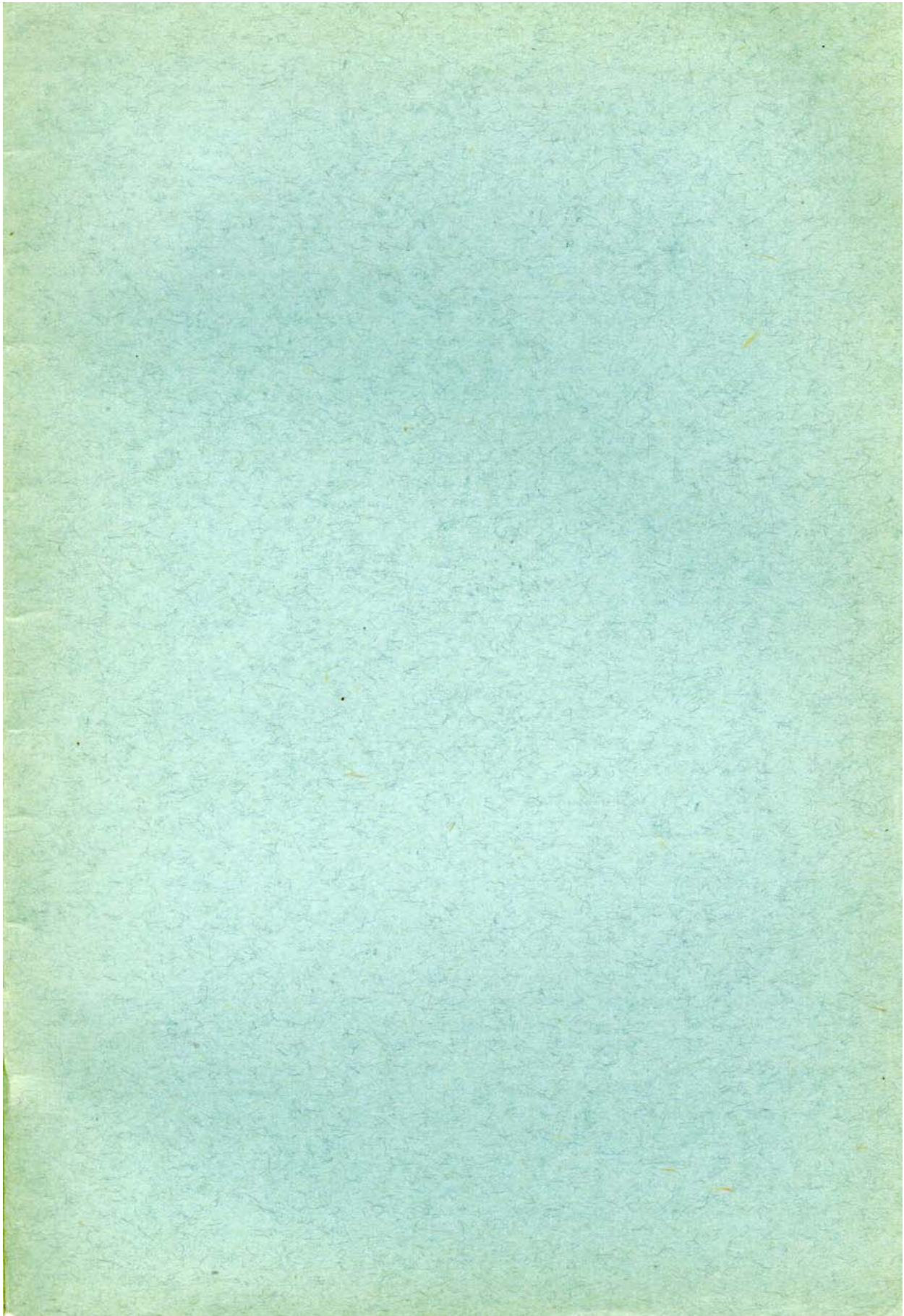
ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

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



Hefte 25

Madison, Wis., 1927



VOSSINGEN

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

K. A. RENE, *Redaktør*

Nr. 1 MADISON, WIS., DEC., 1927 9de_aarg.

SPROGBRUGET I "VOSSINGEN".

Det kan kanske være paa plads at nævne nogle ord om sproget i "Vossingen". Den benyttede sprogform er, som man har seet, ikke netop ensartet, idet der bruges dansk-norsk, ny-norsk og tildels vossemaal. For alle er dette muligens ikke lige let at læse; og mangler man saa et mere indgaaende kjendskab til norsk sprog-historie og sprogbrug, saa kan en saadan sprogblending let synes meningsløs, hvad der iblandt sees fremholdt i udtalelser om sprogene. En liden udredning af sprogsagen kan ogsaa være gavnlige af den grund, at det gjælder et af de mest levende spørgsmaal i Norge nu for tiden.

Her i skriftet har det dansk-norske sprog været mest benyttet, fordi de fleste vistnok læser dette bedst, og redaktøren er bedst vant med at skrive det. De mange gamle breve, som er gjengivne i skriftet, er ogsaa affattede paa dette sprog, saa dette skulde være adskillig grund til at bruge det udelukkende.

Men hensynene er mange, og de mangler ikke, hvor man snur sig. Vi trænger underretninger fra Voss og glæder os ved at faa dem. Der bruger man nu imidlertid bare ny-norsk — det saakaldte landsmaal, og alle skrivelser og aviser, som faaes derfra, er i denne sprogform. Det naturlige er da baade for indholdets og arbeidets skyld, at gjengivelser deraf indtages uforandret.

Det ser ogsaa ud til, at ny-norsken har fremtiden for sig i Norge, og kan ventes at bli landets officielle sprog fuldt ud inden et kortere eller længere tidsrum. Og ser man uhildet paa sagen, saa undrer man sig heller ikke saa meget paa, at dette blir tilfældet. Sprogsagen er en nationalbevægelse, som er rodfæstet i norrønafolkets herligste minder, der ogsaa indbefatter Leif Eriksons opdagelse af Amerika og forsøgene paa at kolonisere landet.

Norge havde i den tidlige middelalder en stortid, og det havde et sprog, som stod fuldt paa høide dermed. De herlige skaldekvad og sagaværker var affattede paa dette sprog — lovbøger og en mængde breve og dokumenter ligesaa. Der er

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

K. A. RENE, *Editor*

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LANGUAGE USE IN "VOSSINGEN".

This is maybe the place to say some words about the use of language in "Vossingen". The language used is, as one can see, not exactly uniform in that Danish-Norwegian, New Norwegian and occasional Voss dialect are used. This hasn't such ease of reading, particularly if one doesn't have a thorough acquaintance to Norwegian language history and language use, so the mixing of languages may seem senseless as seen by the continuing comments about the languages. A short explanation of the language cause can be beneficial on the basis that it involves the liveliest question in Norway at this time.

In this publication, the Dano-Norwegian language has been used the most because most of our readers read this best and the editor is used to writing it. The many old letters that are reproduced in the paper are also composed in this language so there are a number of reasons to use the exclusively.

There are many considerations, and they aren't rare if we look around. We need reports from Voss and we're glad to get them. Meanwhile they use only New Norwegian — the so-called Landsmål ("country-language"), and all letters and newspapers we get from there are in this language form. Naturally, it for the content and the work's reason that we reproduce it unchanged.

It also appears that the New Norwegian has a future in Norway and can be expected to become the country's official language completely in a shorter or longer period. If one looks at the matter impartially, one wouldn't wonder but this might be the case. The language matter is a national movement rooted in the Norwegian people's glorious memories that also include Leif Erikson's discovery of America and attempts to colonize the country.

In the early Middle Ages Norway had a period of greatness and they had a language of equal height. The grand minstrel lays and sagas were composed in this language — law books and a host of letters and documents likewise. There are writings

mængde breve og dokumenter ligesaa. Der er skrifter iblandt, som er enestaaende i sit slags og uovertrufne i hele middelalderens literære frembringelser i verden.

Man kunde have ventet, at dette sprog var det anerkjendte norske, sprog ogsaa idag; men det har havt en anden skjæbne. Ved Norges uheldige forbindelse med Danmark blev det norske skrift-sprog fortrængt af dansk. Det brugtes ikke mere ved udgangen af det 15de aarhundrede.

Der var intet, som berettigede det danske sprog til denne hæder. Danmark havde ikke nogen skrifter, som kunde maales med de norske, og talesproget i Norge var fremdeles norsk. Det hele kan kun betragtes som en hensynsløs anmasselse af den i Danmark boende fælleskonge, der søgte at knytte Norge uopløselig til sig ved at indsætte danske mænd i norske embedsstillinger og lade alle skrivelser affatte paa dansk.

At dette kunde ske, var et spil af Omstændigheder, som begun-stigede Danmark paa Norges bekostning. Det begyndte ganske ubemærket, som det synest, og mulig var det kong Haakon Magnussen selv, som ved eftergivenhed mod sin danskfødte dronning, bevirkede det første skridt. I 1370 tillod han, at en dansk munk, Benedikt, blev biskop i Bergen, og da denne døde aaret efter blev en anden danske ved navn Jakob i 1372 ansat. Kong Haakon, som var arveberettiget til den svenske trone, lod ogsaa svensker bestyre embeder i Norge — dog ikke fast ansatte i hans tid, men blev det efterpaa — Vinald Henriksen fik saaledes bestyre det kongelige kapel, Apostelkirken, i Bergen med syslen paa Voss — kanske et modtræk mod den danske biskop. Henrik Henrikson var tildels Haakons kansler i Oslo. De var lærde gjestlige herrer af svensk fødsel.

Det var væsentlig gjestligheden, som dyrkede skrivekunsten og syslede med lidt lærde sager. Ved bispesæder og klostre oplærtes de, som vilde slaa ind paa denne bane, og tildels andre stormænds børn. Presterne udover landet fungerede oftest som skrivekarle, naar et vigtigt brevskab skulde affattes.

Geistligheden i Norge havde før foreningen med Danmark lært at føie sig efter kongeviljen og arbejdede i god forstaaelse med landsstyret. Dette var utvilsomt til landets gavn saalænge kongen boede i Norge; men det modsatte blev tilfældet, saasnart han tog ophold i Danmark.

Efter kong Haakons død blev hans dronning i 1381 Norges regent for deres 10-aarige søn, Olav. I 5 aar havde hun i samraad med Haakon allerede da styret Danmark efter sin far kong Walde-mars død. Hun var dygtig og besad folkets velvilje; men det viste sig snart, at hun gav alt dansk fortrinnet. En af hendes første regjeringsakter var i nævnte aar at indsætte en dansk mand til erkebiskop i

extant of its kind and unsurpassed in all middle ages literature products in the world.

One could have expected that this was the recognized Norwegian language also today; but it had a different fate. By Norway's unfortunate union with Denmark the Norwegian written language was displaced by Danish. It wasn't used at the exit of the 15th century.

There was nothing that justified the Danish language this honor. Denmark didn't have any writings that could be compared to the Norwegian and the spoken language in Norway was still Norwegian. It all could be regarded as a pointless usurpation by the joint king living in Denmark, who attempted to unite Norway insolubly to itself by sending Danish men to official positions and having all documents composed in Danish.

That this could happen was a play of circumstances, which showed favor to Denmark at Norway's expense. It began rather unnoticeably, as it seemed that King Håkon Magnusson himself, who as an indulgence to his Danish-born queen, effected the first step. In 1370, he allowed a Danish monk, Benedict, to become bishop of Bergen, and when he died the next year another Dane, by the name of Jacob, was appointed. King Håkon (Håkon VI), who was entitled to the Swedish throne also allowed the Swedes to administer offices in Norway — though not definitely in his time, but he did afterward — Vinald Henriksen thus administered the royal church, the Apostle church, in Bergen with the district of Voss — perhaps a countermove to the Danish bishop. Henrik Henrikson was Håkon's chancellor in Oslo part time. They were clerical lords of Swedish birth.

It was usually the clergy that taught literacy and concerned themselves with learned matters. The seat of the bishop and monasteries taught those that wanted to pursue this course and occasionally other children of the upper class. The priests around the country functioned as scribes whenever an important document was to be composed.

The clergy in Norway, before the union with Denmark, learned to comply with the will of the king and worked with a good understanding with government. Without doubt, this was of benefit to the country as long as the king lived in Norway; but the opposite was the situation as soon as he took residence in Denmark.

After King Håkon's death in 1381, his queen became regent for their 10 year-old son, Olav. She had already ruled Denmark for five years, in consultation with Håkon, following her father, King Waldemar's death. She was capable and looked after the welfare of her people, though it was demonstrated early that she gave everything Danish priority. One of her first acts in the mentioned year was to install

Throndhjem. Selv tog hun ophold i Danmark. Rigernes behagelige samkvem de sidste 5 aar havde sløvet den norske nationalbevidsthed, og stormændene saa ingen aarsag til alarm i en embedsbesættelse. Gjestligheden havde valgt en norsk mand, men det hjalp ikke. Dens evne var svækket. Nogen strid med sin nye konge ønskede ingen heller. Man saa sig blind paa en kommende skandinavisk forening uden at vogte muligheden af overgreb fra en af parterne.

Denne sagernes tilstand maatte faa sine slemme følger for Norge, hvor alt for det første maatte være afhængig af kongesønnens og nogle stormænds lange liv. Det viste sig at være lidet at bygge Landets sikkerhed paa. Kongesønnen døde allerede i 1387. Den fornemste i rigsraadet Agmund Finson, døde i 1388, Haakon Jonson, den nærmeste kongesætling i Norge, døde i 1392; Galtungættens betydeligste representant, Gaute Eriksson, døde 1413 — alle uden børn. Kongsmoderen Margretha fik vedblive at regjere efter sønnens død. I aaret 1400 fik hun igjen en dansk mand, Jacob Knutson, indsat til Biskop i Bergen, men senere forflyttet til Oslo og gjort til rigets kansler. Stillingen som drotsæte efter Agmund Finson blev ikke besat. Med flere andre vigtige bestillinger gik det ligesaa eller de besattes i tidens løb med danske. Et slet system var begyndt, og det fortsattes af dronningens eftermænd. Det magtstjal landet netop før det mest trængte at mønstre sine bedste kræfter under den første Oldenburgers regeringstid efter 1450.

Paa den tid faldt der bort flere af de betydeligste mænd, saaledes 3 af Losnaættens kraftigste repræsentanter, Eindride Erlingson omkring 1440, Samson Filipson, 1451 og Erling Eindrideson 1452. De var rigsraader og lensherrer med tanke for landets vel. Ligeledes døde erkebiskop Aslag Bolt i 1450. Han var kanske den mest udprægede hader af dansk. Men med ham synes det norske skriftsprog at have døet ud omtrent. Dansk magt og indflydelse blev efter denne tid mere hensynsløs og overvældende. Meget faa nordmænd ansattes efterhaanden i ansvarsfulde stillinger i Norge, og dansk sprog blev embedsmands sproget. Norge, som havde den bedste ret til at ansees som hovedriget, var gledet bagover med dets uddøende stormænd, der ved kongens egenraadighed ikke blev erstattet med tilsvarende nye norske mænd. Med skriftsproget gik det i samme retning.

Men om skriftsproget blev dansk, saa var norsk alligevel talesproget omtrent lige fuldt. Dansk hjalp mere og mere til at sætte en skranke mellem embedsmændene og landets øvrige folk. De blev fremmede for hinanden og kom til at leve sit eget særegne liv. Embedsmændene fandt ikke sin interesse i at være folkets lærere og ledere. De fleste havde vel heller ikke mere oplysning, end de trængte selv. Lidt religion maatte dog alle have kjendskab til.

a Danish man as archbishop in Trondheim. She established residence in Denmark. The comfortably combined rule for the past five years had blunted the national consciousness and the leaders saw now cause for alarm in an official possession. The clergy had chosen a Norwegian man but it didn't help. Its capacity was weakened. People were blind to the coming Scandinavian union without being on guard for the possibility of tyranny by one of the parties.

This situation had dismal results in Norway where, first of all, everything depended on the prince and some dignitaries' long lives. There was little to build the country's security on. The King's son (Olav V Håkonson - S-JN) died already by 1387. The leader of the King's cabinet, Agmund Finson, died in 1388, Håkon Jonson, the nearest heir to the throne in Norway, died in 1392; the Galtung family's most important representative, Gaute Eriksson, died in 1413 — all without issue. The King's mother, Margaretha ruled after her son's death. In 1400, she again got a Dane, Jacob Knutson, installed as bishop of Bergen, who later moved to Oslo and was the kingdom's chancellor. The position of grand seneschal after Agmund Finson was not filled. In the course of time, several other important positions ceased or they were filled by Danes. A bad system had begun and it continued with the Queen's successors. The impotent country didn't muster any significant power until the reign of the first Oldenburger after 1450.

At that time, many of the most consequential men died out, such as three of the Losna family's strongest representatives, Eindride Erlingson about 1440, Samson Filipson in 1451 and Erling Eindrideson in 1452. They were members of the State Council and feudal lords with concern for the country's welfare. Similarly came the death of Archbishop Aslag Bolt in 1450. He was probably the most pronounced hater of the Danish. The Norwegian written language seemed to die with him. Danish power and influence after this time became more wanton and overwhelming. Gradually very few Norwegians were placed in responsible positions in Norway, and the Danish language became the official language. Norway, which had the best right to be regarded as the dominant kingdom slid backward through its dying dignitaries, who through the royal ruling were not replaced by responsible Norwegian men. The written language went in the same direction.

If the written language became Danish, then the Norwegian spoken language continued anyway. Danish helped more and more to create a barrier between the officials and the rest of the people in the country. They became alien to each other and led their own particular lives. The officials didn't have any interest in being teachers or leaders of the populace. Most probably didn't have any more education than they themselves needed. Everyone had to have a little familiarity with religion.

Sprogene udviklede sig hver paa sin maade, men da norsk ikke blev skrevet, havde det heller ingen fast norm at gaa efter og blev derfor opsplittet i en mangfoldighed af bygdedialekter, som tildels er vidt forskellige. Norsk levede ubundet. Dets frie tilværelse var frit brugt og gav sig udslag paa en maade, der langt bedre skildrer, hvad der rørte sig blandt folket, end det skrevne danske sprog, som blev aandsfattigere fra tid til tid. De lærde skrev jo latin, naar de vilde vise sin kundskab, medens det almene folk sang sine folkeviser, fortalte eventyr og sagn paa sit eget sprog. Kun skade at disse herlige skatte fra folkelivet ogsaa maatte oversættes til dansk-norsk, da de i 1840 aarene først blev trykte.

I Virkeligheden saa var det først efter Ludvig Holbergs tid — eller rettere efter 1760 aarene — at det danske sprog begyndte at øve den indflydelse, som man nu er vantet med at se. Man kan næsten sige at det var nordmanden Ludvig Holberg, som med sin lærdom og dramatiske evne skadede det norske folkesprog mere end alle danske konger tilsammen ved at begynde oplysningstidens litteratur paa dansk. Han gjorde for Danmark, hvad han skulde ha gjort for Norge; men han levede jo da i Danmark og tegnede danske skikkelser, som han saa dem der, og maatte da ogsaa i første række bruge deres sprog. Forresten saa havde han nok havnet i "Kaskjotten" heller end blevet baron, om han havde skrevet paa norsk folkemaal. Havde man i Norge havt en mand paa samme tid, som kunde have paavist brugeligheden af en norsk bygdedialekt om ikke mere saa havde sikkerlig sprogspørgsmaalet været over nu til ære for norsk, om dets brug overhovedet havde ført til strid.

Enkelte bygdedialekter udviklede sig ganske regelret og staar nærmere i forbindelse med det gamle sprog. Dette er især tilfældet med sproget paa Vestlandet og allerhelst paa Voss. Der er ingen bygdedialekt i Norge, som staar det islandske sprog saa nær som vossemaalet, og til Island maatte man henvende sig igjen for at lære forstaaelsen af oldnorsk skrift. Vossemaalet afviger ikke meget fra nynorsk. I det væsentligste er der bare tilsat nogen i vossemaalet stumme bogstaver, og rettet lidt paa endelser og bøjnings-bogstaver for at faa en mere omfattende fællesform for alle dialekter. Det er blit et sprog, som ikke staar tilbage i ordforraad for dansk, og folketanken staar det for en stor del meget nærmere. Man kan bare forsøge at fortælle en morsom historie fra sin hjembygd paa dansk-norsk og den vil falde smagløs som velling uden salt. Naar det norske sprog har holdt sig i en saadan brugelig form ned gennem tiderne, saa maa den norske nationalbevidsthed fordre, at det ogsaa anerkjendes som landets egentlige sprog.

Fællesskabet med Danmark blev ikke saadant, at man paa nogen maade kan have interesse af at beholde mindet derom i andet end historien.

The languages each developed in their own fashion, but when Norwegian was not written, there was no established norm to follow and it got split up into countless regional dialects, which could vary widely. Norway lived ununited. Its free existence was freely used and had the effect that in one manner far better illustrates what was going on among the people than the written Danish language, which became progressively duller. The learned, of course, wrote Latin, when they wanted to demonstrate their erudition while the common people sang their folk songs and told their legends and sagas in their own language. The greatest damage was done to the folk culture when it was translated to Dano-Norwegian in the 1840's when it was first printed.

In reality, it was only after Ludvig Holberg's time — or more properly after the 1760's — that the Danish language began to exercise its influence as we are used to seeing. One almost could say that it was the Norwegian, Ludvig Holberg, who with his education and dramatic ability damaged the Norwegian people's language more than all the Danish kings combined by beginning a literary renaissance in Danish. He did for Denmark what he should have done for Norway; but he lived in Denmark and followed Danish customs as he saw them there and first of all, of course, had to use their language. As a matter of fact, he would have wound up "in the slammer" instead of becoming a baron if he had written in the Norwegian people's tongue. If people in Norway had had a person at that time who could show the utility of the Norwegian rural dialects, he would have resolved the language strife to the honor of the Norwegians nor would its use generally have led to a strife.

Certain district dialects developed quite regularly and are more closely associated with the old language. This is typically the case in West Norway and especially Voss. There is no regional dialect in Norway that resembles Icelandic so closely as the Voss dialect, and we had to turn to Iceland in order to learn the understanding of Old Norse script. Vossamål (Vossamaul or Voss dialect) deviates very little from Nynorsk. Usually only some silent characters and some endings and inflections are added to get more inclusive for all dialects. It has become a language that doesn't take second place to Danish and it is closer to way people think. One only needs to try to tell a humorous story from one's home area in Dano-Norwegian and it will fall tastelessly like velling (gruel) without salt. Since the Norwegian language has maintained such a useful form down through time, then the national consciousness must require that it be recognized as the country's proper language.

The union with Denmark became such that one can in no way, retain anything but a historical interest in its memory.

Efter 1450 blev det ikke alene skriftsproget og embedsbesættelse det gik ud over, men tab af kolonier og store landstrækninger samt kostbarheder af forskelligt slag, der saa at sige var folkets dyreste eie. Eiendomme, som godtgjørende og godtroende folk havde givet til landets institutioner og var fællesie, blev af kongemagten solgte til privatpersoner, trykkende skatter og tildels udsugelser paa forskellig vis fulgte. Det var i det hele en ruinerende process efter danske raad og planer, som foregik. Det kan dog siges, at det i visse ting var værre i Danmark.

Et af de værste overgreb i Norge var det vel, at mange af landets kirker med jordegods solgtes. Deriblandt var ogsaa kirkerne paa Voss. Folket paa Voss fik takkeskrivelse i 1271 fra sin norske konge for at ville bygge sin stenkirke paa Vangen. Dansk kongen solgte Kirken i 1724 og i 1864 maatte Voss herred kjøbe den igjen i dyre domme. Naar man paa Voss husker paa dette og ser sit stolte kirketaarn, som endnu kneiser lige høit, staar der, saa ønsker man visseligt ikke samtidig at erindre, at man endnu drages med levninger af det danske sprog ved siden af sit eget.

Vi lever i en tid, da interessen for nationalminder er i stigende og giver sig tilkjende paa flere maader. Man samler gamle sager til opbevaring i museer. Der værnes om gamle interessante bygninger. Skrifter efterspores og granskes. Man søger at knytte sammen alle traade, som fører tilbage til de berømmelige tider i en nations liv.

Dette paagaar især i Norge, hvor man har baade berømmelige minder og kulturmærker at pege hen paa. At sproget, som man til dagligdags bruger, ogsaa maa træde ind i denne tids strømning, er indlysende. Sproget er jo egentlig kjærnen i det hele — den ledende kilde til at oplysning. Man kjender ikke et folk uden dets sprog. Opgiver man dette, har man mistet sit mest utvetydige kjendemerke og særpræg. Man vil neppe slumre ind igjen paa dette felt i Norge. Dertil staar Snorre og det gamle norrønemaal for klart for tanken.

Her i Amerika trænger man visselig ikke nogen strid om maalet i Norge, men det maa ventes, at man tager det nødvendige hensyn, naar det gjælder omtale af maalsagen. Det dansknorske skriftsprog bruges næsten udelukkende her, fordi her først var begyndt med dette, og det altid er et stræv at ombytte noget tilvant, og fordi man synest, at her er nok med en sprogstrid. Det maa dog indrømmes, at ny-norsken ogsaa har sin berettigelse, og af mange vilde foretrækkes. Men naar alt kommer til alt, saa er det ikke værre end, at man kan forstaa at læse begge sprog og endog svensk med ved lidt omtanke. Derfor har vi heller ingen betænkelighed ved i vossingen at bruge baade dansknorsk, nynorsk og vossemaal.

After 1450. it wasn't just the written language and the occupancy of official positions that went over, but also loss of colonies and areas of land of valuable and varying types, so to say the people's most expensive possessions. Property the trusting and credulous people had given to the country's institutions and were owned in common were sold by the royal poweres to private people, pressing taxes and extortion in various forms soon followed. In general, it was a process of ruination that was proceeding according to Danish recommendation and plans. Yet it can be said that in certain things, it was worse in Denmark.

One of the most tyrannical happenings in Norway was that many of the churches with their properties were sold. People of Voss got a letter of gratitude in 1271 from the Norwegian king for their willingness to build a stone church at Vangen. The Danish king sold the church in 1724 and in 1864 the town of Voss had to buy it back again. When people of Voss remember this and their proud church tower, which still rises just as high, stands there, then people don't want to remember that people are tormented by remnants of the Danish language existing alongside their own.

We live at a time when interest in national memorial events is increasing and is recognizable by various methods. People are collecting old items for preservation in museums. They are concerned about old interesting buildings. Documents are searched for and are studied. People want to tie together all threads that lead back to the illustrious times in the life of our nation.

This is especially happening in Norway where people had significant recollections and cultural dealings to point at. That the language used in everyday life also must also join in this time's trends is obvious. The language is actually of course the source of everything — the leading source to enlightenment. One doesn't know a people except for their language. If one concedes this, one has lost his most unequivocal symbol and distinctive feature. People in Norway won't be caught napping in this area again. Snorre and the Old Norse language is too prominent in their minds.

Here in America people sensibly don't have any concern about the language in Norway, but it would be expected that people take the obligatory viewpoint regarding the language question. The Dano-Norwegian written language is used almost exclusively here because it was used first and it is always a struggle to change something familiar so people are of the attitude that there has been sufficient language friction. It should be granted that Nynorsk also place, and is preferred by many. All things said, it wouldn't hurt if people could read both languages and some Swedish along with them. Therefore we have no misgivings in "Vossingen" to using Dano-Norwegian, Nynorsk and "Vossamaal".

TIL VOSSINGER I AMERIKA.

Man forudsætter at den i 1925 afholdte norsk-amerikanske hundredeårsfest, — med det glimrende udfald og resultat — skulde være en ansporing, en opmuntring til en endda kraftigere fortsættelse af foreningsarbeidet iblandt de respektive "lag" i Amerika. Formaålet er at fremhæve alt, som er godt og ædelt i det norske folkelykke og karakter og bibringe samme til værende og vordende generationer, — for at gaa i støbeskeen, for videre at indsmeltes i den amerikanske frihedsklokke, som skal ringe og lydes over hele kloden.

Tænk, norsk malm i frihedsklokken. Det hviler paa de norsk-amerikanske fylker eller bygdelagene.

Endel bygdelag har allerede lagt planer for større og stærkere organisationsarbejde. Lad vossinger være med og hæng klokken i taarnet! Vi kan med stolthed — fortiden selvros — pege paa mange bra kara, som Voss har alet for den amerikanske republik.

Man behøver kun nævne henfarne Knute Nelson og John Anderson.

Med fælles interesser og maal for øie er det at jeg som Vosselagets vicepresident, henvender mig til Eder samtlige vossinger, — mænd og kvinder — om at være med; — bli med i organisationsarbeidet, bli aktiviseret i vor fælles sag.

Først og fremst send ind kontingenten. Forresten en ubetydelighed, en bagatel for en enkelt person; men i en stor organisation er det jo kontingenten som smør maskeriet.

Endskjønt Eders valgte embedsmænd arbejder gratis, saa skal der alligevel penger til.

Hjælp ogsaa til at faa nye medlemmer. Enighed gjør stærk.

Det er ikke nok at mødes engang i aaret og vælge embedsmænd med ære og titler.

Det er sympati og tilslutning fra gaardene og hjemmene som skal til.

Hugs paa det!

Udnævn dig selv som representant for vort lag til at arbejde for fælles sag i dit distrikt.

Saa rækker vi haanden til mor Norge, som opmærksom staar der og smiler gennem taarer — glædestaarer. Hun er stolt af sine udflytterbarn; — og vil hun ogsaa gjøre sit, sit bedste, i brobygningen mellem de hjem vi forlod og de hjem vi fandt. Hermed en hjertelig hilsen til samtlige Vossinger — hjemme og ude — med haab og ønske om godt samarbejde.

Venligst,
A. A. Kindem.

TO THE VOSSINGS IN AMERICA

One assumes that the Norwegian-American Centennial Celebration held in 1925 — with its resplendent outcome — should be a stimulus, an encouragement to yet an even stronger continuation of the association work among the respective "lags" in America. The purpose is to emphasize everything that is good and honorable in the Norwegian national character and convey it to the present and coming generations, — to go to the foundry ladle, to further amalgamate into the bell of American freedom, which shall and be heard over the whole globe.

Think, Norwegian cast iron in the bell of freedom. It is dependent on the Norwegian-American county or district associations (lags).

A number of bygdelags have already laid plans for bigger, stronger organizational work. May the Vossings join them in hanging the bell in the steeple! We can — historically self-praise — point with pride to many good men Voss has given for the American republic.

One needs only to name Knute Nelson and John Anderson.

With an eye on the common interests and objectives, it is I as Vosselag's vice president to you fellow Vossings, — men and women to come along — join in the organization's work, be active in our common matter.

First and foremost, send in your dues, or subscription. Meanwhile, it is insignificant, a bagatelle, for an individual; but in a big organization it is the dues that greases the machinery.

Even though your elected officers work for nothing, we need money anyhow.

Help also to find new members. There is strength in numbers.

It isn't enough to meet just once a year and elect officers with honor and titles.

It is sympathy and a connection from the farms and homes that is needed.

Remember!

Name yourself as a representative for our lag to work in a joint effort in your area.

Thus we reach out hand to Mother Norway, who attentively stands and smiles through tears — tear of gladness. She is proud of her emigrant children; — and wants to do her best to build a bridge between the home we left and the home we found. With this, hearty greetings to you compatriot Vossings — home and away — with expectancy and hopes for working together.

Sincerely,
A. A. Kindem

AARSSTEVNET I KENYON, MINN.

Vosselagets Aarsstevne skal iaar afholdes i Kenyon, Minne-sota, den 17de og 18de juni. Nelson opera house vil staa til raadighed for møder og programmer. Banket lørdag aften den 17de med bespisning i den norske kirkes forsamlingsrum og program efterpaa i operahuset nær ved. J. O. Litsheim, som er den drivende kraft paa stedet, har lagt store planer med hensyn til de forskellige underholdninger.

Kenyon ligger i Goodhue County, Minn., omkr. 50 mil syd for St. Paul midt i et gammelt norsk settlement. Der i omkredsen var det presterne B. Muus, Østen Hanson, M. O. Bockman, L. M. Bjørn og J. N. Kildahl m. fl. virkede, fortæller Litsheim, og er et interessant strøg. En hel del vossinger har boet i Goodhue County. Vi kan bare nævne Senator A. J. Rockne af Zumbrota, som nu i en aarrække har havt sæde i Minnesotas Legislatur, og endnu er der, formand K. Bjorgo, Christoffer Lilletun i Red Wing, lærer og kirkesanger Ivar Hustveit i Cannon Falls.

Kenyon er et centralt sted for vossingerne, saa der kan ventes at bli et af vore bedste stævner. Lad os da alle møde frem som bedst vi kan.

FRA MADISON, WIS.

Kan hende at Vossingens læsere vilde have interesse af at høre lidt fra det lokale vosselag i Madison.

Dette lag er nu ca. 5 aar gammelt. Det blev stiftet den 25de feb. 1922 med John Pederson (Hosaas) som sin første formand, Odd Glimme, viceformand, Ole S. Vinje, sekretær og Thom. Lofthus, kasserer.

Lagets konstitution blev udarbejdet af Ole S. Vinje og K. A. Rene.

Vi har to møder om aaret, et ved St. Hans tider, som holdet; ude paa landet, og et ved juletider, som er vort forretningsmøde. Dette møde holdes paa Woodman Hall i Madison.

Vore sommer-møder har især været godt besøgte; de forsam-ledes antal har ofte været anslaaet til flere tusinde. Det er dog langt fra, at disse er alle vossinger; men derfor er de lige velkomne.

Vort sidste forretningsmøde blev holdt den 22de Januar.

Den forhenværende bestyrelse blev gjenvalgt, nemlig Ole S. Vinje, formand; John Herheim, viceformand; Lars Kleve, sekretær; Ole L. Vinje, kasserer.

Efter forretningsmødet blev et interessant program givet. Mr. E. N. Hopperstad af Albert Lea, Minn., som er president for Sognelaget, var en af talerne. Han kom med forslag om at vi sløifer vort sommer-møde iaar, da

ANNUAL MEETING IN KENYON, MINN.

The annual stevne this year will be held in Kenyon, Minnesota, June 17 and 18. The Nelson opera house will be at our disposal for meetings and programs. The banquet will be Saturday evening the 17th with dining in the Norwegian churches assembly room followed by a program in the adjacent opera house. J. O. Litsheim, who is the driving force for the occasion, has made big plans with regard to the various presentations.

Kenyon is located in Goodhue County, MN about 50 miles south of St. Paul in the center of an old Norwegian settlement. There is the area where the reverends B. Muus, Østen Hanson, M. O. Bockman, L. M. Bjørn and J. N. Kildahl and others worked, says Litsheim and is an interesting area. A goodly number of Vossings have lived in Goodhue County. We will just name Senator A. J. Rockne of Zumbrota, who has a seat in the Minnesota legislature for years and is still there, President K. Bjorgo, Christoffer Lilletun i Red Wing, teacher and precentor Ivar Hustveit in Cannon Falls.

Kenyon is a central place for the Vossings so it is expected to be one of our largest meetings. Let's all attend as best we can.

FROM MADISON, WI.

Perhaps the Vossingen readers would be interested to read a little of the goings on with the local Vosselag in Madison.

This lag is now 5 years old. It was formed on February 25, 1922 with John Pederson (Hosaas) as its first president, Odd Glimme, vice president, Ole S. Vinje, secretary and Thom. Lofthus, treasurer.

The club's constitution was prepared by Ole S. Vinje and K. A. Rene.

We have two meetings each year, one at St. Hans time which has been held out in the country and one at Christmas time, which is our business meeting. This meeting is held at the Woodman Hall in Madison.

Our summer meetings have been particularly well attended; the crowd total has been estimated at several thousand. They are not by any chance, all Vossings but are welcome just the same.

Our last business meeting was January 22.

The incumbent board of directors was re-elected, namely Ole S. Vinje, president; John Herheim, vice president; Lars Kleve, secretary; Ole L. Vinje, treasurer.

After the business meeting, an interesting program was presented. Mr. E. N. Hopperstad of Albert Lea, MN, who is president for the Sognelag, was one of the speakers. He came with a proposal that we skip

Sognelaget skal holde sit Møde i Madison. Han tænkte at to saa store møder paa omtrent samme tid vilde blive for meget. Dette blev ham indvilget. Han indbød vossingerne at komme til sognelagets møde som deres gjæster.

Det blev ogsaa besluttet at indbyde det store vosselag til at komme til Madison i 1928. Denne Indbydelse vil blive frembaaret af formanden ved mødet i Kenyon, Minn. i sommer.

Tilslut en venlig hilsen til alle vossinger fra det lokale vosselag i Madison med ønske om at træffe eder alle sammen i Kenyon, Minn., isommer.

Lars Kleve, Sekretær.

DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

Guro Tone,

enke efter Thorbjørn (Thomas) K. Tøn, Gilman, Iowa, døde den 26de november sidstleden.

Hun var født paa Voss den 15de juni 1842 og var datter af David Oddson Kløve og hustru Inger f. Møn. Hun var af en af Vosses mest bekendte slægter. Hendes bedstefar, Odd Davidsen Kløve var medlem af det overordentlig storting i 1814, og hendes far var en meget benyttet mand i offentlig tjeneste paa Voss. Han var valgmand mange gange og var stortingssuppleant en gang. Herredstyre-medlem var han mange aar. Hendes mor var af Losna og Riberætten. De var i familien 8 søskende, af hvilke 5 kom til Amerika. Disse var: Brynjulv Kløve, som døde i Borgerkrigen, Lars, som boede i Northwood, Iowa, Ingeborg Vinje i Dunbar, Ia., moder til justitiarius Vinje i Wisconsin, Sigrid (Mrs. N. Selheim, Gilman, Ia. Paa Voss forblev broderen Odd Kløve, Johannes paa Hylle, Birta Øvsthus og Arnguna Nyre. Alle søskende er nu døde.

Guro blev den 6te juli 1862 gift med Thorbjørn Knutson Tøn eller Tvilde, og efter 3 aars forløb udvandrede de i april 1865 til Amerika. Den 4de juli samme aar kom de til Decorah, Ia., hvortil de tog over Chicago, Ill., Prairie du Chien, Wis. Efter et Aars ophold nær Decorah tog de "homestead" i Emmett Co., Ia., og forblev der i 8 aar, hvorpaa de i 1874 fik sig en farm i Marshall County, Ia., hvor de boede til Torbjørns død i 1922, da Guro flyttede til Gilman, Ia.

De fik 13 børn, af hvilke 10 overlever forældrene. Blandt dem er David og Elmer advokater i Chicago. Se forøvrigt Vossingen no. 2—4de aarg.

Guro Tone beskrives som en godt udmstet kvinde med en kraftig personlighed. Bisættelse fandt sted paa Stavanger Kvæker kirkes gravplads 6 mil fra byen.

our summer meeting this year since Sognelag is planning its meeting for Madison. He thought that two such meetings about the same time would be too much. He invited all the Vossings to come to Sognelag's meeting as their guests.

It was also decided to invite the big Vosselag to come to Madison in 1928. This invitation would be presented by the president at the meeting in Kenyon this summer.

In closing a friendly greeting from the local lag in Madison with to meet everyone in Kenyon this summer.

Lars Kleve, Secretary.

DEATHS IN AMERICA.

Guro Tone,

widow of Thorbjørn (Thomas) K. Tøn, Gilman, Iowa, died last November 26.

She was born at Voss June 15, 1842 a daughter of David Oddson Kløve and his wife Inger neé Møn. She was from Voss' most prominent families. Her grandfather, Odd Davidson Kløve was a member of the extraordinary Storting in 1814 and her father was a much involved man in public service at Voss. He was an elector several times and a deputy Storting representative one time. He was on the town council for many years. Her mother was from the Losna and Riber families. There were eight siblings in the family of whom five came to America. These were: Brynjulv Kløve, who died in the Civil War, Lars, who lived in Northwood, Iowa, Ingeborg Vinje in Dunbar, IA, mother of Supreme Court Justice Vinje in Wisconsin, and Sigrid (Mrs. N. Selheim) Gilman, IA. At Voss remained the brothers Odd Kløve, Johannes at Hylle, Birta Øvsthus and Arnguna Nyre.

Guro married Thorbjørn Knutson Tøn or Tvilde on July 6, 1862 and after three years they immigrated to America. On the 4th of July that same year they came to Decorah, IA traveling through Chicago, IL, and Prairie du Chien, WI. After a year near Decorah they took a homestead in Emmett County, IA and stayed there eight years, whereupon they got a farm in Marshall County, IA where they stayed until Torbjørn's death in 1922, when Guro moved to Gilman, IA.

They had 13 children of whom 10 survive their parents. Among them are David and Elmer, lawyers in Chicago. See the rest in Vossingen No. 2—4th year.

Guro Tone is described as a good, kind woman with a strong personality. The burial took place at Stavanger Quaker Church's cemetery six miles from the town.

Martha Berg,

enke efter August E. Berg, Ipswich, S. Dak., afgik ved døden den 14de jan. s. l. i en alder af 80 aar og 7 maaneder.

Hun var født nær Utica, Wis., den 1ste juni 1846 af forældrene Ivar Knutson Gilderhus og hustru Anna O. f. Hæve, og var af Miltzow-ætten. I 1871 blev hun gift med A. B. Berg og flyttede til Chicago, hvor de var til efter den store brand. I 1881 kom de til Warner, S. D., hvor de boede til Mr. Bergs død 1906. De havde 8 børn, af hvilke følgende lever: Albert M. i Beresford, S. D.; Fred W. i Oakland, Calif.; Edward E. i Spokane, Wash.; Harold Willis i Aberdeen og Anna L. i Ipswich. Hos hende boede moderen de sidste 14 Aar.

Martha Berg havde en søster Gudve g. m. Aanon Swan, Deerfield, Wis. (se side 11).

* * *

Knut C. Monson,

velkendt vossing i Chicago, Ill., afgik ved døden i sit hjem lørdag den 8de jan. s. l. og blev gravlagt i Hanlontown, Iowa, den 12te n. e. Sørgegudstjeneste holdtes i St. Timothy kirken i Chicago, før han bragtes til Iowa.

Han var født paa Voss den 26de marts 1862 af forældrene Kolbein Monson Ulvund og hustru Britha. I 1868 kom han med forældrene til Amerika og blev bosat med dem først i Winneshiek Co., Iowa, men flyttede senere til Winnebago County, Ia., nær Hanlontown, hvor de siden havde sit hjem. I 1888 reiste han til Chicago og blev siden boende der, med undtagelse af en kort tid, han var paa hjemmefarmen, som han ved sin død eiede. I 1915 indgik han i ægteskab med Ingeborg Herheim, som overlever ham.

Monson efterlader sig ogsaa 3 brødre og 3 søstre :- Mons er i Hanlontown, Albert i Chicago, Sivert i Scarville, Ia., Anna (Mrs. Sagen) bor ved Fertile, Minn., Karen i Hanlontown, Martha (Mrs.

Nesheim) i Chicago.

* * *

Ole S. Stalheim

nybygger ved Granville, Nord Dakota, afgik ved døden i sit hjem den 14de jan. s. l. og blev gravlagt den 17de n. e. paa West Norway gravplads, nær Mause River.

Ole Stalheim var født paa Stalheim, Vossestranden, den 16de aug. 1856. Om vaaren 1879 kom han med familie til Amerika, og tog først ophold i Dodge Co., Minn., men flyttede samme høst til Winnebago, Co., Iowa, og bosatte sig paa en jordeiendom 10 mil sydvest fra Lake Mills. Der var da nærmest vild prærie og han gennemgik her nybyggerlivets strabadser og savn. I 1906 flyttede han til Granville Co., Nord Dakota, hvor der ogsaa den tid var lidet bebygget, saa han ogsaa der fik prøve nybyggerlivet.

Martha Berg,

widow of August E. Berg, Ipswich, South Dakota, died last January 14 at an age of 80 years and 7 months.

She was born near Utica WI, June 1, 1845 of the parents Ivar Knutson Gilderhus and his wife Anna Olesdatter neé Hæve, and was of the Miltzow lineage. In 1871, she married A. B. Berg and moved to Chicago, where they were until after the Great Fire. In 1881, they came to Warner, SD, where they lived until Mr. Berg's death in 1906. They had 8 children, of whom the following live. Albert M. in Beresford, SD; Fred W. in Oakland, California; Edward E. in Spokane, WA; Harold Willis in Aberdeen and Anna L. in Ipswich. Her mother lived with her last 14 years.

Martha Berg had a sister Gudve married to Aanon Swan, Deerfield, Wis. (see page 11).

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Knut C. Monson,

well-known Vossing Chicago, Ill., died at his home last Saturday January 8 and was buried in Hanlontown, Iowa, the 12th. The funeral was held at St. Timothy Church in Chicago, before he was brought to Iowa.

He was born at Voss March 2, 1862 of the parents Kolbein Monson Ulvund and his wife Britha. In 1868, he came to America with his parents and with them first settled in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, but later moved to Winnebago County, IA, near Hanlontown, where he has had his home since. In 1888, he went to Chicago and has lived there since except for a short time on the home farm, which he still owned. He married Ingeborg Herheim, who survives him.

Monson also leaves three brothers and three sisters: Mons is in Hanlontown, Albert in Chicago, Sivert in Scarville, IA, Anna (Mrs. Sagen) lives at Fertile, MN, Karen in Hanlontown, Martha (Mrs. Nesheim) in Chicago.

* * *

Ole S. Stalheim

pioneer at Granville, North Dakota, died at his home last January 14 and was buried the 17th at West Norway cemetery, near Mause River.

Ole Stalheim was born at Stalheim, Vossestranden, Aug. 16, 1856. In the spring of 1879 he came with his family to America, and settled first in Dodge Co., MN, but moved that same fall to Winnebago, Co., Iowa, and settled on a property 10 miles southwest of Lake Mills. There there was almost wild prairie and he suffered hardships and privation. In 1906, he moved to Granville Co., North Dakota, where it was very sparsely populated at that time, so he could try the pioneer life there, too.

Han beskrives som en karakterfast og afholdt mand. De fleste af hans naboer var tilstede ved begravelsen.

Han efterlader sig hustru og 5 børn: Sivert i Granville, Emma (Mrs. La Walley) Granville, Rognald, Keem, N. D., Anna (Mrs. O. L. Knutson, Portland, N. D., Selmer og en stedsøn O. P. Stalheim i Granville. En søster Guri Jacobson bor ogsaa i Granville og en søster Unne Johannesen i Bergen, Norge.

* * *

Karoline Gavle,

som boede i Madison township, Winneshiek Co., Ia., afgik ved døden i sit hjem den 2den jan. s. 1. og stedtes til graven fra Big Canoe kirken den 24de 11. e. Der var sørgegudstjeneste i hjemmet og i Pastor Glesnes kirke, Decorah, under meget stor deltagelse. Hun var født i Pleasant township samme county den 22de april 1871 af forældrene Knut Gjetleson Nordheim og hustru Martha, der var af countiets første nybyggere. Hun efterlader sig sin mand Peter Gavle og en datter Ruth samt en broder Ed Nordheim.

* * *

Dina (Dønot) Rowe,

som i de sidste 8 aar har boet i Stoughton, Wis., afgik ved døden den 27de jan. s. 1. og stedtes til graven paa Forest Hill gravplads ved Madison, Wis., den 31te s. m. efter afholdt sørgegudstjeneste i Vor Frelsers kirke i Madison.

Hun var født paa Vossevangen den 11te marts 1848 af forældrene Lars Amundson Himle og hustru Ingeborg f. Vinsand. Paa morsiden var hun af Miltzow-ætten. I 1854 kom hun med forældrene til Amerika og blev med dem bosat paa Spring Prairie i townet Leeds, Columbia Co., Wis., hvor faderen drev som smed og jordbruger. I 1873 blev hun gift med John L. W. Rowe, og bosatte sig i Madison, hvor de blev boende til mandens død 1919, da hun flyttede til sin datter i Stoughton. Hun efterlader sig en datter Marie (Mrs. A. Howe) som bor i Stoughton og en sønne datter, Virginia Rowe, Milwaukee, Wis., desuden flere Søsterbørn.

* * *

Knut Olson Markve,

farmer ved Waubay, Syd Dakota, afgik ved døden mandags morg en den 31te januar 1927 Kl. 9.30 i en alder af 92 aar 4 maaneder og 16 dage.

Han var født paa Mørkve Voss, den 15de september 1834 af forældrene Ole Knutson Mørkve og hustru Brytva f. Nesheim. I 1871 indgik han i ægteskab med Anna A. Raudstad. Han overtog og drev en tid farsgaarden paa Mørkve, men solgte saa denne til broderen og udvandrede i 1883 til Amerika. Hans fremtidige op-holdssted blev i Syd Dakota, hvor han eiede og drev farme i Kingsburg, Faulk og Day countier.

He was described as a steady character and a temperate man. Most of his neighbors attended the funeral.

He leaves his wife and five children: Sivert in Granville, Emma (Mrs. La Walley) Granville, Rognald, Keem, ND, Anna (Mrs. O. L. Knutson, Portland, ND, Selmer and a stepson O. P. Stalheim in Granville. A sister Guri Jacobson also lives in Granville and a sister Unne Johannesen in Bergen, Norway.

* * *

Karoline Gavle,

who lived in Madison Township, Winneshiek Co., IA, died at her home last January 2 and was buried from Big Canoe Church the 24th there was a memorial service at the home and in Pastor Glesnes church, Decorah, with large attendance. She was born in Pleasant Township in the same county April 22, 1871 of the parents Knut Gjetleson Nordheim and his wife Martha, who were among the county's first pioneers. She leaves her husband Peter Gavle and a daughter Ruth and a brother Ed Nordheim.

* * *

Dina (Dønot) Rowe,

Who in the last 8 years has lived in Stoughton, WI, died last January 27 and was buried at Forest Hill Cemetery at Madison, WI, the 31st of the same month following a funeral at Our Savior's Church in Madison.

She was born at Vossevangen March 11, 1848 of the parents Lars Amundson Himle and his wife Ingeborg neé Vinsand. On her mother's side she is of Miltzow lineage. In 1854, she came with her family to America and settled at Spring Prairie in the town of Leeds, Columbia Co., WI, where her father worked as a blacksmith and farmer. She married John L. W. Rowe, in 1873 and settled in Madison, where they lived until her husband's death in 1919, when she moved to her daughter's in Stoughton. She leaves a daughter Marie (Mrs. A. Howe), who lives in Stoughton and a grand-daughter Virginia Rowe, Milwaukee, WI, besides several nieces (sister daughters).

* * *

Knut Olson Markve,

farmer at Waubay, South Dakota, died Monday morning January 31, 1927 at 9:30 o'clock at an age of 92 years, 4 months and 16 days.

He was born at Mørkve Voss, September 15, 1834 of the parents Ole Knutson Mørkve and his wife Brytva neé Nesheim. In 1871 entered in matrimony with Anna A. Raudstad. He took over and for a time ran his father's farm at Mørkve, but sold it to his brother and immigrated to America in 1883. His future residence was in South Dakota, where he owned and operated farms in Kingsburg, Faulk and Day counties.

I de sidste 30 aar boede han paa sin farm i Day county.

Han efterlader sig hustru og 6 børn, 27 børnebørn og 6 børne-børns børn, 3 søstre og 1 broder. Hans hustru Anna Raudstad Markve var hans stadige ledsager og pleiede ham til hans sidste øieblik. Hans gjenlevende børn er: Ole Markve, Waubay, S. D., Andrew Markve, Ortley, S. D., Martha (Mrs. Fleserand), San Diego, Calif., Mrs. Bertha Liedal, Leonard, N. Dak., Arthur Markve (Vosselagets formand) Minneapolis, Minn., og Mrs. Clara Thorsgaard, Northwood, N. Dak.

Markve erklærede sin hensigt at bli amerikansk borger allerede nogle dage efter ankkomsten. Sin fornemste opgave i livet saa han i at faa alt ordnet paa det bedste for børnene. Især laa deres aandelige velfærd ham paa hjertet. Gjennem hele sit liv holdt han dagligt andagt med bøn, læsning og sang. Og med barnslig tro forlod han sig paa sin himmelske fader for alt. Aldrig syntes han at bli usikker i sin tro paa at frelsen i Christus ved den hellig Aands gjerning var ham nok. Han beholdt et klart sind og et skarpt syn til sit sidste øieblik. Han døde, som han havde levet — roligt og fredsfuldt.

I de sidste 30 aar havde han været medlem af Helgen -Norsk-Lutherske Kirke, hvor han lagdes til hvile torsdag den 3die februar 1927.

* * *

Georg Swan,

farmer ved Deerfield, Wis., døde den 3die febr. 1927 i en alder af 62 aar. Han var født i Dane County, Wis., af forældrene Aanon Swan og hustru Gudve Ivarsdr. f. Gilderhus. Paa morsiden var han af Miltzow-ætten paa Voss; faderen var telemarking. Han efterlader sig en datter Mrs. A. Krueger, Madison, Wis., og 2 sønner, Truman, Madison, Wis., og Ernest, Dixon, Ill. Desuden en broder Ed Swan, Stoughton, Wis., og Mrs. Dikke Williams,, nu Brown, Madison, Wis. (Se side 8.)

* * *

Sara Ellefson,

Decorah, Iowa, døde i sit hjem fredag den 4de febr. 1927 og blev gravlagt paa Phelps gravplads den 7de s. m.

Hun var født ved Cambridge, Wis., den 23de marts 1848 af forældrene Anfin Styrkson Leidal og hustru Kristense Knutsdr. f. Ringheim af Miltzow-ætten. I 1872 blev hun gift med Lewis Ellefson, der døde 7 aar efter. De fik 3 døtre, af hvilke en døde ung. De to andre overlever moderen. Det er Louisa Ellefson, Decorah, Iowa, og Carrie Ellefson i McGregor, Iowa.

For the last 30 years, he lived on a farm in Day County

He leaves a wife and six children, three sisters and one brother. His wife Anna Raudstad Markve was a steadfast companion nursed him to his last moment. His surviving children are: Ole Markve, Waubay, SD, Andrew Markve, Ortley, SD, Martha (Mrs. Fleserand), San Diego, California, Mrs. Bertha Liedal, Leonard, ND, Arthur Markve (Vosselag's president) Minneapolis, MN and Mrs. Clara Thorsgaard, Northwood, ND.

Markve, just a few days after his arrival, declared his intention to become an American citizen. His primary objective in life was to arrange everything as good as possible for his children. Especially their spiritual welfare was near to his heart. Through his whole life, he had daily worship with prayer, readings and song. With a child-like trust he looked to his heavenly father for everything. He never was doubtful that his faith in salvation by Christ through the action of the Holy Ghost was enough for him. He retained a sharp mind and good vision 'til the end. He died as he had lived — quietly and peacefully.

He was a member of the Holy-Lutheran Church for the last 30 yeas, where he was laid to rest Thursday, February 3, 1927.

* * *

Georg Swan,

farmer at Deerfield, Wis.,. Died February 3, 1927 at an age of 62 years. He was born in Dane County, WI of the parents Aanon Swan and his wife Gudve Ivarsdatter neé Gilderhus. He was of the Miltzow lineage at Voss; his father came from Telemark. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. A. Krueger, Madison, WI, and two sons Truman, Madison, WI, and Ernest, Dixon, IL. Also a brother Ed Swan, Stoughton, WI, and Mrs. Dikke Williams,, now Brown, Madison, WI. (See page 8 ?).

* * *

Sara Ellefson,

Decorah, Iowa, died at her home Friday February 4, 1927 and was buried in Phelps Cemetery on 7th of the same month.

She was born at Cambridge, WI, March 23, 1848 of the parent Anfin Styrkson Leidal and his wife Kristense Knutsdatter neé Ringheim of the Miltzow lineage. In 1872, she married Lewis Ellefson, who died seven years after. They had three daughters, one of whom died young. The two others survive the mother. They are Louisa Ellefson, Decorah, Iowa and Carrie Ellefson in McGregor, Iowa.

Bertha Ihland,

datter af Ole Ihland og Asher Oddsdtr. f. Himle, ved Keyser, Spring Prærie, Columbia Co., Wis., døde den 10de febr. og blev gravlagt den 13de paa Hagues gravplads ved Keyser. Hun efterlader sig 8 brødre: Ole, Lewis og Henry, De Forest, Wis. Adolph, Otto, William og Joe, Seattle, Wash., og Christian, Redlands, Wash., og 5 søstre: Mrs. William Blanehar, Mrs. William Caseg, Mrs. P. Conner, Mrs. F. Messer og Mrs. E. O. Reonchar, Madison. Paa morsiden er de ogsaa af Miltzow-ætten

VORE FREMSTE

Senator A. J. Rockne, Zumbrota, Minn., er fremdeles i Minnesotas legislatur og er blandt andet formand i finanskomiteen. Som saadan er han ofte med i debatterne.

I. T. Istad,, Decorah, Iowa, maa ogsaa være vossing. Han repræsenterer sit distrikt i Iowa legislatur i Des Moines.

L. W. Ellefson, Sherman, Minnehaha County, Syd Dakota, har sæde i sin stats legislatur. Han er født 1880 og er farmer af profession. Formodentlig er han sønnesøn af Erik Ellefson Sleen.

Alle ovennævnte er fødte i Amerika.

* * *

Justitiarius i Wisconsin høiesteret A. J. Vinje holdt en meget anslaaende tale ved den literære forening, Ygdrasils, aarsfest i Madison, den 11te December 1926. Talen blev gengivet i flere aviser, og kan betragtes som enslags troesbekjendelse for os norskamerikanere. Den burde gengives her i sin helhed, men maa staa hen til en anden gang.

Hr. Vinje skal nu til sommeren besøge sit fødested, Voss, og reiser fra New York den 5te mai. Det var som 9 aars gut han i 1868 sidst saa fødebygden. Hans farsgaard paa Vinje har skiftet eier et par gange siden; men endda vil han finde folk i nærheden, som husker da familien reiste. Han skal ogsaa gjøre en tur til Sverige og Danmark.

* * *

Dr. Alfred L. Olson (Davidhaug) Stoughton, Wis., skal ogsaa besøge Voss til sommeren. Han var der sidst i 1919, da han kom fra krigen. Hans mor døde paa Voss sidstleden høst; men hans far — den bekjendte ljaasmed Ole Kvale — Davidhaug, lever.

Doktor Olson er forunderligt nok født i Stoughton, saa han kan ikke kalde Voss sin fødebygd, men han stod ikke paa egne ben, før han kom til Voss. Hans forældre var bare et aars tid i Amerika omkring 1877. Siden har de boet paa Davidhaug i Raundalen, og doktoren fik der sit præg af den barske norske natur.

Bertha Ihland,

daughter of Ole Ihland and Asher Oddsdatter née Himle, at Keyser, Spring Prairie, Columbia Co., WI, died February 10 and was buried on the 13th at Hauge Cemetery at Keyser. She is survived by eight brothers: Ole, Lewis and Henry, De Forest, Wis. Adolph, Otto, William and Joe, Seattle, Wash., and Christian, Redlands, WA, and five sisters: Mrs. William Blanehar, Mrs. William Caseg, Mrs. P. Conner, Mrs. F. Messer and Mrs. E. O. Reonchar, Madison. On her mother's side they are also of the Miltzow family.

OUR LEADERS.

Senator A. J. Rockne, Zumbrota, MN, continues in the Minnesota legislature and is among other things, chairman of the finance committee. As such, he often participates in debates.

I. T. Istad, Decorah, Iowa, must also be Vossing. He represents his district in the Iowa legislature in Des Moines

L. W. Ellefson, Sherman, Minnehaha County, South Dakota, has a seat in his state legislature. He was born in 1880 and is a farmer by profession. Presumably he is the grandson of Erik Ellefson Sleen.

All the above-named are born in America.

* * *

Justice in the Wisconsin Supreme Court A. J. Vinje addressed the literary society Ygdrasil in Madison December 11, with attractive presentation. The talk was reprinted in several newspapers and can be regarded as a sort of declaration for we Norwegian-Americans. It should be printed here in its entirety but it will have to await another occasion.

Mr. Vinje shall visit Voss, his home birthplace this summer, and sails from New York May 5. It was as a nine-year old boy that he last saw his birthplace. His family farm at Vinje has changed hands a couple of times, but there are still people in the vicinity that recall when the family left. He is also going to visit Denmark and Sweden.

* * *

Dr. Alfred L. Olson (Davidhaug) Stoughton, WI, shall also visit Voss this summer. He was last there in 1919 on the way home from the war. His mother died at Voss last fall; but his father, the well-known maker of scythes, Ole Kvale — Davidhaug, lives.

Interestingly enough, Doctor Olson was born in Stoughton, so he can hardly call Voss his birthplace but he was still unable to walk before he moved to Voss. His parents were only in America for a year about 1877. They lived since at Davidhaug in Raundalen and that is where the doctor acquired the features of stoic Norwegian nature.

Men i denne natur er der ogsaa vidunderlige skjønne partier med løvklædte skoglier, som dække over urer og hamre og der er grønne bakker, som kun straalere af blomster og vaarpragt. Olson har seet en alsidig natur, derfor er han blit en folkets mand, som passer og er hjemme i alle omgivelser. Intet under, at han er blit en af vore dygtigste læger.

* * *

Knute Rockne, den verdensberømte fodboldinstruktør ved Notre Dame, var tilstede ved en idrets-opvisning af et norsk lag i Chicago den 6te marts og holdt herunder en tale om Sportens betydning og nødvendighed. Han blev hilset med rene ovationer da han blev introduceret. Talen fulgtes med spendt opmærksomhed, endskjønt han skal være bedre træner end taler, sagdes der.

* * *

Mindesmærket paa Voss om Bergsljerne og Odd Gjelle maa have i tankerne og betænkes med bidrag. Det skal jo opføres til sommeren, hvis de nødvendige midler faaes. Vossingerne i Amerika bør jo være med her ogsaa.

Vi havde tænkt at give en beretning om Odd Gjelle i dette nummer, da vi før har omtalt Bergsljerne; men her blev ikke rum nok, saa det maa være til næste gang. Odd Gjelle var en af den norske bondestands mærkeligste mænd, hvad man vil skjønne bare af, at han tildeltes Dannebrogordenen af den norsk-danske konge, og en gade i Bergen heder "Odd Gjelles gade". Det er ikke for tidlig, at man har et mindesmærke om ham paa Voss ogsaa. Hans etterkommere er vistnok alle i Amerika. Gjelle var født 1767 og døde i 1840.

STEDS- OG SLEGTSHISTORIER.

Af K. R.

Rettelser og tillæg.

I vor artikel i forrige hefte under nærværende overskrift forekom et par særligt uheldige fejl, som maa rettes. Paa side 26 staar der, at Brita Arnesdr. Ny-Grytten var gift med Eilif Ivarson istedetfor Ivar Eilifson Øvsthus, f. omkr. 1800.

Ragnhild og Sjur Himle i Chicago (side 28) havde nok 3 sønner, Amund, Godskalk og Eddie. Det var Amund som havde handel paa Clarke Street og var gift 2 gange, men var barneløs. Ragnhild var af Miltzow-ætten paa morsiden. Ved at gennemgaa Anfin Finnes fortjenstfulde bog om denne æt, finder vi meget af interesse, som sætter os istand til at gjøre tilføielser baade til denne og vor forrige artikel. — Ragnhilds far Godskalk Rokne eller Ny-Grytten,

However, in this nature there is also the noteworthy beautiful views of those leaf-clad wooded slopes that cover the skrees and hillsides that shine with flowers and spring splendor. Olson always presents a versatile nature and therefore has become a man of the people that is at home in all circumstances. No wonder then the he has become one of our most proficient physicians.

* * *

Knute Rockne, the world renowned football coach for Notre Dame, attended a sports-training session at a Norwegian club in Chicago March 6 and while there made a talk about the meaning a necessity of sports. He was greeted with genuine ovation when he was introduced. His talk was followed with rapt attention, though he's supposed to be a better coach than speaker, it is said,

* * *

The monument for the Bergslis and Odd Gjelle must have and be supported by contributions. It is to be erected this summer if the needed funds become available. The Vossings in America should join in this too.

We have thought to give a description of Odd Gjelle in this issue since we have talked about the Bergslis before; but there isn't enough space so it will have to wait for another time. Odd Gjelle was one of the Norwegian farmer class' most remarkable men, which we only get an idea about, when he was awarded the Colors-of-Denmark Order by the king of Denmark-Norway and a street in Bergen is named "Odd Gjelle's Street". It isn't too early that we have a monument for him in Voss also. His descendants are all evidently in America. Odd Gjelle was born in 1767 and died in 1840.

PLACE AND FAMILY HISTORIES.

By K. R.

Corrections and additions.

In our article in the previous booklet with the present title a couple unfortunate errors occurred, which must be corrected. On page 26, it states that Brita Arnesdr. Ny-Grytten was married to Eilif Ivarson instead of Ivar Eilifson Øvsthus, b. about 1800.

Ragnhild and Sjur Himle in Chicago (page 28) had three sons well enough, Amund, Godskalk and Eddie. It was Amund who had the store on Clarke Street and was married 2 times, but was childless. Ragnhild was of the Miltzow lineage maternally. By examining Anfin Finne's meritorious book about this family, we find much of interest that puts us in a position to make as additions to this and the previous article. — Ragnhild's father Godskalk Rokne or Ny-Grytten,

som Finne kalder Kykke *), var gift med Sisilia Knutsdtr. Ullestad, — en datter-sønne-datter af Margretha Miltzow. Sønnen Sjur R. Rokne eller Sonve var gift med Kari Nilsdtr. Sonve, som ligeledes var af Miltzow-ætten — datter-datter sønne-datter af Inger Miltzow. Godskalk Roknes dattersønner, Knut Ivarson Rokne og Godskalk Ivarson Bøe var gifte med søstre, som var af ætten — Knut med Jorunn J. Rogne og Godskalk med Ranvei J. Rogne**).

Brita Baarsdtr. Lunde, som var gift med Sjur Arneson Ny-Grytten senere Vike, var sønnesøns datterdatter af Inger Miltzow. Hendes mor var nemlig Kari Nilsdtr. Træn***), gift med Baard H. Lunde. Stor slegt efter dem er i Amerika. Deres søn Styrk havde saaledes 3 sønner: Baard, Nils, og Knut, som kom til Amerika. De to første pionerer i Olmstead Co., Minn. Den sidste i Nord Dakota.

* * *

Anders Torstenson Heg.

Vi er nylig, blit opmærksom paa, at Anders T. Heg, Milan, Minnesota, døde i juni maaned forrige aar. Det bringer ogsaa vor tanke hen paa Raundalen, Voss. Der var han født, og der satte han sig for nogle aar siden et mærke, som vil mindes. Han gav nemlig 6000 kroner til byggefondet for kirken i Raundalen. Kirkens grundmur og kjelderetage blev bekostet dermed. Ved sin død testamenterede han 1000 dollars til den Norsk Lutherske Kirkes pensjonsfond i Amerika. Han var altsaa en velgjørende mand, som saa, hvad der trængtes. Han gjorde det uden bram, saa det er lidet bekjendt.

Anders Heg var født paa gaarden Heg, Raundalen, Voss, den 29de september 1839. Hans far, Torsten Pederson Heg, døde otte uger efter hans fødsel. De var 6 børn i familien, hvoraf Anders var yngst. Foruden ham var det: Peder, Bryngel, Martha, Nils og Ola.

Anders kom til Amerika i 1867. Aaret efter blev han i Chicago gift med Olina Nilsdatter Bøe, ogsaa fra Raundalen. De og Olinas søster Ingeborg, gift med Ivar Bryngelson Lemme blev viede samtidigt i Chicago af Pastor Krognæs. Saa drog de til Fillmore County, Minn., hvor han allerede havde faaet sig hjemsted, og bosatte sig der. De har haft 2 pene farme ved Milan, Minn., og hus i byen, i hvilket de i det sidste boede, og hvor enken vistnok endnu bor. De havde ingen børn.

*) Miltzow-ætti s. 148.

**)M.-æ. 116—17.

***)M.-æ. 184.

who Finne calls Kykke *), was married to Sisilia Knutsdatter Ullestad, — a great granddaughter (daughter's son's daughter) of Margretha Miltzow. The son Sjur R. Rokne or Sonve was married to Kari Nilsdatter Sonve, who likewise was of Miltzow-lineage — daughter's-daughter's-son's-daughter of Inger Miltzow. Knut Ivarson Rokne and Godskalk Ivarson Bøe were married to sisters who were of the lineage — Knut with Jorunn J. Rogne and Godskalk med Ranvei J. Rogne**).

Brita Baarsdtr. Lunde, who was married to Sjur Arneson Ny-Grytten later Vike, was son's-son's-daughter's daughter of Inger Miltzow. Her mother was, namely Kari Nilsdatter Træn***), married to Baard H. Lunde. A big family from them is in America. Their son Styrk had three sons: Baard, Nils, and Knut, who came to America. The first two pioneered in Olmstead Co., MN. The last in North Dakota.

* * *

Anders Torstenson Heg.

We were recently notified that Anders T. Heg, Milan, Minnesota, died in the month of June last year. That again directs our thoughts to Raundalen, Voss. There he was born and there he made his mark a few years ago and it will be remembered. Namely, he gave 6000 crowns to the building fund for a church in Raundalen. The church's foundation and cellar floor were financed with it. At his death, he bequeathed \$1000 to the Norwegian Lutheran pension fund in America. he was thus a charitable man, who saw what was needed. He did it unostentatiously so it was little known.

Anders Heg was born at the Heg farm, Raundalen, Voss, September 29, 1839. His father, Torsten Pederson Heg, died eight weeks later. There were six children in the family, of whom Anders was the youngest. In addition to him, there were Peder, Bryngel, Martha, Nils and Ola.

Anders came to America in 1867. A year later, he married in Chicago with Olina Nilsdatter Bøe, also from Raundalen. They and Olina's sister Ingeborg, married to Ivar Bryngelson Lemme were married at the same time in Chicago by Pastor Krognæs. Then they went to Fillmore County, MN, where they had already obtained homesteads and settled there. They have had two beautiful farms near Milan, MN, and houses in town, in which they lived at the last, and where the widow evidently still lives. They had no children.

*) Miltzow-ætti p. 148.

**)M.-æ. p. 116—17.

***)M.-æ. p. 184.

En anden Raundalsslægt.

I vor omtale af Raundalen i forrige hefte nævntes gaarden Bratager, som en af de første i dalen mod Vangen. Navnet Bratager har faaet god klang i Amerika ved en stor slægt, som har sit udspring fra nævnte gaard, og er mest repræsenteret i Minnesota, hvor en af Pionererne var medlem af statens legislatur, og hvor endog en Søndmørs-kvinde, Laura Rindal Bratager — hovedpresident af “Døtre af Norge” og skribent, har ydet glans til navnet.

Om denne slægt vil der senere bli meget at fortælle. Nu vil vi nævne om en, som har sit udspring fra gaarden, men bærer ikke dens navn, og de fleste ved vel heller ikke om nogen forbindelse dermed. — Under gaarden var et plads, som kaldtes Lauthovden. Navnet var en tid meget brugt paa Voss og at glemme det, gaar ikke an.

I begyndelsen af forrige aarhundrede boede der paa denne plads en mand, som hedte Knut. Om ham selv ved vi intet særegent udenom, at han havde 4 børn. Disse var Bryngel, Anders, Gjetle og Sigrid. Om dem ved vi saameget mere — ikke alene fordi deres virke ligger nærmere vor tid, og ved naboskab, slægtskab og kjendskab med grene af slægten, bør vide noget, men ogsaa fordi en gren deraf har stillet sig frem til belysning paa den mest anerkjendende maade i Amerika.

Bryngel Knutson Lauthovden var smed og jordbruger. Han kjøbte gaarden Øvre Grove i Kvitlen og boede der til sin død. Hans hustru hedte Brita. De havde saavidt vides bare en søn, Knut, som overtog farsgaarden paa Grove.

Knut Bryngelson Grove var gift med Synva Sylfestdatter Grotland *), søster af Ole Sylfest i Blair, Wis. De fik 5 børn: Nils, Brita, Gunvor, Synva og Bryngel. Knut Grove og hustru samt (latteren Synva døde samtidig af en ondartet nervefeber, som herjede gaarden omkr. 1886. Andre af Børnene blev ogsaa angrebne, men kom sig.

Nils Knutson Grove overtog farsgaarden, men solgte efter endel aar til Sjur O. Aure. Var saa en tid begkjæftiget med maskinboringen i Gravhals-tunnellen. Havde nogle aar et gaardsbrug paa Kindem. Han blev gift med Arnguna Knutsdtr. Ygre, men har ingen børn.

Brita Knutsdtr. Grove kom til Amerika — er gift og bor i Alberta, Canada.

Bryngel Knutson Grove kom til Amerika i 1891 og var vistnok først beskjæftiget hos John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, men er nu handelsmand i Alberta, Canada.

Gunvor Knutsdtr. Grove er gift og bor paa Voss.

*) Se Vossingen no. 1, 6te aarg.

A second Raundal family.

In our discussion of Raundalen in the preceding issue the Bratager farm was mentioned as one of the first in the valley towards Vangen. The name Bratager has earned a good reputation in America with a large family that has its origin from the named farm and is mostly represented in Minnesota where one of the pioneers was a member of the state legislature and where still is a Sunnmøre woman, Laura Rindal Bratager — president of “Daughters of Norway” and writer has given a sheen to the name.

There will be more to tell of this family later. Now we want to name one who had his origin from the farm that bears his name and mostly had a connection to it. — Belonging to the farm is a bruk, called Lauthovden. The name was used a lot at one time at Voss and it's not right to forget it.

At the beginning of the last century, a man called Knut lived at this place. There was nothing particularly unusual about him, himself other than that he had four children. These were named Bryngel, Anders, Gjetle and Sigrid. We know a lot more about them — not only because their careers are closer to our time and friendship, relationship and association with that branch of the family should we tell us something, but because one branch has stood out to enlightenment in the most recognized way in America.

Bryngel Knutson Lauthovden was a blacksmith and a farmer. He bought the Øvre Grove farm in Kvitlen and lived there all his life. His wife was named Brita. They had only one son, Knut, who took over his father's farm at Grove.

Knut Bryngelson Grove was married to Synva Sylfestdatter Grotland *), sister of Ole Sylfest in Blair, WI. They had five children: Nils, Brita, Gunvor, Synva and Bryngel. Knut Grove and his wife as well as the daughter Synva died at the same time of a malignant typhoid fever that devastated the farm about 1886. The other children got sick too, but recovered.

Nils Knutson Grove took over his father's farm but after a number of years sold it to Sjur O. Aure. Then he was employed at machine drilling in the Gravhals tunnel. For a few years he had a farm at Kindem. He married Arnguna Knutsdtr. Ygre, but they had no children.

Brita Knutsdtr. Grove came to America — is married and lives in Alberta, Canada.

Bryngel Knutson Grove came to America in 1891 and evidently first was employed at the John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, but is now a merchant in Alberta, Canada.

Gunvor Knutsdtr. Grove is married and lives at Voss.

*) See Vossingen no. 1, 6te year.

Anders Knutson Lauhovden (Bratager) blev gift med Ragnhild Samsonsdr. Een f. 1812, hvis forældre var Samson Pederson Een og Herborg Olsdr. Saude. Anders og Ragnhild bosatte sig paa et husmandsplads paa gaarden Saude, Borstranden, nær mærket med Løne. De fik 3 sønner. Den ældste var Knut f. 1836, Han og Knut Haldorson Løne f. 1835 (Henderson) var legekammerater der ved Løne og Saudemærkerne, siger Knut Henderson, og var ofte i huset til hinanden. De mødtes ofte i Amerika ogsaa.

I 1845 udvandrede Anders med familie til Amerika og bosatte sig i Chicago. Af sønnerne var det dog bare Knut, som rak frem. De andre døde paa reisen. Den ene blev begravet paa havet, den anden i Buffalo, N. Y. En datter Louisa blev født i Chicago.

Anders Lauhovden eller Saude, som han nu kaldtes, blev ingen gammel mand. Han døde af kolera allerede i 1849. Hans hustru døde i 1897. Hun var et virksomt medlem af Paul Anderson kirken i Chicago i tidlige dage, og tog kraftigt del i altslags arbeide i veldædige øiemed.

Et aar eller to før sin død tog hun en tur til Voss igjen.

Knut Anderson Saude var ved faderens død 13 aar gammel. Han maatte da bli behjælpelig med at skaffe til husholdningen for sig selv, sin mor og lille søster, og tog fat med den ihærdighed, som siden karakteriserede ham. Hans første beskæftigelse var at sælge æbler, arbeide i en kjødvareforretning og bære omkring aviser. Det sidste bragte ham i berørelse med et avistrykkeri. Dette blev bestemmende for hans livsvirke. Efter i et halvt aars tid at have bragt "The Commercial Advertiser" til sine abonnenter paa hele sydsiden af Chicago, fik han plads i dette blads trykkeri. Det blev et strævsomt arbeide at begynde med. Blandt andet maatte han bringe de tunge presseformer fra et sted til et andet i en anden gade og bære dem op i 3die etage. Efter nogen tid fik han plads ved "Argus" jobtrykkeri, som et aar efter blev slaet sammen med "The Democratic Press" og dette blad igjen efter en tid med "The Tribune" under navnet "The Press Tribune". Knut fortsatte i disse selskabers tjeneste. Ved sidste omordning var han udlært typograf, og hans bestilling blev at sætte avertissementer.

Men paa den tid hedte han ikke længere Knut, undtagen naar hans mor tiltalte ham. Hans arbejdskammerater fandt navnet for tungt at udtale og kaldte ham John. Gaardsnavnet sløifedes omtrent altid i de dage, og saa kom Knut Saude til at hede John Anderson — et navn, han antog, og hvorunder han er blit bekjendt.

I 1859 indgik Anderson i ægteskab med Maria C. Frank, en datter-datter af Baard Johnson Rogne. Hendes forældrehjem var i Racine, Wis. Faderen var af tysk herkomst. Moderen, Brita Bogne, døde straks efter datterens fødsel.

I 1860 var Anderson med at organisere den bekjendte

Anders Knutson Lauhovden (Bratager) married Ragnhild Samsonsdaughter Een née 1812, whose parents were Samson Pederson Een and Herborg Olsdaughter Saude. Anders and Ragnhild settled on a tenant farm at the Saude farm, Borstranden, near the line with Løne. They had three sons. The oldest was Knut b. 1836, he and Knut Haldorson Løne b. 1835 (Henderson) were playmates there at Løne and Saude says Knut Henderson, and they were frequently in each others houses. They often met in America too.

In 1845 Anders and his family immigrated to America and settled in Chicago. Of the sons there was only Knut, who made it. The others died on the trip, one was buried at sea, the other in Buffalo, N. Y. One daughter Louisa was born in Chicago.

Anders Lauhovden or Saude, the name he now uses didn't get to be an old man. He died of cholera already by 1849. his wife died in 1897. she was an active member of the Paul Anderson Church in Chicago in the early days and took an strong part in all kinds of charitable causes.

A year before she died, she took a trip back to Voss.

Knut Anderson Saude was 13 years when his father died. He had to be helpful at procuring to the household for himself, his mother and little sister which he performed with the tenacity which subsequently characterized him. His first job was selling apples, then working in a meatmarket and selling newspapers. This last brought him close to a newspaper printshop. This decided his life's work. After having delivered "The Commercial Advertiser" to its subscribers on the south side of Chicago for a half year, he got a job in that paper's printshop. It was hard work in the beginning. Among other things, he had to carry the heavy type sorts from one place to another at another street and carry them up three stories. After a while he got a job with the "Argus" job printers, which, after a year, combined with the "The Democratic Press" and this paper after a time, with "The Tribune" under the name of "The Press Tribune". Knut continued in this company's employ. By the time of the last restructure, he was an accomplished typographer and his life job was to set advertising.

However, he no longer was called Knut at that time, except when his mother called him. His work fellows found the name too hard to pronounce and called him John. Farm names were almost always discarded at that time so Knut Saude came to be called John Anderson — a name, a name he adopted, by which he became famous.

John Anderson, in 1859, entered matrimony with Maria C. Frank, a daughter's daughter of Baard Johnson Rogne. Her parental home was in Racine, Wis. Her father was of German origin. The mother died soon after Brita was born.

In 1860, Anderson helped organize the famous Nora

Nora Loge i Chicago. Da denne Loge i 1862 forærede en silkefane til det 15de Wisconsin Regiment, var Anderson fanebærerens med-hjælper. Blandt hans logebrødre var Ivar Lawson og Rognald Henderson (Løne) samt John Gjetleson, gift med morsøster til Andersons hustru.

Grundlægger "Skandinaven".

John Anderson havde vistnok længe i tankerne at begynde et avistrykkeri for sig selv, men først i 1866. kom det til udførelse. Knut Langeland (Samnanger) nævner lidt om det i sin bog "Nord-mændene i Amerika", hvori det sees, at Anderson under et besøg i 1865 hos sin hustrus forældre i Racine aflagde ham et besøg paa sin farm i Muskego med tanke om at faa ham med i foretagendet. Det blev dog ikke noget af den gang, men næste aar kom Anderson igjen og havde da med sig en anbefalingsskrivelse fra Ivar Lawson, der ansaa Anderson fuldt dygtig nok til at bestyre trykkeriet og føre regnskaberne. Der gaves ogsaa tilsagn om støtte med penge om nødvendigt. Langeland blev da med i egenskab af redaktør med det resultat, at første nummer af "Skandinaven" udkom den 1ste juni 1866.

Begyndelsen af "Skandinaven" blev gjort i henhold til dette af Anderson, Lawson og Langeland. Den dateres fra den 2den mai 1866. Anderson var lederen og drivfjeren fra første dag.

Det saa fra først af ud til, at de var for sent ude. Et par maaneder forud havde den bekjendte arbeideragitator Markus Thrane begyndt et blad, "Den Norske Amerikaner", i Chicago. "Emigranten", som var grundlagt allerede i 1852 udgaves fra Madison, Wis. "Fædrelandet", grundlagt i 1864, kom ud i La Crosse, saa "Skandinaven" maatte betragtes som et tvilsomt foretagende.

Men Anderson var mester af situationen. Han arbejdede nat og dag og holdt det gaaende. "Den Norske Amerikaner" maatte snart give op, og "Skandinaven" fik abonnentlisten mod en liden godtgørelse. Det hjalp adskilligt. "Emigranten" sloges kort efter sammen med "Fædrelandet" og flyttede til La Crosse. "Skandinaven" vandt videre terræn. Men saa kom den store Chicago-brand i 1871. Alt røg med undtagen abonnentlisten og regnskabs-bøgerne. Det standsede dog ikke "Skandinaven". Med laante typer og en liden presse blev et lidet nummer udsendt allerede dagen efter og snart var det i vanlig gang igjen.

Men en omordning i kompaniskabet maa da have foregaaet. I 1872 begyndte nemlig Ivar Lawson, Knut Langeland og John A. Johnson fra Madison at udgive et blad, "Amerika", i Chicago. Dette blev dog bare med begyndelsen. Ivar Lawson døde samme aar, og bladet blev slaaet sammen med "Skandinaven." John A. Johnson trak sig snart ud af

Lodge in Chicago. When this lodge, in 1862 presented a silk banner to the 15th Wisconsin Regiment, Anderson was the banner-bearer's assistant. Among his lodge-brothers were Ivar Lawson and Rognald Henderson (Løne) as well as John Gjetleson, married to an aunt (mother's sister) of Anderson's wife.

Founder of "Skandinaven".

John Anderson had evidently long had the idea of starting a newspaper printshop of his own but it didn't come to fruition until 1866. Knut Langeland (Samnanger) has a little about it in his book "Nord-mændene i Amerika", in which it says that during a visit to his wife's parents in Racine, Anderson paid him a visit at his farm in Muskego with the idea of getting him to join the undertaking. Nothing came of it that time but the next year, Anderson came again and had letter of recommendation from Ivar Lawson, which stated that Anderson was completely capable of managing the printshop and keeping the books. It also gave assurances of support with finances if necessary. Langeland then joined as editor with the result that the first issue of "Skandinaven" was published June 1, 1866.

The beginning of "Skandinaven" was accomplished by Anderson, Lawson and Langeland. It dates from May 2, 1866. Anderson was the leader and mainspring from day one.

It first appeared that they had started too late. A couple months before, the famous labor agitator, Markus Thrane, had started a paper, "Den Norske Amerikaner", in Chicago. "Emigranten", which had been started already by 1852, was published in Madison, WI. "Fædrelandet", founded in 1864 was published in La Crosse, so "Skandinaven" seemed like a doubtful proposition.

Nevertheless, Anderson was master of the situation. He worked day and night to keep it going. "Den Norske Amerikaner" soon had to give up and got their circulation for a little reimbursement. It helped a lot. "Emigranten" soon joined together with Fædrelandet" and moved to La Crosse. "Skandinaven" gained a bigger territory. Then came The Big Chicago Fire in 1871. Everything was destroyed except the list of subscribers and the ledgers. It didn't stop "Skandinaven". With borrowed type and a little press a small issue was sent out the next day and soon it was in business as usual again.

However, a re-organization of the company was necessary. Namely, in 1872 Ivar Lawson, Knut Langeland and John A. Johnson from Madison started publishing a paper, "Amerika" in Chicago. This was just the beginning. Ivar Lawson died that same year and the paper was amalgamated with "Skandinaven". John A. Johnson soon pulled out of the

forretningen og Knut Langeland ligesaa. Det blev Anderson og Victor Lawson, som nu styrede "Skandinaven's skjæbne. I 1878 købte Lawson The Chicago Daily News og Anderson blev eneheriker af "Skandinaven." Bladet gik stadigt fremover — tildels med stormskridt — og har holdt sin plads til denne dag.

John Andersons første hustru døde i 1874, efterladende en søn, Franklin S. Anderson, som i mange aar var vicepræsident og sekretær i kompaniet. I 1875 blev Anderson gift anden gang, da med Julia Sampson, datter af Peter Sampsonen Een af Decorah Ia. De fik 3 børn: Marie (Mrs. Arthur Eilert), Louis, født 1883 og Arthur, født 1890. De driver nu forretningen.

John Anderson døde den 24de februar 1910 i en alder af 71 aar.

Louise Anderson blev gift med H. L. Dahl og blev boende i Chicago.

* * *

Sigrid Knutsdr. Lauhovden (Bratager) blev gift med Jacob Grove og boede paa et plads under Grove i Kvitlen. De havde 3 sønner, Sjur, Jacob og Knut. Sjur blev pladsmænd i Haugateigen. Han var gift to gange — først med Kari — saa med Guro Jernes, men havde ingen børn.

Jacob Jacobsen Grove blev pladsmænd paa Istadbakken. Han var ogsaa gift 2 gange — først med Orlog Torgilsdr. Takle, død 1873, saa med Inger Godskalksdr. Berge. (Om Orlogs slegt se side 20). Jacob og hun havde 4 børn: Sigrid, Nils, Knut og Andreas. — Sigrid, f. 1858, udvandrede om høsten 1891 til Amerika og kom til Chicago, hvor hun for næchildrenrværende endnu bor. Hun var først hos sin slegtning John Anderson. I 1896 blev hun gift med Christian Torgerson (Berkrem) fra Stavangerkanten. De eier en 2-etages teglstensbygning, Christiania Ave., Chicago. — Nils blev gift med Arnguna Eriksdr. Norekval og bor i Skulestadmoen paa Voss. De har to børn, Erik, som bor paa Voss og Olina, som i 1903 kom til Amerika og er bosat i Chicago. Hun er nu Mrs. Simpson. — Knut blev gift med Ranvei Larsdr. Rong og blev bosat i Væleslien. Han døde i 1899 efterladende hustru og seks børn: Johannes, Lars, Olina, Anna, Andreas og Martin. — Johannes kom til Amerika i 1904 og er bosat i Chicago; er gift med Kari Torsdr. Siversrud og har to Børn, Karl og Ruth. — Lars kom til Amerika i 1906 og var med som sersjant i verdenskrigen (se Vossingen no. 2, 8de aarg.) De øvrige søskende er paa Voss — Andreas Jacobson Istad kom til Amerika i 1885; var først i Stoughton, Wis., men kom vestover og var sluttelig i Minneapolis, Minnesota, hvor han fik nervefeber og døde den 9de oktober 1888.

I sit ægteskab med Inger Berge havde Jacob Istad ingen børn. Han døde den 19de aug. 1899. Inger

business and Knut Langeland likewise. It was Anderson and Victor Lawson, who now determined "Skandinaven's" fate. In 1878, Lawson bought "The Chicago Daily News" and Anderson became the absolute monarch of "Skandinaven". The paper made steady progress — occasionally with big steps — and holds its place yet today.

John Anderson's first wife died in 1874, leaving a son, Franklin S. Anderson, who for many years was a vice-president in the company. In 1875, Anderson married a second time, this time with Julia Sampson, daughter of Peter Sampson Een of Decorah IA. They had three children: Marie (Mrs. Arthur Eilert), Louis (e?), born in 1883 and Arthur, born in 1890. They now run the company.

John Anderson died February 24, 1910 at an age of 71.

Louise Anderson married H. L. Dahl and lived in Chicago.

* * *

Sigrid Knutsdr. Lauhovden (Bratager) married Jacob Grove and lived at a place at Grove in Kvitlen. They had three sons, Sjur, Jacob and Knut. Sjur became a cotter at Haugateigen. He was married twice — first with Kari — then with Guro Jernes, but had no children.

Jacob Jacobsen Grove became a cotter at Istadbakken. He also was married twice — first with Orlog Torgilsdatter Takle, died 1873, then to Inger Godskalksdatter Berge. (About Orlog's family see page 20). Jacob and she had four children: Sigrid, Nils, Knut and Andreas. — Sigrid, neé 1858, immigrated to America in the fall of 1891 and came to Chicago, where she lives at present. She stayed first with her relative, John Anderson. In 1896, she married Christian Torgerson (Berkrem) from the Stavanger area. They own a two-story brick building on Christiania Ave., Chicago. — Nils was married with Arnguna Eriksdatter Norekval and lives in Skulestadmoen at Voss. They have two children, Erik, who lives at Voss and Olina, who in 1903 came to America and settled in Chicago. She is now Mrs. Simpson. — Knut married Ranvei Larsdr. Rong and settled at Væleslien. He died in 1899 leaving a wife and six children: Johannes, Lars, Olina, Anna, Andreas and Martin. — Johannes came to America in 1904 and settled at Chicago; is married with Kari Torsdatter Siversrud and has two children Karl and Ruth. — Lars came to America in 1906 and was a sergeant in the World War (see Vossingen No. 2, 8th year). The rest of the siblings are at Voss — Andreas Jacobson Istad came to America in 1885; was first in Stoughton, WI, but moved westward eventually to Minneapolis, Minnesota where he got typhoid and died October 9, 1888.

Jacob Istad had no children in his marriage with Inger Berge. He died August 19, 1899. Inger had a

havde en datter, Brita Jonsdtr. før sit ægteskab med Jacob Istad. Hun er Mrs. Benson i Woodstock, Ill.

Knut Jacobson Grove blev bosat i Stenbrohaugen paa Takle og drev med handel. Han var gift tre gange — først med Gudve Arnvidsdtr Skutle og havde i dette ægteskab to børn, Sigrid og Knut, som begge nu bor paa Voss. Knut K. Takle var længe i Amerika og er vel kjendt som agent for John Anderson Publ. Co. Han blev gift i Chicago. I de sidste 10—15 aar har han boet paa Voss. Efter hjemkomsten har han udgivet en bog om de norske i Amerika. — Anden gang blev Knut J. Grove (Stenbrohaugen) gift med Sigvor Olsdtr. Gjerald. De fik 4 børn: Olaf, Christina, Anders og Gudve. Olaf K. Takle har været handelsmand i Albert Lea, Minn. og er velkjendt i Vosselaget. Nu er han i Minneapolis i klædesvareforretning. Hans hustru er af slegten Kruger i Bergen. De har en søn Olaf Kruger Takle. — Christiana K. Takle blev gift med Dr. Ingvald Nesheim og driver handel paa Vossevangen. De har en søn, Theodor Nesheim i Winfred, Syd Dakota. — Anders K. Takle er i Bergen, Norge. Gudve er gift med Sams Agledal fra Søndfjord og bor paa Voss. — Knut J. Groves 3die hustru var fra Sønhordland etsteds. Deres søn, Lars, kom til Amerika og har været handelsreisende — en tid hos broderen Olaf i Albert Lea, Minn.

Gitle Knutson I auhovden reiste tidlig til Amerika. Nogen af hans familie skal bo i Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Ellers kjendes ikke videre til ham.

* * *

Torgels Rene.

Vistnok var Torgels bare født paa Rene, hvorfra han fik navnet. Ellers boede han paa forskjellige steder. En tid havde han en pen gaard nær Bergen, fortælles der; men Torgels var en meget flink spillemand, og naar han kjørte melk og andre gaardsprodukter til Byen, blev det gjerne spil og selskabelighed, mere end sparepenge, og saa fandt han det bedst at reise til Voss igjen. Han var da bosat paa Takle, og familien tog dette navn. — Torgels var gift med Sigvor Pedersdtr. Hole. Hun havde 3 brødre, Peder, som boede paa Hole, Vossestranden, Johannes, som en tid boede paa Holland, men kjøbte senere gaard paa Dagestad, og Torkel, som boede paa Rio, Bordalen. —

Torgels og Sigvor havde 5 børn, Knut, Peder, Brita, Orlog og Sigvor. Knut og Peder drog til Amerika. Hvor det blev af Knut her, er ukjendt. Peder var mange aar bygningsmand i Chicago, men faldt ned af en bygning og forslog sig. Efter et, længere ophold paa et hospital i Chicago blev han bra igjen og reiste da ud paa landet; blev gift i Minnesota etsteds med en enke, som havde

daughter, Brita Jonsdatter before her marriage with Jacob Istad. She is Mrs. Benson in Woodstock, IL.

Knut Jacobson Grove settled at Stenbrohaugen at Takle and kept a store. He was married three times — first with Gudve Arnvidsdatter Skutle and had two children in this marriage, Sigrid and Knut, both of whom live at Voss. Knut K. Takle was in America for a long time and is well-known as a agent for the John Anderson Publishing Co. he was married in Chicago. For the last 10-15 years he has lived at Voss. After his return home, he published a book about the Norwegians in America. — In his second marriage, Knut J. Grove (Stenbrohaugen) married Sigvor Olsdatter Gjerald. They had four children: Olaf, Christina, Anders and Gudve. Olaf K. Takle has kept a store in Albert Lea, MN and is familiar in the Vosselag. Now he has a clothing store in Minneapolis. His wife is if the Kruger family in Bergen. They have a son Olaf Kruger Takle. — Christiana K. Takle married Dr. Ingvald Nesheim and runs a store at Vossevangen. They have a son, Theodor Nesheim in Winfred, South Dakota. — Anders K. Takle is in Bergen, Norway. Gudve is married to Sams Agledal from Sunnfjord and lives at Voss. — Knut J. Groves third wife was from Sunnhordland somewhere. Their son, Lars, came to America and has been a traveling salesman— for his brother en Olaf in Albert Lea, MN for a while,

Gitle Knutson Lauhovden went to America early. Some of his family supposedly lives in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Otherwise, we know nothing more about him.

* * *

Torgels Rene.

Evidently, Torgels was only born at Rene, from where he got his name. Otherwise he lived a various places. He had a nice farm near Bergen for a time, it is said; however, Torgels was a good fiddler, and when he hauled milk and other farm products to Bergen, he liked to stay for playing and companionship more than making money so it was best to return to Voss. Therefore, he lived at Takle and the family took that name. — Torgels married Sigvor Pedersdatter Hole. She had three brothers, Peder, who lived at Hole, Vossestranden, Johannes, who lived at Holland for a time, men bought a farm at Dagestad later, and Torkel, who lived at Rio, Bordalen. —

Torgels and Sigvor had five children, Knut, Peder, Brita, Orlog and Sigvor. Knut and Peder went to America. What happened to Knut here, is unknown. For many years, Peder was a builder in Chicago, but fell from a building and was injured. After a long hospital stay in Chicago, he recovered, then moved to the country, married a widow somewhere in Minnesota,

en farm og blev bosat der. Han gik under navnet Peter Thompson (Takle.) — Om Brita vides intet. Orlog, født paa Takle, blev gift med Jacob J. Istad (se foran). Sigvor T. Takle, d. 1888, blev gift med Lars Sjurson Istad. De var gaardbrugerfolk paa Istad, hvor de boede til sin død, efterladende 3 børn, Kristi, Sjur og Lars. — Kristi Larsdtr. Istad blev gift med Nils Bryngelsen Hildestveit, d. 1911, og bor paa hans farsgaard. Hendes to sønner Lars og John er i Amerika. Lars blev med i verdenskrigen og blev saaret i en fod. Har boet i Minneapolis, Minn. John er i Decorah, Ia. — Sjur L. Istad blev gift med Sigvor L. Opheim (Kvitlen) og har farsgaarden. — Lars L. Istad tog den studerende vei og er nu advokat i Rjukan, Telemarken. Han er ogsaa en meget god spillemand paa Hardangerfele som bedstefaren, man har al sin dag været afholdsmand.

* * *

En Kunstnerslegt.

“Paa vegen fraa Voss og til Neroyfjord ligg Strondi,” siger en poet derhjemme, og den “vegen” skal vi nu rette blikket. Der ’ran nemlig up so mang ein fagnaman paa Strondi’ som sandt er sagt, og om nogen af dem skal her da berettes et og andet.

Et stykke efterat man har passeret Aarsbrækkebroen, som er skillet mellem Voss herred og Vossestranden, vil man se høit oppe i en bakkeskraaning gaarden Kvarme. Der er elvesus og skogsus og fuldt af birketræer paa Kvarme og naar vinden kommer feiende ned gjennem det krogede dalføre og jøklerne løsner om vaaren, da lyder det som klokkeklang og orgelsus. Det maa vist have givet inspirationer til gaardens folk; thi der vokste op en slegt, som forstod sig paa at lave baade klokkeklang og orgeltoner. At der ogsaa voksede op flygtige jordbrugere paa Kvarme kan man se her i Amerika, om man vil tage en tur til Jefferson Prærie om ikke andre steder; men det hører nu til et andet kapitel. Vi vil holde os til orgelbyggere og klokkestøbere.

Der var en mand, man kaldte gamle Nils Kvarme. Han var født paa gaarden Kvarme og vokste op der. I tidens fylde blev han gift med en pige fra Hoie. De blev saa pagterfolk paa Vestrheim i Vestbygden. Senere fik de gaarden Kvarme; og der blev de boende til sin død. De fik 5 børn: Knut, Haldor, Peder, Guri og Odd. Den sidste døde, da han var voksen.

Knut Nilson Kvarme reiste til Bergen og blev uhrmager. Senere flyttede han til Voss igjen. En dame fra Bergen holdt hus for ham, saa han var formodentlig ugift.

Haldor Nilson Kvarme reiste ogsaa til Bergen og blev gift der med en pige derfra byen. Han drev der som klokkestøber. I dette fag var han en mester. Det var Haldor Kvarme og en som hedte N. D. Berge, som i 1828 støbte om igjen den store kirkeklokke paa Vangen. I henhold til L. Kindem skal deres navne

who owned a farm and he settled there. He used the name Peter Thompson (Takle.) — Nothing is known about Brita. Orlog was born at Takle was married with Jacob J. Istad (see above). Sigvor T. Takle, d. 1888, was married with Lars Sjurson Istad. They were farmers at Istad all their lives, leaving three children, Kristi, Sjur and Lars. — Kristi Larsdatter Istad was married with Nils Bryngelson Hildestveit, d. 1911, and lived on his father's farm. Her two sons Lars and John are in America. Lars was in the World War and was wounded in a foot. He has lived in Minneapolis, MN. John is in Decorah, IA. — Sjur L. Istad was married with Sigvor L. Opheim (Kvitlen) and has the home farm. — Lars L. Istad went the way of education and is now a lawyer in Rjukan, Telemarken. He is also a very good fiddler on the Hardanger fiddle like his grandfather and has been temperate all his days.

* * *

A Talented Family.

“On the way from Voss to Nærøyfjord lies the Strand,” said a poet at home and that “way” shall receive attention now. There ‘grew up so many a eminent person in the Strand’ is true as said and we shall describe this and that about them.

A ways past Aarsbrække bridge, that divides Voss Township from the Vossestrand, high up on a mountainside we see the Kvarme farm. There are stream sounds and forest sounds of lots of birch trees at Kvarme and the wind courses sweeping down through the crooked valleys and small glaciers release in the spring, it sounds like pealing of bells and organ music. It must have inspired the farm people; for they produced a family that knew how to make both bells and organ sounds. That there grew up diligent farmers on Kvarme can be seen here in America if one takes a trip to Jefferson Prairie if nowhere else; but we turn to a new chapter. We will limit ourselves to organ builders and bell founders.

There was a man called old Nils Kvarme. He had been born on the Kvarme farm and grew up there. In the course of time, he was married with a girl from Hoie. They were tenants on Vestrheim in the Vestbygd. Later they got the Kvarme farm and lived there the rest of there lives. They had five children: Knut, Haldor, Peder, Guri and Odd. The last died as an adult.

Knut Nilson Kvarme went to Bergen and became a clockmaker. Later, he moved back to Voss. A woman from Bergen kept house for him, since he was presumably unmarried.

Haldor Nilson Kvarme also went to Bergen and was married with a girl from town. He worked in a bell foundry. He became a master at this art. It was Haldor Kvarme and one called N. D. Berge, who, in 1828, re-cast the large church bell at Vangen. L. Kindem

staa paa klokken. Der er vel neppe klokker i Norge som har større klang end kirkeklokkerne paa Vangen. De høres lige til gaarden Kong, over en norsk mil fra Vangen. Formodentlig var N. D. Berge ogsaa Vossing, saa man paa Voss kan mindes sine klokkestøbere.

Da Halvor blev enkemand flyttede han ogsaa tilbage til Voss. Han havde en søn, Nils, som blev sendt paa skole i Oslo. Hvad der forøvrigt blev af ham, er os ukjendt.

Peder Nilson Kvarme blev gaardbruger paa farsgaarden, men drev tillige som orgelbygger. Han gjorde det første orgel i Vangskirken. Dette orgel, fortæller L. Kindem i Vossakyrkja, blev brugt første gang, da presten Georg Jersin — Eidsvoldsmanden, i 1827 blev gravlagt. Den bekjendte provst Nils Hertsberg i Hardanger talte da i kirken. Dette orgel brugtes lige til 1889, da et nyt orgel forarbejdet af Peders søn, Nils, blev taget i brug.

Peder Kvarme var først gift med Synva T. Hegland og efter hendes død med Sigrid Een. I første ægteskab havde han fem børn: Guro, Sigrid, Nils, Bertina og Torsten.

Guro og Sigrid døde i ung alder.

Nils Pederson Kvarme overtog farsgaarden. Han drev ogsaa som uhrmager og orgelbygger. I mange aar boede han i Bergen, men kom saa til Voss igjen. Som ovenfor nævnt byggede han orgelet i Vangskirken. Han var det ogsaa, som lavede orgelet i Evangerkirken. Det er nu i bedehuset paa Bolstadøren.

Nils var gift med Magli Pedersdatter Bidne — en søster af John Pederson Bidne i Big Canoe, Iowa, og Brita gift med Knut Bidne samme steds, og farsøster til Katrina Bidne, Decorah, Iowa. Nils's datter Katrina blev gift med Knut T. Kvale velkjendt bygmester paa Voss. Hun bor nu hos sønnen Nils i New York.

Bertina Pedersdtr. Kvarme kom i 1857 til Amerika. Her blev hun gift med en Solberg, som var apotheker — en tid i La Crosse, Wis., saa i Decorah, Ia. Sønnen driver nu Apothek i Decorah.

Torsten Pederson Kvarme kom ogsaa til Amerika — mulig sammen med søsteren. Han var med i Borgerkrigen. Siden boede han saavidt vi ved i Chicago, hvor han døde vistnok ugift.

Dette er da noget om denne berømmelige slekt.

K. A.

HELGE NILSON LIE.

Helge var søn af Nils Anderson Lee, og hustru Anna Sjursdatter (Sætre). Han var født paa gaarden Lie i Bergsdalen, Evanger sogn, og var den yngste af fem søskende, nemlig: Andres, Sjur, Odd, Ingeborg og Helge.

Andres Lees biography stod at læse i Vossingen, No. 2 — 8de aarg. Sjur Lee blev gift i Norge med

states that their names are on the bell. There are hardly any bells in Norway that have a louder peal than the churchbells at Vangen. They are heard all the way to the Rong farm, more than a Norwegian mile away. Presumably N. D. Berge was also from Voss, so Voss can remember their bell founders.

When Halvor was a widower, he moved back to Voss. He had one son, Nils, who was sent to school in Oslo. Whatever became of him is unknown to us.

Peder Nilson Kvarme was a farmer on the home farm but also worked building organs. He built the first organ for Vang's Church and it was used for the first time when Pastor Georg Jersin — Eidsvoldsman was buried in 1827. The well-known minister Nils Hertsberg of Hardanger preached in the church that time. This organ was used until 1889 when a new organ, built by Peder's son, Nils, was put in use.

Peder Kvarme first was married with Synva T. Hegland and after her death with Sigrid Een. In his first marriage, he had five children: Guro, Sigrid, Nils, Bertina and Torsten.

Guro og Sigrid died at a young age.

Nils Pederson Kvarme took over the home farm. He also did clockmaking and organ making. For many years, he lived in Bergen, but moved back to Voss again. As noted above, he built the organ for the church. It was he, also, who built the organ for the Evanger Church. It is now in the meeting house Bolstadøyri.

Nils was married with Magli Pedersdatter Bidne — a sister of John Pederson Bidne in Big Canoe, Iowa, and Brita was married with Knut Bidne of the same place and aunt (father's-sister) to Katrina Bidne, Decorah, Iowa. Nils' daughter Katrina was married with Knut T. Kvale well-known builder at Voss. She now lives with her son Nils in New York.

Bertina Pedersdtr. Kvarme came to America in 1857. Here she was married with a Solberg, who was a druggist — a while in La Crosse, WI, then in Decorah, IA. His son is now a pharmacist in Decorah.

Torsten Pederson Kvarme came to America too. — Possibly with his sister. He was in the Civil War. As far as we know, he lived in Chicago where he died unmarried.

This, then, is something about that noteworthy family.

K. A.

HELGE NILSON LIE.

Helge a son of Nils Anderson Lee and his wife Anna Sjursdatter (Sætre). He was born at the Lie farm in Bergsdalen, Evanger and was the youngest of five siblings, namely: Andres, Sjur, Odd, Ingeborg and Helge.

Andres Lee's biography can be read in Vossingen, No. 2 — 8th year. Sjur Lee was married in Norway with

Anna Førde, og kom hid til Amerika aaret 1855. Efter et kort ophold paa Koshkonong flyttede de til Winneshiek Co., Iowa.

Odd kom i 1857 og bosatte sig i Salem township, Olmstead Co., Minn. Han blev gift med Ragnhild Bud.

Helge kom til Amerika i 1856. Han stansede paa Koshkonong hos sin broder Andres en liden tid, men drog vestover til Olmstead Co., Minn., samme aar og kjøbte 160 acres af en yankee ved navn Giffon.

Helge maatte se at faa sig et hjem, da han var forlovet ifra Norge med Anna Johannesdatter Horvei. Hun kom det følgende aar i følge med Helges moder og hans søster Ingeborg. Helge mødte dem paa Koshkonong hos sin broder Andres, og de blev gifte i Liberty kirken af A. C. Preus. Saa drog de vestover, og bosatte sig paa farmen, som Helge havde kjøbt. Der var ikke stor stads. Jeg tror der neppe var gulv i huset at begynde med. Anna kom ifra et godt hjem i Norge, saa det var vel ikke svært indbydende, men hun var forstandig og nøisom, og Helge var meget flittig, saa det gik fremover noksaa bra. De boede i dette samme hjem indtil sin død, og lagdes saa tilhville paa østre St. Olaf Kirkegaard. Paa samme gravplads hviler ogsaa Helges moder, Anna, som var født aaret 1786. Der er vel faa Vossinger begravne hertillands, som var født saa langt tilbage i tiden.

Helge mistede sin fader, da han var 9 aar gammel. Moderen var en meget gudfrygtig kone og flink til at lære sine børn Guds ord, ordlydende, saa Helge kunde sine barnebøger paa fingrene, som de pleiede at sige, og han glemte dem aldrig. Det var det dyrebareste han havde.

Helge var kramkar, da han var ung gut i Norge, og maatte da være ude i alslags veir og føre. Om vinteren gik han paa ski. En gang kom der op en svær snestorm medens han var oppe paa fjeldet.

Han var i følge med en anden gut, og da Helge havde tung byrde paa ryggen bad han saa venligt at den andre ikke maatte gaa ifra ham; men denne svarte: "Nu faar enhver hjælpe sig selv." Og afsted foér han. Helge maatte grave sig ned i sneen over natten. Medens han bar kram, fik han god øvelse i regning, og han kunde regne det over i hovedet fortere end mange kunde med blyant.

Helge var modig, og ikke ræd for at foretage sig noget. Han var ogsaa meget paastaelig og skraasikker paa, at han havde ret, hvad han for det meste ogsaa havde.

Han var med de første settlere, og ligeledes med de første i de kirkelige anliggender. Han stod aldrig tilbage, naar der var nogen subscription, som foregik.

Helge var en kjær fader og husbonde, og hans hustru stod ikke tilbage i, hvad dyder angik, — altid

Anna Førde and came here to America in 1855. After staying at Koshkonong for a while, they moved to Winneshiek Co., Iowa.

Odd came in 1857 and settled at Salem Township, Olmstead Co., MN. He was married with Ragnhild Bud.

Helge came to America in 1856. He stopped at Koshkonong at his brother Andres' a little while but went westward to Olmstead Co., MN that same year and bought 160 acres from a Yankee by the name of Giffon.

Helge had to acquire a house, since he had become engaged in Norway to Anna Johannesdatter Horvei. She came the following year in the company of Helge's mother and his sister Ingeborg. Helge met them at Koshkonong at his brother Andres', and they were married in Liberty Church by A. C. Preus. Then they went west and settled on the farm that Helge had bought. It wasn't very fancy. I hardly think there was a floor at the beginning. Anna had come from a good home in Norway so it wasn't very inviting but she was understanding and unassuming and Helge was very industrious so they made progress rather well. They lived in that same house all their lives and were laid to rest in East St. Olaf Cemetery. In that same graveyard rests Helge's mother, Anna, who was born in 1786. There probably are few Vossings buried in this country who were born so far back in time.

Helge lost his father when he was only nine years old. His mother was a God-fearing woman excellent at teaching her children God's Word, by rote, so Helge knew his children's books on his fingers, as they used to say, and never forgot them. They were the dearest things he had.

Helge was a peddler when he was a young lad in Norway and had to be out in all kind of weather and conditions. In the winter, he used skis. Once there came a terrible blizzard while he was up in the mountains.

He often traveled with another youth and when Helge had a heavy burden on his back, he asked him if he would kindly not leave him; but this one answered: "Each one has to help himself". And off he went. Helge had to bury himself in the snow overnight. While he was a peddler, he had good practice calculating and he could add in his head faster than most could with a pencil.

Helge was courageous, not afraid to tackle anything. He was also very obstinate and positive when he was right, which he usually was.

He was with the first settlers and similarly first regarding religion. He never held back when there was any subscription going on.

Helge was a dear father and husband, and his wife wasn't reticent when it involved virtue, — always

venlig og gæstfri. Guds ord var ogsaa hende meget dyrebart.

De havde syv børn: Anna, Agitha, Nils, John, Lovisa, Martha og Ole. Anna blev gift med John Pederson Frogner, og har boet hele tiden i og nær Hayfield. Agitha, gift med Knud Brekke, døde for ikke saa længe siden i sin faders gamle hjem, som hun havde været eier af i længere tid. Her kan nævnes at hun testamenterte 1,000.00 til C. K. Preus Gym. ved Luther College, i kjærlig erindring af sin fader. Nils bor nær Dexter, Minn. Hans kones pige-navn var Karoline Skjerve.

John bor i Kasson, Minn., og er gift med Bertha Levold. Louisa var gift med Ole Gulberg, og hun døde for en 23 aar siden i deres hjem i Canestio township. • Martha er gift med David Brekke, og de lever en mils vei fra Helges gamle farm. Ole er klædeshandler i Fergus Falls, Minn. Hans kones pigenavn var Anna Larson.

Der er nu 73 børn, børnebørn og børnebørnsbørn efter Helge, saa han blev stamfader til en stor slekt.

Helge døde den 16de Jan. 1908 — 79 aar gammel, og hans hustru døde den 4de mai 1923 og blev 87 aar.

Her kan ogsaa nævnes at Helges moder og søster Ingeborg blev med vestover, da Helge med sin brud flyttede der ud. Ingeborg blev gift med Endre Testdal, og de levede paa en farm i Caristio township, Dodge Co., indtil Endres død. Da flyttede Ingeborg til sin broder, Helge, og blev der indtil sin død. Ingeborg og Endre hviler paa Vestre St. Olavs gravplads.

VOSSAKYRKJA.

L Kindem, som i 1925 udgav bogen "Losnaætti paa Voss" fik forleden høst ud en bog, "Vossakyrkja", om den gamle stenkirke paa Vangen. Bogen er paa 120 sider og koster indbunden tilsendt fra Voss kr. 6.30 — ca. \$1.64.

Vangskirken paa Voss er den prægtigste og en af de ældste landskirker i Bergens bispedømme. Der er mange sagn og beretninger om denne kirke. En hel del har fra tid til anden kommet frem i skrifter, men er spredt og vanskeligt at skaffe tilveie, om man vil vide noget om sin fødebygds kirke. Forfatteren har søgt at samle alt dette og tillige, hvad der endnu maatte leve paa folkemunde; og hvad han selv har iagttaget. Det hele er ledsaget af flere prægtige tegninger.

Efter en kort omtale af kristendommens indførelse paa Voss fortelles først om kirkens historie; saa kommer skildring af kirken udvendig og indvendig med alt, hvad deri findes. Der er grundrids af kirken med tegninger af ornamenten og af alteret, stolene, lysekronen, orgelet, vinduer, klokkerne m. m., og beretninger om de forskellige tings anskaffelse,

friendly and hospitable. Gods Word was also valuable to her.

They had seven children: Anna, Agitha, Nils, John, Louisa, Martha and Ole. Anna was married with John Pederson Frogner, and they have always lived in or near Hayfield. Agitha, married to Knud Brekke, died not long ago in her father's old home which she had owned for a long time. Here it can be said that she bequeathed \$1000.00 to the C. K. Preus Gym at Luther College, in loving memory of her father. Nils lives near Dexter, MN. His wife's maiden name was Karoline Skjerve.

John lives in Kasson, MN and is married to Bertha Levold. Louisa was married with Ole Gulberg, and she died 23 years ago in their home in Canistio Township. Martha was married with David Brekke and they live a mile away from Helge's old farm. Ole is a clothier in Fergus Falls, MN. His wife's maiden name was Anna Larson.

There are now 73 children, grand-children and great-grand-children after Helge so he was the progenitor of a large family.

Helge died January 16, 1908 — 79 years old and his wife died May 4, 1923 and became 87 years-old.

Here it should be said that Helge's mother and sister Ingeborg went along west when Helge and his bride moved out there. Ingeborg was married with Endre Tes(t)dal, and they lived on a farm in Canistio Township, Dodge Co., until Endre's death. Then Ingeborg moved to her brother, Helge's until her death. Ingeborg and Endre rest at West St. Olav's Cemetery.

VOSS CHURCH.

L Kindem, who in 1925 published the book "Losnaætti paa Voss", last fall, put out a book, "Vossakyrkja", about the old stone church at Vangen. The book is 120 pages and a bound copy sent from Voss costs 6.30 crowns — about \$1.64.

The Vang's church is the grandest and one of the oldest country churches in the bishopric of Bergen. There are many stories and descriptions about this church. A great deal has appeared in writings of various kinds but they are widely spread and difficult to procure if one wants to know something about the church in the town where he was born. The author has attempted to collect all this and also to include what is oral tradition and observations of his own. It is accompanied by several beautiful drawings.

After a short discussion of the introduction of Christianity to Voss, he tells about the history of the church; then come depictions of the church, outside and inside, with everything found inside. There are ground-plans of the church with drawings of the altar, the pews, the candelabras, the organ, the windows, bells descriptions of the various artifacts, as much as

saavidt de vides. Der berettes om inventariet, hvoriblandt den prægtige alterkalk, som flere gange har været beskrevet, saa fortelles om kirkens jordgods i gammel tid og om kirketienende. Saa om salg og skjøder af kirken og regnskaber i ældre tider. Sluttelig om kirkegaardene med andet. Alt i alt er der mangt forvidnelig at se i bogen, især for dem, som husker lidt om kirken fra barnedagene. Og tænker man paa, at der har forfedrene været døbt og konfirmeret og valfartet led efter led i mange hundrede aar, saa maa enhver af vosseslægt have interesse af at eie en saadan bog.

SAGN OM ALTERBILLEDET I VANGSKIRKEN.

Alterbilledet i Vossekirken er et førsterangs kunstværk. Det har været fortalt, at det var malet af ingen mindre end Rafael, men kunstkjendere vil vide, at dette ikke er tilfældet. I henhold til en artikel i Norsk Kunsthistorie *) skal det ha været malet af Elias Fiigenschaug efter kopi af Ruben. Han skulde have været i Bergen omkring 1650. Billedet, mener man, var givet til kirken af provst Gjert Miltzow.

Et sagn om alterbilledet hørte nærværende skriver af sin far. Det gik ud paa, at der var en mand fra Bergen — formentlig en købmand, der gjorde en reise gennem Tyskland til Italien. Paa veien besøgte han en by, hvor den berømte knustner var. Denne aflagde han ogsaa et besøg. Kunstneren holdt netop paa at male alterbilledet. Vor reisende spurgte om dette var original-billedet. "Nei", sagde kunstneren, "dette var numer 2. Orriginalen var netop solgt." "Ja, da skal jeg have numer 2" sagde manden, og saadan blev det. Billedet gav han siden til Vangskirken. Originalbilledet forblev etsteds i Tyskland. De er de eneste to billeder af sit slags, sagdes der.

Da maleren Knut Bergslien engang var hjemigjen til Voss, bad man ham om at male billedet over igjen. Nei, han vilde ikke gjøre noget over igjen efter Rafael, sagde han.

Nedskriveren heraf har ved tanken paa ovenstaaende sagn undret sig over, at en mand fra Bergen skulde give alterbilledet til kirken paa Voss, men det rynelige er vel, at det er provst Gjert Miltzows far-far, købmand Claus Miltzow, som har kjøbt og givet billedet til kirken. Rafael er vel forvekslet i sagnet med Rubens.

Oljemalerier af alterbilledet paa Voss er her vistnok flere af i Amerika — saaledes et i Deerfield, Wis.

*) Gjeng, af L. Kindem.

is known. There are descriptions of the fixtures among them the beautiful chalice which has been described many times, then he tells about the church property in the old times and about tithing. Then more about the sale and transfer of the church and accounts from old times. Finally, he talks about the church farms among other things. All in all, there are many curious to see the book, especially those who remember the church from childhood. If one thinks on it, that our forefathers have been baptized, confirmed and made pilgrimages to it for generation after generation for many hundred years, then everyone of Voss heritage would be interested in owning this book.

THE TALE OF THE CHURCH'S ALTAR PAINTING.

The altar painting in the Voss church is a first-class work of art. It has been said that it was painted by no less than Rafael but art experts insist that this is not the case. According to an article in "Norsk Kunsthistorie *)" [History of Norwegian Art], it was painted by Elias Fiigenschaug as a copy of Rubens. Supposedly, he was in Bergen around 1650. The picture, people say, was presented to the church by Dean Gjert Miltzow.

A story about the altar picture was learned by the present writer from his father. I understand that a man from Bergen — probably a merchant, made a trip to Italy via Germany. On the way, he stopped a town where the famous painter was. He paid him a visit. The artist was just then painting the altar picture. Our traveler asked if this was original. "No", said the artist, "this is number 2. The original had just been sold". "Yes, then I shall have number 2", said the man. And so it was. He subsequently gave the painting to the church at Vangen. The original painting is somewhere in Germany. It is said that they are the only two copies extant.

Once, when the painter, Knut Bergslien, was home again at Voss, he was asked to paint over the picture. No, he would not paint over a Rafael, he said.

The present writer, after thinking it over, was mystified that a man from Bergen would donate a painting to the church at Voss, but it is clearly probable that it was Dean Gjert Miltzow's paternal grandfather, merchant Claus Miltzow, who had purchased and donated the picture to the church. In the story, Rafael was probably confused with Rubens.

There are evidently several copies of the painting here in America — accordingly one in Deerfield, Wis.

*) Gjeng, by L. Kindem.

MILTZOW-ÆTTI.

Anfin Finnes' bog, Miltzow-ætti udkom paa Voss straks før jul. Det er en bog paa 260 sider, hvori der nævnes omkring 2500 personer af slegten. Det ser ud til, at der i Vangens sogn er ganske faa gaarde, hvor der ikke er eller har været af slegten. Især findes ætlinger i Guldfjordingen, Dyrvedalen, Vestbygden og Viken, hvor alle synes at være islægt med hinanden, men mange nævnes ogsaa fra Bordalen, Kvitlen, Tykkebygden, Reppen og Borstranden. Enkelte grene findes ogsaa i Evanger og Vossestranden, og en stor gren i Granvin, Hardanger.

Den første af slegten, man kjender til, er Henrik Clausen Miltzow, som var domfoged i byen Treptow i Pommern i begyndelsen af det 16de aarhundrede. Han var gift med Anna Hamnemans. Slegten hovedsæde har været i den lille by Miltzow syd for Bugen mellem Greifswald og Stralsund i Pommern hvorfra navnet skriver sig.

Henriks søn, Claus Miltzow, kom til Bergen og efter at have tjent en tid ved det tyske kontor der, tog han i 1580 borgerskab og satte sig til som kjøbmand. I 1586 blev han byfogd og var det i 8 aar til aaret før sin død i 1595. Han var gift med Anna Falkoner, datter af Adrean Rother Falkoner, borgermester i Nidaros (Trondhjem). Claus' søn, Gjert, drev kjøbmandsforretningen efter faderen. Han var gift med Margretha Ivarsdr. Mørk. Deres søn Henrik Gjertson Miltzow f. 1599, blev sogneprest og provst paa Voss, og var en usædvanlig dygtig mand for sin tid. Han var det som grundlagde enkehjemmet (kjæringastovo) paa Voss, og fik gjort endel reparationer ved kirken. Han var gift med Kristense, datter af Mads Jørgensen, fogd over Halsnø Kloster og Hardanger len. Deres ældste søn var Gjert Miltzow, faderens eftermand som provst, og forfatter af Voss og Hardanger Prestehistorie m. m. Deres anden søn var Claus Miltzow, som var stor eiendomsbesidder paa Voss, forvalter af Finnegodset og Apostelgodset og kaldtes fogd. Hans hustru, Inger, var datter af fogden Laurits Anderson paa Lødve og var af Heibergs-ætten.

Fra Claus Miltzows døtre, Margretha og Inger er det, at slegten spreder sig paa Voss. Margretha blev gift med Knut Nilson Sonve og boede paa Finne. Inger blev først gift med Nils Olson Træn og gjengift efter dennes død med Knut A. Dukstad. Hun boede paa Raudstad.

Bogen er først delt i disse to hovedgrene. Saa er hver af disse delt i flere linjer, der følges fra led til led. Der er dog mange sidelinjer indbefattet. Til Finnegrenen hører Finnes, Lydves, Ringheims, Mosefins, Fennes, Roknes, Fjoses og Bø-linjerne. Til

MILTZOW-LINEAGE.

Anfin Finnes' book, "Miltzow-ætti" was published at Voss just before Christmas. It is a book of 260 pages, in which are listed 2500 people in the lineage. It appears that in Vangen parish there are very few farms that either are or have been in the family. One especially finds branches in Guldfjordingen, Dyrvedalen, Vestbygden and Viken, where everyone seems related to everyone else, but many can be listed from Bordalen, Kvitlen, Tykkebygden, Reppen and Borstranden. Occasional branches are also found in Evanger and Vossestranden, and an extensive branch in Granvin, Hardanger.

The first of the lineage that we know about is Henrik Clausen Miltzow, who was magistrate judge in the town of Treptow in Pommerania in the early 16th century. He was married with Anna Hamnemans. The family seat had been the little village Miltzow south of Bugen between Greifswald and Stralsund in Pommerania, from where the name is derived.

Henrik's son, Claus Miltzow, came to Bergen and after he had served with the German office there, he became a citizen and established himself as a merchant. He became the city magistrate and remained that for eight years until the year before died in 1595. He was married with Anna Falkoner, daughter of Adrean Rother Falkoner, mayor of Nidaros (Trondheim). Claus' son, Gjert, ran the merchandizing business following his father. He was married with Margretha Ivarsdatter Mørk. Their son Henrik Gjertson Miltzow b. 1599, became the parish minister and dean at Voss, and was an unusually competent man for his time. It was he, who founded the Widows' Home at Voss and he made a great deal of repair to the church. He was married with Kristense, daughter of Mads Jørgensen, magistrate for Halsnø Monastery and Hardanger fief. Their oldest son was Gjert Miltzow, who was the dean following his father; he wrote the "Voss og Hardanger Prestehistorie" [Ministers of Voss and Hardanger] among other things. There other son was Claus Miltzow, who was a big property owner at Voss, guardian of the Finn properties and Apostle Properties and called bailiff. His wife, Inger, was a daughter of Bailiff Laurits Anderson at Lødve and was from the Heiberg lineage.

The clan spread at Voss from Claus Miltzow's daughters, Margretha and Inger. Margretha was married with Knut Nilson Sonve and lived at Finne. Inger was first married to Nils Olson Træn and then was married to Knut A. Dukstad. She lived at Raudstad.

The book first is divided into these two predominant branches that can be followed from generation to generation. The Finne line includes the Lydvo, Ringheim, Mosefin, Fenne, Rokne, Fjose and Bø lines.

Til Raudstadgrenen hører Træns, Gjerald, Eides, Sæves og Raustads linjerne. I det hele er dette greit og klart fremstillet.

Anfin Finne har nedlagt et svert arbeide ved at have samlet alt dette, og det er noget, som enhver af ætten bør paaskjønne ved at kjøbe bogen. Man taler om adelsbreve, og her er et ført frem til dato. i Amerika er næsten utallige af ætten og de bør især være taknemmelige for at kunne faa sin slekt ført tilbage flere hundrede aar for en ringe pris.

Bogen koster paa Voss kr. 5.00 tilsendt eller ca. \$1.30.

MYLLARGUTEN PAA VOSS.

Af A. O. Vinje.

Fraa Kongsberg reiste Myllarguten til Hardanger og Voss og skulde kaspela med Lars Lofthus og Rekvein. Han spelade i bryllup og gjestebud og dans og leik paa vegen. I Hardanger lærer han Sexen sin og spelar han i bryllupet, som Tideman har modelert og A. Munch kvædet om, netop som baaden sig fram om oddar og tangar.

Daa han kjem til Voss spelar han og Lofthusen paa Skrumpestova paa Vangen og Grimarstadgutane dansar hallingen og slengjer en svart liten prik etter taai upunder bjelken, svevar rundt i lufti og kjem standande med dan eine foten nedatter paa tilet og sveivar der paa stortaai med dan sida kufta svivande som ei klokka og slira dinglande som kolven i den.

Med dei spela sit nokre og handlar hestar og knivar og bannar, og alle drik og alt endar med slagsmaal og nokre knivstik. Fela aat Myllarguten vert sundslege, og han sjølv kasta som ein vott manna imillom, so sterk han ellers er, den veste. Alt dette kan ein høyra i slaatarne "Vossarullen" og "Lars Lofthus paa Voss".

Ved *Idar Handegard*
i "Nordmandsforbundet".

FRA EVANGER,

Af ordfører N. Mugaas.

Evangerhaug, 25de november 1926.

Mr. K. A. Rene!

I kveld hadde eg den gleda aa taka imot Dykkar vyrde brev av 5te d. m. med innlagd anvisning paa kr. 83,60. Hjarteleg takk skal De ha for baade brevet og pengene. So takkar eg og Vosselaget for helsingi i brevet.

Eg hev den gleda aa kunna senda vedlagt eit hefte av eit lite festskrift, som presten vaar, pastor

To the Raudstad branch belong the Træn, Gjerald, Eide, Sæve and Raustad lines. In its entirety, it is straightforward and clearly presented.

Anfin Finne has invested considerable effort to have collected all this and it is something that each family should recognize by buying this book. People speak of nobility records, here is carried out up to the present date. In America, there are countless members of the clan that should be thankful to have their lineage traced back several hundred years for such a reasonable price.

At Voss, the book costs Voss 5.00 crowns, ca. \$1.30.

MYLLAR-BOY AT VOSS.

By A. O. Vinje.

The Myllar-boy went from Kongsberg to Hardanger and Voss in order to play in competition with Lars Lofthus and the Rekve fellow. He played at weddings and entertainments and dances and folk dances en route. In Hardanger, he learned the "Sexen" and played it at a wedding, as Tideman has painted and A. Munch wrote poetry about exactly as the boat moved forth from peninsula to point.

When he got to Voss, he and Lofthus played at the "Skrumpestova" (local drinking establishment) and the Grimstad boys danced he "Halling" and touched their toe up to the ceiling beams, swung around in the air and came down again on the plank floor and spun on their big toe while the sweater sides swung like a bell with their knivesheath dangling like a clapper.

They played some and dealt in horses and knives and curses and everyone was drinking and it all ended with fighting and some stabbings. Myllar-boy's fiddle got smashed to splinters; he threw himself into the fray though he was a softie, which showed how weak he was otherwise. All this can be heard in the songs "Vossarullen" ("Voss-reel") and "Lars Lofthus paa Voss".

Ved *Idar Handegard*
i "Nordmandsforbundet".

FROM EVANGER,

By Mayor N. Mugaas.

Evangerhaug, November 25, 1926.

Mr. K. A. Rene!

Tonight I had the pleasure of receiving Thy valued letter of the 5th of this month. With included draft for 83.60 crowns. Hearty thank yous for both the letter and the money. I also thank the Vosselag for the greeting in the letter.

I have the joy of being able to include a little celebratory pamphlet that our minister, pastor

K. O. Eliassen, og eg laga istand i all hast i høve av Evangerkyrkja sitt femogsyvtiaars-jubilæum den 9de d. m. Det torer henda, der er folk fraa Evanger i Vosselaget, som minnst kyrkja, og som kann hava gleda av aa høyra lese den vesle utgreidingi um kyrkja, som festskriftet inneheld.

Det var ein gild høgtidsdag for kyrkjelyden i Evanger denne jubilæumsdagen. Mykkje folk var møtt fram, og veret var bra laglegt for aa vera so seint paa hausten. Truleg les Vosselaget "Hordaland", som hev teke inn eit referat fraa jubilæet. Difyr refererar ikkje eg noko i dette brevet um dei talar, som vart haldne. Eg vil derimot melda u m, at der dagen etter jubilæet var ein høgtidsdag paa Bolstadøyri, med de bedehuset der vart vigsla til kyrkjebruk for Bolstadgrændi. Bedehuset er tilstelt med altarbord, altar-ring med knefall og døypefont, so der kann haldast full gudsteneista liksom i ei kyrkja.

I Bergsdalen er folki byrja tenkja paa aa faa seg ei liti kapelkyrkja i likskap med kapelkyrkja paa Nesheim i Eksingedalen. Der hev vore halde nokre tilstellingar for aa samla pengar til dette fyremaalet; men det vil nok ganga ei heil tid, fyrr bergsdølene hev fenge seg so stort byggjefond, at dei kann tenkja paa aa reisa huset. Eg nemner dette for det tilfelle, at der skulde vera bergsdøler i Vosselaget, som hev baade evne og hjartelag til aa retta bergsdølene her heime ei hjelpande hand. —

No gjeng det hart paa med tingingar millom styret for Bergenshalvøens kommunale kraftselskab paa den eine sida og Voss og Evanger kommuner paa den andre sida um regulering av Torfins-elvi til Hamlegrvatnet. Gjeng, kommunene med paa dette, vert der bygd ei kraftlina fraa kraftstasjonen paa Dale i Bruvik til Fosse i Bergsdalen, derfraa yver fjellet til Bolstad og vidare gjenom Evanger til grensa mot Voss. Paa denne maaten kann baade Voss og Evanger faa elektrisk kraft fraa Dale kraftanlegg. Anlegget skal verta ferdigt til nyaar 1928, vert det sagt. For Evanger vert det tyngste taket aa faa bygt leidingsnett innan bygdi, av di folk bur so grisgrendt her. Voss hev eit stort leidingsnett innan heradet og noko kraft ogso, men forlite til aa stetta trongen. Difyr kjem vel Voss ogso til aa taka noko kraft fraa Dale, inntil kommuna finn høve til aa byggja eit nyt kraftverk. Elektrisitets-forsyningi er den største saki ein for tidi arbeidar med baade i Voss og i Evanger.

Elles kavar folki kvar med sitt som vanleg her hjaa oss. Nedgangstidi etter krigen hev gjort seg galdande ogso her. I sumar fekk dei jordbrukande folki bra avlingar, men prisane paa landmansvaror er komme so langt ned, at gardbrukaren likevel strævar hardt med aa faa jamvikt i rekneskapen. —

Der torer vera folk i Vosselaget, som kjenner dei tvo brørne paa Ekse i Eksingedalen: Knut Johnsen og

K. O. Eliassen and I had prepared in all haste regarding the Evanger Church's seventy-fifth year anniversary the 9th of this month. Perhaps there are people from in Evanger in the Vosselag that can recall the church and would enjoy hearing the account of the church contained in the celebratory booklet.

It was a nice festive day for the church members in Evanger that anniversary day. Many people attended and the weather was sensible for being so late in the fall. Certainly the Vosselag reads the "Hordaland", which has an excellent article about the jubilee. Therefore, I won't include anything about the speeches that were made. Instead, I will tell you that the next day was festive day at Bolstadøyri because the meeting house was consecrated for use as a church for the Bolstad area. The meeting hall is provided with an altar, an altar rail, kneeling pad and baptismal font so it can be used for full services just like a church.

In Bergsdalen, people intend to get a little chapel similar to the chapel at Nesheim in the Eksingedal. There have been arrangements to collect money for this undertaking; but it will be a long time yet before the people of Bergsdal have achieved a big enough amount so they can plan to build the building. I mention this just in case there might be people from Bergsdal in the Vosselag who have the inclination and the good heartedness to extend a helping hand to the Bergsdalers here at home.

Now there is disagreement between the Bergen Peninsular Community Power Company on the one hand and Voss and Evanger governments on the other about the control of the Torfin River to Lake Hamlegrø. If the communities go along a power line will be built from a power station at Dale in Bruvik to Fosse in Bergsdalen, from there over the mountains to Bolstad and further through Evanger to the border of Voss. This way both Voss and Evanger can get electric power from the Dale power plant. The project will be finished by New Year's 1928, we are told. For Evanger, the greatest difficulty lies in building a connecting network within the district, because it is so sparsely populated here. Voss has a big connecting network within their own township and enough power also, but too little to supply their needs. Therefore Voss will also buy some power from Dale, until the community has the funds to build a new power plant. Electrical supply is the most important matter working at this time for both Voss and Evanger.

Otherwise the people are struggling with their own problems as usual here. The depression following the war has affected us here too. The farmers had a good harvest but the prices on their produce has reached a new low that the farmers strive very hard to balance their books. —

Perhaps there are members of the Vosselag who know the two brothers at Ekse i Eksingedalen: Knut Johnson and

Jakob Johnsen. Disse er nyleg avledne baee tvo. Knut døydde den 25de oktober og Jakob den 1ste november no sist. Baee ligg gravlagde paa Nesheim nye kyrkjegard.

Far min, lensmann h. v. B. Mugaas, lever endaa og er bra rørig. Han var maandag denne vika uppe i kommuna sin skogteig Haugehagen og heldt ein skogauktion til burtsal av tre paa roti. Han tala daa um, at dette vert siste auktionen, han held, og ein kann heller ikkje venta noko anna; han vert nemleg 92 Aar den 17de desember fyrstkomande.

Eg hev fenge det tilsende exemplar av Minneapolis Tidende. Eg segjer hjarteleg takk for det. Det var baade forvitneleg og hugnadsamt aa lesa um Vosselaget sitt møte. Vossingane i Amerika og vossfolk her i gamle Norig er langt fraa ein annan, kropsleg set; men det aandelege sambandet og ættekjensla, ja tjodskapskjensla med, kann ein likevel halda uppe til gagn og gleda for baee partar.

So takkar eg for alt godt i det gamle aaret, og med ynskje um ei signa jol og eit godt nyaar sender eg baade Dykk Mr. Rene og Vosselaget mi hjartelege helsing! Ver gild aa takka alle dei mennene, som stend oppførde paa gaavelista baad fraa meg personleg og fraa nemndi for Knute Nelson-monumentet.

Dykkar takksame
N. Mugaas.

STÆVNNE-STEVE.

Naor fram te Jonsokku bil da lio,
aa blomster blænkje te adla sio,
dao ve me reisa te Kenyon.
Dar æ so gildu ein Stævnegrund.

So ve me hugsa pao gamle daga
aa alslags stubba, so vessne laga.
Pao heimagerd, so da gjevu kveik,
me halda brudlaup aa grautaleik.

Ja, sjao dei varande*) bortmæ bore,
aa Storevennen **), so tæku ore.
Han seie: "Godt folk! Eg syngja ve.
No fao de teia aa lya te."

"Eg ingjen tao deko ve fornærma,
men ette selskabs-poeta herma.
Te tidsfordriv aa ein munter spøk,
da kan dao høva eit slikt forsøk."

*) Brudfolkje. **) Ein kjømeistar.

Jakob Johnson. They both recently passed away. Knut died October 25 and Jakob last November 1. They both are buried in Nesheim's new cemetery.

My father, the former sheriff B. Mugaas, is still living and is healthy and active. Monday of this week he was up in the wooded area at Haugehagen and held an auction of the sale of still-standing trees. He talked about this being the last auction he would hold, one could hardly expect differently for he will be 92 years this coming December 17.

I have gotten copies of the mailed "Minneapolis Tidende". I say a hearty thanks for them. They were both interesting and memorable to read about the meeting of the Vosselag. The Vossings in America and the Voss people in old Norway are far apart from each other, bodily, but the spiritual connection and heredity, yes, physical knowledge; it can nevertheless be of gain and joy for both parties.

So I thank for everything good in the past year and send wishes for a blessed Christmas and happy New Year to you, Mr. Rene and to the Vosselag with my heartiest greetings! Be kind and thank all the people who are on the list of donors from both myself and the committee for the Knute Nelson monument.

Gratefully yours,
N. Mugaas

STEVNE VERSE.

When it wears on toward Midsummer,
And the flowers blaze all around,
Then we will go to Kenyon.
There is a nice meeting ground.

Then we'll recall the "old days"
And all kinds of stories, so cleverly contrived.
In the home fashion, so splendidly refreshing
We'll have a wedding and porridge break.

Yes, look at the bridal party*) over at the table.
And the interlocutor**), gets your ear.
He says: "Good people! I sing along.
Now you must be quiet and pay attention".

"I wish to offend no one,
But according to the party-poets imitation
Will pass the time with a merry joke,
Then such an attempt would be proper".

*) Bridal party. **) a master-of-ceremonies.

“Aa greit me ha no mæ grauta-kjelo,
so no faor spelaren stemma felo,
aa vampakadla me spennesko
kan gjera rundkast ei gong aa to.”

Ja, tænk deg berre pao sligt eit stevne,
so orna æ ette besta evne,
kor mangt forvitneleg hende seg.
Da besta va dao te træffa deg.

Aaa heim me reisa mæ mangt eit minne,
so fostra stemning i tankjen inne.
Dei or aa tona, so strøynde ut,
ve finna gjenljo hjao taus aa gut.

R.

FRA BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.

Bryngel O. Berge, som i førstedelen af forrige aar var i Yuma, Ariz., flyttede i mai maaned til byen San Bernardino, California, hvor han har kjøbt sig hjemsted og agter at forbli. I Arizona blev der for varmt medens det der er deiligt, hvor han nu er med ca. 95 grader. Hr. Berge, som bor i 1108 11th Street, skriver blandt andet følgende:

“San Bernardino er kun 65 mil fra Los Angeles. Med bilen kan man være i filmbyen paa 2 timer og hjemme igjen paa samme dag.

Fra Boulder-Canyon Dammen i Colorado-elven, som der er rapporteret til Kongressen om, skal en vis del af vandet føres gjennem en kanal, ca. 200 mil lang til Imperial dalen for at aabne op til dyrkning ca. 2 millioner acres land.

Imperial dalen er en af de rigeste i Amerika, og dens klimaat vil muliggjøre dyrkning af mange tropiske frugter, “grapefruit”, appelsiner, vandmeloner, “Cantaloupes”, o, s, v. Alfalfa giver for eksempel 8 avlinger siges der, og “Lettuce” sendes i tusinder af “carloads” derfra.

Det er nødvendigt at kontrollere Colorado-elven for at hindre oversvømmelser af dalen; thi Imperial dalen er ca. 250 fod lavere end havfladen. Hvis elven skulde bryde løs, vilde hele dalen bli til et vand. En salt sø, “the Salton Sea,” som er ca. 50 mil lang, men meget smal, er der nu. Om denne er det fortalt, at den dannedes ved oversvømmelse af Colorado-elven for nogle aar siden. Før var der tørt.”

Hr. Berge anbefaler at vossinger og andre nordmænd kommer derhen, da der vil bli anledning at tjene gode penge ved irrigationsanlæggene og landkjøb.

"How good it is by the porridge kettle,
we'll have the fiddler play his fiddle
We have jackets and buckle shoes
And can do a 'round-kick' once or twice.

Yes, think only of such a meeting,
Get there the best you can,
I'm curious to see how many.
It's the best way to meet you.

Home we go with many memories,
That produce enthusiastic ideas.
That arise, that stream out,
With finding our boyhood and girlhood again.

R.

FROM SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.

Bryngel O. Berge, who in the beginning of last year was in Yuma, Arizona, moved to San Bernardino, California, in May. He has purchased a home and intends to stay there. It was too warm in Arizona while it is just right there, where he now is with 95 degrees. Mr. Berge, who resides at 1108 11th Street, writes, among other things, the following:

“San Bernardino is only 65 miles from Los Angeles. By car, one can be in the film city in two hours and home again the same day.

From Boulder Canyon Dam in the Colorado River, as it is reported to congress, a great deal of water will be carried, via a 200 mile canal, to the Imperial Valley to open ca. 2 million acres land for agriculture.

Imperial Valley is one of the richest in America, and its climate will make possible the cultivation of many kinds of tropical fruit, “grapefruit”, oranges, water melons, “Cantaloupes”, etc. Alfalfa yields, for example eight crops, they say, and “Lettuce” is sent from there by the thousands in “carloads”.

It is necessary to control the Colorado River to avoid flooding, since the Imperial Valley is about 250 feet below sea level. If the river should break loose, it could turn the entire valley into a lake. A salt sea, “the Salton Sea”, about 50 miles long, but quite narrow, is there now. It is said that flooding of the Colorado River created this some years ago; before that it was dry.”

Mr. Berge recommends that vossings and other Norwegians come there, since there is an opportunity to make money with irrigation facilities and real estate purchase.

PAA VOSS.

Veiret har i forløbne vinter været særdeles fint paa Voss med godt sneføre og ikke svert koldt. Flere skistevner har været holdt, og den 27de februar var der kapkjøring paa Vangsisen. Et Bergensfirma holdt i 2-3 uger paa med at faa is fra Vangsvandet sendt til Bergen. Der var omtrent 100 mand og 50 hester i dagligt arbejde, beretter L. Kindem.

Den nye bro over "Vosso" blev taget ibrug netop før jul. Den er fint fra sig gjort. Omkring 100 meter længere oppe holder man paa at bygge brokar over elven for Eidebanen. Begge karene ved land er opmuret. Der er dog nu spørgsmaal om at stanse arbeidet paa Voss Eidebanen og i stedet udbedre veien til god utomobilvei. Stortinget har dette for sig nu.

—Voss Sparebank havde i 1926 en forvaltningskapital af kr. 11,225,904.63 og endte sit aarsopgjør med et overskud af kr.72,969.00. Pengeforvaltningen har i Norge været en meget vanskelig affære i sidste aar, skriver kasserer Skutle til os, men det visersig, at man i Sparebanken forstaar sig paa at behandle penge. Kr. 9000.00 gav banken til veldædige øiemed.

—Stalheims Hotel blir aabnet igjen til sommeren, tiltrods for at Vossestrandens herredsstyre ogsaa iaar har nægtet ølret til hotellerne.

—Lars Eskeland, som er styrer for Voss Folkehøiskole, var 60 aar den 6te marts. Hans livsløb omtaltes da i de norske blade. Eskeland var født paa Stordøen i Søndhordland og er af en god gammel æt. En af hans forfædre var endog "Rike"-Torstein, som boede paa Bjørke paa Voss omkr. 1500 aarstallet.

Eskeland kom til Voss i 1895 paa indbydelse af Voss Ungdomslag og grundlagde da folkehøi-skolen der. Det var smaat at begynde med, men det gik stadigt fremover under hans dygtige ledelse og nu er Voss Folkehøiskole den største og betydeligste i landet. Henimod 5000 ungdommer har havt undervisning der. Det er da et betragteligt virke Eskeland har udført paa Voss. Han er en meget brugt taler ved alle anledninger og er digter og skribent. Han betragter sig nu som Vossing og har givet Voss sin pene "Vossa-song", som synges vakkert med tone af T. Randstad.

Han udgav festskriftet til kristendomsjubilaet i 1923. Eskeland er for tiden en meget omtalt mand .ved, at han if jor gik over til catholicismen. Hvad der bragte ham til at tage dette skridt, er man vel ikke saa ganske klar over. Man kunde næsten tro, at det var af beundring for kirkens mænd og anordninger i Norge før reformationen og en oprørende fornemmelse over den maade, hvorpaa reformationen gennemførtes der; men saadant er jo af

AT VOSS.

The weather this past winter has been especially nice with good skiing condition and little cold. Several ski meets have been held and there was harness racing on the ice of Lake Vang on February 27. A Bergen firm has been collecting ice from Lake Vang to send to Bergen. There were 100 men and 50 horses working daily, reports L. Kindem.

The new bridge over "Vosso" was opened for use just before Christmas. It is very nicely built. About 100 meters farther upstream, they are building a bridge for the Eide Line. The piers on either side have the masonry completed. Now there is the question of stopping the work on the Voss-Eide Line and instead to much improve the road as a good motor vehicle road. The Storting as the matter now.

—The Voss Sparebank had in 1926 a managing capital of 11,225,904.63 crowns and ended its fiscal year with a profit of 72,969.00 crowns. Money management has been very difficult this past year, writes us the treasurer Skutle, but it demonstrates that the people at the Sparebank understand how to handle money. The bank gave 9000.00 crowns to charitable causes this year.

—Stalheim Hotel opens for business again by this summer in spite of being denied an alcohol permit by the town board.

—Lars Eskeland, who is the principal of Voss Folk High School, was 60 years March 6. His career is reported in the Norwegian newspapers. Eskeland was born at the island of Stord in Sunnhordland and is of a good old family. One of his forefathers was "Rike"-Torstein, who lived at Bjørke at Voss around the year 1500.

Eskeland came to Voss in 1895 at the invitation of the Voss Youth Society and founded Folk High School there. It was slow to start with but it progress steadily forward under his capable leadership and now Voss Folk High School is the largest and most important in the country. About 5000 young people have been educated there. It is then a considerable work Eskeland has accomplished while at Voss. He is greatly used as a speaker at many occasions and a poet and author. He regards himself as a Vossing now and has given Voss their beautiful "Vossa-song", which is nicely sung to a tune by T. Randstad.

He published the program for the jubilee for Christianization in 1923. Eskeland is nowadays a very talked about man because last year he was converted to Catholicism. What led to his taking this step is not clear. One could almost believe it was his admiration for the men in the church and the decrees in Norway before the Reformation and a shocking perception over the way the Reformation was accomplished here; but nevertheless it was certainly

de skjeldne ting i tankeverdenen. Eskeland er en gransker og elsker af Norges gamle historie og alt, som er norsk.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Vangens herred: Halle N. Vinsand, 89 aar gammel; Johanne Opheim, f. Isakson, 73; Knut A. Een, f. Tveite, 40; Marta L. Opeland, f. Helland, 88; Ivar I. Norekval, 83; Lars T. Gjerald, 61. — I 1927: Claus N. Vinsand, 87; Marta P. Grimestad, f. Dymbe, 54; Askild O. Bryn, 53; Anders G. H. Bere, 21; Anders K. Bakketun (Mønshaugen) 62; Hermund O. Bulko, 94; Ingeborg J. Sonve, f. paa Jørdre, 91; Johannes K. Lie, 85; Anna Bjørkvold, f. Selheim, 21; Guro O. Bene, f. Bakketun (Tømmeraalen) 78; Helga S. Aure, f. Nesbø, 76; Guri N. Haga, 73; Hemming S. Bryn, f. Helleland, 89; Gjertrud T. Mala, 93; Ragnhild A. Fkvitne, 76; Guro A. Staup, f. Gjøastein, 79; Ivar A. Gjerme, 35; Nils E. Seim, 77; Marta J. Rogne, 41.

Vossestranden: Marta Helgeland, 80; Lars O. Rygh, f. Løen, (H); Ivar O. Overland, 27; Gjertrad P. Teigen, 79 og Kari Rygh.

Evanger: Lærer Helge Brunborg.

STORTINGSMAND NILS J. FINNE.

Et uventet sorgens budskab kom til Voss den 8de marts sidst-leden, idet stortingsmand og mangeaarig ordfører Nils J. Finne under et ophold i Bergen pludselig afgik ved døden af hjerteslag. Han var i Bergen i egenskab af formand i Fylkestinget og i Hordalands venstreforening. Han ledede et stort venstremøde i Turnhallen om dagen. Straks efter mødet vilde han gaa til sit hotel, da han ikke følte godt. Nogle minutter efter faldt han om paa gaden og døde straks.

Finne var født paa Voss den 2den juni 1868 og var søn af Johannes Clausen Finne og hustru Gurid Hallesdr. f. Prestegaarden. Faderen var en af Voss's mest oplyste og betroede mænd. Slegten er af Miltzow-Sonvættten. Efter at have gennemgaaet almueskolen gik Finne ind paa Voss høiere almueskole og var senere ved Garnes Folkehøiskole. I 1891 satte han sig til som handelsmand paa Vangen og har drevet dermed siden. I 1897 indvalgte han i herredstyret og aaret efter blev han ordfører, hvad han saa var i 18 aar. Han var desuden forligelseskommisær siden 1918; var stortingsvalgt medlem af statsbanernes hovedstyre; medlem af fylkets veistyre, af elektricitets nævnden, af kommunikationskomiteen for Bergen, Hordaland og Fjordene, formand i styret af Voss landsgymnas og Voss Vexel- og Landmandsbank. I 15 aar var han medlem af styret i Voss afholdslag. At Voss Landsgymnas blev oprettet paa Voss, skyldes for en

an unusual event in the world of thought. Eskeland is a researcher and lover of old Norwegian history and lover of everything Norwegian

DEATHS AT VOSS.

Vangens herred: Halle N. Vinsand, 89 years old; Johanne Opheim, neé Isakson, 73; Knut A. Een, neé Tveite, 40; Marta L. Opeland, neé Helland, 88; Ivar I. Norekval, 83; Lars T. Gjerald, 61. — In 1927: Claus N. Vinsand, 87; Marta P. Grimestad, neé Dymbe, 54; Askild O. Bryn, 53; Anders G. H. Bere, 21; Anders K. Bakketun (Mønshaugen) 62; Hermund O. Bulko, 94; Ingeborg J. Sonve, neé at Jørdre, 91; Johannes K. Lie, 85; Anna Bjørkvold, neé. Selheim, 21; Guro O. Bene, neé Bakketun (Tømmerålen) 78; Helga S. Aure, neé Nesbø, 76; Guri N. Haga, 73; Hemming S. Bryn, neé Helleland, 89; Gjertrud T. Mala, 93; Ragnhild A. Ukvitne, 76; Guro A. Staup, neé Gjøastein, 79; Ivar A. Gjerme, 35; Nils E. Seim, 77; Marta J. Rogne, 41.

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Evanger: Teacher Helge Brunborg.

STORTINGSMAN NILS J. FINNE.

An unexpectedly sad message came to Voss last March 8 in that Storting representative and long-time mayor Nils J. Finne, during a stay in Bergen, suddenly died of a heart attack. He was in Bergen as chairman of the county board and leader of the Hordaland's Left Party. He had led a short meeting leftist meeting in the Turner's Hall during the day. Shortly after the meeting, he was on his way back to his hotel when he became ill. Some minutes later he fell dead on the street.

Finne was born at Voss June 2, 1868 and was a son of Johannes Clausen Finne and his wife Gurid Hallesdatter neé Prestegaarden. His father was one of Voss' most enlightened and trustworthy men. The family is of Miltzow-Sonve lineage. After he finished Common School, Finne attended Voss Higher Common School then Garnes High School. In 1891, he started keeping a store at Vangen and he has continued. He was voted to the Town Board in 1897 and the next year as mayor which he was for 18 years. In addition, he was the assessor since 1918; was Storting appointed member of the railroad board; member of the county highway board, of the electricity committee, of the communication committee for Bergen, Hordaland and Fjordene, chairman of the board of Voss Junior College and Voss Vexel- and Landmands' Bank. For 15 years he was a member of the board of Voss Temperance Society. That Voss Junior College was established at Voss was largely through his at Voss was

stor del ham. I 1924 blev han valgt til stortingsmand, efter forud at have mødt i tinget en halv termin for statsraad Mjelde som varamand.

Finne skildres som en stilfarende, nobel, samvittighedsfuld og trofast mand, der øvede stor indflydelse i sin omkreds.

Finne blev gravlagt den 12te marts. Sørgegudstjeneste holdtes i Vangskirken. Mange slap ikke ind i kirken. Ingen paa Voss kan mindes et saadant fremmøde til nogen sørgehøitid der. En stor mængde blomsterkranser lagdes paa baaren fra alleslags foreninger og skoler, samt fra fylke- og bygdestyret. Det var herredstyret, som bekostede gravfærden. Foruden pastor Strømme, som forrettede og holdt en vakker tale, var der mindetaler af ordfører Mads Haga og stortingsmand Markhus.

Stortingspresident Hambro holdt den 8de marts en mindetale i stortinget om Finne. Talen paahørtes staaende.

—————
Husk mødet i Kenyon, Minn., fredag den 17de og lørdag den 18de juni. Faa slegt og venner med og kom.

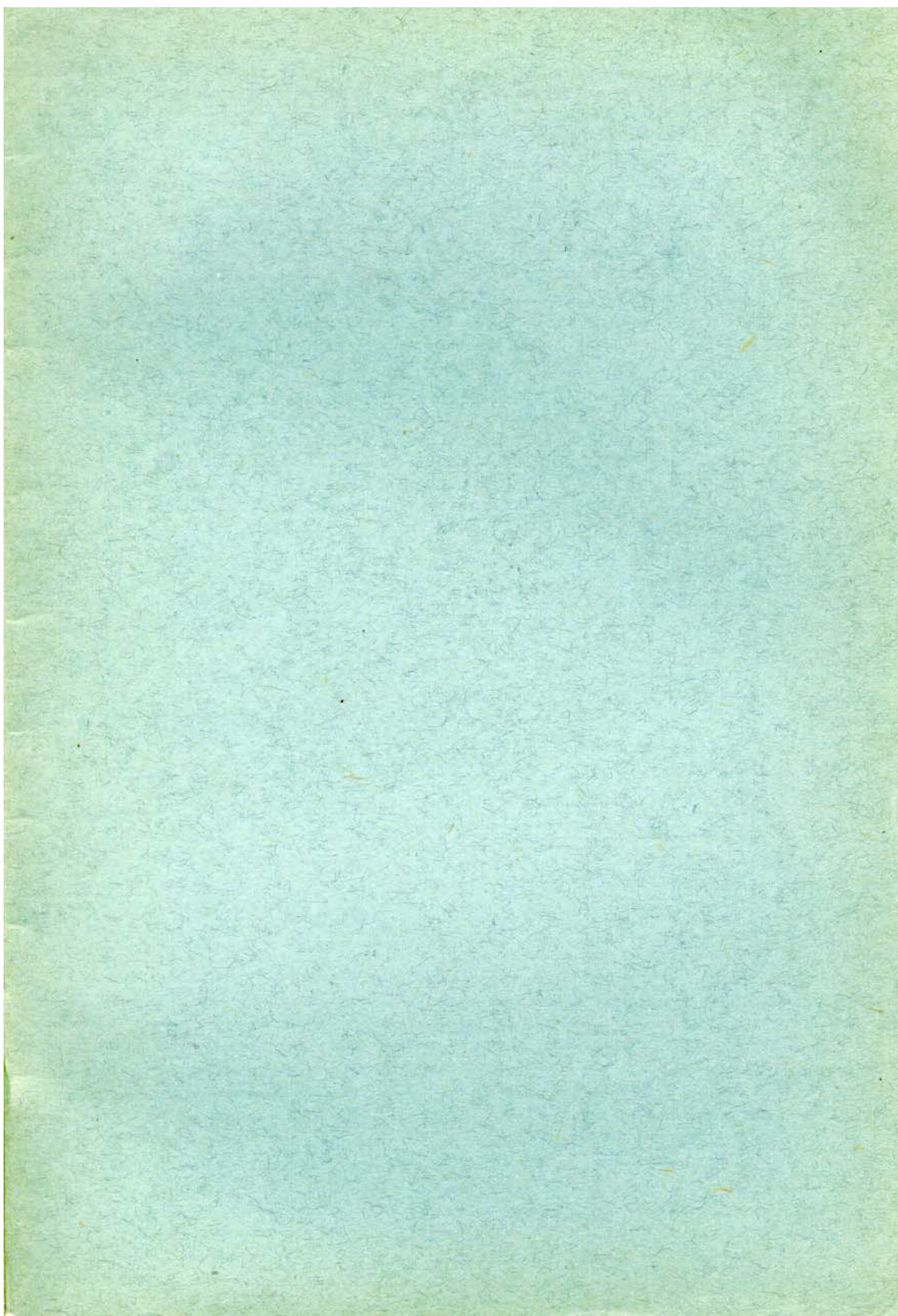
largely through his efforts. He was elected to the Storting in 1924 after having met there for a half term as deputy for cabinet member Mjelde.

Finne is described as quiet, honorable, conscientious and trustworthy man, who exercised great influence in his field.

Finne was buried March 12. The funeral was held in the Vangs church. Many didn't get into the church. No one at Voss can remember such a large attendance at a funeral there. A great number of flowers were placed on the casket from all kinds of associations and schools, as well as from the county and town boards. The town board paid for the funeral. Beside Pastor Strømme, who officiated and delivered a laudable homily, there were eulogies by Mayor Mads Haga and Stortings Representative Markhus.

Storting's President Hambro, on March 8, made a eulogy about Finne in the Storting. They stood while listening to the eulogy.

—————
Remember the meeting in Kenyon, MN, Friday the 17th and Saturday the 18th of June. Get relatives and friends along and come.



“Vossingen”

udkommer om mulig 4 Gange om Aaret og koster \$1.00 pr. Aar
med Medlemsskab i Vosselaget.

Dette hefte koster 35c.

INDHOLD.

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