

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSELAGET

K. A. RENE, Redaktør.

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



Fraa gamla Voss



Hefte 30

Madison, Wis., December 1928

10de aarg.



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HÆDERSFEST.

Ivar Davidsen Hustvedt, Cannon Falls, Minn., blev søndag den 16de september gjenstand for megen velfortjent opmærksomhed, idet Urlands menighed, for hvilken han i 40 aar har været skolelærer og 30 aar kirkesanger foruden andre bestillinger, holdt en æresfest for ham og herunder overrakte ham en hædersgave. Det var først og fremst hans gamle skoleelever som paa den maade vilde vise ham sin erkjendtlighed, men mange andre af hans venner og kjendinger ønskede at være med, og dertil blev der da leilighed.

Der kom mange folk sammen baade fra fjernt og nær, og der havdes et storartet program for anledningen. Blandt de tilstede-værende var presterne H. S. Fauske, A. Hauge og H. B. Kildahl samt professorerne Carl Mellby, J. Tanner og George Ellingsen. Alle disse holdt taler for æresgjesten. Desuden var J. O. Litsheim fra Kenyon tilstede og talte paa vossingernes vegne. Lykønskings-skrivelser oplæstes fra guvernør Th. Christiansen, formanden i Den norsk-lutherske kirke i Amerika, J. A. Aasgaard, distriktsformand N. Kleven, pastor M. E. Hauge og Mrs. J. N. Kildahl.

Pastor H. B. Kildahls hustru sang en af hende selv for anledningen forfattet sang, og der var sunget andre solosange.

Hustvedt, som nu er 84½ aar gammel, takkede rørt for den opmærksomhed, der vistest ham. Han har ogsaa sendt egenhændige takkeskrivelser til andre, som mindedes ham i dagens anledning. Ivar Hustvedt er den eneste gjenlevende søn efter Voss's første ordfører, David Larsen Hustvedt.

Odd Eide, Vosselagets kasserer, blev i november valgt til medlem af Minnesotas legislatur. Han vil saaledes efter nyttaar tilbringe tre a fire maaneder i St. Paul for at tjene sin stat. "Vossingen" gratulerer.

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ORGAN FOR THE VOSELAG

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

K. A. Rene, Editor

Hefte 30 Madison, WI, December, 1928 10th year.

TESTIMONIAL PARTY.

Ivar Davidsen Hustvedt, Cannon Falls, MN, was honored on Sunday, September 16 as the object of greatly deserved attention when the Urland congregation, for whom he had been a schoolteacher for 40 years and precentor for 30 years as well as other positions, held a party for him and during it presented him with a testimonial gift. It was, first and foremost, his old school pupils who in this manner showed him recognition, but many of his friends and acquaintances wished to join them and thereby make it an occasion.

Many people attended from both far and near, and there was a splendid program for the occasion. Among those present were the ministers H. S. Fauske, A. Hauge and H. B. Kildahl as well as Professors Carl Mellby, J. Tanner and George Ellingsen. All of them made speeches for the honored guest. In addition, J. O. Litsheim from Kenyon was there to speak on behalf of the Vossings. Good luck wishes were read from Governor Th. Christiansen, president of The Norwegian-Lutheran Church in America, J. A. Aasgaard, district president Kleven, Pastor M. E. Hauge and Mrs. J. N. Kildahl.

Pastor H. B. Kildahl's wife sang a song she had composed for the occasion, and there were other solos sung.

Hustvedt, who now is 84½ years old, thanked stirringly for the courtesy shown him. He also has sent self-written thank-yous to others who remembered the day's occasion. Ivar Hustvedt is the only surviving son of Voss' first mayor, David Larsen Hustvedt.

Odd Eide, Vosselag's treasurer, was elected as a member of Minnesota's legislature in November. After New Years, he will be spending three or four months in St. Paul serving his state. "Vossingen" congratulates.

VOSSINGER I STATEN WASHINGTON.

O. A. Ringheim, Carnation, Wash., var paa Vosselagets møde i Madison forleden sommer. Ligesom Tolleif E. Fenne fra Virginia repræsenterede staternes østkyst var O. A. Ringheim vestkystens repræsentant. I staten Washington er mange vossinger, men uheldigvis er det for langt for mange at reise til lagets møder i almindelighed.

Mr. Ringheim er bestyrer af den store melkefarm, som tilhører "The Carnation Milk Company" efter hvilket byen har sit navn. Han har nu været der i flere aar. Dertil reiste han fra Fargo, N. Dak., da han hørte, at der skulde være godt om arbejde. Nu har han under sin varetægt et meget stort antal kreaturer.

Martha Stalheim Hagen og mand, som bor i Spokane, Wash., havde den 10de juni forleden sommer været gifte i 50 aar, og da vi ikke andet ved, end at de lever i bedste velgaaende, feirede de sit guldbryllup da. Martha Hagen var født paa Stalheim, Vossestranden, Voss, i 1848, datter af Nils Nilsen Nakka og hustru Anna Larsdatter Nesheim (Vossestranden), som boede en tid paa Stalheim, men reiste i 1867 med familie til Amerika og bo-satte sig ved Beaver Creek, Wis. Der blev Martha i 1878 gift med N. H. Hagen (gudbrandsdøl) og flyttede senere til en farm ved Spokane, Wash., hvor de boede til de for en del aar siden flyttede ind i byen.

I Spokane, Wash., har ogsaa Knut Ringheim sit hjemsted. Han reiser dog vistnok adskillig. Da vi sidst hørte fra ham, var han i Stockton, Calif.

I Seattle, Wash., er saa mange vossinger, at de godt kunde danne et vosselag. Om saa er skeet, ved vi ikke.

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GIFTERMAAL.

Ella Rene, datter af Sylfest og Eli Rene, Eleva, Wis., blev gift den 27de oktober 1928 med Olaf G. Sather fra samme sted.

David Herheim, søn af Lars Herheim og hustru, Madison, Wis., og Carrie Hovda, datter af Kolbein (Ben) Hovda og hustru, samme sted, blev gifte den 2den november 1928.

Brynjulv O. Berge, som nu bor i Los Angeles, Calif., blev gift anden gang forleden november og bor i en ny "bungalow" paa 1131½ 62nd Street, Los Angeles. Hans første hustru døde i Chicago for flere aar siden. Vossinger er velkomne til at besøge ham, siger han.

VOSSINGS IN WASHINGTON STATE.

O. A. Ringheim, Carnation, WA was at the Vosselag meeting in Madison last summer. Just as Tolleif E. Fenne from Virginia represented the states' east coast; O. A. Ringheim was the west coast representative. There are many Vossings in the state of Washington, but unfortunately they are too far away to attend the lag meeting regularly.

Mr. Ringheim is the manager of a big dairy farm that belongs to "The Carnation Milk Company" for which the town is named. He has been there several years. He moved there from Fargo, ND when he learned of good employment. Now he has a great number of cows under his management.

Martha Stalheim Hagen and her husband, who live in Spokane, WA have been married fifty years on June 10, this summer and since we know nothing different than that they're doing well, celebrated their golden wedding then. Martha Hagen was born at Stalheim in the Vossestrand in 1848, the daughter of Nils Nilsen Nakka and his wife Anna Larsdatter Nesheim (Vossestranden), who lived at Stalheim for a while but went to America in 1867 and settled at Beaver Creek, WI. Martha married there in 1878 with N. H. Hagen (from Gudbrandsdal) and later moved to a farm at Spokane, WA, where they lived for a number of years before moving to the city.

Knut Ringheim also has his home in Spokane, WA. He travels a lot. When we last heard from him, he was in Stockton, CA.

There are so many Vossings in Seattle, WA that they could form a Vosselag. We don't know if this has happened yet.

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WEDDINGS.

Ella Rene, daughter of Sylfest and Eli Rene, Eleva, WI was married to Olaf G. Sather of the same place on October 27, 1928.

David Herheim, son of Lars Herheim and his wife, Madison, Wis., and Carrie Hovda, daughter of Kolbein (Ben) Hovda and his wife of the same place were married November 2, 1928.

Brynjulv O. Berge, who now lives in Los Angeles, CA, was married the second time last November and lives in a new bungalow at 1131½ 62nd Street, Los Angeles. His first wife died in Chicago several years ago. Vossings are welcome to visit him, he says.

PAA VOSSETUR I 1882.

Af Pastor Nils Giere.

Det var interessant at læse i "Vossingen", hefte 29, om min oldefar Erik Clausen Himle. Da jeg om sommeren 1882 besøgte Himle, fandt jeg paa øvre loft mange gamle tyske og latinske bøger, levnet efter oldefar. Sønnen Anders "kjøgemester" havde da været død 1½ aar. En mand ved navn Ole Knutson, gift med en steddatter af Anders "kjøgemester", boede da paa nedre Himle.

Erik Himle var en liden mand, velvoxen med brune øine og ravn-sort haar. Prof. L. S. Reque af Decorah fortalte følgende om oldefar: "Da engang i et stort selskab en mand saa djervt havde storrost hesten sin for raphed i at springe, svarer en paa-hører: "Eg ska vaoga pao vetleklokkaren eg mot attu du vaoga vetlauraen din." Ja, saa blev det. Men maina du 'kje da, attu klokkaren naode mærkje fystu." *)

* * *

Tirsdag 27de juni drog Eng og jeg tilfods fra Ulvik, Hardanger, over fjeldet til Granvin, men fortsatte opover til vi naaede det storslagne veianlæg, der med ti slyngninger førte os op af Granvin. Det var midnat. Vi var trætte og væltede os ned paa mosbedækkede klippeflag. Det var godt at hvile; men for lyst til at sove. Saa op og afsted. Og bedst som vi gaar, træffer vi en ensom pige med sit strikkesoi, vandrende mut alene, og som tro-skyldig sagde: "Min kjæreste er reist til Amerika. Jeg tænker saa meget paa ham." Men hvad pigen hedte, har jeg for længe siden glemt.

Onsdag den 28de juni fortsatte vi fra Mo-o, for gjennem en stor granskog og kom til "Kvitlæ", gik ind paa fem gaarde, før vi fik kjøbe os mad paa gaarden Li. De havde sur melk, grød, smør, prim, flatbrød og spekekjød. Vi drog op paa en vold og hvilede under en del orretrær. I stegende varme — under blændende sol og klar himmel — skuede vi Vossevangen i det fjerne i al sin herlighed. Det var mig som at skue Jerusalem. Og saa med høitidstemte tanker kom baade øine, øren og alle fornemmelsesorganer i virksomhed for dybest i sjælen

*) Da redaktøren saa, at pastor Giere havde besøgt Voss i 1882, fandt han, at det maatte være svært interessant at se, hvorledes en Amerika-Voss af hans skuffe fandt fædrebygden, og bad ham fortælle om turen. Det gjorde han, som man videre vil se.

ON A TOUR TO VOSS IN 1882.

By Pastor Nils Giere

It was interesting to read about my great-grandfather Erik Clausen Himle in "Vossingen", Hefte 29. In the summer of 1882 when I visited Himle, I found many German and Latin books, left by my great-grandfather, in an upper loft. His son Anders "master-of-ceremonies" had then been dead for 1½ years. A man of the name Ole Knutson, married to a step-daughter of Anders "master-of-ceremonies", lived at lower Himle.

Erik Himle was a small man, well-formed with brown eyes and raven-black hair. Prof. L. S. Reque of Decorah told the following about great-grandfather: "Once during a big party, a man audaciously had boasted that his horse to so fast to run; commented a listener "I'll bet on the little sexton against your bet of your little pony" Yes, that was it. "But don't you mean that the sexton should reach the goal first?")*

* * *

On Tuesday, June 27, Eng(h) and I walked from Ulvik, Hardanger, over the mountain to Granvin and continued upwards until we reached an impressive road construction with ten hairpin turns that led us up out of Granvin. It was midnight. We were fatigued and threw ourselves down on a moss-covered mountain ledge. It was nice resting but it was too light to sleep. So, up we went. While we walked, we met a lonely young girl with her knitting, wandering sulkily alone, and who innocently said: "My darling has gone to America. I think about him all the time". Who the girl was, I have forgotten long ago.

On Wednesday, June 28, we continued from Mo-o, went through a pine woods and came to "Kvitlæ", went in to five farms before we could buy food at the Li farm. They had sour milk, oatmeal, butter, sweet fresh cheese, flatbread and dried meat. We went up on a hill and rested beneath some heath trees. In the increasing heat — under radiant sun and a clear sky — we could see Vossevangen in the distance in all its grandeur. To me it was like viewing Jerusalem. And so with ceremonial thoughts came ears, eyes and all the senses in reality for the deepest realization

*) When the editor learned that Pastor Giere had visited Voss in 1882, he thought it would be very interesting to see how an America-Vossing of his nature would find his district of origin and asked him to tell about his trip and that he did as you will see further.

at faa prentet ind det billede, som jeg aldrig mere vilde miste. Siden hændte mange ting.

Dagen jeg saa dette nationale Jerusalem — Vossevangen — stod solen høit paa en skyfri himmel. Det var meget varmt og tørt med overhændig mængde støv paa landeveien. Det var hedt som paa en amerikansk "harvest"-dag. Mors fædrenestad laa foran mig som et drømmesyn — lunt ved det speilklare Vangsvand; thi det var ogsaa en stille dag med høitidsfred over sig.

Vi syntes jo byen var liden — med uregelmæssige gader — ingen "skyscrapers" — intet jernbaneanlæg endnu. Vangen den-gang var neppe større end Cambridge, Wis. Vi gik gennem en granskog over Vossebroen — forbi kirken — saa ind i handelskvartererne. Det blev snart spurgt, at amerikanere havde givet sig tilsyne i staden — og tænk, disse to unge mænd kunde endog "snakke norsk" — "makelaust mirakel" — men saa var det! — Vi gik ned til Vangsvandet og badede os. Det var klart til bunden som krystal og drikkevand. — Saa drog vi opover Bordalen til Himle. "Uf", det var varmt. Veien var tung. Men gaardene har jeg ingen rede paa. Jeg synes vi gik forbi Rokne og kom til Graa. Vi maatte gaa "videre" — saa kom hustagene fra bakken tilsyne som veien viger ind til Himle. Nu stod vi paa tomten af bedstefars og oldefars gaard!

Ole Knudsen boede der nu — som var gift med en steddatter af Anders Himle, bedstefars bror. Gamle Martha sad paa stølen med kreaturene. Der var fire mand paa øvre Himle og tre paa nedre Himle. Alle huse var dækket med jordtag. — Vi blev budt velkommen og nød bedste modtagelse — men som Ole sagde: "Hvor leit, at ikke Anders skulde ha været ilive nu — han som saa ofte omtalte dig og din mor!" Anders havde været død om-kring to aar. Hele torsdag tilbragte vi paa Himle — en vakker solskinsdag.

Fredag den 30te juni — var dagen Guiteau (præsidentmorde-ren) skulde hænges — det glemte vi naturligvis ikke. Vi gaar op til Væle. Der traf vi kun kvinder. Manden, Klaus, en bror af Sven Tesdal, var ikke hjemme. En kvinde ved navn Anna ledsagede os til Tesdal. Vi blev trakteret med rjummakodla, flatbrød, grynagraut og melk. Her traf jeg Jorend, 88 aar gammel, en søster af Sven Tesdal, som i 1866 med sin store familie efter sin hjemkomst fra borgerkrigen havde tilhold hos os paa Koshkonong. Gamle Jorend saavel som hendes datter Godvæ udmerkede sig ved deres mageløse hukommelse.

Søndag 2den juli kom den tredje store solskinsdag. Nu var alle paa kirkevei — snart er det ved høimessetide. Alle folk, store og smaa, gik tilfods. Mændene var klædte i vadmél, kvinderne

printing in to the image that I never would forget. A lot of things happened since.

This day I saw the national Jerusalem — Vossevangen — the sun was high with a cloud-free sky. It was very hot and dry with dust hanging along the country roads. It was as hot as an America "harvest" day. My mother's birthplace lay ahead of me like a scene from a dream — cozy by the mirror-like Lake Vang; because it was a still day with ceremonial peace everywhere.

We thought the town was small — with irregular streets — no skyscrapers — no railroad station yet. Vangen at that time was no bigger than Cambridge, WI. We walked through a pine forest then across the Voss Bridge— past the church— then into the store quarters. We were soon asked what we Americans thought of the place— and imagine, these two young men could "talk Norwegian" — incomparable miracle— that it was! — We went down to the lake and bathed. It was clear to the bottom like crystal or drinking water. — Then it was to climb up into Bordal valley to Himle. "Uf", it was hot. The way was hard. I didn't know the farms. I think we walked past Rokne to Græe. We had to go "further" — then the rooftops on the slope showed us the way in to Himle. Now we stood in the yard of grandfather's and great-grandfather's farm!

Ole Knudsen was living there then — he was married to a stepdaughter of Anders Himle, my grandfather's brother. Old Martha sat in the sæter with the cattle. There were four men at upper Himle and three at lower Himle. All the buildings were covered with sod-roofs. — We were bid welcome and received the best reception — but Ole said, "Too bad that Anders isn't alive now — he had so often talked about you and your mother!" Anders had been dead about two years. We spent all of Thursday at Himle — a beautiful sunny day.

Friday, June 30 — was the day Guiteau (the president assassin) was to be hanged — naturally we didn't forget it. We walked up to Væle. There we encountered only women. The husband, Klaus, a brother of Sven Tesdal, wasn't home. A woman by the name of Anna escorted us to Tesdal. We were treated to cream curds, flatbread, rice pudding and milk. I met Jorend, 88 year-old sister of Sven Tesdal, who in 1866, after his return from the Civil War had stayed with us at Koshkonong with his big family. Old Jorend as well as her daughter Godvæ impressed us with their incomparable memories.

Sunday, July 2, was the third day of sunshine. Everyone was on their way to church — soon was time for services. Everyone, big or little, was walking. The men wore homespun clothing, the women were occasion-

tildels barhodet eller prydet med skaut. Ved veikanten tjener stuver eller flade stene som hvilestationer. "Signe kvile!" hilste de kommende. "Jau tak fyr da!" Kirkeklokken kaldte os høitidsfyldt. Gudstjenesten var vel besøgt. Nede i kirken sad mestendels kvinder — mændene paa galleriet. Presten hedte Hansteen. Altertavlen med udskaaret arbeide foreviste et billede af Jesu korsfæstelse. Foran alteret saaes en flyvende engel med døbefonten paa sine hænder. Ved barnedaab firedes den ned. Kirken, bygget af tildels huggen graasten, er høi massiv med en fire fods mur. Orgelet var anbragt bagerst i kirken — paa galleriet — hvidmalt af farve.

Efter gudstjenesten blev almuen staaende i klynger paa kirke-tunet eller "kirkebakken" i muntre samtaler. Dette syntes for mange at være den eneste anledning til gjensyn og møde. Paa gravpladsen lige ved kirken kunde jeg tælle 26 gravstøtter — de fleste opsatte efter 1880. Der var ingen gravstøtte paa Anders Himles grav.

Ved kirken traf vi to amerikanere og bekjendte: Ole Thompson, søn af Gulleik Saue, og William Rothe, søn af Lars Rothe paa Koshkonong. De var netop ankomne til Voss for helsebods skyld. De var begge desværre angrebne af tuberkulosis.

Efter gudstjenesten tilbage til Himle. Søndag aften i Oppetun — besøgte Aslag Johannessen Himle og "Gamle-Bottol", som var syg tilsengs, 80 aar gammel. Mandag 3dje juli var det skyfuldt og regnveir. Vi tog afsked med Himlefolkene — gik til Røthe — i Dyrvedalen — hvor Ole og William opholdt sig. Tirsdag 4de juli — en godveirsdag — gik vi fire til Vangen og der feirede vi Amerikas frihedsdag. Dette var og blev sidste gang vi skulde se og træffe de to kjære kamerater fra Koshkonong. Engh og jeg drog nu med skyds fra Stalheim gjennem den rædsomme Nærødal til Gudvangen, derfra til Sogndalsfjæren o. s. v., o. s. v.

Det er alt jeg ved om Voss.

Nils Giere.

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HVEM ER DISSE?

Under en flytning i nærheden kom jeg tilfældigvis til at faa øie paa en gammel bibel, hvis bind var borte, og en gammel skrift paa forbladet viste sig. Ved nærmere eftersyn opdagedes nogen forunderlig bekjendte navne, der yderligere fangede opmærksomheden. Men disse var dog ikke vossenavne og kun at betragte som fornavne; thi etternavnet, som skulde give den fulde besked, mang-

ally bareheaded or outfitted with a skaut (peasant headdress). By the sides of the road are tree stumps or flat stones as resting stations. "Bless you, rest!" greeted the people we met. "Jau, thanks for that!" the church bell called us ceremoniously. The service was well-attended. In the lower part of the church, there were mostly women — the men in the balcony. The minister was named Hansteen. The altar panels of carved work presented a painting of the crucifixion of Jesus. In front of the altar there was a flying angel holding the baptismal font in his hands. During baptisms it was let down. The church, mostly of quarried granite is massive with four foot walls. The organ was in the back of the church — in the balcony — painted white.

After the service the crowd stood around in groups at the church yard or "church-hill" in ordinary conversation. It seemed to be, for many, the only opportunity for greeting and meeting. In the cemetery near the church, I could count 26 grave markers — mostly from after 1880. There was no monument on Anders Himle's grave.

At the church, we met two Americans, the familiar Ole Thompson, son of Gulleik Saue, and William Rothe, son of Lars Rothe at Koshkonong. They had just arrived at Voss because of reason of health. Unfortunately, both were afflicted by tuberculosis.

We went back to Himle after church. Sunday evening at Oppetun — visiting Aslag Johannessen Himle and "Gamle-Bottol", who was bed-ridden, 80 years old. On Monday, July 3, it was cloudy and rainy. We parted from the Himle people — walked to Røthe — in Dyrvedal — where Ole and William were staying. Thursday, July 4, — a beautiful day — we four went to Vangen and celebrated our American Independence Day there. It would be the last time we would see and meet our two dear friends from Koshkonong. Engh and I went by cart from Stalheim through the frightening Nærøydal to Gudvangen, from there to Sogndal's shore etc., etc.

This is all I know about Voss.

Nils Giere.

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WHO ARE THESE?

During a move in the area, I incidentally spied an old Bible, whose cover was gone so I could see old writing on the outer leaves. On closer examination some amazingly well-known names were discovered that grabbed attention. Nevertheless, these weren't Voss names and could only be regarded as first names. Since the last name, which would have given complete

lede. Der var ingen nærmere oplysninger at finde hverken i bibelen eller i huset ellers. Kun af et løst papir indeni den kunde man formode, at bibelen engang var eiet af en prest, idet der stod disse ord: "Speaking at 68-70 Adams Street at 11 a. m." I Adams Street, Madison, er der imidlertid ikke saadanne numre, saa løsningen var ikke der at finde, og blandt navne af prester, vi har seet, har vi heller ikke opdaget noget som passer. Vi indtager da det skrevne her, om nogen skulde vide bedre besked.

1. Aar 1837 den 7de marts kl. 10 aften nedkom min kjære hustru, Margrethe Dorthea Fredrikke, født Tordenskjold, med en datter, som i daaben den 12te s. m. blev kaldt Abig-(erte?) Mane.

2. 1839 den 9de april, 5.05 om morgenen, fødtes min anden datter, der i daaben den 19de mai s. a. blev kaldt Petra Wilhelmine Louise.

3. 1841 den 23de april fødtes mig en søn, der i daaben den 9de marts s. a. efter bedstefaderen paa moderens side blev kaldt Peter Tordenskjold.

4. 1843 den 14de februar fødtes min anden søn, der i daaben den 5te marts s. a. efter min fader kaldtes Hans Christian.

5. 1845 den 28de februar fødtes min tredje datter, der i daaben den 30te marts s. a. fik navnet Thea Kathrine.

6. 1847 den 4de februar kl. 5 om morgenen fødtes min tredje søn, der i daaben den 7de marts s. a. blev kaldt Just Bing.

7. 1848 den 19de september fødtes min fjerde søn, som i daaben den 15de oktober blev kaldt Jens Bing.

Her lever altsaa slegtninger af sjøhelten Tordenskjold etsteds, men deres kjendetegn er skjult under andre navne. Sjøhelten Tordenskjold døde jo ugift. Hans brodersøn Johan Herman Wessel, den bekjendte satiriker, ligesaa. En anden brodersøn blev vistnok adlet, men om slegten ved vi lidet.

Her nævnes Bing-navnet. Vi kjendte en sagfører Bing i Bergen, Norge, men han var vist en yngre person end den Just Bing nævnt her. Maaske kan han dog give besked om nødvendigt.

Her er ogsaa nævnt en Hans Christian, og vor første tanke var paa Hans Christian Heg, men fødselsaaret passer ikke, da han var født i 1829, og den her nævnte i 1843.

Red.

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DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

Johannes Jøssendal, Locust, Iowa, mangeaarig lærer og kirke-sanger i Big Canoe menighed, Winneshiek County, Iowa, døde den 26de Juli 1928. Han var født i Odda, Sørfjorden, Hardanger, og var saaledes ikke egentlig

information, was missing. There was no more explanation to be found either in the Bible or elsewhere in the house. Just from a loose paper inside could one suspect that the Bible once belonged to a minister in that these words were written: "Speaking at 68-70 Adams Street at 11 a. m." There is no such number at Adams Street, Madison, so the answer couldn't be found there and among the names of ministers we have seen we didn't find anyone appropriate either. We include what is written here; maybe someone can give us better information.

1. Year 1837, March 7. at 10 o'clock in the evening, my dear wife, Margrethe Dorthea Fredrikke, born Tordenskjold, delivered a daughter who was baptized on the 12th of the same month and named Abig-(erte?) Mane.

2. 1839, April 9, 5.05 in the morning, my second daughter was born, who when baptized on the 19th of May of the same year, was named Petra Wilhelmine Louise.

3. 1841, April 23, was born to me a son, who when baptized on March 9 of the same year was named Peter Tordenskjold after his grandfather on his mother's side.

4. 1843, February 14, my second son was born who when baptized on March 5 of the same year was named Hans Christian after my father.

5. 1845, February 28, my third daughter was born who when baptized on March 30, the same year, was named Thea Kathrine.

6. 1847, February 4, at 5 o'clock in the morning my third son was born who when baptized on March 7th, was named Just Bing.

7. 1848, September 19, my fourth son was born who at his baptism was named Jens Bing.

There certainly are relatives of the sea-hero Tordenskjold somewhere but their identity is concealed by other names. The sea-hero Tordenskjold died unmarried; his nephew Johan Herman Wessel, the renowned satirist, likewise. Another nephew was evidently ennobled, but we know little of the family.

The Bing name is mentioned. We knew a lawyer Bing in Bergen, Norway, but he was a younger person than the Just Bing named here. Maybe he can give information if necessary.

Here is also the name Hans Christian, and our first idea was of Hans Christian Heg, but the date of birth doesn't fit, since he was born in 1829, and the one here in 1843.

Ed.

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DEATHS IN AMERICA.

Johannes Jøssendal, Locust, Iowa, for many years a teacher and precentor in the Big Canoe congregation, Winneshiek County, Iowa, died July 26, 1928. He was born in Odda, Sørfjorden, Hardanger, so wasn't actually

vossing, men han gennemgik for en ting Voss lærerskole og kjendte godt lærerne Th. Sæve og O. Kindem, som han kunde omtale. Han blev ogsaa i 1871 her i Amerika lærer i et udpræget vossestrøg — Big Canoe-settlementet, og der blev han gift med en vossepige, Ingeborg Amundsdatter Førde, søster af pastor Nils Førde. Hun og fem børn overlever ham, nemlig Julia Jossendahl, Decorah, Iowa; Olga (Mrs. Johnson), Spring Grove; Johanna (Mrs. Opheim) og to sønner i Allamakee County, Iowa. Jøssendahl var medlem af Vosselaget.

* * *

John A. Ford, Hanlontown, Iowa, som i det sidste har boet i Houston, Minn., afgik ved døden i sit hjem der den 7de september 1928 i en alder af henimod 83 aar og blev begravet under stor deltagelse fra den norsk-lutherske kirke i Hanlontown den 10de. John Ford var født paa Vossestranden, Voss, den 13de januar 1846 og var søn af Anders Johnsen Førde og hustru Barbraa Hansdatter. I 1853 kom han med forældre til Amerika og efter et kort ophold paa Koshkonong drog de til Allamakee County, Iowa, hvor de forblev til 1863, da de flyttede til Big Canoe, Winneshiek County, Iowa. Der blev han i 1874 gift med Ingrid Nelsdatter Ure (ogsaa fra Vossestranden) og flyttede saa til Worth County, Iowa, og bosatte sig paa en farm 2 mil vestenfor Hanlontown, hvor han boede i over 50 aar. De fik fjorten børn, hvoraf otte overlever ham, nemlig: John, Monango, N. Dak.; Eimer, Waterloo, Iowa; Irwin, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. H. K. Lockrem, Bricelyn, Minn.; Mrs. Oscar Ford, Hunter, N. Dak.; Mrs. Edwin Fjeld, Bessie og Melvin i Hanlontown, Iowa. John A. Ford var et meget interesseret medlem af Vosselaget.

* * *

Dommer Jacob E. Eide, Schafer, N. Dak., afgik ved døden en af de første dage i december. Han led i mange aar af sukkersyge (diabetes), men efterat han i 1924 begyndte at bruge "insulin" efter en læges nøiagtige opskrift, følte han sig bedre, og hans bortgang var nu noget uventet. Hans begravelse fandt sted under usedvanlig stor deltagelse fra den norsk-lutherske kirke i Watford City, N. Dak. Jacob Eide var født i Waterloo Township, Allamakee County, Iowa, den 21de september 1857. Hans forældre var Elling Jacobson Eide og hustru Inger Klausdatter Skjeldal, der var komne til Amerika fra Voss samme aar som han var født. De fik sig strax efter ankomsten en farm i Allamakee County, Iowa, og her voksede sønnen op og forblev til han var 23 aar gammel. I 1881 reiste han til Dakota Territory og drev med farmarbejde der til høsten 1882, da han reiste tilbage til Iowa. Næste vaar begyndte han med

Vossing, but for one thing attended Voss Teacher's Academy and knew the teachers Th. Sæve and Kindem, whom he could discuss. He then became teacher in America in 1871 in pronounced Vossings area — the Big Canoe-settlement, and there he married a Voss girl, Ingeborg Amundsdatter Førde, sister of Pastor Nils Førde. She and five children survive him, namely Julia Jossendahl, Decorah, Iowa; Olga (Mrs. Johnson), Spring Grove; Johanna (Mrs. Opheim) and two sons in Allamakee County, Iowa. Jøssendahl was a member of the Vosselag.

* * *

John A. Ford, Hanlontown, Iowa, who recently has been living in Houston, MN died at his home September 7, 1928 at an age approximately of 83 years and was buried with great participation from the Norwegian-American Church on the 10th. John Ford was born at the Vossestrand, Voss, on January 13, 1846 and was a son of Anders Johnson Førde and his wife Barbraa Hansdatter. He came to America with his parents and after a brief stop at Koshkonong they went to Allamakee County, Iowa where they stayed until 1863 when they moved to Big Canoe, Winneshiek County, Iowa. There he married Ingrid Nelsdatter Ure (also from the Vossestrand) and then moved to Worth County, Iowa, and settled on a farm 2 miles west of Hanlontown, where he lived for over 50 years. They had fourteen children, of whom eight survive him, namely: John, Monango, ND; Eimer, Waterloo, Iowa; Irwin, Chicago, IL; Mrs. H. K. Lockrem, Bricelyn, MN; Mrs. Oscar Ford, Hunter, ND; Mrs. Edwin Fjeld, Bessie and Melvin in Hanlontown, Iowa. John A. Ford was an interested member of the Vosselag.

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Judge Jacob E. Eide, Schafer, ND, died one of the first days in December. For many years, he had suffered from diabetes, but after he started using insulin in 1924 according to a doctor's particular prescription, he felt better and his wife death was unexpected. His funeral was exceptionally well-attended at the Norwegian-Lutheran Church in Watford City, ND. Jacob Eide was born at Waterloo Township, Allamakee County, Iowa, September 21, 1857. His parents were Elling Jacobson Eide and his wife Inger Klausdatter Skjeldal, who had come to America from Voss the same year as he was born. They soon got a farm in Allamakee County, Iowa and there their son grew up until he was 23 years old. In 1881, he went to the Dakota Territory and worked in the harvest until the fall of 1882 when he returned to Iowa. The next spring he started hauling water for a dairy

flødekjøring for meieriet i Waukon, Iowa, og holdt paa til 1887, da meieriet i Quandahl fik leiet ham til arbeide der. I januar 1890 forpagtede han og en anden et meieri i Wilmington, Minn. Dette drev de i fællesskab til i 1894. I det aar indgik Eide i egteskab med Ingeborg O. Hefte (ikke Voss). Samme aar kjøbte han ud sin medeier i meieriet og tillige kjøbte han handelsstedet i Wilmington. Han drev saa baade meieriet og handelen og var samtidig stedets postmester — en stilling han havde fra 1894 til 1902. I 1901 slog lynet ned i handelsbygningen, i hvis anden etage han ogsaa boede. Inden to timer var hele huset nedbrændt. Han solgte da meieriet til farmere, som fremdeles driver det, satte op igjen efter branden en liden butik og drev handelen til høsten 1905. Han fandt da, at det ikke gik frem efter ønske og solgte. Han reiste saa til McKinzie County, Nord Dakota, og tog sig "homestead". Paa dette flyttede han i 1906 og drev derpaa med farming indtil hans helbred svigtede. I 1914 valgtes han til countydommer i McKinzie County og har siden været gjenvalgt hver gang, sidst ved valget i høst. Eide var i bedste forstand en selvdannet mand. Hans skolegang var bare almueskolen og erfaring, fortalte han, og det siger da meget, om hans gode evner, vilje og karakter. Mange vossinger vil vist mindes ham fra mødet under 100-aars-festen i Tvillingbyerne 1925, hvor han var tilstede og fandt interesse i at træffe folk fra fædrenebygden, og han fortalte om vossingerne i McKinzie County. Han efterlader sig hustru og syv børn: Elling G., Ivedia C. (Mrs. Evanson), Ola N., Iver A., Sigrid M. T., Justine I. og Inger P. Eide.

* * *

Ingeborg Thompson, Madison, Wis., enke efter Thomas Thompson (Sædalen) fra Spring Prairie, døde ved et ulykkestilfælde den 8de september 1928, idet hun blev overkjørt af en automobil paa øst Washington Avenue. Hun stedte til graven paa Spring Prairie gravplads den 12te september efter sørgegudstjeneste i Vor Frelses kirke i Madison. Ingeborg Thompson var født paa Spring Prairie, Leeds Township, og var datter efter Endre Knutson Fadnes. Hun blev i 1875 gift med Thomas T. Sædalen (Fana), der var med i borgerkrigen som en af det 15de Wisconsin-regiments tapre soldater. Han døde i 1905. De havde en 100-acres farm paa Spring Prairie, som de drev. Sex børn blev født til dem, nemlig Thomas i Phoenix, Ariz., Endre i Rio, Wis., John paa forældrenes farm ved Rio, Wis., Anna ved Keyser, Spring Prairie, Emelia (Mrs.

in Waukon, Iowa, and continued until 1887 when a dairy in Quandahl hired him there. In January 1890, he and another rented a dairy in Wilmington, MN. They operated this jointly until 1894. That year Eide entered matrimony with Ingeborg O. Hefte (not Vossing). He bought out his partner that year and also bought a store in Wilmington. He ran both the dairy and the store and at the same was the town postmaster — a position he had from 1894 until 1902. Lightning struck his store building, in which second floor he lived, in 1901. Within two hours, the whole building had burned down. He sold the creamery to the farmers, who continue to operate it and built a little store again after the fire and ran it until 1905. He then discovered it wasn't to his liking and sold out. He moved to McKinzie County, North Dakota, and took out a homestead. He moved on this in 1906 and continued farming until his health weakened. In 1914, he was elected county judge of McKinzie County and has been re-elected every time, the last being this fall. Eide was considered a self-educated man. His formal education was just common school and experience, he said, and that says a lot about his good abilities, desire and character. Many Vossings will recall him from the Centennial Celebration in the Twin Cities in 1925, where he was present and was interested in meeting people from his father's home and he told of the people in McKinzie County. He leaves his wife and seven children: Elling G., Ivedia C. (Mrs. Evanson), Ola N., Iver A., Sigrid M. T., Justine I. and Inger P. Eide.

* * *

Ingeborg Thompson, Madison, WI, widow of Thomas Thompson (Sædalen) from Spring Prairie, died in an accident September 8, 1928 when she was struck by an automobile on East Washington Avenue. She was buried at Spring Prairie Cemetery September 12, following a funeral at Our Savior's Church in Madison. Ingeborg Thompson was born at Spring Prairie, Leeds Township, and was a daughter of Endre Knutson Fadnes. She, in 1875, married Thomas T. Sædalen (Fana), who was in the Civil War as one of the 15th Wisconsin Regiment's courageous soldiers. He died in 1905. They had a 100 acre farm at Spring Prairie, which they farmed. Six children were born to them, namely Thomas i Phoenix, Ariz., Endre in Rio, Wis., John on his parent's farm at Rio, WI, Anna at Keyser, Spring Prairie, Emelia (Mrs. Erickson) and Isabel in Madison,

i Madison, Wis. Mrs. Thompson var omkring 70 Aar gammel. Hun overleves ogsaa af flere søskende.

* * *

Lester Drøgs vold, salgsmand for Gardner bageri, Madison, Wis., døde paa et hospital i Madison den 10de oktober 1928 af beskadigelser han samme dag fik i et automobilsammenstød paa veien mellem Madison og Middleton, Wis. En stor lastebil havde stanset op midt i en bakke og gik saa bagover med den følge, at den rendte ind i den bil, hvori Drøgs vold sad. Lester Drøgs vold var født ved Stoughton, Wis., søn af Anders og Julia Drøgs vold. Han overleves af moderen og tre søstre samt brødrene Orin i Madison, Wis., Albert i Belvidere, Ill., og Forrest i Waupun, Wis.

* * *

Carrie Anderson, Stoughton, Wis., enke efter Anders Endreson Eidsvaag, døde den 1ste oktober 1928 i sit hjem i Stoughton efter en længere tids sygelighed og blev begravet den 3dje oktober. Hun var født i Deerfield, Wis., omkring 1846 og var datter efter Lars Davidson Rekve og hustru Ingeborg Olsdatter Bergo. Hun blev gift med Anders Eidsvaag, som antog navnel Anderson. Han var en broder af pastor Nils E. Bøe, som var gift med hendes søster Anna. Mr. Anderson drev jernvarehandel i Stoughton, Wis. Han døde for omkring 16 Aar siden. De havde ingen børn. Tilstede ved begravelsen var blandt andre søstersønnen, præsident L. W. Boe af St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., og dennes søster, Mrs. pastor Glesne af Decorah, Iowa. Hun overleves af en søster, Mrs. I. O. Bricton, Deerfield, Wis. Af hendes efterladenskaber var omkring 4000 dollars givet til veldædige øiemed inden Den norsk-lutherske kirke i Amerika.

* * *

Josef Olson Tverberg, i mange aar farmer ved Amery, Wis., døde i et hospital i Madison, Wis., den 2den november 1928 efter en operation. Han blev begravet ved Amery, Wis. Josef Tverberg var født for 65 aar siden paa Skutle, Voss, hvor forældrene, Ole og Guri, en tid eiede gaardsparten Utlebøen, men ' flyttede senere til Tverberg og sluttelig til Indre Takle. Josef var gift med Margretha Andersdatter Hagen fra Voss. Hun døde omkring 1923. De efterlod sig ingen børn. Hans søster Britha (Mrs. Erick Bjoastad) bor i Amery, Wis. En broder, Ole, har gaarden Takle paa Voss. Hans hustru overleves af brødrene T. Hagen i Madison og Anders i Amery samt en søster, Mrs. John Selheim, i Madison, Wis.

WI. Mrs. Thompson was about 70 years old. She is survived by several siblings.

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Lester Drøgs vold, salesman for Gardner Bakery, Madison, WI, died in a hospital in Madison on October 10, 1928 of injuries he received that day in an automobile collision on the road between Madison and Middleton, WI. a big truck had stopped in the middle of a hill, then went backwards with the result that it ran into the car in which Drøgs vold sat. Lester Drøgs vold was born at Stoughton, WI a son of Anders and Julia Drøgs vold. He is survived by his mother and three sisters as well as the brothers Orin in Madison, WI, Albert in Belvidere, IL, and Forrest in Waupun, WI.

* * *

Carrie Anderson, Stoughton, WI, the widow of Anders Endreson Eidsvaag, died October 1, 1928 at her home after a long illness and was buried October 3. she was born in Deerfield, WI about 1846 and was a daughter of Lars Davidson Rekve and his wife Ingeborg Olsdatter Bergo. She married Anders Eidsvaag, who took the name Anderson. He was a brother of Pastor Nils E. Bøe, who was married to Carrie's sister Anna. Mr. Anderson ran a hardware store in Stoughton, WI. He died about 16 years ago. They had no children. Present at the funeral, among others, was nephew (sister's son), President L. W. Boe of St. Olaf College, Northfield, MN and his sister, Mrs. Pastor Glesne of Decorah, Iowa. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. I. O. Bricton, Deerfield, WI. Of her residual property, approximately \$4000 was given to charitable causes in the Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.

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Josef Olson Tverberg, for many years a farmer near Amery, WI died in a Madison hospital after an operation. He was buried at Amery, WI. Josef Olson Tverberg was born 65 years ago at Skutle, Voss, where his parents, Ole and Guri, at one time owned the bruk Utlebøen, but moved to Tverberg and finally to Indre Takle. Josef was married with Margretha Andersdatter Hagen from Voss. She died about 1923. They left no children. His sister Britha (Mrs. Erick Bjoastad) lives in Amery, WI. A brother, Ole, has the Takle farm at Voss. His wife is survived by brothers T. Hagen in Madison and Anders in Amery as well as a sister, Mrs. John Selheim, in Madison, WI.

Torkel J. Opstedal, Madison, Wis., afgik ved døden den 24de november 1928 i sit hjem efter sex maaneders sygdom. Han blev gravlagt paa Hauges gravplads, Spring Prairie, efter en sørgegudstjeneste i Trefoldighedskirken, Madison. Pastor Walstead forrettede. Mr. Opstedal var født i Evanger, Voss, den 30te juli 1856 af forældrene Johannes Torkelson Øfstedal og hustru Ingeborg Brynjulvsdatter og kom aarsgammel med dem til Amerika i 1857. De bosatte sig paa en farm i Windsor Township, Dane County, Wisconsin, og der, blev hans hjemsted, indtil han for endel aar siden flyttede til Madison, hvor han boede i 1207 W. Johnson Street til sin død. Han blev gift i 1886 med Anna Gurina Nelson (Meland), hvis Mor var Anna C. Graue — faderen sogning. Hun overlever ham tilligemed to sønner, prof. Anthon J. Opstedal og dr. Joseph Opstedal, begge i Madison, Wis.

* * *

Dr. Knut Berg, Minneapolis, Minn., døde den 1ste oktober 1928 i en alder af 51 aar. Han var født i Sacred Heart, Minn., søn efter pastor Johannes E. Berg (Berge), som i mange aar betjente Sacred Heart menighed. Dr. Berg overlever af sin hustru og sin mor, Marie Berg, samt af en bror, Harald Berg, Princeton, Minn., og tre søstre: Mrs. pastor Wein, Winona, Minn.; Mrs. Mathilda Setnam, Minneapolis; Mrs. L. H. Beal, Houston, Texas.

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ODD KNUTSEN GJELLE.

Den gang da oplysningstidens bølger i 1760-aarene brødes paa det kraftigste i de nordiske lande, fødtes der paa Voss nogle mænd, som kom til at sætte sit merke i bygdens historie mere tydeligt, end det var givet de andre af bygdens folk at gjøre. Disse mænd var Brynjulv Andersen Gjerdager — Eidsvoldsmand, forligelseskommissær m. m., født 1761; Odd Knutsen Gjelle — matematiker, retslærd, navigationskyndig, landmaaler, billedskjærer m. m., født 1767; Erik Klausen Himle — lærer, lensmand og kirkesanger, født 1768; Odd Davidsen Kløve — stortingsmand og bygdebestillingsmand, født 1772; Anders Arnesen Vinje, krigsveteran, stortingsmand og lensmand, født 1779. Alle disse var desuden gaardbrugere og boede i samme synskreds, ikke længere fra hinanden, end at man paa et par timers tid kunde gaa til dem alle. Det er forvidneligt at ihukomme disse mænd, der kan tages som en maalestok for bygdens evnerigdom paa den tid, da Norge gennemgik sine store begivenheder i 1814.

Torkel J. Opstedal, Madison, died at his home November 24, 1928 after a six-month illness. He was buried at Hauge Cemetery, Spring Prairie, following a funeral at Trinity Church, Madison. Pastor Walstead officiated. Mr. Opstedal was born at Evanger, Voss, July 30, 1856 of the parents Johannes Torkelson Øfstedal and his wife Ingeborg Brynjulvsdatter and came at age one to Amerika in 1857. they settled on a farm in Windsor Township, Dane County, Wisconsin, and that became his home until a few years ago when he moved to Madison, where he lived at 1207 W. Johnson Street until his death. He married in 1886 with Anna Gurina Nelson (Meland), whose mother was Anna C. Graue — the father Sogning. She survives him as well as two sons, Prof. Anthon J. Opstedal and Dr. Joseph Opstedal, both in Madison, WI.

* * *

Dr. Knut Berg, Minneapolis, MN died October 1, 1928 at an age of 51 years. He was born at Sacred Heart, MN, son of Pastor Johannes E. Berg (Berge), who for many years served the Sacred Heart congregation. Berg is survived by his wife and his wife mother, Marie Berg, as well as a brother, Harald Berg, Princeton, MN, and three sisters: Mrs. Pastor Wein, Winona, MN; Mrs. Mathilda Setnam, Minneapolis; Mrs. L. H. Beal, Houston, Texas.

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ODD KNUTSON GJELLE.

When the wave of enlightenment of the 1760's wreaked its effect on Scandinavia, there were born at Voss some men who made their mark on history more significant than others did. These men were Brynjulv Andersen Gjerdager — Eidsvold's man, assessment commissioner and more, born in 1761; Odd Knutsen Gjelle — mathematician, lawyer, navigator, surveyor, engraver and more, born in 1767; Erik Klausen Himle — teacher, sheriff and precentor, born in 1768; Odd Davidsen Kløve — storting man and county official, born 1772; Anders Arnesen Vinje, war veteran, storting man and sheriff, born 1779. All these were farmers, too, and lived in the same area, not farther from each other than in a couple of hours one could walk to all of them. It is interesting to think of these men as a yardstick of the talent in the district at that time when Norway had the big events of 1814.

Alle disse mænd har mange efterkommere i Amerika, hvorfor deres historie ligger os nær.

Den som vistnok øvede den største indflydelse og opnaaede den største anerkjendelse var Odd Knutsen Gjelle, om hvem det her skal fortælles.

Odd Gjelle var født paa gaarden Gjelle, Voss, den 13de december 1767. Hans forældre var Knut Brynjulvson Rokne og hustru Guri Oddsdatter Gjelle, som var gaardbrugerfolk paa Gjelle. Hans farmor, Kirsten Rokne, var datter af Knut Nilsen Sonve og Margrethe Klausdatter Miltzow, der boede paa Finne. Om Odds fader og andre slegtninger er det sagt, at de var dygtige malere, billedskjærere, smede og guldsmede. Den kunstneriske sans har han da faaet af dem, og denne lod han ikke ligge ubenyttet. Han viste tidlig gode evner og en usedvanlig lærelyst. Om Vintrene sad han og broderen Brynjulv ofte paa fjøslemmen for i ro og fred at kunne øve sig i tegning og skrivning. Det fortælles om faderen, at han engang undrede sig over, hvad gutterne havde saa meget at gøre paa fjøslemmen og sendte en af sine arbejdsfolk hen for at se efter. Denne kom tilbage og meldte, at de sad med sine tavler og skrev tal og gjorde alleslags snirkler og figurer. De fik da sidde i fred. Snart begyndte de at tegne paa papir afbildninger af mennesker og dyr, træer, roser og andet. De lavede ogsaa plantefarver, som de brugte. Brynjulv reiste siden i guldsmedlære og drev dette fag til sin død, mens Odd, som var ældst, maatte være hjemme og hjælpe til med gaardsbruget. Han fortsatte dog at studere og øve sig paa flere maader. Etterhvert fik han fat paa bøger af forskjelligt slags videnskabeligt indhold, som han studerede.

Det skulde være bøger efter Gitle Torbjørnsen Aure som først satte ham paa det videnskabelige spor. Gitle Aure var i sin tid en stor vismand, hvormod sagnet endnu lever. Han havde været sjømand og deltaget i den store nordiske krig. Overalt havde han samlet sig kundskaber og især var han bekjendt som regnemester. I 1732 skrev han en bog, "Kalendarium", hvori aarstiderne er udregnet. Gitle var vel død, før Odd Gjelle blev født, men fortællinger om ham maatte paa den tid være velkjendte, og de har vel inspireret den begavede og lærelystne gut.

Som regnemester blev ogsaa Odd Gjelle i særdeleshed bekjendt. Helt paa egen haand satte han sig ind i de vanskeligste matematiske opgaver og greiede dem. Om hans regnekunst fortælles det, at han kunde sidde nedenfor Gjelle paa pladsen Natafløto og udregne paa sit kartbord dalens længde, saa langt han saa af den. I Bergen sattes han tilfældigvis paa en prøve. Hans nabo, Ole Rude, laa paa sygehuset der, og Odd gik da

All these men have many descendants in America which brings their history close to us.

He, who wielded the greatest influence and reached the most recognition, was Odd Knutson Gjelle, about whom we are going to tell.

Odd Gjelle was born at the Gjelle farm, Voss, December 13, 1767. His parents were Knut Brynjulvson Rokne and his wife Guri Oddsdatter Gjelle, who were farmers at Gjelle. His paternal grandmother, Kirsten Rokne, was a daughter of Knut Nilsen Sonve and Margrethe Klausdatter Miltzow, who lived at Finne. It is said about Odd's father and other relatives that they were skillful painters, engravers, smiths and gold smiths. He had received the artistic talent from them and he didn't leave unutilized. He demonstrated good ability and an exceptional desire to learn. During the winters, he and his brother, Brynjulv, often sat in the barn loft in order to get peace and quiet to practice their writing and drawing. It is told the once their father was curious about what the boys had to do so much in the barn loft, so he sent one of his workers to go and look see. He came back and announced that they sat with their tablets and made all sorts of flourishes and figures. He left them in peace then. Soon they were making paper drawings of animals, people, trees, roses and other things. They also mixed plant colors for their use. Brynjulv then went to become a goldsmith and made it his career all his life, while Odd, who was oldest had to stay home and help farm. He continued to study and practice as best he could. After a while, he got hold of books of various kinds of scientific content and studied them

It was the books of Gitle Torbjørnsen Aure that first awakened his interest in science. Gitle Aure, in his time, was a smart man, about whom people still talk. He had been a sailor and participated in the big Scandinavian War. He had learned considerable and he was especially known as a mathematician. In 1732, he wrote a book, "The Calendar", in which calculated the seasons of the year. Gitle was certainly dead by the time Odd Gjelle was born, but stories about him were popular and they may well have inspired this gifted and anxious-to-learn boy.

Odd Gjelle became known for his skill in calculation. By himself he tried the most difficult mathematical problems and solved them. About his calculating ability it is said, he could sit below Gjelle at the Natafløto place with his map table and calculate the length of the valley as far as he could see. In Bergen, he was put to the test. His neighbor, Ole Rude, was in the hospital there and Odd went in to visit

ind for at besøge ham. I værelset hvor Ole laa, var der ogsaa en skipper eller styrmand, og doktoren var nok ogsaa tilstede. Da Odd var gaaet igjen, fortalte Ole, at dette var den mest oplyste mand, han kjendte. De undrede sig paa dette; thi han saa jo ud som en almindelig bonde. Odd gik nemlig i sin vanlige vosse-dragt med knæbuxer, vampe og høi uldhat. Ole Rude sagde da, at han vilde komme ind igjen, og da kunde de tale med ham. Dette skede ogsaa. Sjømanden tog da et stykke papir, satte op et vanskeligt regnestykke, og idet han rakte dette hen til Odd Gjelle, sagde han, at han havde hørt om hans store regnekunst og spurgte, om han kunde løse denne opgave. Odd tog sin blyant og udregnede den hurtigt. Forundret herover satte sjømanden op et værre regnestykke. Men dette gik paa samme vis. Da Odd var færdig med det sidste, sagde han, at dette ogsaa kunde regnes ud paa en anden maaade. Styrmanden vilde da vide, hvorledes det kunde gøres. Odd viste ham det og fik samme resultat. Styrmanden blev svært forundret, at en mand som ikke havde gaaet paa nogen høiere skole kunde greie dette. Doktoren talte ogsaa med ham om flere videnskabelige spørgsmaal, som Odd greiede at udrede, og da Odd var gaaet, udtalte han, at denne mand ganske rigtigt var en meget oplyst mand.

Odd Gjelle studerede flere videnskaber. Han fik fat paa lov-bøger og studerede retsvæsenet. Ligeledes studerede han navigation, astronomi, geologi, mineralogi og sprog; men især kanske kartlægning og landmaaling.

Tidlig blev hans retskundskab sat paa prøve. Nils Gjelland fortæller i "Vossebygderne", at der i 1792 var en aastadsag fore mellem gaardene Gjelland og Helland. Ivar Johannessen Helland, som var gift med Odds farsøster, kunde ikke møde paa grund af sygdom og fik Odd Gjelle i sit sted. Gaarden Gjelland hørte dengang til prestegodset, og sogneprest Jersin, som mødte frem, gjorde indsigelse mod, "at den unge person, Odd Knutsen Gjelle, fremtræder i retten uden attest og bevilling, som loven tilholder", og vilde ha dette tilført protokollen; men kjæremaalet blev afvist. Odd greiede sig godt. Siden var han med i mange retstvistigheder og blev vide kjendt for sit klare syn paa sagerne.

Det var ogsaa i 1790-aarene, at der paa Voss opkom en svær sag angaaende nogen optøier, som var gjort paa et ting for at faa lensmanden afsat. Mange af bygdens bedste mænd blev indviklet i denne sag, hvoriblandt enkelte af Odds slegtninger. Hans svigerfar, Erik Finne, var nok en af ophavsmændene i sagen. Denne sag gik lige til høiesteret og afgjordes først i 1803. Høiesteret havde sit sæde i Kjøbenhavn i den tid. Man fik da Odd Gjelle til at reise did og gjøre hvad han kunde i sagen. Han fik da sagens dokumenter og drog afsted.

him. In the room where he lay was also a skipper or navigator and the doctor was also present. After Odd had gone, Ole told about this very brilliant man that he knew. They wondered about this; because he looked like an ordinary farmer. Odd was wearing the usual Voss costume with kneepants, jacket and tall wool hat. Ole Rude said that he was coming back and then they could talk to him. This happened too. The navigator took a piece of paper and wrote a difficult equation and when he had given it to Odd Gjelle, he said that he had heard of his mathematical skills and asked if he could solve this problem. Odd took a pencil and promptly solved it. Amazed, the navigator set up an even more difficult problem. This went in the same manner. When Odd was finished with the latter, he said that it could also be solved another way. The navigator wanted to see how it could be done. Odd showed him and came up with the same result. The navigator was flabbergasted that a man who hadn't gone to any higher school could do this. The doctor talked to him about several scientific subjects, which Odd was able to explain, and after Odd had left, he opined that this man was certainly a very enlightened man.

Odd Gjelle studied several disciplines. He obtained some law books and studied law. Likewise, he studied navigation, astronomy, geology, mineralogy and languages; but especially cartography and surveying.

His legal knowledge was tested early. Nils Gjelland describes in "Vossebygderne", that in 1792, there was an inquest over property location between the Gjelland and Helland farms. Ivar Johannesson Helland, who was married to Odd's aunt (father's sister) couldn't attend because of illness and sent Odd Gjelle in his stead. The Gjelland farm belonged, at that time, to the church and the parish minister, Jersin, who appeared made objection that "a young person, Odd Knutson Gjelle, should appear in court without documentation or license, as the law orders", and wanted new representation brought in; but this appeal was rejected. Odd managed very well. After this, he was involved in many judgments and was known for his clear opinion in the cases.

It was also in the 1790's that there came up at Voss a big case regarding some civil disorders occurring in an effort to get the sheriff removed from office. Many of the area's best men were involved in this case, among them some of Odd's relatives. His father-in-law, Erik Finne, was one of the instigators. This case went to the Supreme Court and was decided first in 1803. The Supreme Court then sat in Copenhagen. People got Odd Gjelle to go hither to do what he was able in the matter. He took the case' documents and left.

Paa turen til Kjøbenhavn fik Odd Gjelle prøve adskillige ting, der grænser til det romantiske. Han tog sjøveien; men hvor han gik ombord, vides ikke. I henhold til Th. Haukenæs seiledes der paa land tre gange paa turen. Det var henne ved den svenske kyst. Den første stranding fandt sted der en kveld i belgmørke, da man seilede paa grund, og der blev skibet staaende fast, mens bølgerne brød sterkt omkring det. Alt som løst var blev kastet overbord for at lette det; men det hjalp ikke, og saavel skipperen som mandskabet opgav haabet om redning. Folkene samlede sig i en klynge paa dækket og begyndte at synge og bede. Odd lurte paa, om dette skulde bli hans endeligt. Han gik saa forud og entrede udover baugsprydets, hvor han saa ned i bølgerne, som larmede om dem. Da syntes han dunkelt at se det nøgne fjeld, naar dragsuget gik agterud mellem hver bølge. Han sluttede deraf, at det var fastlandet og ikke noget undervandsskjær, skibet stod paa. Han tog saa en taugende og lod sig glide ned paa klippen i det øieblik sjøen faldt tilbage, fik fast grund under fødderne og ilede indover mod land, efterfulgt af en frembrydende bølge. Den naaede ham ikke, og han var frelst. Saa begyndte han at raabe alt han kunde over mod skibet, men bølgebrusen og susen i takkelagen hindrede, at han blev hørt. Senere paa kvelden lysnede det lidt, og en af mandskabet syntes da at skimte land. En smekker line blev hentet frem og kastet bortover mod dette. Denne blev grebet af Odd og sat fast. Saa blev den strammet ombord i skibet, og ved hjælp af dette kom alle godt og vel iland. De blev som rimeligt var forbauset over at se sin medreisende iland og fik vide, at det var ham de havde at takke for sin redning. Skibet hang sammen til om morgenen, og Odd fik reddet fine papirer og andre sager.

Odd reiste saa til nærmeste svenske by og gik ombord i et andet skib, som skulde til Kjøbenhavn. Paa sjøkartet var der merket et undervandsskjær. Odd Gjelle betragtede kartet og syntes, at skibet styredes for nær ind til skjæret. Han gjorde styrmanden opmærksom derpaa; men denne blev sint og bed ham af med en grovhed. Det viste sig dog, at Odd havde ret. Skibet løb op paa fluen og stod fast. Det var dog nogenlunde stille veir, og skibet blev bragt flot igjen uden synderlig skade. Anderledes gik det senere. Ved indløbet til Øresund er der paa den svenske kyst anbragt et fyr ved Nidingen og paa den danske kyst et fyr paa øen Anholt. Da skibet nærmede sig der, tog styrmanden fejl af de to fyre og rendte skibet paa land nordøstenfor Nidingen. Det blev grundigt havari, men Odd kom dog fra det med liv og eiendom ogsaa denne gang. Han tog saa afsted med et tredje skib og kom i god behold til Kjøbenhavn.

On the way to Copenhagen, Odd Gjelle got to try various things, some bordering the Romantic. He went the sea route; but where he embarked is not known. According to Th. Haukenæs' account they were grounded three times on the trip. It happened on the Swedish coast. They first ran aground one pitch dark night and the vessel stood fast while the waves crashed all around it. Every that wasn't fastened down was thrown overboard to lighten the ship; but it didn't help and even the skipper and crew gave up any hope of rescue. The passengers collected on the deck and started singing and praying. Odd thought that this was his end. He went forward and climbed out on the bowsprit and looked down at the waves beating around them. In the darkness, he thought he saw some rocks when the water receded between waves. He decided it was fast land and not an underwater reef that the boat was standing on. He then took a rope and let himself slide down on the rocks and in the instant the waves receded, got solid footing and ran toward land, followed by the advancing wave. It didn't catch him and he was saved. He shouted to those aboard ship as loud as he could but the noise and roaring of the waves in the darkness interfered with his being heard. It got lighter later during the night and one of the crew spotted land. A light line was fetched and thrown overboard toward it. Odd grabbed this and fastened it. A heavier line was made ready and with its help everyone reached the shore safely. Plausibly, they were surprised to see their fellow passenger on land and that they had him to thank for their rescue. The ship hung together until the next day so Odd was able to save his papers and other baggage.

Odd went to the nearest Swedish town and got on another ship that was going to Copenhagen. A subsurface reef was marked on the marine map. Odd Gjelle looked at the chart and he thought the boat was being steered much too close to the underwater rock. He made the helmsman aware of this but he got angry and sent him away with a rude remark. Odd was proved right. The boat ran on the skerry and got caught. It was rather calm weather and the ship was floated again without particular damage. It was different later. At the entrance to the Øresund there is a lighthouse located on the Swedish coast at Nidingen and on the Danish coast a lighthouse on the island of Anholt. When the ship came near, the helmsman mixed up the two lights and ran aground northeast of Nidingen. There was extensive damage, but Odd again escaped with his life and property. He sailed on a third sailship and arrived safely in Copenhagen.

Hvad Odd Gjelle fik gjort i omhandlede sag, er ubekendt. Det var naturligvis meget vanskeligt i de dage for nordmænd i Kjøbenhavn at faa den ret de tilkom, især naar det gjaldt en sag med øvrigheden. Da hjalp ingenting. Den som tog sig af bøndernes sag var endog udsat for selv at komme i fængsel. Mange fik en streng dom i denne sag, men i slige tilfælder havde det ogsaa gaaet værre. Nitten mand var sat under tiltale, fortæller Anfin Finne i "Vossebygderne". Af dem fik en strafarbejde. De andre slap med bøder og sagsomkostninger. Det var kanske Odds dygtighed som frelste dem fra at komme paa straf allesammen. Han greiede sig ialfald meget godt.

Mens Odd var i Kjøbenhavn, gik han ombord i en stor Kinafarer, som laa paa havnen, fortæller Haukenæs. Det var et af de største og bedste skibe, som pløiede de salte bølger i de dage. Odd gjorde sig bekendt med styreapparatet og kom i snak med styrmanden om navigation og sømandskab. Da denne fik høre hans sjeldne indsigt i disse ting, tilbød han at skaffe Odd plads som understyrmand paa skibet, men Odd var ikke efter dette.

Odd Gjelle var kanske flere gange i Kjøbenhavn. Arfin Finne fortæller, at han i sin ungdom opholdt sig meget i Bergen og Kjøbenhavn, uden at det nærmere fortælles om hans gjøremaal der.

En tid var Gjelle udskiftningsmand paa Voss, og hans ry som landmaaler og til at udlægge karter blev kjendt i vide kredse. Autoriteterne i Bergen sendte bud til ham, om han vilde indfinde sig og underkaste sig en prøve for at bli autoriseret landmaaler i amtet. Odd mødte frem. Der var tre personer, hvoriblandt Lyder Sagen og overlærer Bohr, som examinerede ham. Han bestod prøven med glans og forbausede dem med sin dygtighed og skarpsindighed. De spurgte ham, hvor han havde lært alt dette. "Detta ha eg lært i ei gommol røikstova paa Voss," svarede han, fortæller Th. Haukenæs i "Natur, Folkeliv og Folketro". Odd blev autoriseret landmaaler i amtet og virkede som saadan i mange aar. Han udarbejdede flere karter, blandt andre et over Voss og et større over Søndhordland. Kartet over Voss skal være paa Bergens Museum.

Odd Gjelle besad ogsaa stor færdighed i at arbejde baade i træ og jern. Alt gjorde han særdeles fint. Som stempel- og billedskjærer var han især flink. Han skar stempler og signeter til mange bekendte mænd — embedssegel og institutionssegel. Han fik saaledes engang bestilling lige fra den russiske regering paa et stempel til det keiserlige konsulat i Hammerfest. Tegning dertil sendtes. Det skulde forestille en tohodet ørn med udslagne vinger, paa hvilken der igjen var en rytter tilhest, holdende en lanse i haanden, rettet til stød

We don't know what Odd Gjelle did in the cases concerned. Naturally, it was very difficult for a Norwegian to get the justice he deserved in Copenhagen, especially when it involved the authorities. It didn't help at all. He who took the side of the farmer was exposing himself to possible prison. Many received severe judgment in this case but in such a case it could have been worse. Nineteen men were charged in this case, tells Anfin Finne in "Vossebygderne". One of them was sentenced to hard labor. The others escaped with fines and court costs. Maybe it was Odd's proficiency that saved them from all getting punishment. Nevertheless, he did rather well.

While Odd was in Copenhagen, he went aboard a big China clipper ship lying in the harbor, tells Haukenæs. It was one of the biggest and best ships sailing the salt waves in those days. Odd familiarized himself with the steering mechanism and started a conversation with the navigator about navigation and seamanship. When he heard Odd's exceptional insight in these subjects, he offered him a job as assistant navigator on the ship but Odd declined.

Odd was maybe in Copenhagen several times. Arfin Finne says that he spent considerable time in Bergen and Copenhagen as a youth without explaining in more detail what his business was.

For a time, Gjelle was the reapportionment official at Voss and his wife reputation as a surveyor and mapmaker was known in a wide circle. The authorities in Bergen approached him whether he would appear and subject himself to examination to become an authorized surveyor for the county. He accepted. He was examined by three people, including Lyder Sagen and supervisor of teachers Bohr. He passed the tests with brilliance and surprised them with his ability and cleverness. They asked him where he had learned all of this. "I learned this in an old smoking parlor at Voss," he answered, tells Th. Haukenæs in "Natur, Folkeliv og Folketro" (Nature, Life and Folk Beliefs). Odd became an authorized surveyor for the county and worked as such for many years. He prepared several maps, among others one of Voss and a bigger one of Sunhordaland. The map of Voss is said to be in a museum in Bergen.

Odd Gjelle had great satisfaction working both in wood or iron. Everything he made was excellent. As a stamp maker or engraver, he was especially good. He made authorized seals and institutional seals. One time he received an order from the Russian government for a stamp for the Imperial Consulate in Hammerfest. The drawing for it was sent. It was to show a two-headed eagle with open wings on which was riding a

mod en under hestens hove liggende drage med opreist hoved. Omkring denne figur stod denne indskrift: "Russiske, keiserlige Konsulat, zu Hammerfest in Norwegen." (Th. Haukenæs.) Odd paatog sig arbeidet, skar signettet i staal og sendte det tilbage. For dette fik han 15 daler og en smigrende følgeskrivelse, hvori det sagdes, at bedre gjort havde man ikke faaet det i London.

Af alt dette blev Odd Gjelle en vidt bekjendt mand og hans kundskaber blev udnyttet paa mange maader. Folk, som agtede at slaa ind paa en eller anden bane, reiste til Odd Gjelle for at faa undervisning. De, som vilde bli sjømand, underviste han i navigation — andre i en eller anden gren af sit fag, som tegning og lignende. Det kunde være billedskjærere, malere, guldsmede o. s. v. Folk, som laa i trætte, reiste til ham for at høre hans juridiske tolkning og faa veiledning. Han kunde give raad til alle.

For denne sin almennyttige virksomhed blev Odd Gjelle hædret med Danebrogsordenens kors i guld af den dansk-norske konge. Amtmanden i Søndre Bergenhus blev beordret til at overrække ham korset. Odd blev tilsagt at møde paa Vangen og amtman-den kom da der. Ved Holbergs-furuen opsattes en stillads, fra hvilken amtmanden holdt en tale til en stor forsamling af mennesker, hvorpaa han overrakte Odd korset tilligemed en bog — en hæder som ingen før ham var blevet tildel. Korset beskrives saaledes: Paa forsiden stod ordene "Gud og Kongen"; i midt-partiet "C5" (Christian den femte); paa bagsiden tilvenstre "1219", tilhøire "1671", øverst "1800" og i midten et "W". Knut Tesdal gjorde et aftryk af korset i tin, hvilket tilligemed bogen var paa Gjelle endnu i 1887. Korset sendtes til Kjøbenhavn igjen efter Odds død.

Et andet bevis for Odd Gjelles store anseelse har man i, at en gade i Bergen blev opkaldt efter ham. Det heder den dag idag Odd Gjelles Gade. Nu har man ogsaa en saadan paa Vossevangen. Der var ogsaa tale om at sætte et mindesmerke om ham i forbindelse med hans slegtninger, Bergsliernes merke, men denne plan opgaves. Et merke tænkes opført senere.

Odd Gjelle udarbejdede foruden de karter, han tegnede som landmaaler, ogsaa en bog med geometriske og astronomiske beregninger og opgaver, der for sin tid var et mesterverk baade af udseende og indhold. Th. Haukenæs beskriver bogen saaledes: "Paa titelbladet, i en ellipseformet tegning, staar med store latinske bogstaver: Nogle geometriske, trigonometriske og astronomiske opgaver, og længere nede med fin skrift: Beregnet og sammensat tid efter anden fra aaret 1826 til 1836 ved O. K. Gjelle, auth. landmaaler for Bergens stift og danebrogsmand. — Af

knight on a horse with lance directed at a dragon with his head lifted up, under the horse's hooves. About this figure was the inscription: "Russian Imperial Consulate for Hammerfest in Norway". (Th. Haukenæs). Odd accepted the job, cut the signet in steel and sent it back. He received 15 dollars for this and a flattering accompanying letter saying it couldn't have been done better in London.

Odd Gjelle became well-known from all this and his talents were utilized in many ways. People who wanted to pursue this or that career went to him for training. Those who wanted to become sailors, he instructed in navigation — others in one or another branch of his knowledge like drawing or the like. It might be engraving, painting, goldsmithing or the like. People who were in disputes went to him to hear his legal interpretations and guidance. He advised them all.

Odd Gjelle was honored for this public spirited activity with Order of the Danish Colors in Gold by the king of Dano-Norway. The chairman of South Bergenhus was instructed to present him this cross. Odd was instructed to meet at Vangen and the county chairman came there. There was a platform erected near the Holberg Fir from where the chairman made a speech to a large crowd, during which he presented Odd the cross and also a book — an honor that no one had received before. The cross was inscribed thusly: On the obverse were the words "God and King"; and in the center "C5" (Christian the Fifth); on the reverse "1219" to the left, "1691" to the right; on top "1800" and in the center, a "W". Knut Tesdal made a copy of the cross in pewter, which was still at Gjelle in 1887. The cross was sent back to Copenhagen again after Odd's death.

Another testimony to Odd Gjelle's big reputation is in Bergen where a street was named for him. Today it is called Odd Gjelle's Street. We have another at Vossevangen. There was talk of erecting a memorial to him in connection with his relatives, the Bergsli monument, but this plan came to naught. A monument is thought to be erected later.

Beside the maps he drew as a surveyor, he prepared a book of astronomic and geometric calculations and problems, which was a masterpiece for its time, both in appearance and content. Th. Haukenæs describes the book "On the title page, an elliptical drawing with big Latin letters: some geometric, trigonometric and astronomic problems, and further down in fine script: Calculated and assembled in the period of years from 1826 until 1836 by Odd K. Gjelle, auth. Surveyor for the County of Bergen and holder of the Danish Colors. — The content

indholdet anføres: Endel geometriske, trigonometriske og astronomiske figurer med opgaver og forklaringer; tabel over mynt, maal og vekt efter det metriske system; om de krumme linjer; om parabeln, ellipsen og hyperblen; om solsystemet med nogle af dets grundbestemmelser — alt med tegninger, opgaver og forklaringer. Figurerne er tegnede ved konstruktion og givne forskjellige slags farver — altsammen saa fint udført, at det fuldstændigt kan sættes ved siden af trykte. Bogen i sin helhed vil være det mest talende vidnesbyrd om, hvad begavelse Odd Gjelle var, og hvad han evnede at udføre," skrev Haukenæs. Bogen blev ikke trykt. Odd vilde, at den skulde ligge som et minde efter ham. Hvor den nu er, vides ikke.

Odd Gjelle beskrives som en venlig, sagtmodig og stillefarende person, der var lige til og harmonisk i al sin færd. Han talte lidet om sit eget arbeide, og gjorde nogen anden det i hans nærvær, blev svaret beskedent nok. En anset mand udtalte engang til ham sin beundring over, hvor meget Odd havde lært. "Ja," svarede Odd, "no færø eg te aa lære so mykje, attu eg ser, eg ikkje kan noko."

Odd døde paa Gjelle den 27de februar 1840 i en alder af 72 aar.

I aaret 1800 var Odd Gjelle gift med Margretha Eriksdatter Finne. De fik fire børn: Margretha, Knut, Erik og Brynjulv. Knut fik farsgaarden. Hans søn er C. K. Edison, Eleva, Wis., om hvem der vil bli fortalt i "Vossehistorien". Der vil man ogsaa se om Brynjulv, som kom til Amerika.

Der kunde være adskilligt mere at fortælle om Odd Gjelle og hans folk, men rummet tillader ikke mere her.

K. A. Rene.

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GUDLEIK BREKHUS.

Gudleik Brekhus er ein kunstnar og ein arbeidsmann som det visseleg er vanskeleg aa finna maken til. Han er heilt ut ein sjølvlærd kunstnar, fødd og oppvaksen i tronge kaar paa garden Brekhus i Teigdalen, Evanger. Som ung mann kjøpte han ein liten fjeldgard, Engjaland i Holbygd i paa Vossestrandi. Seinare kjøpte han garden Hjellen lenger ned i bygd.

Gudleik Brekhus hadde kunstnargivnaden i blodet. Som smaagut tok han til aa spikka alle slag husdyr i tre. Han voks upp saman med desse dyra, han var glad i dei, og han hadde eit uvanleg gløgt og fint auga. Han spikka kyr, hestar, geit, smaler, hund, katt og fleire. Det var ikkje vanlege barneleiker han spikka. Alt

is headed: a number of geometric trigonometric and astronomic figures with examples and explanations, tables of coins, measures and weights, according to the Metric System, about curved lines, about parabolas, ellipses and hyperbolas; about the Solar System with some of its basic determinations — all with drawn problems and explanations. The figures are drawn by construction and given various colors — altogether very well executed so that it can be compared to a printed work. The book in its entirety was the best testimony to how gifted Odd Gjelle was and what he was trying to accomplish," wrote Haukenæs. The book was never printed. Odd wanted it to be a memorial for him. It is unknown whether the book still exists.

Odd Gjelle was described as a friendly, mild and unassuming person, who was moderate and equable in all his contacts. He seldom talked of his own achievements, and if someone else did so in his presence, he would respond modestly. One time, a respected man expressed awe over how much Odd had learned, "Ja", answered Odd, "now that I have learned as much as you see, I can't do anything".

Odd died at Gjelle February 27, 1840 at an age of 72 years.

In 1800, Odd Gjelle was married with Margretha Eriksdatter Finne. They had four children: Margretha, Knut, Erik and Brynjulv. Knut got the family farm. His son is C. K. Edison, Eleva, WI about whom more is discussed in "Vossehistorien". There one can also see about Brynjulv, who came to America.

There could be a good deal more written about Odd Gjelle and his family but space doesn't permit it.

K. A. Rene.

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GUDLEIK BREKHUS.

Gudleik Brekhus is an artist and working man for whom it would be difficult to find an equal. He is a completely self-trained artist, born and raised under strait circumstances on the Brekhus farm in Teigdalen, Evanger. As a young man, he bought a little mountain farm, Engjaland in the Holbygd in the Vossestrand. Later he bought the Hjellen farm farther down in the district.

Gudleik Brekhus had artistic talent in his blood. As a small boy he started whittling all kinds of domestic animals out of wood. He grew up amongst these animals and had exceptionally acute and good eyes. He whittled cows, horses, goats, sheep, dogs, cats and more. He didn't carve in the usual childhood manner.

skulde vera so ligt og so levanda som det var raad aa faa det i tre.

Trevyrket er ikkje so lett aa faa til so det kan verta heilt likt og levande. Vert det teke ein spon for mykje, so er det ikkje raad aa leggja han paa att. Annleis er det med leir og slikt, daa kan ein taka burt og leggja til som ein vil. Men trevyrket forma seg til i Gudleik Brekhus si varsame hand, slik at naar hesten eller hunden var ferdige, so stod dei der som dei skulde vera ljøs levande.

Brekhus hadde brennande hug til aa koma ut for aa sjaa og læra; men det laga seg aldri soleis for han. Han laut slita for levemaaten, og han har slite all sin dag. Han laut nytta tida vel, skulde han ha so mykje at han og huslyden kunde leva paa skikkeleg vis. I dei stutte fristundene sine laut han daa dyrka kunsta si, og han var uvanleg glad i dette arbeidet. Han kunde gløyma seg reint burt, berre han fekk ein dag eller ei kveldstund til raadvelde. Var det lite med levemaaten, so var det so mykje meir med arbeidsgleda. Han var smaalaten og heldt seg aldri fram nokon stad. Men det tok til aa staa ord um denne merkelege mannen som kunde spikka heile bølingar i tre. Dei som fekk høve til aa sjaa arbeidet hans kom reint i undring. Alt var so fint og godt fraaseggjort. Ingenting vanta. So vaaga han aa taka med seg noko av dette arbeidet paa Vangen eller til Bergen, og det var snart dei som vilde kjøpa. Men det var ikkje mykje aa faa for det. For ei ku, ein hest eller ein hund kunde han faa ei krone eller to kronor. Var det eit større dyr som han kunde faa 3-4-5 kronor for, so var det no reint storveges. Stundom kunde han faa selja heile bølingar. Men dei som kjøpte passa seg vel at dei ikkje gav for mykje. Prisen kunde vera so ikring 10-15 kronor for ein heil bøling. Ofte laut han lata arbeidet paa skuld, so det var lite pengar aa sjaa. Soleis sleit Gudleik Brekhus seg igjennom.

Dyra hans vart spreidde vidt ikring. Handelsmenn og andre kunde taka i varebyte. Kring bygdene kom dei soleis her og der. Turistar kjøpte med seg til utlandet. Byfolk fekk tak i eit og anna. Folk som for til Amerika fekk med seg av dyri hans som gaavor til skyldfolk og vener. Mange, mange som no eig desse dyri Gudleik Brekhus har arbeidt og late for lite eller inkje, dei vil visseleg ikkje selja att for nokon pris. Dersom alle desse dyri kunde samlast, kva syn vilde det vera, og kva verd vilde det ha. Eit hundretusen kronor var visst ikkje for mykje. Arbeidsmannen, han som skapte alt dette, staar enno som ein fatig mann. Soleis er livet laga.

Men Gudleik Brekhus eig noko som kanskje har større verde enn pengar. Han har arbeidsglede, og han

Everything was as real and as life-like as it was possible to make out of wood.

Woodworking is not so easy to make lifelike. If one takes off a shaving too much, then it isn't possible to put it on again. It is different with clay and such materials because one can take away or add on as one wishes. However wood took shape in Gudleik Brekhus' cautious hands such that when the horse or dog was finished it stood there as if it should be alive.

Brekhus had a burning desire to get out to see and learn, but it never was feasible. He always had to struggle for his daily bread, and he worked his whole life. He had to utilize his time well if he were to provide for himself and his wife family in a proper manner. He could carry out his artistry in short free hours and he uncommonly loved this work. He would get totally involved, if he only got a day or an evening hour at his disposal. If the pantry ran low, he was much more interested regular work. He was modest and didn't promote himself anywhere. However, word started to spread about this remarkable man who could whittle entire herds from wood. Those who had opportunity to see his work were dumbfounded. Every thing was so nice and complete. Nothing was missing. Then he ventured taking some of this work to Vangen or Bergen, and they soon had buyers. They didn't fetch very good prices. A cow, a horse or a dog only brought in 1 or 2 crowns. A larger animal might bring 3-4-5 crowns, and then it was really grand. Occasionally he could sell whole herds. Nevertheless, the buyers were very careful to not pay too much. The price could be 10-15 crowns for an entire herd. Often, the work was charged, so little money was realized. In that way, Gudleik Brekhus barely got by.

His animals spread widely. The storekeepers would accept them along with other wares in trade. Thus they spread around the district. Tourists bought them for their countries. The townspeople got hold of one and another. People who went to America often took them as gifts for relatives and friends. Many, many who own these animals of Gudleik Brekhus have obtained them for little or nothing and now wouldn't sell them for any price. If all these animals could be collected again, what a sight to behold and what would they be valued? A hundred thousand crowns isn't too high. The craftsman, who created these, is yet a poor man. That's the way it goes in life.

But Gudleik Brekhus owns something of perhaps greater value than money. He had the joy of

kjenner seg lukkeleg i arbeidet sitt. Han kan ogso gleda seg over at borni hans har same arbeidshug og mykje av hans rive evnor.

Paa landssjaaet i Bergen i 1898 hadde Gudleik Brekhus ei samling av dyri sine. Denne samlingi vekte stor undring. Det var alltid fullt med folk kring desse dyri, og alle var samde um at dette hadde dei ikkje set maken til. Endaa det var berre tre-fargen, so var det som det levde altsaman. Dette vart ei oppleving for Gudleik Brekhus. Han fekk medalje, og det var han vel verd. Seinare var han med baade paa landssjaa og mindre framsyningar, og arbeidet hans vekte undring alle stader.

Daa det store monumentet "Ridande vossabrudlaup" stod ferdig paa Voss, vart Gudleik Brekhus teken av ein ustyrlig hug til aa røyna seg, sjaa kva han dugde til. Han fekk den tanken aa prøva skjera desse figurane i tre — eit heilt bruddefylgje ridande. Og han tok seg paa tak: Han for rundt baade paa Strandi og paa Voss og leita ut den største og finaste bjørkekubb han kunde faa tak i. Av denne bjørkekubben skapte han so sitt livs største arbeid — eit ridande vossabrudlaup — 20 store hestar med folk paa hesteryggen. I heile tri aar arbeidde han med dette. Det var eit arbeid, som ingen kunde tru var raad aa faa ferdig av ein mann. Og det var eit arbeid so storfeldt og fagert, at ein faar reisa vidt og breidt fyr ein kan sjaa noko liknande, truleg er det ikkje aa sjaa nokonstad. Dette er ekte nasjonal heime-kunst. Her kan ein sjaa eit heilt vossabrudlaup, soleis som brudlaupi var i gamle dagar. Her er figurane hogde og spikka ut af ei vossabjørk. Her er vossatypar av reinaste slag. Her har kvar hest og kvar mann og kvar kvinne sitt sermerkje. Alt er so ekte og so reinspikka at ein maa ha lov aa segja det er eit storverk.

Kvitsunhelgi i 1925 vart dette vossebrudlaupet framsynt paa Vossevangen. Folk strøymde til og vilde sjaa. Alle var i den høgste undring. Ein og annan smaating kunde ein peika paa som kanskje kunde vore annleis. Men i det store og heile laut dei kresnaste kritikarar medgjeva, at slikt arbeid var det uraad aa finna maken til.

Paa bondeungdomsstemna paa Finse same sumaren vart det ogso framsynt og gjorde stor lukka. Styret i Voss bygdemuseum har no kjøpt dette vossabrudlaupet. Der har det ogso sin plass. Det vil verta ein verdfull eignelut for museet. Her er eit kunstverk reist over vossakulturen og det vil lysa i framtidi.

Gudleik Brekhus er no 66 aar gamal. Han har 4 søner, som alle er heime og arbeider saman med faren. Dei driv desse tvo smaa fjellgardane Engjaland

being happy with his work. He was also appreciative of the fact that his children also had the good work ethic and much of his carving talent.

Gudleik Brekhus took a group of his animals to national show in Bergen in 1898. This assortment created great attention. There was always a crowd of people around these animals and all agreed that they hadn't seen anything like them. Except for the wood color, it was as if they were all alive. This was an experience for Gudleik Brekhus. He won a prize which he richly deserved. Later he went to national shows as well as lesser exhibitions and his work attracted notice everywhere.

When the big monument of "The Mounted Voss Wedding" was finished at Voss, Gudleik Brekhus was taken by an uncontrollable craving to test himself, to see what he could accomplish. He got the idea of trying to carve these figures out of wood — an entire riding bridal party. He started on his project. He went all over Voss and Vossestrand searching for the biggest and best birch chunks he could find. From these birch chunks he created the largest work of his life — a mounted Voss wedding — 20 big horses with people on their backs. It was an undertaking that no one believed could be accomplished by one man. It was a work so magnificent and beautiful one would have to travel far and wide to see anything like it, most likely there isn't anything like it anywhere. This is genuine national folk art. Here one can see an entire Voss wedding as they were in the olden days. Here the figures are cut and whittled from Voss birch. Here are Voss characters of the purest kinds. Here each horse, each man and each woman has their own individual feature. Everything is so genuine and so purely whittled, one must be permitted to call it a masterpiece.

On Pentecost weekend in 1925, this Voss wedding made its debut at Vossevangen. It all was greatly appreciated. One could point out tiny items that might have been done differently, but taken as a whole, the most discriminating critics had to agree that it was a matchless piece of work.

At the youth society convention at Finse that same summer, it was shown with great success. The management of the Voss district museum has purchased this Voss bridal procession. Thus it has a place. It is a valuable acquisition for the museum. Here is a piece of art representing the Voss culture and it will enlighten the future.

Gudleik Brekhus is 66 years old now. He has four sons, all of whom are at home, working with their father. They run the two small farms, Engjaland and

og Hjellen. Det er snaude tungvinte gardar; men alle er heimekjære og alle har kunstnar-givnaden og har ein sjeldsynt arbeidstott. Paa Hjellen som ligg nede i bygdi, har dei eit lite fossefall. Der har dei bygt ein liten fabrikk og ei timbersag. Dei har bygd ut den vesle fossekrafti og nytta ho vel. Ein brukt motor fekk dei kjøpt, og so har dei sjølve laga alt det andre som trongst til aa driva eit lite verk. Det er ikkje mange hestekrefter dei har; men i denne sjølvlaga fabrikk er alt vel tilskipa og godt nytta. Der surrer hjul alle stader, og det har dei laga sjølve. Der kan dei laga all slag gardsreidskaper fraa grev- og økseskaft til kjerror og arbeidsvogner. Berre folk vil kjøpa af dei. Folk er vane med aa faa økseskaft og slikt fraa Amerika, maa vita.

Billege leikor, hestar, vogner og mykje anna, lagar dei og, so det er nok raad aa faa heimelaga leikor, um folk vil. Men slike ting er vi vane aa faa fraa Tyskland no for tida. Det er vel so mykje grusare.

Ja slik driv dei det der i garden. Det er ei oppleving no i vaar tid aa sjaa far og søner arbeide hand i hand paa denne maaten. Dei har teke upp den gode gamle arbeidsmaaten, og dei har nytta ut og har ope auga for det nye som tida krev.

Det er ille at slike sjølvlærde kunstnarar som Gudleik Brekhus ikkje har vorte aatgaadde meir og ikkje faatt høve til aa sjaa og læra og utvikla sine store evnor. Kva kunde han ikkje vorte til, um han hadde havt hjelp til aa nøra sin hug, sin trong, sitt arbeidsmod til daadrikt yrkje? Men det storfelde arbeid han under tronge kaar og hardt slit har gjort vil gjeva han plass millom dei mest sermerkte, sjølvlærde kunstnarnaturar. Han har synt eit lysande døme paa rike evnor og stort arbeidsmod. Kunde det veksa fram mange slike heilhuge idealistar, daa kunde det vera von um, at arbeidslivet vilde staa høgt her i landet.

A. Ullestad (i "For Bygd og By").

* * *

Gulleik Brækhus fik ved landsudstillingen i Bergen forleden sommer guldmedalje for hit kunstverk "Et ridende Vossebryllup". Dette kunstverk er en gjenpart af det, som han tidligere solgte til Voss Folkemuseum. Det blev værdsat paa udstillingen til 5000 kroner. Der er tanke om at faa solgt dette kunstverk her i Amerika.

Red.

Hjellen. They are rocky, hard farms; but everyone is home-loving and all have the artistic talent and an exceptional work ethic. There is a little waterfall on Hjellen, which is lower in the area. They have built a workshop and set up a sawmill. They have built out this little source of waterpower and used it efficiently. They bought a used motor so they were able to drive the machines they needed in this little factory. They don't have much horsepower but this self-made factory is well-organized and well-utilized. There are whirling wheels that they have built everywhere. Here they can make farm tools from hoes and ax handles to carts and work wagons, if people would only buy them. People are accustomed to getting their ax handles and such from America, you know.

They made cheap toys, horses, wagons and a lot besides, so it was possible to get home-made toys if wanted. However, we are used to getting those things from Germany nowadays. They are better looking.

Ja, that's what they did on the farm. It is a thrill to see father and sons working hand in hand like this in our time.

It's too bad that self-taught artisans like Gudleik Brekhus haven't received attention and had the chance to see and learn and develop their great talent. What could he have become if he had had help kindling his desire, his need, his work spirit for glorious work? But the magnificent work he did under limited circumstances and through hard work has earned a place among the exceptional, self-taught artistic natures. He has shown a bright view of the rich talent and desire to work. If many such energetic idealists would come forth then the quality of workmanship would be highly regarded in this country.

A. Ullestad (in "For Bygd og By").

* * *

Last summer, Gulleik Brækhus received a gold medal in Bergen at a national show for his entry "A Mounted Voss Wedding". The piece of art was a reproduction of the one he sold to the Voss Folk Museum. It was appraised at the exhibition at 5000 crowns. It is planned to sell this piece of art in America.

Ed.

HØITIDELIG AABNING AF VOSS FOLKEMUSEUM.

Olsokdagen — den 29de juli — var en særlig festdag paa Voss sidste Aar. Der var festligheder om formiddagen i Vossevangens gamle kirke, og om eftermiddagen paa Mølster, hvor Voss Folkemuseum da fik en høitidelig aabning.

I kirken var der før gudstjenesten hornmusik fra kirketaarnet. Saa holdt sogneprest Strømme Olsokprædiken og sangkoret "Solglyt" sang.

Klokken 1 begynde man at samles paa Mølster, og før dagen var over, havde 1500 mennesker besøgt stedet. Tunet var fuldt under aabningsfestlighederne. L. Kindem, formanden i museums-styret, aabnede mødet med en kort velkomsttale, og nogle vers af "Gud signe vaart dyre fedraland" blev sunget, hvorpaa rigs-antikvar Harry Fett holdt festtalen. Han tog ordet "helg" som udgangspunkt. Der ligger helg over arbeidet. Over Hellig Olavs kristningsverk laa der helg, og naar vossingerne byggede sin stenkirke paa Vangen, og kong Magnus sendte dem sit takkebrev og sagde, at de skulde have hans og alle gode mænds venskab derfor, saa laa der helg over alt dette. Helgen knytter samfølelsens baand. Det er hvad man ogsaa søger at gjøre i museums-arbeidet, fremholdt han. Mølster-gaarden er bonden sin eventyr-gaard. Den viser bondekulturen. Vangskirken og Finneloftet viser høvdingekulturen, udtalte rigsantikvaren. Han rettede saa en tak til formanden, L. Kindem, som havde gjort mest for at faa gaarden bevaret. Hr. Kindem fortalte saa om museets historie, hvorpaa ordfører Mads Haga talte om den betydning museet vilde have for bygderne og takkede alle, som havde været med i arbeidet, i særdeleshed hr. L. Kindem.

Efter disse taler fik man middagsmad i huset hos Bottolf Mølster. Hr. Kindem kaldte dem til bordene med "ei kraake-skredla". Der var rømmegrød, dravle og spegekjød. Magnus Dagestad og Sigbjørn Bernhoft-Osa spillede.

Efterpaa var der taler af lensmand Lillegraven om bilvei til Mølster; skolebestyrer Magnus Dagestad talte om norsk kunst og museets værd for haandverksskolen; folkehøiskolelærer O. Holdhus læste et par Sivle-digt og A. Ullestad Sivles digt "Tord Foleson" paa vossemaal; L. Kindem om dem, som havde boet paa Mølster. Sluttelig takkede han alle for fremmødet og ønskede dem velkommen til næste Olsok-stevne paa Mølster. Et saadant skal holdes der hvert aar.

Hilsningstelegrammer fra flere museer var indløbne til dette stevne.

CEREMONIAL OPENING OF VOSS FOLK MUSEUM.

St. Olav's Day — July 29 — was an especially festive day at Voss last year. There was celebration in the forenoon at Vossevangen's old church and in the afternoon at Mølster, where Voss Folk Museum had its official opening.

Before the services in the church there was horn music from the steeple. Then the parish minister Strømme made his St. Olav's Day sermon and the choir "Glimpse of the Sun" sang.

At 1 o'clock, people began to gather at Mølster, and before the day was over, 1500 individuals visited the place. The farmyard was full during the opening ceremonies. L. Kindem, chairman of the museum board, opened the meeting with a short welcoming speech and some verses of "God Bless our Dear Fatherland" were sung, whereupon the national antiquarian Harry Fett made the ceremonial speech. He took the word "sanctity" as his theme. There is sanctity in this project. There was sanctity in St. Olav's Christianizing and when the Vossings built their stone church at Vangen, and when King Magnus sent them a letter of thanks and said they would have his and everyone's friendship because of it, there was sanctity over all of it. Sanctity unites the band of solidarity. That is what people are trying to do with the museum work, he averred. It shows the peasant farm culture. The Vang church and Finneloft show the leadership life, expressed the state antiquarian. He directed his gratitude to the chairman, L. Kindem, who had done the most to have the farm preserved. Then Mr. Kindem told of the history of the museum, whereupon Mayor Mads Haga talked about the importance the museum had for the area and thanked everyone who had helped with the work, in particular, Mr. L. Kindem.

After these speeches, people were fed dinner in Bottolf Mølster's house. Mr. Kindem called them to dinner with "a crow-call". There was cream pudding, simmered curds and smoked meat. Magnus Dagestad and Sigbjørn Bernhoft-Osa played.

Afterward there were talks by Sheriff Lillegraven about the road up to Mølster; school director Magnus Dagestad talked about Norwegian art and the museum's value for the handicraft school; high school principal O. Holdhus read a couple of Sivle poems and A. Ullestad Sivle's poem "Tord Foleson" in Voss dialect. Finally, he thanked everyone for coming and wished them welcome to the next St. Olav's Day meeting at Mølster. It was to become an annual event.

Congratulatory telegrams from several museums had arrived for this meeting.

FINNELOFTET PAA VOSS.

Af beretninger fra saa tidlig som i 1290-aarene sees det, at der paa gaarden Finne paa Voss har boet høi fornemme folk. Hvor længe der var saadanne før den tid, er uvist, men nogenlunde sikkert er det, at der var en stortid paa gaarden i 1250 og noget forud. Derom er det bekjendte Finneloft, som skriver sig fra denne tid, et talende bevis. Af beretninger sees ogsaa, at der lige opimod aaret 1600 boede folk af adelsklassen der. Og tænker vi paa Voss, som det var i aaret 1500, saa var gaarden Finne herresædet for Norges mægtigste nordmand, Knut Alfson, hvis mor var fra Voss, og hvis far var af kong Haakon den femtes æt. Men tænker vi samtidig paa Knut Alfsons skjæbne og paa tiden under kong Haakon Haakonson, da Finneloftet blev bygget, staar dette som merke for Norges herligste tid og for dets største fornedrelse. Knut Alfson dræbtes svigefuldt af den danske høvedsmand, og det var sandt, som Henrik Ibsen siger i digtet om Akershus, at "hugget i Knut Alfsons pande var et hug i Norges hjerte". Nordmændene var ude af stand til at afstraffe en saadan udaad dengang. Men Finneloftet har dog bevaret sit stolte præg og baaret bud til de forstaaelsesfulde nye tider. Om slechter paa Finne skal fortælles i "Vossehistorien".

Finneloftet er den ældste træbygning i Norge af sit slags, og bare derved har det sin interesse. Provst Miltzow skrev, at der holdtes gudstjeneste i det under Vangskirkens bygning 1270-77. Rimeligvis var det den omstændighed, som især bragte biskop Neuman til i 1842 at tage en nøie besigtigelse af den gamle bygning. Han skrev da en beretning derom, og denne skal vi her gjengive det meste af. Den lyder som følger:

"I den nuværende prestegaard findes nu intet spor af hint midlertidige kirkevikariat. Paa gaarden Finne derimod er, paa kirkeornamenterne nær, endnu alt tilstede, som kan retfærdig-gjøre valget af et saadant sted til kirkelig forsamling, i henseende til rummelighed og pragt.

Fra gaardspladsen af gaar man over en skraaliggende mægtig sten, hvis mange af tagdrypper udhulede smaa fordybninger vidner om en høi alder, som over en bro op i en mod vest liggende med et sirligt portal udstyret korridor, i enden af hvilken et vindu mod syd, udentil smykket med pilastre og buer, giver tilstrækkeligt lys. Fra denne korridor fører to bæredøre med skjønt udarbejdede portaler, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ alen høie og 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ alen brede, ind i en stor sal, der er 20 alen lang, 10 alen bred og prydet i alle fire hjørner med smagfulde søiler, hvilke med sokler og kapitaller staar

THE FINNELOFT AT VOSS.

According to reports from as early as the 1290's, it is seen that rather select people lived at Finne at Voss. How long before that time is unknown, but it can be somewhat certain that there were days of glory at the farm in 1250 and some before. The famous Finneloft, which is written about at that time, is a convincing proof. It is also seen in the report the people of the aristocratic class lived there around 1600. if we think about Voss, as it was in the year 1500, then the Finne farm was the seat for Norway's most important Norwegian, Knut Alfson, whose mother came from Voss and whose father was of Håkon the fifth's family. If we think simultaneously of the time under King Håkon Håkonson when the Finneloft was built and of Knut Alfson's fate they represent Norway's grandest time and its greatest decline. Knut Alfson was killed treacherously by the Danish officer and it is true, as Henrik Ibsen says in his poem about Akershus, "the blow in Knut Alfson's forehead was a blow in Norway's heart". The Norwegians were not in a position to punish such an atrocity at that time. However, the Finneloft maintained its proud grandeur and carried order to the sympathetic new times. The families at Finne shall be discussed in "Vossehistorien".

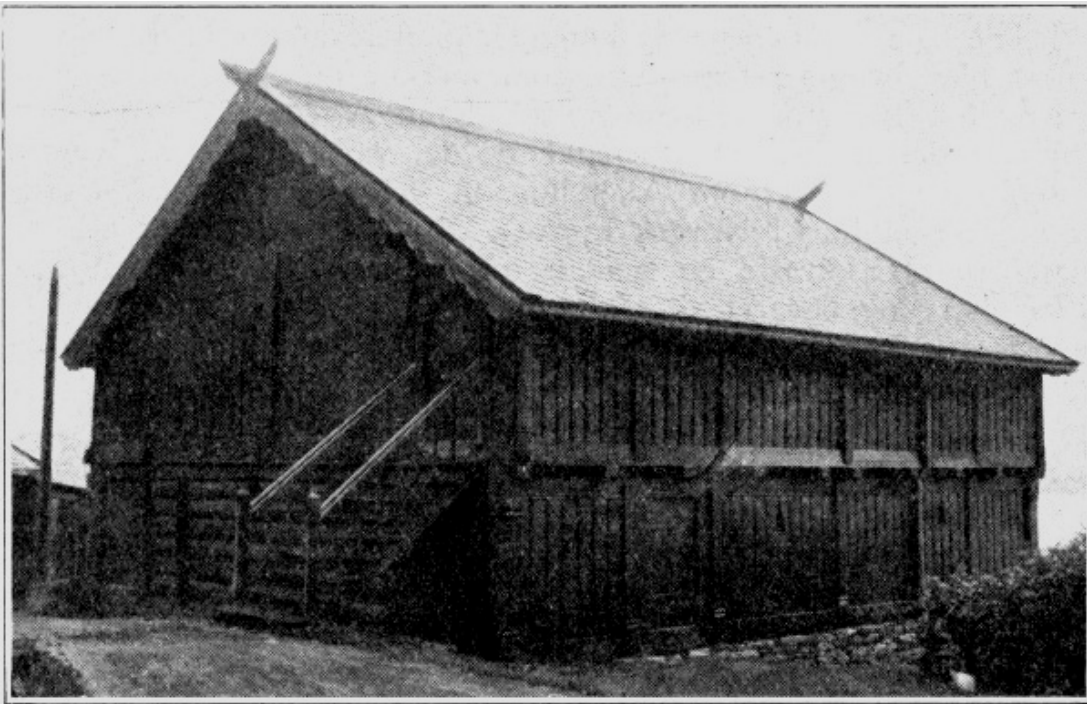
The Finneloft is the oldest wooden building in Norway of its type and is of interest if only for that reason. Dean Miltzow wrote that religious services were held there during the building of the Vang's church from 1270-1277. Possibly this was the circumstance that brought Bishop Neuman to take a close look at the old building in 1842. He wrote a report, of which we shall reproduce the greater portion. It goes as follows:

"There isn't any evidence found in the present parsonage farm (Prestegaard) of its use as a temporary church. The Finne farm, contrariwise, has religious decoration still present and could properly have been chosen for a religious gathering especially because of its space and décor.

One goes from the yard over a big slanting stone whose many holes from the water from the eaves indicate its age, over a bridge to a western entrance to an outside corridor at the end of which is a window toward the south, decorated with pilasters and arches, gives sufficient light. From this the corridor leads in through two carrying doors with beautifully worked portals, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ alens high (alen=2 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inch) and 10 alens wide, to a big room, 20 alen long and 10 alen across, decorated at all four corners with tasteful pillars whose bases and capitals stand half in and half

halvt indenfor og halvt udenfor salen; thi dette høienloft er opført af stavverk, hvorimod husets nederste etage er bygget af tømmer. Koret, siger man, har i øst udgjort en afdeling, som endnu sees, af 4½ alens længde, fra hvilken da en dør maa have gaaet ind til kirkens skib. En mindre buedør fører endnu ud til et mindre siderum, der muligens kan have tjent til sakristi eller til at opbevare kirkens ornamenten og hellige kar. Loftbjelkerne og dørstolperne i kirkesalen er endnu smukt forsirede, og salens høide under loftet er mellem 4 a 5 alen. For nærværende er denne oldtidssal ved et tyndt panel afdelt i tvende rum, af hvilke det ene tjener til madbod, det andet til forvaring af gang- og sengklæder.

outside the hall; because the upper story is constructed of staves while the lower story is built of logs. The choir, as people call it, on the east end has a portion, still evident, 4½ alen long from which then a door must have gone in to the church's nave. A smaller arched door leads to a smaller side room which probably was a sacristy or for storing the church ornaments and holy chalice. The loft beams and doorposts in the church hall are still beautifully ornamented and the loft's height is between 4 or 5 alen. At the present this old-time hall is divided into two rooms by a thin panel, one to be used for dining and the other for storing wearing and bedclothes.



Finneloft at Voss

Efter alt hvad jeg kan slutte, maa denne sal, der med sin korridor og østlige siderum udgjør en hel overetage, være bleven opført og indrettet til den bestemmelse, den fik, saasart Vossevangens menighed havde, efter den foranførte kong Magnus's anordning, besluttet at rive den gamle trækirke ned for at faa den nyere stenkirke opført i stedet og derfor er den vel med hensyn til sin midlertidige bestemmelse bleven saa pyntelig dekoreret. Vel er det saa, at gaarden Finne, hvis gods omsider blev i skyld anslaaet til 369½ tønne hartkorn, har fra slutningen af det 13de og indtil slutningen af det 17de aarhundrede været beboet af adelsmænd, hvoraf man da kunde ville slutte, at en saadan herresal,

After all that I can determine, this hall, with its corridor and eastern side rooms consisting an entire second floor, must have been built and furnished with a decision made as soon as the Vossevangen congregation received King Magnus' order and decided to raze the old wooden church in order to build the new stone church in its place and therefore with the interim use for which it was intended it was so properly appointed. It is true that the Finne farm, whose value in tax consists of 369½ barrels of grain combined, has from the end of the 13th until the end of the 14th century been occupied by nobility where one could conclude that such a lordly hall as is

som den oven omtalte, kunde letteligen være for haanden, og saaledes være bleven midlertidig overladt til gudstjenstligt brug; men naar man antager, at trækirken paa Vossevangen er bleven nedreven 1271 eller 1272 og man saa ved, at den første adelige besidder af Finne, i diplomerne, Peter af Finne kaldet, ikke forekommer førend i aarene mellem 1290 og 1319, altsaa først efter den tid at kirkesalen paa Finne har været i brug, saa bliver det høist sandsynligt, at denne sal blev oprindelig opført og indrettet for at tjene til midlertidig kirke, og at den først, efterat den nye stenkirke var indviet og taget i brug, gik over til at vorde herresæde. Den er saaledes nu (1842) omtrent 565 aar gammel og synes endnu at kunne staa i lang tid.

I 1864 skrev N. Nicolaysen, at Finnelloftet paa grund af sine rundbuede aabninger sikkert maatte være ældre end 1250. Oprindelig har vel øverste stokverk tjent som gjestebudssal for gaardens mægtige eiere. Salen var da delt i to lige store rum ved en væg af stavverk, der var flyttet fra et andet sted.

Underbygningen bestod af to firkantede rum og loft med hver sin indgangsdør og adskilte fra hinanden ved en kun 1 alen bred gang. Overbygningen, som har sval paa begge sider, er af stavverk."

I 1891 blev Finnelloftet indkjøbt med bidrag af foreningen for norske mindesmerkers bevaring og dennes filialafdeling i Bergen. Da det var adskilligt forfaldent, blev det nedrevet og opigjensat ganske som før og paa samme sted med indsatte nye materialer, hvor det trængtes. Det staar nu under opsyn af Voss Folkemuseum, hvad Lødveloftet ogsaa gjør, og adskillige gamle gjenstande er der at se.

So Finnellofte me kann 'kje gløyma,
med adla sakor dari dei gjøyma.
Da vise meir eldu mangje ord,
kor dei ha livt pao vaor fædrajord.

DEN GAMLE STUEBYGNING PAA ROGNE.

I 1841 blev der paa gaarden Rogne nedrevet en gammel stuebygning, som ifølge sagnet skulde være ældre end Finnelloftet, og af de faa beretninger, man har om den, vil man forstaa, at det har været en anselig bygning for sin tid — opført af høifornemme folk. Den bedste beretning om denne bygning er af biskop Neumann, som saa den i 1836 og senere skrev baade om denne og Finnelloftet. Han skrev som følger:

"Endnu ældre end kirkesalen paa Finne antager man efter sagnet vaaningshuset paa gaarden Rogne.

described above could easily be utilized and could temporarily serve for church use; but if one assumes that the wood church at Vossevangen was being torn down in 1271 or 1272 and one knows the first noble occupant of Finne, from the documents, called Peter of Finne, didn't come before the years 1290 and 1319, thus only after the church hall at Finne had been in use, then it is highly probable that this hall was built originally and decorated to serve as an interim church and only after the stone church had been consecrated and put to use, taken over as a seat of aristocracy. It is therefore about 565 years old now (1842) and still seems capable of standing a long time more.

N. Nicolaysen, in 1864, wrote the Finnelloft, based on its curved arch openings, must surely be older than 1250. Originally the upper stave-work probably served as a banquet hall for the farm's powerful owners. The hall then was divided into two similar rooms with a wall of vertical staves that had been removed.

The lower building consists of two square rooms and a loft each with an entrance door and separated only by a 1 alen wide access. The upper story, which has vestibules on either side, is of stave construction".

Finnelloft was purchased in 1891 using contributions to the Norwegian Historical Place Preservations affiliate in Bergen. Since many parts were dilapidated, it was dismantled and reassembled as before on the same site replacing new materials as needed. It is now under the supervision of the Voss Folkemuseum as is the Lødveloft and there are many artifacts to be seen there.

We mustn't forget the Finnelloft,
With all the things saved therein.
They show more old things than many words,
Of how they lived in our forefathers land.

THE OLD FARMHOUSE AT ROGNE.

An old farmhouse was torn down on the Rogne farm in 1841, which according to the sagas, was even older than the Finnelloft and from the few descriptions we have of it, we understand it to have been an impressive building for its period — built by aristocratic people. The best description of this house is by Bishop Neumann, who saw it in 1836 and later wrote both about it and the Finnelloft. He wrote as follows:

"A residence at Rogne, according to sagas, is assumed to be even older than the church hall at Finne.

Hvad hjemmel dette kan have for sig, ved jeg ikke, men usandsynligt er det ikke. Saa meget er vist, at i gamle dokumenter nævnes allerede fra aaret 1293 tvende mægtige brødre, Odd af Rogne og Holrodd af Ringheim. Antager man nu, at Rogne har været Odds odelsgods, saa kan bygningen gjerne have været opført i hans forfædres tid og saaledes være ældre end 1272, da kirkesakn paa Finne formentlig er opført. For dens høie ælde borger ialfald dens tømmer, dens struktur og dens indredning. Jeg fik se den et lykkeligt øieblik, da man just havde en hovedreparation fore, under hvilken adskilligt, der ikke længere kunde modstaa tidenstand, blev udkastet og saaledes for bestandig unddraget alle oldgranskeres beskuelse. Den er bygget af tømmer — nu haardt som sten. Svalen eller forstuen har i passende afstand fra hinanden, men kun over den ene af disse er portalet vedligeholdt. Fra forstuen kommer man gjennem to med sirlige bueportaler prydede og tæt ved hinanden anbragte døre ind i den ærværdige røgstue, hvis vægge, 4½ alen høie indtil spærretaget, udfyldes af fem stokke i omhvarvene. Over den øverste af disse, under tagets buehvælvning, havde løbet en omhyggelig og skjønt udskaaren gesims, men som ikke havde kunnet holde det ud med de uforgjængelige, malmhaarde vægge, og derfor nu under reparationen var opløst og henslængt i gaarden, hvor jeg fik brudstykker deraf at se. De ved hinanden anbragte døre, som førte ind til stuen, er ikke lige høie. Saadan symmetri satte man i de dage ikke pris paa. Jeg maalte den største af dem. Den var 2 alen 10 tommer høi under buen og 1 alen 10 tommer bred mellem de sirlige stolper, og denne bredde udfyldes af en eneste planke. Saare megen lighed havde denne stue med den gamle stue paa Tønjum i Lærdal. Men endnu var ikke den gamle bygnings herlighed tilfulde beskuet. Gjennem den yderste korridor viste man mig i bygningens vestre gavl hen til en trang vindeltrappe, der netop passede sig godt for spædlemmede, smallivede mennesker. Denne trappe førte op til et fortidens gallakabinet, hvor man gjennem en elegant buedannet dør, 1 alen 21 tommer høi og 1 alen bred, traadte ind i et lidet pragtværelse, hvor der fandtes flere antike søiler, og hvor en gammel malet borde lød under taget omkring væggen. Det var et hyggeligt oldtidsværelse, og har Odd af Rogne havt en god og elskværdig datter, saa maatte jeg unde hende dette skjøne jomfrubur."

Det var, som man vil forstaa, paa høi tid, at en mand som biskop Neumann med- interesse for gamle mindesmerker fik se denne bygning, saa man af hans beretning, om den end er ufuldstændig, kan danne sig en mening baade om huset og den, som fik det bygget. I 1844 reiste en Hans Konow over Voss. Han viste ogsaa

What authority this can be, I don't know, but it is not unbelievable. This much is known, old documents from the year 1293 mention two brothers, Odd of Rogne and Holrodd of Ringheim. If we assume that Rogne was his by inheritance, then the building could well have been built in his forebears' time and thus older than 1272 when the church hall at Finne evidently was built. The timbers, its construction and its layout all guarantee advanced age. I saw it in a fortunate moment when the main preparation was ongoing during which many portions that no longer could withstand time, were being discarded and were thereby unavailable for examination by researchers of antiquity. It was built of beams — now hard as stone. The vestibule and entrance have appropriate sizes but in only one has the portal been maintained. From the entryway, one comes through two ornamental archways furnished with closely placed doors to a respectable smokeroom, whose walls, 4½ alen high to the rafter roof completed by five round logs. The highest of these, under the roof beams had on its course a pretty, pleasantly carved cornice that hadn't been able to last like the iron-hard walls, and therefore, now during remodeling, had been removed and thrown away on the farm where I could see the broken remnants. The adjacent doors leading into the house weren't of equal height. Such symmetry wasn't important in those days. I measured the largest. It was 2 alen 10 inches high under the arch and 1 alen 10 inches wide between the decorated posts and this span was covered by a single board. This house resembled the old house at Tønjum in Lærdal. However, the old building's grandeur had not all been overlooked. Via the outermost corridor they showed me a route in the western gable leading to a narrow winding stairway, appropriate for narrow-limbed, small torsoed people. This stairway led to an historic gala salon, where a person could, through an elegant arched doorway, 1 alen 21 inches high and 1 alen wide, enter a little grand room finding several antique pillars and an old painted table leading under the roof around the walls. It was a cozy old-fashioned room. And of Odd of Rogne had a good charming daughter, I would grant her this beautiful maiden's bower."

It was, as is understood, high time that a man like Bishop Neumann, who was interest in antiquities, had chance to see this building, so that one can create, even if it is incomplete, an idea about the house and he, who had it built. In 1844, a Hans Konow traveled through Voss. He also showed, to a degree, an interest in old

paa en maade interesse for gamle bygninger og sligt noget og var baade til Rogne og Finne. Rognehuset var da nedrevet, men han saa en rundbuet dørplanke, 34 tommer bred, samt de stolper, hvori den fremdeles stod. Han saa dog ikke de sirlige udskjæringer, som biskop Neumann omtaler, og fandt adskilligt at udsætte paa hans fremstilling derom. Foruden nævnte dørplanker fandtes der af den gamle bygning paa gaarden Rogne kun tvende planker, omkring 12 alen lange og henimod 1 alen bred, omgivet af en hul list. I den ene fandtes to indsnit eller fordybninger i hesteskoform, formodentlig dannende sæder paa en bæk ved spisebordet, og i den anden fandtes tre indsnit i form af meget lange og smale trapezier. Indsnittene begyndte fra kanten af plankerne. Den sidste planke har maaske været en bordbæk, hvor flere sad sammen i hver afdeling, eller en rygzirat eller zirat paa den nedre del af bænken nede ved gulvet.

I henhold til et gammelt sagn skulde bygningsfolkene, som opførte kirken paa Vangen, holde sig i stuen paa Rogne.

I "Vossabygdene" 1925 har L. Kindem fortalt om stuen paa Rogne. Den stod paa brugs-nr. 6 paa østre ende af tuften, paa hvilken det nustaaende bostedhus er. Den havde halvlem og ljore, men ikke vinduer. Den var af uvanligt stort tømmer, 18-24 tommer, og skulde være ørgammel. Der var røgovn i den ene krog. De han snakke med husker ikke om udskjæringerne i stuen. Sagnene er endda levende om, at da de rev den ned, kom der en gammel mand (nogle fortæller det var Store-Vigen) og sagde, at den mand, som river ned denne stue, faar ikke en helsedag mere. Saaledes gik det ogsaa. Eieren var syg fra den dag i 10 aar til sin død i 1854. Han døde 48 aar gammel. Folk troede, at der havde været noget i stuen, som foraarsagede sygdommen.

Der vilde være meget at berette om folkene paa Rogne, som har boet i den gamle stue; men det maa bli et andet kapitel.

K. R.



BERGSLI-MERKET PAA VOSS AFSLØRET.

Bergsli-mindesmerket paa Vossevangen er opsat. Afsløringen fandt sted den 21de oktober 1928. Høitideligheden dermed begyndte med hornmusik, saa bød Anders Ullestad forsamlingen velkommen. Rektor Blix læste en prolog, forfattet af Lars Eskeland for anledningen. Stortingsmand Mannsaaker holdt af sløringstalen. Magnus Dagestad,

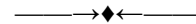
buildings and such and visited both Rogne and Finne. The Rogne house had been torn down, he did see a bowed door plank, 34 inches wide as well as the posts in which had stood. He didn't see the elegant carvings that Bishop Neumann had described found a number of subjects of his presentation. In addition to the named door boards there was found in an old building on the Rogne farm only two planks, about 12 alen long and about 1 alen broad surrounded by a concave molding. The one had two cutouts in horse-shoe shape evidently to make a bench at the dining table, and the other had three carvings in the shape of very long, narrow trapezoids. The carving started at the edge of the planks. The latter plank must have been a table bench where several sat next to each other in each division, or a backrest or a rest on the lower portion of the bench down by the floor.

According to old legends the people who built the church at Vangen were said to have lived in the house at Rogne.

L. Kindem wrote about the house at Rogne in "Vossabygdene" in 1925. It was located on Bruk #6 on the eastern end of the property, where the present residence is. It had half attics and smoke vents but no windows. It had exceptionally large timbers, 18-24 inches, and was supposed to be ancient. There was a heating stove in one corner. He, with whom he had talked, remembered no carvings in the house. Legend also has it that while they were tearing it down, an old man came past (some say it was Big-Vigen) and said that the man who took down this house would never have a healthy day again. That's what happened. The owner was sick from then until ten years later when he died in 1854. He was 48 years old. People believed there had been something in the house that had caused the illness.

There is a lot more to tell, about the people who lived in the old house; it will have to be saved for another chapter.

K. R.



BERGSLI-MONUMENT AT VOSS UNVEILED.

The Bergsli memorial monument at Vossevangen has been erected. The unveiling was held on October 21, 1928. The ceremony started with band music, and then Anders Ullestad bid the gathering welcome. Principal Blix read a prologue, written for the occasion by Lars Eskeland. Storting member Mannsaaker made the unveiling speech. Magnus Dagestad,

formand i mindeudvalget, fortalte om arbeidet med merket og overgav det til Vossevangens bygningskomite. H. Brække, formanden i denne, modtog mindes-merket paa kommunens vegne og lovede at verne om det. Ordfører Mads Haga frembar en tak til alle, som havde været med at opføre merket.

Om kvelden var der fest paa Fleischers hotel, hvor over 100 personer var tilstede, hvoriblandt flere af Bergsliernes slekt. Nils Bergslien, Knut og Brynjulfs brorsøn, som lever og bor i Eidfjord, Hardanger, laa syg. Hans søn og en datter var tilstede samt søsteren Sigrid Berge. Talerne var Magnus Dagestad, ord-fører Haga, kunstmaler Nils Bjørgum samt Anders Ullestad, udvalgets kasserer, som takkede for de givne bidrag, hvorunder han ogsaa rettede takken til vossingerne i Amerika. Conrad Hereid, Nils Bergsliens svigersøn, frembar hilsning fra sviger-faren og takkede paa familiens vegne for den viste hæder. Dagestad fremviste lysbilleder af Bergsliernes bedste kunstverker. Flere lykønsningstelegrammer, hvoriblandt et fra billedhugger Gustav Vigeland, var modtaget.

Mindesmerket blev opsat lige udenfor kirkegaarden paa øst-siden og fasaden mod øst. Det er en heldig plads. Naar man kommer efter hovedgaden fra øst, har man merket lige mod sig.*)



PAA VOSS.

Elektrisk kraft faar etterhvert stor betydning i bygderne. Der er elektriske kraftverk ved Rognsfossen og ved Palmefossen. Paa Aarhus i Teigdalen er ogsaa et for grænden og nu bygger man et kraftverk paa Gulbraa i Eksingedalen paa 40 hestekræfter. Olav Gulbraa staar i spidsen for dette. I mai maaned blev et elektrisk verk taget i brug i Bøegrænden, Raundalen. 30 mand i grænden slog sig sammen og satte ind kr. 150 hver og dannede "Bøe kraftlag". Restbeløbet, som trængtes, laante de. Verket er paa 70 hestekræfter. Disse verk er helst for belysning paa gaardene.

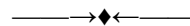
Skredskaden i Evanger sidste vinter er taxeret til kr. 65,000 for hele herredet. Størst skade var paa Fosse i Eksingedalen, taxeret kr. 12,000, og paa Øvstedal, kr. 11,000.

*) Om Bergsliernes historie se "Vossingen", hefte 19-20.

the chairman of memorial committee told about the work with the monument and presented it to the Vossevangen Building Committee. H. Brække, its chairman, accepted the monument on behalf of the town and promised to care for it. Mayor Mads Haga brought thanks to everyone who had been involved with raising the monument.

At night, there was a party at Fleischers Hotel with more than 100 people attending, among the several relatives of the Bergsliis. Nils Bergslien, Knut and Brynjulf's nephew (brother's son), who lives and resides in Eidfjord, Hardanger, lay ill. His son and a daughter were present as well as his sister Sigrid Berge. The speakers were Magnus Dagestad, Mayor Haga, artist Nils Bjørgum as well as Anders Ullestad, the committee's treasurer, who thanked for the donations, during which he directed thanks to the Vossings in America. Conrad Hereid, Nils Bergslien's son-in-law presented greetings from his father-in-law and gratitude on behalf of the family for the honor shown. Dagestad projected slides of the Bergsli's best artwork. Several congratulatory telegrams, including one from the sculptor Gustav Vigeland, were accepted.

The monument was erected just outside of the church yard on the east side facing east. It is a fortunate placement. When one comes on the main street from the east, one has the monument just in front.*)



AT VOSS.

Electric power is very important in the districts. There are power stations at Rognsfossen and at Palmefossen. At Aarhus in Teigdalen, there is one for the neighborhood and now one is being built at Gulbraa in Eksingedalen for 40 horsepower. Olav Gulbraa is in charge of it. In May, one will start functioning at Bøegrænden, Raundalen. Thirty men in the area have joined together, contributed 150 crowns each and created the "Bøe Power Association". The remainder needed was borrowed. The station generates 70 horsepower. This generator is mainly for lighting the farms.

The avalanche damage in Evanger last winter was estimated at 65,000 crowns for the entire township. The worst damage was at Fosse in Eksingedalen, estimated at 12,000 crowns and at Øvstedal, at 11,000 crowns.

*) To see the history of the Bergsliis, see "Vossingen", issue 19-20.

Provst Barstad skal tilbringe resten af sine dage i Volda. En afskedsfest for ham holdtes paa Vossevangen den 20de mai.

Jon Mannsaaker, født i Odda, Hardanger, 1880, er udnævnt til residerende kapellan paa Voss og tiltraadte i august maaned.

Sogneprest Eiesland, nu omkring 89 aar, var paa Voss i pinse-helgen, da et billede af ham afsløredes i Raundalskirken.

Bilfører Anders Bidne blev i vaar hædret med det Kongelig Norske Automobillags ærestegn — første grad, tre stjerner — for i 16 aar, fra han begyndte i tjenesten, ikke at ha havt noget uheld.

Til lensmandsombudet paa Vossestranden har der meldt sig 30 ansøgere.

En 14 aar gammel gut, søn af Ivar Mundal, cyklede paa elven ved Sundves-broen og druknede.

Mr. Strong af Chicago, udgiver af "Chicago Daily News", reiste over Voss forleden sommer. Han vilde se den bygd, hvorfra Ivar Lawson (Bøe) kom, som rimelig kunde være. Mr. Strong var med Victor Lawson i 20 aar før dennes død.

Dronning Wilhelmina af Holland var i sommer paa Voss. I juli besaa hun ogsaa museet paa Mølster og syntes svært interesseret.

Iaar er det hundrede aar siden storeklokken i Vangskirken sprak og blev omstøbt.



GAARDSSALG PAA VOSS.

I Evanger: Ole Larsen Aarhus har overladt gaarden til sønnen Gulleik Olsen; Anders Helgesen Sevaldstad til sønnen Helge Andersen.

I Voss herred: Et brug paa Hjelle fra Lars Th. Hjelle til Anders Th. Hjelle. Paa Honve fra Ole B. Honve til Ingebrigt M. Dyrdal. En part af Hagen er udskilt af samme brug. En part af Elverhøi paa Dukstad fra Knut Dukstad og flere til Ole I. Vinje. Paa Heg fra Knut P. til Lars T. Tøn; Sjur M. Veisene til sønnen Martin Sjursen. Brita Brynjulvsdatter Ringheim til Nils L. Hemre. Torstein Larsen Øvsthus til sønnen Hans Torsteinsen. Nils Eidemoen til Ivar N. Eide.

Dean Barstad shall spend the rest of his days in Volda. A retirement farewell party was held for him at Vossevangen May 20.

Jon Mannsaaker, born in Odda, Hardanger, in 1880 has been appointed resident chaplain at Voss and starts in August.

Parish minister Eiesland, now about 80 years, was in Voss at Pentecost weekend when his painting was unveiled in the Raundal church.

Chauffer Anders Bidne was awarded by the Royal Norwegian Auto Club this spring with the honor medal — first level, three stars — for the 16 years since he had started in service and had not had an accident.

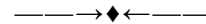
There have been 30 applications for the position of sheriff in the Vossestrand.

A 14 year-old boy, son of Ivar Mundal, bicycled into the river at Sundve's bridge and was drowned.

Mr. Strong of Chicago, publisher of the "Chicago Daily News", traveled through Voss last summer. He wanted to see the district from which Ivar Lawson (Bøe) came, which was reasonable. Mr. Strong was with Victor Lawson for 20 years until his death.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland was in Voss last summer. In July she visited the Mølster Museum and was very interested.

This year it is 100 years since the big bell in the Vang's church cracked and was recast.



FARM SALES AT VOSS.

In Evanger: Ole Larsen Aarhus has left his farm to his son Gulleik Olsen; Anders Helgeson Sevaldstad to his son Helge Andersen.

In Voss Township: a bruk at Hjelle from Lars Th. Hjelle to Anders Th. Hjelle. At Honve from Ole B. Honve to Ingebrigt M. Dyrdal. A part of Hagen is divided from the same bruk. A part of Elverhøi at Dukstad from Knut Dukstad and several to Ole I. Vinje. At Heg from Knut P. to Lars T. Tøn; Sjur M. Veisene to his son Martin Sjursen. Brita Brynjulvsdatter Ringheim to Nils L. Hemre. Torstein Larsen Øvsthus to his son Hans Torsteinsen. Nils Eidemoen to Ivar N. Eide.

DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Vangens sogn:

Tormod K. Vinsand, den velkjendte kommunemand paa Voss, døde den 21de mai, 83 aar gammel. Hustru, Oleanna, f. Setsheim, Tvilde, og flere børn overlever. Sønnen Isak og kanskje flere er i Chicago, Ill.

Inger O. Berge, 87 aar, døde paa Voss herredsgaard 31te mai.

Julia N. Hegstad, f. Nordheim, døde den 2den juni. Manden, adjunkt Leiv Heggstad, og børn overlever.

Anna A. Ygre, 75 aar, døde 4de juni. Sønnen O. J. Ygre overlever.

Inger L. Nedkvitne, 90 aar, døde 11te juni. Søsteren Marie L. Kløve overlever.

Ranveig K. Opkvitne, 81 aar, døde 13de juni. Søstre og brorbørn overlever.

Ole O. Gjernes, 58 aar, døde 19de juni. Søkende overlever.

Larsina A. Litlere, f. Ronve, 29 aar, døde 6te juni. Man-den, Anders A. Litlere, og søn overlever.

Maria N. Ringheim, f. Bolstad, 26 aar, døde 8de juli. Man-den, Martin Ringheim, og søn.

Erik A. Staup, 58 aar, døde 6te juli. Brødre Per og Amund lever. Morbror Arne Amundson i Amerika.

Lars O. Auro, 85 aar, døde 2den juli. Flere børn, Christi Aure og Sivrina Aure (Mrs. A. L. Johnson), i Amerika.

Ingerid Brekke, f. Kvale, 81 aar, døde 29de juni. Børn og børnebørn.

Knut E. Finne, 40 aar, døde 29de juni. Kone, Margretha, f. Brekke, og børn overlever.

Sigrid T. Helland, f. Kindem, 87 aar, døde 23de juni. Først gift med Ole E. Aure, saa med Ivar H. Kolve Helland. Børn paa Voss og i Amerika.

Anna H. Skiple, f. Skutle, 90 aar, døde 24de juni. Søstre Kari og Eli (Mrs. O. Skaftedal) og mange brødre- og søstre-børn i Amerika. Børn og søster paa Voss.

Johannes B. Lidsheim, 84 aar, døde 27de juli. Børn og børnebørn.

DEATHS AT VOSS.

Vangen's Parish:

Tormod K. Vinsand, the well-known town council member at Voss, died May 21, 83 years old. His wife, Oleanna, b. Setsheim, Tvilde, and several children survive him. His son Isak and maybe more are in Chicago, IL.

Inger O. Berge, 87 years, died at Voss town apartments on May 31.

Julia N. Hegstad, b. Nordheim, died June 2. Her husband, Cand. Mag., Leiv Heggstad and children are survivors.

Anna A. Ygre, 75 years, died June 4. Her son O. J. Ygre survives.

Inger L. Nedkvitne, 90 years, died June 11. Her sister Marie L. Kløve survives.

Ranveig K. Opkvitne, 81 years, died June 13. Sisters and brother's children survive.

Ole O. Gjernes, 58 years died June 19. Siblings survive.

Larsina A. Litlere, b. Ronve, 29 years, died June 6. Her husband, Anders A. Litlere, and a son survive.

Maria N. Ringheim, b. Bolstad, 26 years, died July 8. Her husband, Martin Ringheim and son.

Erik A. Staup, 58 years, died July 6. Brothers Per and Amund survive. Uncle (mother's brother) Arne Amundson i Amerika.

Lars O. Auro, 85 years, died July 2. Several children, Christi Aure and Sivrina Aure (Mrs. A. L. Johnson), in America.

Ingerid Brekke, b. Kvale, 81 years, died June 29. Children and grandchildren.

Knut E. Finne, 40 years, died June 29. Wife, Margretha, b. Brekke, and children survive.

Sigrid T. Helland, b. Kindem, 87 years, died June 23. Was first married with Ole E. Aure, then with Ivar H. Kolve Helland. Children at Voss and in America.

Anna H. Skiple, b. Skutle, 90 years, died June 24. Sisters Kari and Eli (Mrs. O. Skaftedal) and many brothers and nieces and nephews in America. Children and sister at Voss.

Johannes B. Lidsheim, 84 years, died July 27. Children and grandchildren.

Anders I. Ronve, f. Vike, 78 aar, døde lode juli. Børn — vistnok ogsaa i Amerika.

Erik B. Væthe, 84 aar, døde ute juli. Barn og børnebørn.

Brita K. Tvilde, 56 aar, døde 22de juli. Mor, Brita O. Tvilde, og søskende overlever.

Margretha Gjerstad, f. Rønnestrand — den paa Voss vel-kjendte jordmor —, døde paa Gjerstad den 11te juli. Sønnen Torbjørn og børnebørn lever.

Knut Skjelde, 65 aar, døde 26de august. Børn.

Inga A. Kvitne, 80 aar, døde 28de august. Manden, Lars G. Kvitne, og børn overlever.

Sigvor P. Tillung, f. Olde, 90 aar, døde 2den september. Børn og børnebørn overlever.

Martha Hauge, 47 aar, døde 3dje september. Søskende overlever.

Johanna I. Nedkvitne, f. Flatekval, 41 aar, døde 8de september. Manden, Per J. Nedkvitne, forældre og børn overlever.

Martha B. Gjerstad, f. Ledsheim, 85 aar, døde 24de september. Manden, John S. Gjerstad, og børn overlever.

Margretha J. Rogne, 96 aar, døde 2den oktober. Børn og børnebørn overlever; en datter, Anna Winje, i Amerika.

Lars K. Grove (Raundalen) døde 28de september. Mor, Gudve Grove, og søskende overlever.

Nils L. Rong, 62 aar, døde 9de oktober. Søskende overlever.

Lars M. Lunde, 70 aar, døde 17de oktober. Hustru, Anna H. Lunde, og børn overlever.

Maria P. Leidal, f. Kvarme, 65 aar, døde 18de oktober. Datteren Brita Gøastein og søskende overlever.

Odd Klausen Væle, 63 aar, døde 25de oktober. Hustru, Kristi, f. Tilberg, og søskende overlever. En søster, Guri (Mrs. O. Nyborg), i Madison, Wis.

Ole H. Flatekval, 79 aar, døde 28de oktober. Bror, Knut H. Flatekval, og fosterdatter lever.

Martha Knutsdatter Træen, 79 aar, døde 28de oktober. Manden, Hans Træen, og søskende overlever.

Anders I. Ronve, b Vike, 78 years, died July 10. Children — evidently also in America.

Erik B. Væthe, 84 years, died in July. Children and grandchildren.

Brita K. Tvilde, 56 years, died July 22. Mother, Brita O. Tvilde and siblings survive.

Margretha Gjerstad, b. Rønnestrand — the well-known midwife at Voss — died paa Gjerstad July 11. A son Torbjørn and grandchildren survive.

Knut Skjelde, 65 years, died August 26. Children.

Inga A. Kvitne, 80 years, died August 28. Her husband, Lars G. Kvitne, and children survive.

Sigvor P. Tillung, b. Olde, 90 years, died September 2. Children and grandchildren survive.

Martha Hauge, 47 years, died September. Siblings survive.

Johanna I. Nedkvitne, b. Flatekval, 41 years, died September 8. Her husband, Per J. Nedkvitne, parents and children survive.

Martha B. Gjerstad, b. Ledsheim, 85 years, died September 24. Her husband, John S. Gjerstad and children survive.

Margretha J. Rogne, 96 years, died October 2. Children and grandchildren survive; a daughter, Anna Winje, in America.

Lars K. Grove (Raundalen) died September 28. Mother, Gudve Grove and siblings survive.

Nils L. Rong, 62 years, died October 9d. Siblings survive.

Lars M. Lunde, 70 years, died October 17. His wife, Anna H. Lunde and children survive.

Maria P. Leidal, b. Kvarme, 65 year, died October 18d. Her daughter, Brita Gøastein and siblings survive.

Odd Klausen Væle, 63 years, died October 25d. His wife, Kristi, b. Tilberg, and siblings survived. A sister, Guri (Mrs. O. Nyborg), in Madison, WI.

Ole H. Flatekval, 79 years, died October 28. Brother, Knut H. Flatekval, and niece survive.

Martha Knutsdatter Træen, 79 year, died October 28. Her husband, Hans Træen, and siblings survive.

Martha L. Kolve, f. Grove, 74 aar, døde 1ste november.

Samson H. Bryne, 49 aar, døde 6te november. Hustru, Torbjørg, f. Grindeland, og børn overlever.

* * *

Vossestranden:

Eli A. Jordalen, 17 aar, døde 12te mai. Forældre: Anfin og Sussie Jordalen.

Anna Hellesnes, f. Tvedt, landmaaler Torsten E. Hellesnæs's hustru, døde 14de mai i Bergen.

Brita E. Draugsvold, f. Bidne, 78 aar, døde 23de mai. Manden, Lars K. Draugsvold, og børn overlever.

Hans E. Kjønnegaard, 73 aar, døde 1ste juni. Hustru, Ingerid, f. Hemre, og børn overlever.

Arne O. Sivlesøen, 75 aar, døde 16de juli. Hustru, Synva, f. Skjervheim, overlever. Han har i 30 aar været veitilsynsmand.

Lasse J. Ulvund, 81 aar, døde 23de august. Børn.

Kjel O. Skjervheim, 82 aar, døde 24de august. Børn og børnebørn.

Kolbein K. Tveite, 80 aar, døde 3dje november. Børn og børnebørn overlever.

* * *

Evanger:

Lars K. Skjerven, 37 aar, døde 7de juni. Hustru, Olina, f. Opøen, og børn.

Sicilia Mæland, f. Eddal, 41 aar, døde 23de juli. Børn: Olav og Nils.

Guro Fadnes, f. Horveid, 76 aar, døde 11te august.

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DIGTE.

Boghandler A. Ullestad, Voss, udgav forleden sommer en samling digte under titelen "Vossavisor og andre sanger". Det er væsentlig leilighedssange, som han fra tid til anden har forfattet. Først er det "heimbygdi" han vier sin sang, saa er det forenings- sange og om folkehøiskolen. Der er idræts- og afholdssange og en række hyldningsdigte til enkeltpersoner, deriblandt til Knute Nelson og et til

Martha L. Kolve, b. Grove, 74 years, died November 1.

Samson H. Bryne, 49 years, died November 6. Wife, Torbjørg, b. Grindeland, and children survive.

* * *

Vossestranden:

Eli A. Jordalen, 17 years, died May 12. Parents: Anfin and Sussie Jordalen.

Anna Hellesnes, b. Tvedt, surveyor Torsten E. Hellesnes's wife, died May 14 in Bergen.

Brita E. Draugsvold, b. Bidne, 78 years, died May 23. Her husband, Lars K. Draugsvold and children survive.

Hans E. Kjønnegaard, 73 years, died June 1. Wife, Ingerid, b. Hemre, and children survive.

Arne O. Sivlesøen, 75 years, died July 16. Wife, Synva, b. Skjervheim, survives. He has worked on the roads for 30 years.

Lasse J. Ulvund, 81 years, died August 23. Children.

Kjel O. Skjervheim, 82 years, died August 24. Children and grandchildren.

Kolbein K. Tveite, 80 years, died November 3. Children and grandchildren survive.

* * *

Evanger:

Lars K. Skjerven, 37 years, died June 7. Wife, Olina, b. Opøen, and children.

Sicilia Mæland, b. Eddal, 41 years, died July 23. Children: Olav and Nils.

Guro Fadnes, b. Horveid, 76 years, died August 11.

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POEMS.

The bookdealer at Voss, A. Ullestad, recently published a collection of poems using the title "Vossavisor og andre sanger" (Voss ballads and other songs). They are essentially opportunistic songs that he has written from time to time. First it's the "home district" to which he devotes his songs, then it's societies' songs and the high school. Then there are sports and temperance songs and a host of laudatory songs to various individuals, among

Ragnvald Nestos — vore fremragende amerikanere. I det hele er det en samling meget pene digte — vel-formede og passende.

Hr. A. Ullestad var 60 aar den 22de september og digtsamlingen udgaves kanske i den anledning. Et af hans bedste digte er viet folkehøiskolelærer O. Holdhus, og denne besvarede artigheden med et pent digt til Ullestads 60-aarsdag.

Knut Henderson (Løne), nu 93 aar, udgav forleden sommer ogsaa en digtsamling. Den har titelen "Digte om hjemlige tanker" og er paa 80 smaa bogsider. Om hjemlige tanker og indfald er der en hel del i digtene, og med en vis ret kan det passende siges i den forbindelse, "at det igrunder er ganske smukt, saadan at gi' sine tanker flugt". Men om digtenes indhold og form forøvrigt skal vi ikke udtale os.

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ANDRE NYHEDER.

Sogneprest Johan Lavik i Raade, Austfold, var 70 aar den 4de august 1928. Han fyldte da aldersgrænsen, men er anmodet om at bli staaende i embedet. Han er født i Eksingedalen og var sogneprest i Hosanger i 20 aar. Saa var han residerende kapellan paa Voss fra 1909 til 1918, da han blev sogneprest i Raade.

Sagfører Olav Skjeldal, født paa Voss 1876, blev forleden sommer udnævnt til sorenskriver i Vesteraalen. I det sidste har han været ligningschef i Stavanger. Han er en bror af Brynjulv Schjeldahl i Highlandville, Iowa.

Provst Ivar Hesselberg i Lillesand, som fra 1887 til 1899 var residerende kapellan paa Voss, døde i september, 78 aar gammel. Han var født i Stjørdalen.

Fanejunker Ingebrigt Sundve blev i oktober 1928 ansat som lensmand paa Vossestranden. Han er født der og er nu i 50-aarsalderen.

Ungdomslagene paa Vossestranden har opsat en 2 meter høi gravsten paa Sjur Helgelands grav. Stenen er kommen fra Eid-fjord. Den staar paa et ½ meter høit fodstykke.

* * *

Knute Nelson-monumentet blev afsløret i St. Paul den 18de december. Nærmere derom i næste nummer.

them Knute Nelson and one to Ragnvald Nestos — our prominent Americans. In its entirety it is a well-composed poem — well-formed and appropriate.

Mr. A. Ullestad was 60 years old on September 22 and the poem collection was published on this occasion. One of his best poems was about high school teacher O. Holdhus and he returned this kindness with a nice poem for Ullestad's 60th birthday.

Knut Henderson (Løne), now 93 years, also published a collection of poems last summer. It has the title "Poems about thoughts of home" and is about 80 small pages. There are a lot of domestic thoughts and flights of fancy in the poems and in a certain way they can be described as "basically pretty, something to give ones thoughts flight". We won't express ourselves about the content of the poems nor their form.

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OTHER NEWS.

Parish minister Johan Lavik in Raade, Austfold, was 70 years on August 4, 1928. He reached retirement age but was requested to remain in the position. He was born in Eksingedalen and was the minister at Hosanger for 20 years. Then he was the resident chaplain at Voss from 1909 until 1918, when he became the minister at Raade.

Attorney Olav Skjeldal, born at Voss in 1876, last summer was appointed magistrate in Vesteraalen. For the recent years he has been chief assessor in Stavanger. He is a brother of Brynjulv Schjeldahl in Highlandville, Iowa.

Dean Ivar Hesselberg in Lillesand, who was the resident chaplain at Voss from 1887 until 1899 died in September at age 78. He was born in Stjørdalen.

Master Sergeant Ingebrigt Sundve was hired as the sheriff at the Vossestrand. He was born there and is now in his fifties.

The youth league at the Vossestrand has erected a 2 meter high gravestone at Sjur Helgelands grave. The stone comes from Eidfjord. It rests on a ½ meter high base.

* * *

The Knute Nelson-monument was unveiled in St. Paul December 18. More about this in the next issue.



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Dette hefte 35 cents.

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