

VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSELAGET

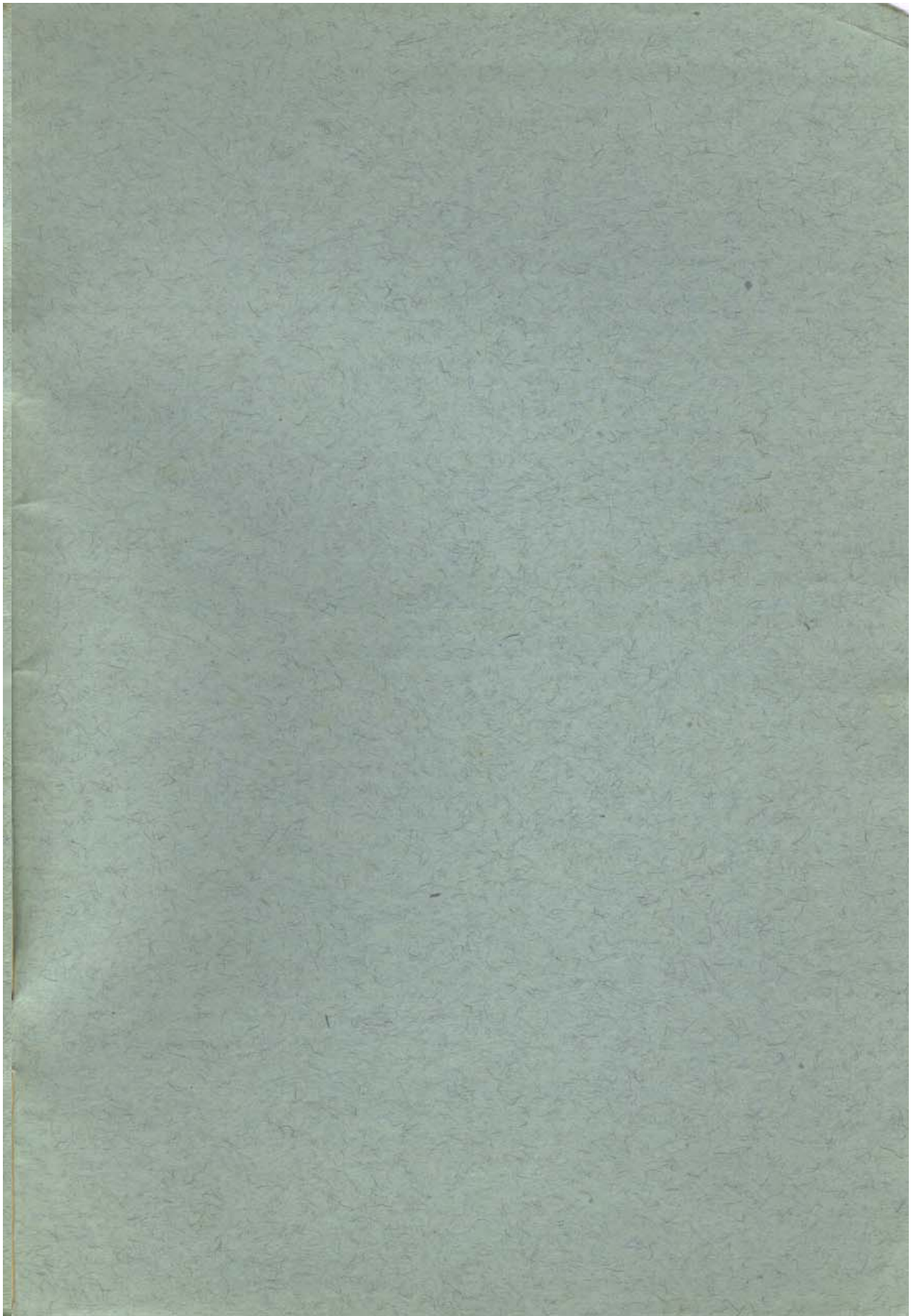
K. A. RENE, Redaktør.

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

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K. A. Rene, Editor

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

Hefte 31

Madison, WI, May, 1929

11th year.



Statue of Knute Nelson at the capitol
in St. Paul, Minn.

KNUTE NELSON-STATUENS AFSLØRING.

Statuen af Knute Nelson blev avsløret tirsdag den 18de december med enkle ceremonier. Man samledes i representant-husets sal i kapitoliet i St. Paul, Minn. Dr. H. G. Stub, fhv. formand i Den norsk-lutherske kirke i Amerika, indledede med bøn. Charles W. Gordon, mindesmerkekomiteens formand, overgav statuen til staten og guvernør Theodore Christianson modtog den paa statens vegne. I sin tale udtalte guvernøren, at statuen vilde staa som et symbol paa de anledninger, Amerika tilbyder sine sønner, og den plads de kan vinde i folkets hjerte ved ærligt, taalmodigt og trofast tjeneste. Efter talerne i salen samledes man om statuen udenfor. Statens musikkorps spillede "The Starspangled Banner" og to amerikanske flag, som dækkede statuen, blev trukket tilside af den 11-aarige Malcolm Moos, søn af postmester Moos i St. Paul. Fra præsident Coolidge oplæstes et budskab, hvori han beklagede, at han ikke kunde være tilstede. Flere hundrede personer var forsamlede ved anledningen. Knute Nelsons datter, Ida Nelson, var tilstede.

Statuen er forfærdiget af John K. Daniels, som er født i Nordland i Norge. Den er et udmerket arbeide, siges der. Paa fodstykket er udhugget en mor med sin gut ved siden og en soldat paa vagt—symboler paa Nelson som gut og som soldat.

KNUTE NELSON.

Foran stortingets hal i St. Paul
 en støtte til minde er sat.
 Den har et anseeligt maal
 og betager beskueren plat.
 Det er en forvidnelig scene,
 som trylles for tanken frem
 —en livsfærd, som klart vil tjene
 til eksempel for land og for hjem.

Der et billede støbt i metal
 fremviser en norrøna-mand.
 Han høit staar i lovgivers hal
 og i krig gaar til kamp for sit land.
 Ved siden deraf kan man skue
 en mor med sin gut paa færd.
 De kom fra en ringe stue,
 men det gav nok den gutten sit værd.

KNUTE NELSON-STATUE'S UNVEILING.

The statue of Knute Nelson was unveiled Tuesday, December 18, with a simple ceremony. People assembled in the representative house's chamber in the capitol in St. Paul, MN. Dr H. G. Stub, former president of The Norwegian Lutheran Church in America opened with an invocation. Charles W. Gordon, the chairman of the memorial monument committee, presented the statue to the state and Governor Theodore Christianson accepted it on behalf of the state. The governor expressed in his speech that the statue would serve as a symbol of the opportunity that America offers its sons, and the place they can earn in the hearts of the people through honorable, patient and loyal service. After the speeches in the chamber, the crowd moved outside. The state band played "The Star-spangled Banner" and two American flags covering the statue were drawn aside by the 11 year-old Malcolm Moos, son of postmaster Moos in St. Paul. A message from President Coolidge was read in which he said he was sorry that he could not be present.

The statue had been completed by John K. Daniels, who is born in Nordland, Norway. It is an outstanding work it is said. On the base there are sculptures of a mother with her boy by her side and of a soldier on guard—symbols of Nelson as a boy and as a soldier.

KNUTE NELSON.

In front of the parliament hall in St. Paul
 A monument statue has been placed.
 It has a respectable purpose
 And absolutely thrills the onlooker.
 It is a curious scene,
 That conjures forth our thoughts
 — A career that clearly will serve
 As an example for his country and home.

It is an image cast in metal
 Showing a Scandinavian man
 Who stands high in the law-makers hall
 And in war goes to fight for his country.
 Alongside one can see
 A mother and boy on a trip,
 They came from a poverty home,
 But that gave the boy his metal.

Det er ham man igjen faar at se
 i støtten, bæret og stor.
 Slight under i verden kan ske,
 men af større man sjelden ser spor.
 Det giver da trøst til de mange,
 som føler en kaldets røst.
 Om veiene end er trange
 saa vil troen paa seier gi trøst.

* * *

For Knute Nelson den støtte er sat.
 Vi kjender nok navnet helt godt.
 I nybyggertiden det var, han tog fat,
 og da syntes alt norsk heller smaat.
 Han forkjemper var for den nordiske arv
 og ret til dens brug han beviste.
 Han granskede nøie hvert retfærds tarv
 —det han vogtet helt til det sidste.

Hans færd vi følger i tanken en stund.
 Den maner til virke og tro.
 Ens gjerning man ser da paa fastere grund,
 og dens frugter vil friere gro.
 Han fødtes i Norge og ublide kaar
 han fristede fuldtud derhjemme.
 Paa Kvilekval stuen jo endnu staar
 —der man først fik høre hans stemme.

Og der man hørte de koglende ord
 —en spaadom, som helt ud blev sand:
 "Den gut vil nok bli noget stort paa vor jord,
 og hans minde gaa vidt over land."
 De visdomsord taltes fra klokkerens mund
 til trøst for hans moder ved vuggen,
 men ordene gjemtes fra denne stund,
 og fra øiet tørret hun duggen.

Og Knut blev snart den belivende gut,
 som satte paa friluftten værd.
 Men livet derhjemme kom snart til en slut;
 thi de maatte paa udenlands færd.
 Ved moderens side afsted han saa drog
 til landet her langt imod vesten.
 Det var med "Kong Sverre" de følge slog,
 og det gik da heldigt forresten.

It is he we see again
 As a statue, big and respected
 Such wonders can occur in this world.
 But we seldom see evidence of greater men.
 Who gives loyalty to many,
 Who feel a voice calling.
 Whether the path is difficult
 The belief in victory will give support.

* * *

This statue is erected for Knute Nelson.
 We know the name very well.
 It was in the pioneer times, he started,
 And anything Norwegian was regarded poorly.
 He championed his Scandinavian heritage
 And demonstrated its value
 He pursued the need for justice
 —all the way to the last.

We follow his journey in our thoughts.
 It urges to work and loyalty.
 One's mission is seen on more secure ground,
 And its fruit will grow more freely.
 He was born in Norway of ungentle birth
 He grew completely at home.
 Where the Kvilekval house still stands
 —where we first heard his voice

And where people heard the spellbinding words
 —A prophecy that came completely true
 "That boy will make it big in our world,
 His memory'll spread wide over the country".
 The words of wisdom from the sexton
 Supported his mother at the cradle,
 These words were nurtured from this time,
 And her eyes were dried of tears.

Soon Knut became a lively boy,
 Who enjoyed the open air.
 Life there at home soon came to an end;
 Because they had to journey to a foreign land.
 He left at his mother's side
 To a country far to the west.
 The traveled on the "Kong Sverre"
 And it went mainly happily.

Saa træffes Knut ved bestemmelsens sted
—Chicago, den rastløse by.
Det siges imellem, at moderen græd,
da de stod i det myldrende gny.
Men Knut, som fornemmede ordenes magt,
han vilde nok sorgerne lindre.
Han mindtes, hvad der blev ved vuggen sagt,
og det bad han mor sin erindre.

I byen moderen fandt nu sin bror,
og husrum de fik da hos ham;
og Knut drog omkring, skjønt han ikke var stor,
og hvad bylivet gav, han fornåm.
Det raslende liv en forstaaelse klar
og gløghed i tanke ham lærte;
men snart det fra byen og moro bar,
og helt andet da han begjærte.

Et aar derefter de skiftede hjem;
til Skoponong hen han da drog.
Der var det, han saa tog ivei med lidt klem
og i skole paa kundskab sig slog.
Men kun et par aar blev dog opholdet der.
De droge til Koshkonong siden;
men skolen, som Knut havde faaet kjær,
gav ham tørst paa videre viden.

Det blev dog farmen, som først gjorde krav
paa kraften i gutten sin arm.
Men tanken paa lærdom ei ro ham dog gav,
og det gjorde i barmen ham varm.
Hans længsel kom stundom tilsyne i leg,
naar børnenes flok kom isammen,
og op han paa stumpe og stene steg
og holdt taler fulde af gammen.

Et saadant træk maatte have sit værd,
og dette kom snart for en dag;
men først var det skoler, som præget hans færd,
og som gav den et maalbevidst drag.
En tid han paa Albion Akademi
fik lærdom til skole at holde,
og lærer paa Melaas han saa fik bli
—der ved Buckeyes krohytters volde.

Then Knute came to a place of decision
—Chicago, the restless city.
It is said that the mother wept,
When they stood in the swarming din.
But Knute, with the proud words might,
Wanted to cover the worries.
Was reminded of what was said at the cradle,
And he asked his mother to remember.

The mother found her brother in the city,
And they got lodging with him;
Knut went around, though he wasn't big,
He took what the city life gave.
He gained clear understanding of the busy life
And was taught "street smarts";
Soon from the city and its pleasures
He desired something completely different.

They changed their home after a year;
Moving up to Skoponong.
There it was he got started with vim,
And started getting knowledge from school.
However, they stayed only a couple years.
Moving to Koshkonong since;
But school, which Knute dearly loved,
Gave him a thirst for further knowledge.

It was evidently first the farm
That demanded strength in the lad.
Thoughts of education moved him
And kept a glow in his bosom.
His yearning sometimes showed in his play.
When his friends got together,
Up on a stone or a stump he climbed
And made speeches all in fun.

That kind of course must have its value
And this came to an end one day;
But first there was school coloring his career,
Helping him to reach his goal.
A time at Albion Academy
Made a teacher out of him,
So he became a teacher at Melaas
— There at Buckeye Corners.

Men tider skifter og stillinger med.
 Forvandlingens lov er nu slig.
 I staterne fandt der forskyvninger sted,
 som gav varsel om udfærd til krig.
 Det gjaldt en anordning i staternes pagt
 —om den kunde ensidigt brydes;
 og slaverispørgsmaalet til blev lagt,
 og med vaaben alt maatte tydes.

Det bragte Nelson i flammende glød.
 Han var da en velvoksen gut.
 Med skolernes virke han skyndsomt da brød,
 og alt andet tilside blev skudt.
 Han lod sig indskrive som kavalerist
 og mange strabadser fik døie.
 Det blev ved Port Hudson helt klart bevist,
 hvad han udstaa kunde af møie.

Der blev han saaret og hjælpeløs laa
 paa slagfeltets marker forstemt.
 Men der han sin første udmerkelse saa,
 og det gjorde ham mindre beklemt.
 Han blev korporal som en tapperheds løn,
 og denne han høit monne skatte.
 Naar siden der hyldningsraab lød i drøn,
 "korporal" han høiest da satte.

Ved krigens slutning han gik saa i gang
 med studiets krav som forhen.
 Paa Albion skole han var en tid lang
 og fik endt, det som der stod igjen.
 Han blev advokat, og de spørgsmaal, som gik,
 anledning der var til at drøfte.
 I legislaturen han sæde fik,
 —der man liv med love skal løfte.

I tvende aar var han repræsentant
 til staten Wisconsin sit hus.
 Men det han mest trængte, kun lidet han fandt;
 thi der brug var ei meget for "jus".
 Han pakket da sammen og vestover drog
 til egne, hvor lykken ham ventet.
 Han i Minnesota et landnam tog
 og bekransning siden han hentet.

* * *

However, times changed and situations too.
 The law of change is like that.
 In the states there was a movement
 Warning of preparation for war.
 It involved an ordinance in the state of the union
 —whether it could be broken unilaterally;
 The slavery question as brought up,
 That had to be resolved with weapons.

This brought Nelson to flaming zeal.
 He was a grown man.
 With the effect of education urging him on,
 Everything else was pushed aside.
 He enlisted as a cavalryman
 Many exertions were spent.
 It was shown clearly at Port Hudson,
 What difficulties he could endure.

He was wounded and lay helpless
 In the gloom of the battlefield.
 It was there he distinguished himself,
 But made him less involved.
 He became a corporal in return for his courage,
 This rank he valued highly
 When later there were thunderous cheers
 "Corporal" was the loudest he heard.

At the end of war he resumed
 His studies as before
 He was again at school in Albion
 And finished as much as they taught.
 He became a lawyer and the questions of
 Opportunities were discussed.
 He took a seat in the legislature.
 —where a person makes life better with laws.

For two years he was a representative
 In the Wisconsin State Capitol.
 What he wanted most, he couldn't find;
 Since there was a great need for "justice".
 He packed it all up and went westward
 To fields that were waiting for him.
 In Minnesota he settled on land
 And based it as home ever since.

* * *

Knute Nelson satte sit bo
 blandt nybyggerflokken der vest.
 Med jordbrug alene det fik ei bero;
 thi feltet i alt var som bedst.
 Og han, som i slagkamp med modigt bryst
 havde staaet i linjerne fremme
 —som eiede evner og virkelyst
 —han kunde ei bort sig gjemme.

Valg var fore selvsamme aar.
 Man trængte distriktsadvokat.
 Det faldt da paa Nelson, og blev det hans kaar
 at følge det givne mandat.
 Saa tog han da fat paa sit nye hverv
 —det han kunde med dygtighed røgte.
 Enhver, forurettet af udaad djerv,
 fik hjælp, naar de Nelson søgte.

Andre krav dog meldte sig snart.
 Et land skal: jo bygges med lov.
 Den blomstrende stat i udviklingens fart
 var udsat for mange slags rov.
 Vel trængtes der skoler og veie med
 i de nylig bebyggede tragter.
 Men mest trængtes manden med grei besked
 og fasthed mod vrangheds magter.

Manden havdes, Nelson det var.
 Han maatte da lovgiver bli.
 Til tingstedet hen i St. Paul det da bar
 med korteste ceremoni.
 Som statssenator han i fire aar
 var en kraft i de holdte sessioner
 og viste som bedst, hvad en mand formaar
 i livskaldets høie soner.

Nelsons midler tillod ham ei
 at tjene den næste termin.
 En stans maatte gjøres, før atter paa vei
 han tog mod et høiere trin.
 Dog stille det blev ei om mandens navn,
 hvis personlighed, virke og tale
 beviste en klarhed om landets gavn
 bekjendt fra de norske dale.

Knute Nelson made his home
 Among the pioneers in the west.
 It involved mainly farming alone
 Since fields were of the best.
 And he, as in battle with courageous heart
 Was outstandingly in the front of the line
 —his ability and desire for work
 —he could not keep concealed.

An election was held that year.
 People needed a district attorney.
 It fell to Nelson, and it was his circumstance
 To follow the mandate.
 He then seized his new mission
 —he could do that dutifully.
 Everyone injured by an injustice,
 Got help, when Nelson was asked.

Other necessities soon arose.
 A country shall be built: with laws.
 The blossoming state in fast growth
 Was prey for many types of pilferage.
 Schools and roads were needed
 In the newly built tracts.
 But most were needed a man who understood
 And was secure against the powers of perversity.

They had the man, Nelson it was.
 He had to become a lawmaker.
 Off to the legislature in St. Paul he went
 With little ceremony.
 As a state senator for four years
 He was powerful in those sessions
 And demonstrated the best that a man was able
 In life's highest calling.

Nelson's abilities didn't permit him
 To serve another term.
 A pause must be taken before continuing
 He then took a step upward.
 Yet there was something about this man's name,
 Whose personality, work and talk
 Showed a clarity of the country's gift
 Known from the Norwegian valleys.

Valgmandsvalg for døren saa stod;
 en præsidents kaaring det gjaldt.
 En valgmode-reis er en partiløn god;
 saa blir der imellem fortalt.
 Den ogsaa er god til at skjule smukt,
 skal en kandidat kjøres til siden,
 for ikke at snappe en bedre frugt
 i heden af partistriden.

Nelson blev til landsmødet sendt.
 Den lærdom for ham havde værd.
 Han blev med forsamlingens kroge bekjendt
 og landspolitikernes færde.
 Og dermed det ogsaa kan være sagt,
 at det kun som et vift med en fane,
 en afslutning gav til den tredje akt
 af Nelsons berømte bane.

* * *

En tid af tvende aar nu gik
 med stille fremskreds gang.
 Saa blev der valg med nyt bestik
 paa mænd med fremtids seerblik
 og sans for folketrang

Kongresmandssædet var den pris,
 hvorom der tevlet blev.
 Det søgtes frit paa gammel vis
 med løfterigdoms lumre bris
 og penges brug man drev.

Men fra sit ringe farmerhjem
 med rigdoms magt kun skral
 vor Knute Nelson traadte frem
 med folkegunstens kraft og klem
 —den lille korporal.

En kamp der blev, som spurgtes vidt,
 med følgerigdom stor.
 Der pengemagtens mareridt
 en ufærd fik, det siges frit,
 og kampen satte spor.

The Electoral College was the next step;
 It involved the election of a president.
 A trip to the electoral party is good for the party;
 Meanwhile there is a lot of discussion.
 It also is good for concealing the qualities,
 If a candidate is to be put aside.
 To pick someone more capable
 In the continuing party competition.

Nelson was sent to the national meeting.
 His education proved his worth
 He became known in all corners of his party
 And in the course of national politics.
 Thus it can also be said,
 That only as a breeze from a banner.
 The decision for the third portion
 Of Nelson's famous career was made.

* * *

A period of two years elapsed
 With a pause in the forward progress.
 Then there was an election of a new slate
 Of men with a forward look
 And a feel for the people's need.

A seat in congress was the prize
 For which he was a candidate.
 It was sought in the old-fashioned way
 By promise's simple attraction
 And the use of campaign funds.

From his poor rural farm home
 Without the power of wealth
 Where Knute Nelson stepped forth
 With the people's favor and embrace
 —the little corporal.

There was a battle, that spread wide,
 With major consequences.
 The nightmare of big monies
 Rode roughshod, it is said,
 And the battle made history.

Distriktet deraf fik sit navn,
 —"The Bloody Fifth" det var.
 Og striden skarp til landets gavn
 med Nelsons valg helt bragt i havn,
 man siden husket har.

Kongressens-sæde Nelson fik
 som første skandinav.
 I tre terminer der han gik
 som følge af den styrkedrik
 hans nævnte valgkamp gav.

* * *

Her nævnes skal en anden sag
 af vigtighed som faa.
 Den viser frem et ægte drag
 af Nelsons verk og arbejdsdag,
 som let man vil forstaa.

Hans stat som andre stater har
 et universitet.
 I aarevis med virkning klar
 et styremedlem Nelson var
 og var til hjælp beredt.

For lærdom frem han haardt sig sled
 og saa dens store værd.
 Han derfor ogsaa kraftigt stred
 for statens skole fuld og bred
 i dennes styres færd.

Det træk, han viste frem som gut,
 var netop lærdoms trang.
 Og dette vistest mest tilslut,
 da han sit hjemsted, frit og rudt,
 en skole gav i fang.

* * *

Vi vil vende vort blik til St. Paul
 —den by, man besøge jo bør.
 Knute Nelson fik naaet sit maal
 og sad der som sin stats guvernør.
 Ved akklamation blev han kaaret
 og valgtes med flertal stort.
 De forslag, han frem fik baaret
 blev som oftest til love ret fort.

The district got a name,
 —"the Bloody Fifth", it was.
 The contest was sharp for the nation's benefit
 Of Nelson's election safely home,
 People have remembered

Nelson won the congressional seat
 As the first Scandinavian.
 He was there three terms
 As a result of temperance
 Given to his election battle.

* * *

Now we shall mention another matter
 Of importance which will
 Demonstrate a genuine expression
 Of Nelson's work and activity
 That lets people easily comprehend.

His state, like others, has
 A university.
 For many years it was evident
 That through the governing board
 Nelson was of great help.

He tried hard to promote education
 And its great value
 He therefore endeavored to help
 The state school completely
 In his role in management.

The path he showed as a youth,
 Was exactly what education needed
 This showed itself at last,
 When he willed his homestead, free and clear
 To the care of the school.

* * *

Now we'll turn to view St. Paul
 —the city, where he dwells
 Knute Nelson reached his goal
 And sat as the state governor.
 He was elected with acclamation
 By a large majority.
 The proposals he presented
 Became laws readily.

Da hans første termin saa var endt,
han gjenvalgt betjente et aar.
Saa blev han til Washington sendt
som bæret med senators kaar.
Det høieste trin var da naaet,
som indvandret gut kan naa.
Ved vuggen det blev nok spaaet,
og det vil da forvidneligt staa.

Som den første af norrønaæt
holdt Nelson en senators rang.
Terminerne fem i et sæt
blev ham tildelt i livsdagen lang.
Dog ud han ei tjente den sidste;
thi stort blev til stort i alt.
I runerne maa man riste,
at han bort i sin tjeneste faldt

Hvilken rigdom i mindet er lagt
om slig en berømmelig mand.
Det neppe tilfulde blir sagt,
hvad han var for sit folk og sit land.
Hvad mænd kan magte at gjøre,
han viste paa klarest vis.
Den høiagt, han frem fik føre
til sit folk, er uvisnelig pris.

Fra de ringeste kaar han fremsteg
og rak til det høieste trin.
Det var ingen liftende leg,
og ei heller et blafrende skin.
Han troligen fulgte sin bane,
der udlagt han fik fra først,
og fulgte ei gammel vane,
men kun lærdoms og virksomheds tørst.

Ubetinget hans ærlighed var,
og djerv og bestemt var hans færde.
Han tidt var i vendingen snar,
gjaldt det uret af læg eller lærd.
For fremskridt han talte med varme,
og altid han for det stod.
Han gnistrede og af harme,
hvis personlige hensyn fik rod.

When his first term was over,
He was re-elected a year.
Then was sent to Washington
Honored with the choice for senator
The highest step had been reached,
That any immigrant could reach.
At the cradle it was foretold,
And it unusually occurred.

As the first Scandinavian
Nelson held U. S. Senator's rank.
Five terms in one seat
He occupied the rest of his life.
Though he didn't complete the last;
He became the greatest of the great.
He must rest in memory
That he filled his service.

Such a memorial is laid
To an eminent man.
It barely can be told,
What he was for his people and country.
What a man can do,
He showed in the clearest way.
The attention he drew
To his people, is undying praise.

From the poorest conditions he proceeded
And reached the highest step.
There was no blessed game,
Nor a blue-blood's advantage.
He really followed the route
He set out from the beginning
And used the tried methods,
Of learning and energy's thirst.

His honesty was uncomplicated,
Bold and decisive was his journey.
He often quickly reversed,
If it concerned injustice of poor or learned.
He spoke warmly for progress,
And always stood for it.
He also sparked in anger,
If personally disparaged.

Upaavirket han stod i hyer sag,
 og selv han den gransket i alt.
 Der var i hans adfærd og lag
 en personligheds hele gehalt.
 Naar op i kongressen han traadte,
 da lyttede hver mand til.
 For ret man sig bøie maatte;
 thi da gjaldt intet underdæksspil.

Om hans virke Amerika gjaldt
 og helt ud var viet dets sag,
 saa kunde han, om det sig faldt,
 fremvise sit nordiske drag.
 Sit morsmaal det kunde han tale;
 han skattet sin norske arv,
 og selv i de høieste sale
 gav bevis, om det dertil var tarv.

Det kan videre siges for sandt,
 om Nelson end bleven var stor,
 han altid anledninger fandt
 til besøg hos sin aldrende mor.
 Og venner og gamle bekjendte
 han mindtes som altid før,
 og hjælp og veiledning sendte,
 slig som vismænd fornuftigen gjør.

Som en ledende stjerne han staar,
 om gjemt i sin grav nu han er.
 Hans aand gjennem rækkerne gaar
 og henpeger paa norske især.
 Vi krans til hans minde vil flette
 og stille i stuen ind.
 Maa vaarsol dens knopper sprette
 og strø blomster for slegternes sind.

K. A. RENE.

He always stood for the higher cause,
 He investigated it all.
 It was his demeanor and bearing
 A personality substance.
 When he entered congress,
 Everyone listened
 People had to give in to justice;
 For it tolerated nothing underhanded.

Regarding his work in America
 It was united with his cause
 Then he could, if necessary,
 Demonstrate his Scandinavian origin.
 He could speak his mother tongue,
 He valued his Norwegian heritage,
 And even in the highest halls
 Gave proof that was important.

It can truly be said,
 That if Nelson became great,
 He always found opportunity
 To visit his aging mother.
 And friends and old acquaintances
 He remembered as always,
 And sent help and guidance,
 As wise men reasonably do.

As a guiding star he stands,
 Even hidden in his grave as he is.
 His spirit goes through the ranks
 Especially pointing to the Norwegians.
 We cover his memory with wreaths
 And have a moment of silence.
 May the spring sun cause the buds to sprout
 And strew flowers on his family.

K. A. RENE.

 TIL STEVNE I HAYFIELD, MINN.

Den 14de, 15de og 16de juni vil Vosselagets aarsstevne afholdes i Hayfield, Minn. Forberedelserne er allerede langt paa vei. Til forsamlingslokale er sikret byens skoleauditorium. Festmaaltid vil bli holdt lørdagskvelden i kirken, hvor kvindeforeningen tager sig af dette. Der skal være en udflugt til Vestre St. Olavs kirke, hvor omkredsens gamle vossespionerer færdedes. John H. Myster, Hayfield, er formand paa den lokale komite, og det ønskes, at besked om fremmøde sendes til ham. Der vil bli storartet program.

 HISTORIEN OM VOSSINGERNE.

Historien om vossingerne i Amerika er paa det nærmeste færdig til trykning. Den vil blandt andet indeholde en kort beskrivelse og historie om Voss, beretning om aarligaars udvandring fra Voss fra 1836 til 1860—senere mere spredt. Der vil bli skisser om strøg, hvor vossingerne i større antal slog sig til, samt karter og billeder. Beretninger om vossinger i de amerikanske krige, om vossforeninger og meget andet. Bogen blir paa 6-700 sider. Dette til foreløbig underretning. Det kommer nu an paa om penge kan skaffes til trykningen. Derom vil man senere faa høre. Enhver maa forberede sig paa at kjøbe en eller flere bøger.

Ex-governør Nestos holdt valgtaler forleden høst i staterne Iowa, nordre Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, Utah og Colorado. I marts maaned holdt han en tale i Albert Lea, Minn., var paa et bestyrelsesmøde i Minneapolis og et i Fargo. Den 5te Juni skal han tale ved Luther College, Decorah, Iowa.

 NYAARSBREV TIL VOSSINGEN.

No skriv me 1 januar 1929. Det er nyaarsdag. Straalande fint vinterver. Passeleg snø og passeleg kaldt. Heilt til jol var det linnver. Mildt og godt i alle maatar.

Det var annleis ifjor. Daa var det gnistrande kaldt. Alt fraus. Det var vatsløysa og kraftløgsa. Heile Voss laag mest i myrke heile joli. Seinare kom dette stort umskifte paa veret og deretter dei store ulukkekarne.

 TO THE MEETING IN HAYFIELD, MN.

On June 14, 15 and 16, the annual Stevne of the Vosselag will be held in Hayfield, MN. Preparations are well underway. The school auditorium has been guaranteed as the meeting site. The banquet will be held Saturday night the church, served by the Ladies' Aid. There will be an excursion to West St. Olav's Church in an area traveled to by Vossings pioneers. John H. Myster, Hayfield, is the chairman of the local committee and it is desired that notices of attendance be sent to him. There will be an excellent program.

 HISTORY OF THE VOSSINGS.

The history of the Vossings in America is almost ready for printing. Among other things it will contain a short description and history of Voss, describing the annual early emigration from Voss in the years from 1836 to 1860—later more general. There will be sketches of the districts where the Vossings settled in greater numbers as well as maps and pictures. There will be descriptions of the Vossings in the American wars, about the Vossing societies and much more. The book will be from 6-700 pages. This is a preliminary report. It depends on whether money can be raised for the printing. People will hear more about this later. Everyone should be ready to buy one or more books.

Former governor Nestos made election speeches last fall in Iowa, northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, Utah and Colorado. In March, he spoke in Albert Lea, MN. He attended board meetings in Minneapolis and in Fargo. June 5, he will speak at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa.

 NEW YEARS LETTER TO THE VOSSINGEN.

I am now writing on January 1, 1929. it is New Years Day with bright winter weather. Reasonable snow and reasonably cold. All of Christmas was mild weather. Gentle in all aspects.

It was different last year. Then it was bitingly cold. Everything froze. There were outages in both water and power service. Voss lay in the dark almost all Christmas. Later, there was change in the weather and the terrible misfortunes.

Iaar er det betre soleis. Det hev vore mest ynskjever til denne tid. Joledag mildt og godt ver. Nyaarsdag straalande blankt og passeleg kaldt. Det er vakkert Voss ein slik straalande vinterdag. Kvit rein snø yver fjell og dal, yver aasar og skogkledde lier, yver vatn og fjøra. Himmelen er blaa og blank med tirande stjernar utan tal. Rundt ikring fraa hus og heim stig ei røkstrima tilvers. Det minner um, at inne i desse heimane er liv og rørsla. Der sviv folki ikring i gleda og gaman, men ogso i sut og sorg. Livet avrar seg paa so mange vis. Der ligg ljose og vakra heimar, rike paa solskin og lukka. Men der ligg ogso myrke heimar med tyngslar og sut ikring seg. Yver det heile lyser den fagre naturi og kastar sin eventyrglans ikring.

I jolehelgi gjekk alt stilt og fint for seg. Hist og her hadde jolebrennevinet gjort sin virknad. Det lyt sjølvsagt vera med, naar joli kjem. Men i det store og heile var det bra. Festar og møter hev det vore av alle slag dag etter dag. Det vert mest for mykje av det og.

Naar nyaaret kjem saa lyt alle reknskap gjerast upp. Korleis hev det gjenge i det gamle aaret, og korleis vil det gaa i det nye aaret? Skal ein segja eit ord, so lyt ein segja, at stort sett hev det vore eit magert aar det aaret som gjekk. Men vonene lyt stiga ved nyaaret, og daa lyt ein segja umlag so: Ein augnar betring. Det er ymse ting, som tyder paa, at oppgangen so smaatt vil koma. Og det trengs paa alle vis. Bonden sit tungt i det. Handelsmennene kavlar for livet. Industrien ligg nede. Ei daud hand hev lege yver arbeidslivet.

Ute fraa havet—der dei store rikdomar held heim—hev vanskane hopa seg upp. Skipsfarten hev gjenge med tap. Fisket hev ikkje svara seg. Men det ljosnar, fær ein vona. Uppgangen kjem nok. Det gjeld, at folk ikkje tapar trui paa seg sjølve og paa sitt land. Det gjeld aa staalsetja viljen, og det gjeld framfor alt aa arbeida. Folk maa læra aa krevja mindre og arbeida meir. Det maa no verta herropet. So vonar me alle paa ljosare tider.

Bergsli-minnesmerket vart avduka paa Voss 19 november. Det vart ei stor og gild høgtid.

Med dette vil eg senda ei ny takk til "Vossingen" og alle dei gilde vossafolk derburte, som sende tilskot til monumentet. Ei serskilt takk til Ragnvald Nestos for hans gilde arbeid. Utan dette store tilskotet fraa Amerika hadde me ikkje kunna reist minnesmerket i haust.

Nils Bergslien fekk sovidt uppliva, at dette minnesmerket vart reist. Han døydde no straks fyrr jol. Han vart gravlagd millom jol og nyaar i

This year is an improvement. It has been mostly perfect weather until now. Christmas Day was mild and nice. On New Years it was somewhat cold but shining bright. Voss is beautiful on such a bright winter day. White pure snow covers the mountains and valleys, over the ridges and forest clad slopes, over the lakes and shores. The sky is clear and blue with twinkling stars without number. Round about climb streams of smoke to the air from house and home. It reminds us that in these homes are life and activity. There people are busy in joy and good times, but also in grief and sorrow. Life proceeds in many ways. There are bright, good-looking homes, rich in sunshine and joy. However, there are also dark homes with burdens and grief about them. Nature casts its light and unreal glitter everywhere.

Everything was still and beautiful on Christmas weekend. Here and there, Christmas whiskey had had its effect. It comes along with Christmas. Nevertheless, in the greater sense it was good. Parties and meetings of all kinds were held day after day. There were almost too many of those too.

When the New Year came all the accounting had to be done. How had things gone in the old year and what would it be like in the New Year? All things considered, one would have to say that it was a meager year that passed. But indications are for improvement in the coming year, one would have to say. We expect improvement. There are various things that indicate a gradual bettering. It is needed in all areas. The farmers have it rough. The storekeepers are struggling. Industry is depressed. A heavy hand lays over employment.

Out on the sea—where big riches have there home—difficulties have increased. There is a loss in the merchant marine trade. The fishing hasn't responded. But it is brightening, one hopes. Recovery will come. It is important that people maintain their belief in their own ability and their country. It is important to maintain a strong desire and most importantly, work. People have to learn to ask for less and work more. It will improve. We all look for better times.

The Bergsli monument was unveiled at Voss on November 19. It was an impressive big ceremony.

At this time I want to thank anew the "Vossingen" and all those nice people over there who sent support for the monument. A special thank you to Ragnvald Nestos for his worthy efforts. We wouldn't have been able to erect the monument this fall without the assistance from America.

Nils Bergslien barely experienced that this monument was put up. He died just before Christmas. He was buried between Christmas and

Eidfjord, Hardanger, der han hev budt det meste av si tid. Millom dei mange kransar vart det lagt ein krans fraa Voss herad paa hans baara.

Liksom farbrørne hans, Brynjulv og Knut, som stod so høgt i sin kunst, hadde han gjeve mykje til heimbygdi si, Voss; men han hadde fenge lite.

Forutan fleire maleri i Voss ungdomshall og kring heile Voss var det han som skapa det store monumentet "Ridande Vossabrudlaup" paa Lindehaugen ved Vangen. Eg for min del hadde den store gleda aa faa han til aa maala 3 fanar. Den fyrste var fanen til Voss ungdomslag, den andre til Voss avhaldslag og den tredje var fanen til "Vossalaget" i Amerika. Alle desse fanarne var sers vellukka og fagre. Dei gode medlemmer i Vossalaget i U. S. A. kann sjølve sjaa, um ikkje fanen deira—som er maala av Nels Bergslien—er vakker. Bilætet paa denne fanen er noko av den mest sermerkte naturi paa Voss, og kann ein i det heile sjaa fagrare natur, kvar ein fer? Men eg hev diverre ikkje fare langt utanum Voss.

Godt nyaar daa alle Vossalaget sine medlemer. Gjev at Vossalaget maa lysa og veksa der burte i Amerika. Gjev at samkjensla maa verta sterkare og sterkare—at heimlandet og heimbygdi aldri maa verta gløymt.

Nokre private helsingar vil og gjerne faa lov aa senda med det same. Fyrst og fremst til Knut Henderson Løna, og so til Ragnvald Nestos, Odd Vinje, Johs. Glimme, Odd Eide, Lars Bryn, dr. Davidhaug og fleire, som eg alle kjenner. Og so ei serskilt helsing til bladstyraren for "Vossingen", hr. K. A. Rene. Mi beste takk til "Vossingen" og for det store og trugne arbeid han hev gjort for aa halda vossaætti vaki. Eg vil vona, at vossingane derburte vil skyne, kva oppofrande arbeid hr. Rene hev gjort baade for "Vossingen" og alt arbeid elles for aa halda Voss høgt og i æra.

Og so ein takk til styret for Vossalaget. Eg adressarer denne takki til formannen. Men vinsam helsing til alle.

Voss, nyaarsdag 1929.

A. ULLESTAD.



ANDREW A. QUALE OG HUSTRU MARTA
KNUTSDATTER.



Nu er de døde begge disse storartede velgjørere for Vossebygden. Marta døde den 2den marts 1928 og Andrew den 7de december 1928. Ved gavebrev af 15de februar 1928 gav de kr. 37,000 som legat til Voss barnehjem. Testamentet efter dem bestemmer—elter hvad testamentets exekutor Johan Knutson i Chicago har meddelt—at Voss barnehjem

New Year in Eidfjord, Hardanger, where he had lived most of his life. Among the many wreaths there was one on his bier from Voss Township.

Just like his uncles, Brynjulv and Knut, who ranked high in their art, he gave a lot to his home district, but got little in return.

In addition to the painting in the Voss Youth Hall and elsewhere in Voss, it was he who created the impressive monument "Ridande Vossabrudlaup" on Lindehaug at Vangen. For my part I was happy that he painted three banners. The first was for the Voss Youth League, the second was for the Voss Temperance Society and the last was the banner for the "Vossalaget" in America. All these banners were especially successful and good looking. The good members in the Vosselag in U. S. A. can themselves see that their banner — painted by Nels Bergslien — is handsome. The painting on this banner shows some of the most outstanding nature at Voss, and can in the greater picture see more beautiful scenery wherever one goes? I have unfortunately not traveled much outside Voss.

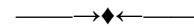
Happy New Year then to all Vosselag members. May the Vosselag shine and grow over there in America. May the association grow ever stronger and stronger — that the homeland and hometown never shall be forgotten.

I want, at this time, permission to send some private greetings. First and foremost to Knut Henderson Løna, and then to Ragnvald Nestos, Odd Vinje, Johs. Glimme, Odd Eide, Lars Bryn, Dr. Davidhaug and several more whom I know. And a special greeting to the editor of "Vossingen", Mr. K. A. Rene and for the huge and diligent work he has done to preserve the Voss heritage. I imagine that the Vossings over there recognize all the sacrificed work Mr. Rene has done for the "Vossingen", and to maintain Voss in high esteem.

Thank you to the directors of the Vosselag. I am addressing this gratitude to the president. But a kind greeting to everyone.

Voss, New Years Day, 1929.

A. ULLESTAD.



ANDREW A. QUALE AND WIFE MARTA
KNUTSDATTER.



Now these tremendous benefactors of the Voss district are dead. Marta died March 2, 1928 and Andrew December 7, 1928. in a deed of conveyance of February 15, 1929 they gave 37,000 crowns as an endowment to the Voss Children's Home. Their will states — according to what the will's executor Johan Knutson in Chicago has announced — that the Voss

fremdeles skal faa 5000 dollars og Voss gamlehjem 5000 dollars. Hvad der blir igjen—efterat slegninge og andre har faaet, hvad der er bestemt for dem, og omkostninger er betalt—skal deles mellem barnehjemmet og gamlehjemmet saaledes, at barnehjemmet faar to tredjedele og gamlehjemmet en tredjedel.

Dette er de største gaver som Vossebygden har faaet fra nogen af sine udvandrede sønner eller døtre. Gaverne kommer særdeles vel med, og vil til alle tider bli til stor glæde og velsignelse for de mange smaa børn, som kommer fra daarlige hjem til barnehjemmet og der faar et hyggeligt hjem og god og kristelig opdragelse, saa de blir nyttige samfundsborgere. Likesaa for de gamle, som faar et godt hjem paa sine gamle dage paa gamlehjemmet. Disse store gaver vil for alle tider være et vakkert mindesmerke om disse ædle givere og deres gode hjertelig for sin fødebygd, Voss. De vil altid komme til at mindes med største taknemmelighed af folket paa Voss.

Andrew Quale er født paa gaarden Kvale, Gullfjerdingen i Voss, den 9de januar 1844 og blev saaledes næsten 85 aar gammel. Han var søn til gaardmand Anders Sveinson Kvale og Gudve Olsdatter, født Berge. Fra Voss udvandrede han den 25de april 1867 og kom til Chicago den 16de juni samme aar. Andrew og hans hustru Marta var søskendebørn. Hun var født 28de februar 1839 og blev saaledes paa det nærmeste 89 aar gammel. Hendes forældre var Knut Eirikson Lydve og Marta Olsdatter fra Berge. Han var af Miltzow-ætten og adelsætten Dal. Til Amerika reiste Marta i april 1857 og kom til Chicago i juni. Andrew besøgte fødebygden i 1874-75 og giftede sig da han kom tilbage til Chicago. Hun var da enke efter en Brynjulv fra Vestbygden. Andrew har, saavidt jeg ved, hele tiden boet i Chicago.

Han drev i lang tid som maler og var længe arbejdsformand hos et jernbanekompani. Senere var han bestyrer av leiegaarde i Chicago og havde en tid indtil 56 bygninger at tage vare paa. For bestyrelsen af dem fik han en vis procent af leieindtægterne. Leieboerne var fra næsten alle verdens nationer. Andrew har saaledes den hele tid været en meget virksom mand og en ordensmand i alle maader.

Naar ovennævnte legatgave er modtaget, vil barnehjemmet eie ialt omtrent kr. 80,000 i legatmidler, hvoraf renterne kan bruges til driften og vil dække omtrent halvdelen af de løbende udgifter. Det er at haabe, at legatgaver fremdeles vil komme, saa den hele drift kunde betaales af renterne.

Voss den 28de januar 1929.

L. KINDEM, formand i styret for Voss barnehjem.

Children's Home will get \$5000 and the Voss Old Folk's Home \$5000. what remains—after the relatives and others have received what is bequeathed for them and the costs are paid—shall be divided between the Voss Children's Home and the Voss Old Folk's Home such that the orphanage gets two-thirds and the home for the elderly gets one-third.

This is the largest gift the Voss district has received from any of its emigrated sons and daughters. The gifts are timely and will always be of joy and blessedness for the little children that come from poor homes to the orphanage and get a proper home and a good and Christian rearing to become useful members of society. The same may be said for the old, who get a good home at the home for their last years. These large gifts will always be a beautiful monument for these honorable donors and their good feelings for their birthplace, Voss. They will always be remembered with gratitude by the people of Voss.

Andrew Quale was born at the Kvale farm, Gullfjerdingen in Voss, January 9, 1844 and was thus almost 85 years old. He was a son of farmer Anders Sveinson Kvale and Gudve Olsdatter, born Berge. He emigrated from Voss on April 25, 1867 and came to Chicago on June 16 that same year. Andrew and his wife Marta were cousins. She was born February 28, 1839 and reached almost 89 years. Her parents were Knut Eirikson Lydvo and Marta Olsdatter from Berge. He was of the Miltzow lineage and the noble Dal family. Marta went to America in April 1857, coming to Chicago in June. Andrew visited his birthplace in 1874-75 and got married when he returned to Chicago. She was a widow of a Brynjulv from Vestbygdi. Andrew has, as far as I know, always lived in Chicago.

He worked as a painter for a long time and was the foreman for a railroad company. Later, he managed apartment houses in Chicago and at one time took care of 56 buildings. He received a percentage of the rent for his management. The tenants were from almost all the countries in the world. Andrew has always been a hard-working man and a person of regular habits in all ways.

When this bequest is received the orphanage will in all received 80,000 crowns in bequests, of which the interest may be used for operation and will cover approximately half of the current expenses. It is the hope that more donors will come so the entire operating expense can be covered from the interest.

Voss, January 28, 1929.

L. KINDEM, chairman of the board for Voss Orphanage.

JUSTITIARIUS AAD J. VINJE.

Lørdag den 23de marts 1929 afgik justitiarius i Wisconsin høiesteret Aad Johanneson Vinje ved døden i en alder af 72 aar. Med ham gik der bort en af landets betydeligste jurister. I 18 aar var han medlem af Wisconsin høiesteret—de sidste seks aar som dens formand. Forud havde han i 15 aar været dommer i 11te retsdistrikt i Wisconsin. Det er mange vigtige retsafgjørelser han i disse aar har skrevet, og enkelte er af største betydning paa grund af de offentlige spørgsmaal i politisk retning de omfatter.

Dommer Vinje var født paa gaarden Vinje i Tykkebygden paa Voss den 10de november 1857, søn af Johannes Torstenson Vinje og Ingeborg Davidsdatter Kløve. Forældrene var af velkjendte bondeætter paa Voss, hvis ættegrene kan følges langt tilbage i tiden, og der er mange af samme slegter baade i Amerika og paa Voss. Hans farfar, Torsten Johanneson, var førstedags fra Rogne—broder af Torbjørn Johanneson Rogne og til Brita Johannesdatter, gift med Torsten Ivarson Leidal, som begge har mange efterkommere. (Se Leidal-slegten, "Vossingen", hefte 26-27.) Vinjes moder var datter af David Aadson Kløve og Inger Johannesdatter Møen. David var en meget benyttet kommunemand paa Voss. Hendes farfar, Aad Davidson Kløve, var medlem af det overordentlige storting i Oslo 1814. David og Aad eller Odd har vekslet som opsidere paa nedre Kløve i mange generationer. Odd paa Kløve er saaledes nævnt i mandtallet 1657. Møen-slegten, til hvilken Vinjes mormor hørte, kan følges tilbage til det 12te aarhundrede og har grene i mange gamle adelsætter i Norge med enkelte rødder endog i Tyskland og Danmark. Blandt de norske ætter kan nævnes Losna-ætten, Galtung-, Smør- og Rustung-ætterne samt Miltzow-ætten, der stammer fra Pomeranien, og Riber-ætten fra Danmark.

I biografier af dommer Vinje findes nævnt Anders Anderson Riber, der kom fra Danmark i 1654 og var sogneprest i Eidfjord, Hardanger. Han er kaldt biskop i Ulvik, men det var han selvfølgelig ikke. Riber blev gift med Katrina Helvik, datter af Laurits Galtung paa Torsnes. Samtidig med ham levede provst Gjert Miltzow og dennes bror Klaus Henrikson Miltzow paa Voss. Klaus Miltzow var Inger Møens tiptipoldefar. Hans hustru, Inger Lauritzdatter, var af Heiberg-ætten og flere andre gamle ætter. Dommer Vinjes stamtræ har saaledes vældige ættegrene.

Vinjes far døde i 1859 efter et fald fra et hølæs under Tønbakken bortenfor gaarden Vinje. Hans mor blev i 1864 gift med Mons K. Botnen fra Røldal, som

CHIEF JUSTICE AAD J. VINJE.

Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin Aad Johanneson Vinje died on Saturday the 23rd of March 1929 at age 72 years. With him we lost one of the country's most important jurists. He was a member of the Supreme Court for 18 years—the last six years as its Chief Justice. In addition he had been a judge in the 11th Judicial District in Wisconsin. He has written many important judicial decisions during this time some of great importance because they involved questions of public questions in the field of politics.

Judge Vinje was born at the Vinje farm in the Tjukkebygd at Voss November 10, 1857, a son of Johannes Torstenson Vinje and Ingeborg Davidsdatter Kløve. His parents were of well-known farmer families at Voss whose lineages can be followed far back in time, and have many relatives both in America and Voss. His paternal grandfather, Torsten Johanneson, was originally from Rogne—a brother of Torbjørn Johanneson Rogne and to Brita Johannesdatter, who married Torsten Ivarson Leidal, who both have many descendants. (See Leidal-slegten, "Vossingen", Hefte 26-27.) Vinje's mother was a daughter of David Aadson Kløve and Inger Johannesdatter Møen. He was commonly used as a councilman at Voss. Her paternal grandfather, Aad Davidson Kløve, was a member of the Extraordinary Storting in Oslo in 1814. David and Aad or Odd have alternated occupancy of lower (nedre) Kløve for many generations. Odd of Kløve is named in the census of 1657. The Møen family, to which Vinje's maternal grandmother belonged, can be traced back to the 12th century and has branches in the old Norwegian noble lines with various roots in Germany and Denmark. The Norwegian families we can list include the Losna-ætt, Galtung-, Smør- and Rustung-ætts as well as the Miltzow-ætt, that stem from Pommerania, and the Riber-ætt from Denmark.

The biography of Judge Vinje mentions Anders Anderson Riber, who came from Denmark in 1654 to be parish minister in Eidfjord, Hardanger. He was called bishop in Ulvik, but of course he wasn't. Riber married Katrina Helvik, daughter of Laurits Galtung at Torsnes. He was a contemporary of Dean Gjert Miltzow and his brother Klaus Henrikson Miltzow at Voss. Klaus Miltzow was Inger Møen's great-great-great grandfather. His wife, Inger Lauritzdatter, was of the Heiberg-ætt and several others.. Judge Vinje's family tree has many branches.

Vinje's father died in 1859 after falling from a load of hay at the Tønbakken across from the Vinje farm. His mother married Mons K. Botnen from Røldal, who

var lærer for kvækersekten paa Voss. Forældrene var nemlig som flere paa Voss blit kvækere. Johannes Vinje efterlod sig foruden Aad, som var yngst, børnene Torsten, David, Knut og Guri. Af disse drog David til Amerika i 1868. Aaret efter, nemlig i 1869, udvandrede forældrene med resten af børnene. De tog ud fra Stavanger i mai maaned og fulgte med seilskibet "Hero" til Quebec, hvortil de ankom en maaned senere. Derfra drog de direkte til Marshall County, Iowa, og slog sig til der.

Efter ankomsten til Marshall County blev Aad efter moderens ønske snart sendt paa almueskolen. Til leiligheder har han fortalt en historie om hvorledes en farmer kom til hans mor og vilde have ham til at passe sine kreaturer paa den tid skolen begyndte. Moderen sagde, at gutten skulde gaa paa skole. Farmeren fremholdt, at det ikke var nødvendigt. Han blir jo bare en farmer alligevel, sagde han. "Ja, da kan hændt, han vertu berre ein farmar, men eg vil, attu han ska verta ein forstandigu farmar," svarede hun. Og Aad maatte paa skole. Denne tildragelse tilskrev han sin første interesse for skolegang, og han gik paa almueskolen til frem i 1873. Om vinteren 1873-74 var han paa Iowa College i Grinnell og om vinteren 1874-75 paa Northwestern Universitet i Des Moines, Iowa. I flere aar var han saa skolelærer i Iowa. Han maatte selv skaffe midler til videre skolegang, og dette gjorde han mest ved at være lærer. Om høsten 1878 tog han ind paa Wisconsin Universitet. Hans broder, Torstein Vinje, var sagfører i Viroqua, Wis., sammen med oberst J. Rusk—senere guvernør af Wisconsin, og Rusk tog da interesse i Aads skolegang. Prof. R. B. Anderson fortæller, at oberst Rusk bragte Aad til ham og paalagde ham at være hans specielle beskytter. Anderson var jo da professor i norsk ved universitetet. Det blev uregelmæssig skolegang af mangel paa midler, men han stod dog i forbindelse med universitetet til 1884, da han tog literær eksamen baade i kunst og videnskab med største ære, idet han tog graden "baccalaureus" i begge paa en gang—noget usædvanlig. Hans akademiske bane var i høieste grad merket af flid og duellighed. Han lagde for dagen i alt sit arbeide en orden og logisk tænkning, som tiltrak sig opmærksomhed baade fra studenterne og fakultetet. Det var et enestaaende jevnt og udmerket arbeide alt han gjorde. Men uagtet han gjorde fremskridt i alle grene af sine studier, tog han mest interesse i filosofi og sprog, hvori han lagde for dagen den største færdighed. I disse fag overgik han med lethed alle og kunde bringe til sit klasserum værdifulde ydelser af egne originale granskninger. Han var et aktivt medlem af den naturhistoriske klub, den matematiske forening og den franske konversationsklub, og var en af de faa

was a teacher of the Quaker Sect at Voss. The parents were among several who became Quakers. Johannes Vinje left in addition to Aad, who was youngest, the children Torsten, David, Knut and Guri. Of these, David went to America i 1868. The next year, namely 1869, the parents immigrated with the rest of the children. They left from Stavanger in May on the sailship "Hero" arriving in Quebec a month later, from where they traveled directly to Marshall County, Iowa, and settled there.

After his arrival in Marshall County, Iowa, Aad was sent to common school according to his mother's wishes. Occasionally he told an anecdote about a farmer who came to his mother and wanted him to shepherd his cattle at the same time that school started. His mother maintained that the boy should attend school instead. The farmer said that it wasn't necessary. He'll be a farmer anyway. He said. "Ja, maybe he'll be only a farmer anyway, but I want that he should be a sagacious farmer," she answered. And Aad went to school. This happening illustrated his first interest in going to school and he attended public school until 1873. During the winter of 1873-74 he attended the Iowa College at Grinnell and in 1874-75 he was at Northwestern University in Des Moines, Iowa. For several years, he taught school in Iowa. He had to save money for further education and this he did by teaching. He matriculated in the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1878. His brother, Torstein Vinje, was a lawyer in Viroqua, WI, associated with Colonel J. Rusk — later governor of Wisconsin, and Rusk took an interest in Aad's education. Prof. R. B. Anderson tells, that Colonel Rusk brought Aad to him and charged him to be his special guardian. Anderson was at that time professor of Norwegian at the University. There was irregular attendance because of finances but he continued at the university until 1884 when he was graduated with both a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Science degree, magna cum laude, something quite unusual. His academic course was marked by the highest degree of effort and ability. He presented all his work with orderly and logical thinking which attracted attention both from fellow students and faculty. All the work he did was outstandingly the same and dependable. Even though he made progress in all branches of his studies, he took the greatest interest in philosophy and language where he demonstrated his greatest proficiency. He accomplished these areas with ease and brought his classroom helpful contributions from his own investigation. He was an active member of the Natural History Club, the Mathematics Society and the French Conversation Club, and was one of the few

studenter som erhvervede sig praktisk kundskab om moderne sprog ved akademisk studie. Han kunde snakke flydende norsk, fransk og tysk, og han var under sin senere dommervirksomhed maaske den eneste dommer i staten som kunde følge en eksamination af vidner eller oversætte den paa fire forskellige sprog. Han studerede desuden latin, angelsaksisk og italiensk.

Efter sin eksamen i 1884 blev Vinje udnævnt til assisterende bibliotekar ved lovafdelingen i statens bibliotek i Madison og havde denne stilling til 1888. I denne tid studerede han lovkyndighed og tog juridisk eksamen i 1887 ved Wisconsin Universitet ligeledes med udmerkelse. Han viste ogsaa da den klare forstaaelse og lette udredning af foreliggende spørgsmaal, hvilket tiltrak sig samme opmærksomhed som ved forrige eksamen.

I 1888 blev han ansat som assisterende referent ved højesteretten og holdt denne stilling til han i 1891 tog afsked for at praktisere lovkyndighed paa egen haand. I stillingen som referent i højesteretten viste han ogsaa sin studieevne, skarpsindighed og logiske nøiagtighed, der tiltrak sig de retslærdes opmærksomhed og i særdeleshed højesteretsdommernes, under hvis opsyn han var. Det ry og venskab, han der erhvervede sig, var af betragtelig hjælp. for ham, da han siden blev foreslaaet som kredsdommer.

I 1891 bosatte han sig i Superior, Wis., for at praktisere som advokat. Han dannede da et kompaniskab med L. S. Butler, hvilket opløstes ifølge overenskomst fire aar senere. I august 1895 blev dommer R. D. Marshall i 11te retsdistrikt højesteretsdommer, og Vinje var en af de første som foresloges til hans efterfølger i kredsdommerembedet. Han blev enstemmig anbefalet af barristerforeningen i Douglas County og dertil sluttede ogsaa den i Chippewa County sig. Disse foreninger omfatter størstedelen af jurister i retsdistriktet. Han blev den 10de august af guvernør Upham udnævnt til dommer i nævnte distrikt og begyndte straks i stillingen. Vaaren efter blev han valgt uden modkandidat til at fylde resten af terminen og blev siden gjenvalgt. Hans udnævnelse og valg var noget usædvanlig i henhold til den brugte regel, som havde vundet hævd i staten. Det var almindelig personer aktive i politik og paagaende partigjængere, der havde gjort sig veikjendte, som opnaaede saadanne stillinger—noget som ikke passede paa Vinje, og hans erfaringer som praktisk jurist var ogsaa begrænset. Men hans evner og egenskaber var kjendte af endel forstaaelsesfulde personer, og disse blev hans ihærdige forsvarere. I virkeligheden kom der med ham en ny synsmaade frem i valget af personer til slige stillinger, og Vinjes juridiske bane retfærdiggjør tilfulde visdommen af denne. Han blev uden praktisk erfaring og forberedelse pludselig kaldt til at udføre det besværlige arbejde, som paahviler en kredsdommer, og

students to use his practical knowledge of modern languages for academic study. He spoke fluent Norwegian, French and German, and later in his judicial work he was the only judge in the state who could follow examination of witnesses or translate them in four different languages. He also studied Latin, Anglo-Saxon and Italian.

Following his graduation in 1884, Vinje was appointed assistant librarian of the law division in the state library in Madison and remained there until 1888. During this time he studied law and was graduated in law in 1887 at the University of Wisconsin, likewise with honors. He also demonstrated clear understanding and easy solution to the presented questions which drew attention as with the previous degrees.

In 1888, he was employed as assistant reporter with the Supreme Court and held this position until 1891 when he resigned in order to practice law independently. In his position with the Supreme Court he also manifested his study habits, intelligence and logical exactness, which drew the attention of the court officials and especially the Supreme Court justices under whom he worked. This reputation and friendship was of inestimable assistance when he subsequently was proposed for circuit judge.

He moved to Superior, WI in 1891 in order to practice as a lawyer. He formed a partnership with L. S. Butler, which was dissolved agreeably four years later. In August 1895, Judge R. D. Marshall of the 11th Court District was appointed to the Supreme Court and Vinje was the first to be proposed to replace him in the judge's position. He was unanimously recommended by the bar society in Douglas County and also Chippewa County. These organizations include most of the lawyers in the judicial district. Governor Upham appointed him judge in that district on August 10 and he started in that position. The next spring he was elected, without opposition, to fill the rest of the term and subsequently was re-elected. His naming and election was different from the customary practice that had been traditional in the state. Commonly it was people active in politics and aggressive party members who had made themselves familiar who attained these situations—something that Vinje didn't match and his experience as a practicing lawyer was somewhat limited. But his talent and qualifications were familiar to a number of understanding people and these became his energetic supporters. In reality, with him there came a new attitude about choosing people for these positions, and Vinje's judicial career justified the wisdom of this. He, without practical experience or preparation, was suddenly called upon to carry out the difficult tasks required of a circuit judge and he resolved

han greiede sagerne med største lethed og nøiagtighed, som om han var en af de mest øvede veteraner. Det viste sig, at han var kommen paa rette plads, for hvilken han syntes at være skabt, og han var da ogsaa i sit rette element i dommersædet. Ved sin retfærdighedssans, hæderlighed og venlighed mod alle blev han respekteret af alle parter i foreliggende sager. Vinje var den første kredsdommer af norsk afstamning i staterne.

Den 10de september 1910 blev han af guvernør James Davidson udnævnt til medlem af Wisconsin høiesteret for at fylde den resterende del af terminen efter Joshua E. Dodge, som tog afsked. Denne udnævnelse kom ogsaa som en overraskelse. Han havde om sommeren opholdt sig paa sit landsted i Deerwood, Minn., som han om vaaren havde kjøbt. Paa veien tilbage til Superior fik han se i en avis paa jernbanetoget, at Dodge tog afsked. Næste morgen kaldtes han op i telefonen fra et nyheds-blad i Milwaukee med spørgsmaal om han agtede at antage stillingen som høiesteretsdommer, hvortil han var udnævnt. Det var den første besked, han fik derom. Han antog stillingen, og den 4de april 1911 blev han valgt uden modkandidat til en fuld termin paa 10 aar, og i 1921 blev han gjenvalgt. Den 13de februar 1922 rykkede han op til formand (chief justice) i høiesteretten, hvad han saa var til sin død.

Dommer Vinje var et af de mest aktive medlemmer af høiesteretten, og henimod en fjerdedel af alle dens skrevne akter er skrevne i den tid han var medlem. Man har nævnt fire-fem retsafgjørelser af de mange skrevne af ham, som har været af største betydning. Det er udredning af loven om undervisningsbidrag til soldater fra verdenskrigen, som han understøttede; loven om erstatning til skadelidte arbejdere under opsyn af industri-kommissionen (the compensation law). Hans betænkning af sagen om stemmer, som var afgivet for en død kandidat, hvis navn stod paa en partivalgseddelt, kunde tælles, hvad han bestred. Byers ret til erhvervelse og værdsættelse af eiendomme til offentligt brug. Fastsættelse af regelen, hvorefter offentlige verker værdsættes for beskatning. Alt sager af vegt i det offentlige liv.

I 1886 blev Vinje gift med Alice Idele Miller af Oregon, Wis. Hun er af en gammel New England-familie og har havt skolegang i Cambridge, Mass. De har havt fem børn: Arthur M., født 1888, bor i Madison; John—hans tvillingbror—døde i 1888; David R., født 1890, døde i juni 1915; Janet, født 1892, gift med A. R. Taylor, Winona, Minn.; Ethel, født 1899, gift med Walker, Iron Mountain, Mo. Alle børnene har gaaet paa universitetet. Vinje havde sit hjem i 412 N. Carroll St., Madison. Efter sin død laa Vinje paa parade i kapitoliet tirsdag formiddag den 26de marts, saa holdtes sørgegudstjeneste i unitarist-

the cases with great ease and precision, as if he were one of the most experienced veterans. This showed that he had arrived at the proper place for which he had been created and he was in his right element in the judge's seat. By his sense of fairness, honesty and affability to everyone he was respected by all parties in the discussed cases. Vinje was the first judge of Norwegian origin in the states.

Governor James Davidson appointed him to the Supreme Court on September 10, 1910 to fill the remainder of the term of Joshua E. Dodge, who retired. This appointment too was unexpected. He had stayed at a property in Deerwood, MN that he had bought in the spring. On his way back to Superior he read in a newspaper that Dodge retired. The next morning he was called on the telephone by a newspaper in Milwaukee with the question about if he intended to accept the seat on the Supreme Court to which he had been named. This was the first notice he got about it. He accepted the position and April 4, 1911 he was elected without opposition for a full term of ten years, and in 1921 he was re-elected. On February 13, 1922 he was named Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a position he occupied until his death.

Judge Vinje was one of the most active members of the Supreme Court, and wrote about a fourth of the written rulings in the period of his tenure. People have cited 4-5 decisions of the many written by him as of being of major importance. There was the elucidation of the law about contributions to education of soldiers from the World War, which he supported; the law concerning compensation of injured workers under the aegis of the industrial commission. His opinion in the case and votes cast for a deceased candidate that were on a party ballot, could be counted, which he denied. Byers right to acquire and assess a property for public use. The establishing of rules concerning the appraisal and compensation of the work of a public employee. All matters of weight in public life.

Vinje married with Alice Idele Miller of Oregon, WI in 1886. she is from an old New England family and was educated in Cambridge, MA. They have five children: Arthur M., born 1888, lives in Madison; John—his twin brother—died in 1888; David R., born in 1890, died in June 1915; Janet, born 1892, married A. R. Taylor, Winona, MN; Ethel, born 1899, married Walker, Iron Mountain, MT. All the children attended the university. Vinje had his home at 412 N. Carroll St., Madison. He lay in state in the capitol on Tuesday, March 26, the a funeral was held in the Unitarian

kirken, til hvilken han hørte. Pastor H. H. Lumpkin af Grace Episcopal-kirken, og dr. E. A. Birge, fhv. rektor af universitetet, talte. Alle høieste statsfunktionærer med guvernør Kohler i spidsen gik i procession ved hans baare. Efterpaa blev han sendt til krematoriet i Milwaukee.

Dommer Vinje var til Voss i sommeren 1927. Uheldigt nok var han syg hele tiden, men han syntes det var bra alligevel at se fødebygden igjen, og han udtalte efter sin tilbagekomst, at han gjerne vilde tage en tur til; men dette skulde da ikke bli.

K. R.

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CHRISTOPHER LILLETHUN.

Den 5te marts 1929 afgik Christopher Lillethun ved døden i sit hjem i Red Wing, Minn. Med ham er en af de mere bekjendte vossinger gaaet bort. I 15 aar var han skolelærer, i 37 aar bestyrer for Hauges Synodes boghandel i- Red Wing, i 28 aar sekretær for Hauges Synode, dens "trustee" og kasserer i 9 aar, sekretær i 30 aar og kasserer i 22 aar for Red Wing Seminar.

Han var født paa gaarden Lilletun, Vossestranden, den 31te mai 1846 af forældrene Ole D. Lilletun og hustru Else, udgik fra Voss lærerskole i 1862 og var lærer i Grotlands- og Kytes-kredsen paa Voss og en tid i Eksingedalen. I 1871 udvandrede han til Amerika og var i seks aar skolelærer paa West Prairie, Wis., indtil han i 1877 overtog stillingen som bestyrer af Hauges Synodes boghandel i Red Wing, Minn. Foruden de nævnte bestillinger var han medredaktør og tildels redaktør af "Budbæren", Hauges Synodes organ, og redaktør af "Børnevennen", et søndagsblad. Han skrev meget godt og var forfatter af flere smaadigte.

Han blev den 12te september 1875 gift paa West Prairie med Christine Runice (norsk), som døde den 3dje juli. 1924. De har seks børn: Clarence og Almira, Red Wing, Minn.; Mrs. T. A. Olson, Hendrum, Minn.; Clara, Los Angeles, Calif.; Lydia, Red Wing; Mrs. J. E. Clevenger, Kansas City, Mo.

Begravelsen foregik fra St. Peters kirke den 8de marts.

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STYRK SJURSON GJERDSKVAL.

Styrk Sjurson.Gjeldskval, Letcher, S. Dak., afgik ved døden den 26de september 1928 hos sin datter, Mrs. Pete Digernes, efter en 4 maaneders sygeleie. Styrk var født paa Voss den 12te august 1839 og var ved sin død lidt over 89 aar. Han har altid været ved god helse, lige til han blev syg, og var

Church of which he was a member. Pastor H. H. Lumpkin of Grace Episcopal Church and Dr. E. A. Birge, former president of the university, spoke. All the highest state functionaries led by Governor Kohler went in procession with his casket. Afterward he was taken to a crematorium in Milwaukee.

Judge Vinje was in Voss the summer of 1927. Unfortunately, he was ill the entire time, but he got well enough to visit his birth neighborhood and after his return he indicated that he would like to take another such trip, but it wasn't to be.

K. R.

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CHRISTOPHER LILLETHUN.

On March 5, 1929, Christopher Lillethun died at his home in Red Wing, MN. With him, one of the most well-known Vossings has gone. For 15 years he taught school, for 37 years he was the manager of Hauge's Book Store in Red Wing, for 28 years he was secretary of Hauge's Synod, a trustee and treasurer for 9 years secretary for 30 year and treasurer for 22 years for Red Wing Seminary.

He was born at the Lilletun farm in the Vossestrand, on May 31, 1846 of the parents Ole D. Lilletun and his wife Else, was graduated from Voss Teacher's College in 1862 and was a teacher in the Grotland and Kyte circuits in Eksingedalen for a time. In 1871 he immigrated to America and taught school for six years in West Prairie, WI until he took the position of manager of Hauge's Synod book store in Red Wing, MN. In addition to the named position, he was co-director and part-time editor of "Budbæren", Hauge's Synod organ, and editor of "Børnevennen", a Sunday newspaper. He was a good writer and the composer of several short poems.

At West Prairie he married Christine Runice (Norwegian), who died July 3, 1924. they had six children: Clarence and Almira, Red Wing, MN; Mrs. T. A. Olson, Hendrum, MN; Clara, Los Angeles, CA; Lydia, Red Wing; Mrs. J. E. Clevenger, Kansas City, MO.

The funeral took place at St. Peters church on March 8.

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STYRK SJURSON GJERDSKVAL.

Styrk Sjurson Gjeldskval, Letcher, SD, died September 26, 1928 at his daughter's, Mrs. Pete Digernes, after a 4 month illness. Styrk was born at Voss August 12, 1839 and was a little over 89 yeas at the time of his death. He had always been in good health until his illness, a big strong Viking

en stor og sterk vikingskikkelse og ægte vossing. Han udvandrede til Amerika vaaren 1867 og kom til Lisbon, Ill. Her blev han gift med Anna Rio fra Voss vaaren 1869. I 1882 flyttede de til Ellsworth, Iowa, hvor de tog sig homestead nær ved byen og boede der til aaret 1905. De overlod da gaarden til sin søn, og de selv flyttede ind til byen Ellsworth, hvor de boede til 1924 og flyttede da til sin datter, Mrs. Pete Digernes, Letcher, S. Dak., hvor de fik en meget omhyggelig pleie paa sine gamle dage. Her døde Styrks hustru 1925. Deres ægteskab var velsignet med 4 børn, 2 gutter og 2 piger. Den ældste, Sivert, døde 28 aar gammel, og Mrs. Geo. Hansen døde 24 aar gammel. Han har en broder i Chicago (Sjur), som overlever ham, samt en søster paa Voss, Gudve Avdal Gjøsten.

Styrk var en vennesæl og kristelig mand, og hans omgang med sine medmennesker vil sent glemmes af dem som fik lære ham at kjende. Hans karakterfasthed for alt det som var ret var et eksempel for alle. Han har altid været sterkt interesseret i det kirkelige arbejde og var en stø lutheraner, som ikke kunde rokkes. De gamle, gode sandheder nedtegnet i bibelens bog var en fast overbevisning for ham at være en fast grundvold at bygge sit saligheds haab paa, og derfor fik han dø i troen paa sin frelser, at et sted var ham beredt hisset, hvor kun jubelklang altid lyder. Styrk var altid at finde paa opbyggelsesmøder, hvor han tog aktiv del. Han var lærer af bibelklassen i menigheden lige op til hans sygdom kom paa ham. Sørgegudstjeneste blev holdt i østre Trefoldigheds kirke nær Storla under stor deltagelse. Pastor E. G. Burtness og pastor A. Malberg forrettede. Han blev begravet paa familiens gravsted i Ellsworth, Iowa. Velsignet være hans minde!

B. K. B.

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DØDSFALD I AMERIKA.

John A. Bidne, født i Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, døde i december maaned hos en søster, Mrs. Gulbro, Highlandville, Iowa. Han var søn af Anders Ivarson Bidne, som kom til Amerika 1857. Han efterlader sig ogsaa en søster og bror i Nord Dakota.

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Lars Larson Bystøl, Mason City, Iowa, døde den 16de januar 1929 i en alder af 83 aar. Han var født paa Vossestranden den 24de februar 1845, søn af Lars Larson Bystøl og hustru, født Gjerde, som

image and genuine Vossing. He emigrated to America in the spring of 1867 and came to Lisbon, IL. Here he married Anna Rio from Voss in the spring of 1869. They moved to Ellsworth, Iowa in 1882 and took a homestead near town and lived there until 1905. They left their farm to their son and moved into the town of Ellsworth, where they lived until 1924 when they moved in with their daughter, Mrs. Pete Digernes, Letcher, SD, where they received wonderful care in their last days. Styrk's wife died in 1925. their marriage was blessed with 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls. The oldest, Sivert, died at age 28, and Mrs. Geo. Hansen died 24 years old. He has a brother in Chicago (Sjur), who survives him as well as a sister at Voss, Gudve Avdal Gjøsten.

Styrk was a popular and Christian man, and his relation with his fellows will be not be forgotten by those who knew him. His principles for everything were just and an example for everyone. He had always been strongly interested in the work of the church and was an avowed Lutheran, that couldn't be shaken. The old, good truths recorded in the Bible were a secure guide for him and a solid foundation for him to built his salvation upon, and therefore he had faith in his Redeemer who had prepared a place for him where jubilation always reigns. Styrk was often found at revival meetings, where he played an active role. He was a teacher of Bible classes in his congregation all the way until his terminal illness. The funeral was held at Trinity Church near Storla with a big crowd. Pastor E. G. Burtness and Pastor A. Malberg officiated. He was buried in the family cemetery at Ellsworth, Iowa. Blessed be his memory!

B. K. B.

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DEATHS IN AMERICA.

John A. Bidne, born in Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, died in December at a sister's, Mrs. Gulbro, Highlandville, Iowa. He was a son of Anders Ivarson Bidne, who came to America in 1857. He leaves sister and a brother i North Dakota.

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Lars Larson Bystøl, Mason City, Iowa, died January 16, 1929 at an age of 83 years. He was born at the Vossestrand February 24, 1845, a son of Lars Larson Bystøl and his wife, born Gjerde

med familie kom til Amerika i 1854. De bosatte sig i New Glarus Township, Green County, Wis., hvor Lars blev boende paa farsfarmen lige til aaret 1900, da de flyttede til en farm i Kensett Township, Worth County, Iowa, hvor han boede til han for et aar siden flyttede til Mason City. Han blev i den 25de december 1872 gift med Mary Danielson fra Primrose og efterlader sig foruden sin hustru ogsaa 8 børn og 15 børnebørn. Tre af hans børn døde før ham. Bystol tilhørte Elling Eielson synode fra først af, og dens formand, pastor Stenby fra Clear Lake, forrettede ved begravelsen. Han blev bisat paa Kensett gravplads.

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Ole Pedersen Myrland, som i de sidste aar har boet i Osseo, Wis., afgang ved døden den 28de januar 1929 i en alder af lidt over 94 aar. Han var født paa gaarden Sundve, Vossestranden, den 29de september 1834 af forældrene Peder Olson Myrland og hustru Synva Øielsdatter Sundve. Hans mor var en søster af Elling Eielson. I 1852 udvandrede familien til Amerika og kom til Muskego-settlementet, Racine County, Wis., hvorfra de to aar efter drog til Primrose, Dane County, Wis. Mens de var i Muskego, rasede koleraen der meget slemt. Der døde over 100 personer paa en uge. Ole maatte da være behjælpelig baade ved begravelser og med forpleining af de syge. Han blev dog ikke angreben af sygdommen. En doktor raadede ham til at bruge tobak til beskyttelse mod smitte. Sterke drikke smagte han aldrig. Han mente, at det helst var drikkere som bukkede under. I 1858-59 reiste han meget sammen med onkelen, Elling Eielson, for at holde opbyggelsesmøder i de norske settlementer i Iowa og Minnsota. De reiste fra Primrose til Prairie du Chien tilfods og i Coon og Kickapoo Valley nær Prairie du Chien kom de ud for nogen farlige personer. Ole gik hen til to personer, som kom kjørende i en buggy, og spurgte om veien. Istedendfor svar satte den ene en revolver mod brystet paa ham og trak af, men revolveren kikkede. Ved en skyndsom flugt kom han og onkelen sig da bort i skogen og gjemte sig. Banditterne saa efter dem, saasnart de havde faaet sine revolvere i orden, men fandt dem da ikke. Ole Myrland havde en god sangstemme, og det var mest af den grund han fulgte med Eielson paa opbyggelsesmøder, idet han underholdt med sang; men han talte dog ogsaa. I 1863 indgik han i ægteskab med Ambjørg Simonsdatter Torviken fra Numedal og bosatte sig paa en farm ved siden af sin broder, den bekjendte Eli Pederson Myrland, som man har kaldt La Follettes politiske fosterfar. Der boede han i mange aar. Var saa nogle aar i Mt. Horeb, Wis., hvorpaa han i 1891 flyttede til Jackson County, Minnesota, og var der til han i 1918 flyttede til Osseo,

who with his family came to America in 1854. They settled in New Glarus Township, Green County, WI, where Lars lived on his father's farm until 1900 when he moved to a farm in Kensett Township, Worth County, Iowa, where he lived until a year ago when he moved to Mason City. On December 25, 1872, he married Mary Danielson from Primrose he leaves in addition to his wife 8 children and 15 grandchildren. Three of his children preceded him in death. Bystol belonged to the Elling Eielson Synod from its beginning, and its president, Pastor Stenby from Clear Lake, officiated at his funeral. He was buried at the Kensett Cemetery.

* * *

Ole Pedersen Myrland, who in the last years lived in Osseo, WI, died January 28, 1929 at an age of a little over 94 years. He was born at the Sundve farm in the Vossestrand, September 29, 1834 of the parents Peder Olson Myrland and his wife Synva Øielsdatter Sundve. His mother was a sister of Elling Eielson. The family immigrated to America in 1852, coming to the Muskego settlement, Racine County, WI from where two years later they moved to Primrose, Dane County, WI. While they were in Muskego, cholera raged very badly. Over 100 people died in one week. Ole had to help with the burials and providing for the sick. He wasn't attacked by the illness. A doctor advised him to use tobacco as a protection from contagion. He never tasted strong drink. He insisted that it was the drinkers who succumbed. He traveled a lot with his uncle, Elling Eielson, in 1858-59 in order to hold revival meetings in the Norwegian settlements in Iowa and Minnesota. They walked from Primrose to Prairie du Chien and in the Coon and Kickapoo valleys near Prairie du Chien they encountered some treacherous people. Ole went over to two people who were riding in a buggy and asked for directions. Instead of responding, the one took out a revolver, pointed it at his chest and pulled the trigger, but the revolver just clicked. He and his uncle ran and hid in the woods as fast as they could. The bandits looked for them as soon as they had fixed their guns, but couldn't find them. Ole Myrland had a good singing voice and this was the main reason he joined Eielson on these revival meetings, because he entertained with singing; but he preached too. He entered matrimony with Ambjørg Simonsdatter Torviken from Numedal and the settled on a farm beside his brother, the well-known Eli Pederson Myrland, who people called La Follette's political foster father. He lived there many years. Then he spent some years in Mt. Horeb, WI, whereupon he moved to Jackson County, Minnesota, and stayed there until he moved to

Wis., hvor han blev til sin død. Han stedtes til graven den 1ste februar. Pastor O. Aune forrettede. Myrland havde ingen børn, Hans broder Lars P. Myrland, nu i sit 87de aar, overlever ham.

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Berta Seeverts, Hayfield, Minn., gift med Anton O. Seeverts (Brakhus), afgik ved døden den 28de september 1928 og stedtes til graven paa Vestre St. Olav menigheds gravplads. Pastor A. Torgerson fra Northwood, Iowa, forrettede. Hun var født i Evanger, Voss, den 3dje september 1865 af forældrene Gulleik Larson Aarhus og hustru. I 6-aars alderen kom hun med forældrene til Amerika, hvor de først bosatte sig i Big Canoe-settlementet, Winneshiek County, Iowa, men flyttede om et par aar til Dodge County, Minn. Den 17de februar 1887 indgik hun i ægteskab med Anton O. Seeverts. De har faaet ti børn, hvoraf otte overlever hende tilligemed manden. De er: Samuel, William, Knute, Nora, Bennett (Mrs. A. Peterson), Minnie (Mrs. Carl Mogen), Josie (Mrs. L. Rogne), som bor i Tulsa, Okla. De øvrige i Hayfield, Minn. Hun efterlader sig ogsaa tre brødre: Lars Gullikson (Aarhus), Lake Preston, S. Dak.; L. G. Aarhus, Colfax, N. Dak., og Seevert Gullikson, Wheaton, Minn.

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Bottolf Halvardson Forde afgik ved døden den 31te december 1928 i sit hjem i Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, og stedtes til graven den 3dje januar paa Big Canoe kirkes gravplads. Pastor Tolo forrettede. Han var født i Highland Township den 4de april 1860, søn af Halvard Johnson Forde og Anna Bottolfsdatter Sivlesøen. Han efterlader sig hustru og en broder. Hans eneste søn døde under verdenskrigen.

* * *

Sigrid Finholt, som boede nogen mil nordenfor Decorah, Iowa, døde i oktober maaned 1928 i en alder af 65 aar. Hun var datter af John Johnson Forde, som kom til Amerika i 1849 og bosatte sig i Big Canoe-settlementet, Iowa, og søster af vort gode Vosselags-medlem Oli J. Forde, Pine River, Minn. Hun var gift med Casper Finholt

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Lewis Istad, som i det sidste har boet i Seattle, Wash., døde der i en alder af 63 aar og blev gravlagt paa Pacific Lutheran gravlund. Han var født paa Jefferson Prairie, Ill., men voksede op i Big Canoe, Iowa, hvortil han flyttede med forældrene, Nils J. Istad og hustru. Han var ugift, men overlever af en bror, Edward Istad i Decorah, Iowa.

Osseo in 1918, where he spent the rest of his life. He was buried February 1. Pastor O. Aune officiated. Myrland had no children. His brother, Lars P. Myrland, now in his 87th year, survives him.

* * *

Berta Seeverts, Hayfield, MN, married with Anton O. Seeverts (Brakhus), died September 28, 1928 and was buried at West St. Olav Congregation's cemetery. Pastor A. Torgerson from Northwood, Iowa, presided. She was born at Evanger, Voss, September 3, 1865 of the parents Gulleik Larson Aarhus and his wife. At age 6, she accompanied her parents to America, where they first settled in the Big Canoe settlement, Winneshiek County, Iowa, but moved to Dodge County, MN in a couple years. On February 17, 1887, she married Anton O. Seeverts. They had ten children of which eight plus her husband survive her. They are: Samuel, William, Knute, Nora, Bennett (Mrs. A. Peterson), Minnie (Mrs. Carl Mogen), Josie (Mrs. L. Rogne), who lives in Tulsa, OK. The rest in Hayfield, Minn. She leaves three brothers: Lars Gullikson (Aarhus), Lake Preston, SD; L. G. Aarhus, Colfax, ND, and Seevert Gullikson, Wheaton, MN.

* * *

Bottolf Halvardson Forde died December 31, 1928 in his home in Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, and was buried at Big Canoe Church's cemetery on January 3. Pastor Tolo officiated. He was born in Highland Township April 4, 1860, a son of Halvard Johnson Forde and Anna Bottolfsdatter Sivlesøen. He leaves his wife and a brother. His only son died in the World War.

* * *

Sigrid Finholt, who lived some miles north of Decorah, Iowa, died in October 1928 at an age of 65 years. She was a daughter of John Johnson Forde, who came to America in 1849 and settled in Big Canoe settlement, Iowa and a sister of our good Vosselag member Oli J. Forde, Pine River, MN. She was married to Casper Finholt

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Lewis Istad, who had lived in Seattle, WA lately, died at an age of 63 years and was buried at Pacific Lutheran cemetery. He was born at Jefferson Prairie, IL but grew up in Big Canoe, Iowa, to which he had moved with his parents Nils J. Istad and his wife. He was unmarried but is survived by a brother, Edward Istad in Decorah, Iowa.

* * *

Emma Matson døde i det norske gamle hjem i Northwood Park, 111., den 30te november 1928 i en alder af 89 aar. Hun var datter af Rognald Madsson Opkvitne og søster af den bekj endte Cook County sheriff og Chicago-politiker Knut Matson, var født paa Voss og kom med forældre og søskende til Amerika i 1849. Hun var ugift.

* * *

Emily Nordheim, enken efter Erik Brynjulvson Nordheim, Chicago, døde paa Northwood norske aldersdomshjem den 23de januar 1929 i en alder af 86 aar. Hun var født paa Voss den 17de oktober 1842. Hendes pigenavn var Ingeborg Ellingsdatter (gaardnavn ukjendt). I 1866 udvandrede hun til Amerika og fulgte med seilskibet "Martha". Hun kom til Chicago, og i 1873 blev hun der gift med Erik Nordheim, der døde 1902. Hun efterlader sig to sønner: William B. Nordhem i Chicago og Ivan B. Nordhem i New York.

* * *

Ole Larson Opheim, Fertile, Minn., døde søndag den 13de januar paa hospitalet i Bemidji, Minn. Han var født paa Voss den 21de januar 1855 af forældrene Lars Knutson Opheim, f. Brunborg, og hustru Eli Olsdatter Opheim. Han kom til Amerika med forældre og søskende i 1872 og reiste til Spring Prairie, Wis., senere til Dodge County, Minn., og i 1880-aarene til i nærheden af Fertile. Han blev i 1880 gift med Kari Olsdatter Brunborg, som var født paa Spring Prairie, Wis., i 1852, datter af Ole Brunborg og hustru Anna A. Fadnes. De har drevet som farmerfolk. To børn overlever ham, nemlig Lewis, som bor i Bagley, Minn., og Ada, gift med H. Dahl. Datteren Ella døde for 10 aar siden. Han overlever ogsaa af broderen Knut Opheim, Fertile, Minn., og vistnok af flere søskende. Han var et meget interesseret medlem af Vosselaget.

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Knut Olson Rogne, Sandwich, Ill., døde i sit hjem der den 26de marts 1929, og hans hustru, Martha Amundsatter, døde den 28de samme maaned. Knut var saa uheldig ved nyttaarstid at falde og brække sin ene fod og maatte holde sengen; saa fik han lungebetændelse, hvorefter han døde. Ved hans pludselige bortgang blev Martha syg og døde to dage efter. De blev lagt i en fælles grav paa Little Indian Creek gravplads lørdag den 30te marts. Knut Rogne var født ved Leland, Ill., den 13de september 1849 af forældrene Ole Larson Rogne og hustru Britha Andersdatter Røthe. Han har drevet som farmer ved landsbyen Sandwich; blev gift med Martha Johnson, datter af Amund Johanneson Mølsterteig og hustru Johanna Davidsdatter Rekke

* * *

Emma Matson died in a Norwegian old folk's home in Northwood Park, IL, November 30, 1928 at an age of 89 years. She was a daughter of Rognald Madsson Opkvitne and a sister of the well-known Cook County sheriff and Chicago politician Knut Matson, was born at Voss and came with her parents and siblings to America in 1849. She was never married.

* * *

Emily Nordheim, widow of Erik Brynjulvson Nordheim, Chicago, died at Northwood Norwegian Old Folk's Home January 23, 1929 at an age of 86 years. She was born at Voss October 17, 1842. Her maiden name was Ingeborg Ellingsdatter (farm name unknown). In 1866, she immigrated to America on the sailship "Martha". She came to Chicago, and in 1873 was married with Erik Nordheim, who died in 1902. she leaves two sons: William B. Nordhem in Chicago and Ivan B. Nordhem in New York.

* * *

Ole Larson Opheim, Fertile, Minn., died Sunday, January 13 at a hospital in Bemidji, MN He was born at Voss January 21, 1855 of the parents Lars Knutson Opheim, b. Brunborg and his wife Eli Olsdatter Opheim. He came to America with his parents and siblings in 1872 and went to Spring Prairie, WI, later to Dodge County, MN, and in the 1880's to the vicinity of Fertile. In 1880, he married Kari Olsdatter Brunborg, who was born at Spring Prairie, WI in 1852, daughter of Ole Brunborg and his wife Anna A. Fadnes. They lived as farmer folk. Two children survive him namely Lewis, who lives in Bagley, MN, and Ada, married to H. Dahl. His daughter Ella died 10 years ago. He is also survived by a brother Knut Opheim, Fertile, Minn., and evidently more siblings. He was a very interested member of the Vosselag.

* * *

Knut Olson Rogne, Sandwich, Ill., died at his home on March 26, 1929, and his wife, Martha Amundsatter, died on the 28th of the same month. Knut had the misfortune at New Years to fall and break his leg and had to keep to his bed so he got pneumonia from which he died. At his sudden passing his wife also sickened and died two days later. They were buried in a common grave at Little Indian Creek cemetery Saturday, March 30. Knut Rogne was born at Leland, IL, September 13, 1849 of the parents Ole Larson Rogne and his wife Britha Andersdatter Røthe. He has worked as a farmer at the village of Sandwich; was married to Martha Johnson, daughter of Amund Johanneson Mølsterteig and his wife Johanna Davids-

som ogsaa var født ved Leland, Ill. De efterlader sig en søn, Burnice, og en datter, Ada (Mrs. Pratt).

* * *

Olina Hegg, enke efter Anders Torstenson Hegg, Milan, Minn., afgik ved døden den 27de februar 1929 i en alder af 84 aar. Hun stedtes til graven ved Kviteseid-kirken den 2den marts. Pastor Th. Rørstad forrettede. Hun var født paa gaarden Bøe, Raundalen, Voss., den 26de december 1844, datter af Nils og Martha Bøe, fødte henholdsvis 1810 og 1812. Vaaren 1867 udvandrede hun til Amerika og fulgte med skibet "Marie"—det samme hvorpaa hendes tilkommende mand ogsaa fulgte. Hun reiste til Chicago, hvor hun blev indtil hun den 29de februar 1868 blev gift med Anders T. Hegg. Samtidig blev hendes søster Ingeborg gift med Ivar Brynjulvson Lemme. Se forøvrig hefte 1 for 1927 om Anders Hegg. Der staar imidlertid, at de ikke havde børn, som viser sig at være fejl. De har havt ni børn, hvoraf kun to overlever dem, nemlig T. P. Hegg, Milan, Minn., og Mrs. J. G. Kipp i Fosston, Minn. De har 10 børnebørn: Marion, Alvira, Harriet, Paul, Esther, Martha, David, Mary, James og Delois—alle i Fosston, Minn.

* * *

Knut B. Hefte, La Grange, Ill., døde den 1ste april 1929. Han overlevs af mor og søster paa Voss og fire søskende i Amerika, nemlig: Malena, Gjertrude Hefte samt Anna (Mrs. Jacobson), Duncombe, Iowa, og Mons Hefte, Carthage, S. Dak. Han blev gravlagt paa Irving Park Boulevard gravlund den 3dje april.

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Christence Klove, enke efter Odd Anderson Klove, Nevada, Iowa, døde i begyndelsen af januar 1929. Hun var født paa gaarden Mala, Voss, i 1841, datter af Josef Haavardson Mala og hustru Kristence Knutsdatter, f. Ringheim. Hun kom til Amerika med forældrene i 1845. Faderen døde samme aar, og hun voksede op hos Anders A. Klove i Muskego-settlementet, Wisconsin, blev gift med dennes søn Odd eller Edwin, som han kaldte sig. De bosatte sig i Decorah, Iowa, hvor Edwin Klove i mange aar var county-kasserer for Winneshiek County. Han døde i Nevada, Iowa, i 1915. Hun efterlader sig to børn: George Klove og Mrs. U. S. Alderman, Nevada, Iowa.

* * *

Ellen (Eli) Julson, Fertile, Minn., døde i 1928 i en alder af 86 aar. Hun var født paa Voss den 18de november 1842 og var datter af Styrk Ivarson Vike og hustru Kirsti Torbjørnsdatter Rene. Mindre end et aar

datter Rekve who was also born in Leland, IL. They are survived by a son, Burnice and a daughter, Ada (Mrs. Pratt).

* * *

Olina Hegg, widow of Torstenson Hegg, Milan, MN, died February 27, 1929 at 84 years. She was buried at Kviteseid Church March 2. Pastor Th. Rørstad officiated. She was born at the Bøe farm in Raundalen. Voss December 26, 1844, a daughter of Nils and Martha Bøe, born respectively in 1810 and 1812. She immigrated to America in the spring of 1867 sailing on the ship "Marie"—the same on which her future husband sailed. She went to Chicago, where she stayed until she married Anders T. Hegg in 1868. At the same time, her sister Ingeborg married Ivar Brynjulvson Lemme. See above Hefte 1 for 1927 about Anders Hegg. It states that they were childless, which is wrong. They had nine children of whom two survive them, namely T. P. Hegg, Milan, MN and Mrs. J. G. Kipp in Fosston, MN. They have 10 grandchildren: Marion, Alvira, Harriet, Paul, Esther, Martha, David, Mary, James and Delois—all in Fosston, MN.

* * *

Knut B. Hefte, La Grange, IL, died April 1, 1929. He is survived by his mother and father at Voss and four siblings in America, namely: Malena, Gjertrude Hefte as well as Anna (Mrs. Jacobson), Duncombe, Iowa, and Mons Hefte, Carthage, SD. He was buried at Irving Park Boulevard cemetery April 3.

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Christence Klove, widow of Odd Anderson Klove, Nevada, Iowa, died in the beginning of January 1929. She was born on the Mala farm, Voss, in 1841, daughter of Josef Haavardson Mala and his wife Kristence Knutsdatter, b. Ringheim. She came to America with her parents in 1845. Her father died that same year and she grew up at Anders A. Kløve in the Muskego settlement, Wisconsin and married their son Odd or Edwin, as he called himself. They settled in Decorah, Iowa, where Edwin Klove was the county treasurer for Winneshiek County. He died in Nevada, Iowa in 1915. She is survived by two children: George Klove and Mrs. U. S. Alderman, Nevada, Iowa.

* * *

Ellen (Eli) Julson, Fertile, Minn., died during 1928 aged 86 years. She was born at Voss November 18, 1842 and was a daughter of Styrk Ivarson Vike and wife Kirsti Torbjørnsdatter Rene. Less than one year

gammel kom hun med forældrene til Amerika i 1843 og var en tid i Muskego, saa paa Spring Prairie, senere i Otter Tail County, Minn., hvor hun blev gift med Hans Julson. De bosatte sig 6 mil syd for Fertile, Minn., i Norman County, og blev boende der. De var blandt de allerførste nybyggere der. Hendes mand var i 1893 medlem af statens legislatur. De har børnene Samuel, Carl, Alfred, Clara, Emma, Hannah og Nora. Sidstnævnte er gift med Jonas Groberg (svensk) og bor i Fertile og har tre sønner. Eli boede hos dem.

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Synva Aune, Fertile, Minn., forannævnte Ellen Julsons søster, døde den 10de september noget over 80 aar gammel. Hun blev gift med Ole Aune og var bosat ved siden af søsteren i Norman County, Minn., hvor de ogsaa var blandt de første nybyggere. Hun efterlod sig børnene Oscar, Henry, Adolf, Benjamin og Lena. Hendes børn Anna, Betsy og Christine er døde før. Lena er gift med Sivert Opheim, søn af Knute Opheim ved Fertile, vort gode medlem af Vosselaget.

* * *

Erik Torgerson Brekke, Madison, Wis., døde den 12te februar paa et hospital i byen. Han var født paa gaarden Brekke (Guldfj.), Voss, omkring 1876, kom til Amerika for 18 aar siden, gik paa høiskolen i De Forest, Wis., arbejdede saa en del aar for Gisholt maskinkompani i Madison, men var siden 1917 i universitetets tjeneste som instruktør ved maskinafdelingen. Han overleves af hustru og to døtre, Edith og Mrs. F. Dettloff.

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DE LOKALE VOSSSELAG.

Det vilde vel være i sin orden, om jeg nævnte lidt angaaende Vosselaget i Tvillingbyerne. Det er vel snart en 10 aar, siden tanken først kom til nogle af Vossingerne her i Minneapolis, at det vilde være gjildt at komme sammen og fornye erindringerne om vor kjære hjembygd. Der blev saa sammenkaldt et møde av vossinger, hvor spørgsmaalet om at stifte et lokalt Vosselag blev drøftet, men det førte ikke til noget resultat. Et par andre møder blev holdt noget senere med samme resultat. Saa gik der da flere aar uden at noget blev gjort. Saa en dag for et par aar siden sad nogle vossekoner og frydede sig ved sin eftermiddagskaffe i et hjem paa østsiden af Minneapolis. De lo og slog sig paa knæerne, for nu havde de kommet paa noget rigtig morsomt. Nu vilde de holde en fin begravelse for det elendige Vosselaget, som de stakkars karene hverken havde givet en god

old he was in Muskego for a while, then in Spring Prairie, later in Otter Tail County, MN, Otter Tail County, Minn., where she married Hans Julson. They settled 6 miles south of Fertile, MN, in Norman County, and stayed there. Her husband was a member of the state legislature in 1893. They have the children Samuel, Carl, Alfred, Clara, Emma, Hannah and Nora. The last-named is married to Jonas Groberg (Swede) and lives in Fertile and has three sons. Eli lives with them.

* * *

Synva Aune, Fertile, Minn., the aforementioned Ellen Julsons sister, died September 10 at over 80 years old. She was married with Ole Aune and settled at the side of her sister in Norman County, MN where they were among the first pioneers. She leaves her children Oscar, Henry, Adolf, Benjamin and Lena. Her children Anna, Betsy and Christine who died earlier. Lena is married to Sivert Opheim, son of Knute Opheim at Fertile, our good member of the Vosselag.

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Erik Torgerson Brekke, Madison, WI died February 12 at a hospital in the city. He was born at the Brekke (Guldfj.) farm, Voss about 1876 and came to America 18 years ago. He went to high school in De Forest, WI and worked for Gisholt Machine Company in Madison for a number of years but since 1917 he has served the university as an instructor in their machine division. He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Edith and Mrs. F. Dettloff.

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THE LOCAL VOSSSELAGS.

It would be appropriate if I mentioned a little about the Vosselag in the Twin Cities. It is soon ten years since the idea first arose that it would be nice to get together and renew memories of our dear home district. There was a meeting called to deal with the question of starting a local Vosselag but it came to no definite result. A couple more meetings were held later with the same result. Then several years elapsed with nothing being done. Then one day a couple years ago, some Voss women sat enjoying themselves with their afternoon coffee on the east side of Minneapolis. They laughed and slapped their knees because they had thought of something really funny. They decided to hold a funeral for this wretched Vosselag that the poor fellow had given neither a decent beginning nor end. It wasn't

begyndelse eller endetil. Det tog ikke lang tid, førend de fik sine planer i gang. Kvindfolket og telefonen kan gjøre mirakler, som er næsten utrolige. Om et par dage vidste hele vossebefolkningen i Tvillingbyerne, at der skulde holdes et vossestevne paa Norway Hall i Minneapolis.

Paa den lille Norway Hall den aften mødte frem den største forsamling af vusser, som det til den tid havde været muligt at faa sammen. Det var ikke saa længe, førend hardanger-violenen blev bragt frem og lidt senere et trækspil, og der blev en munterhed uden lige. Klokken 10 serveredes kaffe og det af den allerbedste slags—og mad varer, ja af de slag, som en vossing med god appetit og kort forstand næsten kunde gjøre sig skade af.

Da alle havde forsynet sig af de lækre sager, blev forsamlingen kaldt til orden af nationallagets viceformand, som forklarede, hvem som havde været ansvarlige for at faa lokket saa mange vusser sammen og hensigten dermed, hvorpaa han foreslog, at forsamlingen vælger sig et styre og faar istand et lag. Dette syntes alle var et meget godt forslag, og de følgende blev valgt som medlemmer af styret: Fotograf K. L. Fenney, St. Paul, blev valgt som formand for Tvillingbyernes Vosselag; Mr. Olaf Lindeberg (Gjelle), første viceformand; Mrs. Stev. Hanson (Rivenes), anden viceformand; Miss Christe Auro, sekretær og kasserer. En komite blev ogsaa valgt til at udarbejde en konstitution for det nye lag.

Det blev bestemt, at laget skulde møde en gang hver maaned i løbet af vintermaanederne og begynde med aarsmøde og valg af bestyrelse i oktober maaned og holde op ved mødet i mai.

Laget har vokset og gjort stadig fremgang, og det haaber vi det vil gjøre ogsaa i fremtiden. Det var medlemmernes ønske at, faa beholde Mr. K. L. Fenney som formand for laget endnu en tid, men af forretningshensyn fandt han det nødvendig at frasige sig hvervet. Den nuværende bestyrelse for laget er: Olaf Lindeberg, formand; Mr. J. Hille, første viceformand; Mrs. John Benson (Fenney), anden viceformand; Miss Christe Auro, sekretær og kasserer. Laget holder møder den tredje lørdags kveld i hver maaned paa Carville Hall, 26 West Lake St., Minneapolis.

(Indsendt.)

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Det lokale Vosselag i Madison havde aarsmøde den 12te januar med en festlig tilstelning. Der var valg paa ny bestyrelse, som havde følgende udfald: John G. Pederson (Hosaas), formand; Styrk Sjurson Reque, viceformand; Mrs. Styrk S. Reque, sekretær, og Sivert P. Shelvik, kasserer. Friluftsmøde vil bli holdt til sommeren, men tid og sted er endnu ikke bestemt.

long before they had their plans made. Women and telephones can perform miracles that are almost unbelievable. In a couple days almost the entire population of Vossings in the Twin Cities knew that there was to be a Voss stevne at Norway Hall in Minneapolis.

A larger gathering of Vossings met one evening at the little Norway Hall than had ever been able to get together. It wasn't long until a Hardanger fiddle was brought out and a little later an accordion, and there was incomparable merriment. At 10 o'clock there was the best coffee served — along with food of the kind that a Vossings with a good appetite and little intellect could almost make himself sick from.

When everyone was satisfied by the delicious refreshments, the gathering was called to order by the national lag's vice president who declared that he had been responsible for enticing so many Vossings together with the objective that the group elect a governing board and organizing a lag. This was regarded as a good proposal and the following were elected as members of the board: Photographer K. L. Fenney, St. Paul, was elected president of the Twin Cities Vosselag; Mr. Olaf Lindeberg (Gjelle), first vice president; Mrs. Stev. Hanson (Rivenes), second vice president; Miss Christe Auro, secretary and treasurer. A committee also was elected to prepare a constitution for the new club.

It was decided that the lag should meet each month in the winter months, beginning with an annual meeting and election of officers in October and ending with a meeting in May.

The lag has grown and made steady progress, and it is hoped this will continue in the future. It was the desire of the members to retain Mr. K. L. Fenney as president of the lag yet a while, but he refused because of the press of his business. The present management of the lag is: Olaf Lindeberg, president; Mr. J. Hille, first vice president; Mrs. John Benson (Fenney), second vice president; Miss Christe Auro, secretary and treasurer. The lag holds meetings on the third Saturday night of each month at Carville Hall, 26 West Lake St., Minneapolis.

(Contributed)

* * *

The local Vosselag in Madison had its annual meeting on January 12 with a festive occasion. There was an election of new officers with the following result: John G. Pederson (Hosaas), president; Styrk Sjurson Reque, vice president; Mrs. Styrk S. Reque, secretary, and Sivert P. Shelvik, treasurer. An open air meeting will be held this summer but time and place are yet to be determined.

SØLV-, GULD- OG DIAMANTBRYLLUPER.

Sølvbryllup feiredes den 12te januar sidstleden af Ole Sjurson Vinje og hustru, Johanna Eriksdatter Rekve, Madison, Wis. Slegtninger og venner indfandt sig i deres hjem og havde en behagelig festlig stund. Sølvbrudeparret fik adskillige sølvsager i foræring ved anledningen.

* * *

Charles B. Erickson (Lodve) og hustru, Humboldt, Iowa, havde i marts maaned været gifte i 66 aar. Dagen feiredes hos datteren, Mrs. Jennie Jackson i Sioux Falls, S. Dak. De har 7 børn, 26 børnebørn og 14 børnebørnsbørn.

* * *

Knut Mestad og hustru Brynhild, f. Brunsvold,, Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, feirede den ute november 1928 sit guldbryllup. Deres fem børn: Jorgen, Nils, Joseph og Bertha var tilstede. Pastor Tolo og kongresmand G. N. Haugen bærede dem med korte taler.

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INDUSTRIDRIVENDE VOSSINGER I NYBYGGERTIDEN

I den tidlige nybyggertid var det ikke saa let at forskaffe sig de sager, som man nødvendigvis maatte have til livsophold og til drift af sine erhvervede jordbrug. Det gjaldt da i første række klæder, sko og redskaber—fræregnet madvarer. Vel var det, om der blandt nykommerflokkene var nogen, som havde forsøgt at forarbejde i de forskellige fag, før de drog ud, og saaledes kunde være til tjeneste i sin omkreds, der de bosatte sig. Mange var dog de, som havde prøvet at sy et par "hussko" eller "laanesko", og endel havde lært skrædderfaget. Næsten hver gaardbruger paa Voss havde smedje og kunde til nød greie at reparere sine redskaber; men dygtigheden dertil var meget forskjellig, og naar man ved, at det helst var unge folk som udvandrede, saa var det ikke almindeligt, at de havde lært noget saadant tilgavns. Enkelte havde det dog, og vi finder, at flere tog med sig værktøi saa at de i det mindste blev istand til at hjælpe sig selv.

Den første vi ser om, som tog redskaber med sig fra Voss, var Nils Sjurson Gilderhus, der i 1839. tog smedeverktøiet med sig. Han var den første smed paa Koshkonong, og han reparerede endog vogne for statens guvernør. Men Nils var for optagen med sit jordbrug til at drive smedeforretning i større udstrækning.

Den næste man ser om var Lars Johanneson Møen, som havde smederedskaber med sig i 1841 og var

SILVER, GOLD AND DIAMOND WEDDINGS.

A silver wedding anniversary was celebrated last January 12 by Ole Sjurson Vinje and his wife, Johanna Eriksdatter Rekve, Madison, WI. Relatives and friends gathered at their home and had a pleasant party. The silver wedding couple received several silver gifts in honor of the occasion.

* * *

Charles B. Erickson (Lodve) and his wife, Humboldt, Iowa, in March were married for 66 years. The day was celebrated at their daughter's, Mrs. Jennie Jackson in Sioux Falls, SD. They have 7 children, 26 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren.

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Knut Mestad and his wife Brynhild, b. Brunsvold,, Highland Township, Winneshiek County, Iowa, celebrated their golden wedding on November 11, 1928. Their five children: Jorgen, Nils, Joseph and Bertha were present. Pastor Tolo and Congressman G. N. Haugen honored them with short speeches.

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VOSSINGS IN INDUSTRY IN PIONEER TIMES.

In early pioneer days it was not easy to procure the things necessary for living and their occupation, agriculture. This include in the first degree, clothes, shoes and tools—not to say food. It was convenient that among the immigrants there were some who trained in the various fields before they left and could serve their areas where they settled. There were also quite a few who had tried to make a pair of "house-shoes" and "borrowed-shoes", and a number were trained as tailors. Almost each farmer at Voss had a smithy and could manage to repair his own tools; but their skills varied and when you consider that most of the immigrants were young people it was not uncommon that they had learned something useful. Some even brought along equipment so they could be prepared to help themselves.

The first we note who took his equipment along from Voss was Nils Sjurson Gilderhus, who brought his blacksmithing tools with himself. He was the first blacksmith at Koshkonong and he even repaired wagons for the state governor. But Nils was too busy operating his own farm to run a blacksmith business to any great degree.

The next man we see was Lars Johanneson Møen, who had blacksmith tools along with himself in 1841 and

kanske den første smed i Muskego og senere paa Spring Prairie, Wisconsin. Han gjorde dog ikke heller nogen forretning deraf, men smedede til selvhjælp og tildels andres med.

Ole Amundson Honve var smed paa Voss og drev ikke saa lidet som saadan paa sin farm paa Koshkonong. Han var ogsaa børsesmager, noget som kom vel med i de dage, da man var tilraadet at tage geværer med paa Amerika-reisen for at skyde vildt til husbehov.

Gulleik Torstenson Saude var ogsaa smed og smedjen paa Saue, Koshkonong, er ofte nævnt i nykommerberetninger. Flere fik der gjøre istand sine vogne til videre reise udover Nordvesten. Blandt dem var Sjur O. Brækhus, som drog til Minnesota, og Magne og Lars Langeland, som drog til Big Canoe, Iowa.

Ole Knutson Rokne satte sig til som smed i Woodstock, Ill., nogle maaneder efter sin ankomst til Amerika i 1844 og drev dette fag nogle aar der. Senere reiste han til Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, og satte sig til som smed i Whitehall—vistnok som den første industridrivende der. Smedjen til Ole Knutson, som han kaldte sig, blev vidt bekjendt i dette strøg.

Der fortælles i "Billed-Magazin" om den første norske, som drev smedeforretning i Beloit, Wis. Det var John Thompson fra Bjerknes sogn i Norge, som var der i 1854; men der siges ikke noget om, at Ole Larson Skutle fra Voss arbejdede hos ham. Ole kom til Amerika i 1847 og drev med smedearbejde i Beloit—først vistnok med John Thompson og siden paa egen haand, men blev sluttelig farmer paa Jefferson Prairie.

Mens vi nu har Beloit for os, kan der ogsaa nævnes om skomagere. "Billed-Magazin" nævner, at der i Beloit i 1854 var to norske forretningsmænd, nemlig forannævnte John Thompson og Peter Anderson fra Voss, der drev som skomagere. Peter Anderson var fra Draugsvold og det var tre brødre af dem, som var skomagere, nemlig Ingebrigt, Knut og Peter. De kom til Amerika i 1840-aarene. I beretningen fra Vosseforeningen i Chicago 1848, sees det, at Ingebrigt A. Draugsvold og broderen Peder drev som skomagere paa verksteder der da. Siden er Peder flyttet til Beloit. Han blev gift med Anna Olsdatter Lie (Kvitlen), Voss. Efter endel aar reiste de til Winona, Minn., og drev hotelforretning. Knut Anderson Draugsvold kom ogsaa til Beloit og satte sig til som skomagere. Der forblev han til sin død. Han var gift med Ingeborg Tollefsdatter Skiple, Voss.

I Chicago var der allerede tidlig i 1840-aarene baade skræddere, skomagere og snedkere, der med mere og mindre held drev sine forretninger. Ivar Larson Bøe og Lars Anfinson Bryn var skræddere fra Voss og begyndte med skrædderarbejde i Chicago.

perhaps was the first blacksmith in Muskego and later at Spring Prairie, Wisconsin. He also didn't make a business of it, smithing only for his own needs and occasionally others.

Ole Amundson Honve was a blacksmith at Voss and worked as such on his farm at Koshkonong. He was also a gunsmith, something necessary in those days since people were advised to take guns along to America in order to hunt wild animals for household use.

Gulleik Torstenson Saude was also a blacksmith and the smithy at Saue, Koshkonong, is often mentioned in reports of immigrants. Several repaired their wagons there before traveling to the Northwest. Among them were Sjur O. Brækhus, who went to Minnesota, and Magne and Lars Langeland, who went to Big Canoe, Iowa.

Ole Knutson Rokne set up as a blacksmith in Woodstock, IL some months after his arrival in America in 1844 and continued for some years. Later, he moved to Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, and set himself up as a blacksmith in Whitehall—evidently the first business there. The smithy of Ole Knutson, as he called himself, was well-known in that region.

The "Billed-Magazin" tells about the first Norwegian to run a blacksmith shop in Beloit, WI. It was John Thompson from Bjerknes Parish in Norway who was there in 1854; but it says nothing about Ole Larson Skutle from Voss who worked for him. Ole came to America in 1847 and worked at blacksmithing in Beloit — evidently first with John Thompson and later by himself, finally going to farming at Jefferson Prairie.

While we are talking about Beloit, we can turn to shoemakers. "Billed-Magazin" states that there were two Norwegian businessmen, namely the previously mentioned John Thompson and Peter Anderson from Voss, who worked as a shoemaker. Peter Anderson was from Draugsvold and there were three brothers who were shoemakers, namely Ingebrigt, Knut and Peter. They came to America in the 1840's, in a description from the Voss Society in Chicago in 1848 it says that Ingebrigt A. Draugsvold and his brother Peder worked as shoemakers in a shop there then. Later, Peder moved to Beloit. He married Anna Olsdatter Lie (Kvitlen), Voss. After a few years, they moved to Winona, MN and ran a hotel. Knut Anderson Draugsvold also came to Beloit and set up as a shoemaker. He stayed there all his life. He was married to Ingeborg Tollefsdatter Skiple, Voss.

Early in the 1840's in Chicago there were tailors, shoemakers and carpenters who more or less had their own businesses. Ivar Larson Bøe and Lars Anfinson Bryn were tailors from Voss and started tailor work in Chicago.

For Ivar Bøes vedkommende blev dog hans fagarbejde af kort varighed, idet han fik ansættelse paa posthuset og drev paa andre maader. Lars Bryn derimod drev i lang tid skrædderforretning i Chicago. Lars Knutson Dukstadhaugen drev i Chicago som skomager tidlig i 1850-aarene og havde forretning paa Kenzie Street og drev stort en tid. Han kaldte sig Lewis Newton. Sluttelig kom han ind i anden forretning.

Nils Ellingson Himle var snedker fra Voss og drev som bygningsmand i Chicago i 1840-aarene og udover 1850-aarene. Senere reiste han til Albert Lea, Minn. Hans sønner har boet ved Madison, Minn., og deltaget i offentlige gjøremaal paa flere maader. De gaar under navnet Ellickson.

I 1849 kom der et par gode haandverkere fra Voss, som kanske noget nærmere skal omtales. Det var Peder Sampson Een, som var skomager, og Brynjulv Larson Liland, smed, snedker og hvad der traf sig. Peder Een eller Sampson, som han kaldte sig, begyndte at arbejde i sit fag—først i Chicago, saa i Beloit, Wis., men flyttede om et par aar til Decorah, Iowa, hvor han var en af de allerførste bosiddere og begyndte skomagerforretning. Han satte sig op et solid murstenshus, som staar endnu, siges der. Han blev dog senere gaardbruger nogle mil nordenfor Decorah, hvorom der før har været fortalt i "Vossingen".

Brynjulv Liland var den første vognfabrikant i Dane County, Wisconsin. Som saadan gjør han endog telemarkingen Mandt rangen stridig, men Brynjulv satte sig ikke saa snart til i Stoughton, og dette afkortede hans berømmelse i den henseende. Brynjulv bosatte sig paa en farm i Deerfield Township, Dane County—nær London—, og begyndte at forarbejde vogne der ganske snart efter sin ankomst. Han var ogsaa orgelbygger og forarbejdede det første orgel i Liberty-kirken, Deerfield. Der blev mere og mere krav om vogne fra ham, og omkring 1865 fandt han det bedst at faa sig et verksted i en opvoksende by. Han reiste da til Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wis., og fik sig et verksted der. Fort Atkinson ligger jo omtrent midt mellem Skoponong-settlementet og Koshkonong, men det var dog for langt fra begge steder.

Efter to aars fabriksdrift i Fort Atkinson drog han i 1867 til Stoughton, Wis. Han solgte da sin farm og agtede at drive fabriksdrift i stor skala. Det fortælles i "Billed-Magazin", at han i 1867 anlagde jernstøberi og smedeverksted i Stoughton og sysselsatte i 1868 gennemsnitlig 12 arbejdere. Lilands vogne, plove og andre agerbrugsredskaber fandt fordelagtigt marked ikke alene i Wisconsin, men tildels ogsaa i Iowa og Minnesota.

I Stoughton var imidlertid T. G. Mandt i kompani med N. Getz begyndt med vognfabrikation, og markedet for disse foretagender blev ikke efter

As far as Ivar Bøe was concerned his trade was of short duration in that he got a job with the post office and did other things. Contrariwise, Lars Bryn worked as a tailor for a long time in Chicago. Lars Knutson Dukstadhaugen started a shoe shop in Chicago early in the 1850's and had a business on Kenzie Street for a long time. He used the name Lewis Newton. Eventually he joined another business.

Nils Ellingson Himle was a carpenter from Voss and worked as a builder in Chicago in the 1840's and into the 1850's. Later he moved to Albert Lea, MN. His sons live in Madison, MN, and are active in public work of various kinds. They use the name Ellickson.

A couple of good craftsmen came from Voss in 1849, about whom we will tell more. They were Peder Sampson Een, a shoemaker, and Brynjulv Larson Liland, blacksmith, carpenter and what-have-you as was needed. Peder Een or Sampson, as he called himself, started with his line — first in Chicago, then in Decorah, Iowa, where he was one of the very first inhabitants and started a shoemaker business. He build a solid brick building, which still stands, they say. Later he started farming north of Decorah of which more is told in "Vossingen".

Brynjulv Liland was the first wagon manufacturer in Dane County, Wisconsin. As such he was in contention with the man from Telemark, Mandt, but Brynjulv didn't settle in Stoughton and this cut short his notoriety in this regard. Brynjulv settled on a farm in Deerfield Township, Dane County—near London— and started making wagons quite soon after his arrival. He also built organs and manufactured the first organ for Liberty Church, Deerfield. There was more and more demand for his wagons so about 1865 he found it best to have shop in a growing town. He moved to Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, WI and started a workshop there. Fort Atkinson lies about half way between the Skoponong-settlement and Koshkonong, but too far from both places.

After two years operation in Fort Atkinson, he moved to Stoughton, WI in 1867. He sold his farm and intended to run a factory on a big scale. "Billed-Magazin" tells the he built an iron foundry and blacksmith shop in Stoughton and in 1867 employed an average of 12 employees. Liland's wagons, plows and other farm equipment found a favorable market not only in Wisconsin, but also in Iowa and Minnesota.

Meanwhile in Stoughton, T. G. Mandt in company with N. Getz started manufacturing wagons and the market for these enterprises weren't as expected. In

forventning. I 1876 drog Liland til Lyon County, Minnesota, og tog sig land—nær det nuværende Minneota. Paa sin farm der begyndte han saa i 1879 at fabrikere vogne og drev saa med dette. I 1899 flyttede han til Minneota. Der døde han i 1903.

Brynjulv Liland var født 1825 og var af en god gammel vosseæt. Paa morsiden strækker ættegrene sig til Miltzowætten og andre bekendte ætter. Hans mor, Anna Styrksdatter, født 1797, døde allerede før 1836. Hendes bedstemor, Anna Eriksdatter Gjerald, var datter af Inger Clausdatter Miltzow, død 1751, der boede paa Raudstad og har mange efterkommere baade paa Voss og i Amerika—blandt dem nedskriveren heraf og to andre af Vosselagets embedsmænd, mens den tredje stammer fra hendes søster Margretha. Brynjulv Lilands far, Lars Brynjulvson Liland, var af en gammel bondeæt paa Liland, som kan følges tilbage til 1670-aarene. Han fulgte med sønnen til Amerika og døde paa Koshkonong. Lars havde ogsaa to døtre, Martha, gift med Ole Litsheim, som blev paa Voss, og Kari, gift med Ivar T. Gjelle og som kom til Amerika. Om dem vil sees meget i "Vossehistorien". Brynjulv Liland var gift med Magli Samsonsdatter Grimestad, født 1824, død 1914. De havde 11 børn, hvoraf to døde i ung alder. Nærmere derom i "Vossehistorien".

K. A. RENE.

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KJYTEN.

Lidt om en vossing der drog videnom som blikkenslager og urmager.

Det utænkte sker. Jeg havde nok som smaagut tanker om at bli til noget, naar jeg blev stor, men at jeg skulde bli Kjytens biografist opkom aldrig i mit sind. Vistnok ser jeg mig selv idag, seksti aar senere, uværdig og udygtig dertil, men indstændig opfordring fra redaktøren og min store lyst til at hædre en af mine barndomheltes minde driver mig til at tjene saa godt jeg kan.

Naar Kjytens navn nævnes, vokser der frem af min erindring lidt efter lidt en noget høi, rank mand, hvis sorte lokker og svære skjæg af samme farve altid var i skjønneste orden.

Naar billedet er færdigt, har jeg for mig en typisk filosof.

Erik Kjyte var blikkenslager og urmager af profession og for at røgte dette sit kald drog han om blandt de norske pionerer i dele af Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa og Minnesota.

Denne velsignede mand var velkommen naarsomhelst og hvorsomhelst han viste sig i pioner-

1876 Liland moved to Lyon County, Minnesota, and took land — near the current Minneota. On his farm he started manufacturing wagons in 1879 and he continued with this. He moved to Minneota in 1899. He died there in 1903.

Brynjulv Liland was born in 1825 and was from a good, old Voss family. On his maternal side the family joins the Miltzow family and other well-known families. His mother, Anna Styrksdatter, born in 1797, died already before 1836. Her grandmother, Anna Eriksdatter Gjerald, was a daughter of Inger Clausdatter Miltzow, died 1751, who lived at Raudstad and had many descendants both at Voss and in America—among them the author and two other officers of the Vosselag, while a third is descended from her sister Margretha. Brynjulv Liland's father, Lars Brynjulvson Liland, was of an old farming family at Liland, which can be followed back to the 1670's. He went with his son to America and died at Koshkonong. Lars also had two daughters, Martha, married with Ole Litsheim and stayed at Voss and Kari, married with Ivar T. Gjelle and who came to America. There is more about them in "Vossehistorien". Brynjulv Liland married Magli Samsonsdatter Grimestad, born 1824, died 1914. They had 11 children, of whom two died young. More in "Vossehistorien".

K. A. RENE.

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KJYTEN.

A little about a Vossing who traveled widely around as a tinsmith and clockmaker.

The inconceivable happens. As a small boy I had great plans to be something when I got big, but I never thought I would be the biographer of Kjytten. Yet here I am sixty years later, incompetent and incapable for it, but urged by an appeal from the editor and my strong desire to honor one of my childhood heroes, I am trying to serve that role as best I can.

When Kjytten's name is mentioned, my memory gradually brings forth a somewhat tall, erect man whose black locks and full-size beard of the same color were always in perfect order.

When the image is complete, for me it is a typical philosopher.

Erik Kjyte was a tinsmith and a clock maker by profession and to take care of this calling he traveled among the Norwegian pioneers in portions of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota.

This blessed man was welcome whenever and wherever he appeared in the pioneer settlements. How

settlementerne. Hvorledes vilde det vel gaa med kogekarene, dersom ikke Kjyten kom rundt og saa til med bliket? Han havde derfor ogsaa en vis eiendomsret i kaffekjedelen i hvermands hus. Jeg husker godt, at naar mor saa Kjyten komme, skjød hun altid kaffekanden "fram paa".

Det var desværre ikke altid kaffe som blev kogt i den; man maatte undertiden nøies med en slags hjemmelavet postum. Det hændte nok altfor ofte, at dette yderst nødvendige apparat sprang læk. Da tok mor en stoppenaal og gjorde aabningen større, lavet saa en tilspidset rund tap af tøj og trak den saa fast i hullet som mulig, og saaledes midlertidig lappede maatte den tjene til Kjyten kom.

Og saa var det stueuret, det var helt afhængig af vor gode ven. Naar dens tik-tak, tik-tak forstummet, blev det trist i den ensomme stue, især for mor. Da hændte det nok ikke sjelden, at hun satte haanden paa panden (prærie-kikkerten) og spejdede længselsfuldt ud over prærien efter Kjyten. Men traf det sig, at han var paa en af sine langture, besøgende nye og fjerntliggende bygder, kunde det tage et helt aar og kanske to, før han kom i sigte.

Dernæst var det haarluggen til far og smaa gutterne. Den blev snart baade lang og saare floket. Ogsaa i denne nød var Kjyten hjælpen. Foruden at være sin egen frisør—ja, han klippede virkelig sit eget haar—pyntet han ogsaa hundreder af hoveder, store og smaa, rundt om i settlementerne. Naar mor fik fortøiet en smaa gut paa et passende høit sted, gjaldt det for Kjyten at opvarte med smaa fortællinger fort nok til at holde gutten fra at briste i graad under operationen. Som regel løb alt heldig af. Efter klipningen var overstaet, maatte haaret opsamles for senere at gjøre tjeneste som binding i kalk, der brugtes til at stoppe revnerne i loghuset. Og naar alle var klippet og kammet pent, var det vist ikke frit for, at mor saa med stjaalne blikke paa far og smaa gutterne sine og nynnede mere muntert under sit arbejde.

Enten han tjente som haarklipper, urmager eller blikkenslager gav han det bestemte indtryk, at godtgjørelsen var hans mindste omsorg.

Som saa mange pioner-settlementer, saa og vort, det var godt som udestængt fra udenverdenen, idet der ingen jernbane var paa lang afstand. At begynde med var Iowa City, 125 mil i øst, den nærmeste jernbanestation. Saa om nogle aar strakte banen sig til Marshalltown. Da blev byreisen reduceret til 45 mil. Noget senere kom Nevada, 25 mil nærmere, vor markedsplads. Der var saaledes fra først af saare daarlig postbetjening. En avis, som kunde fortælle hvad som foregik ude i verden, saaes godt som aldrig.

Ogsaa her var et savn som Kjyten fyldte. Tildels

would it have been with the kettles if Kjyten hadn't come round with his repair tools? He therefore had a sort of priority of the coffeepot in everyone's house. I remember well that when mother saw Kjyten coming, she put the coffee kettle "to the front".

Unfortunately there wasn't always coffee that was cooked in it; people had to be satisfied with a type of "postum" (artificial coffee). Occasionally too, this utmost important apparatus sprang a leak. The mother took a darning needle and made the opening bigger, poked in a piece of cloth with a sharp point, pulled it into the hole as tight as possible and this temporary repair had to serve until Kjyten came.

Then there was the living room clock; it was completely dependent on our good friend. When its tik-tak, tik-tak was silenced it became quite gloomy in the lonely room, especially for mother. It wasn't very often that she put her hand on her forehead (prairie telescope) and looked longingly out over the prairie for Kjyten. However, if he were on one of his long trips, visiting new and distant districts, it could take a year or maybe two, until he came in sight.

Next there were the mops of hair of father and the boys. They soon became long and tangled. Kjyten was also of help for this need. In addition to being his own barber—yes, he actually clipped his own hair—he dressed a lot of heads, big and small, around the settlements. After mother had placed the draped child on a seat of appropriate height it was dependent on Kjyten to entertain the boy with small stories to prevent him from breaking out in tears during the procedure. As a rule, everything turned out fine. When the clipping was completed, the hair was gathered up to be saved to later serve as the binding in the chinking that was used to stop up the holes in the log house. When everyone had gotten a haircut and was neatly combed, mother would steal a glance at father and the small boys and hum more merrily during her work.

Whether he was a barber, clock maker or tinsmith, he left the distinct impression that compensation was his least concern.

There were many pioneer settlements, including ours, that were as good as closed to the outside world because there was no railroad for a long distance. To begin with, Iowa City, 125 miles to the east, was the nearest railroad station. After a few years, the rail reached Marshalltown. Then the trip to town was reduced to 45 miles. A little later, it got to Nevada, 25 miles closer, our market town. At first, there was very poor postal service. A newspaper that would tell about happenings in the outside world, was almost never seen.

This, too, was a need that Kjyten filled. Sometimes he would have a Norwegian newspaper

kunde han ha en norsk avis med sig, som blev læst og pinjoret i til der var kun trevler igjen. Helst leverede han dog nyhederne mundtlig. Han var en meget veltalende mand og besad ikke ringe kundskaber, saavel religiøse som verdslige. Levende erindrer jeg, hvorledes vi smaagutter var lutter øre, naar Kjyten kom. Vi leiret os rundt ham paa gulvet, naar han samtalte med far, for at intet skulde gaa os glip. Selvfølgelig var et liv som hans rigt paa erfaringer. Desuden kunde han jo berette om dødsfald og fødsler, giftemaal og deslige ting fra de ældre settlementer, hvorfra hans vertfolk var uddragne. Saaledes var nyeste nyt fra Fox River det første han opvartet med og som blev begjærlig slugt i vort hjem. Saa var det politik, især fra syden, og kirkelige nyheder samt ikke mindst de alvorlige indianeruligheder længere vest og nord.

Dog det som slog dybeste rødder og som staar uden taage i min erindring var, naar far tog frem sit trækspil og indledet til sang. Kjyten var udrustet med en kraftig og klangfuld baritonstemme. Snart havde vi baritonsolo med "accordion obligato". Det vekslet mellem viser og lutherske salmer, og naar mor stemte i med sin meget vakre sopranstemme, da—ja da var vi smaagutter bogstavejig henrykte. Saadanne aftener bidrog visselig meget til at fremelske sans for god musik, som blev os til stor glæde og adspredelse senere under livets alvor.

Ogsaa et andet minde, som staar særdeles klart blandt mine erindringer om Kjyten, maa jeg fortælle, selv om det kræver en altfor lang indledning. Ud over Iowas vidder voksede naturligvis kun det almindelige præriegræs. Men dette gav daarlig tjeneste som "lawn grass". Far havde hørt tale om "Kentucky blue grass" som fortræffelig egnet til det brug. En dag kom han hjem af en tur noksaa oprømt. Ved veikanten havde han opdaget noget som en yankee forsikret var "Kentucky blue grass". Dette maatte sporenstregs flyttes hjem. Som sagt saa gjort. Det blev en plet paa omtrent 6 fod lang og 3 fod bred. Nu faldt det sig saa, at det aarlige besøg til bedstefar, som boede i Des Moines River-skogen, 50 mil længere vest, bedst lod sig gjøre nu. Et par nabogutter paatog sig velvilligst at besørge stellet under vort syv til otte dages fravær. Det blev dem gjentagende indprentet af far ikke at forsømme daglig at vande den dyrebare blue grass-plet.

Efter endt besøg fik nok kanske hestene undgjælde noget for fars ængstelse over, om alt stod vel til hjemme og for bange anelser med hensyn til hans yndling, blue-græsset. Omsider kjørte vi ind paa tunet og det første far saa var, at gaardshunden og en mand med langt skjæg havde leiret sig, saa lange de var, paa det ømmeste punkt paa hele gaarden.. Da udbrød far noksaa heftig: "Naas ska du sjaa den honda vaaso aa Kjyten

with him that would be read and examined until there were only rags remaining. He preferred to deliver the news by mouth. He was a well-spoken man and wasn't poorly equipped when it came to religious as well as worldly matters. I can remember how we small boys were all ears when Kjyten came. We camped around him on the floor while he conversed with father so that we wouldn't miss a thing. Of course there was life in his experiences. Besides, he gave reports of deaths, births, weddings and such matters from the older settlements from which his people had been derived. Then there was the latest news from Fox River he provided and that was particularly welcome in our house. Then came politics, especially from the south and church news and not least the serious Indian uprisings farther west and north.

That which made the deepest roots and stands clearest in my memory is when father took out his accordion and introduced singing. Kjyten was endowed with a strong, resonant baritone voice. Soon we had a baritone solo with and "accordion obligato". It switched between songs and Lutheran hymns and when mother joined in with her soprano voice, then—yes then we small boys were absolutely carried away. Those evenings went a long ways to introduce a sense for good music which became of much happiness for us later in serious life.

There is another recollection that stands clear in my memory about Kjyten that I must tell, even though it requires a long introduction. Out on the plains of Iowa, naturally only ordinary prairie grass grew. This didn't serve well as "lawn grass". Father had heard about "Kentucky blue grass" which was particularly suited for that purpose. One day he came home in rather high spirits. He had discovered at the edge of the road some thing that a Yankee had assured him was "Kentucky blue grass". This had to be moved home without delay. No sooner said than done. There was a plot about 6 by 3 feet in size. Now it happened that once a year we visited grandfather who lived in the Des Moines River forest, 50 miles west of us, and best be done now. A couple of neighbor boys volunteered to care for the place during our seven-eight day absence. It was emphasized on them by father that they not neglect the daily watering of the valuable blue grass plot.

After the visit was ended the horses probably suffered some because of father's anxiety about if everything was all right at home with particular fears for his darling blue grass. In a little while, we drove into the yard and the first that father saw was that our pet dog and a man with long whiskers had set up camp on the most sensitive place on the whole farm. Then my father cried out rather vehemently: "Now you shall see that the stupid hound and Kjyten have laid my blue grass to death".

ha leie ihæl blue-grase mit." Imidlertid befandtes dog efter nøiere eftersyn græsset og hele gaarden forresten, Fido og Kjyten iberegnet, i bedste velgaaende, og vor gode vossing blev ogsaa den gang en velkommen gjest.

Det er indlysende at en som stadig var paa reisefod og som dertil bar sit verksted med sig, maatte ha en ikke ringe bør. Kjyten havde sit haandverkstøi, en trækulovn og en forsyning trækul, som han bar paa ryggen, samt en stor taske med klæder, som han slæbte med sig i den ene haand. Merk dog vel, trækul-ovnen maatte saaledes ordnes i lasten, at der uden fare kunde være fyr i den, mens han drog fra det ene hjem til det andet. Af denne grund var det som regel det første og sidste vi saa af Kjyten, naar han kom og naar han gik, en røgsky, der tilsynelatende bar ham henimod det tilsigtede maal.

Efter dette besøg var det som han blev visket væk; ingen kunde faa sporlag paa ham; det ene aar efter det andet rullet forbi, men ingen Kjyten kom. Store forandringer holdt nu paa at vælte sig ind over os. Nu strakte jernbanen sig lige op til os og endda længere drog den afsted. Blikkenslager, urmager og barberer havde gjort sit indtog til vor lille by. Far og mange med ham havde bygget prægtige hjem. Blue-græsset havde krøbet sig frem over hele tunet. Min ældste bror havde stiftet eget hjem, og jeg droges med tanker som gik i samme retning, men Kjyten forblev borte.

Mor havde en brødpande, som hun havde bragt med i prærie-skonnerten fra Fox River-settlementet i Illinois. Den holdt paa at bli ubrugelig. Hun tog den til blikkenslageren i Story City, men hans dom var, at der ingen botevon var med den. Det var første gang mor havde hørt en saadan dom over sine kjære køkkenredskaber, og lidt arg sagde hun, da hun kom hjem: "Naar Kjyten kommer, skal de gode bykarene faa se, at det er dem selv og ikke brødpanden min som er udelig. Men," lagde hun til, "jeg er bange for vi har seet det sidste af ham."

Men heri tog hun fejl; endnu en gang skulde vi faa se ham. En midtsommerdag kom der en gammel graasprenget en, sludende dog nynnende, under en velkjendt bør. Hvem—hvad—nei, vi kan ikke tage fejl af den skikkelse, det er den skinbarlige Kjyten selv! Han dasket sig ned paa græsvolden og gaardshunden lagde sig logrende op til ham,—men denne gang bævet ikke fars hjerte af ængstelse for blue-græsset. Vor gode gamle ven blev hilset hjertens velkommen.

Efter gammel vane blev den slumrende trækulvarme opfrisket. Vi merket snart, at vor fordums muntre gjest var vemodig stemt. Hvor han nu drog frem, erfaret han, at han var bleven overflødig; hans gamle kunder og venner var selvhjulpne; han følte at der var ligesom en uafhængeds-

Meanwhile more detailed investigation of the grass and the entire yard showed everything OK, Fido and Kjyten all considered, in best relations, and our good Vossing was a welcome guest this time too.

It is obvious that someone who was constantly traveling and who also carried his workshop with himself must have a poor home. Kjyten had his tools, a charcoal stove and a supply of charcoal, which he carried on his back as well as a satchel of clothes that he carried in one hand. You will note that the charcoal stove had to be placed in the load so it could have live fire in it without hazard to the load while he traveled from one house to the other. Because of this, as a rule the first and last we saw of Kjyten when he came and went was a small column of smoke which satisfactorily led him to his intended goal.

After this visit, it was as though he had been taken away; no one could find a trace of him; the one year after the other rolled by, but Kjyten didn't come. There were big changes in our lives. The railroad reached us and extended further. Tinsmiths, watchmakers and barbers had come to our little town. Father and many like him had built grand homes. The blue-grass had spread to the whole yard. My oldest brother had started his own home and I was considering doing the same, but still Kjyten was away.

Mother had a bread pan she had brought by prairie schooner from the Fox River settlement in Illinois. It was becoming unusable. She took it to the tinsmith in Story City, but his opinion was that there was now hope of repair. It was the first time she had heard such a ruling about any of her dear kitchen utensils and when she came home, she said somewhat irked "When Kjyten comes the good town fellows will see that it isn't my breadpan that's irreparable. But," she added "I am afraid we have seen the last of him."

Nevertheless, here she was mistaken; we would see him one more time. One midsummer day an old grizzled fellow, nonsensical, yet humming, under a familiar burden. Who—what—no, if we aren't mistaken by the appearance, it is the real Kjyten himself! He slapped himself down on the grassy lawn and our dog fawned up to him, — but this time there was no trembling in father's heart over his blue grass. Our good old friend was heartily welcomed.

According to old custom the dying charcoal was freshened up. We soon noticed that our previously merry guest was of melancholy voice. Wherever he traveled, he learned that he had become superfluous; his old customers and friends helped themselves; he almost felt that there was an independent declaration

erklæring udstedt imod ham, til trods for den hjertelige velkomst han fik, hvor han kom. Paa spørgsmaal om vort bliktoi var i orden maatte der svares: "Ja, det var blit besørget i byen." "Væguret da?" Jo, det havde ogsaa været i byen. Saa syntes vi han saa med vemod paa vore haarlugger, hvor byens barberer havde sat sit merke. Under dette brændte imidlertid trækullet i den gamle ovn. Da husket mor sin brødpande. Den kom frem og hendes tillid til Kjyten blev ikke beskjemmet.

Dette var sidste gang vi saa ham. Han seg afsted under sin bør indhyllet i en svag røgsky, nynnende en vemodig melodi. Vore øine fulgte ham over det første leite. Og saa var det kun røgen. Og saa—ikke mere.

Tak, kjære ven, for den glæde, hjælp og opmuntring du gav vore pionerforældre. Tak for de kjære barndoms minder du gav os og for de længsler du vakte.

Fred med dit støv; velsignet er dit minde.

Story City, Iowa, 19de februar 1929.

P. G. TJERNAGEL.

* * *

Erik Magneson Kyte kaldte sig tildels Erik Morgan. Han døde i Dane County, Wis., 1906, ugift. Redaktøren har faaet forespørgsel om ham baade fra Illinois og fra et par steder i Iowa.

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DØDSFALD PAA VOSS.

Vangens herred:

Ivar O. Graue, 41 aar, døde 15de november 1928. Hustru, Martha, f. Kvitno, og fire døtre overlever.

Martha Styrksdatter Opkvitne, 92, aar, døde 24de november. Børn og børnebørn.

Britha K. Øvsthus, f. Kvarekval, 78 aar, døde 23de november. Mand, Johs. K. Øvsthus, og børn overlever.

John K. Røte, 81 aar, døde 25de november. Børn og søskende.

Lars N. Norekval d. y., 60 aar, døde 24de november. Hustru, Kristi, f. Engeland, og børn lever.

Ingeborg B. Hauge, 71 aar, døde 19de november. Børn.

Inger J. Ygre, f. Hylte, 74 aar, døde 17de november.

Inger O. Brekke (Rdl.), 38 aar, døde 19de november. Mand, Ole B., og børn overlever.

Ole G. Lie, f. Opeland, 70 aar. Hustru og børn lever.

Anna I. Kolve døde 1ste december. Datter og søskende.

Synva S. Graue, 84 aar, døde 2den december.

against him, in spite of the hearty welcomes he received wherever he went. When asked if the tinware was all right he was answered "Yes, it was taken care of in town". "How about your wall clock, then?" Yes, that had also been to town. Then we could detect him studying our hair-dos, where the town barber had left his mark. During this, the charcoal burned in the old forge. Then mother remembered her old bread pan. It was brought forth and her confidence was not put to shame.

This was the last time we saw him. He left under his burden enveloped in a small plume of smoke, humming a cheerful melody. Our eyes followed him over the first rise. Then we only saw the smoke. Then — nothing more.

Thank you, dear friend, for the joy, help and the encouragement you gave our pioneer parents. Thank you for the childhood memories you gave us and for the yearning you awakened.

Peace by with your dust; blessed be your memory.

Story City, Iowa, February 19, 1929.

P. G. TJERNAGEL.

* * *

Erik Magneson Kyte occasionally used the name Erik Morgan. He died in Dane County, WI, 1906, unmarried. The editor has received inquiries about him from Illinois and from a couple places in Iowa.

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DEATHS AT VOSS.

Vangen's Township:

Ivar O. Graue, 41 years, died November 15, 1928. Wife, Martha, b. Kvitno, and four daughters survive.

Martha Styrksdatter Opkvitne, 92, years, died November 24. Children and grandchildren survive.

Britha K. Øvsthus, b. Kvarekval, 78 years, died November 23. Husband, Johs. K. Øvsthus and children survive.

John K. Røte, 81 years, died November 25. Children and siblings.

Lars N. Norekval the younger, 60 years, died November 24. Wife, Kristi, b. Engeland, and children survive.

Ingeborg B. Hauge, 71 years, died November 19. Children.

Inger J. Ygre, b. Hylte, 74 years, died November 17.

Inger O. Brekke (Rdl.), 38 years, died November 19. Husband, Ole B., and children survive.

Ole G. Lie, b. Opeland, 70 years. Wife and children survive.

Anna I. Kolve died December 1. Daughter and siblings.

Synva S. Graue, 84 years, died December 2.

Ingeborg B. Glimme, f. Rødde, døde 10de december.

Ingeborg K. Kvarekval, 77 aar, døde 25de marts.

* * *

Stortingsmand Mathias G. Dukstad døde den 5te april i en alder af 85 aar. Han var født paa Opeland, Voss, den 20de januar 1844, søn af stortingsmand Godskalk Mathiason Seim (Dukstad) og Ingeborg Olsdatter, f. Flatekval. Han gik paa den høiere almueskole og lærerskolen paa Voss. I 1876 blev han medlem af herredstyret, i 1878 ordfører og var det til 1889. I 1886 blev han stortingsmand og var det i fire terminer. Han var ogsaa forligelseskommissær, direktør af Voss Sparebank og stortingsvalgt medlem af Norges Bank helt til 1918. Han var en grei, fredsæl og vennesæl mand, som var agtet af alle.

Dukstads bror er vort gode Vosselags-medlem John G. Sime i Albert Lea, Minn.

* * *

Vossestranden:

Martha P. Vinje, 96 aar, døde 13de marts 1929.

Guri N. Hemre, f. Bidne, 82 aar, døde 13de marts.

Lars E. Overland, 72 aar, døde 25de marts.

Ivar A. Jordalen, 87 aar.

Ranveig A. Grindeland, f. Sivle, 75 aar.

Gudve L. Lunde, 46 aar.

Ingeborg S. Lilleteig, f. Bystøl, 78 aar.

Mons Qvamme, farver og bosat i Gjøvik, Norge, døde der, 93 aar gammel. Hans søn driver nu farverforretningen.

* * *

Evanger:

Johannes E. Horveid, 80 aar, døde 6te december 1928.

Lærer Ole Bjørngaas døde i februar. Han var lærer i omkring 50 aar—en tid i Vangens, en tid i Evanger herred.

MINDER OM SVÆRE DRUKNINGSULYKKER PAA VOSS.

Fra tid til anden har der paa Voss indtruffet ulykker af større eller mindre omfang. Det hænder næsten aarligheds, at nogen sætter livet til enten ved drukning, skredulykker eller fald; men saalænge det dreier sig om enkeltpersoner, vækker det mindre opmærksomhed og glemmes snart. Stundom har dog hele flokke røget med, og da har det skaket folk op, saa det mindes i længere tid.

Ingeborg B. Glimme, b. Rødde, died December 10.

Ingeborg K. Kvarekval, 77 years, died March 25.

* * *

Stortingsman Mathias G. Dukstad died April 5 at an age of 85 years. He was born at Opeland, Voss, January 20, 1844, a son of Stortingsman Godskalk Mathiason Seim (Dukstad) and Ingeborg Olsdatter, b. Flatekval. He attended common school, high school and teacher's college at Voss. In 1876 he became a member of the town board, in 1878 mayor until 1889. In 1886 he became a Stortingsman and served four terms. He also was the commissioner of appraisal, director of Voss Sparebank and the Stortings member of Norges Bank all the way to 1918. He was a pleasant, peaceful and friendly man, who was respected by everyone.

Dukstad's brother is the good Vosselag member John G. Sime in Albert Lea, MN.

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Vossestranden:

Martha P. Vinje, 96 years, died March 13, 1929.

Guri N. Hemre, b. Bidne, 82 years, died March 13.

Lars E. Overland, 72 years, died March 25.

Ivar A. Jordalen, 87 years.

Ranveig A. Grindeland, b. Sivle, 75 years.

Gudve L. Lunde, 46 years.

Ingeborg S. Lilleteig, f. Bystøl, 78 years.

Mons Qvamme, dyer, resident Gjøvik, Norway, died there, 93 years old His son now operates the dye business.

* * *

Evanger:

Johannes E. Horveid, 80 years, died December 6, 1928.

Teacher Ole Bjørngaas died in February. He was a teacher for about 50 years—a while Vangen, a while in Evanger Townships.

MEMORIES OF THE TERRIBLE DROWNING ACCIDENTS AT VOSS

From time to time here at Voss there have been tragedies of greater or lesser import. Almost every year, something happens that causes loss of life through drowning, avalanche or falls; but as long as these involve individuals, they attract less attention and are easier forgotten. Sometimes a whole group of people are lost and this shocks people enough so it is remembered for a longer time.

En saadan ulykke hændte den 23de januar 1829, da otte ungdommer, som vilde til en dans paa Jernes, kjørte gennem isen ved Granderne paa Vangsvandet og druknede. Det var nu i vinter 100 aar siden, saa begivenheden drages frem igjen. De otte personer var: Styrk Amundson Prestegaard, Kristi Amundsdatter Prestegaard, søskende af Arnfin Prescott, Deerfield, Wis., samt Arnfin Mattesson Gjerde, Odd Knutson Ringheim, Ola Olson Ringheim, Øyel Hanson Hirth og Kolbein Brynjulyson Ure. Der var en gut til med paa turen, nemlig David Halsteinson Ringheim, men han sad bagerst paa slæden og fik kastet sig af, da isen brast, og blev frelst. Det er ogsaa fortalt, at der var ti ialt, og at David reddede en af pigerne. Der skulde være dem som mente, at det var farligt at kjøre over isen, men en, som var dreng i prestegaarden, paastod, at han kjendte isen, og at der ingen fare var, fortæller A. Ullestad. Alle de druknede gjenfandtes og blev begravne fra drengestuen i prestegaarden den 30te januar. Skolelærer Bjarne Ellingson Kvitne var talsmanden. Presterne i de dage gjorde ikke mere ved slige anledninger end jordpaakastelse ved graven. Men Nils Gjelland fortæller, at provst Munster gik hen i gangen for at høre Kvitnes ligtale og fandt, at denne gjorde det; godt for en lægmand at være.

Som rimeligt var kom denne alvorlige hændelse til at gjøre et sterkt indtryk paa folk, og der blev holdt taler om den baade af prester og lægmænd. En sang blev endog digtet derom, og den skal være i Landstads samling af folkesange. Det fortælles om Magne Sætre, som var spillemand i dansen paa Jernes, at han gik hen paa huggestabben med violinen sin og hug den i smaa-beter, hvorpaa han brændte den op. I den overtroiske tid mente man at have seet "fyrefar" for ulykken. En mand fra Flage havde forud seet syv-otte lygter eller lysninger, som bevægede sig borte ved vaagen ved Granderne.

En anden ulykke kanske ligesaa stor hændte i 1836 paa en byreise. Ved den anledning druknede der syv personer og, merkeligt nok, en blev frelst da ogsaa. De nærmere oplysninger mangler derom. Bare disse faa ord har undertegnede bedstefar skrevet i sin haandskrevne bog: "Dette aar døde Gjetle Wikingson og Wiking Wikingson Repaal (idet de reiste fra Stenestaaen og nord til Osterøen) med andre personer, som vare 7 i tallet. Det 8de blev frelst, idet (han) blev indvaset i seilet og saaledes kom iland."—Hvem de andre var, har jeg ingen greie paa for nærværende. Kanske andre kan fortælle derom og andre omstændigheder tillige.

Gjetle V. Repaal, f. 1794, var gift med Jorund Oddsdatter Kløve og boede paa Nordheim. Han har havt tre børn: Odd, Knut og Sigrid i Amerika, og hans sønnesønner er Gjetle B. Nordheim og Viking Nordheim i Chicago.

Such an accident happened January 23, 1829 when eight young people who were on their way to a dance at Gjernes, drove through the ice at the Granderne at Lake Vang and drowned. This winter made it 100 years ago, so the occurrence is brought forth again. The eight people were: Styrk Amundson Prestegaard, Kristi Amundsdatter Prestegaard, siblings of Arnfin Prescott, Deerfield, WI, and Arnfin Mattesson Gjerde, Odd Knutson Ringheim, Ola Olson Ringheim, Øyel Hanson Hirth and Kolbein Brynjulyson Ure. There was one more boy along on the ride, namely David Halsteinson Ringheim, but he was sitting in the hindmost seat and jumped off when the ice broke and was saved. It also is said that there were ten in all and that David saved one of the girls. There were those who stated that it was dangerous to drive on the ice, but a hired hand at the parsonage farm insisted that he knew the ice and there was no danger, tells A. Ullestad. All those drowned were recovered and were buried from the bunkhouse at the parsonage farm on January 30. The schoolteacher Bjarne Ellingson Kvitne was the speaker. The ministers in those days on such occasions did nothing more than throw the earth at the grave. However, Nils Gjelland tells that Dean Munster stood in the entrance to listen to Kvitne's burial address and found that he did very well for being a layman.

As expected, this serious event had a strong effect on people and there were a number of opinions both by the clergy and by laymen. A song about it was even written and it is in Landstad's collection of folk songs. It tells of Magne Sætre, who was the fiddler at the dance at Jernes that he went to the chopping block with his violin and chopped it to splinters, then burned it up. In that superstitious time people thought they had seen the "light-trails" before the accident. A man from Flage reported seeing seven-eight lanterns or lights that moved over to the inlet at Granderne.

Another tragedy nearly as big happened in 1836 at a trip to town. On that occasion seven people drowned and remarkably, one was saved that time too. There isn't much information about it. Only these few words has the undersigned's grandfather recorded in his handwritten book: "This year Gjetle Wikingson and Wiking Wikingson Repaal died (while traveling from Stenesaaen north to Osterøen) with other people, totaling seven. The eighth was saved in that (he) got tangled in the sail and thus got to land". — Who the others were, I don't know at the present. Maybe others can tell more of the circumstances.

Gjetle V. Repaal, b. 1794, was married with Jorund Oddsdatter Kløve and lived at Nordheim. He had three children: Odd, Knut and Sigrid in America, and his grandsons are Gjetle B. Nordheim and Viking Nordheim in Chicago.

Det har nok hændt flere gange i tidernes løb, at der har skeet ulykker paa Bergens-reiser fra Voss. Den krogede Bolstadford med strømhvirlver har været slem, og vindbygerne, som har slaet i fjeldvæggen ved siden af, har gjort sit. Det har før i "Vossingen" været fortalt om, hvorledes Store-Lars Rogne paa en byreise reddede de reisende ved at stemme fadderne mod fjeldvæggen og vende baaden, da den holdt paa at skulle støde mod land.

I "Vossebygderne" for 1927 har L. Kindem gjengivet en retslig bevidnelse om en ulykke, som hændte i Bolstadfjorden 1640, og maaske var det paa samme sted, som siden er blit kaldt "Stenestaaen" og i hvis nærhed ulykken i 1836 hændte. Den gang druknede der ogsaa otte personer, nemlig sorenskriver Christoffer Pederson, fogdens tjener, Peder Anderson, og seks bønder: Knut Høiland, Thorben Rohen (Rue?), Arve Kløve, Ole Helleve, Halvor O. Dale og Nils Thorgerson Opeland. Ulykken hændte ved gaarden Strømme, Stammæs sogn, idet baaden blev drevet af strømmen mod en stor sten, saa kjølen, sidebord og aarer blev afslagne og baaden gik seks gange rundt—omkring op og ned, som der staar. I baaden var der 421 rigs-daler, 5 mark og 4½ skilling, som var indtagne i skat. Sorenskriveren havde holdt ting paa Vossevangen den 17de september og paa Horveid den 26de samme maaned. Den 2den oktober skulde han i fogdens baad reise hjem igjen og havde skatten med. Klokkeren 3 om ettermiddagen hændte saa ulykken. Skatten gik tilbunds og blev ikke funden igjen. Efter nutids værdi vilde den beløbe sig til \$11,340 eller kr. 42,000.

Den 26de oktober holdtes der retsligt forhør paa Vangens tingstue, hvortil 20 edsvorne lagrettesmænd af bønderne paa Voss indkaldtes. Desuden var seks bønder, som var med i fogdens baad, da ulykken hændte, indkaldte som vidner samt opsiderne paa gaarden Strømme, som havde seet, hvorledes det alt gik til. Vidnerne var Arnfin Torgerson Nedkvitne, Peder Olson Norekval, Ivar Arnfinson Flatekval, Baard Baardson Lae, Nils og Mathis Endreson Rødde samt Knut G. og Knut W. paa Strømme. Efterforskningen var forlangt af slotsherren paa Bergenhus, Hans Bjelke, som ogsaa var rigskansler. Fogden var Volchard Broderson, der sammenkaldte retten. Han og de seks bønder var nok paa samme baad som de der druknede, men var istand til at komme iland. I bevidnelsen tales der om, at baade "formedelst strømmens haardhed ofte sig omkring kaste". Det var da ingen sjældenhed, at vossinger paa reise til eller fra Bergen kom ud for en ulykke af dette slags.

K. R.

* * *

In the course of time there have been accidents on the Voss to Bergen trips. The tortuous Bolstadford with its erratic currents has been poor, and the wind gust hitting the mountain walls have contributed. Earlier in "Vossingen", it has told of Store-Lars Rogne on a town trip saved the travelers by bracing his feet against the rocky shore and turning the boat preventing a crash into the mountain wall.

In "Vossebygderne" for 1927, L. Kindem reproduced a judicial report about an accident that happened in Bolstadfjorden in 1640, probably at the same that has since been called "Stenesaaen" in which vicinity the tragedy in 1836 occurred. That time eight people drowned including the magistrate Christoffer Pederson, assistant bailiff Peder Anderson, and six farmers: Knut Høiland, Thorben Rohen (Rue?), Arve Kløve, Ole Helleve, Halvor O. Dale and Nils Thorgerson Opeland. The accident happened by the Strømme farm in Stammæs parish when the boat was carried against a big stone by the current so that the keel, gunwales and oars were broken off and the boat turned six times—over and over. There were 421 riksdalers, 5 marks and 4½ shillings in the boat that had been collected in tax. The magistrate had held court at Vossevangen on September 17 and at Horveid on the 26th of the same month. The magistrate's boat was on his way home and had the money along. The accident happened at 3 in the afternoon. The tax went to the bottom and never was seen again. By today's standard's it would be worth \$11,340 or 42,000 crowns.

There was a court hearing at Vangen's court house on October 26 for which 20 farmers at Voss were called as sworn judge/jurors. Also, the six farmers who were riding in the boat when the accident occurred were called as witnesses as well as the residents of the Strømme farm, who had watched the goings on. The witnesses were Arnfin Torgerson Nedkvitne, Peder Olson Norekval, Ivar Arnfinson Flatekval, Baard Baardson Lae, Nils and Mathis Endreson Rødde as well as Knut G. and Knut W. at Strømme. The investigation was carried out by the lord of the manor at Bergenhus, Hans Bjelke, who also was the government counsel. Volchard Broderson was the magistrate that assembled the court. He and the six farmers evidently were in the same boat as those who drowned, but were able to get to shore. It was determined that the boat "mainly because of the powerful current was strongly tossed about". It wasn't an unusual event that Vossings traveling to Bergen encountered an accident of this nature.

K. R.

* * *

ET OF ANDET PAA VOSS.

Forleden vinter var der flere store skistevner paa Voss—et stort stevne holdtes af Voss Idrætslag i Ringheimsbakken. Saa holdt Voss Skilag et stort stevne i Sonvesbakken, hvortil over 500 bergensere kom med ekstratog. Paa Framnæs, Vossestranden, havdes saa et stevne og fest efterpaa i ungdomslaget hus paa Opheim.

Travkapkjøring er en anden sport paa Voss. Den 24de februar havde Voss Travkjører lag 50-aars jubilæum med travkjøring paa Vangsisen og fest efterpaa. Anders K. Rokne og lensmand J. Lillegraven, som var med at stifte laget blev æresmedlemmer. Den 10de marts var der travkjøring paa Opheimsisen (Stranden) med fest i ungdomshuset efterpaa.

I flere aar har arbeidet med Jordalsveien paagaet, men endnu er der igjen strækningen fra Kalshelleren til Stegafossen, som vil koste ca. kr. 80,000. Der er nu sterkt krav om, at veien op Stalheimskleven skal omlægges for bilfart. Et bedehus skal opføres paa Vinje og et ungdomshus i Holbygden, Vossestranden.

I Holbergssstuen i prestegaarden paa Vangen skal man i et rum have en Holbergs-samling. En komite er valgt til at stille med dette. Holberg var huslærer hos provst Weimvik paa Voss fra 1702 til 1704.

Natten til den 26de marts var der brand paa gaarden Nedkvitne. To stuehus, to loft og et fjøs lagdes i aske. Ilden begyndte i loftet til Anders K. Nedkvitne, men ingen ved hvorledes. Alt var assureret i Voss Brandassuranceselskab for kr. 40,000.

Johan O. Bryn, som er ordfører i Tinn, Telemarken, er blit formand i Telemark fylkesting. I forrige termin var han vice-formand. Han er af ægte Raundalslegt paa Voss—søn af Ole Johnson Lie, Bryn, og Guro Askildsdatter Hjembære og har manger slegtninger i Amerika.

I Evanger herred var der. fra 1921 til 1928 opdyrket 795 dekar jord. Kr. 23,633 er betalt i statstilskud for dette.



ONE THING OR ANOTHER AT VOSS.

There were big ski meets at Voss last winter — a big meet was held by the Voss Sports Club at the slope at Ringheim. The Voss Ski Club had a big meet at Sonvesbakken, to which more than 500 Bergensers came by chartered train. At Framnæs, Vossestranden, they had a meet and a party afterwards at the Youth Club building at Opheim.

Harness Racing is another sport at Voss. February 24 the Voss Harness Racing Club had their 50-year jubilee with racing on the ice at Lake Vang with a party afterward. Anders K. Rokne and Sheriff J. Lillegraven, who were founding members of the club, were honored. March 10 had racing on the ice at Opheim (Stranden) with social festivities in the youth lodge afterward.

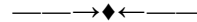
There has been construction of a road to Jordal for several years but there remains the stretch from Kalshelleren to Stegafossen that will cost ca. 80,000 crowns. Now there is a request to improve the road up the cliff at Stalheim for motor traffic. A prayer building shall be built at Vinje and a youth building at Holbygden, Vossestrand.

In the Holberg building at Prestegaard at Vangen they are preparing a room with a Holberg collection. A committee has been chosen to deal with this. Holberg was the tutor for Dean Weimvik at Voss from 1702 to 1704.

In the night of March 26, there was a fire on the Nedkvitne farm. Two residences, two storage sheds and a barn were left in ashes. The fire started in Anders K. Nedkvitne's storage shed but the cause is unknown. Everything was insured with Voss Fire Insurance Company for 40,000 crowns.

Johan O. Bryn, who is the mayor in Tinn, Telemark, has become the president of Telemark County Board. Last term, he was vice president. He is of a genuine Raundal family at Voss — a son of Ole Johnson Lie, Bryn, and Guro Askildsdatter Hjembære and has many relatives in America.

From 1921 until 1928, in the township of Evanger, there have been cultivated 795 dekar of new land. 23,633 crowns were paid in the state budget for this.



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