

VOSSINGEN

TIDSSKRIFT
UDGIVET AF VOSELAGET

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VOSSINGEN

ORGAN FOR VOSSELAGET

Fortsættelse af det ældste bygdelagsorgan i Amerika.

1857-1860.

K. A. RENE, Redaktør.

Hefte 32. Madison, Wis. 1936 18th year.

AARSMØDE OG HUNDREAAARSFEST I DEERFIELD.

Vosselagets aarsmøde og hundreaarsfest holdtes i Deerfield, Wis., som berammet, den 19de, 20de og 21de juni. Det herligste veir begunstigede mødet. Byen var festligt smykket med flag i række langs hovedgaden, og i vinduerne var skilte med et "Welcome, Vossings" i store bogstaver.

Man samledes i Dahle-bygningen lige ved byens park. Den var stillet til fri af benyttelse for laget. Det var et fortræffeligt mødested med rum for henimod tusen personer.

Den lokale komite, bestaaende af Sivert A. Lee, Alvin Nelson, Joseph C. Berge, Clarence Jordalen, Nils O. Vethe og Mrs. B. Logan, havde ordnet fortræffeligt. Et prægtigt erindringshefte paa 20 sider med program og avertering var bekostet af byens forretningsfolk.

Fredag formiddag den 19de var der som vanligt registrering, anskaffelse af merker og programmer. Kl. 2 eftermiddag blev mødet formelt aabnet med velkomsttaler af Sivert A. Lee paa komiteens vegne og Charles Sager, præsident i bystyret, paa byens vegne. "Ja, vi elsker dette landet" blev sunget af forsamlingen, saa var der trestemmig sang af seks damer, hvorpaa pastor A. C. Odden holdt en velkomsttale paa vegne af Deerfield og Liberty menigheder. Han fremholdt herunder betydningen af at mindes fortiden, hvad han fandt at vossingerne gjorde. De som glemmer fortiden er et dødt folk, mente han.

Arthur F. Giere, lagets formand, besvarede velkomsttalerne og forklarede herunder, hvorfor laget specielt mødte i Deerfield, at byen var anlagt paa land, som vossinger havde kjøbt af rigsstyret, og vossinger havde eiet land i milevis i omkredsen, saa Deerfield vel kunde kaldes vossingernes hovedstad. Sekretær Rene skulde ogsaa ha sagt noget, men var hindret ved andre forretninger fra at være tilstede. "America" blev sluttelig sunget

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ORGAN FOR THE VOSSELAG

Continuation of the oldest bygdelag newsletter in America.

1857 1860.

K. A. Rene, Editor

Hefte 32 Madison, WI, 1936 18th year.

ANNUAL MEETING AND CENTENNIAL IN DEERFIELD.

The Vosselag's annual meeting and hundred year celebration was held in Deerfield, Wis., as scheduled, the 19th, 20th and 21st June; grand weather favored the meeting. The town was festively decorated with flags in a row along the Main Street and in the windows were signs with a "Welcome, Vossings" in big letters.

People assembled in the Dahle Building next to the Town Park. It had been made available for the Lag. It was an admirable meeting place with space for upwards of a thousand people.

The local committee, consisting of Sivert A. Lee, Alvin Nelson, Joseph I. Berge, Clarence Jordalen, Nils O. Vethe and Mrs. B. Logan, had made excellent arrangements. A grand souvenir brochure of 20 pages with program and advertising was provided by the town's businessmen.

Friday forenoon the 19th was as usual spent registering, obtaining ribbons and programs. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the meeting was formally opened with welcome speeches on behalf of the committee by Sivert A. Lee and by Charles Sager, president of the Village Board on behalf of the village. "Ja, vi elsker dette landet" was sung by the audience, and then there was a three-part song by six women, after which Pastor A. C. Odden made a welcoming address on behalf of the Deerfield and Liberty congregations. He presented, during it, the meaning of remembering history that he found the Vossings did. Those who forget history are a dead people, he claimed.

Arthur F. Giere, the lag president, responded to the welcoming speeches and explained, meanwhile, why the lag had a special meeting in Deerfield. The village had been built on land that the Vossings had purchased from the government, and the Vossings owned land for miles around, so Deerfield could be called the Vossing's capital. Secretary Rene was to have spoken next but other business prevented him from being present. "America" was ultimately sung.

Om kvelden kl. 8 samledes man atter. Ca. 800 personer var tilstede. Advokat Lyman A. Mullen, Deerfield, bragte hilsninger fra byens folk til de besøgende. Formand Giere besvarede disse. Gilbert Larson, Clinton, Wis., søn af Gulleik Larson Helland, spillede Paganinis kvartet og "Nearer, My God, to Thee" ogsaa firstemmigt paa sin violin med sin speieit forarbejdede bue, forevisende et slangehoved og billeder af Paganini og Ole Bull. Saa var det en tale af dr. Alfred Olson (Davidhaug), Stoughton, Wis., som fortalte om sit komme til Deerfield for 40 aar siden og om vossingerne han da traf og de han senere kom i berøring med, desuden om sine erfaringer baade paa Voss og i Amerika. Det var et meget velformet tale, som bare havde den fejl, at den ikke var pak "ægta vossamaol". Stanley Dahle spillede derpaa en accordion-solo, hvorpaa pastor J. A. Lavik, Daleyville, Wis., talte. Han er født i Amerika, men havde faaet adskillige oplysninger fra slegtinger i Norge om sine forfædre, fortalte han, og gav endel karakteristiske oplysninger om dem og slegten ellers. Især omtalte han sin onkel, Johannes Anderson Lavik, og hans sønner — de paa Voss velkendte Lavik-brødre, af hvilke to var stortingsmænd, en prest, en bekjendt journalist og lærer og en bekjendt skuespiller. Udtrykket af deres far, at "eg e berre ein bonde", viste hvad indflydelse de norske bønder kunde ha, mente han. En bærende tanke hos Johannes Lavik og sønnerne var, at de vidste hvad de vilde og holdt fast ved det, sagde han. En sang af Jerome Herreid og en pianosolo af Roselyn Simondson fulgte.

Kveldens hovedtaler var fhv. guvernør R. A. Nestos, Nord Dakota, som kom den lange vei for speieit at deltage i feiringen af denne fest. Han begyndte med at fortælle om, hvorledes han først fik høre om Deerfield og hvad vossingerne havde gjort der. Det var da gamle Lars Davidson Rekke kom paa besøg til hans forældre paa Voss, og det bragte ham tanken paa at reise til Amerika. Nu paa mødet havde han truffet igjen en vossing, som kom til Amerika paa samme skib som han, nemlig Eilev Skjervheim, Locust, Iowa. Han udtalte videre sin glæde over at kunne træffe folk som kjendte hans far og mor og kunde høre fra dem, hvad godt de havde gjort, og fremholdt betydningen af at mindes, hvad fædrene havde udført i forbigangne tider; nævnte ogsaa Renes Vossehistorie, i hvilken man ogsaa kunde finde noget om, hvorledes de frihedselkende vossinger i oldtiden drog til Island heller end at lade sig kue af Harald Haarfagre, og hvad indflydelse dette havde paa det norske folks historie. Videre nævnte han om, hvorledes nordmændene bragte kraft til andre, og hvorledes glansen fra deres virke kunde ha tilbagevirkende kraft, samtidig som mindet om kunstnerne paa Voss, som Bergslierne og de fremragende

In the evening at 6 o'clock, the people again met. About 800 people were present. Attorney Lyman A. Mullen, Deerfield, brought greetings from the people of the village to the visitors. President Giere responded. Gilbert Larson, Clinton, WI, son of Gulleik Larson Helland, played Paganini's Quartet and "Nearer my God to Thee" also four-voiced on his violin with a specially made bow and showed a snake's head and pictures of Paganini and Ole Bull. Then there was a talk by Dr. David Olson (Davidhaug), Stoughton, WI, who told about his arrival in Deerfield, forty years ago, and about the Vossings he met and those with which he became involved as well as his learning experience both at Voss and in America. It was a well-organized speech that had only one failing, that it wasn't in "genuine Voss dialect". Stanley Dahle followed with an accordion solo, whereupon Pastor J. A. Lavik, Daleyville, WI, spoke. He was born in America but had gotten a lot of information about his forefathers from relatives in Norway, he told, and gave a number of characteristics about them and the rest of the family. He especially discussed his uncle, Anderson Lavik and his sons, — they were the well-known Lavik brothers, of whom two were members of the Storting, one minister, a noted journalist, a teacher and a famous actor. The expression of their father, that "I am only a farmer", showed what influence the Norwegian farmer could have, he believed. A sustaining thought of Johannes Lavik and his sons was, that they knew what they wanted and held fast to that, he said. A song by Jerome Herreid and a piano solo by Roselyn Simundson followed.

The evening's main speaker was former Governor R. A. Nestos, North Dakota, who came this long distance especially to participate in the celebration of this festival. He started by telling how he first heard about Deerfield, and what the Vossings had done there. It was when old Lars Davidson Rekke visited his parents at Voss that it brought him the idea of going to America. now at this meeting, he had encountered a Vossing who had come on the same ship as he, namely, Eiliv Skjervheim, Locust, Iowa. He further expressed his pleasure at meeting people who knew his mother and father and could hear from them what good they had done and emphasized the importance of remembering what our forefathers had done in the past; mentioned also Rene's History of Voss, in which one could find something about how the freedom-loving Vossings in the old times went to Iceland rather than be subdued by Harald Fair-haired and what effect this had on the history of the Norwegian people. Further he added about how the Norwegians brought power to others, and how their brilliance could have retroactive power simultaneously; like the memory of the artists from Voss like the Bergslis and the prominent fiddle players and

felespillerne med andre kunstarbeidere, vidnede om folkets begavelse og ansporede til videre virke. Det var dog ikke de som stak hovedet høiest som gjorde mest, men det jevne folk i sit daglige arbejde, udtalte han.

Efterat Clara Fadnes og Mrs. C. Josi havde sunget en duet, afsluttedes kveldens møde med afsyngelsen af "Star Spangled Banner" af forsamlingen.

Lørdag formiddag havdes forretningsmøde. Af styret var formand Giere, sekretær Rene, kasserer Glimme samt direktørerne Lars A. Seim og Albert Edahl tilstede. Referatet fra forrige aar oplæstes af sekretæren og vedtoges som læst. Til resolutionskomite udnævnte formanden Andrew Highland, Albert Edahl og Peder Lee.

Hilsninger til laget fra Nordfjordlaget, som havde møde i Hayfield, Minn., Martin Nelson og A. A. Kindem, Minneapolis (telegram), S. A. Nelson, Minneapolis, og Helge Opland, Canton, S. Dak. (skrivelser). Nelson nævner om sit komme til Amerika i 1851 og drog fra Chicago til Decorah med oksespand. Der var da ingen jernbane. Hans mor var datter af Samson En paa Voss, skrev han. Helge Opland er for tiden redaktør for "Visergutten" og kunde af den grund ikke komme paa mødet, men dette bødte han paa med at sende en meget morsom skrivelse paa godt "vossamaol".

Saa var det valg af styre. John Glimme og Sivert Lee udnævntes som tællere. Formand Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, Wis., gjenvalgte enstemmig; til viceformand valgtes Andrew Highland, Chicago, Ill., med 19 stemmer mod Clarence Jordalen, Deerfield, Wis., 13. Sekretær K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis., frasagde sig gjenvalg, men blev "draftet". Kasserer John Glimme, Chicago, Ill., gjenvalgte ved akklamation. Direktører blev Peder Lee, Deerfield, Wis., Clarence Jordalen, Deerfield, og Albert Edahl, Chicago, Ill. Sekretær Rene blev valgt til fællesraadsdelegat.

Kasserer Glimme rapporterede om finanserne. Kassebeholdningen var \$160.18. Rapporten antagen. Det blev besluttet at betale delegatens reisegodtgørelse til Bygdelagenes Fællesraad næste aar. Videre besluttedes at et hefte af "Vossingen" udgives til jul om muligt, sekretæren som redaktør.

Om eftermiddagen kl. 2 drog man fra parken paa en udflugt til en række gamle f arme, som vossinger købte af landsstyret i 1840-aarene. Skilter med de kjendte vossenavne i store bogstaver var opsat paa hver gaard. Turen gik lige til Rockdale og Lake Ripley, saa eftermiddagen tilbragtes dermed.

Kl. 6.30 samledes man til festmaaltid med program. Deerfield Women's Club stilledes med første del. Den forstod sig meget godt paa at varte op for en

other artists testified to the people's talents and led to more works. It isn't the people who stick their heads the highest who do the most, but the everyday people in their daily work, he said.

After Clara Fadnes and Mrs. C. Josi had sung a duet, the evening meeting was concluded with the singing of "Star Spangled Banner" by the gathering.

Saturday forenoon, there was the business meeting. From the board of directors there were President Giere, Secretary Rene, Treasurer Glimme as well as Directors Lars A. Seim and Albert Edahl present. The minutes from the previous year were read by the secretary and approved as read. The president appointed Andrew Highland, Albert Edahl and Peder Lee to the resolutions committee.

Greetings to the lag from the Nordfjord lag that had its meeting in Hayfield, MN, Martin Nelson and A. A. Kindem, Minneapolis (telegram), S. A. Nelson, Minneapolis, and Helge Opland, Canton, SD, (letter). Nelson tells about his coming to America in 1851 and going from Chicago to Decorah by oxcart. There were no railroads. His mother was a daughter of Samson, of Voss, he wrote. Helge Opland is a previous editor of "Visergutten" ("Singing boy") and for that reason, couldn't come to the meeting but made up for it by sending a very funny letter in good Voss dialect.

Then there was election of officers. John Glimme and Sivert Lee were appointed as tellers. President Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, WI, was re-elected president unanimously, for vice-president Andrew Highland, Chicago, Ill., was elected with 19 votes to Clarence Jordalen, Deerfield, Wis., 13. Secretary K. A. Rene, Madison, WI declined re-election, but was "drafted". Treasurer John Glimme, Chicago, IL, was re-elected by acclamation. Directors were Peder Lee, Deerfield, WI, Clarence Jordalen, Deerfield and Albert Edahl, Chicago, IL. Secretary Rene was elected as Fællesraad's Delegate.

Treasurer Glimme reported about the finances. The treasury contains \$160. Report accepted. It was decided to pay the delegate's travel expenses to the Bygdelagenes Fællesraad next year. It was further decided that an issue of Vossingen should be published by Christmas if possible, with the secretary as editor.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock people went the park on a tour of a number of old farms that the Vossings had bought from the Government Land Office in the 1840's. Signs with familiar Voss names in large letters had been erected at each farm. The tour included Rockdale and Lake Ripley, so the afternoon was spent this way.

At 6:30 o'clock the attendees gathered for a banquet with a program. Deerfield Woman's Club dealt with the first part. It was impressive how they served such a group

forsamling med god mad paa norsk vis. 450 personer deltog i maaltidet. Idet man havde indtaget sine sæder, kom et brudefølge ind gennem døren og marscherede under øredøvende klappen op til øverste ende af storebordet efter gammel skik. K. A. Rene spillede "Vossebruri" i spidsen paa vossefele. Andre i følget var Mrs. John Benson, St. Paul, Minn., som eiede brudekronen, Gerhard Lee, brudgom, Eleinora Vethe, brud; Mrs. A. L. Johnson (Aure), Mrs. George Spilde, Mrs. Anna Foss. (Arhelleren), Tilla Vethe, Mrs. Otto Berkrem — alle i skinnende nationalvossedragter. Saa var der en kort tale af G. D. Ziegelman, høiskolebestyrer, med svar af formand Giere. Under spisningen sang og musik af forskjellig slags.

Efter en liden pause, mens der toges af bordene, begyndte det egentlige festprogram. Formand Giere gjorde endel bemærkninger, saa var der solosang af Mrs. Roy Cruger, hvorpaa fulgte en tale af I. M. Kalnes, redaktør af "Lutherland News", som blandt andet fortalte om sit kjendskab med vossingerne i nabolaget og glemte herunder heller ikke lagets sekretær, hvis Vosse-historie han betegnede som en af de bedste nogensinde skreyet. Sang af en mandskvartet fulgte.

Professor Einar Haugen ved Wisconsin universitet var næste taler. I en halv times tid skildrede han de vigtigste træk i udvandringen fra Voss og den indsats vossingerne havde gjort her i landet. Som trønder, mente han, at han kunde udtale den anerkjendelse som tilkom dem mere tilfulde end de selv vilde gjøre det. En vakker omtale gav han af Torger Thompson (Saue), som havde givet universitetet saa meget, at undervisning i norsk sprog var sikret der, om det ved andre universiteter op gaves.

Efter en trombone-solo var spillet af Lloid Josi, bragte Christ Hoen, Edgerton, Wis., hilsning fra sit lag, Kongsberglaget, og talte derpaa om sit arbejde for Leif Erikson-dagen. Han priste ogsaa guvernør Nestos for hans virke for dagen i Nord Dakota. En solosang fulgte.

Guvernør R. A. Nestos var sidste taler. Han nævnte først om sit hjem paa Voss og sine første indtryk derfra, samt om sin skolegang og skolelærer der. Kom saa ind paa, hvad fremgang man har gjort paa Voss siden den tid. Man fulgte der et stort program med udvikling paa alle omraader. Det var et stort syn at se Vossebygden igjen, syntes han. Man glemte der heller ikke forfædrenes store arbejde, men hojdt mindet om det i agt og ære. Vi i Amerika kan da leve i bevidstheden om, at vi har noget stort at slegte paa. Det er da op til os at yde vor skjerv til samfundets udvikling her vi er og gjøre den rigere, og at faa den opvoksende slegt til at tåge fat og føre

with good food in a Norwegian manner. 450 people dined at the banquet. After people had been seated, a bridal procession came in through the door and marched, during ear-deafening applause, to the upper end of the speaker's table according to old customs. In the front was K. A. Rene playing "Vossebruri" ("Voss bride") on a Voss fiddle. Others in the procession were Mrs. John Benson, St. Paul, MN, who owned the Bridal crown, Gerhard Lee, Bridegroom, Eleinora Vethe, Bride; Mrs. A. L. Johnson (Aure), Mrs. George Spilde, Mrs. Anna Foss (Arhelleran), Tilla Vethe, Mrs. Otto Birkrem — all in glittering National Voss costumes. Then there was a short speech by G. D. Ziegelman, high school principal, with response by President Giere. During the meal there were songs and music of different kinds.

After a short interval while the tables were cleared, the actual celebratory program began. President Giere made a number of remarks, then a solo by Mrs. Roy Kruger, then a talk by J. M. Kalnes, editor of the Lutherland News, who among other things told of his acquaintance with his neighborhood and didn't forget the club's secretary, who's Voss History he regarded as the best that has ever been written. — Songs by a male quartet followed.

Professor Einar Haugen at the University of Wisconsin was the next speaker. In an half hour's time he portrayed the most important sketches in Voss immigration, and the contribution they made to this country. As a Trønder he stated that he could appreciate that they were due more recognition than they themselves would give. He gave a laudable discussion about Torger Thompson (Saue), who had given the university so much that instruction in the Norwegian language there was ensured even if neglected by the rest of the university.

After a trombone solo was played by Claude Josi, Christ Hoen, Edgerton, Wis., brought greetings from his Lag, the Kongsberglag and spoke about his work for Leif Erickson Day. He also praised Governor Nestos for his efforts for the day in North Dakota. A solo song followed.

Governor R. A. Nestos was the last speaker. He began by describing his home at Voss and his early impressions from there and his schooling and teachers there. He turned to informing us about the progress made in Voss since that time. They were following a energetic program in all areas. It was an impressive view to see Voss again, he felt. He also didn't forget his forefather's enormous accomplishments but respected and honored them. We, in America, can live consciousness that we have something big to emulate. It is then up to us to contribute our bit to the development of the society here and make it better and get the upcoming family to take hold and carry the work onward, he said, and described

arbejdet videre, udtalte han, og skildrede saa, hvad de norske har udrettet i Amerika. Sluttelig var der sang af en dame-trio og afsyngelse af "America". En dame-trio sang derpaa "Kan du glemme gamle Norge".

John G. Pederson og hustru, som nylig forud fejrede sin 60-aars bryllupsdag, blev saa forestillet for forsamlingen. De er begge 82 aar gamle. Trods sin alder viste Pederson, at han endda kunde lægge foden paa nakken og skjæmte om sin alder.

Saa rapporterede resolutionskomiteen ved Peder Lee, hvorpaa "America" tilslut blev sunget.

Søndag den 21de tilbragtes dagen ved Liberty Prairie-kirken. Dr. L. W. Boe, præsident af St. Olaf College, holdt festprædiken om formiddagen. Der var sang af et blandet kor fra Liberty og Deerfield menigheder og skriftlæsning ved pastor Odden, kirkens prest. Kirken var fyldt til trængsel.

I sin prædiken fik rektor Boe indflettet meget om de norske ankomst til Amerika og det store arbejde de havde udført i det henrundne aarhundrede. Han skildrede Amerika som det forjættede land, bestemt for værdige slegter til fremtidigt hjemsted; omtalte saa pionerernes virke. Det var ikke specielt hvor meget land de norske havde erhvervet sig her det gjaldt, men hvad de havde bygget, hvilket leveværdigt samfund de havde hjulpet til at danne, fremholdt han, og de norske havde ikke svigtet idealet i sine fædres livssyn.

Rektor Boe talte ogsaa om eftermiddagen, da han fortalte om sin tur til Norge, hvor han besøgte sin fars og mors fædrenehjem, og hvilken interesse han fandt deri; kom videre ind paa familiehistoriens værdi, som de søgte at fremme ved skolen, og hvad der gjordes for at skabe interesse i norsk kultur blandt de unge.

Første taler om eftermiddagen var A. John Berge, sekretær ved universitetets "alumni", og født ved Deerfield. Han tog for sig visse ord og udtryk, som kunde anvendes i en karakteristik af indvanderne her i landet. Det var vidsyn, anledninger, selvhjælp, besiddelse og ansvarlighed blandt andre. Indvanderne havde sans nok til at se fremover, de saa ahledningerne, de gik igang med hvad de foresatte sig ved egen hjælp, de var sig bevidst det ansvar, som fulgte med at eie noget eller beklæde en stilling. Det var nødvendigt at forandre vor opfatning af endel "ismer", som hørtes ofte, saaledes ogsaa amerikanisme, mente han. Den tro og tillid som nybyggerne var besjælet af havde manglet i disse aar, og det var paakrævet at gjenopbygge troen paa Amerika, udtalte han.

Pastor Odden fortalte endel om Liberty kirkens historie og hvad vossingerne havde ydet til denne. Det

what the Norwegians had accomplished in America. A girl's trio sang "Kan du glemme gamle Norge" ("Can you forget Old Norway?").

John G. Pederson and his wife, who recently celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary, were presented to the guests. They are both 82 years. In spite of his age, Pederson said, he could still get his foot behind his head and deprecated his age.

Then Peder Lee of the resolutions committee read his report whereupon, in conclusion, "America" was sung.

The day on Sunday the 21st was passed at Liberty Prairie Church. Dr. L. W. Boe, President of St. Olaf College, gave the celebratory sermon in the forenoon. There were songs by a combined choir from the Liberty and Deerfield congregations and scriptural reading by Pastor Odden, the church's minister. The church was crowded.

In his sermon President Boe interwove a lot about the Norwegian arrival in America and the elapsed century. He painted America as the "promised land", planned for a permanent home for our families; and discussed the accomplishments of the pioneers. It wasn't especially how much land the Norwegians had obtained but what they did with it; what a quality of life society they helped create, he continued, and the Norwegians didn't fail the ideals of their forefather's philosophy of life.

President Boe also spoke in the afternoon when he described his trip to Norway during which he visited his father and mother's birthplaces and how interesting he found them as further worth in the family history and what it did to create interest in Norwegian culture among the youth.

The first speaker of the afternoon was A. John Berge, Secretary of the University "Alumni", and born in Deerfield. He chose some words and expressions that could be applied as characteristic of the immigrants to this country. They were vision, opportunity, independence, dependability and responsibility and others. The immigrants had the sense enough to look to the future, they saw opportunity, they started by helping themselves, they had the responsibility that followed with ownership or holding a position. It was necessary to change our concepts of a number of "isms", frequently heard, such as Americanism, he stated. The faith and trust the pioneers possessed have diminished in these years and it is necessary to rebuild trust in America, he said.

Pastor Odden told about the history of Liberty Church and what the Vossings had given to it. It was

var iaar 85 aar siden grundstenen i den var lagt, og denne begivenhed kunde derfor ogsaa feires nu. Især mindede han om Thorger Thompson (Saue), som havde givet orgelet og tillige et musikfond og andet til kirken. Ogsaa Knut Henderson, som udgav første koralbog og spillede i kirken, mindedes.

Lagets formand, Arthur Giere, talte over emnet "Lat oss inkje forfederne gløyma". Deres religion og tro, som de bragte med sig og grundfæstet paa berget, som de byggede kirken paa bjerg.

Pastor Olaf Borge, Rockdale, Wis., talte ogsaa i lignende retning efter at ha fortalt om sit slegtsskab med vossingerne. Hans bedstemor var datter af John Sjurson Bjørgaas.

Sang af en mandskvartet fulgte derpaa, og saa paakaldtes tilslut sekretær K. A. Rene, som da blandt andet nævnte noget om udvandrerbevægelsens begyndelse paa Voss og sluttelig takkede for det gode fremmøde til dette stevne. Saa var det herlige møde slut. I kirken op toges et offer til barnehjemmet og alder domshjemmet i Stoughton, som indbragte \$79.03.

K. A. RENE, sekretær.



RESOLUTIONER

vedtagne paa Vosselagets hundreaarsfest i Deerfield den 20de juni 1936:

Vosselaget udtaler herved sin hjertelige tak:

Til den lokale komite, bestaaende af Sivert Lee, Alvin Nelson, Clarence Jordalen, Nels Vethe, Joseph C. Berge og Mrs. B. Logan, for deres storartede arbeide med at ordne for dette møde i Deerfield den 19de, 20de og 21de juni 1936.

Til "the Women's Club" for den udmerkede servering ved banketten.

Til landsbyen Deerfield, specielt dens præsident, Chas. Sager, for den hjertelige velkomst, gjestfrihed og støtte.

Til forretningsmændene i Deerfield for deres rundhaandede ydelse til det, som trængtes for at sætte alt i peneste stand for mødet.

Til Liberty Prairie menighed og den udmerkede hjælp af pastor Odden.

Til de forskjellige unge folk og andre, som underholdt os med god musik, og til alle andre, som har fåget Del i programmerne paa den ene eller anden maade.

Ogsaa tak til alle, som hjalp til med automobiler under udflugten lørdag eftermiddag.

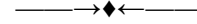
85 years since the foundation was laid and this occasion could be celebrated now. He especially remembered Thorger Thompson (Saue), who had given the organ, and additionally provided a music fund and more to the church. Also Knut Henderson, who gave the first choir book and whose role in the church is remembered.

The president of the lag, Arthur Giere, spoke on the subject "Lat oss inkje Forfederne gløyma". ("Let us not forget our forefathers"). Their religion and faith that they brought is consolidated in stone as they built the church "on a rock".

Pastor Olaf Borge, Rockdale, talked in the same vein also after he had told of his relationship to Vossings. His grandmother was a daughter of John Sjurson Bjørgaas.

Songs by a male quartet followed, and in conclusion, Secretary K. A. Rene, said some more about the beginning of the immigration movement at Voss and ended by thanking for the excellent attendance at this stevne. Then the delightful meeting was over.

K. A. Rene, Secretary.



RESOLUTIONS

passed at the Vosselag's centennial celebration in Deerfield the 20th of June 1936:

The Vosselag expresses hereby its most heartfelt thanks.

To the local committee, consisting of Sivert Lee, Alvin Nelson, Clarence Jordalen, Nils Vethe, Joseph C. Berge and Mrs. Ben Logan for their capital job of planning this meeting in Deerfield the 19th, 20th and 21st of June 1936.

To "The Woman's Club" for its outstanding job of serving at the banquet.

To the village of Deerfield, especially its president, Charles Sager, for the hearty welcome, hospitality and support.

To the businessmen of Deerfield for their openhanded contributions for whatever was necessary to arrange everything in the finest condition for the meeting.

To Liberty Prairie Congregation and the outstanding help of Pastor Odden.

To the various young people and others, who entertained us with good music and to all the others who have taken part in the programming in one way or another.

Also thanks to all, who helped with the automobiles during our departure, Saturday afternoon.

Vi vil ogsaa takke styret for Vosselaget for vel udført arbeide i forløbne aar.

Ligeledes vil vi takke "Skandinaven", "Decorah-Posten" samt de lokale blade "Deerfield Independent", "Wisconsin State Journal" og "Capitol Times" for deres hjælp til at gjøre festen bekjendt.

Desuden takkes de, som sendte lykønskninger til laget i anledning festen, hvilke sekretæren vil besvare.

PETER LEE,
ANDREW HIGHLAND,
ALBERT EDAHL,
komite.



VOSSA-FARME PAA KOSHKONONG BESØGT
PAA VOSELAGETS MØDE.

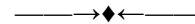
Man gik ud fra hjørnet i Deerfield, hvor veien tager op til Liberty-kirken: Nils Reque (venstre), Knut H. og O. Brumborg (høire), Ole Bukketun (Severson) (venstre), Anfin Storesund, Lars Vele (Lewis Nelson), Knut O. Saue (Knutson), Sjur S. Reque (Severt Lee) (høire), Anders Prestegaard (Prescott Estate) (venstre), Nils Gilderhus (høire); (vestover) Kolbein Saue, Knut Tungeteigen (Sangstad Place), O. C. Bergo (venstre), Ivar Melve (venstre), Styrk Saue (høire), Anders Lee (Goff Farm); (østover) Hendrik Hæve (Howe Estate), Knut Gilderhus (venstre), Haldor Fliseram (høire), Gulleik Bergslien (Nils Nelson) (venstre), Lars Mølster (høire), Lars Røte (fremad), Nils Apalthun (Frank) (fremad), Anders N. Lee (P. A. G. Lee) (høire), Anders Gilderhus (venstre); (østover) Eirik Rjoe-Williams (Nils Spilde) (høire), David Hylle, Nils Anderson (venstre), Nils Skjerve (venstre), Helge Axlebjørg-Lee (venstre), Nils Tøn (høire), Ole Gilderhus (venstre), Johannes Berge (høire), Andres (Brynjulv?) Fenne (høire), Lars D. Reque (venstre), Gulleik Hyllen-Nils Fadnes, O. H. Fadnes (venstre), Joe H. Fadnes (venstre), Nils Osgjerd (Berkrem), Steffa-Sjur Ygre (høire), Steffa Sonve, Lars og Ole Quale (Sivert), Ole Quale-Rudd (venstre); (Prairie Queen) Rokne-farmene (Torstein, Knut) (vest), Joe Bjørgo (visende vest), Knut Hylle (visende vest), Lars O. Tillung (visende vest); (østover) Lars Ygre (høire), Joe Bjørgaas (venstre) (Jacobson-farmen), Lars Høyland (Volinberg-farmen) (høire), Haldor Løno, Henderson (venstre og høire); begyndende ved veikrydset 12 og 18: Knut Dukstad, Ole M. Setre (London Road), Ole og Ed Honve (høire), (Henry Dukstad), Andres Grimestad (Albert Johnson) (høire),

We also want to thank the directors of the Vosselag for a good job during the past year.

Similarly, we want to thank the "Skandinaven", "Decorah Posten" and the local papers "Deerfield Independent", "Wisconsin State Journal" and "Capital Times" for their help in making the celebration known.

Additionally we want to thank those who sent the lag well-wishes on the occasion to which the secretary will respond.

PETER LEE,
ANDREW HIGHLAND,
ALBERT EDAHL,
Committee.



THE VOSS FARMS VISITED DURING
VOSELAG MEETING.

People left from the corner where the road goes up to Liberty Church: Nils Reque (left), Knut H. and O. Bromberg (right), Ole Bakketun (Severson) (left), Anfin Storesund, Lars Væle (Lewis Nelson), Knut O. Saue (Knutson), Sjur S. Reque (Severt Lee) (right), Anders Prestegaard (Prescott Estate) (left), Nils Gilderhus (right); (westward) Kolbein Saue, Knut Tungeteigen (Sangstad Place), O. C. Bergo (left), Ivar Melve (left), Styrk Saue (right), Anders Lee (Goff Farm); (eastward) Hendrik Hæve (Howe Estate), Knut Gilderhus (left), Haldor Fliseram (right), Gulleik Bergslien (Nils Nelson) (left), Lars Mølster (right), Lars Røte (forward), Nils Apalthun (Frank) (forward), Anders N. Lee (P. A. G. Lee) (right), Anders Gilderhus (left); (eastward) Eirik Rjoe-Williams (Nils Spilde) (right), David Hylle, Nils Anderson (left), Nils Skjerve (left), Helge Axlebjørg-Lee (left), Nils Tøn (right), Ole Gilderhus (left), Johannes Berge (right), Andres (Brynjulv?) Fenne (right), Lars D. Reque (left), Gulleik Hyllen-Nils Fadnes, O. H. Fadnes (left), Joe H. Fadnes (left), Nils Osgjerd (Birkrem), Steffa-Sjur Ygre (right), Steffa Sonve, Lars and Ole Quale (Sivert), Ole Quale-Rudd (left); (Prairie Queen) Rokne-farms (Torstein, Knut) (west), Joe Bjørgo (seen west), Knut Hylle (seen west), Lars O. Tillung (seen west); (eastward) Lars Ygre (right), Joe Bjørgaas (left) (Jacobson-farms), Lars Høyland (Volinberg-farm) (right), Haldor Løno, Henderson (left and right); beginning at intersection 12 and 18: Knut Dukstad, Ole M. Setre (London Road), Ole and Ed Honve (right), (Henry Dukstad), Andres Grimestad (Albert Johnson) (right), Thompson Estate (right)

Thompson Estate (høire), B. Øina-Anders Himle (venstre), Magne Bystøl-Thompson Estate, Andres Hylle-Andres Bergstad (venstre); ved Thompson-skolehuset og fremad er Styrk Leidal (Anfin)-Amund Prescott, Gulleik Saue Thompson, den første farm Nils Gilderhus kjøbte i Deerfield Township; saa kommer Ivar Seim, Nils Bolstad, Per Ljosno (alle naboer), Sjur Setre, (Ed Olson), Ivar og Nils Evanger, Brynjulf Liland (orgelbyggeren), Ivar Liland, Sjur Liland, Ole Larson Grotland, Erik Himle, Nils Grotland (Knut Nelsons hjem); kommer til 73, Lars D. Reque (venstre), Knut Bø (Simondson), Knut Bø (David Daley), Anders Grove (Wedwick-farmen).



HILSNINGER.



Til Vosselaget,
Deerfield, Wisconsin.
Gode sambygdinger og venner!

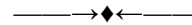
Eg hadde tænkt meg te aa faa komma pau Vosse møte iaar, men so kom den, so eig det norske bladet "Visergutten" her i Canton aa vilde ha meg te aa fau noko læsestof i blåe sit mens han gjore ein tur te Norge i sommar, aa so set eg her pau ein krak aa er bunden so fast, at eg ikkje kan komma laus. Hadde de kje vaa for ein slik hændelse, vilde eg komme te Deerfield aa set ette, om eg kunde funne nokon eg kjende frau Voss so eg va kjend med for 40 aur sian.

Knut Rene fortæl os, at det no er hundra aur sian dei fyste Vossinga kom te Amerika. Dei seia, at dei fyste hundra aur er dei haraste, aa da er so sant so da er sagt. Og so seia dei og, at om hundra aur er alting gløymt. Men da er kje sandt. Eg ha læse Vossahistorien hans Knut Rene, og eg kan seia, at eg er bære kjend paa Voss no end eg va darheime aa va vaksen før eg reiste. Og her i Amerika ha me Vossinga funne ut, at sjølv om Voss er ei litæ bygd, er den kjendt blandt adle norske folk i Amerika. Dette kjem seg av at so mange frau Voss ha faat plass i høgsæte i det norske Amerika. Og desse tao deirans slegt var av dei som fyst kom til dette land.

At Vossalaget møter pau Koshkonong te 100 aars minne passa so reint makalaust godt. Mykje Vossaprat, baade fint aa letliva, og kansje litt grovt iblandt, ha vore haurt dar, og Vossamaule er vist ikkje gløymt ette hundra aur. Dette maule er gammalt norsk. Da er hart so stein og mjukt so bjørkeris, med mange hestakræfter i kvart ord og sætning — tusen aur gammalt, men lika let pau tunga.

Me eg kje mange Vossinga her, men me er med deko

B. Øine-Anders Himle (left), Magne Bystøl-Thompson Estate, Andres Hylle-Andres Bergstad (left); at Thompson-schoolhouse and forward Styrk Leidal (Anfin) Amund Prescott, Gulleik Saue Thompson, the first farm Nils Gilderhus bought in Deerfield Township; then comes Ivar Seim, Nils Bolstad, Per Ljosno (all neighbors), Sjur Sætre, (Ed Olson), Ivar and Nils Evanger, Brynjulf Liland (the organ builder) Ivar Liland, Sjur Liland, Ole Larson Grotland, Erik Himle, Nils Grotland (Knut Nelson's home); coming to 73, Lars D. Reque (left), Knut Bø (Simonson), Knut Bø (David Daley), Anders Grove (Wedwick-farms).



GREETINGS.



To the Vosselag,
Deerfield, Wisconsin.
Good neighbors and friends!

I thought I might be able to make the Voss meeting this year but the Norwegian newspaper "Visergutten" here in Canton wanted to have me do some editing in his paper while he took a trip to Norway this summer and so I am sitting on a stool here and am so firmly attached I can't get away. If it hadn't been because of this occurrence, I certainly would have come to Deerfield to look if I could find somebody from Voss with whom I was acquainted 40 years ago.

Knut Rene tells us that it is now a hundred years since the first Vossings came to America. they say that the first hundred years are the hardest, and it is true as said. And they also say everything is forgotten in a hundred years. But, that's not true. I have read the Voss History by Knut Rene and I can say that I'm better acquainted than I was there at home when I was grown and before I left. Here in America, we Vossings have learned that even if Voss is a small district, it is known among all Norwegian people in America. This comes from the fact that so many from Voss have attained high positions in the Norwegian America. These were from the first who came to this country.

That the Vosselag is to meet on Koshkonong for their centennial is so very appropriate. A great deal of Voss talk, both nice and humorous and maybe somewhat coarse too, has been heard there, but this speech hasn't been forgotten in a hundred years. This dialect is Old Norwegian. It is as hard as stone and flexible as a birch switch, with many horsepower to each word or sentence — thousand years old, but still easy on the tongue.

We aren't many Vossings here, but we are with you

pau festen i tankane. Vossalagets styre og adle kjendtfolk er helsa beint op i haandi, og desuten adle Vossinga i Deerfield og adle som kjem te festen.

Med helsing,
HELGE OPLAND.

* * *

Mr. K. A. Rene,
Secretary, Vosselaget,
Deerfield, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:

I appreciate my Voss descendency. Even though I am only one-half Voss, as Professor Boe said at our meeting years ago at Albert Lea, Minn.

I hope you will have an enjoyable meeting and wish I could have been with you at such a historical place as Koshkonong, old settlement as it is.

I am not of the earliest immigrants but came with my parents in 1851, driving with oxen from Chicago to Decorah, Iowa. No railroad.

My mother was daughter of Samson Aen, in Voss.

Once again i want to wish you all an enjoyable meeting and regret I cannot be one of you at this time.

Very sincerely,
SAMUEL A. NELSON.

* * *

Duluth, Minn., June 19, 1936.

To K. A. Rene, Secretary Vosselaget,
Deerfield, Wis.

Martin Nelson and myself regret that we are unable to attend Vosselaget at Deerfield. Nelson is speaking at Virginia today. Sunday at Finnish picnic at Ely, Minn. We wish to extend to you and the Vossings attending the convention our greetings and best wishes.

A. A. KINDEM.

* * *

Vosselaget,
Deerfield, Wis.
Hr. Formand Giere!

Det er mig en glede paa Nordfjordlagets vegne aa sende en hilsen til Vosselaget samlet til stevne i Deerfield, Wisconsin, og ønske Dere et godt, lærerigt og interessant stevne. Deres ledende mænd har vundet sig et navn endog utenom De Forenede Stater. Det er godt aa vite at saa er tilfelde og ved at samle Dere om

in our thoughts. The board and all acquaintances are thoroughly greeted and in addition all the Vossings in Deerfield and everyone who came to the celebration.

With greetings,
HELGE OPLAND.

* * *

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A. A. KINDEM.

* * *

Vosselaget,
Deerfield, Wis.
Mr. Formand Giere!

It is to me a joy to on Nordfjordlagets behalf to send greetings to the Vosselag gathered for a meeting in Deerfield, Wisconsin, and wish you a good, informative and interesting stevne. Your leading men have won their name even outside of the United States. It is good to know that this is the case and by assembling it will give you

disse gaar Dere en lys fremtid imøte. Maa Vosselaget vokse sig sterkere eftersom tiden gaar.

Heil og Stel Vossinger!

CARL D. KOLSET, Nordfjordlagets Sekretær.

Fertile, Minn., den 18de juni 1936.

God ven Rene!

Naar disse linjer naar frem, saa er de vel igang med at aapne Vosselagets stevne i Deerfield, og jeg vil da hermed sende min hilsning til eder alle ihop.

Jeg skulde nok ha likt at være med eder, men det lar sig ikke gjøre iaar.

Da det ifjor sommer var min glæde at besøke hjembygden, Voss, saa vil jeg sige, at alle, som kan — enten de har seet Voss før eller ikke, burde ta en tur og beskue Vossebygden i sin sommerdragt, da jeg synes det er en herlighed, som er værdt at se.

De bedste hilsninger med ønsket om et godt møte!

ODD EIDE.

SANG FOR VOSSE-EMIGRANTER.

a bright future in the meeting, May the Vosselag grow and strengthen as the time passes.

Hail and greet the Vossings

CARL D. KOLSET, Nordfjordlagets Secretary.

Fertile, Minn., June 18, 1936.

Good friend Rene!

When these lines reach you, you will be well along the process of opening Vosselag's stevne in Deerfield, and I will send my greetings to you all together.

I would have liked to be with you but its not possible this year.

Since I had the joy of visiting the home district, Voss, last summer, then I want to say to everyone who can — whether you have seen Voss before or not, to take a trip and enjoy Voss in all its summer dress, which I believe to be a magnificence worth seeing.

The best greetings with the wish for a good meeting!

ODD EIDE

SONG FOR VOSS EMIGRANTS.

SANG FOR VOSSE-EMIGRANTER.

Anna Davidhaug *Eirik Ringheim*

Me er ein flokk med vosse-emigrantar, som
her er komne fraa dei ymse kantar. I
framand jord me vart som plantar sette, for
best me kunna finne oss til rette.

Me er ein flokk med vosseemigrantar,
som her er komne fraa dei ymse kantar.
I framand jord me vart som plantar
sette for best me kunna finne oss tilrette.

We are a bunch of voss emigrants,
That came from different parts.
We were planted on foreign soil
We're adapting as best we can.

Men Vossebygdi me nok ikkje gløymer!
 Aanei, so tidt, so tidt me um deg drøymer!
 Til deg der tonar i vor bringa skjelver
 um over uss ein annan himmel kvelver!

Der mor song aat uss sine voggesonger
 og fek vor sorg til smil so mange gonger!
 Me hugsar bonseplassarne ved nøver
 og leikarstaderne ved elv og grøver.

Og der smaaguten og dei smaae jenter
 i skulen hadde mange gleder, suter!
 Med barnegleda — aa so mange gonger —
 av fulle struper song me vore songer!

Og daa um hausten kyrne kom fraa stølen,
 til beiting atter her paa heimebøen
 Daa rjomagrauten auka romantikken.
 Kven hugsar ikkje um den gamle skikken?

Der um vor framtid fyrst me ogso drøymde,
 allversens sut so gjerne heilt me gløymde!
 So rosenraudt det vogga framtidslendet,
 so fagert drøymde det bak augnabandet.

Nei bygdi vor, me deg nok ikkje gløymer!
 Aanei, so tidt, so tidt me um deg drøymer!
 I bringa vor der er ein fredfull zone,
 fraa han so tidt stig up ein saknedstone!

Me hugsar deg daa haustarstormar tunge
 legg øyde livet, født i vaaren unge!
 Me hugsar deg daa livet inne fryser,
 og snjoen atter kring i bygdi lyser!

Og daa so soli atter fyller rømdi
 og sjøelve vaaren han er no i kjømdi,
 — og du ligg ung og bjart og fin og drøymer
 — i undring over livet, som no strøymer.

Og burt i fjellet atter minkar bræ'er,
 og sevja strøymer, knuppar kjem paa træ'er,
 og du vert fagrare ved dag og netter.
 Sin song syng fuglarne i skogen atter.

But we won't forget hometown Voss
 Oh no, again and again we dream of you!
 For you there sounds shake in our breast
 Even if a different sky arches over us!

Where mom sang her lullabies
 And changed our sorrow to a smile many times
 We remember the nursery with security
 The playgrounds by the rivers and brooks.

There the small boys and little girls
 In their school, had happiness, cried
 With childish joy — and so many times —
 In full voice we sang our songs!

When in the fall the cows came from the sæter,
 To graze again here at home
 The cream porridge brought forth sentiment.
 Who doesn't recall the old habits?

There we first dreamed of our future,
 We ignored all the world's worries!
 So rosy it seemed in the land of the future,
 How beautiful we dreamed behind our eyelids.

No, our home, we'll never forget you!
 Oh no, again and again we dream of you!
 It makes calm in our breast,
 When there arises another homesick melody!

We remember you during the severe autumn rain
 Destroyed life, born again in spring
 We remember you when life was frozen,
 And the snow around the district lightened!

Then the sun again made its rounds again
 And spring is approaching
 — You lie young, bright and nice and dreaming
 — In wonder of life now rushing by.

Over in the mountains the snow decreases.
 Sap is flowing; buds come on the trees,
 It gets prettier night and day.
 Birds sing their songs in the trees again.

Og daa dei ligg der i dette sumarsgrøne
ifraa dei høgste fjell til heimebøne!
Naar er du vænast daa ved dag ell' netter?
Aa, knapt me veit det, um me tenk jer etter!

Vor bygd du gav oss mange dyre skatter
i minne, som kjem atter, atter!
Um me her ut i verdi stundom fryser,
dei minni alltid gleder, vermer, — lyser.

ANNA DAVIDHAUG.



TALE HOLDT VED VOSELAGET JUNE 20, 1936.

Av PROF EINAR HAUGEN, University of Wisconsin

Kjære venner fra Voss!

Det er en stor begivenhet vi feirer sammen her i kveld. For iaar er det et helt aarhundre siden Nils Knutson Røthe med hustru og tre smaa barn vaaget sig til aa bryte op fra hjemmets jord i Vossebygden, og sette ut i det store ukjente som ventet ham over havet.* Nils Røthe tenkte vel slett ikke at hundre aar senere skulde vi sitte her ved et velfylt bord langt ute i den nye verden og minnes ham som den første utvandrer fra Voss. Og hvis han hadde blitt den eneste, saa vilde det nok ikke ha vært noe særlig aa minnes heller. Han var ikke noen fører, blev aldri en berømt mann; men han var den første av de mange tusen som strømmet over havet fra den vakre bygden oppe mellem fjellene. Derfor er det ikke bare Nils Røthe vi minnes i kveld, men alle de haardføre utvandrere som fulgte ham. Aar etter aar kom det paa hundrevis av Vossinger til Amerika. Det var ikke bare moro som møtte dem her i landet; de fikk nok døie baade det ene og det andre. Men hver og en gjorde sin innsats i Amerikas opbygning, og tilsammenlagt er det nok faa bygdelag i Norge som har slik grunn til aa være stolt over sine utvandrede folk som Voss. De var blandt de første som kom hit, og i alle foretagender har de vært med som førere. Derfor gleder det mig aa ha denne anledningen til aa takke Vossingene for hvad de har gjort i Amerika, og gratulere dem med disse hundre aarene siden de kom hit.

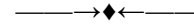
* Nils Røte døde vist i Chicago før 1847, da hans hustru, Torbjør, det aar nævnes som eier af hjemsted der. Sønnen Knut var vist den Knut Røte, som i 1867 havde gjestgiversted i Chicago. Inger Nilsdatter Røte var i 1847 gift med en fra Sørlandet.

RED.

When it lies in its summer green
From the highest peak to appeals of home!
Are you prettiest days or nights?
Oh, we hardly know, when we think of you!

Our home, you gave us many treasures
In memories that come again and again!
We who are in the cold, cold world,
Your memories always elate, warm — brighten.

ANNA DAVIDHAUG.



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Dear friends from Voss!

It is a big event we celebrate together here tonight. Because this year marks one hundred years since Nils Knutson Røthe, his wife and three small children stirred themselves to break free from their home soil in the Voss district and set out for the great unknown that awaited him over the sea.* Nils Røthe never thought that we'd be sitting here at crowded tables far out in the new world remembering him as the first immigrant from Voss. Had he been the only one it wouldn't have been anything special to note either. He wasn't a any leader, didn't become a famous man; but he was the first of thousands who streamed over the ocean from the beautiful area up between the mountains. Therefore, we aren't remembering just Nils Røthe tonight, but all the hardy immigrants who followed him. Year after year, there came hundreds of Vossings to America. It wasn't just fun that met them here in this country; both the one and the next also died. But each and every one of them had a hand in the building of America and altogether it is something an area of Norway should be proud of, as Voss is of its emigrants. They were among the first to come over and all the time they have been leaders. Therefore, I am happy to have this opportunity to thank the Vossings for what they have done for America and I congratulate them for these one hundred years since they came here.

* Nils Røte evidently died in Chicago before 1847 since his wife, Torbjør, is recorded as owning their home there that year. Their son Knut was unmistakably the Knut Røte who owned a boarding house in Chicago. Inger Nilsdatter Røte was married to someone from south Norway in 1847.

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Det er ikke lengere end siden ifjor sommer at jeg hadde den store fornøielse aa reise gjennom Voss paa jernbanen. Da var det ikke fritt for at jeg undret mig litt over Vossingene, som hadde hjerte til aa reise fra saa vakkert et sted. Efter at ha reist mellem trange bergvegger aapner dalen sig plutselig ut og der ligger Voss, bred og smilende. Det er ikke vanskelig aa forstå hvordan han følte den dansken som skrev sangen om Voss engang han hadde vært der paa besøk: Paa Vossevangen der vil eg bu, der veks det kløver paa heia; der gaar kvar ungar med blanke sko og sylvknapp hev han i trøia; der dansar jenta med band i haar og flettun radt ned til marka naar; ja tru du meg, eg seier deg, der er det fagert aa leva.

Allikevel kan vi forstå at de som utvandret ikke alltid fant det saa fagert som den som bare reiser forbi og ser paa den deilige naturen. Den som maa streve med jorden hver dag og faa den til aa frembringe det nødvendige til mat og klær og alt det andre som trengs, han ser ikke saa mye paa om landet er vakkert, for ham er det om aa gjøre at det er godt. Det er nok ikke saa lite godt land paa Voss, men det var for mange om det. Den som ikke var saa heldig at være gardgut, han maatte ut i verden og stri for føda. Og langt oppe i haugene var landet tynt og daarlig, der var det ofte vanskelig aa berge livet. Da var det Vossingene maatte ut med kramkarskreppa og sette over fjellet til Valdres og Numedal og Gudbrandsdalen for aa selge alt mulig som de hadde laget om vinteren, ljaer, kniver, vævskjeer, og mangt annet. Det var ikke karer som satte sig til aa sture, nei de var vant til aa reise ut hjemmefra naar det gjalt aa berge livet. Vossingene var folk som hadde sett litt av hvert, enten de reiste som driftekar over fjellet, eller som lottekar paa sjøen. Farelysten satt dem i blodet, og det er ikke rart at de blev blandt de første og de mest aktive naar det gjaldt at finne nytt land i vesten.

Men det var nok ikke bare mangel paa land som drev folk ut fra Norge i de dage. Der var andre forhold som ikke var helt som de skulde vært. Bøndene selv havde svært lite aa si i landet. De eneste som kunde stemme ved valgene var de som selv eide gaarder, og de stemte gjerne slik som embedsmennene vilde. Alle husmennene og leilendingene var akkurat som umyndige barn. Saa at i de fleste bygder var det embedsmennene som skaltet og valt efter eget behag. Det vil si at presten og futen og sorenskriveren var de som regjerte som guds øvrighet, uten at folket kunde motsi dem. De bestemte skattene som folket skulde betale, og det var ikke liten misnøie og stridighet over disse ting. Da folket fikk høre om Amerika, blev det som et løfte om nye muligheter og en ny frihet. Ikke bare var det fritt land aa faa, men ogsaa frihet fra embets-

Just last summer I had the great satisfaction of traveling through Voss on the railroad. I was surprised by the Vossings who had the heart to leave such a beautiful place. After traveling through narrow mountain walls the valley suddenly opened and there lay Voss, broad and smiling. It's not hard to understand the Dane who wrote the song about Voss after he had visited there: On Vossevangen, there I want to live, where clover grows on the heights; where each young bachelor wears shiny shoes and silver buttons on his jacket; where the girls dance with ribbons in their hair with braids almost to the ground; yes, you believe me, I say to you, it is great to live there.

Nevertheless, I can understand that you who emigrated didn't always find it as "great" as one who only is traveling through this beautiful nature. He who has to work in the soil everyday and get it to produce whatever is necessary for food and clothing and all else that is needed doesn't look to see if the country is pretty as much as if the land does any good. Of course, there's not just a little land at Voss but there are too many to use it. He who wasn't lucky enough to have a job on a farm had to go out into the world and struggle for his living. Far up on the hills the soil was thin and poor and it was difficult to make a living. That was why the Vossings had to set out with their peddler's gear and go over the mountains to Valdres and Numedal to sell all the things they had made over the winter, scythes, knives, loom reeds and other things. They weren't the kind of fellows to sit in melancholy, no they were used to traveling from home if necessary to survive. The Vossings were people who had seen a little of everything, whether traveling as cattle dealers over the mountains or as a share sailor on the sea. The travel-sickness was in their blood and it really got aroused by the prospect of new land in the west.

However, it wasn't just the shortage of land that drove the people from Norway in those days. There were other conditions that weren't the way they ought to have been. The farmers themselves had very little to say in the country. The only ones who could vote were the actual farm owners, and they voted the way the official authorities want them to. All the crofters and tenants were just like minor children. So in most of the districts it was the authorities who did as they pleased. One could say that the minister, the tax-collector and the magistrate reigned as if with God's authority without any recourse from the people. They decided what taxes the people should pay and there was not a little displeasure and controversy over these matters. When people heard about America, it was as if it promised new possibilities and a new freedom. Not only could they get free land but also freedom from

menn og prester og andre som levde høit av den almindelige mann. Og de som kom hit til lands skrev hjem og fortalte om den nye frihet i Amerika, hvor folk hadde lov til aa dyrke gud som de selv vilde, hvor de kunde bli med og bestemme sine egne lover og sine egne skatter. Og familie efter familie reiste hit ut og satte sig ned paa dette mirakellandet.

Det var ikke alle i Norge som saa blidt paa utvandringen. Tvertimot. Alle de som hadde det bra og ingenting aa sørge for selv syntes det var en fare for landet, og noget som skulde stanses. Biskop Neumann i Bergen gav ut en liten bok for aa stanse folk fra aa reise ut, og han kalte den "Varselsord til de udvandringslystne Bønder i Bergens Stift". Han skildret i mørke farver de store farer som vilde møte utvandrerne, indianerne, røverne, stormer og sykdommer, og alt mulig annet for aa skremme folk fra aa reise til Amerika. I kirkene tordnet prestene mot utvandringen og embedsmennene gjorde hvad de kunde for aa legge hindringer i veien. Vi tør ikke si at disse embedsmennene alltid var uærlige; mange av dem trodde nok det var folkets bedste de talte. Men under altsammen laa det sikkert frykten for at skattene vilde falle av, at det ikke vilde bli nok lønninger for dem hvis folket blev borte i Amerika. Det var nesten som et slags oprør mot øvrigheten dette at folk absolutt vilde reise bort hvor de kunde lage sin egen øvrighet. Og folk skrev i avisene om hvor fælt det var at Norge mistet al den arbeidskraften som utvandrerne kunde ha gitt landet. Men nu kommer det rare: det var nettop i aarene da den store utvandring paagikk at Norge gjorde sine største fremskritt. Jeg er overbevist om at der er en forbindelse her mellem utvandringen og Norges fremgang. Utvandringen har ikke bare gjort store ting for Amerika; den har uten tvil vært til uhyre stor fordel for Norge ogsaa. Idag er den norske bonde og arbeider en fri mann. Det er han som styrer rike og land. Norge er ett av de frieste og mest demokratiske land i verden. Det var nettop i de aar da utvandringen begynte at den store kamp mellem bonde og embedsmann i Norge begynte. De sloss i femti aar før det var klart at bonden vilde vinne. Og hvad var det som hadde hjulpet og styrket ham i kampen mot embedsmennene? Jo, det var brevene han fikk fra slekt og venner i Amerika, som fortalte om friheten her, om de store politiske stridigheter her, hvor farmeren var med og bestemte landets skjebne. Og hele tiden visste den norske bonde at dersom det blev for galt i Norge kunde han faa en ny start i Amerika. Ikke bare det. Folket hjemme lærte at stille bedre med landet sitt for at faa det til aa kaste mer av sig. De lærte aa bruke kunstgjødsel, de fikk bedre redskap, nytt maskineri.

authority, the clergy and others who lived higher than the ordinary person. Those who came here to this country wrote home and told about the new freedom in America, where people had the right to worship God in their own manner, where they could join in the voting for their own laws and the determination of their own taxes. Family after family came here and settled in this miraculous country.

Not everyone in Norway regarded emigration so pleasantly. The opposite. All of those who had had it good with no worries, thought it to be a hazard for the country and that it should be stopped. Bishop Neumann in Bergen published a little book designed to stop people from leaving, and he titled it "A Warning to the Farmers in the Diocese of Bergen Who have the Desire to Emigrate". He painted America in dark colors, about the great dangers that the emigrants would encounter, Indians, bandits, storms and illness, everything possible in order to frighten people from going to America. In the churches, the ministers thundered against emigration and the officials did whatever they could to put obstacles in the way. We don't mean to say that these authorities were always dishonest; many of them thought they meant the best for the people. Basically they thought they were afraid the tax base would decrease and their income would become less if people went to America. It was almost as a kind of revolution that these people wanted to go over to where they could make their own government. There were newspaper articles about Norway losing the workforce that the emigrants could have provided the country. Now comes the most interesting: it was precisely the years of greatest emigration that Norway made its most progress. I am impressed that there was a connection between the emigration and Norway's progress. The immigration didn't just do things for America; without doubt it was of enormous benefit for Norway too. Today the Norwegian farmer and laborer is a free man. It is he who runs the kingdom and the country. Norway is one of the freest and most democratic countries in the world. It was exactly those years when the migration started the big struggle between the farmers and officials in Norway began. The battle continued for fifty years until it was clear that the farmers would win. And what helped them and strengthened them in their resistance to the authorities? Yes, it was the letters they got from relatives and friends in America, telling about the freedom here and the big political struggles here that included the farmers and decided the country's fate. Always it showed the Norwegian farmer that if things were wrong in Norway he could get a new start in America. Not only that. People at home learned to care for the land better so the production improved. They learned to use fertilizer; they got better implements,

Meget av dette lærte de av hjemvendte amerikanere, som hadde sett nye ting herover og kunde spre opplysninger naar de kom hjem. Av alle disse grunder er Norge idag et rikere og friere land enn det vilde ha vært hadde der ingen utvandring funnet sted.

Men det var ikke Norge vi skulde snakke om idag. Vi vil høre mer om disse gamle pionerer hvis minne vi feirer idag. Til tross for at øvrigheten prøvde aa hindre dem fra aa utvandre satte de i vei, ikke bare fra Voss, men ogsaa fra alle de andre fjellbygdene, fra Numedal og Sogn, fra Telemark og Valdres. De leste med begjærighet brev som blev skrevet fra Amerika. I det første brev som kom til Voss stod det: "Naar her holdes forsamling til aa utvelge en forstander for landets nytte, gjelder menigmanns stemme likesaa meget som de store og mektige; ti en bonde har likesaa god frihet som en øvrighetsperson." Dette brev, skrevet av Gjert Hovland fra Søndhordland, blev sendt omkring fra gaard til gaard paa Voss, og det tendte en voldsom lyst til utvandring. Den første som kom sig i vei var Nils Røthe, men allerede aaret efter var det flere som reiste, og dermed var den store utvandring begynt.

Vi staar her ikveld midt i det største Vossa-settlement i Amerika. Ikke bare det, men ett av de eldste og viktigste norske settlementer i Amerika. De gamle kalte det for "Kaskeland", og det er et navn som er kjent blandt norskene i Amerika som intet annet. Her har Vossingene satt sig ned paa noe av det rikeste land som fins i Amerika, og de har gjort store ting med det. Her har de skapt et nytt rike; de har vært gode borgere i sitt nye hjemland.

La oss se litt paa de forskjellige bedrifter som Vossingene kan skryte av her i landet. For det første var det Vossingene som grunnla settlementet her paa Koshkonong. Det var en høstdag i 1839 at tre ungarer fra Voss satte avsted fra Fox River i Illinois for aa se sig om etter nytt land i Wisconsin. De hadde hørt om dette rike landet deroppe, hvor der var store muligheter for den som hadde mot og krefter. Disse karene hette Nils Sjurson Gilderhus, Lars Nilson Bolstad og Odd Himle. Gilderhus og Bolstad valgte sig land herborte ved grenselinjen mellem Deerfield and Christiania townships, og sammen med dem kom Magne Bystølen og tog op farming i 1840. Disse tre fortjener derfor aa minnes som de første Vossinger og de første nordmenn paa Koshkonong. De fleste av dem solgte siden sit land og reiste lengere vest; det var som om mange aldri riktig fikk fred paa ett sted naar de engang hadde begynt aa reiste. Da var det aa flytte saa snart en riktig var kommet til ro — lengere vest, mot nye og tiltrekkende muligheter.

new machinery. A lot of this was learned from the returning Americans who had seen new things here and could spread enlightenment when they came home. Based on all these, Norway today is a richer and freer country than it would have been if no migration had taken place.

However, we weren't planning to talk about Norway today. We want to hear more about the old pioneers whose memory we celebrate today. In spite of the authority's efforts to prevent the emigrants from going, they set out, not only from Voss but from other mountain districts; from Numedal and Sogn, from Telemark and Valdres. They eagerly read the letters written from America. In the first letter to arrive at Voss it stated "When there are meetings to select the conditions for the good of the country, the average man's vote counts for just as much as the big and powerful; since a farmer has just as much freedom as a person of authority". This letter, written by Gjert Hovland from Søndhordland, was sent around from farm to farm at Voss and it ignited a powerful inclination for emigration. The first to start was Nils Røthe, but already the next year there were several who went, and the big migration had begun.

Tonight we stand in the middle of the biggest Vossing settlement in America. Not only that but one of the oldest and most important Norwegian settlements in America. Years ago it was called "Kaskeland" (Land of milk and honey), and that is a name that is known among the Norwegians in America as no other. Here the Vossings settled on some of the richest soil to be found in America, and they did great things with it. They founded a new kingdom; they have been good citizens in their new homeland.

Let us examine a little the various accomplishments that the Vossings can brag about here in this country. To start with it was Vossings who founded the settlement here at Koshkonong; it was an autumn day in 1839 that three young fellows from Voss set out from Fox River in Illinois to look for new land in Wisconsin. They had heard about this rich land up here where there were great possibilities for anyone with courage and strength. These fellows were named Nils Sjurson Gilderhus, Lars Nilson Bolstad and Odd Himle. Gilderhus and Bolstad chose land over here between the border of Deerfield and Christiania townships, and Magne Bystølen joined them and started farming in 1840. These three, therefore, earn the memory of being the first Vossings and the first Norwegians at Koshkonong. Most of them subsequently sold their land and moved farther west; it was as though many never gained peace at one place once they had begun to move. It was to move again as soon as they had settled down — farther west, toward new and inviting possibilities.

Men det var Vossinger andre steder enn paa Koshkonong ogsaa. Og det var en gruppe i Chicago som stiftet den første norske forening i Amerika. Det var det berømte Korrespondance Selskab, som blev stiftet i 1848. De som var kommet hit kunde ikke taale at folk i Norge skulde faa høre uriktige rapporter om Amerika. Derfor sluttet de sig sammens for aa skrive brev hjem til Voss, og i disse brevene vilde de fortelle om forholdene slik som de virkelig var. Her skrev de bl. a.: "Vi har den største aarsak til aa være takknemlige, da mange iblandt oss ved sin ankomst ikke eiet deres egne klær, som nu er satte i en ganske uavhengig stilling." "Her spørres ikke om hvad eller hvo var din far, men spørsmålet er: Hvad er du?" Og i ett av dem uttrykker de sitt ønske for Norge: "Ak, naar skal vaart elskede gamle Norge opstaa og fremkomme i politisk, borgerlig og religiøs frihet likesom morgensolens skinnende straal, der fremskrider til middagens fulle og herlige glans." Den kjærlighet til hjemlandet som her er uttrykt viser at de gjerne vilde bli i Norge dersom hun hadde kunnet gi dem de fordeler som de fant i Amerika.

For at andre i hjembygden kunde faa nytte av de samme fordeler dannet Vossingene en forening til i 1856. Det var det Vossiske Emigrationsselskab, som skulde hjelpe folk til aa utvandre som ikke hadde nok midler til det. Resultatet var at i 1857 og de aar som fulgte var der en voldsom utvandring fra Voss, og settlementet i Wisconsin blev styrket av det.

Og i 1857 kom der i gang ennu et foretagende blandt Vossingene som var helt ualmindelig og nytt. I det aar begynte Nils Torgerson Bakkethun aa utgi "Wossingen", det første bygdelags-organ i den norsk-amerikanske presse. Det var ikke stort, bare paa to sider av et ark omtrent saa stort som et almindelig stykke skrivepapir. Det varte heller ikke lenge, men det er et vidnesbyrd om Vossingenes styrke og fremskritt at det i det hele tatt var mulig.

En annen Vossing var det som bygget det første religiøse forsamlingshus blandt nordmennene i Amerika. Jeg behøver vel ikke aa si at det var Elling Eielson, den berømte lægprædikant, som var en av Hans Nielsen Hauges efterfølgere. Mons Larsen Skutle, som bodde i Fox River-kolonien, skrev hjem til Norge og fortalte "her var ingen kirke eller gudshuse aa holde sig til, førenn Elling Sundve kom her og kostet op et bedehus, hvori der er opbyggelse hver søndag. Der er nogen menn som prædiker — en hver søndag. Det er meget bedre opmuntring enn jeg hørte paa den gamle provsten hjemme, som de ikke kan høre eller forståa hvad han sier." Det fortelles om dette huset at Elling Eielson selv bodde i første etasjen; ovenpaa var det et stort værelse som blev brukt

Nevertheless, there were Vossings at other places also than at Koshkonong. There was a group in Chicago that formed the first Norwegian Association in America. It was the famous Correspondence Society that was started in 1848. They who had come here couldn't tolerate that people in Norway should hear inaccurate reports about America. Therefore they united to write letters home to Voss, and in these letters they wanted to describe the conditions as they really were. Here they wrote "We have the biggest reason to be thankful, that many of us at our arrival didn't own our own clothes are now in completely independent positions". "Here they don't ask who your father was, but the question is: What are you?" and in one of them they express their yearning for Norway: "Ach, when shall our beloved Norway stand up and advance in political, civil and religious freedom like the dawn's shining rays, that progress to the noonday brilliance". The love of homeland that is expressed here shows that they would have much rather have remained in Norway if they could get the advantages they found in America.

In order that others in their home area should benefit by these same advantages the Vossings started an organization in 1856. it was the Vossings Emigration Society, which would help to emigrate who couldn't afford to. The result was that in 1857 and the years following there was a remarkable emigration from Voss and the settlements in Wisconsin were increased by it.

There was yet another undertaking in 1857 among the Vossings that was extraordinary and new. That was the year Nils Torgerson Bakketun began to publish "Wossingen", the first bygdelag organ in the Norwegian-America press. It wasn't big, only on two sides of a page about as big as an ordinary piece of writing paper. It also didn't last long but it was a testimony of the Vossings power and progress and that it was possible in general.

Another Vossings was the one who built the first meeting hall among Norwegian s in America. it's not necessary to say it was Elling Eielson, the famed lay preacher who was one of Hans Nielsen Hauge's followers. Mons Larsen Skutle, who lived in the Fox River colony, wrote home to Norway and said, "here were no churches or places of worship to go to before Elling Sundve came here and bore the cost of a meeting house in which their were revival meetings each Sunday. There are some men who preach — one each Sunday. It is much better encouragement than we heard from the old dean at home, whom one can neither hear nor understand what he says". It is said about this building that Elling Eielson lived in the first floor; there was a big

til forsamlingsrum. Det var tekket med spaan. Sætene i forsamlingsrummet var planker, som var lagt paa treblokker.

Elling Eielson var ogsaa den som stiftet det første norske kirkesamfund i Amerika. Dette fant sted allerede den 13de april 1846, og igjen finder vi at Vossingene er med naar det gjelder aa bygge op det nye rike.

Jeg kan umulig regne op alle de kjente menn av Vosseætt som har gjort sig bemerket i Amerika. Men det vilde være forgalt aa snakke om det som Vossingene har gjort uten aa nevne den mest berømte Vossing og sønn av Koshkonong. Naar vi nevner Knute Nelsons navn er det ingen som kan være i tvil om at her har vi en mann som har satt dype merker i Amerikas liv. Den norske ærlighet og trofasthet som han hadde bragt med sig fra Voss er et bidrag som vi alle kan være stolte av.

Vossingene har ennå en bedrift til sin ære som jeg gjerne vil si litt om. Hvis universitetet i Madison med tiden blir den eneste amerikanske skole hvor man underviser i norsk sprog og norsk litteratur, saa er det Vossingene vi har aa takke for det. Der er ikke faa som er interessert i at lære noe om de skandinaviske sprog, men det er ikke et fag som man kan tjene noe paa, og derfor blir det vanskelig aa overbevise autoritetene ved universitetet at de skal fortsette med norske studier naar nordmenne er blitt amerikanisert. Da er det vi trenger et fond av den art som Torger Thompson stiftet ved universitetet. Han innsaa betydningen av aa holde vedlike blandt de norskamerikanske studenter som kommer til universitetet en interesse for deres fedreneland. Han forstod at det vilde være den beste maate aa ære Norges navn i Amerika, og sikre sig at efterslekten ikke skulde glemme hvem det var som dyrket og bygget disse sletterne. Han innsaa at det arbeide som var begynt av Rasmus Anderson og Julius Olson, begge sønner av Koshkonong, maatte fortsette, for at ikke Norges navn skulde bli glemt her i Wisconsin. Torger Thompson var selv født her paa Koshkonong, i det første hus som blev satt op i settlementet. Han var, som dere vet, en mann utenom det almindelige, en mann med innsikt i mange ting. Hans navn vil ikke snart bli glemt; slekter som kommer vil takke ham fordi han gjorde det mulig for dem aa lese sitt fedrenesprog og sin fedrenelitteratur og faa høre om fedrenes bedrifter.

Det er store ting nordmennene har utrettet i Amerika. Mange har faatt øinene op for det i de senere aar, siden vi begynte aa skrive nordmennenes historie her i landet. Og den som skriver om nordmennene han kan aldri glemme Vossingene, for de har gjort en av de allerstørste innsatser i det norske Amerikas liv.

room upstairs used as a meeting room. It was roofed with shingles. The seats in the meeting room were planks laid upon wood chunks.

Elling Eielson also was the first person to start a church society (synod) in America. this happened already by April 13, 1846 and again we find Vossings are concerned when it comes to building the new kingdom.

It is impossible for me to list all the well-known men of Voss origin that have made their mark in America. it would be terrible to talk about what the Vossings have accomplished without mentioning the most famous Vossings and son of Koshkonong. When we mention Knute Nelson's name there is no one in doubt that here was a man who made a deep impression on American life. The Norwegian integrity and trustworthiness he brought from Voss is a contribution of which we can all be proud.

The Vossings have yet another accomplishment to their honor about which I want to say a little. If the university in Madison becomes the only America school where Norwegian language and Norwegian literature is taught, then it is the Vossings we must thank. There are not just a few who are interested in learning something about the Scandinavian languages but it isn't a field in which one can earn money and therefore it becomes difficult to convince the university authorities that they should continue with Norwegian studies when the Norwegians have become Americanized. For that we need a fund of the nature that Torger Thompson established at the university. He understood the importance of maintaining such among the Norwegian-American students coming to the university with an interest in their forefather's country. He could see it was the best method of respecting Norway's name in America and guarantee that the descendants would not forget those who had cultivated and built these pathways. He understood that the work begun by Rasmus Anderson and Julius Olson, both sons of Koshkonong, must continue so that the name of Norway wouldn't be forgotten here in Wisconsin. Torger Thompson, himself, was born at Koshkonong in the first house built in the settlement. He was, as you know, a man out of the ordinary; a man with understanding of many things. His name will not soon be forgotten; families will thank him for making it possible to read the language of their forefathers and their forefathers' literature and hear of their forefathers' achievements.

Norwegians have accomplished great things in America. A lot of people have had their eyes opened in recent years since we have begun to write the history of Norwegians here in this country. He who writes about Norwegians can never forget the Vossings because they have had the greatest effect on Norwegian-American life.

Navn som Vinje og Rekve og Rokne er navn med klang, navn som har fløiet ut fra den gamle hjembygden til en ny verden. Vossingen har vært med overalt; med sitt varme, urolige sinn har han vært en av foregangsmennene der hvor det gjaldt. Vi andre, som ikke er Vossinger, men bare nordmenn, vi takker og ærer Vossingene for alt de har gitt oss andre, som venner og førere; og i kveld minnes vi med glede det tilskudd til Amerikas vekst som bygdefolket fra Voss har vært med aa gi.

Hundre aar siden i kveld var det vildt og ulendt her paa Koshkonong. Jorden laa der som den hadde ligget i tusener av aar, med vann og skog og gress, uten anelse om det som ventet den. Indianerne streifet om som de alltid hadde gjort, uten interesse for den rikdom som laa skjult i jorden. Men ute paa havet, i en seilskute fra Norge, speidet det mot Amerika en mann fra Voss som hadde tenkt sig mulighetene i det nye land. Han var ikke tilfreds aa la landet her ligge og dovne sig lenger. Nu skulde det bli andre saker, for nu kom Vossingene. Her skulde det nye Voss ligge, det som det ikke var plass til i Norge. Og her staar vi midt i det, med all sin nye skjønnhet, og beundrer det med det samme som vi mindes de gamle som er gaatt bort og som gav oss dette nye rike.

Lat oss, inkje forfederne gløyma
under alt som me venda og snu;
for dei gav os ein arv til aa gøyma;
han er større enn mange vil tru.

Names like Vinje and Rekve and Rokne are names that resound, names that have flown out from the old home district into the new world. The Vossing has been in everything; with his warm, restless mind he has been the pioneer whenever it counted. The rest of us, who are not Vossings, but only Norwegians, thank and revere the Vossings for everything they have given us others, as friends and guides; and tonight we recall with delight the contribution to America's growth the people from Voss have helped give.

A hundred years ago tonight everything was wild and rugged here at Koshkonong. The ground lay as it had for thousands of years, with water and forest and grass, with no premonition of what awaited it. The Indians roamed as usual, without any interest in the riches lying hidden in the soil. But out on the sea, in a sailship from Norway peered a man from Voss who had thought of the possibilities in a new country. He wasn't satisfied in letting the land here lay and sleep any longer. Now things would be different, for now came the Vossings. This was to be the new Voss for which there wasn't room in Norway. Now we stand in its midst, in all its beauty, and are amazed and at the same time remembering the old who are gone but gave us this new kingdom.

“Let us not forget our forefathers,
wherever we wander or roam,
for they gave us a gift to nurture,
that is cherished more than many would believe.”

—◆—
OBSERVATIONS.

Popular interest in Norse culture and Norse history has, at least, held its own the last decade. During recent years more historical articles and essays pertaining to the Norwegian race have been published in the Norse-American press than any other time since the year of the Centennial. Not only in the Norwegian press has this condition obtained. Even in the larger national magazines of our country one can find well written articles pertaining to our people. Most of these have been written by contributors of other nationalities than ours. Naturally one rejoices to learn of this recent popular interest in things Norwegian.

But though we have ample reasons to be happy in the knowledge of recent events and trends, still we must not close our eyes to the patent fact that the Norwegian as a spoken language among us is fast disappearing. This is true of all foreign languages in America.

Wisconsin has a population of 2,900,000 of which about 1,477,000 are of foreign stock, in this state the percentage of foreign stock is fifty-one. Of this foreign stock 41 percent are Germans, 10 percent are Polish and 9 percent are Norwegians. This ratio has been practically constant for over fifty years. In 1917 there were 59 foreign language newspapers published in Wisconsin while in 1933 there were but 31 such papers, and in 1935 this had further been reduced to twenty-two. If this decrease continues in the future as it



Arthur F. Giere

has in the past 18 years it is very evident that there will, in 1952, be no foreign language papers published in the state. Moreover, Wisconsin is perhaps a typical state. It is strikingly apparent that foreign language publications are not in demand today as they were twenty years ago. Norwegian, being a foreign language, will eventually share the fate of the German and Polish languages.

Norwegian is being discontinued in the public worship. No one will deny this. During the period preceding the World War 73 per

cent of the public worship in our church was conducted in the Norwegian language. Today one finds that in less than 30 percent of the services in the N. L. C. A. the Norwegian is this medium. Only a few years ago the Norwegian churches printed no English papers and books, while today the greater bulk appear in the English

The Norwegians of the past erected and maintained a number of private schools in this country where the study of Norse was a prominent part of the curriculum. In years long past these schools conducted the instruction through the medium of the Norwegian language. Even the school catalogs were printed in the Norwegian. Today no courses are offered in any of these schools through the medium of the Norwegian language except in Norse classes, and in many of these today the language and medium of instruction is the English. Years ago the theological seminaries conducted their classes in the Norwegian language; today most of the students do not understand that language. In the past decade fewer new Norwegian books have been printed in America than perhaps in any other decade since the coming of the Norsemen to America.

Norwegian is not read in the homes today as it was in the past. Years ago nearly every family had at least one Norwegian newspaper. Few such families can be found today. You can perhaps remember when the postmaster in your own home town distributed more Norwegian papers than he did English language newspapers. Today there are many post officers in Norwegian communities which receive no Norwegian newspapers.

These are a few random facts which show that the language of our fathers is fast disappearing among us. Let us face these facts. The Norse language as a spoken language in America will in another generation, unless something takes place to change the present trends, be a thing of the past. Let not that discourage us. Rather we should be spurred on to greater works. These trends rather should teach us to do all in our power to preserve unto future generations the spiritual heritage of our race. We have suffered the language to be lost. Let us not permit the cultural heritage of our race also to be forgotten. Our opportunity for preserving this heritage is as great as it was at any time heretofore.

But, they say, you cannot do that without the medium of the Norwegian language. Bible students tell us that one can become conversant with the great spiritual heritage of the Jews and the sublime teachings of Christianity without having learned the language of the Hebrews and the Greeks. How many pious and professing Christians today know anything about the original tongues and of the Bible? If it is true that one can come into communion with the greatest heritage on earth it would also seem logical for us to assume that information regarding the heritage of our own national group can be disseminated in the language of the land. Certainly it is possible to appreciate Norse culture without knowing that language for our Norse heritage speaks a universal language.

How is it possible to preserve for our children this great heritage? Vosselaget's membership could perhaps in a measure accomplish this by interesting youth in learning something about their parents, and by insisting that this information be reduced to writing

language. Not long ago all our Vacation Bible schools were conducted in the Norwegian. In fact they were known only as Norwegian schools. Only a very few are not conducted in the English language today. Norwegian as a medium of instruction in confirmation classes becomes rarer each year. so that the information may be preserved; and interesting our members to prepare historical matter for the press; and by the publication of a yearbook, and by inducing local libraries in our communities to place copies of "Historie om Vossingerne i Amerika" on their shelves.

On the other hand, speaking of Norwegians as a larger group in this country, this cultural program could be made effective by interesting the homes in the study of our race; by providing the homes with books about our people in a language which is understood by the family; by subscribing to a Norwegian newspaper, and perhaps by interesting newspaper men in the proposition of publishing a Norse-American newspaper in the American language; by directing local libraries to get good books about Norway and her people; by creating a deeper interest within the private academies and colleges for the study of Norse; by introducing Norse culture into the public schools; by writing article in the English language for the American press; by organizing community Norse study clubs, and by arranging for well-attended meetings of Syttende Mai and Leif Ericson Day celebrations.

These things would undoubtedly stimulate some interest in Norse studies. Let us, therefore, strive to preserve our heritage. Surely it is worth our greatest efforts.

Lat oss inkje forfederne gløyma
under alt som me venda og snu;
for dei gav os ein arv til aa gøyma;
han er større enn mange vil tru.

ARTHUR F. GIERE.

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TALE VED PIONERFORENINGENS MØDE I 1899.

Af BERGE H. HÆVE (Howe), Deerfield, Wis.

Ettedi de ha baae meg, so faor eg no prøva aa saia ai nokre or om kor da va mæ nykommarane fø ai femti aor sian, aa ja, væl so da og. Da æ so manje so ha fortalt, kor mennene ha hat da, naor dai fysto komme te Amerika, men da æ injin, so ha sagt noko om korleis kaanene hadde da. Da æ no de eg skolde prøva te aa fortelja noko om. Eg minnest so væl, so da skolde vaa ikveld, dan nattæ, naor me kornmo te henne Marta — moste — pao Jiljarus. Da lai langt pao kvelden, aa noko ut pao hausten og, so da va bejynt inkje so lite mæ haustmyrknæ. Eg hoksa da sa væl, naor han far ropte "Ho Bright aa Brindle". Dao vaa me framkomne, sa dei. Huse so dei vaa i hadde dai

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SPEECH AT PIONEER ASSOCIATION IN 1899

By BERGE H. HÆVE (Howe), Deerfield, Wis.

In accordance with your invitation, I must try to say a few words about what conditions were like for the newcomers about fifty-years ago. there are so many who have told about how the men lived and worked during those first years in America, but there is nobody who has said anything about how the women lived and worked. It is about them I'll try to say something. I remember very well, as if it were this evening, the night when we arrived at Martha's, my mother's sister, at Gilderhus. It was late in the evening, and the autumn had begun, so we had the darkness of fall, too. I remember quite clearly, when my father shouted, "Whoa, Bright and Brindle". We had reached our destination, they said. The house they lived in was built

bygt om sommaren. Da va tak pao da, men vægiarevona vaa aapna, so da va go rao aa ræka haile armen imydlo kvart omfar. Inkje vaa adle tymborstokkane jamlanje heldo, men dai hadde nava dai got ihop. Nøvena vaa stotta aa langa etteso stokkane vaa stotte eldo lanje. Da kom væl mæ, so dei hadde noko te aa henja kredln aa ljaodn paa. Dai stokkane, so va hogde ette maul, va 6 aino lanje, so vai du da kor stor staaavo va. Her skulde me fao hus. Me vaa no sjau me — han far aa ho mor aa so vaa me fem sysjen — ho moste aa hinnar man aa dotter dairans aa han Steffa, bror te moste man, aa so ho Anna moste. So kom me os te Amerika. Me vaatte manje i staaavene, men so va da og støsta aa besta staaavo so fanst, fø da va lemstaava, maa vita; aa eg tykjes minnast, atto da va to omfar oppao beto, so da va rymdæ fø manga senja dar.

Men da va no ikje net om meg sjølvo eg va tængto te snakka, men korlais konona hadde da. De forstaor da, atto da va felt bale baade te aa laga maten, koka aa stedla aa sækja pao bore, fø naor dar va so manje i ai stova, so vai du da va trongt. Da va ofta, atto da va to aa tre laag i ait hus, aa kaanona samdest nokso bra; men prøv no, so ska du fao sjao. Dar æ kje so stort hus i Madison, atto du kan ha to kono i da, aa dai kunna semjast. So ska du komma ihog om vetorn, naor karane vaa i skojæ aa kommo haim svoltne aa troitne aa fraasne. Adle vilde dai komma nemmaste ovn, so dai konde dra tao seg dai klaka skone aa vaote sokkane, aa kaano skulde finna te maten aa sækja den pao bore. Blia aa snilda vaa dai, aa kornmo godt te rettes. Da va ofta bale fø dai aa tongt va da og, fø da va manje stane dai laato bæra matvatne op te ai halv engulsk mil. Dai hadde inkje bronna dao men dai maatte bæra da ifrao nemmaste oppkommene, so dai viste om. Da vakje so grait aa væ matmor aa ha matabyte, naor dai inkje hadde anna i huse eldo midling aa noko gammalt ramt smør. Dai snakka om taalmodighait dao. Eg ha ofta forundra meg pao, atto dai konde ha da so raint aa pyntelæ, so dai hadde da. Da æ mang ai glasstaava no fø tiæ, so æ maolt baade utante aa inante, so inkje æ so rain — aa mykje ver ro snek eldo da va dao. Manga kaano — ja mesto adla vaa pao utearbai aa jelp te mann sin. Dai kjoire oksane, aa dai bondo aa stækte kvaiten aa haska kodne, grov potna; aa naor dai kom so langt, atto dai fenje seg kjiro, so va da dai, so hadde fore. Dai vaa so jilda, naor dai fenje seg ain nye blaolereft kjole aa ait nyt lærskopar, fø aa ga i træsko jamt, votte dai troitta tao. Somma noko indtægt hadde kanhenda, men somma dai hadde slet inkje te venda. Solaisne balte dai seg framijonom, aa so dai saia fø ait gamalt ortøkje: "Hojin drægo halva lasse." So va da mæ dai og. Dai tænkte, dai skolde fao da bære, naor da lai om ai stund

the summer before. There was a roof on it, but the spaces in the walls were open between the logs, so that one could easily put one's whole arm through it. The logs were not the same length either, but they were fit well together in the corner joints. The exterior corners of the house were short or long according to the length of the logs. They were useful - there you had something to hang your cradle or your scythe on. The logs that were cut lengthwise, were 12 1/2 feet long, then you can know how big the house was. Here we could get lodging. We were seven;—father, mother and we five children,—my mother's sister and her husband and their daughter, and Steffa, the brother of my aunt's husband, and then Anna, my mother's sister. We came to America like this. We were many of us in the house, but then it was house with a loft, and as I remember, there were two rounds of logs upon the cross beams, so there was room for many beds up there.

My intention was, however, not to talk about myself, but about the lives and work of the women. You will understand it was very difficult to prepare food, to cook and present the food and set the table, because when there were so many in just one room, the space was quite limited. Often there were two or three families in one house, and the women got along together rather well, but you should try that now and you would see something! There is no house now in Madison so big that you can have two housewives in it, who will work peacefully together. Then you should remember the wintertime, when the men were in the forest and came home hungry, tired and frozen. All of them wanted to get nearest to the stove, so that they could take off their frozen shoes and their wet socks, and the women had to tend to the food and carry it to the table. Gentle and kind they were, and worked well together. They often had difficulties, and their work was heavy, as there were many places where they had to carry the water for food up to half a mile. At that time they had no wells, so they had to carry the water from the nearest spring they knew of. It was not at all easy to be the chief cook of a house and plan menus when they had nothing in the house but coarse grains and some rancid butter. Then you may talk of being patient! I have often wondered that they were able to keep their houses so neat, tidy and decorated as they did. There are many a house today, furnished with windows, painted both inside and outside, and which is not so clean, and with not so fresh air as at that time. Many women — yes almost all went outside to help their husbands. They drove oxen and they tied up and stacked wheat bundles, husked corn and dug potatoes and when they progressed to the point that they had got cows, it was they who fed them. It was so nice when they had gotten a new blue-striped dress and a pair of leather shoes for to always walk in wooden shoes was tiresome. Some got them but some never would. Thus they struggled on and as the old saying: "The hay carries half the load". Thus it was with them too. They thought

Konona vaa fø da mesta onga; aa frugtbara vaa dai og, fø eg minnest, naor da lai ut pao vaoren so i Jonsokke tio, naor solaiena vaa pao da meste, du kunde sjao dessa onga konna komma strævande aa bærande pao senjakonemat. Ja, dai konde raisa manga mil te ai, so laog pao seng. Va da felt langt aa raisa, so toko dai butto a vassæle; dao konde dai raisa om da va alder so langt. Kosta da mannen noko fø kaffi aa litevetta sokkor, so jamen hadde han da atto pao adlo den faite rjummagrauten, so dai baaro.

Naor da lai om ai nokre aor, aa da bejynte aa vetta tætgrent, so va da fø da mesta dai kommo ihop i høktiæ, so so i jolne aa i poaskheljene aa i pinsehjeljene aa hadde noko vaitlo, stondo jao dan aine, stonda jao dan andre; men naor dai hadde sjetlabodn, dao va da no jamt, atto dai hadde sjetlavaitla. Konde dai fao fat i ain spelar, so jore dai no da, aa dao danste dai aa hadde sligt moro — mykje meir eldo dai ha no. Men no æ dessa gamla tiona forbi mæ, aa noko, so ska væ nyt ha dai bejynt mæ. Dai skauta høgre no; men naimen om eg tykje dai æ finare no eg. Troiena ryk ja dai so fælt pao okslæ, atto saumane mæ rykjinjæ naor te ligs mæ hovæ. Bunen dai bruka no æ so ain forfærdalæ storo solaiokrans. Nai væl vaare meg so dai hadde da, naor eg va ongo. Kaotaste tausna jore sine haavebuna sjølva — “sunbonnet” — tao rosoto tõi. Da aa raudlaitta aa drivande ljoslaitta jore dai mykje finare eldo adlo da — i solaiene, dai konna henja pao seg. Eg tykje no mykje mair om dai gamle eg — aa velnæoat om ai. Hinne like eg no besto tao dai adle. — Jeg takker for eders oppmerksomhed.

(Faaet fra sønnen, Frank Howe.)

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Berge Hæve kom mæ foreldræ sine te Amerika i 1844. Moste hans va ho Marta — kono hans Ola Knutson Jiljarus (Gilderhus) aa ho Anna — kono hans Steffa Jiljarus (sjåa Historie om utvandringen fra Voss side 293-294).

Talen ha Berge Hæve skreve pao ægta Vossamaul, so dei snakke da i 1844 aa so eldre folk pao Voss snakka da no og.

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SKJERVHEIM-MØRKVE SLEGTER.

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Af L. L. THORGERSON.
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Ja, jeg skulde jo prøve at fortælle lidt om Oppigards-slegten paa Skjervheim.

Kolbein Larson Brekke, Skjervheim, var født paa Brekke ved Stalheim, Vossestranden, i førstningen

they would have it better after a while. The women were mostly young, and fertile, too As I remember, every year in the end of Spring, around Midsummer Night, then you could see these young women as they came carrying their heavy load of "senjakonemat" (that is food, as a rule cream porridge, for a woman in confinement). It is true, they could walk several miles to a woman who had recently had a child and was confined. If it was very far to travel, then they used buckets and a yoke, and they could walk any distance. Even if it cost the husband something for the coffee and a little sugar, he was very well rewarded indeed by the rich cream porridge, which they carried.

When some years had passed, and it began to be built up, then it was they came together on holidays, so that at Christmas time and Easter they had somewhat of a party, sometimes at the one (house) and sometimes at the other, but when they had a baptismal child, then it was customary that they had a baptismal party. If they could get hold of a fiddler, then they did that, and then they danced and had such fun! — Much more than they have now. Now these old times are gone and now they have started something new. They aspire for more but in no way do I think they are better, I. They pull their jackets over their shoulders so vigorously; the hems with their inserts almost reach their heads. The bunad (outfit) they use now is like a terribly big cornflower wreath. No, I prefer it as they had when I was young. The frisky maids made their own headgear — "sun-bonnet" — from flowered material. Then did the rosy-cheeked and lively blondes make themselves much nicer than all the others even if they do drape themselves with posies. I like the old ones better,—and I chose one. Now I like her best of them all. I thank you for your attention.

(Obtained from the son, Frank Howe.)

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Berge Hæve (H. B. Howe) immigrated to America with his parents in 1844. His mother's sisters, Marta, —was the wife of Ola Knutson Jiljarus (Gilderhus) and Anna—the wife of Steffa Jiljarus (see History of emigration from Voss pages 293-294).

The speech is rendered in genuine Vossamaul, the way it was spoken in 1844 and how the old people at Voss still talk.

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SKJERVHEIM-MØRKVE FAMILIES.

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By L. L. THORGERSON.
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Yes, I am to tell a little about the Oppigard family at Skjervheim.

Kolbein Larson Brekke, Skjervheim, was born at Brekke at Stalheim, Vossestranden, in the beginning of

af det 18de aarhundrede. Familien kom vist fra Sogn. Kolbein kjøbte først gaarden Seiland, Vossestranden, boede der bare nogle faa aar og kjøbte saa Skjervheim. Han havde fem børn: Lars, Samson, Sjur, Ingeborg og Gjertrud.

Lars, den ældste, kjøbte gaarden Mørkve. Han blev gift med Liva Fjelby, Holbygden, og havde to børn: Kolbein og Kari. Kolbein, gift med Marjo Tveite, Mørkdalen, kjøbte gaarden Myrlandshaug og boede der til sin død i 1932, 98 ar gammel; har en datter i Fort Dodge, Iowa, Mrs. S. V. Vieg (medlem af Vosselaget), manden svensk, eier fint hjem. Kari, gift med Lars Thorgerson Mørkve, levede paa hans farsgaard, Mørkve, til sin død for en del aar siden; har tre børn i Amerika: Lars i Keister, Minn., Torger i Scarville (se Vossehistorien s. 648 og 608) Kathrina (Mrs. Ole Skjervheim), Farwell, Minn.

Samson Kolbeinson overtog farsgaarden paa Skjervheim; blev gift med Ingeborg Vinje, Vossestranden; havde kun to sønner: Kolbein og Johan. Kolbein (f. 1841, eksamen fra Voss lærerskole 1860, saa fra Stord seminarium, var tredjelærer paa Voss lærerskole et aar) senere lærer og kirkesanger i Aasnes, Solør, Norge, til sin død. Var gift med Torbjørg Overland. Har antagelig børn i Amerika. — Johan, en meget opvakt gut, blev ved provst Smiths bistand og indflydelse sendt til handelsakademiet i Kjøbenhavn, hvorfra han udgik som No. 1; blev ansat ved et stort handelshus i Oslo, indtil han kom til Chicago i 1880; gik senere ind i saloon-forretning der; døde for aar tilbage. Han var ugift.

Sjur Kolbeinson Skjervheim fik sig overladt en del af farsgaarden, kaldet Snyttten. Blev gift med Syneva Haldorsdatter Skjervheim. Disse to er stamforældre til alle de Shervens og Skjervheims rundt Madison, omtalt i Vossehistorien side 488.

Ingeborg Kolbeinsdatter Skjervheim blev gift med Axel Davidson Skjervheim, Sausjord (Vossehistorien side 238).

Gjertrud Kolbeinsdatter Skjervheim blev gift med Lars Odson Vinje (Str.). Deres datter Ingeborg blev gift med Lars Olson Mørkve af Gjøastein-ætten. Har en søn og en datter her i landet — Lars og Gjertrud (Vossehistorien side 484).

Jeg kunde kanske nævne lidt om min linje paa farsiden ogsaa.

Omtrent paa samme tid, som Kolbein Brekke kom til Skjervheim, kom brødrene Lars og Knut Flatekval, Eksingedalen, til Mørkdalen. Lars bosatte sig paa en plads under gaarden Skjervheim, mens Knut bosatte sig paa Hirth. Knut havde to sønner, Torger og Odmund. Torger blev gift med Unna Hirth, af den gamle Myrland- og Hirth-slegt, og kjøbte sig en part af gaarden Mørkve. De havde tre børn, Lars, Kathrina og Ranvei.

the 18th century. The family evidently came from Sogn. Kolbein first bought the Seiland farm in the Vossestrand and lived there some years then bought Skjervheim. He had five children: Lars, Samson, Sjur, Ingeborg and Gjertrud.

Lars, the oldest, bought the Mørkve farm. He married Liva Fjelby, Holbygden, and had two children: Kolbein and Kari. Kolbein, married Marjo Tveite, Mørkdalen, and bought the Myrlandshaug farm and spent the rest of his life there, dying in 1932 at age 98; had one daughter in Fort Dodge, Iowa, Mrs. S. V. Vieg (member of the Vosselag), husband Swedish, owns a fine home. Kari, who married Lars Thorgerson Mørkve, lived on his family farm, Mørkve, until her death a number of years ago; has three children in America: : Lars in Keister, MN, Torger in Scarville (see Voss History pp. 648 and 608) Kathrina (Mrs. Ole Skjervheim), Farwell, MN.

Samson Kolbeinson took over his father's farm at Skjervheim; married Ingeborg Vinje, Vossestranden; had but two sons: Kolbein and Johan. Kolbein (b. 1841, was graduated from Voss Teachers' College in 1860, then from Stord Seminary, became the third teacher at Voss Teachers' College one year) later a teacher and precentor in Aasnes, Solør, Norge, until his death. He married Torbjørg Overland. Evidently he has children in America. — Johan, a very bright boy who was sent to a business academy in Copenhagen with the assistance and influence of Dean Smith, from which he was graduated number 1; was employed by a big business company in Oslo until he came to Chicago in 1880; later went into the saloon business until he died a few years back. He was unmarried.

Sjur Kolbeinson Skjervheim was left part of his father's farm called Snyttten. He married Syneva Haldorsdatter Skjervheim. These two are the progenitors of all the Shervens and Skjervheims round Madison, discussed in the Voss History page 488.

Ingeborg Kolbeinsdatter Skjervheim married Axel Davidson Skjervheim, Sausjord (Voss History page 238).

Gjertrud Kolbeinsdatter Skjervheim married Lars Odson Vinje (Str.). Their daughter Ingeborg married Lars Olson Mørkve of Gjøastein family they have a son and daughter in this country — Lars and Gjertrud (Voss History page 484).

I could also talk a bit about my paternal line too.

About the same time as Kolbein Brekke came to Skjervheim, the brothers Lars and Knut Flatekval, Eksingedalen came to Mørkdalen. Lars settled at a place under Skjervheim, while Knut settled at Hirth. Knut had two sons, Torger and Odmund. Torger married Unna Hirth, of the old Myrland- and Hirth families, and bought a part of the Mørkve farm. They had three children, Lars, Kathrina and Ranvei.

Lars Torgerson Mørkve blev gift med Kari Larsdatter Mørkve (se foran) og boede paa Mørkve til sin død. — Undertegnedes far.

Kathrine Torgersdatter Mørkve, gift med Sjur Helgeland, kom til Amerika 1856 og bosatte sig vest for Northwood, Iowa, hvor de levede til sin død. De havde mange barn. Deres søn Lars omtales i Vossehistorien side 719.

Ranvei Thorgersdatter Mørkve blev gift med Ole Gavle, kom til Amerika 1868, bosatte sig ved Emmons, Minn., og boede der til sin død. Havde mange børn; somme er reist til Canada. De andre lever ved Emmons, deriblandt sønnen Thom, som De kjender. (Godt medlem af Vosselaget.)

Odmund Knutson Hirht blev gift med Guri Andersdatter Overland. De bosatte sig paa Helgeland; kom til Amerika i 1868 og bosatte sig i Perry, Dane County, Wisconsin, hvor de købte farmen Fosli. De havde seks børn: Knut, Anders, Ole, Martha, Ranvei og Ingeborg. Gik under navnet Edmunds. Martha døde to aar elter ankomsten hertil. Ingeborg blev gift med Sjur Øyelson Nesheim (Vossehistorien af K. Rene, s. 483).

LEWIS L. THORGERSON.

* * *

Lars Torgerson Mørkve married Kari Larsdatter Mørkve (see above) and lived at Mørkve until she died. — Undersigned's father.

Kathrine Torgersdatter Mørkve, married Sjur Helgeland, came to America 1856 and settled west of Northwood, Iowa, where they spent the rest of their lives. They had many children. Their son Lars is talked about in the Voss History page 719.

Ranvei Thorgersdatter Mørkve married Ole Gavle, came to America in 1868, settled at Emmons, Minn., where they spent the rest of their lives. They had many children, some who went to Canada. The others live at Emmons, among them, son Thom, whom you know. (Good member of the Vosselag.)

Odmund Knutson Hirth married Guri Andersdatter Overland. They settled at Helgeland; came to America in 1868 and settled at Perry, Dane County, Wisconsin, where they bought the Fosli farm. They had six children: Knut, Anders, Ole, Martha, Ranvei and Ingeborg. They used the name Edmunds. Martha died two years after arriving. Ingeborg married Sjur Øyelson Nesheim (Voss History of K. Rene page, 483).

LEWIS L. THORGERSON.

* * *

I Vossehistorien blev ikke Lewis Thorgersons familiehistorie medtatt, som den skulde, af mangel paa oplysninger, hvorfor det nu er glædeligt at kunne tilføie noget her.

Lars Larson Mørkve (Thorgerson) var født paa Mørkve, Mørkdalen, Vossestranden, den 22de juli 1860. Ovenfor sees om forældrene. Han udvandrede om vaaren 1882, blev gift i Chicago, Ill, den 3dje juli samme aar med Dønot Mikkelsdatter Bystøl, som er død for mange aar siden. De har havt seks børn: Clara (Mrs. Lewis Almsburg), Lizie (Mrs. Lewis Tveite), Seattle, Wash., Martin, Seattle, Wash., Betsie (død), Dortie, hjemme, Dagny (Mrs. Alfred Dahl), Keister, Minn. (Se ellers Vossehistorien side 648.)

K. A. RENE.



Lewis L. Thorgerson

Lewis Thorgerson's family history wasn't included in the Voss History, as it should have been, because of lack of information which we are glad to add here.

Lars Larson Mørkve (Thorgerson) was born at Mørkve, Mørkdalen, Vossestranden, July 22, 1860. read about his parents above. He emigrated in the spring of 1882, was married in Chicago, IL, that same year on July 3 to Dønot Mikkelsdatter Bystøl, who died many years ago. They had six children: Clara (Mrs. Lewis Almsburg), Lizie (Mrs. Lewis Tveite), Seattle, WA, Martin, Seattle, WA, Betsie (dead), Dortie, home, Dagny (Mrs. Alfred Dahl), Keister, MN. (See more in the Voss History page 648.)

K. A. RENE.

VOSS.

Den 17de mai 1936.

Aa, eg mindes et sted langt der oppe mod nord,
 paa vangen ved våndet staar den kirke saa stor,
 fra de gaarde i rad ser man ud over stad
 med til våndet der ved;
 aa, eg mindes, eg mindes saa vel dette sted.

Der bækkene risler i lund og i li
 og elvene susende stryger forbi,
 sin vei har de banet og dalen der dannet
 den durrende føs;
 aa, eg mindes, eg mindes saa vel dette Voss.

Langs elven der ligger den mosklædte ur,
 hvor nøkken den spiller i moll og i dur,
 med harpen sin stemt mellem stenene gjemt
 i fossen holder til;
 aa, eg mindes, eg mindes saa vel dette spil.

Aa, det daarende vand, der lig drøyme saa stilt,
 mens de trillende vover slaar mod stranden saa mildt,
 der skogen staar skjøn med engen saa grøn
 langs den sandrige strand;
 aa, eg mindes, eg mindes saa vel dette vand.

Aa, den vaarljose nat med sin hellige fred
 over hele naturen, som sig der sænker ned.
 Naar her fremmed jeg gaar og i hugen er
 saar og af livskavet kjed,
 da eg mindes den vaarljose nat med dens fred.

L. L. THORGERSON (Mørkve).



GRAUE-SLEGTER I AMERIKA.

Brynjulv Tolleivson Graue — den gamle veteran fra svenske-krigen — kom til Amerika om høsten 1843 for at se til sine børn. Hans døtre Barbraa og Steinvor var allerede komne i 1841 og sønnen Tolleiv vistnok tidligere paa aaret i 1843, da han allerede i det aar var bosat paa Skoponong. (See Historie om utvandringen fra Voss side 186 og 221.) En anden søn, Jon,

VOSS.

May 17, 1936.

Oh, I remember a place far up north,
 At Vangen by the lake, where the church is so proud,
 From the farms in a row one looks o'er the town
 With the lake nearby;
 Oh, I remember, I remember well this place.

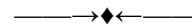
Where the rivulets ripple in glade and hillside
 And the rivers streak whispering by,
 They've made their way and in the valley created
 The roaring falls;
 Oh, I remember, I remember well this Voss.

Along the river is moss-clad scree
 The water sprite plays both in minor and in major
 With his harp's tune hidden among the stones
 Where the cascade lives
 Oh, I remember, I remember well this music.

Oh, that charming lake, where dreams lie quiet
 While roly-poly waves beat to shore gently,
 Where woods stand beautifully; meadows so green
 Along the sandy shore;
 Oh, I remember, I remember well this lake.

Oh, the spring-light night with its hallowed peace
 Over all of nature as it settles down.
 When as a stranger in nostalgia I go
 Chained by life's turmoil,
 As I remember the spring-light night with its peace.

L. L. THORGERSON (Mørkve).



GRAUE FAMILY IN AMERICA.

Brynjulv Tolleivson Graue — the old veteran of the Swedish War — came to America in the fall of 1843 to look after his children. His daughters Barbraa and Steinvor had already come in 1841 and his son evidently earlier in 1843 since he had already settled at Skoponong. (See History About the Emigration from Voss pages 186 and 221.) Another son, Jon,

fulgte vistnok med faderen. Den Amund Brynjulvson Graue, som døde i Muskego 1843 straks efter ankomsten, var vel ogsaa hans søn (kanske hans svigersøn). Men Brynjulv havde hustru og to sønner igjen i Norge. David, som søsteren Barbraa nævner i et brev, og Brynjulv som er i Bergens garnison, og som faren skriver til i januar 1844 fra Muskego. I dette brev fortæller han, at han var hos datteren Barbraa og "sjodner" 8 nauts — kreaturer — og 13 svin samt skaffer ved og vand for sin datter Barbraa med familie.

Barbraa — som ofte er nævnt i gamle breve fra Muskego — var gift med Rasmus Anderson (Amundson?) Graue, som døde i februar 1843, efterladende tre døtre, Anna, Ingerid og Marta, fødte paa Voss, og en søn, Amund, som var født i Muskego, foruden sin hustru. Barbraa blev gift igjen — vistnok i 1844 — med en Amund — uvist hvorfra — men han døde tre uger efter giftermålet. Saa blev hun gift med Torstein Torbjørnson Haukaas fra Sauland, Telemarken. De flyttede til Lemon Vehr, Wisconsin, og var der i 10 aar. Saa flyttede de til townet Vernon, Dodge County, Minnesota, hvor Barbraa døde i 1874, efterladende tre døtre, Anna, Ingebjørg og Tina, i tredje ægteskab. Datteren Anna Rasmusdatter Graue blev gift i Muskego 1847 med Hans Hanson og Ingerid med dennes bror Harald Hanson; de boede i Waukesha, Wis. Nogen af deres familie er i Seattle, Wash., og det forment, at den bekjendte borgermester Hanson der er af slegten. — Marta Rasmusdatter blev gift med en Knut Hereim.* Anna Torsteinsdatter, født 1850, blev gift med Tore Holen og er Mrs. T. O. Hall, Tacoma, Wash. — Ingeborg Torsteinsdatter, født 1852, blev gift i 1869 med Sigurd Teigen — bodde endnu 1935 paa farsfarmen i Dodge County, Minnesota, og har børnene Oline, gift først med Johannes Ellingson Syvernes (sogning), anden gang med Ole Gulbrandson, Hayfield, Minn. — Har to sønner, Sandford og John, i første ægteskab, som bor paa hendes farsfarm med bedstemoren, og fem gutter og tre piger i andet ægteskab. Tina Torsteinsdatter Teigen blev gift med Johs. Tverberg (telemarking) og bor 1½ mil fra farsfarmen i Vernon township.

Brynjulv Graues hustru og søn David kom til Amerika omkring 1845. David bosatte sig paa Skoponong, hvor broderen Tolleiv var. Dertil flyttede ogsaa Brynjulv og hustru. I et brev af 22de november 1847 fortæller David, at de alle levede vel. Han var da gift — kanske før han reiste fra Voss — vistnok med en søster af Knut Anderson og Maria Andersdatter Rene, da han hilser fra dem alle til sine svigerforældre. Hans søn, Velom Davidson, var da 22

* Amund Rasmusson reiste i 1864 til Seattle, Wash., og døde der ugift.

evidently went with his father. The Amund Brynjulvson Graue, who died in Muskego in 1843 soon after his arrival, was probably also his son (maybe his son-in-law). But Brynjulv still had his wife and two sons left in Norway. David, whom the sister Barbraa mentions in a letter, and Brynjulv, who is stationed at Bergen's garrison, and to whom the father writes in January of 1844 from Muskego. In this letter he tells he was at his daughter's and cared for 8 cattle and 13 swine and fetched wood and water for his daughter and family.

Barbraa — who is frequently mentioned in old letters from Muskego — was married to Rasmus Anderson (Amundson?) Graue, who died in February 1843, leaving three daughters, Anna, Ingerid and Marta, born at Voss, and a son, Amund, born in Muskego, as well as his wife. Barbraa remarried — probably in 1844 — with an Amund — we don't know from where — but he died three weeks after the wedding. Then she married Torstein Torbjørnson Haukås from Sauland, Telemarken. They moved to Lemon Vehr (Lemonweir), Wisconsin, and stayed 10 years. Then they moved to the town of Vernon, Dodge County, Minnesota, where Barbraa died in 1874, leaving three daughters, Anna, Ingebjørg and Tina, from her third marriage. Her daughter Anna Rasmusdatter Graue was married in Muskego in 1847 to Hans Hanson and Ingerid with his brother Harald Hanson; they lived in Waukesha, WI. Some of their family is in Seattle, WA and it is probable that the well-known Mayor Hanson is related. — Marta Rasmusdatter married Knut Hereim.* Anna Torsteinsdatter, born in 1850, married Tore Holen and is Mrs. T. O. Hall, Tacoma, WA. — Ingeborg Torsteinsdatter, born in 1852, married in 1869 with Sigurd Teigen — still lived in 1935 on her father's farm in Dodge County, Minnesota, and has the children Oline, married first with Johannes Ellingson Syvernes (Sogning), second time to Ole Gulbrandson, Hayfield, MN. — She has two sons, Sandford and John from her first marriage, who live on her father's farm with their grandmother and five boys and three girls in her second marriage. Tina Torsteinsdatter Teigen married Johs. Tverberg (Telemarking) and lives 1½ mil from her father's farm in Vernon township.

Brynjulv Graue's wife and son David came to America about 1845. David settled at Skoponong, where his brother Tolleiv was. Brynjulv and wife also moved there. In a letter of November 22, 1847 David tells that they all lived well. He was married then— maybe before he left Voss — evidently with a sister of Knut Anderson and Maria Andersdatter Rene, since he greets from them to his in-laws.. His son, Velom Davidson, was then 22 months old. David

* Amund Rasmusson in 1864 went to Seattle, WA, and died there unmarried.

maaneder gammel. David og Knut Rene havde kjøbt sig 160 acres land tilsammen og vilde leve som brødre. David fortæller ogsaa i dette brev om krigen med Mexico, som da havde varet i to aar. Han kalder det den blodigste krig siden verden var skabt. Jørgen Pederson Nesthus faldt i et slag, da der kjæmpedes med bajonetter, og 18,000 soldater faldt i to timer. David sender hilsning blandt andre til Kolbein Larson Nedre Graue og Amund Olson Nedre Graue — foran nævnte. De kom begge til Amerika. Om David Graue vides ellers intet mere nu. Han maa være død tidlig eller bortreist fra Skoponong. Gamle Brynjulv Graue og hustru døde paa Skoponong og er begravne saavidt det vides ved kirken der paa land som sønnen Tolleiv skjødede til menigheden den 8de mai 1848.

Tolleiv Brynjulvson Graue var gift 1840 med Kari Halsteinsdatter Ringheim, født 1813. (Se Historie om utvandringen fra Voss side 221.)

Steinvor Brynjulfsdatter Graue blev gift i Muskego med Nils Lonar og blev boende der. De havde to døtre.

Om John Brynjulvson Graue vides kun, at han i 1844 tjente i Racine, Wis., paa et gjestgiversted — Racinehus — det største i byen. Han levede vel som de andre i 1847 i henhold til Davids brev.

Brynjulv Brynjulvson Graue, som var i Bergens garnison 1844, forblev vistnok i Bergen, hvor i henhold til Mindeskriftet om veteranerne nogen af familien var.

I Wisconsin er altsaa to af veteranerne fra krigen i Norge 1807-14, nemlig Haldor Brynjulvson Løno, som var smed i krigen, død paa Koshkonong, og Brynjulv Tolleivson Graue, død paa Skoponong. I Illinois er ogsaa to veteraner begravne, nemlig Halle Erlingson Vete og Torstein Hermundson Ygre. I Minnesota er Torkel Egdetveit.

K. A. RENE.



EN GRAUE-SLEGT I MINNESOTA.

Brødrene Amund, Knut, Nils og Jørgen, sønner af Ole Graue, var blandt nybyggerne i Minnesota. I historien om udvandringen fra Voss blev dette tilfældigvis udeladt, men paa side 499 sees, at Knut Olson Graue kom til Amerika i 1857. Hvad tid de andre kom er ikke oplyst, men det var vel i aarene straks før eller straks efter.

John H. Norton (Honve), Frost, Minn., gav i 1930 følgende oplysning om dem:

and Knut Rene had bought 160 acres jointly and intended to live as brothers. David also tells in this letter about the war with Mexico which had lasted two years. He called it the bloodiest war since the world began. Jørgen Pederson Nesthus fell in a battle where they fought with bayonets, and 18,000 soldiers fell in two hours. David sent greetings to among others Kolbein Larson Nedre Graue and Amund Olson Nedre Graue — previously mentioned. They both came to America. About David Graue, no more is known. He must have died early or left Skoponong. Old Brynjulv Graue and his wife died at Skoponong and are buried as far as is known, at the cemetery by the church there on land that their son Tolleiv deeded to the congregation May 8, 1848.

Tolleiv Brynjulvson Graue was married in 1840 to Kari Halsteinsdatter Ringheim, born in 1813. (See History of Emigration from Voss page 221.)

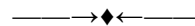
Steinvor Brynjulfsdatter Graue married in Muskego with Nils Lonar and lived there. They had two daughters.

About John Brynjulvson Graue we only know that he in 1844 worked in Racine, WI, at an inn — the Racine House — the biggest in town. He was living as well as the others in 1847 according to David's letter.

Brynjulv Brynjulvson Graue, who was stationed in Bergen in 1844, evidently stayed in Bergen, where according to a memorial publication about veterans, some of the family was.

In Wisconsin, there are therefore two veterans of the 1807-1814 War In Norway, namely Haldor Brynjulvson Løno, who was a blacksmith in the war, died at Koshkonong, and Brynjulv Tolleivson Graue, died at Skoponong. In Illinois, there are also two veterans buried, namely Halle Erlingson Vete and Torstein Hermundson Ygre. In Minnesota there is Torkel Egdetveit.

K. A. RENE.



A GRAUE FAMILY IN MINNESOTA.

The brothers Amund, Knut, Nils and Jørgen, sons of Ole Graue, were among the pioneers in Minnesota. In the History of Emigration from Voss this is occasionally omitted but on page 499 it states that Knut Olson Graue came to America in 1857. We aren't sure when the others came but they most likely were sooner than later.

John H. Norton (Honve), Frost, MN, gave the following information about them in 1930:

Amund og Knut Graue arbeidede blandt andet paa sagmølle i Muskego (Racine County, Wisconsin), hvor Knut mistede sin høire haand. Begge kom til Faribault County, Minnesota, og tog "homestead" nær Blue Earth. Amund døde for 40-50 aar siden og efterlod sig følgende børn: Margreta, Oline, Betzy, Gusta og Marta. De tre ældste lever rundt her. Gutterne var Andreas, Olai (død), Sivert, Amund (død) og Kristian. De som lever bor her undtagen Kristian, som er i Nord Dakota.

Knut Graue (Amunds bror) havde børnene: Ole (død), Edvard, Carl (død) og Kristian (i Nord Dakota) og Gurina (i Dakota).

Nils Graue var i borgerkrigen (se Vossehistorien side 706), kom til Willmar, Minnesota. Hans søn, Olai, kaldte sig Grue, blev senator (nu død).

Jørgen Graue reiste til sydstaterne og blev aldrig hørt fra mere.

RED.

—————◆—————
SKJERVHEIM-VISA.

—————
Mel.: "Ondt ofte lider den fiskermand."
—————

Til Skjervheim-ættens familiefest i 1935 vart desse versæ upplesne. Ætti har fest sidste søndag i juli hvert aar.

No e me samla eit Skjervheims lag,
aa ætta-minnæ me fram ve henta.
Da e ei glea fy us idag
te minnast sligt, so einkvar mao venta
ska vyrna gjeva
i ti aa æva,
aa hugna verta te dei, so streva fy folkje sit.
Me fedrabygðæ ve halda kjær;
i minnæ mao me'ne of ta gjesta.
Frao henne ha me og namne her,
som meinast heim atmæ skarv befasta.
Aa sogo melde
um Skjervheims elde;
dar heim ha vaa gjønom Vossa-velde i tusin aor.

K. A. RENE.

Amund and Knut Graue, worked in a sawmill in Muskego among other things, (Racine County, Wisconsin), where Knut lost his right hand. They both came to Faribault County, Minnesota, and took homesteads near Blue Earth. Amund died 40-50 years ago leaving the following children: Margreta, Oline, Betzy, Gusta and Marta. The three oldest live around here. The boys were Andreas, Olai (dead), Sivert, Amund (dead) and Kristian. The living ones live here except Kristian who is in North Dakota.

Knut Graue (Amund's brother) had the children: Ole (dead), Edvard, Carl (dead) and Kristian (in North Dakota) and Gurina (in Dakota).

Nils Graue was in the Civil War (see History of Emigration from Voss page 706), came to Willmar, Minnesota. His søn, Olai, used name Grue, became a senator (now dead).

Jørgen Graue went to the south and was never heard from again.

RED.

—————◆—————
SKJERVHEIM BALLAD.

—————
Mel.: "The fisherman often has it bad."
—————

This verse was read at the Skjervheim family reunion in 1935. The family meets each year on the last Sunday of July.

Now we are gathered for a Skjervheim party,
We will bring forth memories
It is a delight for us this day
To remember such, so each will await
Giving respect
For a long time,
Pleasure be to them, who struggle for their people.
We hold the fatherland quite dear;
In the memory of our visits
From it we have our name
Which means home secured by mountains.
And history tells
Of Skjervheim's age;
There home in majestic Voss for a thousand years.

K. A. RENE.

BRYNA-ÆTTI.

AV LEKTOR NILS GRØNLIE.

Av denne ætti er mange i Amerika. Ho kan fyljast attende heilt til 1600-talet. Paa denne Brynagarden, som hørde Kvitli til, budde daa Tolleiv Steffason og kona Steinvor. Dei hadde borni Steffa, Synneva og Nils, som ein kjenner til. Steffa er fødd 1671, gift 1706 med Marta Rasmusdottor Rokne og fær garden. Synneva vart gift med Mikkjel Arnfinson Haugo i Nigardstune og fra dei ættar ogso den nuværande eigar av garden organisten Lars Larson Haugo. Nils er kjend avdi han laag ute i krigen, og daa han kom att, vilde mori, som daa var ekkja, at han skulde faa garden og ikkje Steffa. Ho la difor upp sak for sonen um detta, men tapte saki. Borni til Steffa er Tolleif, fødd 1707, gift 1737 med Lucie Tormodsdottor Lid; Brynjulv, fødd 1713; Torgeir, fødd 1718. Tolleif fek garden og døydde 1774. Borni er: Steffa, fødd 1755, gift 1778 med Sigvor Berjesdottor Dolve, tri med sama namne døydde fyrr han var fødd; Marta, fødd 1742, Kristi, fødd 1745, og Nils. Han vart gift 1796 med ekkja Marta Larsdottor Haugo (Nigardstune), som hadde gard. Etter hinnar død fekk han husmandsplass der, daa han ikkje hadde ret paa kaar.

Steffa hadde desse borni: Lucia, fødd 1778, Tolleif, fødd 1780, gift 1805 med Gudve Mikkjelsdottor Lid; Torgeir, fødd 1781; Brynjulv, fødd 1782. Han budde i Sveona og hadde dottori Brita, som vart gift med Ola Nilson Møn. Brynjulv kulde i Svenona og brende upp skogen for Liamenno. For detta let han dei faa att teiga ned med elvi. Knut, fødd 1784, gift 1811 med Ingebjørg Monsdottor Lid. Sjåa um dei og i Losna-ætti side 79.* Her ska berre nemnast, at vitskapsmennene Nils og Johannes Lid, baae knytte til Oslo universitet no, er av Bryna-ætt. Berje, fødd 1789; Brita, fødd 1793.

Den fyrstnemde av dette barnelaget, Tolleif, fekk garden og hadde desse borni: Steffa, fødd 1808; Kristi, fødd 1810, Sigvor, fødd 1813, og Mikkjell, fødd 1815. Alle reiste til Amerika, ogso Nils i Amerika. Yngste sonen Josef vart att heima paa Voss.

Josef var fødd 1817 og vart gift med Brita Larsdottor Bjørgo og fekk gard med henne.

Det skulde vera eit karaktertrekk hjaa Brynkarane, at dei skulde vera noko furara med anlegg og hug til kunstarbeid. Serleg var dei flinke sylvsmedar. Det ligg ner aa tru, at Marta Rasmusdottor

* Brynjulv og Knut var med i krigen mot Sverige. Knut var gift 1811 og sama aare laut han avstad.

BRYNA FAMILY

By PROFESSOR NILS GRØNLIE.

There are many from this family in America. It can be followed from the 1600's. Tolleiv Steffason and his wife Steinvor lived on the Bryna farm, to which Kvitli belonged. They had the children Steffa, who was born in 1671, married in 1706 with Marta Rasmusdatter Rokne and got the farm. Synneva was married to Mikkjel Arnfinson Haugo in Nigardstune and from this family comes the current owner of the farm, organist Lars Larson Haugo. Nils was known because he was in the war and when he returned, the mother, who was widowed, wanted him to have the farm rather than Steffa. She started a lawsuit against her son about this but lost the case. Steffa's children are Tolleif, born in 1707, married in 1737 with Lucie Tormodsdatter Lid; Brynjulv, born in 1713; Torgeir, born in 1718. Tolleif got the farm and died in 1774. Children are: Steffa, born in 1755, married in 1778 with Sigvor Berjesdatter Dolve, three with the same name died before he was born; Marta, born in 1742, Kristi, born in 1745, and Nils. He was married in 1796 with the widow Marta Larsdatter Haugo (Nigardstune), who had a farm. After her death he got a tenant farm there but didn't get the right of permanent subsistence.

Steffa had these children: Lucia, born in 1778, Tolleif, born in 1780, married in 1805 with Gudve Mikkjelsdatter Lid; Torgeir, born in 1781; Brynjulv, born in 1782. He lived at Sveona and had the daughter Brita, who was married with Ola Nilson Møn. He made charcoal in Sveona and cleared the forest by burning for the men at Lia. For this he got a pasture down by the river. Knut, born in 1784, married in 1811 with Ingebjørg Monsdatter Lid. Read about them in Losna-ætti page 79.* Here I'll just mention that the scientists Nils and Johannes Lid, both associated with the University of Oslo, are from the Bryna family. Berje, born in 1789; Brita, born in 1793.

The first-named of this generation, Tolleif, got the farm and had these children: Steffa, born in 1808; Kristi, born in 1810, Sigvor, born in 1813 and Mikkjel, born in 1815. They all went to America as well as Nils. The youngest son, Josef stayed home at Voss.

Josef was born in 1817 and was married with Brita Larsdatter Bjørgo and got a farm with her.

It was a characteristic of the Bryna men that they were sensational builders and had artistic talent. They were especially good silversmiths. It is believed that

* Brynjulv and Knut were in the war with Sweden. Knut was married in 1811 and disappeared the same year.

Rokne hev teke mykje gad arv med seg fraa Rokne. Me skal difor sjåa litt paa denne ætti.

I siste halvpart av 1600-talet budde der paa Stora-Rokne ein man som heitte Rasmus Brynjulvson. Han var gift med Dordei Johannesdottor. Dei hadde tri døtter. Ei av dessa var Marta, som vart gift til Bryn. Ei onnor var Torbjørg, føddt 1672, gift 1694 med Torgeir Rokne. Andra gong vart ho gift med Anders Anderson Hylle og vart buande der. Etter fysste mannen hadde ho vist berre sonen Brynjulv Torgeirson Rokne, fødd 1694, gift 1719 med Kristi Knutsdottor Pinne (dottor aat Margreta Miltzow av Smør-ætti). Deira born var:

(a) Dordei Brynjulvsdottor, fødd 1727, død 1765, gift 1751 med Sjur Knutson Hong.

(b) Torgeir Brynjulvson, fødd 1729, død paa Espeland i Granvin 1799, gift 1754 med Marta Sjursdottor Rong. Dei kjøpte gard paa Espeland og vart buande der. Stor æt etter dei i Granvin.* (Ein av ætti er M. W. Torkelson — fyrr sekretær i Wisconsin Highway Commission — no statens sin styrar av W. P. A. i Wisconsin.)

(c) Knut Brynjulvson d. e., fødd 1732, gift med Brita Andersdottor Ringheim, vart buande paa Ullestad, der ætti enno sit paa garden.

(d) Rasmus Brynjulvson, fødd 1734, død ugift.

(e) Brita Brynjulvsdottor, fødd 1737, døydde ung.

(f) Knut Brynjulvson d. y., fødd 1739, død 1789, gift 1768 med Guri Oddsdottor Gjelle. Han fekk med kona si gard paa Gjelle. Deira son var Odd Knutson Gjelle. (Sjåa um han i Historie om utvandringen fra Voss af Rene, side 30, 87 og 631.) Ein annan son var Eirik Knutson Gjelle, fødd 1778, død 1842. (Gift med ekkja Kristi Mikkjelsdottor Saue, fyrst gift med Gulleik Larson Takle og hadde borni Ambjørg, Anna, Brita, Gudve og Marta i Amerika. (Sjåa Historie om utvandringen side 175.) Eirik var ein kunstarbeidar som smed. Han hadde fyr han gifte seg ei dottor med ei jente fraa Dymbe, og denne var Ragnild Eiriksdottor Dymbe. (Sjåa om hinne i Dagestad-ætti av L. Kindem side 104 og Historie om utvandringen fra Voss av Rene, side 796-797.)

Or ei notisbok etter Josef Tollefson Bryn, Bjørgum (gift med Brita Bjørgum, sjåa ovanfor) finn eg detta um Bryn-ætti:

Aar 1817 var eg fødd paa Bryn av foreldri Tolleiv Steffason og Gudve Mikkjelsdottor (f. Lid). Far min var fødd paa Bryn og hadde brørne Knut, gift til Lid med Ingebjørg Monsdottor; Brynjulv, gift med Margreta Ullestad. Dei fekk plassen

* Det i klamrar er tilset av redaktøren.

Marta Rasmusdatter Rokne has brought a lot from Rokne. Therefore we'll look a little at this family.

In the last half of the 1600's there lived at Stora-Rokne a man named Rasmus Brynjulvson. He was married with Dordei Johannesdatter. They had three daughters. One of these was Marta, who was married to Bryn. Another was Torbjørg born in 1672, married 1694 to Torgeir Rokne. A second time she was married with Anders Anderson Hylle and lived there. From her first husband she had only the son Brynjulv Torgeirson Rokne, born in 1694, married 1719 with Kristi Knutsdatter Pinne (daughter of Margreta Miltzow of Smør family).

(a) Dordei Brynjulvsdatter, born in 1727, died 1765, married 1751 with Sjur Knutson Hong.

(b) Torgeir Brynjulvson, born in 1729, died at Espeland in Granvin 1799, married 1754 with Marta Sjursdatter Rong. They bought the Espeland farm and lived there. There are many descendants in Granvin.* (one of them is M. W. Torkelson — former secretary of the Wisconsin Highway Commission — now the state director of the W. P. A. in Wisconsin.)

(c) Knut Brynjulvson the elder, born in 1732, was married with Brita Andersdatter Ringheim, lived at Ullestad, where the family still has the farm.

(d) Rasmus Brynjulvson, born in 1734, died un married.

(e) Brita Brynjulvsdatter, born in 1737, died young.

(f) Knut Brynjulvson the younger, born in 1739, married 1768 with Guri Oddsdatter Gjelle. He got his farm at Gjelle with his wife. (See about him in the History of Emigration from Voss by Rene, pages 30, 87 and 631). Another son was Eirik Knutson Gjelle, born in 1778, died 1842. (Was married with the widow Kristi Mikkjelsdatter Saue, first was married with Gulleik Larson Takle and had the children Ambjørg, Anna, Brita, Gudve and Marta in America. (See History of Emigration from Voss by Rene, pages 175.) Eirik was an artistic smith. He had a daughter before he was married by a girl from Dymbe and this was Ragnild Eiriksdatter Dymbe. (See about her in Dagestad family by L. Kindem page 104 and History of Emigration from Voss by Rene, pages 796-797.)

From a notebook of Josef Tollefson Bryn, Bjørgum (married with Brita Bjørgum, see above) I find this about the Bryn family:

I was born in 1817 at Bryn of the parents Tolleiv Steffason and Gudve Mikkjelsdatter (b. Lid). My father had been born at Bryn and had the brothers Knut, married to Lid with Ingebjørg Monsdatter; Brynjulv, was married with Margreta Ullestad. They got the Sveona under Bryn place; Berje went

* That in parentheses is added by the editor.

Berje reiste til Amerika 1843 og døydde i 1850 av kolera. Han var ugift og hadde myst høyrslid daa han var 16 aar.

Knut Lid hadde tri døtter. Synneva, den eldste, gift med Nils Johanneson Møn, døydde paa Lid. (Sjåa um sonen Steffa i Historie om utvandringen, side 674. Sonasonen er ingeniør Johs. Knutson Lid av St. Paul.) Sigvor vart gift med syskindbarne sit, Mikkjel Anderson Lid. Dei reiste til Amerika i 1850 (sjåa Historie om utvandringen side 590-593); Brita reiste til Amerika og vart gift med Anders Nilson Lirhus (sjåa Historie om utvandringen side 458).

Brynjulv hadde to søner og to døtter — Steffa, gift med Eli Nilsdottor Sonve, og Knut, som var ugift. Dei reiste alle til Amerika. Brita vart gift med Ola Nilson Flatekvalsteigen eller Møn, som han seinare kadla seg for. Han var fødd 1790. Dei kjøpte seg kor hjaa os paa Øvre Lid. (Olav Bjørgum, kommune og stortingsmann, er oppattkalla etter han.) Sigvor vart gift med Mikkjell Glymme — seinare Eimstad. Dei vart barnlause. (Mikkel hadde barn i seinare egtaskap. Son hans er Olav Eimstad i Albert Lea, Minn., og broren Nils, sjåa Historie om utvandringen fra Voss side 640.)*

Far min hadde to systre, Marta, fødd 1787, gift med min morbror, Andres Mikkjelson, Nere Lid. Dei hadde ein son, som fyrr nemd vart gift med Sigvor Knutsdottor, Øvre Lid. Han heitte Mikkjel. Syster hans, Sigvor Andresdottor Lid, vart gift med Knut Jonson Hylle. Dei reiste til Amerika. (Sjåa Historien om utvandringen fra Voss side 172-174.) Den andre farsyster mi heitte Lussi, men ho døydde 1807, 27 aar gamal. Mi bestemor, Sigvor Berjesdottor Dolve, hadde ein bror, som vart gift med syster av bestefar. Han heitte Ingebrigt Bergeson Dolve.

Mor mi, Gudve Mikkjelsdottor Bryn, var fødd paa Nere-Lid av foreldri Mikkjel Andresson og Kristi Jørgensdottor, fødd paa Graue. (Sjåa um henne i Losna-ætti av L. Kindem, side 460, og Lid-ætti, side 19.) Med Mikkjel hadde Kristi to bom, Andres og mor mi. Daa han døydde seinare so vart ho uppattgift med Magnus Sjurson Spilde og fekk med ham tri døtter, Anna, Gyri og Marta. (Mange etterkomarar i Amerika.) Andres vart som fyrr nemd gift med farsyster mi, Marta Bryn, og dei hadde to born, Mikkjell og Sigvor. Sigvor vart gift med Knut Jonson Hylle og reiste til Amerika i 1844. (Sjåa Historie om utvandringen fra Voss side 172-174.)

Mikkjell A. Lid selde garden sin i 1850 til Jon Jonson Moo og reiste til Amerika. (Sjåa ovenfor.) Jon Moo sin son, Johannes J. Lid, vart gift med

*Det i klamrar er tilset for det meste av redaktøren.

to America in 1843 and died in 1850 of cholera. He wasn't married and lost his hearing at age 16/

Knut Lid had three daughters. Synneva, the oldest, married Nils Johanneson Møn, died at Lid. (See about the son Steffa in History of Emigration from Voss by Rene, page 674. the son's son is engineer Johs. Knutson Lid of St. Paul.) Sigvor was married to her cousin, Mikkjel Anderson Lid. They went to America in 1850 (see History of Emigration from Voss by Rene, pages 590-593); Brita went to America and married Anders Nilson Lirhus (see History of Emigration from Voss by Rene, page 458).

Brynjulv had two sons and two daughters—Steffa, married with Eli Nilsdatter Sonve, and Knut, who was unmarried. They all went to America. Brita married Ola Nilson Flatekvalsteigen or Møn, as he later called himself. He was born in 1790. They bought a place with us at Øvre Lid. (Olav Bjørgum, kommune and stortingsman, is named for him.) Sigvor married Mikkjell Glymme — later Eimstad. They were childless. (Mikkel had children in a later marriage. His son is Olav Eimstad in Albert Lea, MN, and brother Nils, see History of Emigration from Voss page 640.)*

My father had two sisters, Marta, born 1787, married to my mother's brother, Andres Mikkjelson, Nere Lid. They had a son, who as mentioned before, married Sigvor Knutsdatter Øvre Lid. He was named Mikkjel. His sister, Sigvor Andresdatter Lid married Knut Jonson Hylle. They went to America. (See History of Emigration from Voss pages 172-174.) My other paternal aunt was named Lussi, but she died in 1807, 27 years old. My grandmother, Sigvor Berjesdatter Dolve, had a brother, who was married to grandfather's sister. He was named Ingebrigt Bergeson Dolve.

My mother, Mikkjelsdatter Bryn, was born at Nere-Lid of the parents Mikkjel Andresson and Kristi Jørgensdatter, born at Graue. (See about her in Losna-ætti by L. Kindem, page 460, and Lid-ætti, page 19). With Mikkjel, Kristi had two children, Andres and my mother. When he died later, she was remarried with Magnus Sjurson Spilde and by him had three daughters, Anna, Gyri and Marta. (Many descendants in America.) Andres, as earlier mentioned, was married to my father's sister, Marta Bryn, and they had two children, Mikkjel and Sigvor. Sigvor married Knut Jonson Hylle and went to America in 1844. (See History of Emigration from Voss pages 172-174.)

Mikkjel A. Lid sold his farm in 1850 to Jon Jonson Moo and went to America. (See above.) Jon Moo's son, Johannes J. Lid, was married to Ingebjørg,

*The parentheses are inserted mostly by the editor.

Ingebjørg, Øvre Lid, dottor av Nils J. Møn og Synneva Knutsdatter nemd ovenfor. (Stor slekt paa Voss.)

NILS GRØNLIE.

* * *

So ein ser er mange av Bryn-ætti i Amerika. Kristi Tolleivsdottor, gift med Sjur Ivarson Vike, Steffa, Mikkel og Nils Tolleison Bryn kom i 1843. Andre kom seinare.

Josef Tolleivson Bryn, Bjørgo, og kona Brita Larsdottor vart buande paa Bjørgo. Dei hadde 8 born. Ældste sonen var Lars, som fekk garden paa Øvre Lid, som faren hadde kjøpt, men han selde i 1887 til systeri Maria og reiste til Amerika med familien (sjåa Historie om utvandringen side 780). Broren, Torleiv, var reist fyrr. Olav har garden paa Bjørgo, no skreve Bjørgum. Han er gift med Anna Oddsdottor Grønlien, Haugo, syster aat lektor Grønlien, og hev vore mykje nytta i kommunalt styre og paa Stortinget i fleire aar. Broren er Nils Bjørgum, kunstmaalar og opfinnar. Systrene, Anna, Gudve, Maria og Brita (død), er vel kjende paa Voss for framifraa dugleik. Sønerne aat Maria, Johannes og Nils Lid, er vitskapsmenn av fyste slag, uteksaminerte fraa Oslo Universitet.

Brita Larsdottor Bjørgo si mor var fraa Haugo — systor aat danebrogsmanen Nils Arnbjørnson Haugo — lektor Grønlien sin oldefar. Ei syster aat Brita Bjørgo sin morfar var Gjertrud Rognaldsdottor Haugo, gift med Haldor Baardson Lunde. (Historie om utvandringen fra Voss side 554.)

Dei av ætti her i Amerika hev vorte spreidde so vida ikring at det har vore uraad aa faa greia paa dei. Fleire skal bu i California. Somme er vist i Chicago. Nokon er paa Spring Prairie, Wisconsin, andre i Minnesota og Syd Dakota. Paa Queen Ann Prairie, der dei fraa fyst busette seg, er no ingen av ætti, sovidt ein veit.

Mikkel Anderson Lid, gift med Sigvor Knutsdottor Lid, nemde ovanfor, hadde 7 born: Marta, f. 1839, d. 1924, gift med Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills, Iowa (se Historie om utvandringen fra Voss side 602, 607-608); Ingebjørg, f. 1840, g. 1858 med Haakon Rasmussen fraa Tysnes, budde i Emmons, Minn. Ho døydde i 1866; hadde 3 døtre: Anna og Severina døydde 1892; Christine, gift med Mikkel Knutson, døydde ikring 1918; hadde 2 born, Ruth og Clarence, so lever. Dei are borni til Mikkel og Sigvor Lid døydde smaa.

K. A. RENE:

—————◆—————

ØvreLid, daughter of Nils J. Møn and Synneva Knutsdatter mentioned above. (big family at Voss.)

NILS GRØNLIE.

* * *

One sees many of the Bryn family in America. Kristi Tolleivsdatter married to Sjur Ivarson Vike, Steffa, Mikkel and Nils Tolleivson Bryn came in 1843. Andre came later.

Josef Tolleivson Bryn, Bjørgo, and his wife Brita Larsdatter lived at Bjørgo. They had 8 children. The oldest son was Lars, who got the farm at Øvre Lid, that his father had bought, but he sold in 1887 to his sister Maria and went to America with his family (See History of Emigration from Voss page 780). The brother, Torleiv, had gone before. Olav had the farm at Bjørgo, now written Bjørgum. He is married to Anna Oddsdatter Grønliein, Haugo, sister of professor Grønliein, and has been involved in community government and the Storting for many years. The brother is Nils Bjørgum, artist and inventor. The sisters, Anna, Gudve, Maria and Brita (dead), are well-known at Voss for their excellent ability. Sons of Maria, Johannes and Nils Lid, are scientists of the first class, graduates of University of Oslo.

Brita Larsdatter Bjørgo's mother was from Haugo — sister of Danish colors man Nils Arnbjørnson Haugo — professor Grønlien's great-grandfather. A sister of Brita Bjørgo's maternal grandfather was Gjertrud Rognaldsdatter Haugo, married to Haldor Baardson Lunde. (See History of Emigration from Voss page 554.)

Those of the family in America are so widely disseminated that it was impossible to get information about them. Several live in California. Some are evidently in Chicago. Some at Spring Prairie, Wisconsin, others in Minnesota and South Dakota. As far as we know, there is nobody of the family left on Queen Ann Prairie, where they first settled.

Mikkel Anderson Lid, married to Sigvor Knutsdatter Lid, mentioned above, had 7 children: Marta, b. 1839, d. 1924, married to Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills, Iowa (See History of Emigration from Voss pages 602, 607-608); Ingebjørg, b. 1840, m. 1858 with Haakon Rasmussen from Tysnes, lived in Emmons, Minn. She died in 1866; had 3 daughters: Anna and Severina died 1892; Christine, married with Mikkel Knutson, died about 1918; had 2 children, Ruth and Clarence that live. They are children of Mikkel and Sigvor Lid that died young.

K. A. RENE:

—————◆—————

FRA JEFFERSON PRAIRIE.

Gode ven Rene!

Jeg sender vedlagt i dag en avskrift av min nye norske nationalsang i Amerika for at trykkes i "Vossingen", hvis du finder den god nok. Jeg er vel opmerksom paa, at saadant arbeide ikke henhører til folk udenfor den professionelle klasse, men sangen kan tilkjendegive, at den klasse av vort norske folk, fødte her i Amerika, som ikke er professionelle, kan se noget andet av nationalværdi at skrive om end stridsøksen.

Sangen vil ogsaa ha hensyn til, at forfatteren, som er født her i Amerika (i Boone County, Illinois) og stammer fra norske pionerer, som bosatte sig her paa regjeringsland i 1840 og 1843, ikke ganske har glemte sine fædres land eller de hjem, hvor de var fødte, eller sit morsmaal.

Forfatteren har ogsaa fulgt samme beskæftigelse som hans forfædre her og har været en gaardbruger og frugtdyrker. Sangen er saaledes ikke noget professionelt produkt fra Amerika.

Fjerde vers er skrevet med hentydning til mine egne folk baade i Norge og her og om mig selv med. Da jeg boede med mine forældre i Anders Lundes loghus til jeg var konfirmeret, stilledes min bedstemor, Inger Lunde, for det meste med maden. Min mor arbeidede for det meste med familiens klæder, baade nye og gamle, som maatte lappes. Min bedstemor var almindelig oppe tidlig om morgenen for at vaske, koge poteter, sope gulvet i stuen og hjælpe til at faa klæder og sko paa børnene. (De fem av os var født der i loghuset.) Min mor skar flesk og kom med sin pande for at stege. Da jeg blev stor nok, maatte jeg gaa ud før frokost og give mad til høns og svin, mens hyrekaren og min far maatte stelle med hestene og melke kuerne.

Om dagene bagte bedstemor flatbrød av og til, saa hun holdt os med dette slags brød. Saa var hun ogsaa svær til at lage ost — gammelost, sødost, knaost, primost og prim. Hun kogte ofte vellingsbaade til middag og aftensmad. Til hver aften kogte hun grød, som blev spist av hele familien enten med sur eller sød melk, som det traf sig. Dette var skik og brug over hele nabolaget her. Jeg saa ingen forskjel. Folket vokste og blev store og sterke mennesker. Til høitiderne brugte folket her saadan høitidsmad, som jeg har skrevet om i min sang, foruden jeg har ikke nævnt øllet, som bryggedes her rundt omkring. Denne mad, som vi brugte her i mine ungdomsdage, og som jeg nævner, var just den samme, som vort folk brugte, mens de var i Norge, og husstellet var ogsaa ganske lignende.

MANLEY MUNSON.

FROM JEFFERSON PRAIRIE.

Good friend Rene!

I am including today a copy of my new Norwegian national song in America in order to have it printed in "Vossingen", if you find it good enough. I am well aware that such work doesn't belong in the same class with the professionals but the song can be reproduced so that the class of Norwegian people born here in America, who aren't professionals, can see something of national worth to write about other than a battleaxe.

The song will also take into consideration that the author, who was born in America (in Boone County, Illinois) and descends from Norwegian pioneers that settled on government land here in 1840 and 1843, hasn't completely forgotten the fatherland or the home where they were born, or their mother tongue.

The author has also followed the same career as his predecessors here and been a farmer and orchard man. The song thus isn't any professional product from America.

The fourth verse is written in reference to my own people both in Norway and here including myself. When I lived with my parents in Anders Lunde's log house until I was confirmed, my grandmother, Inger Lunde, mostly prepared the meals. My mother usually worked with the clothes for the family, both new and old, that had to be mended. My grandmother was up early in the morning washing, cooking potatoes, sweeping the floor and helping put clothes and shoes on the children. (The five of us were born in the log house). My mother cut salt pork and fried it in a pan. When I was big enough, I had to go out before breakfast to feed the chickens and the pigs while the hired man and my father dealt with the horses and milked the cows.

During the day grandmother baked flatbread occasionally so she could supply us with this kind of bread. Then she was big at making cheese — old cheese, sweet cheese, cottage cheese, cheese spread and soft cheese. Every evening, she cooked gruel which the whole family ate with either sour or sweet milk, as they wanted. That was the custom in the entire neighborhood. I didn't know any different. People grew, became big and strong. At holidays we ate special celebratory food, which I wrote about in my song, but I didn't mention the beer that was brewed here and there. This food that we used in my childhood days and that I write about was the same our people used when they were in Norway and the housekeeping was identical.

MANLEY MUNSON.

NORSK FÆDRELANDSSANG.

—————
I Amerika.
—————

Melodi: "Ja, vi elsker dette landet."

Ja, vi elsker fedrelandet, som har bragt os frem;
til vi seilte over våndet, ud til Vinlands hjem.
Dog vi elsker Norges dale, elvens fossedur,
hvori landets alfer prale, trollet staar paa lur.

Ja, vi elsker sild og po'ter, landets staute kost;
fiskemanden med hans noter, bonden med sin ost;
og vi elsker fiskeboller, brød og rømmegrød,
ligsom dravle, rømmekoller, kalvedans og kjød.

Ja vi elsker melk og møse som den bringes frem;
gammelost, den mageløse duft i Nordens hjem.
Lutefisk til julens fester, smør og gjedeost,
saasom landets folk sig gjester blandt sin høitids kost.

Ja, vi elsker landets kvinder, som har koget mad,
og har bruget pølsepinder og et ostefad,
som har koget grød og vellings og har baget brød.
og har opholdt husets stelling, saa der blev ei nød.

Ja, vi elsker kaffekvinder i hver bygd og stad;
deres drik, nu hjertet tinder og gjør manden glad,
og kan bringe høitids minder, saa med dans og spræt
han kan ære sin kvinder, kvindernes idræt.

Lad os synge høit om landet, naar vi holder fest,
saa det høres over våndet baade øst og vest,
om de læskelige retter Norge bringer frem,
hvormed landets folk sig mætter, rundt i deres hjem.

Dette land vil Norges sønner verge dag og nat,
om dets ost og sildetønder som en kostbar skat,
fienden vilde snart bli fanget som en sildedræt,
og bli dængte op, ja dænget og bli straffet ret.

MANLEY MUNSON.

Lunde i Illinois den 17de november 1936.

NORWEGIAN FATHERLAND SONG.

—————
In Amerika.
—————

Melody: "Ja, vi elsker dette landet."

Yes, we love the fatherland that spawned us;
Until we sailed across the water to Vinland's home.
Yet we love Norway's valleys, its roaring waterfalls;
Where the country's fairies flit, trolls lie in wait.

Yes, we love herring and spuds, the country's healthy food;
Fisherman with his net, the farmer with his cheese
And we love fishballs, bread and cream pudding,
Also simmered curds, cream balls, veal aspic and meat

Yes, we love our milk and curds as they are presented
Old cheese, the matchless odor in Scandinavian homes.
Lutefisk for Christmas feasts, butter and goat cheese,
That's how the people celebrate with ceremonial food.

Yes, we love our country's women, who cooked the food,
Who have used sausage pegs and cheese bowls,
Who cooked the gruel and mush and baked bread.
And kept house, they are essential.

Yes, we love our coffee ladies in every district
Their drink, that inflames the heart and makes men happy,
And brings memories of holidays, with lively dancing
He honors his woman, the woman's sport.

Let us sing loudly about our land when we party,
So it can be heard across the water east and west,
About the refreshing food Norway brings us,
With which we satisfy ourselves in our homes.

Norway's sons will guard this country night and day,
As if its cheese boxes and herring barrels were treasure
The enemy will soon be caught like a herring,
And be thrashed, thrashed and properly punished.

MANLEY MUNSON.

Lunde, Illinois, November 17, 1936.

DØDSFALD.

Brynjulv Knutson Skjeldal, Highlandville, Iowa, en av Vosselagets bedste medlemmer, døde i statshospitalet i Iowa City den 11te august 1936 i en alder af 53 aar, og blev gravlagt ved Big Canoe-kirken den 14de s. m.

Skjeldal (her skrevet Schjeldahl) var født paa Voss den 3dje november 1883 af forældrene Knut Olson Skjeldal og hustru Anna Nilsdatter, født Seim. Han udvandrede i 1906 sammen med sine søskendebørn Lars og Anfin Seim, var en tid i Fargo, N. Dak., og i Buffalo, S. Dak., hvorpaa han kom til Decorah, Iowa, og drev nogle aar som snedker. I 1919 købte han sin onkel Eirik Schjeldahls forretning i Highlandville, Iowa, og drev siden denne. Han var ogsaa stedets postmester. Han var ugift.

I 1925 sluttede han sig til Vosselaget og var hvert aar paa dets møde, i hvilket han tog megen interesse. Af bogen om udvandringen fra Voss købte han 10 eksemplarer, hvad der viser hans interesse for Vossehistorien. Ære være hans minde!

* * *

Arnfin Finne, den paa Voss særdeles dygtige sagaskriver og gransker om alt gammel, døde den 29de september i en alder af 84 aar.

Finne var en god mand for vossingerne. Det skyldes først og fremst ham, at bautastenen om veteranerne fra krigen 1807-14 blev opsat paa Vangen i 1905 og et mindeskraft udgivet. Han samlede alle oplysninger om veteranerne da. I 1908 var han nærmest den, som gjorde mest til at Voss Sogelag blev stiftet, og han var dets formand de første otte aar, da han frasa sig gjenvalg, men skrev en. hel del i dets tidsskrift og blade om gammelt paa Voss. I 1926 udgav han saa den store bog om Miltzow-ætti, som mange paa Voss og i Amerika hører til. Han var ogsaa god at henvende sig til for at faa oplysninger om slegtskab og andre forhold. Han havde en stor samling, som Voss herred købte af ham. Vi i Amerika har da ogsaa grund til at hædre hans minde.



BØGER.

Historien om udvandringen fra Voss af K. A. Rene kan nu faaes for den specielle pris af \$3.00.

Som det ofte har været sagt, bør enhver af vosseslegt, som ikke allerede har bogen, forskaffe sig jet eksemplar. Tiden er nu saapas forbedret, at pengespørgsmaalet ikke staar iveien, som det har været

DEATHS

Brynjulv Knutson Skjeldal, Highlandville, Iowa, one of the best members of the Vosselag, died in the state hospital in Iowa City August 11, 1936 at age 53 and was buried at Big Canoe Church August 14.

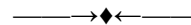
Skjeldal (here written Schjeldahl) was born at Voss November 3, 1883 of the parents Knut Olson Skjeldal and his wife Anna Nilsdatter, neè Seim. He emigrated in 1906 together with his cousins Lars and Anfin Seim, was in Fargo, ND for a while and also in Buffalo, SD whereupon he came to Decorah, Iowa and worked as carpenter for some years. In 1919, he bought his uncle Eirik Scheldahl's store in Highlandville, Iowa and ran it. He was also the village postmaster. He was unmarried.

He joined the Vosselag in 1925 and attended each annual meeting since in which he took a great interest. He bought ten copies of the book about Voss emigration which shows the extent of the interest he had in Voss history. Honored be his memory!

* * *

Arnfin Finne, the especially talented saga recorder and researcher of anything old, died September 29 at an age of 84 years.

Finne was a good man for the Vossings. It was mainly he who got the monument to the veterans from the war from 1807-14 to be erected at Vangen in 1905 and the publication of a memorial handbook. He collected all the information about the veterans then. In 1908 he was the main organizer of the Voss Historical Society and he was its president for its first eight years, when he declined re-election but wrote a number of its annual publications and papers about old Voss. In 1926, he published the big book about the Miltzow lineage, to which many at Voss and in America belong. He was also proficient at finding information about relationships and other situations. He had a large collection which the town of Voss purchased from him. We in America then also have reason to respect his memory.



BOOKS

The History of the Emigration from Voss by K. A. Rene can now be had at the special price of \$3.00.

As it has often been said, everyone of Voss origin who doesn't already own the book should obtain a copy. The times have improved so the question of money no longer stands in the way, as it has been for

nu nogle aar. Og bogens gode anbefalinger som rummet here ikke tillader nærmere at nævne, bør gjøres udslaget.

* * *

Af Vossaboki paa Voss av L. Kindem er der nu udkommet tre bind. De omhandler Vossevangen og gaardene i fem ottinger — fra Kolle-Eide til Haatveiti, sidste gaard i Bø'er otting. Det er forvidnelige bøger, hvori vore forfædre nævnes i enkelte tilfælder til flere hundrede aar tilbage. Der fortælles om gaardenes størrelse og opsidernes antal med deres navne. Man faar deri god greie paa skatteforholdene ned gennem tiden, og hvad der har bragt fattigdom til bygderne. Det viser sig, at de svære paalæg af den dansk-norske konge i 1521 har knækket velstanden paa Voss og siden holdt nede. Mangt andet vil sees i bøgerne. Prisen i Norge er kr. 6.00 heftet, kr. 7.00 i skjerting og kr. 8.00 i skindbind. A/S Lunde & Co., Bergen, Norge, har dem i kommission. De kan ellers bestilles hos K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis.

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VOSELAGETS STYRE.

Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, Wis., formand; Andrew Highland, 2237 Kimball Ave., Chicago, Ill., viceformand; K. A. Rene, 617 S. Brooks St., Madison, Wis., sekretær; John Glimme, 2117 N. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill., kasserer; Albert Edahl, 4323 Schubert Ave., Chicago, Clarence Jordalen, Deerfield, Wis., Peter A. G. Lee, Deerfield, Wis., direktører. K. A. Rene, redaktør.

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FRA REISEBOGEN.

En biltur vestover fra Madison, Wis., til Northwood, Iowa, byder paa adskilligt af interesse for den, som har sans for afvekslende natur og historiske minder. Men alt det rare paa en saadan tur maa her springes over for at ha plads for en beretning om det vossefolk man træffer paa ved sit bestemmelsessted, og det som angaar dem.

En af de sidste dage i oktober 1931 tog jeg en saadan tur — ikke bare til Northwood, men til alle de smaa landsbyer i omkredsen. Det er steder, hvortil vossefolk forvildede sig hen i de tidlige nybyggerdage, og hvor ætlinger af kjendte slechter findes endnu. Northwood, Lake Mills og Scarville hører saa omtrent til et stort settlement, men har sin egen interessante saga. Til Northwood er knyttet de kjendte navne af Lars Davidson Kløve, Steffen Gulleikson Graue, Lars Torgerson Seim, Osgjerd-brødrene

some years. In addition, the book's good recommendations that take this space don't permit mentioning any more to improve sale.

* * *

Three volumes of the Vossaboki by L. Kindem have now been published. They deal with Vossevangen and the farms in five ottings — from Eide to Haatveiti. The last farm in Bø'er otting. They are interesting books in which our forefathers in some cases are listed several hundred years back. It tells the size of the farms and lists the number of occupants with their names. One gets good information of the tax situations down through the years and what brought poverty to the district. It shows that the heavy burden demanded by the Dano-Norwegian king in 1521 broke the welfare of Voss and subsequently kept it depressed. A lot else can be found in the books. The price in Norway is 6.00 crowns per volume, 7.00 crowns in hard-bound and 8.00 crowns in leather bind. A/S Lunde & Co., Bergen, Norway, has them on commission. They can otherwise be ordered from K. A. Rene, Madison, Wis.

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VOSELAG'S OFFICERS.

Arthur F. Giere, Galesville, WI, President; Andrew Highland, 2237 Kimball Ave., Chicago, Ill., Vice President; K. A. Rene, 617 S. Brooks St., Madison, WI, secretary; John Glimme, 2117 N. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, IL., treasurer; Albert Edahl, 4323 Schubert Ave., Chicago, Clarence Jordalen, Deerfield, WI, Peter A. G. Lee, Deerfield, WI, directors. K. A. Rene, editor.

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FROM THE TRAVEL BOOK.

An auto tour west from Madison, WI, to Northwood, Iowa is of varying interest for one who has sensitivity to developing nature and historical memories. But anything noteworthy during this trip must be postponed to make room for a description of the Vossings at an established place and what's new with them.

One of the last days of October 1931, I took such a trip — not only to Northwood but all the villages in the vicinity. They are places to which Vossings wandered in the early pioneer days, and where descendants of familiar families are still found. Northwood, Lake Mills and Scarville belong to a big settlement that has its own interesting story. To Northwood are associated the well-known names of Lars Davidson Kløve, Steffen Gulleikson Graue, Lars Torgerson Seim, the Osgjerd brothers, Sjur and Herlaug

Sjur og Herlaug samt den brillante tidlig afdøde Ole Nilson Saue. De var grundlæggere og forretningsmænd.

De jeg traf paa var af yngre dato: Ole O. Lund (Ygre), Johannes K. Øfsthus, Ivar I. Bidne, som er fødte paa Voss, samt Henry Gullickson (Kinne), Albert Gullickson (Graue) og søstrene Seim, som er fødte her.

Ole Lund — omtalt i Historie om udvandringen fra Voss — driver skotøiforretning i byen. Han var nylig blit enkemand. Hos ham faar man greie paa egnens vossfolk. Hans bror Torsteins folk bodde paa sin farm 1½ mils vei syd for byen. Torstein var død for flere aar siden. Deres søstersøn, Nils H. Vivaas, var nylig kommet fra Voss, fortalte han.

Johs. Ofsthus — ligeledes omtalt i Vossehistorien — havde solgt sin jernvareforretning, men var den dag stedfortræder for eieren. Han raadede mig til at se hans svoger, Lewis Brown, Osage, Iowa, hvad jeg senere gjorde.

Her maa berettes, at Lewis Brown (Lars Brynjulvson Osgjerd) døde i 1933, og ved mødet i Deerfield i sommer fortaltes, at Johs. Ofsthus ogsaa nylig var død — ganske pludselig. De var begge gode medlemmer af Vosselaget.

Ivar Bidne drev jernvareforretning. Han er født paa Bidne, Vossestranden, den 7de oktober 1888, søn af Ingebrigt Larson Bidne, født paa Vinje, og hustru Ingebjørg Larsdatter Selje (Uthus). Han udvandrede i 1907 og reiste først til Lake Mills, Iowa, men drog om to dage til Northwood og kom der den 10de mai.

I 1917 blev han indkaldt til krigstjeneste og var i Frankrige i to aar. Han stod i 42nd Regiment ved dets pionerdivision, der havde at anlægge jernbaner og bygge broer m. m. Han var med at bygge Nancy-broen og var to gange i Alsace-Lorraine — var med ved Mihiel og brobygning over elven Meuse. Kom tilbage i 1919 og blev afmønstreret den 9de juni det aar i Des Moines, Iowa. Reiste igjen til Northwood og tog fat paa snedkerarbejde, hvormed han i 12 aar drev sammen med Hans Kvandal, som døde i 1921, og siden alene til han i 1924 købte jernvareforretningen. I 1919 blev han gift med Brita Jerde (af hallingæt født her). Har seks børn: Elnore, Arnold, Ivar, Howard, Bernold og Bertrum — de sidste tvillinger.

Henry Gullickson (Kinne) var byens marshal eller vagtmester. Han er søn af Anders Gulleikson Kinne og født ved Dodgeville, Wis. Hans mor var søster af Henry og Tøge Talle (sogninger af Nitterætten). Han havde kun en søster, Mrs. Marie Gorder, men mange søskendebørn — de fleste i Dows, Iowa, hvor Lars, Nils og Gullick Gullickson (Kinne) bor, samt

as well as the brilliant Ole Nilson Saue who died young. They were pioneers and businessmen.

Those I met were from a younger age: Ole O. Lund (Ygre), Johannes K. Øfsthus, Ivar I. Bidne, who were born at Voss, as well as Henry Gullickson (Kinne), Albert Gullickson (Graue) and the Seim sister, who were born here.

Ole Lund — discussed in History of Emigration from Voss — operates a shoe store in town. He has recently become a widower. I got information about the area's Vossings from him. His brother Torstein's people lived on his farm 1½ miles south of town. Torstein died several years ago. Their sister's son, Nils H. Vivaas, had recently come from Voss, he said.

Johs. Ofsthus — likewise discussed in the History of Voss — had sold his hardware store but that day he was the deputy for the owner. He advised me to visit his brother-in-law, Lewis Brown, Osage, Iowa, which I did later.

Here must be announced that Lewis Brown (Lars Brynjulvson Osgjerd) died in 1933, and at the meeting in Deerfield this I was told that Johs. Ofsthus recently died — quite suddenly. They were both good members of the Vosselag.

Ivar Bidne operated a hardware store. He was born at Bidne, Vossestranden, October 7, 1888, and was a son of Ingebrigt Larson Bidne, born at Vinje, and his wife Ingebjørg Larsdatter Selje (Uthus). He emigrated in 1907 and went first to Lake Mills, Iowa, but went in two days to Northwood arriving May 10.

He was drafted into the military in 1917 and was in France for two years. He served with the 42nd Regiment in its pioneer division, which built railroads and bridges among other things. He helped build the Nancy bridge and was in Alsace-Lorraine two times — was along to Mihiel and built a bridge over the Meuse River. He returned in 1919 and was discharged on June 9 that year at Des Moines, Iowa. He went back to Northwood and started in carpentry, working 12 years with Hans Kvandal, who died in 1921 and since worked alone until he bought a hardware store in 1924. In 1919 he married Brita Jerde (of a Halling family born here). They had six children: Elnore, Arnold, Ivar, Howard, Bernold and Bertrum — the last twins.

Henry Gullickson (Kinne) was the town marshal or constable. He is a son of Anders Gulleikson Kinne and born at Dodgeville, Wis. His mother was a sister of Henry and Tøge Talle (Sognings of the Nitter family). He had only a sister, Mrs. Marie Gorder, but many cousins — most in Dows, Iowa, where Lars, Nils and Gullick Gullickson (Kinne) live, as well as Nils

Nils Gullickson, søn af Ole G. Kinne i Dakota. (Se ellers Historie om udvandringen fra Voss, hvor Seim- og Graue-slegten ogsaa omtales.)

Paa veien til Osage reiste jeg om Manley, Iowa. Der talte jeg med Lloid Iverson, sønnesøn af Gulleik Ivarson Vike. Jeg ønskede at vide mere om de tidlige udvandrere af denne slegt og fandt i en gammel norsk salmebog noget af interesse Nils Ivarson Vike, som kom til Amerika i 1841 og af hvem et langt brev er i Vosse-historien (side 193), var født paa Vike den 2den juli 1818 og døde i Muskego, Racine Co., Wis., den 21de februar 1844. Gulleik Ivarson Vike, født 5te august 1816, døde ved Manley, Iowa; havde to sønner: Ivar Ivarson, født 1843, døde 11te august 1872, og Siver G. Iverson. Han var gift med en yankee-dame, Nettie. De havde børnene Eva (Mrs. Statca), Phoenix, Ariz., død; Clarence Iverson, gift med May Tunlie, Waterloo, Iowa, tre Børn; Stella (Mrs. Anderson), Glendale, Ariz., tre børn; Lloid Iverson, gift med Ida Earl, to døtre — var to aar i armeen; Melvin C. døde i krigstjeneste ved Portsmouth, Va.

Lewis Brown, apoteker i Osage, fulgte mig til den gamle Nils Oddson Himle-farm — nu eiet af sønnen, Oscar B. Nelson, som var meget interesseret i sin slegts historie.

Nils Oddson Himle var søn af Odd Nilson Himle, født 1805, gift 1831 med Brita Johannesdatter Nyre, født 1804. Han kom til Amerika sammen med forældrene i 1852 og var først bosat paa Spring Prairie, Wis. Hans far, Odd N. Himle, var en af de sprækeste landsdansere paa Voss i sin tid. Han fik fars-gaarden paa Himle, men solgte i 1852, da han udvandrede. Nils var gift i 1863 paa Spring Prairie, Wis., med Inga Syse fra Ulvik, Hardanger, som kom med sine forældre til Amerika i 1856 og bodde ver Lodi, Wis. I 1866 drog de til Iowa og købte sig en gaard i Rudd township, Floyd County, hvor de bodde til de i 1907 flyttede til Osage, Iowa. Deres børn er: Ivar Nelson, Mrs. L. B. Larson, Mrs. L. J. Pederson, Mrs. M. H. Maakestad — alle i Rock Creek; A. O. Nelson og Mrs. Pete Nye i Osage. Nils's søskende var Mrs. Ole Torblaa og Mrs. Carl Anderson, som døde hos Mrs. Maakestad.

Oscar B. Nelson, født 1880, gift 11te september 1907 med Etta S. Lydvo, født 19de februar 1882, datter af Nils Ivarson Lydvo ved Wallingford, Iowa (see Vosse-historien side 610). Hendes oldefar, Lars Jonson Bøe, var fra Kløve, bror til undertegnede oldemor, Anna Jonsdatter Kløve (Vosse-historien side 550). De har børnene Alma, Estella, Obert og Ernst og bor paa det gamle hjemsted ved Rudd, Iowa.

I Osage havde jeg ogsaa et behageligt besøg hos

Gullickson, son of Ole G. Kinne in Dakota. (See more in the History of Emigration from Voss where the Seim and Graue families are discussed).

On the way to Osage, I went by way of Manley, Iowa. There I talked with Lloyd Iverson, grandson (son's-son) of Gulleik Ivarson Vike. I wanted to know more about the early pioneers of this family and I was shown an old Norwegian hymn book with something of interest. Nils Ivarson Vike, who came to America in 1841 and from whom there is a long letter in the History of Voss (page 193), was born at Vike July 2, 1818 and died in Muskego, Racine Co., WI, February 21, 1844. Gulleik Ivarson Vike. Born August 5, 1816, died at Manley, Iowa; had two sons: Ivar Ivarson, born 1843, died August 11, 1872, and Siver G. Iverson. He married a Yankee woman, Nettie. They had the children Eva (Mrs. Statca), Phoenix, AZ, dead; Clarence Iverson, married to May Tunlie, Waterloo, Iowa, three children; Stella (Mrs. Anderson), Glendale, AZ, three children; Lloyd Iverson, married to Ida Earl, two daughters — was in the army two years; Melvin C, died in the military at Portsmouth, Va.

Lewis Brown, druggist in Osage, guided me to the old Nils Oddson Himle farm — now owned by his son, Oscar B. Nelson, who is very interested in his genealogy.

Nils Oddson Himle was a son of Odd Nilson Himle, born 1805, married in 1831 to Brita Johannesdatter Nyre, born in 1804. he came to America with his parents in 1852 and first settled at Spring Prairie, WI. His father, Odd N. Himle, was one of the spryest country dancers at Voss at that time. he got his father's farm at Himle, but sold it in 1852 when he emigrated. Nils was married in 1863 at Spring Prairie, WI to Inga Syse from Ulvik, Hardanger, who had come to America in 1856 with her parents and lived at Lodi, WI. in 1866 they moved to Iowa and bought a farm in Rudd Township, Floyd County, where they lived until 1907 when they moved to Osage, Iowa. their children are: Ivar Nelson, Mrs. L. B. Larson, Mrs. L. J. Pederson, Mrs. M. H. Maakestad — all of Rock Creek; A. O. Nelson and Mrs. Pete Nye in Osage. Nils's siblings were Mrs. Ole Torblaa and Mrs. Carl Anderson, who died while at Mrs. Maakestad.

Oscar B. Nelson, born 1880, married the 11th of September 1907 with Etta S. Lydvo, born February 19, 1882, daughter of Nils Ivarson Lydvo at Wallingford, Iowa (see History of Voss page 610). Her great-grandfather, Lars Jonson Bøe, was from Kløve, brother of the undersigned's great-grandmother, Anna Jonsdatter Kløve (History of Voss, page 550). They have the children Alma, Estella, Obert and Ernst and live at the old homestead at Rudd, Iowa.

In Osage I also had a pleasant visit with Ivar Knutson

Ivar Knutson (Vike) og familie, som før bodde ved St. Ansgar og eiede farm der endnu. (Se Vossehistorien side 597). Hans farbroder, Jakob Knutson Horveid, kom ogsaa til Amerika og bosatte sig ved Adams, Minn., hvor sønnerne, som bruger navnet Knutson, har boet, fortalte de blande andet.

Fra Osage drog jeg til Forest City, Iowa. Paa veien passeredes i kveldens mørke Hanlontown, hvortil jeg senere kom tilbage. I Hanlontown bor Mons C. Monson (Ulvund), en af Vosselagets gode medlemmer. Om familien er noget i Vossehistorien (side 606-608), men vi fik vide mere og havde en behagelig stund.

Kolbein Monson Ulvund — Mons's far — var født den 25de oktober 1823, eneste søn af Mons Ulvund, som var med i sven-skekrigen 1811-13. Var gift med Brita Knutsdatter Vinje (Str.), udvandrede 1868 og kom til Winneshiek County, Iowa, men drog om vinteren til Northwood og saa i 1871 til Vinje ved Scarville og tog sig land i Logan township, hvor der blev et betydeligt vossestrøg. Dette var i en section skoleland, som senere blev solgt. Kolbein var der i 10 aar og flyttede saa til Hanlontown, hvor en farm da kjøbtes. Der døde han i 1912, 89 aar gammel; hun i 1915. Syv børn: Mons, Knut, Anna, Kari, Marta, Albert og Sivert. Mons, født 1859, kjøbte skolelandet ved Vinje og har eiet det siden. Da forældrene døde, kjøbte han ogsaa landet ved Hanlontown, som han endda eiede men leiede det ud. Han er ugift. Knut, født 1862, død (se Vossehistorien). Anna, født 25de december 1864, gift med Halvor Sagen, telemarking, død 1895, bor ved Fertile, Iowa, som gaardbruger; har fire døtre. Kari, født 8de august 1866, har været hjemme og er hos sin bror Mons; var til Voss i 1925 sammen med sin morsøster, Kari K. Vinje (Mrs. H. Hanson) i Chicago. Marta, født 8de oktober 1868, gift med Sjur Nesheim, politimand i Chicago, Ill. Albert, født 16de august 1871, er snedker i Chicago, gift med datter af Ole I. Opdahl og Brita, født Gubraa, Emmons, Minn. Siver, født 8de august 1875, gift med Johanne Moe (Hardanger), er elevatormand i Hayward, Minn. Familien var med at organisere Ell Creek kirkemenighed og Hanlontown menighed.

(Fortsættelse forhaabentlig i næste hefte.)

K. A. RENE

(Vike) and family, who lived earlier at St. Ansgar and owned a farm there yet. (See History of Voss, page 597). His uncle (father's brother), Jakob Knutson Horveid, also came to America and settled at Adams, MN, where his sons, who used the name Knutson, have lived, they told among other things.

From Osage I went to Forest City, Iowa. On the way I passed Hanlontown in the twilight, to which I returned later. In Hanlontown lives Mons C. Monson (Ulvund), one of Vosselag's good members. There is something about the family in the History of Voss (pages 606-608), but I learned more and had a pleasant hour.

Kolbein Monson Ulvund — Mon's father — was born October 25, 1823, the only son of Mons Ulvund, who was in the War with Sweden 1811-13. Married Brita Knutsdatter Vinje (Str.); emigrated in 1868 and came to Winneshiek County, Iowa, but in the winter, moved to Northwood, then in 1871 to Vinje by Scarville and took land in Logan Township, which became a significant Vossing district. This was a section of school land that later was sold. Kolbein was there for 10 years then moved to Hanlontown, where a farm was bought. He died there in 1912, 89 years old, she in 1915. They had seven children Mons, Knut, Anna, Kari, Marta, Albert and Sivert. Mons, born 1859, bought the school land at Vinje and has owned it since. when his parents died, he also bought the land at Hanlontown, which he still owns but rents out. He isn't married. Knut, born 1862, died (see History of Voss). Anna, born December 25, 1864, married Halvor Sagen, Telemarking, died 1895, lived at Fertile, Iowa, as a farmer, has four daughters Kari, born August 8, 1866, has been at home and was with her brother Mons; was to Voss in 1925 together with her aunt (mother's sister), Kari K. Vinje (Mrs. H. Hanson) in Chicago. Marta, born October 8, 1868, married to Sjur Nesheim, policeman in Chicago, IL. Albert, born August 16, 1871, is a carpenter in Chicago, married to a daughter of Ole I. Opdahl and Brita, born Gulbraa, Emmons, MN. Siver, born August 8, 1875, married with Johanne Moe (Hardanger), is an elevator man in Hayward, Minn. the family helped organize the Ell Creek congregation and the Hanlontown congregation.

(Hopefully continued in the next issue.)

K. A. RENE