

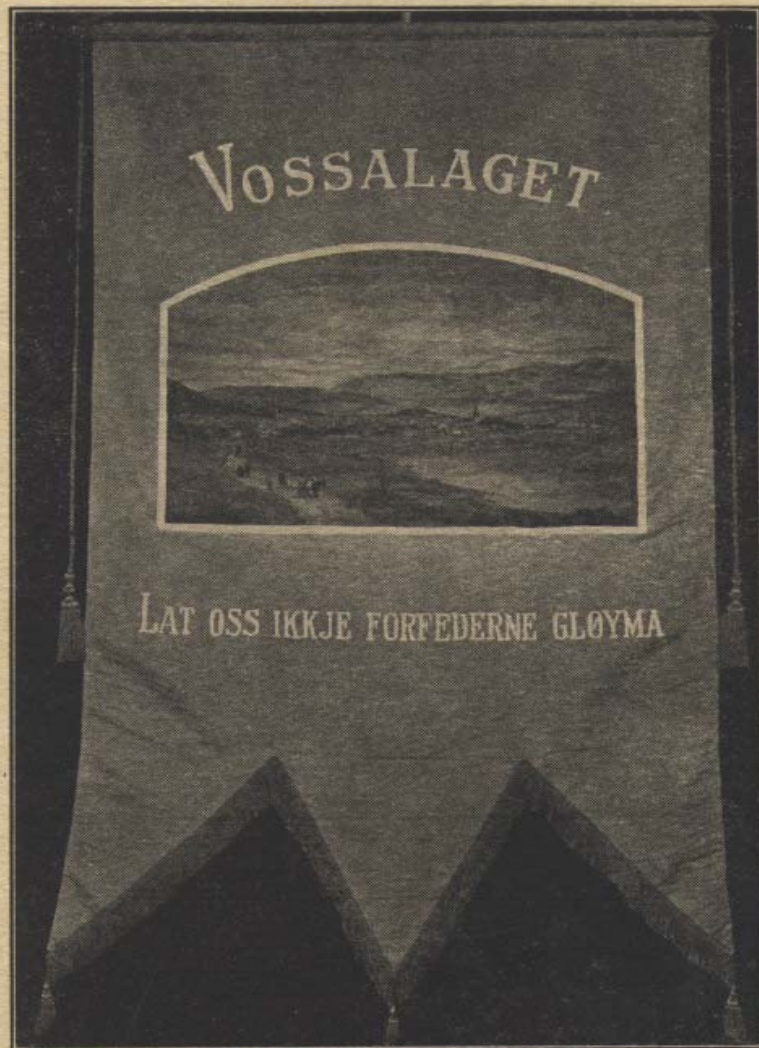
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VOSSINGEN

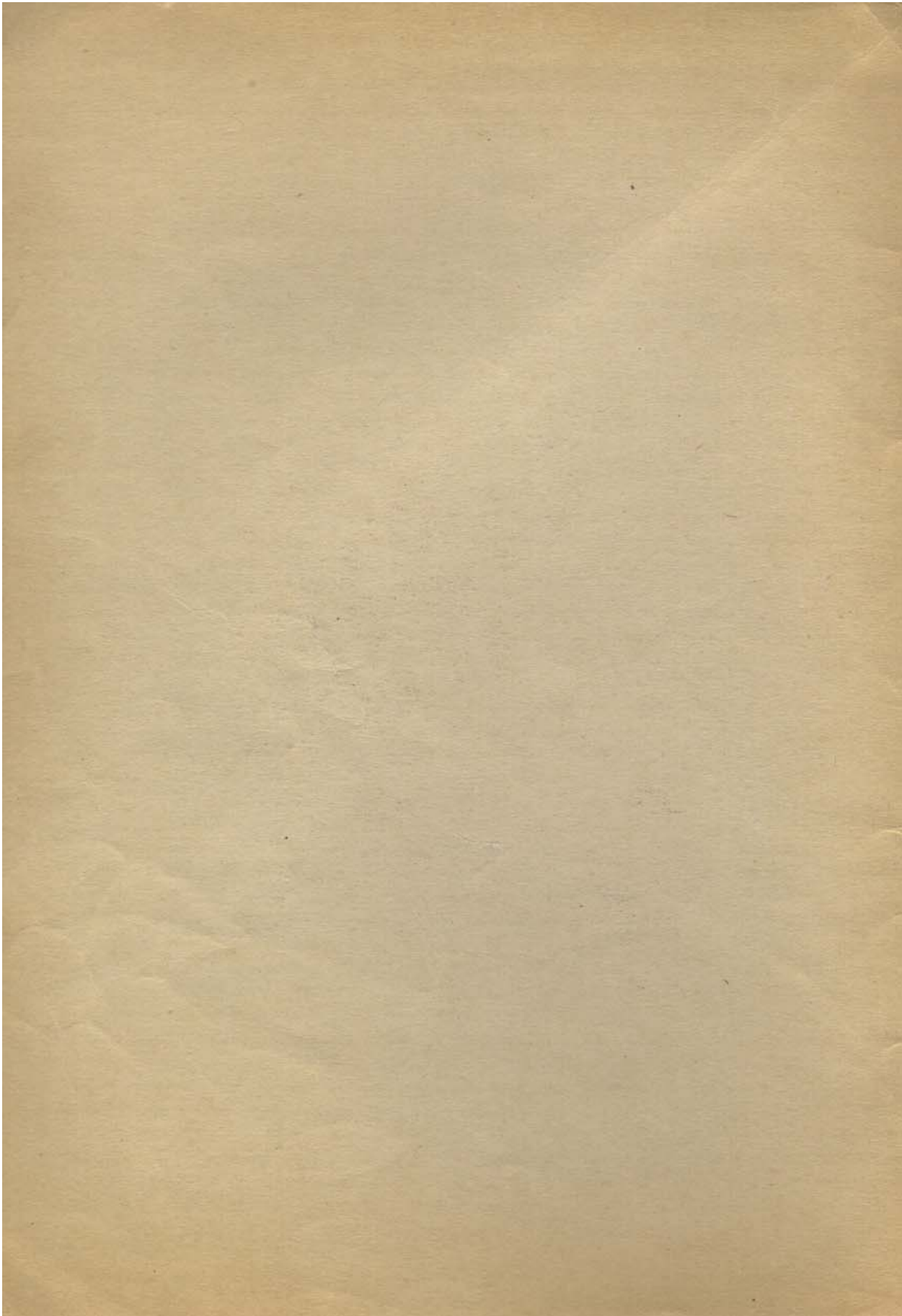
ORGAN FOR VOSELAGET

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



Hefte 19-20

Madison, Wis., 1925



VOSSINGEN

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K. A. RENE, *Redaktør*

Nr. 3—4

MADISON, WIS., DECEMBER, 1925

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VOSSEVANGEN

I forgrunden gaarden Ullestad. I baggrunden fra venstre gaardene Bryn, Hauge og Nyre, nederst, og Ronve, øverst.

Den store mindefest

Hundreedaarsfesten om den norske udvandring til Amerika, som holdtes i Tvillingbyerne, St. Paul og Minneapolis, fra og med den 6te til og med den 9de juni, er nu en begivenhed, som man kan dvæle ved i behagelig erindring. Den forjøb paa en for de fleste vistnok meget tilfredsstillende maade, og for mange var den vel særdeles fornøielig. Veiret var ganske varmt de første par dage, men en regnstorm kom feiende over strøget om søndagskvelden den 7de og bragte kjølighed i sit farvand, saa der var heller koldt end varmt de næste dage. Den deltagende folkemængde var ifølge de officielle opgaver 53,809 om søndagen den 7de og 83,525 om mandagen og 26,198 om tirsdagen. Hvormange der ialt var paa bygdelagenes dag, lørdagen, kan man vel anslaa til omkring 20—30,000 ogsaa. Uden tvil har der ingensinde været saamange folk af norsk herkomst samlet paa et sted, ialfald udenfor Norge.

Som berammet mødte bygdelagene om lørdagen den 6te paa sine respektive mødesteder paa udstillingsgrunden til aarsmøder. Der var udseet pladse til 38 bygdelag foruden til nogle andre organisationer som Sønner af Norge, det Norsk Lutherske Landsforbund af Norsk Ungdom o. l.

Vosselaget havde den søndre fløi af agerbrugsbygningen til sin raadighed under hele festlighederne. To andre lag havde andre fløie i samme bygning, men der var rum nok. Lørdag formiddag gik som vanlig med at registrere, faa sig mærker, programmer, billetter og hilse paa kjendinger. Mærkerne var af samme slag for alle lagene, specielt prægede efter feststyrets anvisning. Der var ogsaa sølvmedaljer at faa.

Om eftermiddagen kl. 2 havdes forretningssmøde. Omkring 5—600 personer var fremmødt til dette. Formanden og vice-formanden var fraværende, idet Nestos var paa foredragsreise i sydstatene og Boe havde 50-aarsfestligheder at ivaretage ved St. Olafs College. Mødet blev da aabnet af sekretær K. A. Rene. Assisterende countyadvokat Arthur Markve af Minneapolis bød i en vakker tale forsamlingen velkommen paa arrangementskomiteens vegne. Han dvælede ved betydningen af bygdelagenes sammenkomster — den glæde man maatte føle ved at træffe slegt og venner, som man havde været adskilt fra og kunde opfriske slegtsminder og bygdehistorier om vore gjæve forfedre.

Sekretær Rene takkede paa Vosselagets vegne for velkomsttalen; nævnte saa, om hvorledes Tvillingbyerne var helt blit det store norske centrum i samband staterne; gav udtryk for at den statue man

The Big Commemorative Festival

The Centennial Commemorative Festival of Norwegian emigration to America was held in the Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, from the 6th to and including the 9th of June, and is now an event that people can linger upon with a pleasant memory. It progressed on a, for evidently the most, satisfactory manner, and for many it was especially delightful. The weather was rather hot the first couple days, but a rainstorm came sweeping over the area on Sunday night the 7th and brought coolness in its water, so it was rather cool more than hot the next days. Those participating were, according to official statements, 53,809 on Sunday the 7th and 83,525 on Monday and 26,198 on Tuesday. How many, total, were at bygdelag day, Saturday, people estimated at about 20—30,000 also. Without doubt, there has at no time been so many people of Norwegian heritage assembled at one place, outside of Norway.

As intended, the bygdelags met for their annual meetings on Saturday, the 6th at their respective meeting rooms at the exhibition grounds. There apparently were places for 38 bygdelags in addition to some other organizations such as Sons of Norway, the Norwegian Lutheran Association of Norwegian Youth and the like.

The Vosselag had the southern wing of the agricultural building at its disposal for the duration of the celebration. Two other lags had other wings in the same building, but there was plenty room. Saturday forenoon went as usual with registration, getting badges, programs, tickets and greeting acquaintances. The emblems were of the same design for all the lags, specially decorated according to the instructions of the lag. One could also get silver medallions.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock a business meeting was held. Approximately 5-600 people attended. The president and vice president were absent, because Nestos was on a speaking tour of the southern states and Boe had the 50 year anniversary to attend at St. Olaf College. Assistant District Attorney Arthur Markve from Minneapolis, in a laudable speech, bid the assembly welcome on behalf of the arrangement committee. He dwelt on the importance of the bygdelag meetings — the joy people must feel when they encounter family and friends from whom they had been divided and refresh family memories and hometown anecdotes about our splendid forefathers.

Secretary Rene thanked the speaker for his welcoming address on behalf of the Vosselag; and declared how important the Twin Cities had become in the United States; voiced appreciation for the statue that was intended erected as a memory of

agtede at opføre til minde om senator Knute Nelson, Nordens største søn, maatte blive et naturligt samligsmærke for os vossinger og sluttede med ligeledes at ønske alle velkomne til stævnet. Derpaa gik man over til forretninger, og valg af midlertidig formand var da det første. Efter forslag af S. A. Nelson, tidligere formand i Vosselaget, blev Arthur Markve valgt. Referatet fra mødet i Fergus Falls aaret forud blev læst af sekretæren og antaget. Derpaa rapporterede lagets kasserer John Glimme om finanserne og hans rapport blev ligeledes antagen. Efter endel anerkjendende udtalelser om sekretær Renes arbeide for laget, besluttedes at laget giver sin tak tilkjende ved reising. Arrangementskomiteen rapporterede saa, at den havde faaet istand et brudefølge med nationaldragter fra Voss, og det blev besluttet at dette skulde tage sæde paa platformen.

Dommer A. Grindeland fra Warren, Minn., fik derpaa ordet, og han holdt en vakker tale om afdøde senator Knute Nelson, i hvilken han blandt andet fremholdt hans ubetingede ærlighed, hans virke for det jævne lag af folket, hans hjælpsomhed mod de mindre vel stillede, og hvorledes han til alle tider personlig søgte at udfinde sandheden og komme til klar forstaaelse af alle sager; nævnte derpaa om hans glimrende livsløb som congressman, guvernør og forbundssenator efter forud at have vovet liv og hilse for adoptivlandet under borgerkrigen. Sluttelig foreslog han, at en komite udnævnes til at indsamle penge til Knute Nelson statuen, som skal reises i St. Paul. Sekretæren oplyste imidlertid, at en komite paa anmodning af styret for hundreedaarsfesten allerede var udnævnt af formand Nestos, som havde skrevet derom, og at Nestos havde sendt en anvisning paa \$25.00 til at begynde indsamlingslisten med. Et brev fra formand Nestos blev derpaa læst. Ligeledes et lykønskningstelegram fra ham. Komiteen skulde være Nils Mugaas, Nils Mykkeltveit, John Pederson og 2 fra Minneapolis, som blev T. K. Setre og A. A. Kindem. Lars Aarhus skulde ogsaa have været med, men han var fraværende. Det blev besluttet, at dommer Grindeland blir formand paa komiteen, og at han sætter sig i forbindelse med andre lag om ogsaa at gjøre noget i sagen.

S. H. Holstad af styret for hundreedaarsfesten talte saa for monumentsagen. Han sagde blandt andet, at vi norske maatte anse det for en skam, om vi ikke kunde faa op en Knute Nelson statue ligesaavel som svenskerne havde faaet en opsat af guvernør Johnson. Postmester Moos af St. Paul, som er formand paa Knute Nelson Memorial komiteen talte derpaa og mente, at Vosselaget skulde tage ledelsen af indsamlingen. Nogen videre beslutning herom blev dog ikke taget.

I henhold til Arrangementskomiteens program skulde navnene paa Vosselagets medlemmer oplæses.

Man vilde ogsaa at hvert tilstedeværende medlem

Knute Nelson, Scandinavia's greatest son, that it would be a natural symbol for us vossings and concluded by similarly wishing everyone welcome to the convention. Then attention was turned to business and election of an interim president was the first item. Following a nomination by S. A. Nelson, earlier president of the Vosselag, Arthur Markve was elected. The minutes of the meeting in Then Fergus Falls the previous year were read and approved. The lag treasurer, John Glimme, reported about the club finances and his report was also approved. After a number of declarations of recognition about secretary Rene's efforts for the club it was decided to express gratitude with a standing ovation. The arrangement committee reported that they had prepared a wedding party with national costumes from Voss, and it was resolved that it should be seated on the dais.

Judge Grindeland from Warren, MN, then took the stand and made a beautiful speech about the deceased Senator Knute Nelson, in which, among other things, he emphasized his unshakeable honesty, his efforts for the common people, his helpfulness toward those who were not so well off, and how he always had a personal investigation for truth and clear understanding of all matters, and additionally talked about his brilliant career as a congressman, governor and United States senator after also offering his life and health for his adopted country during the Civil War. In conclusion, he proposed that a committee be named to collect money for a statue of Knute Nelson, to be erected in St. Paul. The secretary explained meanwhile, that a committee, at the instigation of the centennial committee, had already been appointed by chairman Nestos, who had written about it and had sent a check for \$25.00 to start the subscription. A letter from president Nestos was then read; similarly, a good-luck telegram from him. The committee shall be Nils Mugaas, Nils Mykkeltveit, John Pederson and 2 from Minneapolis, who were T. K. Setre and A. A. Kindem. Lars Aarhus was also supposed to be included, but he was away. It was decided that Judge Grindeland would be chairman of the committee, that he should approach the other lags to see if they might do something in the matter.

S. H. Holstad of the board of directors spoke for the monument cause. He said, among other things, that it would be a shame if we couldn't erect a statue of Knute Nelson just as well as Governor Johnson. Postmaster Moos of St. Paul, who is chairman of the Knute Nelson Memorial committee, gave a talk following this in which he accentuated that the Vosselag should lead the subscription. No further action was taken on the matter.

In regard of the arrangement committee's program the names of the members of Vosselag were to be read. It was the intention that each member present should

skulde reise sig, men efter en stunds læsning, blev det besluttet at slutte dermed. Man gik saa til valg af nye embedsmænd: Som formand valgtes Arthur Markve af Minneapolis, og som viceformand A. A. Kindem fra samme sted. K. A. Rene af Madison, Wis., gjenvalgtes som sekretær, Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., valgtes til kasserer. Sekretæren gjenvalgtes ogsaa som redaktør for "Vossingen." Efter en kort tale af den nyvalgte formand, blev den 90-aarige Knut Henderson (Løne) paakaldt at sige nogle ord. Henderson var lagets formand det første aar det eksisterede, 1909—10. Han fortalte, at det nu var 76 aar siden han med forældre kom til Amerika, og nævnte saa lidt om forskjellen mellem den tid og nu. Da kjørte man i kubberulle og aad graut og mjelk, og en pølseprop gjorde godt i sulten krop, sagde han. Nu kjører man i automobiler og spiser fine kager med andet godt.

Sluttelig maatte den gamle krigsveteran Odd Pederson (Løne) fra Evansville, Minn., frem og syngte visen: "Den gang da jeg var 15 aar." Han havde da netop været over i det lag, hvor hans hustru hørte hjemme og sunget visen der. Han var den samme som aaret forud, da han sang i Fergus Falls. Han havde nu en anden udmærkelse, idet han var med æresvagten, som skulde modtage Præsident Coolidge.

En stund efter forretningsmødets slut blev man anmodet om at stille sig op udenfor bygningen for at fotograferes. Dette blev da gjort og et fotografi taget. Knut Larson Fenne af St. Paul var en af feststyrets autoriserede fotografister, og han tog fotografiet.

Om kvelden havdes banket paa St. James Hotel. Til denne fik ca. 260 personer adgang. Beværtningen der var muligens ikke saa god, som man havde ventet, men kun et faatal af de tilstedeværende havde fulgt opfordringen at indsende, bestilling paa plads forud. Adskillige kunde ikke faa plads. Under omstændighederne gjorde man som bedst man kunde.

Festprogrammet, bestaaende af taler, sang og musik, blev ledet af lagets nyvalgte præsident, Arthur Markve. Han var ogsaa opført paa programmet som den første taler, men fandt nu, at der var saa mange dygtige talere i forsamlingen, at han, som han sagde, vilde indskrænke sig til nogle bemærkninger. Disse blev blandt andet endel svært fornøielige smaahistorier og humoristiske udsagn, hvoraf han synes at have et helt fond. Programmet begyndte forøvrigt med en violinsolo af frøken Evelyn Antonsen, og saa en sang af frøken Edna Weese. Begge var svært flinke, men er ikke af vosseslægt. Efter formandens bemærkninger blev saa ordet givet til pastor O. L. Balstad. Han er ligesom Markve født i Amerika, men opdragen i et udpræget vossesettement ved Fertile, Minn. Som ung gut hørte han ikke andet end vossesmaalet, sagde

stand, but after an hour's reading, it was decided to quit with it. They then went to election of new officers: as president was elected Arthur Markve of Minneapolis, and as vice president A. A. Kindem from the same place. K. A. Rene of Madison, WI, was re-elected secretary, Odd Eide, Fertile, Minn., elected treasurer. The secretary was re-elected editor of "Vossingen". After a short talk by the newly elected president, the 90 year-old Knut Henderson (Løne) was encouraged to say a few words. Henderson was the club president the first year of its existence, 1909—10. He described that it was now 76 years since he came to America with his parents and depicted a little of the dissimilarity of those days from now. Then people drove a kubberulle (primitive wagon made with sawn-off logs as wheels) and ate gruel and milk, and a sausage plug did a lot of good in a hungry body, he said. Now people drive automobiles and eat succulent cakes and other good things.

Finally the old war veteran Odd Pederson (Løne) from Evansville, MN came forward and sang the rhyme: "When I was 15 years". He had just been over at the lag to which his wife belonged and sung the ballad there. He was the same as the previous year, when he sang in Fergus Falls. He now had another distinction, in that he was to be in the honor guard that would receive President Coolidge.

An hour after the business meeting's ending, people were requested to get in position outside the building in order to be photographed. This was done and a picture taken. Knut Larson Fenne of St. Paul was one of the official photographers of the festival management and took the photograph.

In the evening, a banquet was held at the St. James Hotel. About 260 people were admitted to this. The service possibly wasn't so good, but only because very few of those present had followed requests to mail in there reservation in advance. Many people couldn't get a place. Under the circumstances, people did the best they could.

The dinner's program consisted of speeches and music, led by the organization's new president, Arthur Markve. He was also listed on the program as the first speaker, but discovered that there were so many proficient orators in the group that he, as he said, would limit himself to a few remarks. These consisted of a number of very amusing anecdotes and humorous statements, of which he seems to have a whole fund. The program otherwise began with a violin solo by Miss Evelyn Antonsen and a by Miss Edna Weese. Both were very good, but they were not of Voss heritage. After the president's remarks the podium was turned over to Pastor O. L. Balstad. He, like Markve, is American born, but reared in a distinct vossing settlement at Fertile, MN. As a young boy he heard nothing other than

han, og de som ikke var vossinger, maatte ogsaa lære det; endog hunden forstod det, mente han. Han fortalte saa forskjellige træk fra nybyggerlivet, og kom ind paa, hvad de djerne nybyggere fra Voss havde udrettet. Deres historie var ikke alene værd at kjendes, men ogsaa vor pligt at kjende, mente han, og der er ingen grund for nogen ikke at vide hvorfra hans far og mor eller bedsteforældre var komne fra, eller afholde sig fra at vise sit folks historie som andre nationaliteter gjorde, udtalte han. Han opfordrede saa alle til at støtte lagets skrift "Vossingen" og Vossehistorien, som der arbeides med. Det koster vel noget, men man maa huske paa, at man faar intet som er værd noget, uden det koster, og om man følger sin slægtslinje til Voss, hvor den begynder, saa er man lige gode kristne for det, mente han.

Næste taler var advokat David T. Tone (Tøn) fra Chicago. Han havde hørt adskilligt om, at vossingerne havde udrettet meget her i landet, sagde han blandt andet, og spurgte, hvad det var, som gjorde at folk fra steder som Voss kunde komme saa langt frem. Det var deres bestemthed og vedeholdende bestræbelser. mente han, og for dette skylder man sin mor. Han gik saa i talens løb ind paa forskjellige sociale spørgsmaal og tilstande angaaende jordbrugerne, advokaten og politikeren m. m. Enhver havde sine mærker paa duelig mand, udtalte han. Jøden siger for eksempel, at den sagfører ikke er god, som spiser flæsk. Andre har sine racepræg, som naturligt nok maa gjøre sig gjældende, mente han.

Saa fik man en tale af pastor Jacob J. Ekse fra Hendricks, Minn. Formanden sagde, da han blev introduceret, at man gik til presten paa Voss om vaaren for at faa saakorn, og hvis bonden kunde "spurnabokjæ i, so fek han nok kodn." Pastor Ekse var til Voss under jubilæumsfestlighederne i 1923, og fik nok en hel del guldkorn med sig tilbage. Han skulde fortælle lidt om denne tur, og det var morsomt at høre. Han havde været med paa, hvad han kaldte en "koppaleik" paa Voss. Det var under et besøg hos sin gamle bekjendte Mikkel Bragestad, som nu bor paa Rokne. Han skulde da prøve gamle kunster igjen, fortalte han, og være behjælpelig med at lægge kløv paa hesten, hugge ved og plukke multer m. m., og under fortællingen herom sparede han ikke paa de gamle bygdeudtryk og navne som "Klyvsadl, Halastok, mjelkekagga, stampa, soaa, lutafisk, smaopoto og langabytte" m. m. Han var nemlig med paa "stølen," og da var disse meget brugte, som man ved. Roknestølen ligger yderst paa Bordalen, og der maatte kløvgreier til forat faa alt med. Han fik kløvesalen paa efter meget stræv og endog "halastokkjen" rigtigt, og de vandt tilstøls med kagger og greier, saa maatte han og han Mikkjedl hugge ved før "rjummagrauten" blev kogt og lutafiskjen aa

Vossemaul (Voss dialect), he said, and those who were not vossing, had to learn it; even the dogs understood it, he insisted. He gave various sketches of the pioneer life, and went into what the bold pioneers had contributed. Their history is not only worth knowing, but also it is our duty to know, he insisted, and there is no reason for anyone not to know from where his father or mother or grandparents had come from, or refrain from knowing the history of his people like other nationalities do, he said. He urged everyone to support the lag paper, "Vossingen" and the Voss history, which was being prepared. It would cost a little, but remember that you don't get anything of value without it costing you, and if one follows his family tree to Voss, where it began, one is just as good a Christian for that, he avowed.

The next speaker was the attorney David T. Tone (Tøn) from Chicago. He had heard a good deal about what the vossings had contributed to this country, he said, among lots more, and asked what it was that made people from places like Voss progress so far. It was their determination and persistent effort, he maintained, and one owes it to his mother. In the course of his speech, he covered various social questions and circumstances involving farmers, lawyers and politicians among other things. Each had the qualities of a capable person, he said. The Jews have a saying, for example, that a lawyer that eats pork is no good. Others have racial characteristics that naturally are to be taken into consideration, he said.

Then people heard a talk by Pastor Jacob J. Ekse from Hendricks, MN. When he introduced him, the president said that in Voss people went to confirmation class in the spring in order to get seed grain, if the farmer could "recite his book, then he got enough grain". Pastor Ekse was in Voss during the anniversary festivities in 1923 and came back with a lot of valuable grain. He told some about this trip and it was fun to hear. He had been along on what he called a "koppaleik" at Voss. It was during a visit to old friend, Mikkel Bragestad, who now lived at Rokne. He wanted to try the old activities again, he told, and be helpful by putting pack saddles on the horses, chopping wood and picking cloudberry among other things and while telling about this, he didn't spare the old regional expressions and names like "packsaddle, tail pole, milk cakes, the tub, the sow, lutefisk, new potatoes and long pail" among others. Namely, he went along up to "stølen" (sæter) and these were much in use, as you know. Roknesæter lay farthest up in Bordalen and they needed pack gear in order to carry everything along. He put on a pack saddle after a great deal of trouble to get the tailpiece correct and they made it to the sæter with cakes and equipment, then he and Mikkel had to chop wood before the "rjummagrauten"

smaopotna med. Saa var de paa multeplukking, fortalte han. Til dette tog han for sikkerheds skyld en bøtte. En plukkede de haarde multer i bøtten, medens den anden lod "blødmulterne" gaa i "Langabytte." Om kvelden skulde kjørene melkes. Amerikapresten tog da paa sig en "skarve dos" og skulde være med. Han havde jo lært kunsten i Amerika, men gamle Rokskonen greiede det bedre, sagde han. Da hun havde melket 7 kjøer maatte han gjøre resten, som formodentlig ikke var meget.

Markve mindede i en vakker tale lagets afgaaende formand, hr. R. A. Nestos, som ikke havde seet sig istand til at være tilstede, men som havde sendt hilsninger til laget. — Sekretæren oplæste derpaa en hilsning fra ordføreren Mugaas i Evanger. Han forklarede, at ordføreren havde sendt en lang skrivelse om fremgangen i Evanger herred i de sidste 100 aar. Da programmet allerede var langt, kunde der ikke tages tid til at læse op det hele, men det vilde blive trykt i "Vossingen," fortalte han.

Dommer A. Grindeland holdt saa atter en tale om senator Knute Nelson og mindesmærket om ham. Han fremholdt, at det først og fremst var Knute Nelson, som havde skabt den respekt og anerkjendelse, som var blit det norske folk tildelt i Amerika. Og han fortalte om den ublandede anerkjendelse, hvormed alle folkets kaarne betragtede ham i Washington, D. C. En indsamling til statuen i St. Paul blev derpaa foretaget. Festen afsluttedes med afsyngelsen af "America."

Indsamlingen inden Vosselaget af penge til Knute Nelsons statue resulterede i, at \$102.50 blev oversendt fra laget til komiteen i St. Paul. Komiteen indsamlede ogsaa direkte fra tilstedeværende vossinger, saa ydelsen i det hele var vel noget større.

Fællesfesten

Her kan kun tages plads til at omtale fællesfestlighederne i al korthed. Der foregik saa mangt og var saameget at se, at en fuld beskrivelse deraf vil føre for vidt her, men noget maa her være.

Om søndag formiddag kl. 10 begyndte de store fællesprogrammer. Man samledes paa to steder, nemlig i den saakaldte Hippodrom og paa den store skueplads, "the Grand Stand." Det var til gudstjeneste, og denne foregik nogenlunde efter gjængse kirkelige regler.

I Hippodromen var alt paa norsk. Pastor B. E. Bergeson ledede. Der begyndtes med et preludium og en salme, saa ind gangsbøn, altergudstjeneste, korsang,

(cream pudding) was cooked along with lutefisk and new potatoes. Then they picked cloudberryes, he said. To be certain, he took along a pail. One picked hard cloudberryes in the pail while the other laid "ripe berryes" in the long pail". The cows had to be milked in the evening. The America minister donned a "ragged old skirt" and was going to help. He had learned the ability in America, but the Rokne-woman performed much better, he said. When she had milked seven cows, he had to do the rest, which probably weren't many.

Markve, in a nice talk, reminded us of the out-going president, Mr. R. A. Nestos, whose circumstances didn't let him be present, but who had sent a greeting to the lag. — The secretary read a greeting from Mayor Mugaas in Evanger. He explained that the mayor had sent a long letter about the progress of Evanger township in the last 100 years. Since the program had been long, time wouldn't be taken to read it in entirety but it would be printed in the "Vossingen", he said.

Judge A. Grindeland again spoke about Sen. Knute Nelson and the commemorative statue for him. He maintained that, first and foremost, it was Knute Nelson, who had created the respect and recognition which the Norwegian people had gained in America. He told about the undiluted recognition by which all the people circumstantially regarded him in Washington, DC. A collection for the statue was then taken. The banquet was concluded with the singing of "America".

The collection at the Vosselag of money for Knute Nelson's statue resulted in \$102.50 being sent from the lag to the committee in St. Paul. The committee also received contributions directly from the vossings present, so the contribution altogether was rather large.

General Festival

Here we can only take room to talk about the general festival briefly. So much happened and there was so much to see that a full description would take too much room, but there must be some.

On Sunday forenoon at 10 o'clock the general program began. People gathered at two sites, namely the so-called Hippodrome and in a large theater, "The Grand Stand". It was for church services, and this progressed somewhat according to current practice.

In the Hippodrome, everything was in Norwegian. Pastor B. E. Bergeson conducted. It began with a prelude and a psalm, then into a common prayer, altar service, song by the choir, lesson reading, the creed

tekstlæsning, troesbekjendelsen og en anden salme. Dr. H. G. Stub, formand for Den Norsk Lutherske Kirke holdt festprædikenen. Efter den derpaa følgende bøn og sang, bragte biskop Johan Lunde fra Oslo i en tale hilsen fra Norges kirke og fra Kong Haakon, samt biskoperne Hognestad, Støylen og Jacobsen. Der sluttedes med bøn. Der var sang af St. Olaf College sangkor, F. M. Christiansen, leder, og musik af Luther College hornmusiklag, prof. C. Sperati, leder.

Paa Grand Stand begyndtes paa samme maade. Pastor H. K. Madson ledede. Festprædikenen holdtes ogsaa af ham. Dette var alt paa norsk.

Klokken 11 begyndtes engelsk gudstjeneste paa samme sted. Pastor O. H. Sletten ledede. Liturgitjenesten udførtes af Dr. L. W. Boe af St. Olaf College — den eneste af vosseslægt paa programmet. Festtalen holdtes af pastor Sletten. Saa bragte biskop Johan Lunde ogsaa her den norske kirkes hilsen i en udmærket tale. Der var sang af Nordmændenes Sangforbund af Amerika med prof. F. Wick som leder, og hornmusik af St. Olaf College musikkorps, prof. A. Bergh leder.

I havebrugsbygningen havde De Unges Lutherske Forbund sit stævne med kirkelig betjening. Festprædiken holdtes der af pastor J. A. Aasgaard. En hornblåserkvartet fra Luther College spillede. De havde ogsaa program om eftermiddagen.

Kl. 2 søndag eftermiddag begyndte et program paa Grand Stand. Det var de norske udsendingers session, og var helt paa norsk. Pastor Bergesen ledede. Først var der musik af Luther College musikkorps, saa ønskedes alle velkommen af Bergeson, hvorpaa "Ja vi elsker," blev sunget af forsamlingen og bøn fremsagt af pastor Norby. Derefter talte feststyrets formand, prof. G. Bothne. Det var en velkomsthilsen til delegaterne fra Norge i det væsentligste. En prolog af M. B. Landstad blev derpaa fremsagt ved skuespiller Drangholt. En hilsen fra Stavanger by oplæstes af Bergeson.

Saa forestillede konsul E. H. Hobe de norske gæster. Minister Bryn var første taler. Han var kong Haakons specielle repræsentant og frembar dennes hilsen.

Redaktør og stortingsmand C. Y. Hambro var stortingets repræsentant og bragte hilsen fra dette i en anslaaende tale. Saa var det statsraad Oftedal, som talte paa den norske regjerings vegne og bragte hilsen. Efter hans tale sang det norske studentekor flere numre. Rektor Fredrik Stang af Oslo Universitet repræsenterede Norges høieste læreanstalter og talte om dem. Saa holdt biskop Johan Lunde en tale, og denne efterfulgtes af sangen "Gud signe vaart dyre fedraland," ledet af Luther College musikkorps.

And another psalm. Dr. H. G. Stub, president of the Norwegian American Church preached the celebratory sermon. After it was followed by prayers and hymns, Bishop Johan Lunde from Oslo, in a talk, brought greetings from the Church of Norway and from King Håkon, as well as Bishops Hognestad, Støylen and Jacobsen. It was concluded with a prayer. There were songs by the St. Olaf College choir, F. M. Christiansen, director, and music by the Luther College Brass band, Prof. C. Sperati, director.

At the "Grand Stand" it started in the same manner. Pastor H. K. Madson leading. He also preached the festival sermon. This was all in Norwegian.

At 11 o'clock the English services began at the same places. Pastor O. H. Sletten leading. The liturgical service was carried out by Dr. L. W. Boe of St. Olaf College — the only person of Voss origin on the program. Pastor Sletten preached the festival sermon. Then Bishop Johan Lunde also brought greetings from the Church of Norway in a remarkable speech. There were songs by the Nordmændenes Sangforbund of Amerika with Prof. F. Wick as leader, and horn music by St. Olaf College band, Prof. A. Bergh, leading.

In the Gardening Building the Young Lutheran Association had their meeting, beginning with a religious service. The festival sermon was preached by Pastor J. A. Aasgaard. A brass quartet from Luther College performed. They had a program in the afternoon, too.

A program started at 2 o'clock in the "Grand Stand". It was the Norwegian Correspondence session and was entirely in Norwegian. Pastor Bergeson led. It led off with music by the Luther College band, then Bergeson bid everyone welcome and "Ja vi elsker" was sung by the assembly and a prayer led by Pastor Norby. Thereafter, the festival Prof. G. Bothne spoke. It was mainly a welcome greeting to the delegates from Norway. A prologue of M. B. Landstad was then presented by actor Drangholt. A greeting from Stavanger was read by Bergeson.

Consul E. H. Hobe the introduced the Norwegian guests. Minister Bryn was the first speaker. He was King Håkon's official representative and brought his greetings.

Editor and Stortingsman C. Y. Hambro was the Storting's representative and brought its greetings in a striking talk. Then Cabinet member Oftedal spoke on behalf of the Norwegian government and brought greetings. After his speech, the Norwegian student chorus sang several numbers. President Fredrik Stang of the University of Oslo represented Norway's highest institutions and talked about them. Then Bishop Johan Lunde made a speech followed by the singing of "Gud signe vårt dyre fedraland," accompanied by the Luther College band

Næste taler var Minesotas guvernør, Th. Christiansen, der bød alle velkommen paa statens vegne, talte om, hvad de norske havde udrettet her i landet og takkede for deres virke. Derefter sang man et vers af "America."

Fru Betzy Kjeldsberg talte paa de norske kvinders vegne. W. Morgenstjerne var Nordmands forbundets representant og talte om nordmændenes udfærdstrang og virke paa fjerne steder. Han bragte hilsning fra det norske folk jorden over. Nils Collet Vogt bragte hilsen fra den Norske Forfatter-forening, og talte om de norske banebrydere i litteraturen, som Wergeland og Bjørnson, m. fl. Den norske Presseforening var repræsenteret ved Th. Fryser, som talte om pressens gerning og bragte hilsning. Det norske studenterkors formand holdt en versificeret tale paa korets vegne, og en kantate fra Nordmandsforbundet blev sunget af koret. Efter adskillige hilsener fra norske organisationer var frembragte, blev en svartale af dommer T. O. Gilbert, Sønner af Norges hoved-præsident, oplæst.

Om kvelden kl. 8 begyndte musikprogrammet baade paa Grand Stand og i Hippodromen. Programmet lededes paa Grand Stand af A. C. Floan, medlem af feststyret. Der var musik af Luther College korps; saa blev The Norse Centennial kantate sunget af et stort mandskor, ledet af dr. Tjomsland; derpaa sang Dikka Bothne, Augustana og Waldorf Colleges kor og de norske studentsangere. Hanna Astrup Larson holdt en tale om de norsk-amerikanske kvinder. Sidste del af programmet blev afbrudt af en regnstorm.

I Hippodromen ledede H. Askeland, medlem af festkomiteen. Der var musik af St. Olaf College korps. Der var sang af Augsburg Glee Club, det norske studentekor, det store kor som sang kantaten og af det norske sangerforbund; desuden af Gertrude Boe Overbye og C. T. Woll. En tale holdtes af den norske forfatter Nils Collet Vogt, prof. J. E. Olson læste Wergelands digt til Amerika, sendt med Ole Bull. Nils Rein spillede "Sæterjentens Søndag" paa violin.

Mandagen var vel den fornemste dag for de norske i Amerika. De fik da officiel anerkjendelse af landets præsident, baade som Aemrikas første opdagere og som dem i hvis hænder landets velfærd var sikker.

Dagens program begyndte kl. 10:30, baade i Hippodromen og paa Grand Stand. Der var bare korte taler om formiddagen af saadanne, som maa betragtes som vore bedste kræfter af norsk rod, I Hippodromen var redaktør Wm. Ager ordstyrer. Han var fremstillet af Laura Rindal Bratager, Lars L. Bratagers hustru, medlem af kvindekomiteen. Alt gik paa norsk. Statsraad Oftedal talte om det norske

The next speaker was the governor of Minnesota, Th. Christiansen, who bid everyone welcome on behalf of the state and talked about what the Norwegians had accomplished here in this country and expressed gratitude for their effort. Then, people sang a verse of "America".

Miss Betzy Kjeldsberg spoke on behalf of the Norwegian women. W. Morgenstjerne was Nordmands Forbundet's representative and spoke about the Norwegian desire to travel and work in distant places. He carried greetings from Norwegians all over the world. Nils Collet Vogt brought greetings from the Norwegian Author's Society and told about the Norwegian trailblazers in literature, like Wergeland and Bjørnson, and others. The Norwegian Press was there in the person of Th. Fryser, who discussed the press' mission and brought greetings. The Norwegian Student Chorus director made a lyrical talk on behalf of the chorus and a cantata by the Nordmands Forbundet was sung by the chorus. After a lot of greetings were presented by many Norwegian organizations, a response by Judge T. O. Gilbert, the Sons of Norway main president, was read.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, music programs were presented at both the "Grand Stand" and in the Hippodrome. The program was led at the "Grand Stand" by A. C. Floan, member of the festival committee. There was music by the Luther College band; then The Norse Centennial cantata was sung by a huge men's chorus led by Dr. Tjomsland; thereupon Dikka Bothne, the Augustana, Waldorf College and the Norwegian Student Chorus sang. Hanna Astrup Larson made a speech about Norwegian American women. The last portion of the program was interrupted by a rainstorm.

In the Hippodrome, H. Askeland, member of the festival committee, led. There was music by the St. Olaf College band. Then there were songs by the Augsburg Glee Club, the Norwegian Student Chorus, the big chorus that sang the cantata, and by the Norwegian Singing Society; and in addition, Gertrude Boe Overbye and C. T. Woll. The Norwegian writer, Nils Collet Vogt made a speech, Prof. J. E. Olson read Wergeland's poem to America, sent with Ole Bull. Nils Rein played "Sæterjentens Søndag" on the violin.

Monday was probably the principle day for the Norwegians in America. They received official recognition by the country's president, both as the country's first discoverers and as they in whose hands the country's welfare was secure.

The day's program began at 10:30, both in the Hippodrome and the "Grand Stand". There were only short talks in the forenoon by those, who were portrayed as our best strengths of Norwegian ethnicity. In the Hippodrome, editor Wm. Ager was moderator. He was introduced by Laura Rindal Bratager, Lars L. Bratager's wife, member of the women's committee. Everything was in Norwegian. Cabinet member Oftedal spoke about

folk. Forøvrigt var der 8 talere, som havde forskellige emner at behandle. Indimellem var sang.

Paa Grand Stand var ligeledes 8 talere og sang imellem. Statssenator N. T. Moen var ordstyrer. Af særlig interesse var det kanske at en, datterdatter af Lars Larson Geilane, sluffefolkets bekjendte fører, Jane Atwater, var en af talerne og fortalte om sin mor, som var født ombord i "Restaurationen" paa reisen. Ellers talte flere professorer og prester.

Præsidentsessionen begyndte kl. 2 om eftermiddagen. Det hele gik da for sig paa Grand Stand. Der var som et stort folkehav omkring talerplatformen. Der var ikke tale om at alle kunde faa siddepladse og heller ikke adgang. Ca. 83,000 personer var da tilstede. Til at begynde med var der musik af Luther College korps. Saa var der flagopvisning ved skolebørnene i St. Paul og sang af Minneapolis Høiskoles sangkor. Senator H. Shipstead indtog formandssædet. De Forenede Staters marinekorps spillede "Hail to the Chief." Saa bøn af pastor Bergesen. Guvernør Th. Christiansen holdt derpaa introduktionstalen for præsidenten, og "The Star Spangled Banner" blev sunget under ledelse af musikkorpset. Præsident Calvin Coolidge holdt derpaa sin berømmelige tale. Den burde vel gjengives her i sin helhed, men det kan bli senere. Det vigtigste ved den var vel, at han omtalte Leif Eriksson som Amerikas opdager, og at han ureserveret udtalte den overbevisning, at landets velfærd vilde være betrygget i norsk-amerikanske hænder.

Efter talen blev "America" sunget under ledelse af St. Olaf Colleges musikkorps. Prof. Gisle Bothne besvarede talen paa vegne af amerikanerne af norsk herkomst. Denne efterfulgtes af musik af marinekorpsset.

Minister Bryn frembar saa kong Haakons hilsning til præsident Coolidge. Hilsen fra Canadas generalguvernør, Lord Byng, frembares af fhv. generaladvokat Thomas Johnson. Udenrigsminister Kellogg holdt derpaa en tale, som blev besvaret af senator P. Norbeck af Syd Dakota paa norsk-amerikanske borgeres vegne. Fhv. guvernør. J. A. O. Preus af Minnesota gjorde saa endel afsluttende bemærkninger efterfulgt af musik af St. Olaf Colleges korps.

Om kvelden var det de høitstaaende embedsmænds session. Den holdtes i Hippodromen paa grund af det kolde veir. Congressmand O. J. Kvale indtog formandssædet. St. Olaf musikkorps spillede. "The Star Spangled Banner" blev sunget af forsamlingen. Borgermesteren i Minneapolis, G. E. Leach, var første taler. Han bød forsamlingen velkommen paa byens vegne. Saa talte senator H. Shipstead af Minnesota nærmest om pionererne. Premierminister J. Bracken af Manitoba, Can., var næst. Saa konsul E. J. Bjerke fra British Columbia,

the Norwegian people. Additionally there were eight speakers, who each had their various topics to discuss. These were mixed with songs.

Similarly, at the "Grand Stand", there were eight speakers alternated with songs. State Senator N. T. Moen was the moderator. Maybe of special interest was that Jane Atwater, a granddaughter of Lars Larson Geilane, the leader of the sloop people, was one of the speakers and told about her mother, who was born aboard the "Restaurationen" on the voyage. The other speakers were several professors and ministers.

The president's session began at 2 o'clock that afternoon. In its entirety, it took place at the "Grand Stand". There was a huge sea of people around the speaker's platform. There was just no talking of all the people finding seats or admittance. About 83,000 people were present. To start with, there was music by the Luther College band. Then there was flag raising by the school children from St. Paul and a song by the Minneapolis High School chorus. Senator H. Shipstead assumed the chairman's seat. The United States Marine Corps band played "Hail to the Chief". Then there was a convocation by Pastor Bergeson. Governor Th. Christiansen then made the introductory address for the president and "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung to the accompaniment of the band. President Calvin Coolidge delivered his illustrious speech. It should be reproduced entirely here, but maybe later. The most important was, that he talked about Leif Eriksson as the discoverer of America and that he said, without reservation, that the welfare of the country would be more reassured in the hands of the Norwegian Americans.

After the speech, "America" was sung under the leadership of the St. Olaf College's band. Prof. Gisle Bothne responded on behalf of Americans of Norwegian origin. This was followed by music by the U. S. Marine Corps band.

Minister Bryn then presented King Haakon's salutations to President Coolidge. Regards from Canada's General Governor, Lord Byng, were presented by former General Advocate Thomas Johnson. Foreign Minister Kellogg then spoke and was responded to by Senator P. Norbeck of South Dakota on behalf of the Norwegian American citizens. Former governor J. A. O. Preus of Minnesota made a number of concluding remarks followed by music by the St. Olaf College's band.

The government high-ranking officials session was in the evening. It was held in the Hippodrome because of the cool weather. Congressman O. J. Kvale assumed the chairman's seat. St. Olaf's band played. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the audience. From Minneapolis, Mayor G. E. Leach, was the first speaker. He bid the gathering welcome on behalf of the city. Then Senator H. Shipstead of Minnesota talked, mostly about the pioneers. Prime Minister J. Bracken of Manitoba, Can., was next; then Consul E. J. Bjerke from British Columbia, Can.

Can. En hilsen fra Albertas premierministér bragtes af dr. T. O. Norby. En Canadisk nationalsang blev derpaa sunget.

Governør Al Smith af New York var repræsenteret ved pastor E. O. Peterson af Brooklyn. Governør Small af Illinois ved redaktør N. A. Grevstad. Pastor J. H. Meyer af Chicago, bragte hilsen fra Chicago borgermester og pastor A. Berg hilste fra guvernør Silzer af New Jersey.

Saa var det en velkomsttale af borgermester A. Nelson af St. Paul. Governør H. L. Whitefield af Mississippi sendte hilsen med indvandringsskommisær A. L. Moth. Saa var der en tale af guvernør J. E. Erickson af Montana og derpaa en af guvernør A. G. Sorlie af North Dakota. Derpaa talte flere congressmænd af norsk herkomst, nemlig: A. H. Anderson af Minnesota, O. B. Burtness af Nord Dakota, C. A. Christoffersen af Syd Dakota, John M. Nelson af Wisconsin, Knut B. Wefald af Minnesota. Forbundssenator P. Norbeck nøiede sig med en kort hilsen. Saa talte sluttelig Minnesotas guvernør, Theodore Christiansen.

Fra exguvernør R. A. Nestos oplæstes et telegram, som var skrevet paa sokkelen af Hans Hogs monument ved Chicamauga, Tenn.

Tirsdagen var der ogsaa et velfyldt program fra morgen til kveld. Paa grund af det kjølige veir blev mødet, som skulde være paa Grand Stand om morgenen, holdt i havebrugsbygningen. E. G. Kvamme ledede mødet. Dr. J. A. Morehead talte om den norsk-amerikanske kirke; jernbanekommisær O. P. B. Jacobson om de norskes bidrag til amerikansk jordbrug. Ole Sageng fortalte træk fra nybyggerlivet. Dommer T. R. Nelson havde til emne "De norsk-amerikanske jurister." Rektor Oscar L. Olson af Luther College talte om de norsk-amerikanske skoler. Mellem talerne var der sang.

I Hippodromen om morgenen var det et slags internationalt møde. Programmet blev ledet af fru Manley Fosseen. Konsul T. J. Skellet bragte i en tale hilsen fra dansk-amerikanerne. Dr. Frank Nelson, bestyrer af Minnesota College, ligeledes fra svensk-amerikanerne. Stortingsmand Hambro bragte hilsning fra det norske folk, Gunnar B. Bjørnson var islandsk-amerikanernes repræsentant og hilste fra dem. Congressman O. J. Kvale talte om amerikaniserings-indflydelser. Om norsk indflydelse paa amerikansk litteratur talte dr. H. A. Bellows, og dommer Oscar M. Torreson havde til emne: "De norske og loven." Der var ogsaa sang mellem talerne.

For eftermiddagen havde kvinderne arrangeret et program i Hippodromen. Fru Wm. O. Storli ledede. Bertha Pederson af Chicago talte om de norske kvinders plads i historien. Fru Betzy Kjeldsberg fra Oslo, Norge, om kvindernes arbeide for bedre sociale

A greeting from Alberta's Prime Minister was brought by Dr. T. O. Norby. The Canadian National Anthem was then sung.

Governor Al Smith of New York was represented by Pastor E. O. Peterson of Brooklyn. Governor Small of Illinois by editor N. A. Grevstad. Pastor J. H. Meyer of Chicago, brought regards from Chicago mayor and Pastor A. Berg greeted from Governor Silzer of New Jersey.

Then there was a welcoming speech by Mayor A. Nelson of St. Paul. Governor H. L. Whitefield of Mississippi sent regards via the Immigration Commissioner A. L. Moth. Next was a speech by Governor J. E. Erickson of Montana, followed by one by Governor A. G. Sorlie of North Dakota. Thereupon several congressman of Norwegian heritage spoke, namely A. H. Anderson of Minnesota, O. B. Burtness of North Dakota, C. A. Christoffersen of South Dakota, John M. Nelson of Wisconsin, Knut B. Wefald of Minnesota. Senator P. Norbeck was satisfied with a short greeting. In conclusion, Minnesota's governor, Theodore Christiansen spoke.

A telegram from former governor R. A. Nestos, that was written using the pedestal of Hans Heg's monument at Chickamauga, TN, was read.

On Thursday, there also was a complete program from morning until night. Because of the chilly weather, the meeting, which had been planned for the "Grand Stand" in the forenoon, was held in the Gardening Building. E. G. Kvamme presided at the meeting. Dr. J. A. Morehead spoke about the Norwegian American church; Railroad Commissioner O. P. B. Jacobson about the Norwegian contribution the America agriculture. Ole Sageng described features of the pioneer life. Judge T. R. Nelson had the topic of "The Norwegian American jurist". President Oscar L. Olson of Luther College spoke about the Norwegian American schools. Between the speeches, there were songs.

The Hippodrome had sort of an International mode in the forenoon. The program was presided over by Mrs. Manley Fosseen. Consul T. J. Skellet brought greetings from the Danish-Americans. Dr. Frank Nelson, administrator of Minnesota College, likewise had a greeting from the Swedish-Americans. Stortingsman Hambro brought greetings from the Norwegian people; Gunnar B. Bjørnson was Iceland-America's representative and gave their regards. Of the Norwegian influence on American literature, spoke Dr. H. A. Bellows, and Judge Oscar M. Torreson had as his subject: "The Norwegian and the law". There were also songs between the speeches.

The women had arranged a program for the afternoon in the Hippodrome. Mrs. Wm. O. Storli moderated. Bertha Pederson of Chicago spoke of the place of Norwegian women in history. Miss Betzy Kjeldsberg from Oslo, about women's efforts for better

forholde. Fru Sucie Stageberg talte om den norske pionerkvinde. Maren Michelet om afdøde digterinde Agnes Wergeland. Der var ogsaa taler af Hanna Astrup Larson, prof. Lawrence Larson, fru Marie Michelet fra Oslo, fru Holmfridur Arnadottir, repræsentant fra Island til kvindecongressen i Washington, og Gertrude Hillebo fra St. Olaf College.

Foruden de her nævnte programmer var der baade mandag og tirsdag specielle programmer i industribygningen. Der var for det meste sang og musik, men ogsaa oplæsninger og fortælling af smaahistorier. Der var stor søgning hele tiden — mest tirsdag aften, da de norske studentsangere gav en underholdning.

Der havde ogsaa sportsopvisninger under festen mandag og tirsdag. Forskellige idrætklubber deltog. Der var football, baseball og sprang af forskellig slags og selvfølgelig skulde man kappes.

Som afslutning paa festen var der tirsdag aften en historisk opvisning paa Grand Stand. Man fik se vikinger paa færd, historiske optrin som Hellig Olavs møde med Dalegudbrand. Saa Leif Eriksson i fuld bevæbning. Derefter kom udfærden til Amerika og en hel del om oberst Hans Hogs og hans faders livsløb, der egentlig skulde karakterisere de norskers indvandring og bedrifter. Der var brudefolk, jorddykere, krigere og meget andet.

Under festlighederne var der ogsaa en stor kulturhistorisk udstilling i forskellige afdelinger. Gamle og nye gjenstande forevistes — sager som indvandrerne fra Norge bragte med sig, blandt dem Knute Nelsons bønnebog, og saadanne, som de maatte hjælpe sig med som nykommere. Saaledes en kubberulle (etslags vogn) som Lars D. Rekve havde havt, og andre redskaber af forskellig slags. Der var billeder af de fleste fremragende norske mænd i Amerika og malerier af forskellig slags, haandgjerningsarbejde, sølvsager, sportsgreier, bøger, aviser, tidsskrifter — ogsaa et bind af "Vossingen." Pastor Th. Himles redningsdragt var der. Arkitekt Odd Fletre havde et billede af et parti af Voss. I sin helhed var udstillingen ment at vise norsk foretagsomhed, duelighed og udvikling paa de forskellige omraader. Knut Gjerset fra Decorah og Herberg Reque, Minneapolis, stod i spidsen for dette. De norske i Canada havde en særskilt udstilling. Desuden havde staten Minnesota sin. For denne var statssenator Frimont J. Thoe medlem af komiteen.

Hundreedaarsfesten var særdeles heldig baade hvad det økonomiske angik og anderledes. Regnskabet viser et overskud af omkring \$25,000 i kassebeholdning og værdier.

social circumstances. Mrs. Sucie Stageberg talked about the Norwegian pioneer women. Maren Michelet about the deceased Agnes Wergeland. There were also speeches by Hanna Astrup Larson, Prof. Lawrence Larson, Mrs. Marie Michelet from Oslo, Mrs. Holmfridur Arnadottir, representative from Iceland to the Woman's Congress in Washington, and Gertrude Hillebo from St. Olaf College.

Beside the programs mentioned here, on Monday and Tuesday there were special programs in the Industry Building. Mostly, there was singing and music, but also there were readings and story-telling. There were big crowds all the time — especially Tuesday evening, when the Norwegian student singers gave a concert.

They also had sports shows during the Centennial on Monday and Tuesday. Multiple sports teams participated. There was football, baseball and track of various events and, of course, people competed.

At the conclusion of the celebration on Tuesday evening, there was a big show at the "Grand Stand". People could see Vikings in action, historical episodes like St. Olav's meeting with the Gudbrandsdal people. Then came Leif Eriksson in full costume. Thereafter came the emigration to America and a great deal about Colonel Hans Heg's and his father's careers, which actually was to characterize the Norwegian immigration and accomplishments. There were wedding couples, farmers and a lot more.

During the celebration, there was a large cultural exhibition in different locations. Old and new objects were presented — things that the immigrants from Norway brought with themselves, among them Knut Nelson's prayer book and those things they used to assist themselves as pioneers. There was even a kubberulle (a type of wagon) that Lars D. Rekve had had, and other tools of various types. There were pictures of the most prominent Norwegian men in America and paintings of a varied nature, needlework, silver, sports equipment, books, newspapers, journals — also a volume of "Vossingen." Pastor Th. Himle's rescue outfit was there. Architect Odd Fletre had a picture of a scene of Voss. In its entirety, the exhibition was meant to demonstrate Norwegian enterprise, skill and development in various areas. Knut Gjerset from Decorah and Herberg Reque, Minneapolis were the organizers of this. The Norwegians in Canada had a special presentation. The state of Minnesota had one too. State Senator Fremont J. Thoe was a member of this committee.

The centennial was especially fortunate both as regarding the economic areas and otherwise. Bookkeeping demonstrated a profit of approximately \$25,000 in the treasury and assets.

Stor vossefest ved Madison, Wis.

Hundredeaarsfest, som kan mindes, havde ogsaa det lokale Vosselag af Madison. Eller rettere sagt; det var en norsk hundredeaarsfest arrangeret af det lokale Vosselag. Der var henimod 2000 personer tilstede, men kun en del af disse var vossinger. Stævnet holdtes i en deilig skovlund ved Pumpkin Hollow kirken, nogle mil i nordøst for byen, søndag den 12te juli sidstleden. Alle norske var velkomne. Et godt program med taler, sang og musik var forordnet. De fleste medbragte mad-kurve. Kaffe og andre forfriskninger var tilsalgspaa stedet.

De fornemste talere var biskop Johan Lunde fra Oslo, Norge, dommer O. A. Stolen og advokat R. N. Nelson af Madison, samt pastor O. J. H. Preus af De Forest, Wis., John G. Pederson præsiderede. Mandskoret sang flere numre. Claus Anderson (Vethe) spillede hardangerviolin og tillige fortalte morsomme smaahistorier. Miss H. Lerdahl spillede ogsaa violin.

Biskop Lunde prædikede om formiddagen i en af pastor Preus's kirker nær ved. Det tog da lidt tid, før han og pastoren kunde komme. Dommer Stolen blev da første talen Han fremholdt, at yngre generationer havde et vist ansvar, at ligne forfædrene. Det gjaldt for dem at holde ved, hvad disse havdevundet ved strævsomt arbejde og gaa videre i samme aand, sagde han blandt andet.

Pastor Preus introducerede biskop Lunde. Bag paa platformen stod Vosselagets fane, visende Vossevangen med kirken i midten. Biskopen sagde, at han ikke var af vosseslæggt, men han kunde bringe den seneste hilsning derifra, da han havde netop reist over Voss, før han tog paa Amerikatur. Han havde seet den gamle kirke, der viste sig afbildet i fanens centrum og ligeledes laa i midtpunktet af vossebygderne. Der havde forfædrene slægt efter slægt samlet sig gjennem hundreder af aar. Det var en af hans største fornøielser her i landet at se, hvorledes vossinger saavel som andre norske samlede sig om kirken, der de slog sig til, sagde han. Han udtalte sig derpaa særdeles anerkjendende om de norskes virke i Amerika — den del de havde i at bygge landet og den fremgangsaaend, der raadede iblandt dem. Et godt træk, syntes han det var, at man samlede sig i sine lag for at mindes sine forfædre, og hvad slægten havde udrettet. Det maatte virke til videre fremgang.

Pastor Preus nævnte et og andet om sit kjendskab til vossingerne — saaledes, at hans hustru var datter af pastor N. Førde — og forskjelligt om de norskes indsats og virke.

Big Voss Festival at Madison, WI.

The Centennial Celebration, as you remember, also the local Vosselag had in Madison. More properly stated, it was a Norwegian centennial celebration arranged by the local Vosselag. There were about 200 people present, but only part of these were vossings. The meeting was held in a beautiful forest glade by the Pumpkin Hollow church, some miles northeast of the city, last July 12. All Norwegians were welcomed. A good program of speeches, songs and music had been arranged. Most people brought picnic baskets. Coffee and other refreshments were for sale on the spot.

The most prominent speakers were Bishop Johan Lunde from Oslo, Norway, Judge O. A. Stolen and attorney R. N. Nelson of Madison, as well as Pastor O. J. H. Preus of De Forest, WI, John G. Pederson presided. The Men's Chorus sang several numbers. Claus Anderson (Vethe) played the Hardanger violin and also told some humorous anecdotes. Miss H. Lerdahl also played the violin.

In the forenoon, Bishop Lunde had preached in one of Pastor Preus's churches nearby. It took a little time before he and the pastor arrived. Judge Stolen was the first speaker. He pointed out that the younger generation certainly had the responsibility to emulate their forefathers. It was important for them to stay with this that had been earned by hard work and go further with the same spirit, he stated, among other things.

Pastor Preus introduced Bishop Lunde. On the back of the platform stood the Vosselagets banner with the church in the center. The bishop said that he wasn't of vossing origin, but he could bring greetings from there since he had just traveled through Voss, before he started home to America. He had seen the old church, which is reproduced on the middle of the banner and similarly lay in the center of the Voss districts. There the forefathers, family after family, gathered through hundreds of years. It was one of his greatest gratifications here in this country to see how the vossings, as well as other Norwegians congregated at the churches, wherever they settled, he said. He expressed special recognition for the Norwegians efforts in America — the share they had in building the country and its future. He thought it was a nice feature that people assembled in their lags in order to remember their progenitors, and what the clan had accomplished. It certainly must work toward further progress.

Pastor Preus mentioned various things about his relationship with the vossings — for example, his wife was a daughter of Pastor N. Førde — and various other things.

Advokat Nelson takkede vossingerne, forat andre norske ogsaa fik den fornøielse at komme til deres stævner og fortalte saa forskjellige morsomme historier.

Evanger i de sidste hundrede aar

Af ordfører N. Mugaas

Til Vosselaget i Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

Av eit brev til Evanger ungdomslag av 20de april i aar ser eg, at Vosselaget i Madison ynskjer ei melding fraa Evanger um framgonga i Evanger i Noreg i det seiste hundradaaret, og at Vosselaget helst vil ha denne meldingi til minnefesten, som vert halden no i juni maanad komande.

Eg er sterkt uppteken med mange ting; men likevel skal eg prøva ei utsyn yver utviklingi innan Evanger i den umhandla tidi.

Som ein vil hugsa, var Voss, Vossastrand i Evanger eit herad og eit prestegjeld like til i 1870 aari, daa Vossastrand vart fraaskild, og til 1885, daa Evanger vart utskilt som eige herad. Fyrst i 1892 vart Evanger eige prestegjeld med eigen sokneprest og eige skulestyre.

Solenge Evanger var saman med Voss, stod den kommunale utviklingi nærast i stampe innan Evanger. Det ein helst kann peika paa fraa den tidi er den gamle postvegen millom Voss og Evanger, som vart bygd um til køyreveg for hjulreidskap i 1840 til 50 aari, men med mange tunge bakkar — slike som Haugebakken og Sandbakken ved Evanger, Gjeitlekleivi ved garden Gjeitle i Evanger, Eidebakkane og Flagestigen, Brændebakkane og Bulkebakken m. fl. innan Voss. Dette vegarbeidet var nærast eit statstiltak som ein lekk i den store postlina millan Oslo og Bergen yver Filefjell. Samstundes fekk Evanger ein postvegstubbe millom Evangervatnet og Bolstadfjorden paa nordsida av elvi.

So lyt ein nemna Vossebana, som vart ferdig i 1883. Denne bana er det gildaste minnet, Evanger hev fraa det kommunale hopehavet med Voss. Baae soknar var saman um aa reida ut distriksbidraget til bana.

I 1860 aari, medan provst Smitt var sokneprest paa Voss, vart der byggt mange skulestovor i Vangssokni. Evanger fekk og tvo, ei paa Rongo i Bolstadkrinsen og ei seinare paa Evanger i Evangerkrinsen. Fyrst i 1883—84 fekk Evanger si tridje skulestova paa Brekkhus i Teidalen. Ellers var det umgangs skular her i Evanger

Attorney Nelson thanked the vossings that other Norwegians had the entertainment of coming to their doings, the told some humorous stories.

Evanger in the last hundred years

By Mayor N. Mugaas

To the Vosselaget in Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

I see by a letter to the Evanger Youth Society that the Vosselag in Madison desires a report from Evanger about the progress in Evanger in Norway in the last one hundred years, and that they would prefer to have this report by the time of their Commemorative Celebration which will be held this coming June.

I am extremely involved in many things; but nevertheless I shall try to provide an overlook over the developments in Evanger in the defined period.

As you know, Voss, Vossestranden and Evanger were one township and one parish up until the 1870's, when Vossestranden was separated and until 1885, when Evanger was separated as its own township. Not until 1892 did Evanger have its own parish, minister and school board of directors.

As long as Evanger was together with Vossevangen, development within Evanger was almost at a standstill. One could point to the time the old post route between Voss and Evanger was changed to a driving road for wheeled vehicles in 1840 to the 50's, but it had many difficult slopes — such as Haugebakken and Sandbakken by Evanger, Gjeitlekleivi at the Gjeitle farm in Evanger, Eidebakkane and Flagestigen, Brændebakkane and Bulkebakken, among several, within Voss. This road construction was essentially a state project as a link in the important mail route between Oslo and Bergen, over the Filefjell. At the same time, Evanger got postal route on the north side of the river between Evanger and Bolstadfjord

Then we must mention the Voss Railroad, which was finished in 1883. This railroad is the nicest memory; Evanger has had from then on communal dealings with Voss. Both parishes were united in obtaining the district's contribution to the railroad.

In the 1860's, while Dean Smitt was the parish minister at Voss, many school houses were built in Voss Parish. Evanger also got two, one at Rongo in the Bolstad area and later one at Evanger in the Evanger area. Not until 1883—84 did Evanger get its third schoolhouse at Brekkhus in Teidalen. Otherwise, there were circuit schools here in Evanger

Daa Evanger vart eige herad, vart der teke upp ymse kommunalt arbeid til fremja av vegspursmaali. I 1890 aari vart Teidalsvegen umbygd til skikkeleg bygdeveg. Upphaveleg var det berre kløvveg fraa Brekkhus til Fadnes. Denne vegen vart so utbetra litt i senn frametter aari, so den vart eit slag køyreveg, menn bakkut og smal. Noko gamaldagse bruar vart bygde: Straumabru i ovenfyre Langeland, Mæstadbrui ved Mæstad og Fadnesbrui. Under ombygget fekk Teidølene en tidhøveleg veg med steinkvelvbruar ved Langeland og Fadnes og jarnbru ved Mæstad. Umbyggningsarbeidet tok 15 aar.

I 1891 vart det bygt hovudveg fraa Evanger til Fadnes. Vegen vart bygd for staten si rekning mot vanlegt fylkes- og heradstilskot. Soleis er der no samanhengjande køyreveg fraa garden Aarhus i Teidalen til Evanger. I 1885 vart der bygt bru yver elvi millom strandstaden Evanger og Evanger jernbanestation, som ligg paa sørsida av elvi. Brui vart bygd for jernbana si rekning med eit tilskot fraa Evanger herad.

I 1910 fekk me bru yver elvi ved Bolstad, so der vart samanhengjande køyreveg millom Bolstadøyri og Bolstad jernbanestation. Brui vart bygd for staten si rekning som hovudveg med tilskot fraa jernbana, fylke og herad.

So hev ein hovudvegen gjennom Bergsdalen — fraa Dale jernbanestation til Hamlegrøvatnet. Denne vegen ligg for det meste innan Evanger herad. Vegen vart bygd bolkevis oppyver Bergsdalen i aari 1900 til 1910. Bergsdølene kann no køyra i bil fraa Dale jernbanestation til vestenden av Hamlegrøvatnet.

Vegen gjennom Eksingedalen er og bygd bolkevis fraa Eidsland i Stamnes og oppyver dalen. For tidi byggjer ein paa bolken Fosse—Nesheim. I 1823 vart det vedteke av fylkestinget, at vegarbeidet i Eksingedalen skal halda fram ubrote, til ein er komen til Gulbraa, øvste garden i dalen. No kann eksingdølerne køyra fraa Eidsland til garden Bergo i Evanger herad. Vegen vert bygd som hovudveg med fylkes- og heradstilskot. Av nye bygdevegar hev heradet 2 anlegg under arbeid: Bolstad—Rørbakken (vanleg kalla Rasdalsvegen) og Rongo—Øvstedal (kalla Øvstedalsvegen).

Paa heradet sin vegsplan av 1920 hev ein etternemde veganlegg, som ein vonar faa bygt i f ramtidi:

1. Hovudveg fraa Brekkhus i Teidalen til Nesheim i Eksingedalen.

2. Hovudveg fraa Evanger til Vasenden paa sørseda av Evangervatnet med bru yver elvi til hovudvegen millom Evangervatnet og Bolstadøyri.

3. Byggdevegen Evanger — Elgje — Mugaas — Bjorgaas — Eteine.

When Evanger became its own township, different communal ventures were undertaken to further the road issue, in the 1890's the Teidalsvegen was rebuilt to a proper district road. Originally, there was just a pack road (traversed by pack horses or human carriers) from Brekkhus to Fadnes. These roads were improved one by one in the succeeding years so there was sort of a drivable road, but hilly and narrow. Some old-fashioned bridges were built: Straumbrui above Langeland, Mæstadbrui by Mæstad and Fadnesbrui. As a result of the remodeling the people in Teidal got a modern bridge with stone arches at Langeland and Fadnes and an iron bridge at Mæstad. The remodeling took 15 years.

There was a main road built from Evanger to Fadnes in 1891. The road was built at the state's expense using a subsidy by the county and township. Thus there is now a connecting drivable road from the Aarhus farm in Teidalen to Evanger. In 1885, there was a bridge built over the river between downtown Evanger and the Evanger railroad station, which lies on the south side of the river. The bridge was built by the railroad with a contribution from the township of Evanger.

We got a bridge over the river at Bolstad in 1891 so there was a connecting driving road between Bolstadøyri and Bolstad railroad station, the bridge was built at state expense as a main road with subsidy by the railroad, county and township.

Then we have a main road through Bergsdalen — from Dale railroad station to Lake Hamlagrø. This road lies in Evanger Township for the most part. The road was built in sections upwards in the Bergsdal valley in the years 1900 to 1910. The inhabitants of Bergsdal now can drive from Dale railroad station to the west end of Lake Hamlagrø.

The road through Eksingedal is also built in sections from Eidsland in Stamnes and up the valley. At the present they are working on the section Fosse—Nesheim. In 1823 (sic 1923?) it was passed by the county board that the road construction in Eksingedal should continue unabated until they reached Gulbrå, the uppermost farm in the valley. Now the people of Eksingedal can drive from Eidsland to the Bergo farm in Evanger Township. The road was built as main trunk with county and township financial support. The town has two projects underway: Bolstad—Rørbakken (usually called the Rasdalsvegen) and Rongo—Øvstedal (called the Øvstedalsvegen).

1. County road from Brekkhus in Teidalen to Nesheim in Eksingedalen.

2. County road from Evanger til Vasenden on the south side of Lake Evanger with a bridge over the river to the County road between Lake Evanger and Bolstadøyri.

3. Town road Evanger — Elgje — Mugaas — Bjorgaas — Eteine

4. Saghaug bru—Skjærveggen.

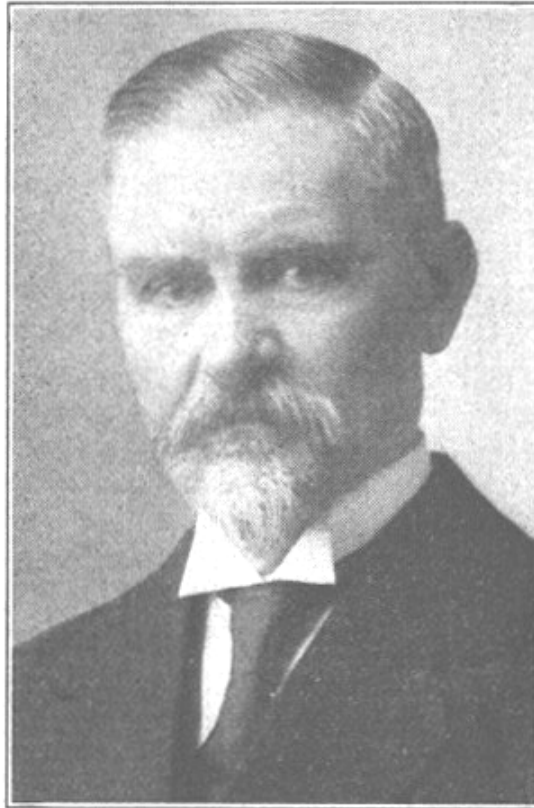
Naar alle desse vegbygg vert ferdige ein gong i framtidi, vert det tidhøveleg framkomst i Evanger ogso.

Daa aarhundradet byrja stod Evanger utan ein einaste stubbe køyreveg — berre kløvvegar og gangstigar. Utferdi til Bergen gjekk for seg med baat fraa Bolstadøyri etter Osterfjorden og til byen

4. Saghaug bridge—Skjærveggen.

When all these roads are finished some time in the future, Evanger will be up with the times, too.

At the turn of the century Evanger was without a single stub of passable road — only pack trails and walking paths. The way out to Bergen was by boat from Bolstadøyri (delta—mouth of Voss River) via Osterfjord and to town.



ORDFØRER N. MUGAAS

I dag er bygdi sine samferdsle- og utferdsmidlar soleis:

- a) Jernbane fraa Evanger til Bergen og fraa Evanger til Oslo.
- b) Hovudveg fraa Evanger til Voss (Kann farast).
- c) Hovudveg fraa Evanger til garden Fadnes (God bilveg).
- d) Hovudveg fraa vestenden av Evangervatnet til Bolstad jernbanestation (God bilveg).
- e) Hovudveg fraa Dale fabriker i Bruvik til Hamlegrøvatnet øvst i Bergsdalen (God bilveg).
- f) Hovudveg fraa heradsgrensa med Modalen herad i Øksendalsbotnen til garden Bergo og um ca. 4 aar til Nesheim i Eksingedalen.
- g) Bygdeveg fraa garden Fadnes til garden Aarhus i Teidalen.

Today the district's communication and external travel media are thus:

- a) Railroad from Evanger to Bergen and from Evanger to Oslo.
- b) Main road from Evanger to Voss to (passable).
- c) Main road from Evanger to the Fadnes farm (good driving road).
- d) Main road from western Lake Evanger to Bolstad railroad station (good driving road).
- e) Main road from Dale Factory in Bruvik to Lake Hamlegrø up in Bergsdalen (good driving road).
- f) Main road from the border of the township with Modalen Township in Øksendalsbotnen to the Bergo farm and in 4 years to Nesheim in Eksingedalen.
- g) Town road from the Fadnes farm to the Aarhus farm in Teidalen.

h) Ein nybygd bygdevegsbolk av Rasdalsvegen.

i) Ein nybygd bygdevegsbolk av Øvstedals-vegen.

I skulevegen hev det vore mange umskifte framyver i aarhundradet. I fyrstningen var heradet deilda i 4 umgangsskulekrinsar. Kvart barn hadde 6 vikor skule ura aaret.

No er heradet deilda i desse krinsane:

1. Tysso krins med skulehus paa Tysso, udeilda skule med 18 vikor aarleg.

2. Mælands krins med skulehus paa Mæland, udeilda skule med 19 vikor aarleg.

3. Bjørgo krins med leigt skulerom paa Bjørgo, udeilda skule med 18 vikor aarleg.

5. Brekkhus krins med skulehus paa Brekkhus, tvodeilda skule med 18 vikor storskule og 12 vikor smaaskule aarleg.

6. Fagerbø (Bergo) krins med skulehus paa Fagerbø, udeil da skule med 18 vikor aarleg.

7. Brakestad krins med leigt skulerom paa Ekse, udeilda skule med 19 vikor aarleg.

8. Evanger krins med skulehus paa Evanger, 4 deilda skule med 18 vikor for dei tvo storskuleklassone og 12 vikor for dei tvo smaaskuleklassone aarleg.

9. Kvilekval krins med skulehus paa Kvilekval, tvodeilda skule med 18 vikor for storskuleklassa og 12 vikor for smaa skuleklassa aarleg.

10. Rongo krins med skulehus paa Rongo, trideilda skule med 18 vikor for dei tvo storskuleklassone og 12 vikor for smaa skuleklassa.

11. Rasdal krins med leigt skulerom paa garden Rasdal (nedre); udeilda skule med 18 vikor aarleg.

12. Hattestad krins med skulehus paa Hattestad, udeilda skule med 18 skulevekor aarleg.

13. Øye krins med skulehus paa Øie, udeilda skule med 18 vikor aarleg.

Evanger er diverre av natur deilda upp i mange mindre grender langt fraa ein annan. Difor lyt ein hava so mange udeilda skular. Av di barnetalet oftast er lite i dei udeilda skulane, kann ein der naa Ukelangt fram i kunnskapsvegen som i dei klassedeilda skulane.

Men det er dyrt for heradet aa halda so mange skulekrinsar. Evanger skulebudgett vart no sist oppgjort med kr. 34,185.00 brutto. Heile heradsbudgettet utgjør kr. 113,000.00, derav kr. 85,000.00 til utlikning.

Som fyrr fortalt vart Evanger eige prestegjeld i 1892. Garden Væle vart teken til prestegard, av di denne garden var staseigedom. Prestegardshusi vart bygde i 1893-og 94. Prestebustaden er ein uneleg heim med mange ljose rom. So hev ein

h) A new district road section of Rasdalsvegen.

i) A new district road section of Øvstedalsvegen.

In school arrangements there have been many changes in the century. In the beginning the township was divided in 4 circuit school districts. Each child had 6 weeks of school per year.

Now the township is divided into these districts:

1. Tysso district has a schoolhouse at Tysso, undivided school with 18 weeks per year.

2. Mælands district has a schoolhouse at Mæland, undivided school with 19 weeks per year.

3. Bjørgo district has a rented classroom at Bjørgo, undivided school for 18 weeks annually.

5. Brekkhus district with a schoolhouse at Brekkhus, divide into two with 18 weeks for the bigger children and 12 weeks for the small, yearly.

6. Fagerbø (Bergo) district has a schoolhouse at Fagerbø, undivided school 18 weeks annually.

7. Brakestad district with a rented classroom at Ekse, undivided classroom with 19 weeks annually.

8. Evanger district with a schoolhouse at Evanger dealt in four with 18 weeks for the two bigger classes and 12 weeks for the younger classes annually.

9. Kvilekval district with a schoolhouse at Kvilekval, divided into two 18 weeks for the two bigger classes and 12 weeks for the younger classes annually.

10. Rongo district has a schoolhouse at Rongo, divided into three with 18 weeks for the two bigger classes and 12 weeks for the smaller class.

11. Rasdal district has a rented classroom on the Rasdal (lower) farm; the undivided schoolroom with 18 weeks of school a year.

12. Hattestad district with a schoolhouse at Hattestad undivided for 18 weeks a year.

13. Øye district has a schoolhouse at Øye, undivided with school 18 weeks a year.

Evanger, unfortunately, is divided by the terrain in many little neighborhoods far from each other. That's why we have so many undivided schools. Because the number of pupils is often so small in the undivided schools they can often be weeks ahead of the divided class schools.

But it is expensive for the township to maintain so many school districts. Evanger school budget was last calculated to be NKR 34,185.00 gross. The entire town budget consists of NKR 113,000, of which NKR 85,000 are from assessments.

As said before, Evanger became its own parish in 1892. The Væle farm was chosen as a parsonage farm, because this was a stately property. The parsonage was built in 1893-94. The minister's dwelling is a distinctive house with many light rooms. Then they have built two precentor houses,

bygt tvo klokkarbustader, ein paa Evangerhaug og ein paa Fagerbø (Bergo) i Eksingedalen. Naar eksingedølene fekk si kapelkyrkja paa Nesheim, maatte kapelsokni faa eigen klokkar eller kyrkjesongar.

Ein stor hjelpekyrkjegard er no lagd kring kapelkyrkja og vart ferdig ifjor. Ein ny hjelpekyrkjegard er lagd paa Bolstadøyri like intil bedehuset der. Bedehuset er tilstelt som ei liti kyrkja med altarring til nattverdenesta. Tanken er aa faa døypfont ogso, so der kann haldast full gudstenesta. I Bergsdalen er ogso ein hjelpekyrkjegard. Folki der hev fenge lovnad paa 4 sundagspreikor um aaret. Desse vert haldne i skulehusi paa Øie og Hatlestad. I kapellkyrkja paa Nesheim er og 4 sundags-gudtjenestor um aaret. Bergsdølene er no byrja samla ihop midlar til aa byggja ei kapelkyrkja paa Lie tett med hjelpekyrkjegarden der. Dei treng storleg um ei kykja, dei og, men det skal mange pengar til eit sovore tiltak. Bolstadøyri hev umlag 10 sundags-preikor um aaret. I Eksingedalen les presten med konfirmantene der og held konfirmation i kyrkja paa Nesheim. Det same vilde han faa lov aa gjera i Bergsdalen ogso, berre der var kyrkja. Paa Evanger hev lenge vore bedehus, kor lægmenn helst talar. Det tidlegare bedehuset brann ned i 1913 den 10de april, men no er eit nyt stort bedehus kome i staden. I kjellarhøgdi er kjøkken, ein stor matsal og eit forsamlingsrum til mindre oppbyggjingsmøter.

Me kann nok segja, at Guds ord bur rikeleg millom oss her i Evanger. "Det var ikkje so i gamle dagar, daa me hadde kyrkja berre paa Evanger og ingi bedehus og preik berre tredjekvar sundag, av di Evanger var anneks til Voss.

Den no verande kyrkja paa Evanger er bygd i 1851. Ho vart uppussa baade innan- og utantil i 1918. I 1912 fekk ho nyt orgel. Det kosta 14 tusen krunor. Same aaret fekk ho ny altartavla med eit bilæte av kunstmalar Lars Osa. Motivet er: Jesus bergar Peter paa Genesaretssjøen.

Kyrkja er no vorte eit unelegt gudshus. Tvo magasinomar vernar mot kulden i vintertidi.

I 1886 fekk Evanger eigen sparebank. Den hev no ein forvaltningskapital paa yver 1 million krunor.

Ei stor ulukka raama oss her den 10de april 1923, daa storparten av husi paa strandstaden Evanger brann ned.

No er strandstaden regulerad og storparten av husi uppattbygde; men denne ulukka volda baade kommuna og dei private huseigarane store utlogor. Vonar, at Evanger ikkje vert ute for ei slik ulukka oftare.

Ungdomslagi paa Evanger og Bolstadøyri hev ogso fenge seg eigne forsamlingshus med kjøkken og matsal i kjellarhøgdi.

one at Evangerhaug and one at Fagerbø (Bergo) in Eksingedalen. When the Eksingedalers got their own chapel at Nesheim, they had to get their own sexton or precentor.

A big additional cemetery was created around the chapel and was finished last year. A new additional cemetery was made at Bolstadøyri all the way up to the prayer house there. The prayer house is designed like a little church with an altar ring for communion services. It is planned to also obtain a baptismal font so complete services can be held. In Bergsdalen, there is also an additional cemetery. People have got permission for four Sunday sermons a year. These had been held in the schoolhouse at Øie and Hatlestad. In the chapel at Nesheim, there are likewise four Sunday services a year. The Bergsdalers must now collect means to build a chapel at Lie near the additional cemetery there. They have a great need for a church there too, but it would cost a great deal for such a project. Bolstadøyri has about ten Sunday services a year. In Eksingedalen, the young people take confirmation and are confirmed in the church at Nesheim. They want to get permission to do the same in Bergsdalen, if there were only a church. There has been a prayer meeting house at Evanger, where lay preachers usually talk. Earlier the meeting house burned down, April 10, 1913, but now a new big prayer house has been built in its place. There is a kitchen in the basement and dining room and a big meeting room for smaller revival meetings.

We can say the God's word lives well among us here in Evanger. "It was so in the old days when we only had the church at Evanger with no prayer house and preaching only every third Sunday because Evanger was annexed to Voss.

The current church at Evanger was built in 1851. It was redeccorated inside and out in 1918. It got a new organ in 1912. It cost 14 thousand crowns. That same year it got a new altar with painting by artist Lars Osa. The motif is: Jesus saving Peter on the Sea of Galilee.

The church has become a pleasant house of worship. Two heating stoves protect against the cold in the winter.

In 1886, Evanger got its own savings bank. It has a reserve of over a million crowns.

We had a tragic event on April 10, 1923, when most of the buildings on the lakeside area of Evanger burned down,

Now the lakeside area has been properly laid out and most of the buildings rebuilt; but this misfortune occasioned great costs to the village and to the private building owners. You understand that Evanger hasn't had to withstand such setbacks very often.

The Youth Societies at Evanger and Bolstadøyri have their own meeting building with a kitchen and dining room in the basement.

Desse lagi arbeider for ædrugskap, sedugskap og norskdøm innan ungdomsflokken.

Av dei menn, som i gamle dagar tok mest part i det kommunale arbeidet i Evanger, kann eg nemna: Gardbrukarne Nils Larson Bolstad, Gullik Johannessen Horvei, Lars Nilsson Nesheim, Gullik Sjurson, Jakob Knutson Elgje og Anders Knutson Kvilekval og so min gamle far, lensmann Brynjulv Nilsson Mugaas, og vidare kyrkjesongar Peder Brynjulvson Mugaas. Alle desse er gjengne i gravi for længer eller kortare tid sidan med undantak av min far, som lever enno og er paa føtene. Han var 90 aar den 17de desember 1924. Av seinare kommunemenn kann eg nemna lærar og gardbrukar Johannes Gulliksen Horvei og lærar og gardbrukar Olav Knutson Bjørgaas. Dei lever enno og er framleides i kommuna si tenesta paa ymse maatar.

Evanger sin fyrste ordførar var Gullak Johannesson Horvei. Han gjorde tenest som ordførar fraa 1885 til 1887. So var Anders Knutson Kvilekval ordførar fraa 1888 til 1897. I dei tri siste aari var Kvilekval sjukleg og døydde i mai 1897. I dei aari gjorde varaordførarene Peder Mugaas og Johannes Horvei ofte ordførartenesta. I 1898 kom eg til som ordførar og stod i denne stoda til utgonga av 1913. So var Johs. Horvei ordførar i valbolken 1914—16. I 1917 kom eg aanyo inn i ordføraryrket og hev halde ved med dette sidan.

I aari 1914 til 16 gjorde eg tenest som formann i skulestyret. No er eg 68 aar gamal og ein umlag utsliten kommunemann. Eg hev vore med i heradsstyret sidan 1892 med undantak av bolken 1914—16. Aattaat hev eg arbeidt som lærar i folkeskulen i 49 aar og som formann i direktionen for Evanger sparebank sidan 1892. No snart lyt yngre menn byta med meg i alle desse yrki. Eg er so fri aa senda eit bilete med, so Vossalaget i Amerika kann sjaa, at ordføraren i Evanger er vorten ein gamal mann. Og so ynksjer eg det gilde Vosselaget allt godt i framtidi og gratulerar av heilt hjarta med hundradaarshøgtidi.

Til slutt lyt eg beda um orsaking for at dette sendebrevet er nedramsa i all hast. Eg hev nettupp i desse dagar havt aarsprøva ved skulen, og so held eg paa gjera meg ferdig til aa reisa til fylkestinget, so eg hev det nokso ansamt for tidi. Kann henda Vossalaget skal faa ei melding fraa meg seinare.

Med beste helsing,
N. Mugaas

Evangerhaug 18de mai 1925.

These clubs work for sobriety, chastity and Norwegianness in the youth.

Of the men, who in the old days, took most part in communal work in Evanger, I can list: farmers Nils Larson Bolstad, Gullik Johannessen Horvei, Lars Nilsson Nesheim, Gullik Sjurson, Jakob Knutson Elgje and Anders Knutson Kvilekval and the my old father, Sheriff Brynjulv Nilsson Mugaas, and further precentor Peder Brynjulvson Mugaas. All of these have gone to their graves long ago or recently with the exception of my father who is still alive and is on his feet. He was 90 years old on December 17, 1924. Of later town people, I can list the teacher and farmer Johannes Gulliksen Horvei and teacher and farmer Olav Knutson Bjørgaas. They are still living and continue to serve the village in various capacities.

Evanger's first mayor was Gullak Johannesson Horvei. He served as mayor from 1885 until 1887. Then Anders Knutson Kvilekval was mayor from 1888 until 1897. for the last three years, Kvilekval was quite sickly and he died in May 1897. in those years the vice mayors Peder Mugaas and Johannes Horvei often acted as mayor. I became mayor in 1898 and occupied this position until leaving in 1913. Then Johs. Horvei was mayor in the 1914-16 section. In 1917 I came anew in as mayor and carried on since.

In the years 1914 until 16, I served as chairman of the school board. Now I am 68 years old and changing into a worn-out village man. I have been with the town board since 1892 with the exception of the period 1914-16. I have also worked as a teacher in the folkschool for 49 years and as chairman of the board of directors of the Evanger Savings Bank since 1892. Soon now, younger men will have to change with me for all these jobs. I take the liberty of sending a portrait along, so the Vosselag in America will see that the mayor of Evanger has become an old man. And thus I wish a beautiful Vosselag every thing good in the future and congratulate you with all my heart on your Centennial Celebration.

In conclusion, I must ask forgiveness that this letter was written so hastily. I have just had the final exams to deal with at school, and I had to prepare to go to the county court, so I am crowded for time. Maybe the Vosselag will get a report from me later.

With best greetings,
N. Mugaas

Evangerhaug, May 18, 1925.

***Helsing til Vosselaget i Amerika paa
hundra-aarsfesten fraa Evanger
Ungdomslag.***

Evanger ungdomslag, helsar dei frendar
der burt i storlandet vest um hav!
Skilde me er — men fraa vaare grender
kjenner me folke — som fraa oss me gav!

Tidene skifter — Og siklone renna
støtt slik som elvar mot storhavet ut —
Endaa kan hugen som baunone brenna
ætt etter ætt hjaa gjenta og gut!

Stort er vel havet som skil millom landi
og store er skutor, som ganga paa hav —,
men meire enn dette — det er no dei bandi —
som hugen paa vengjer imillom oss gav!

Difor vil tankar fraa bygdj og laget
fjuka til storlandet — finna sitt folk!
Frendar — dei liknar kvarandre paa draget, —
kjenningar helsast og treng ikkje tolk!

Susande elvar og grønkande lider —
høgfjell med solgull og snøkruna paa —
syngjer um vaar — som i framfarne tider
beder oss helsa dykk alle — herfraa!

Signing med høgtid og hundradaarsstemma!
Lukka til yrket til kvardag som fest!
Signing med alt det — som anden kan femna,
at det kan dyrkjast og odlast som best.

J. Styve

***Lidt om Vossestranden i
hundraaaret***

Da udvandringen fra Voss til Amerika begyndte
og længe efter var Vossestranden, ligesom
Evanger, forenet med Voss hovedsogn. Der var
fælles kirkelig betjening, fælles skolekommission,
og efter formandskapslovens ikrafttræden fælles
herredstyre. Vossestranden havde dog sine to
annekskirker, den ene da staaende paa gaarden
Vinjes grund, den anden paa Opheim. Disse kirker
var da gamle og skrøbelige trækirker, byggede i

***Greetings to the Vosselag in America
on its Centennial Celebration from
the Evanger Youth Society.***

Evanger Youth Society, greet the kindred
way over in that big land west of the sea!
Separated we are —but from our neighborhood
we know the people —that from us we gave!

Times change and the cycles turn
just like the river goes to the sea—
yet you remember how the bonfires burnt
age after age with girls and boys!

The ocean is wide that separates the lands
and the vessels are big, that sail on the sea —
but more than that — there is now a bond —
that desire on wings made between us!

Therefore, thoughts from the district and society
Flee to the big country — find their people!
Kindred — they liken each other in dress, —
Acquaintances are greeted without translator!

Rippling streams and slopes turning green —
Mountains with sunshine and snow crowns —
Sing about our — days of yore
Bid us to greet you all — from here!

Blessing with solemnity and a century voice!
Fortune in your work so each day is a party!
Blessing in all this — so others can embrace it,
and culture and cultivate it the best!

J. Styve

***A Little about the Vossestrand in the
last hundred years***

When the emigration from Voss to America
started and long after, the Vossestrand, like
Evanger, was combined with Voss main parish.
There was common church service, common school
board and according to the chairmanship law which
was taking effect, common government. The
Vossestrand thus had its two annex churches, the
one on the Vinje farms property, the other at
Opheim. These churches were old and fragile churches,

1670 aarene. Skolerne var som andre steder i Vossebygderne. omgangsskoler. Lærere paa den tid var Nils Sjurson Ulvelund, som i 1828 blev kirkesanger og forblev som saadan til 1857. Knut Larson Nesheim var lærer fra 1832 til 1854 og var længe herredskasserer. Erik Erikson Jordalen, f. 1812, var lærer i 1831 og kirkesanger i 1832 i Opheimssognet til 1860. Der var da bare 3 skolekredse, en i Holbygden til Draugsvold, en i Mørkdalen med Vinje til Bidne og en i Opheimssognet. Dette var efter skoleloven af 1827, og denne mærker da det første betydelige fremskridt.

Det næste kom med veienes oparbejdelse, der fik nok lidt mere fart efterat formandskabsloven var traadt ikraft. Over bygden fra Vossevangen til Nerheimsdalen gik den gamle postvei i linjen til Oslo; men det var alligevel bare en ridevei, bakke op og bakke ned. I Stalheimskleiven var der omtrent ufremkommeligt. I 1842 satte staten igang veiarbejde her. Det fortsattes til 1849. Saa omlagdes et stykke vei mellem Stalheim til Kvamme i 1850. Forbedring af bygdeveiene ellers blev ogsaa foretaget saa der før 1860 var nogenlunde veie langs Opheimsvandet, i Holbygden og opover Mørkdalen.

I 1860 kom en ny skolelov. Vossestranden blev da inddelt i 7 skolekredse. 1) Bidne—Draugsvold; 2) Bidnehovden—Hegland; 3) Eitesvold—Slæn; 4) Holbygden (Sundve—Haga) Skogstad, Kvarme, Humlebrække; 6) Brathole—Hjellen; 7) Seiland—Øyjorden og Stalheim—Øvstus. I de 5 førstnævnte kredse skulde der da være fast skole, og skolestuer skulde opføres i kredserne. Der skulde store udlæg til dette, og det gik ikke snart. Skolestuen i Holbygden opsattes i 1862 og en i Mørkdalen i 1865. Bygden var da kommen et godt stykke paa fremskridtsveien, men kravene blev ogsaa efterhverti større. Man trængte nye kirker og forbedrede veie blandt andre ting. Saalænge herrederne var isammen, var det ikke saa let at faa dette efter ønske, og da Vossestranden ligger ganske adskilt fra det øvrige Voss, opkom krav paa dennes fraskillelse til eget herred.

I 1866 blev delingskravet etterkommet, og Vossestranden fik da gaa frem efter bedste evne, som det fandt for godt. I 1871 byggedes nye kirker i begge sogne. Kirken i Vinje sogn sattes nu paa gaarden Draugsvold, hvor veien fra Mørkdalen forenes med hovedveien. Opheimskirken sattes længer nede paa Opheimsvangen. Denne blev hovedkirken, og prestegaard blev bygget ved siden af kirken.

Lige ved kirken paa Draugsvold blev et stort herredshus opsat for herredstyrets møder. I dette fik ogsaa Vossestrandens sparebank rum ved dens stiftelse i 1876. Denne har nu henimod en million kroner i forvaltningskapital.

Handels- og hotel forretning begyndtes tidlig i 1880 aarene paa Vinje. I 1884 opførtes det store

Built in the 1670's. The schools were, like elsewhere in Voss, circuit schools. At that time, the teacher was Nils Sjurson Ulvelund, who in 1828 became the precentor and remained that until 1857. Knut Larson Nesheim was the teacher from 1832 to 1854 and for a long time, he was town treasurer. Erik Erikson Jordalen, neé 1812, was the teacher in 1831 and became precentor in 1832 in Opheim parish until 1860. There were only three school districts, one in Holbygden for Draugsvold, one in Myrkdalen by Vinje at Bidne and one at Opheim parish. This was according to the school law of 1827, and this marks the first meaningful progress.

The next had to do with road work, which gained speed after the Chairmanship law was enforced. Over the district from Vossevangen to Nærøydal went the old postal route to Oslo; but it was only a riding path, up hill and downhill. It was nearly impassable at Stalheimskleiv. The state started work here in 1842. It was continued until 1849. Then they altered a section between Stalheim and Kvamme in 1850. Improvement of the town roads was otherwise undertaken so before 1860 there was a reasonable road along Lake Opheim into Holbygd and up through Myrkdal.

They enacted a new school law in 1860. The Vossestrand was then divided into seven school districts. 1) Bidne—Draugsvold; 2) Bidnehovden—Hegland; 3) Eitesvold—Slæn; 4) Holbygden (Sundve—Haga) Skogstad, Kvarme, Humlebrække; 6) Brathole—Hjellen; 7) Seiland—Øyjorden and Stalheim—Øvstus. In the first five named districts there were then established schools and schoolhouses were to be built in the districts. It was going to cost a lot, and it happened slowly. The schoolhouse in Holbygden was erected in 1862 and the one in Myrkdalen in 1865. The township had then made a big step on the road of progress, but the needs became gradually bigger. People needed new churches and even better roads among other things. As long as the townships were conjoined, it was not easy to get what one wanted, and since Vossestrand lay removed from the rest of Voss, the desire for separation to its own township arose.

In 1866, the division was accomplished and Vossestrand could go ahead according to its ability. New churches were built in both parishes. The church in Vinje was put at Draugsvold, where the road joins the main road. Opheim's church was put farther down on Opheimsvangen. This became the main church and a parsonage was built alongside the church.

Just by the church at Draugsvold, they built a big town hall for the meetings of the town board of directors. Vossestrand's Savings Bank got space here when it was founded in 1876. It now has nearly 1 million crowns in administrative capital.

Stores and hotel businesses started early in the 1880's

Stalheims hotel og et mindre blev samme aar opsat paa Framnæs. Hotellet paa Stalheim er nu Norges største landshotel. Det berettes, at der forleden sommer i enkelte dage bospistes omkring 2000 personer. Det staar da ogsaa paa et storslagent sted paa toppen af Stalheimskleiven. Handelssteder er der nu paa Vinje, Opheim og Stalheim. Der er ogsaa postaabnerier. Et saadant er der ogsaa paa Egdetveit. Telegraf og telefonlinjer er af staten lagt over bygden med stationer paa Stalheim. Rigstelefonstation er der ogsaa paa Framnæs. Paa Opheim er feltstation.

Paa Vinje blev der i 1908 sat igang med et meieri. Der blev der ogsaa forrige aar opført et tidsmæssigt slagteri, der begge afhjalp følelige savn.

Jordbruget har især i det sidste gaaet svært fremover. Bare i arene fra 1901 til 1907 var der opdyrket henimod 400 maal jord. Der var da anslaaet til at være ca. 1800 maal udyrket men dyrkbar jord igjen.

Under og efter krigen har der været megen nydyrkning. Under krigen maatte man lære igjen at lide paa sig selv med melvarer og agerbruget er vokset betydeligt. Staten har ogsaa støttet jordbrugeren, hvor det trængtes med tilskud for dyrkning, og det har hjulpet meget.

En bygds fremgang er selvfølgelig for en stor del betinget af gode veie, og Vossestranden har havt sine veispøragsmaal at løse. Hovedveien fra vossegrænsen ved Aarsbroen til fylkesgrænsen i Nerheimdalen var det første og vigtigste. Som nævnt blev veistykket over Stalheimskleiven til Kvamme anlagt fra 1842 til 1851, væsentlig af statsmidler. Op Stalheimsberget arbejdede man i 1844—45. I 1874 blev veien her udbedret og anlægning forbi Storeskredene udført 1901—03. I 1875—77 anlagdes veien fra Hegland til Draugsvoldsbroen. Fra Aarsbroen til Draugsvold udførtes i 1877—81, og senere anlægninger i 1896—97.

Af almindelige bygdeveie anlagdes en fra Draugsvold til Nesheim i Mørkedalen i 1873. Derfra til Armot var tidligere anlagt vei. En omlægning af veien i Holbygden blev gjort i 1876 og langs sydsiden af Opheimsvandet i 1880.

Flere vigtige veianlæg er for nærværende under arbejde. En ny vei i Holbygden er nu omtrent færdig. Til ny vei opover Mørkdalen blev bevilget i 1910, men den er nylig paabegyndt. Den skal gaa gennem et vanskeligt terræn og det vil tage lang tid før den blir færdig.

I 1912 begyndtes et veianlæg til Jordalen. I dette vanskeligt tilgængelige dalføre er 8 jordbrugere. Det er forholdsvis gode gaarde med svært gode fjeldbeiter, men den gamle vei over "Naalen" var tung og farefuld — til tider endog ufremkomme

at Vinje. In 1884, the big Stalheim Hotel was built and a smaller one at Framnæs that same year. It is reported that recently, in a single day, they fed about 2000 people there. It is located at a prominent place at the top of the cliff at Stalheim. Stores are now located at Vinje, Opheim and Stalheim. There are also post offices; there is one at Egdetveit, too. The state put telephone and telegraph lines to a station at Stalheim. Kingdoms telephone (long distance) is also available Framnæs. There is a switchboard at Opheim.

In 1908, there was a dairy started at Vinje. In the previous year a modern slaughterhouse was built there, both of which remedied a need.

Agriculture especially has progressed lately. In the years 1901 to 1907, about 100 acres of land was cleared for plowing. It was estimated to be 450 unfarmed acres but arable land yet.

During and after the war, there has been a lot of new cultivation. During the war people suffered from lack of flour and as a result utilization of fields has greatly increased. The state has also supported agriculture, where it is needed, with subsidies for cultivation and that has helped a lot.

An area's progress is, of course, dependent on good roads and Vossestrand has had its own road questions to solve. The main road from the border with Voss at the Aarsbroen to the county border in the Nærøydal was first and most important. As before mentioned, the section over the cliff at Stalheim to Kvamme was built from 1842 to 1851, actually by state funds. People worked up Stalheim's mountain from 1844 to '45. In 1874, this road was improved and the construction past Storeskredene was completed in 1902-03. In 1875-77 the road from Hegland to Draugsvold's bridge was installed. From Aarsbroen to Draugsvold was completed in 1877—81, and later projects in 1896—97.

Ordinary town roads were completed from Draugsvold to Nesheim in Myrkdalen in 1873. From there to Armot was built earlier. A conversion of the road in Holbygden was done in 1876 and along the south side of Lake Opheim in 1880.

Several important road projects for the present are underway. A new road in Holbygden is almost finished. A new road up Myrkdal was planned in 1910, but only has recently been started; it shall go through difficult terrain and will take a long time before it is ready.

In 1912 a road to Jordalen was started. In this difficultly reached valley are eight farmers. They are relatively good farms with good mountain pastures, but the old way over "Naalen" was strenuous and dangerous — at times even impassable. The new road,

lig. Den nye vei, som det endnu vil tage adskillig tid at fuldføre, begynder ved fylkesgrænsen i Nerheimsdalen og skal omtrent følge Jordalselven til toppen af "Stegafossen." Derfra skal der slaes igjennem en ca. 200 meter lang tunel, som man nu paa det nærmeste er færdig med. Det ventes at Jordeierne kan kjøre saa langt som til "Stegafossen" ved juletid — en betydelig lettelse for dem. Dette veianlæg vil koste omkring 180,000. Staten yder endel af dette, men størstedelen gaar af fylkeskassen og opsidderne i dalen. Jordølerne har sit eget skolehus. Førrige høst blev en gravplads indviet i dalen.

Den paabegyndte vei i Mørkdalen vil utvilsomt fremhjelpe jordbruget der en hel del. Der er endnu megen udyrket jord, og der er god havnegang i fjeldene. Øverste ende af dalen er rummelig og vakker.

Iaar har man overalt i bygden havt et meget godt aar med hensyn til avlingen. Hø, korn og poteter kom fint i hus og var af god kvalitet.

K. R.

Den første vosseforening i Amerika dannet 1848

Artikler fra foreningens bog.

Chicago den 1ste december 1848.

Artikel 3.

Til vore norske venner!

Der forekommer os, at vore slegtninger og venner ønsker at vide, hvad vor anploi er, og om vor økonomiske stilling, saa vilde vi nu give eder en nogenlunde tilstrækkelig underretning angaaende nogle af de norske — hvad deres bedrifter er her i Chicago — ikke i den hensigt at ophøie eller fornede, men kun lade Eder vide sandheden, saa at det, vi underretter Eder, ikke skal gjendrives af nogen, som har agtelse for sandheden.

Vi ville først tale om Anders Nilson Brække, som ved sin ankomst her til Chicago ikke var i besiddelse af mere end nogle faa dollars — neppe tilstrækkeligt for to maaneders underhold for sig og sin kone — der nu har erhvervet sig en ganske betydelig jordeiendom her i byen og et prægtigt hus paa samme foruden flere hundrede dollars ude paa rente. Dette aar blev han valgt til street commisær over endel af byen, som kaldes "the north division." Han er kirkeværge ved Biscopali kirke.

Ivar Larson Bøe har ogsaa erhvervet sig en betydelig andel jordeiendom her i byen, ligeledes et bekvemt hus. Desforuden eier han og hans brødre halvdelen i et fartøi, som han og en anden norsk købte isammen for 1,800 dollars, og for nærværende

which will take a lot of time to complete, yet, starts at the county border in Nærøy valley and shall follow the Jordal River to the top of "Stegafossen". From there they shall blast out an about 200 meter long tunnel, which they have almost finished. It is expected that the property owners can drive as far as "Stegafossen" by Christmas — a considerable relief for them. This road construction will cost about NKR 180,000. The state will contribute a share of this, but the major portion comes from the county treasury and the inhabitants of the valley. The people at Jordal have their own schoolhouse. Last fall, a cemetery in the valley was consecrated.

The road that has been started in Myrkdal will undoubtedly help agricultural production a great deal. There is still some uncultivated and there is good pasture land in the mountains. The upper end of the valley is spacious and beautiful.

This year the farmers throughout the valley have had a good year with regards to harvest. Hay, grain and potatoes are in the storehouses and are of good quality.

K. R.

The first Vossing Society in America founded in 1848

Articles from the society's book.

Chicago, December 1, 1848.

Article 3

To our Norwegian friends!

It occurred to us that our friends and relatives want to know, what our employment is and about our economic situation, then we will now give ou a rather complete report relative to some of the Norwegians — what there businesses are here in Chicago — not with the objective to elevate or denigrate, but only to let Thee know the truth, so that whatever we report to Thee, shall not be refuted by anyone, who has reverence for truth.

First, we will talk about Anders Nilson Brække, who at his arrival here to Chicago, didn't have more than a few dollars — barely enough for two months subsistence for himself and his wife — who now has obtained a really important property here in the city and a grand home in the same city and in addition has several hundred dollars earning interest. This year he was elected street commissioner for a goodly share of the city that is called "the north division". He is the verger at the Biscopali church.

Ivar Larson Bøe has also acquired considerable property in the city, similarly a comfortable home. besides, he and his brother own half interest in vessel, that he and another Norwegian bought jointly for 1800 and presently he is employed by the post office,

er han i tjeneste paa postkontoret, og har nu en løn af 25 dollars om maaneden. Paa postkontoret har han tjent i to aar, dog for mindre løn.

Lars Anfinson Bryn har ogsaa jordeiendom her i Chicago med et herligt hus paa. Han er skrædder, og i byen har han hyret sig en krambod, hvori han driver en betydelig handel, som giver ham anledning til at blive en meget formuende mand.

Knut Larson Bøe er ogsaa i besiddelse af jordeiendom her i staden med et temmeligt godt hus paa. I to aar har han været paa landet, nemlig paa Koshkonong i Wisconsin, hvor han fandt en god farm — (gaard) som han nu har solgt for 1000 dollars. Siden han kom tilbage hertil, har han havt fra 4 til 6 kontorer at feie og rede senge til kontoristerne, lægge brænde i ovnene m. m. for hvilke han har havt fra 2 til 4 dollars maaneden af hver office. Desuden har han i sommer været paa et sodawater maaleri. Der gjøres etslags skarpt drikke, som meget godt slukker tørsten, og for sin tjeneste der havde han 12 dollars maaneden.

John Amundson Hefte har ogsaa en liden jordeiendom, og hvorpaa et ganske pent hus. Han, Ivar Vikingsen Grotland og Endre Nilsen Tesdal er paa printing officen for congressmedlem John Wentworth. Deres arbeide er at trykke aviser og bøger, som alt gjøres med maskineri, der drives med stimdamp. Det gaar saa hurtigt, at der kan trykkes 4000 ark i en time. De to første har fra 18 til 24 dollars maaneden og den sidste har 4 dollars ugen. Det hele maskineri, som drives der, koster 5,300 dollars.

Torsten Mikkelsen Skjeldal har ogsaa jordeiendom her i byen og et godt hus paa samme. Han er sysselsat med forskjelligt arbeide, saasom at plante træer, veiarbeide, lægge sidewalk (fortaug), snikkere dører; thi naar de bygger hus her, saa kjøber de for det meste dørene. Han fortjener almindeligt fra 75 til 100 cents om dagen.

Lars Knutsen Dykesten har hus og jordeiendom. Han arbeider paa handelsboden for en kjøbmand og har 20 dollars om maaneden.

Nils Knutsen Bakketun har i tre aar været om sommeren med fartøi som matros her paa indsjøen, som de kalde Lake, og har havt fra 16 til 25 dollars maaneden. Om vinteren har han havt forskjelligt arbeide, hvormed han har fortjent fra 75 cents til 1 dollar dagen, og undertiden lidt mere. Han hyrer nu for tiden hos Lars A. Bryn.

Nils Ellingsen Himle har hus og hage til huset. Han arbeider med at bygge huse og snedkere. I sommer har han bygget tre store huse med mange værelser og har dem nu næsten færdig med alt snedkerarbeide. Han har i det mindste 1 dollar om

and his salary is 25 dollars a month. He has worked at the post office for two years, but at a lesser salary.

Lars Anfinson Bryn has also property here in Chicago with a grand house. He is a tailor, and in the city he has rented a store in which he carries on a significant trade, which gives him the opportunity to be a wealthy man.

Knut Larson Bøe is also in possession of a property here in the city with a rather nice home on it. For two years, he was out in the country, namely at Koshkonong in Wisconsin, where he had found a good farm that he sold for 1000 dollars. Since he returned back here, he has 4 to 6 offices to clean and make the beds for the office workers, build fires in the stoves, and such, for which he gets from 2 to 4 dollars a month for each office. In addition, this summer he has been at a soda water company. They make a sort of sharp drink, that eases the thirst a lot, and for his work there he has 12 dollars a month.

John Amundson Hefte also has a little property, and a nice home on it. He, Ivar Vikingsen Grotland and Endre Nilsen Tesdal are at a printing office for Congressman John Wentworth. They work printing newspapers and books, all of which is done by machine, driven by steam power. It goes so fast that they can print 4000 pages an hour. The first two get from 28 to 24 dollars a month while the last gets 4 dollars a week. The machine they operate cost 5,300 dollars.

Torsten Mikkelsen Skjeldal also has a lot and good house in the city. He is involved with various jobs, like planting trees, working on streets, laying sidewalk, making doors; for when they build houses here, they usually buy the doors. He usually earns from 75 to 100 cents a day.

Lars Knutsen Dykesten has a house and lot; he works at shop for a merchant and gets 20 dollars a month.

For three years, Nils Knutsen Bakketun, during the summers, has worked on ships as an able bodied seaman, on the waters that they call "lake", and makes from 16 to 25 dollars a month. During the winter, he does various jobs, by which he earns from 75 cents to 1 dollar a day, and occasionally more, at the present, he is hired at the house of Lars A. Bryn.

Nils Ellingsen Himle has a house and garden along side. He works building houses and doing carpentry. This summer, he has built three big houses with many rooms and has them with the carpentry work nearly completed. With this he gets 1 dollar a day. Anders Nilsen Gjelland; he has

dagen. Anders Nilsen Gjelland; han har været med Nils Ellingsen Himle, snedkeret og bygget huse, hvorved han har tjent fra 75 til 100 cents dagen.

Bjerne Nilsen Gjelland er reist til Green Bay. Han arbeider der paa en bordsag. Vi har nylig havt skrivelse fra ham, af hvilke vi ser, at han befinder sig vel.

John Nilsen Opkvitne har været i tjeneste paa Chicago Temperance hus, og har havt 14 dollars maaneden.

Steffen Larsen Bøe tjener paa Shermanhouse og har 16 dollars maaneden i løn samt kost og logi. Efter kl. 6 om aftenen er han paa postkontoret til kl. 10—12, for hvilket han erholder 6 dollars maaneden.

Nils Sjursen Vike har været tre aar ved Lake Superior, 600 mil herfra. Han har havt 30 dollars maaneden i løn, og hans arbeide har været at digge kobber, men nu er han kommen tilbage hertil, og har nu ladet bygge sig et stort hus med mange værelser, hvoraf det ene er indrettet til krambod. Han er bestemt paa at holde spisekvarter og drive anden høkerhandel.

Nils Johnson Lie har tjent paa Shermanhuset, men nu har han taget part i handelen med Nils Vike, og Ragna Johnsdtr. Lie er for tiden deres husholder.

Bryngel Halderson Løne tjener paa Shermanhuset og har 15 dollars om maaneden i løn. Men om en kort tid er han bestemt paa at forlade tjenesten, og siden vil han gaa paa academi eller skole for at lære bogholderi m. m.

Nils Vike, Nils Lie og Nils Andersen Flage har gaaet i skole for at lære at regne og skrive engelsk.

Ole Rognaldsen Hauge var forrige vinter ved Wisconsin River, mellem 3—400 mil herfra, men i august maaned kom han tilbage hertil. Siden har han været med Nils Himle og bygget huse og snedkeret og har for det meste tjent 1 dollar dagen.

Claus Skjeldalen var i sommer hos Lars Istad paa Quinong; men nu er han reist til Michigan, 100 mil herfra. Hans arbeide er at hugge tømmer, for hvilke han erholder 18 dollars maaneden, kost og logi.

Mons Ellingsen Smaabrække var i sommer paa landet, men er nu reist til Michigan. Han har og 18 dollars maaneden. Vi venter dem tilbage i førstkommende mai.

Ligedan er Amund Prestegaarden reist til Michigan og har 20 dollars maaneden. Anders Anfinen Prestegaarden er reist til New Orleans.

Ole Bøe har ogsaa kjøbt sig et lidet jordstykke, og paa samme bekostet et stort, prægtig hus. For hus og hage er han budt 800 dollars. Hans arbeide har været forskjelligt. I sommer slog han hø paa prærien og solgte, og fik \$1.25 til \$1.50 for tøndet — 2000 lbs., hvilket han mageligt slog i en dag. Nu er ha paa

worked for Nils Ellingsen Himle, doing carpentry and building houses. By which he has earned 75 to 100 cents a day.

Bjerne Nilsen Gjelland has gone to Green Bay. He works on a table saw there. We recently got a letter from him, in which he says that he is doing fine.

John Nilsen Opkvitne has been in service at the Chicago Temperance Building, and gets 14 dollars a month.

Steffen Larsen Bøe has been in service at the Shermanhouse (hotel) and is paid 16 dollars a month plus room and board. After 6 in the evening he is at the postoffice until 10-12 o'clock, for which he receives 6 dollars a month.

Nils Sjursen Vike has been by Lake Superior, 600 miles from here, for three years. He has been earning 30 dollars a month by working mining copper, but now has come back here, and now had a big house, with many rooms, built, of which one is fitted as a store. He plans to run a restaurant and run another grocery store,

Nils Johnson Lie has worked at the Sherman House, but now he has become a partner in a store with Nils Vike, and Ragna Johnsdatter Lie is their housekeeper.

Bryngel Halderson Løne works at the Sherman House for a salary of 15 dollars a month. But he has decided that in a short while he will go to an academy or school in order to learn bookkeeping, and more.

Nils Vike, Nils Lie and Nils Andersen Flage have gone to school to learn arithmetic and reading and writing English.

Last winter, Ole Rognaldsen Hauge was up by the Wisconsin River, between 3-400 miles from here, but he came back in August and works with Nils Himle building houses and doing carpentry, mostly getting 1 dollar a day.

Claus Skjeldalen was with Lars Istad in Quinong this summer; now he has gone to Michigan, 100 miles from here. His work is cutting timber, for which he is paid 18 dollars a month, food and lodging.

Mons Ellingsen Smaabrække was out in the country this summer, but now he has gone to Michigan. He also earns 18 dollars a month. We expect him to return early in May.

Similarly, Amund Prestegaarden has gone to Michigan and makes 20 dollars a month. Anders Anfinen Prestegaarden has gone to New Orleans.

Ole Bøe has also bought a little piece of land and paid for a big, grand house. He was offered 800 dollars for his house and yard. This summer, he cut hay on the prairie and sold it, getting \$1.25 to \$1.50 for

en dreier shop og har \$12.00 for maaneden. Sommetider har han saget og splittet ved. For at sage og splitte ved faar man 75 cents cordet. Et cord er 8 fot langt, 4 fod høit og 4 fod lang ved.

Claus Knutsen Saue har kjøbt sig et stykke jord her ved staden, hvorpaa er endnu intet hus; men han leier hus hos Torsten Skjeldalen. Hans arbeide har været at bygge hus med Nils Himle og snedkere — lægge sidewalk, være med at laste og aflaste fartøier og har fortiden tjent fra 75 cents til 1 dollar daglig. Hans kone vasker klæder, hvorved hun fortjener fra \$1-\$1.50 om ugen.

Nils Henriksen Bakketun har i tvende aar gaaet med fartøi om sommeren som matros her paa indsjøen, og han har havt fra \$10 til \$12 om maaneden. Han har hele tiden været frisk.

Ingebrigt Andersen Draugsvold arbeider for en skomagere, hvor han faar en vis løn for hvert par støvler og sko, han syr. Han har ogsaa kjøbt sig et jordstykke, og paa samme opbygget et hus, som koster ham 350 dollars.

Peder Andersen Draugsvold har ogsaa kjøbt hus og grund for 300 dollars. Han arbeider 3—4 timer om dagen paa Chicago Temperance hus for kost og logi. Og den øvrige del af dagen er han paa et skomagerværksted, hvor han faar løn for sit arbeide.

Anders Flage har kjøbt sig et agerland, som han har opdyrket, og paa samme avler han mange (slags) frugter, som han sælger i byen til høi pris. Paa samme har han sine hus. Han har desuden et stykke længere ude i staden, hvorpaa er intet hus. Vi er vis paa, at vilde han sælge sin eiendom, saa fik han sikkert 2000 dollars. Saaledes har Gud velsignet hans flid og sparsommelighed, siden han kom hertil.

Anders Knutsen Saue har et lidet hus og grund til her i byen. Hans meste arbeide er at sage ved. Han har og været meget syg af en norsk sygdom, som de kalder leagand. Hans kone vasker klæder og tjener saaledes penge. Hans søn er en flink gut. Han pleier og at sage ved, hvorved han ofte har fortjent 50 cents dagen. De staar sig forholdsvis ganske godt.

Sjur Larsen Fosse arbeider daglig og fortjener penge, og har saaledes god udkomme, ja, har lagt sig aarlig noget tilgode.

Sjur Himle har hus og grund. Han gaar daglig paa arbeide. Han har i sommer bygget hus for andre og gjort alt snedkerarbeide og har saaledes udkomme for sig og sine. Han blev engang spurgt, om han havde kunnet ernære sin familie saa godt i Norge; hvortil han svarede. Nei, jeg har prøvet det; thi jeg maatte lade mig hjælpe, før jeg kunde komme derfra.

Ole Gjøesten er smed. Han fortjener mange penge

each ton — which he could comfortably cut in a day. Now he works at a wood-turning shop making \$12 a month. Occasionally he saws and splits wood. For sawing and splitting firewood a person gets 75 cents a cord. A cord is 8 feet long, 4 feet high of 4 foot long wood.

Claus Knutsen Saue has bought some land here in the city, on which he has yet to put a house, but rents a house from Torsten Skjeldalen. He works at building houses with Nils Himle and does carpentry — lays sidewalk, helps load and unload ships and so far has made from 75 to 1 dollar a day. His wife washes clothes, by which she earns \$1-\$1.50 a week.

For two years, Nils Henriksen Bakketun has gone on vessels on the lakes as an able-bodied seaman, and has made \$10 to \$12 a month. He has always been healthy.

Ingebrigt Andersen Draugsvold works for a shoemaker, where he gets a certain salary for each pair of boots or shoes he sews. He has also bought a lot and built a house that cost him 350 dollars.

Peder Andersen Draugsvold bought a house and lot for 300 dollars. He works for 3-4 hours a day at the Chicago Temperance Building for room and board. The rest of the day is spent at a shoemaker factory where he gets a salary.

Anders Flage has bought some farm land, which he has cultivated, and he harvests many types of fruits (sic vegetables?), which he sells in town for a high price. He has his home there, too. In addition, farther out, he has another piece of land, on which there are no buildings. If he wanted to sell this property, he would surely get 2000 dollars. Thus has God blessed his diligence and thrift since he got here.

Anders Knutsen Saue has a small house and lot here in town. He mostly saws wood. He has been sick with a Norwegian illness they call leagand (sic arthritis?). His wife washes clothes to earn money. His son is an able boy. He ordinarily saws wood, by which he often earns 50 cents a day. They are quite comfortable.

Sjur Larsen Fosse works daily and earns money, and there has good means, yes, he has put something away to the good yearly.

Sjur Himle has a house and lot. He works every day. This summer, he built houses for others and has done all kinds of carpentry work and thus has provided for himself and his. He was asked once, if he could have provided for his family as well in Norway; to which he replied, no, I have tried that; so I had to be helped before I could get away.

Ole Gjøesten is a blacksmith. He earns a lot of

Forrige vinter var han i New Orleans, og der gjorde han det godt. Han er nu eier af flere hundrede dollars.

Nu den 1ste december af sender Anders Brække en af vore norske aviser til Nils Ygre og betalte for samme postporto. Vi ønsker derfor at De vil behage at melde os, hvad tid den kom hjem, og enten der var nogen omkostning eller ikke. Dersom ingen bekostning mere følger paa, saa lyster baade Anders Brække og flere at sende Dem flere aviser, dersom De ønsker saadant. Vi tror, efter hvad vi har udfundet af de amerikanske love, at De har intet at betale, naar vi betaler her.

Vi vil og lade Eder vide, at norske, der har kommet til Amerika de sidste aar, har taget op i Milwaukee; og maaske det er det bedste efter manges mening. Men ikke for alle efter vor mening, og saaledes overlader vi det til enhver at overtænke det selv.

Erik Knutsen Saue af wiger otting, der bor paa Quinong Prairie har nylig været her, og han fortæller os, hvad De dette aar har avlet paa sine gaarde, nemlig: Erik Knutsen Saue 555 bushel hvede, 300 bushel indian corn, 120 bushel poteter og 100 bushel havre. — Nils Tollefsen Bryn 400 bushel hvede og 50 bushel havre. — Tollef Larsen Dømbe, 200 bushel hvede, 50 bushel indian corn, 40 bushel havre og 150 bushel poteter. — Knut Tungeteig, 100 bushel hvede og 60 bushel havre. — Steffen Tollefsen Bryn, 300 bushel hvede og 150 bushel havre. — Mikkel T. Bryn, 300 bushel hvede og 150 bushel havre. — Det her beskrevne, troede han, at enhver af dem kunde sælge, og desuden til at forsyne huset.

Da han Erik var her solgte han 450 lbs. smør, som han havde avlet i sommer af 5 kjør. Han har 3 heste og med kjørestudene 13 stykker fæ, 10 faar og mange svin og høns.

Markedpriser i Chicago: Hvede 65 cents bushel, vaarhvede 55c, havre 20c, byg 35c, indian corn 40c, alt pr. bushel. 1 sk. hvedemel, der indeholder 196 lbs. \$4.50, smør 10c lbs., egg 10c dusinet, salt \$2.00 pr. sk., flæsk 2½c, tørre huder 7c lbs., raa 4 cents.

Knut, Ivar, Steffen og Ole Bø beder Dem hilse David Kløve, at der med det første bliver krav paa deres tilkommende arv efter Baard Osgjerd, da vi har givet hr. kaptein Schnidel fuldmagt at indfordre den, da han fungerer her i Chicaeo som vice-konsul. Paa samme tid bliver krav paa arven efter Inger Monsdatter Graue, forsaavidt Guri Monsdatter tilkommer, hvilket De vilde behage at hilse Ole Dugstad og Knut Monson Lemme, at de har pengene færdige, saasart de blir fordrede.

De hilser hr. lensmand B. Berg, at han besørger det dokument underskrevet af Anna Pedersdatter Nesthus, som vi forrige maaned tilsendte Dem; thi intet dokument gjælder her, uden det er skrevet paa engelsk. Vi vide ikke, om det er kommet Dem ihæn

money. Last winter he was in New Orleans, and there he did quite well. He now has several hundred dollars,

Now November 1 Anders Brække sent one of our Norwegian newspapers to Nils Ygre and paid for the postage. We would like if you reported when it arrived home and whether was any cost or not. If there isn't any additional expense, then Anders Brække and several others wish to send you more papers, if you would like it. We think, according to what we have learned about the American rules, that you need pay nothing, when we have paid here.

We want you to know that the Norwegians, who have come to America in recent years, have landed in Milwaukee; and that may be preferable, according to many opinions. Not for all, according to our thinking, and in so doing we will leave it to each to consider it themselves.

Erik Knutsen Saue of wiger otting (a precinct of Voss) who lives at Quinong Prairie was here recently and tells about what has been harvested on their farms, namely: Erik Knutsen Saue 555 bushels wheat, 300 bushels Indian corn, 120 bushels potatoes and 100 bushels oats. — Nils Tollefsen Bryn 400 bushels wheat and 50 bushel oats. — Tollef Larsen Dømbe, 200 bushels wheat, 50 bushels Indian corn, 40 bushels oats and 150 bushels potatoes. — Knut Tungeteig, 100 bushels wheat and 60 bushel oats. — Steffen Tollefsen Bryn, 300 bushels wheat and 150 bushels oats. — Mikkel T. Bryn, 300 bushels wheat and 150 bushels oats. — Here it is described that he thought each of them could sell in addition to providing for their own needs.

Erik was here and sold 450 lb butter that he had produced from five cows this summer. He owns three horses and with his driving oxen, a total of 13 large animals, 10 sheep and many pigs and chickens.

The market prices in Chicago: Wheat 65 cents bushel, springwheat 55¢, oats 20¢, barley 35¢, Indian corn 40¢, all pr. bushel. 1 sk. wheat flour, that contains 196 lbs. \$4.50, butter 10¢ lbs., eggs 10¢ dozen, salt \$2.00 pr. sk., side pork 2½¢, dried hides 7c lbs., raw 4 cents

Knut, Ivar, Steffen and Ole Bø request that you greet David Kløve, and at the first opportunity there, claim your coming inheritance from Baard Osgjerd, since we have given Hr. Kaptein Schnidel power-of-attorney to complete it, since he functions here in Chicago as vice-consul. At the same time there is a claim for the inheritance from Inger Monsdatter Graue, which is coming to Guri Monsdatter, which you will kindly inform Ole Dugstad and Knut Monson Lemme, to have the monies ready, as soon as they are claimed.

You greet Mr. Sheriff B. Berg that he will take the trouble to sign the document from Anna Pedersdatter Nesthus, which was sent you last month; since no document is valid here, except it is written in English. We don't know if you have it in your possession. It left

de. Det afgik herfra den 2den november, hvorom bede vi os underrettet. — Vær iøvrigt hilset og en glædelig jul og tilstundende nytår med alt godt tilønskes af,

Paa egne og øvriges vegne:

Til Hr. Organist	<i>Anders N. Brække,</i>
<i>David L. Lemme,</i>	<i>Ivar Larsen Bøe,</i>
<i>Lars Nilsen Nesheim.</i>	<i>Endre Thesdal,</i>
	<i>Ole T. Gjerager.</i>

P. S. Vi skulde lade Dem vide, at her har ikke været nogen sygdom iblandt de norske. — Af døde er Madam Paul Anderson, vores prestekone, og tvende børn; men nu i to maaneder har der været født af norske forældre 16 børn, som alle lever. — Vi ved ingen andre syg end Britha Olsdatter Grove. — Vi har erfaret, at Ivar Pedersen Grovehagen har afmalet Dem Amerika med forskellige kulører — mest sorte. Ligesaa Sjur Holmen i Ulvik. Svend Malen fra Lothe i Sørfjorden. Men disse personer kjender vi, og vide, at de ikke kan sige sandhed, uden det sker uforvarende og imod deres vidende og vilje. — De kan sige tale og skrive om Amerika, hvad de vil, saa er her dog lettere og bedre at ærnære sig end i Norge. Naar De skriver os til, saa beder vi os underrettet om alt, hvad der foregaar; og dernæst faar De spørge os om et og andet, som De ønsker at faa vide, saa skal vi omhyggelig svare paa samme. — Underskrevet.

Chicago den 1ste januar 1849.

Artikel 4.

Vort øiemed med nærværende epistel, er i korthed at fremsætte nogle ting med hensyn til den selskabelige orden, angaaende den equalitet og frihedsaand, som karakteriserer det amerikanske folk.

De ugrundede forholde, som i disse henseender eksisterer i Norge, behøver vi ikke at afmale for Eder; thi for det ene saa ønsker vi ei at opfriske erindringen derom, eller forfriske vor hukommelse dermed. Og for det andet, tror vi, at dette vil blive mere tilsyneladende for Eder, naar forholdene i Amerika kunde fuldelig fremsættes. Dog kunde vi her ei gjøre mere end tage en overfladisk glans deraf. Ethvert kar maa her staa paa sin egen bund. En mand, — være sig rig eller fattig, — agtes for en mand, saalænge han ei med liderlig fremfærd selv nedsætter sin karakter. Man ser ei dette tilfældet i Norge? Er det ikke sandt, at den lærde klasse, som burde være veiledere for den ringe stand, flittig har benyttet den fordel, som en dannet forstand giver dem til den almindelige mands underkuelse og indskrænkning? Ja, de har fundet paa en egen stand, ligesom de alene af Det Al gode

here November 2, about which we wish information. It remains to give greetings for a merry Christmas and for the coming new year with all good wishes by,

On behalf of themselves and others:

To Mr. Organist	<i>Anders N. Brække,</i>
<i>David L. Lemme,</i>	<i>Ivar Larsen Bøe,</i>
<i>Lars Nilsen Nesheim.</i>	<i>Endre Thesdal,</i>
	<i>Ole T. Gjerager.</i>

P. S. We should tell you that there hasn't been any sickness among the Norwegians here. — the deaths are Madam Paul Anderson, our minister's wife and twin babies, but now in two months 16 live babies have been born to Norwegian parents. — We have had no others sick than Britha Olsdatter Grove. — it has been our experience that Ivar Pedersen Grovehagen has painted America in various colors — mostly black. Similarly, Sjur Holmen from Ulvik. Svend Malen from Lothe in Sørfjorden. However, we know these people, and we know that they don't speak the truth, except that which occurs unintentionally and against their knowledge and will. They can preach and write against America, what ever they want to, but is easier to provide for yourself here than in Norway. When you write then ask us to report on everything that's going on; and you must ask us about one thing or another, that you want to know, then we will painstakingly answer the same, — Signatures.

Chicago, January 1, 1849.

Article 4.

The purpose of the present epistle, in brief, is to present some things with regard to the social order, regarding the equality and spirit of freedom that is characteristic of American people.

The baseless situation that in this regard exists in Norway, we need not describe to you, which first, we don't want to refresh your recollection about them or refresh our memories therewith. For the second, we believe that it would be more apparent for you if the state of affairs in America could be presented in its entirety. Yet, we can't do more than take a superficial glance at them. Each man here must stand on his own base. A man — be he rich or poor — takes care of one man, as long he doesn't, with depraved conduct, himself disparage his character. Do we see this to be the case in Norway? Isn't it true, that the educated class, who should be the guides for the poor order, diligently have used their part to create a situation that gives the average man subjugation and limitation? Yes, you have found in your own state of affairs that you alone have received from The Divine Providence

Forsyn havde vundet saadan en frihed, at der midt udi det sociale og borgerlige forbund eksisterer en større forskjel i mange henseender, end mellem en civiliseret og en uciviliseret. Men dette er ei tilfældet i Amerika. En prest, prokurator, professor, kjøbmand eller bonde møder tilsammen og nyder de samme æresbevisninger, saavidt deres karakter er moralsk og dydig som statsborgere.

Her spørges ikke om, hvad eller hvo var din fader, men spørgsmaalet er: Hvad er du? Besidder du en ren moralsk karakter? Er du begavet med en sand patriotisk udviklet aand, og i besiddelse af de fornødne kvalifikationer til at drive dit lovlige kald — være sig bondelivet eller embedsstanden. Da sættes du straks paa et standpunkt i lige forhold med enhver anden.

Dette giver den almindelige mand uhyre store fortrin. En mængde embeder beklædes af den ustuderede klasse, og dette virker igjen til almen oplysning.

I det hele taget er det borgerlige forbund saaledes sammenføjet, at ikke aleneste leve — og eiendoms-sikkerheden er mere betryggende sikret her end i Norge, men folkefriheden er mere udstrakt, skole og fattigvæsnet bedre ordnet, og omsorgen for den næringsdrivende klasses velvære mere omhyggelig ivaretaget, medens lovene ikke giver embedsmændene saa stort spillerum for sportulering eller aager penge, og rigsmanden ikke fuld saa vid adgang til massernes undertrykkelse.

At være borger af de Forenede Stater er en ret, hvori enhver sætter sin stolthed; thi hermed tager man ikke i betragtning sin oprindelse eller fødested, da borgerskabs goder grunder sig paa republikkens nationalitet. Monopoli og tyranske forholde møder her ikke blide miner.

Efterdi at regeringens bestyrelse er grundet paa folkets eller borgernes rettighed, saa ligger magten i folkets hænder, og dette opliver enhver med en uafhængig og patriotisk aand, som just ikke er gunstig mod monopoli, herskesyge og tyranni.

Frihedsaanden er et element, der er ligesom indsuget med modersmelken, og synes at være ligesaa uundværlig for enhver borger af de Forenede Stater, som luften han indaander. Der er endel af hans væsen, som ikke afstaaes eller opgives; thi den er elsket og hyldet som livet selv. Dette er en national besiddelse, fælles for alle. Og her ligger hemmeligheden til den equalitet, som overalt vises. Det er den amerikanske politik at være et folk. Dette opløfter det lave og nedbringer det høie, saa at borgerlige forbund fremstiller et jevnt, overfladisk udseende — forholds-mæssig paa landets naturdannelses flade og deilige egn; hvorimod Norges borgerlige og sociale forbund fremstiller det modsatte, som ligeledes svarer til dets naturformation av høie fjelde og dybe dale. Men det er høi tid, at i det borgerlige saa velsom i det religiøse

such a right, that there in the midst of a social and bourgeois society there is, in many respects, a greater difference than between civilized and uncivilized, but this is not the situation in America. a minister, an attorney, a professor, a merchant or a farmer all meet together and use the same respect, as long as their character is moral and virtuous as citizens.

Here it isn't asked who or what was your father, but the question is: What are you? Do you possess a pure moral character? Are you blessed with truly patriotically developed spirit, and in possession of the required qualifications to pursue a just calling — be it a farmer's life or an official position? Then you will soon be placed on equal footing with each other.

This gives the average man enormously big priority. A number of government offices are occupied by the uneducated class, and this again works for general enlightenment.

Taking it as a whole, the society is thusly joined, that not the loneliest lives — and property security are more securely preserved here than in Norway, but people's freedom is more general. Schools and welfare better arranged and concern for the business community's welfare more painstakingly cared for, while the laws do not give the officials as much latitude for speculation or usury and the rich man doesn't have such free access to the oppression of the masses.

To our citizens in the United States, it is a right, in which each has his pride, that no man is regarded by his origin or birthplace, since citizenship's quality is founded on a republican nationality. Monopolies and tyrannical conditions are not well-received here.

Inasmuch as the government's management is based on the people's or citizens privilege (civil rights), then the power lies in the hands of the people and this survives only with an independent and patriotic spirit, that is not disposed to monopolies, ambition or domination,

The free spirit is an element that is ingested like with the mother's milk, and seems to be just as essential to each citizen of the United States, as the air he breathes. There is a share of his being that isn't relinquished or abandoned; because it is loved and adored like life itself. This is a national possession, common to all. This is the secret to the equality shown over all. It is the American policy to be one people. This elevates the lowly and brings down the high, so that citizen's society presents an even, superficial appearance — comparable to the country's natural flat and beautiful meadows; whereupon Norway's citizenry and social organization presents the opposite, which similarly corresponds to the formation of its nature of high mountains and deep valleys. But it is high time, that in the citizen's, as in the

forbund, rettens, frihedens og lighedens vei blev banet ved, som den slette mark, at hver dal ophøies og hvert bjerg og høi fornedret, og hvad som er krumt blir jevnet og det knudrede forandret til en slet dal. Og baade en begyndelse, og et ikke ubetydelig! fremskridt hermed er gjort i de Forenede Stater af Amerika.

Af disse bemærkninger vil I forstaa, at forholdene er anderledes i Amerika end i Norge. Dog maa I heraf ikke slutte Eder, at uhøflighed mod den lærde skare er fremherskende, og at man lever ligesom i en barbarisk stilling. Nei, det modsatte er tilfælde. Den lærde stand er elsket saa meget mere, fordi de benytter deres lærdom til almenhedens hævelse og forbedring. Den regel, som hedningernes store apostel har lært, nemlig: At give dem skat, som bør (ha) skat, den told, som bør (ha) told, den ære, som bør (ha) ære, kaster ikke bag ryggen der, hvor folk har frihed af eget valg til at udøve menneskelighedens ædlere egenskaber, men tvert imod. Enhver med et gladt hjerte møder og udøver sin pligt lettere, naar ingen søger at indskrænke hans ret, eller berøve ham hans frihed.

Det være langt fra os at opvække en oprørske aand; men som amerikanske borgere, der har smagt, hvor godt det er, at være befriede for det aag. som hærskesyge stedse fører med sier; og som de, der har fælles med Eder nordmænds mod og frihedskjærlighed og hjertevarme, siger vi til Eder, som bor blandt Norges klipper: Viser Eder værdige nordens sønner. Staa op som en mand for Eders frihed. Lad frihed og lighed være Eders fordring — sandhed og ret Eders paastand, saa skal sandhedens Gud give Eder seier.

Vi tror, at det ikke vilde være upassende at lade Eder vide, hvor flittig den jordkultiverende klasse nu bringer sine produkter ind til markedet. Fra 2 a 3 uger tilbage har vi faaet mellem 10 a 12 hundrede vognlæs dagligen at indstrømme til staden Chicago. To tredjedele bestaar af hvede og en tredjedel flæsk, indian corn og havre. Altsammen møder en hurtig afsættelse. Og dette giver arbejdsmanden fordoblet lyst til at være virksom og økonomisk til sit lands forbedring. De bruger i almindelighed to heste for hver vogn og undertiden fire, hvorfor de i almindelighed driver fra 60 til 100 bushel ad gangen. Vinterhvede sælges for det meste for 60 til 80 cents pr. bushel, og vaarhvede for omtrent 50 til 70 cents og undertiden mere.

I de sidste 2 uger har veiret og veiene været meget bekvemt for indførselen af alle landsprodukter, da vi paa den tid havde et meget stort snefald, fra 12 til 18 tommer, hvilket siges at være mere, end vi nogensinde har havt siden aaret 1843.

En stor urolighed har eksisteret angaaende de nylig opfundne guldminer i California, der ved sine umaadelige rigdomme har sat det hele amerikanske folk

religious alliance, rights, freedom and similar, a road be built like a level field, that each valley shall be raised, that each mountain shall be lowered and that which is bent shall be straightened and that which is bump be changed into a smooth valley. Only a beginning and one not unimportant! forward step is done in the United States of America.

You must understand from these remarks that things are different in America from Norway. Yet you must not conclude from this that discourtesy of the educated set is prevailing, and that people live in a barbaric situation. No, the opposite is the case. The educated class is appreciated so much more because they use their training to elevate and improve the common people. That rule that the heathens have learnt, namely: to give them tax, who should (have) tax, them tariffs, who should (have) tariffs, them honor, who should (have) honor; don't turn your back to where people have freedom of their own choice to exercise humanity's nobler qualities, but exactly opposite. Everyone with a happy heart meets and performs his duty easier, when nobody tries to limit his rights or deprive his freedom.

It is far from us to awaken a revolutionary spirit; but the American citizen, who has tasted how good it is, to be liberated from early defeat, that domineering places carry with; and which those who share in you Norwegian's courage and love of freedom and warm-heartedness, we say to you, who dwell between the northern peaks: show your valuable northern sons. Stand up as one for your freedom. Let freedom and its like be your requirement — truth and justice your claim, the truth's God will give you victory.

We believe that it would not be inappropriate to tell you how dutiful the agricultural people are to bring their produce in to market. For 2-3 weeks now we have gotten between 10 and 12 hundred loads daily streaming into Chicago. Two-thirds of it consists of wheat and one-third side pork, Indian corn and oats, everything encounters a rapid unloading. This gives the workmen twice the desire to be energetic and prudent for their country's improvement. Ordinarily two horses are hitched to each wagon and occasionally four, which usually carries about 60 to 100 bushels per trip. Winter wheat sells usually for 60 to 80 cents per bushel and spring wheat for about 50 to 70 cents and occasionally more.

For the past two weeks, the weather and the roads have been (in)convenient for the bringing in of country produce, because in that time we have had a lot of snow. From 12 to 18 inches, which is said to be more than at any time since 1843.

A big excitement has existed regarding the recent finds of gold mines in California, there with its immeasurable riches has set all the America people in

i bevægelse. Dersom vi skal antage efterretningerne for sande. da er de omtrent de rigeste i verden; dog synes de næsten at gaa udover grænserne. I vil af det vedføjede brev, som er taget af den norske avis "Nordlyset," selv kunne dømme, hvor meget af samme kan anføres for sandhed. Imidlertid tviler man ikke, at de er af største vigtighed. Det bedste ved disse miner er, at enhver mand — være sig europæer eller amerikaner — kan gaa der og arbejde for sig selv, og alt, hvad han er istand til at samle, beholder han fri som sin faste og lovlige eiendom, tiden at svare nogen skat eller told deraf, fordi New California blev afstaaet til de Forenede Stater ved fredstraktaten med Mexico, og er endnu ikke indlemmet i unionen.

*Anders N. Brække
Ivar Larsen Bøe
Endre N. Tesdahl
Ole T. Gjerager.*

Til Organist og kirkesanger David L. Lemme og Lars N Nesheim.

Chicago den 1ste februar 1849.
Artikel 5.

I vor sidste epistel talte vi om den ekvalitet, som her finder sted i det civile og borgerlige forbund. Vi vil hermed give Eder en kort udredning om religiøse affærer i almindelighed og kirkelige forholde i særdeleshed.

For det første er her free tollerents og fuld religiøs frihed. Ethvert samfund eller kirkeligt forbund tilbeder den Almægtige efter deres egen samvittigheds overbevisning — paa den eller de maader, som de anser mest passende efter sandhedens ord, og som følge heraf giver alle forskellige troesgrunde fuld anledning til deres naturlige udvikling, ligesaavel de onde som gode. Og omendskjønt dette skulde ved første øiekast falde Eder noget forunderligt, saa tør det ei betviles, som det burde være og hele norden længes efter, og høilig tiltrænger. — Ved at give enhver grundsætning anledning til at udarbejde og udvikle sig selv, kan man bedst lære at kjende baade sandhedens dyd og iboende værdighed, saavel som vildfarelsernes og kjætterernes verdenstyggelighed og iboende uværdighed: og dette er just, hvad man trænger til i alle henseender for ret at kunne vælge det sande gode og forkaste det, som virkeligt er bedrageligt og ondt.

Træets natur kan ei altid kjendes paa bladene, men stedse paa frugterne. Der er neppe en sekt i verden, uden man her finder adskillige specimen deraf. Dog, efterdi at ingen kan tvinge sig høiere, end dens dyd og iboende værdighed fortjener, saa er her ikke mange, som just kan kaldes kjætterske, der vinder nogen særdeles stor fremgang.

Det gaar alle vildfarende sekter, ligesom Gamaliel

agitation. If we accept the reports as truth, then this is about the richest in the world, even to exceed all limits. You will from the accompanying letter taken from the Norwegian newspaper "Nordlyset", yourself can judge how much of the included can be regarded as truth. Meanwhile. There is no doubt that it is of the greatest importance. The best at these mines is that each man — be he European or American — can go there and work for himself, and all that he manages to gather, he keeps free as his own secure and legal property without answering to any tax or tariff, because New California is separate from the United States with a peace treaty with Mexico and as yet isn't part of the union.

*Anders N. Brække
Ivar Larsen Bøe
Endre N. Tesdahl
Ole T. Gjerager.*

To the organist and the precentor David L. Lemme and Lars N Nesheim.

Chicago, February 1, 1849.
Article 5.

In our last epistle we talked about the equality, which is present in the civilian and citizen society. We will, herewith, give you a short account about religious affairs in general and church situation in particular.

To begin with, there is free tolerance and full religious freedom. Each society or church association worships the almighty according to their own conscience's persuasion — on the method or the methods that they think most appropriate to the word of truth, and as a result this gives all of the various beliefs ample opportunity for their natural development, equally the bad as the good. Even if at first glance this should seem strange it shouldn't be doubted, as it should be and all Scandinavia longs for and greatly needs. — by giving a tenet an opportunity to prepare and develop itself, can one best learn to know both truth merits and inherent value, as well as heretical and wayward world malevolence and innate unworthiness: and this is just what people need in all respects for properly choosing the true good and discarding that which actually is deceitful and evil.

A tree's nature can't always be recognized from its leaves, but always by its fruit. There is hardly a sect in the world but in which one finds many variations. Yet, inasmuch as no one can force himself higher than his merit and innate value deserves, there aren't many here who can be called heretical, who will have any significant success.

There are always wayward sects, as Gamaliel said

sagde til det jødiske raad, Ap. Gj. 5te kap.: "De, som gaar udenom sandhedens ord gaar ud i luften, og maa visselig falde; men de, som retter deres veie efter sandheden er grundfæstede paa klippen. hvis hus kan aldrig omstødes; thi naar Gud er med, hvem kan da være imod."

Vi kan her ikke give nogen forklaring over de forskellige denominationers eller samfundstroens grunde. Dog vil vi her tilføie en liste af de forskellige særskilte religioners hovedafdelinger. Dog er de fleste af disse udskilte iblandt sig selv i særskilte ecclesiastiske forbund, og under opsyn af forskellige theologiske fakulteter. Og omendskjønt de er alle lidt forskellige fra hverandre — nogle mere, nogle mindre — saa er der dog mange af dem, som ansees som evangelistiske eller rettroende, medens andre er vildfarende og kjeterske. Og for at kunne skjeldne dem, vil vi bemærke de første ortodox og de sidstnævnte heterodox. Dog bemærkes, at vi ei giver vore egne meninger desangaaende; men det offentliges anskuelser.

Navn og antal.

Baptister (det er gjendøbere) Ortodox	5,000,000
Congregationalister (omtr. som Presbyteranere)	1,400,000
Episkopale	600,000
Lutheranere	600,000
Menoniter (etslags Hollandske gjendøbere)	30,000
Methodister	3,500,000
Moravianerne eller brødremenigheden	12,000
Presbyterianere	2,175,000
Reformerte, tyske og hollændere	450,000
Katolske Heterodox	1,300,000
Christians	300,000
Friends (det er venner)	100,000
Jøder	15,000
Mormoner	12,000
Svedenborgianerne	5,000
Shakers	6,000
Tunkers	30,000
Unitarians	200,000
Universalister	600,000

Disse udgjør hovedafdelingerne af de forskellige sekter. Dog er her mange af mindre betydning. Alle disse har deres særegne regimenter og bestyring. Dog er der adskillige ting angaaende deres udvortes kirkelige affærs bestyrelse o. s. v. som de alle har tilfælles; og herom skal vi give Eder en fuldstændigere underretning i vort næstfølgende.

Imedens det maaske falder Eder forunderligt, at der skal være saa mange sekter i et land, saa bør det paa samme tid erindres, at de Forenede Stater

to the Jewish council, Ap. Gj. 5th Chap.: "Those who walk outside of word of truth walk on air, and must certainly fall; but those who straighten their path according to truth are based on the mountain, whose house can never be upset; for when God is along, who can be against".

We can't give an explanation of the various denominations or the bases for the beliefs in society. Yet, we will include a list of the religion's main divisions. Yet most of these are separated within themselves in particular ecclesiastic groups under the supervision of different theological faculties. Even if they each are a little different from each other — some more, some less — there are many of them that are regarded as evangelical or ecclesiastic, while others are wayward and heretical. In order to differentiate them, we shall mark the first orthodox and the last named heterodox. Yet it should be noted that we give not our own definitions relative to them; but the public opinion.

Name and number.

Baptist (Anabaptist) Orthodox	5,000,000
Congregationalist (approx. as Presbyterian)	1,400,000
Episcopal	600,000
Lutheran	600,000
Mennonite (a form of Dutch Anabaptist)	30,000
Methodist	3,500,000
Moravians or congregation of brothers	12,000
Presbyterian	2,175,000
Reformed, German and Dutch	450,000
Catholic Heterodox	1,300,000
Christians	300,000
Friends (that are friends)	100,000
Jews	15,000
Mormon	12,000
Svedenborgian	5,000
Shaker	6,000
Tunker	30,000
Unitarian	200,000
Universalist	600,000

This constitutes the major division of the various sects there are many of lesser meaning. All these have their distinctive regimens and management. Yet, there are a lot of things relating to their external ecclesiastical affairs, direction etc. that they have in common; and now we will give you a complete description in the following.

While it must astound you that there are so many sects in a country that live in the same time, remember that the United States of America is more

af Amerika er mere virksomme for sandheden s og religionens udbredelse og fremme end noget land eller folk paa jorden. Amerika udsender og opholder flere missionærer baade inden og udenlands end hele Europa tilsammenlagt. Og hvad er vel aarsagen hertil andet end den frihedsaand, som er saa nødvendig i alle valg og i alle forretninger; dog fornemmelig i de religiøse sager.

Naar man med frit valg antager sig en sag saa ædel og i sig selv saa elskværdig, hvormed man forsikrer sig samvittighedens aprobaton og Guds ynde, og dette ikke af tvang, men af eget valg, saa er der en fynd og en kraft, som hverken snart udtrættes og ei heller lettelig overvindes.

Ak, naar skal vort elskede gamle Norge opstaa og ved at gaa igjennem lutrelsens ild fremkomme i politisk, borgerlig og religiøs frihed ligesom morgensolens skinnende straalere, der fremskrider til middagens fulde og herlige glans.

Af mangel paa rum kan vi ei for denne gang indlade os paa nogen fuldstændig forklaring over de mange sekter i særdeleshed, men som sagt kun tage en overfladisk glans af samme, haabende at I med taalmodighed vil vente til vor næste skrivelse, hvori vi agter at overveie og forklare enhver sekt for sig selv, og saaledes kundgjøre Eder, hvad grunden er til de mange forskjellige afdelinger, som eksisterer i de vigtigste affærer.

Paa selskabets vegne,
Anders Nielsen (Brække),
Ivar Larsen (Bøe),
Endre Nielsen (Tesdal).

Til hr. Organist og kirkesanger David L. Lemme og Lars N. Nesheim.

P. S. Efterdi her gives anledning, saa vil jeg melde nogle faa ord om vor tilstand og levemaade. Jeg fremsender herved min glade hilsen til fader og min kones paarørende paa Brække, at vi alle er ved en god helse og sundhed til denne tid. Vi fik os et pigebarn den 16de november sidstleden. Det blev i daaben kaldt Marthe Lovise Andrews. Min kone stod meget godt over sengeleiet. Hun længes meget efter at faa skrivelse fra sine søskender, fordi vi har ikke havt nogen underretning fra dem ide 2 sidste aar.

Anders N. Brekke.

Urolighederne over Californias guldminer er forbausende, omendskjønt at der i New York ligger fra 60 til 70 skibe seilklare for at afgaa til California, saa blev dog alle passagerpladsene optagne i ringere tid end en uge. Desuagtet er her i de vestre stater en mængde, som vil reise over land. Det er dog uden tvil en farlig og meget møisommelig reise formedels den uhyre længde, og

energetic for truth and propagation and advancement than any country or people on earth. America sends forth and maintains more missionaries both domestically and to foreign countries than all of Europe combined. And what is the reason other than the spirit of freedom that is so necessary in all choice and all business; principally in religious matters.

When people with free will assume a matter as noble and in itself so obliging that a person guarantees his conscience's approbation and God's favor, and this not through coercion but through one's own choice so it is a vigor and a strength that doesn't soon retire nor is easily conquered.

Ach, when shall our dear old Norway come into existence by going through a fire of purification come forth in political, civil and religious freedom like the beams of the morning sun, that progress to noontime's full and grand brilliance.

Because of lack of space you won't get a complete explanation of the many sects in particular this time, but as said only a superficial glance at the same, hoping the you will, with tolerance, wait until our next letter in which we intend to explain each sect by themselves and thereby inform you about the basis for the many various divisions that exist in this important affair.

On behalf of the Society,
Anders Nielsen (Brække),
Ivar Larsen (Bøe),
Endre Nielsen (Tesdal).

To Mr. Organist and precentor David L. Lemme and Lars N. Nesheim.

P. S. Inasmuch as here is the opportunity then I want to tell a few words about our situation and lifestyle. I'm sending a happy greeting to father and my wife's relatives at Brække, that we have all been in good health and vigor until this time. We had a little girl last November 16, by baptism she was named Marthe Louise Andrews. My wife tolerated the confinement quite well. She is very anxious to get a letter from her siblings because she has no information in the last two years.

Anders N. Brekke

Excitement about California's gold mines is overwhelming, even in New York where there are 60 to 70 ships ready to sail to California, and all the passenger places were taken in less than a week. Although there are here in the western states a great number who would travel over land it is, without doubt, a dangerous and very troublesome trip of enormous distance and partly because

dels fordi at en mængde røvere streifer om kring i fjeldet Cordillas, det er bjergkjeden Andes, som her kaldes Rocky Mountain, der adskiller de Forenede Stater og California.

Underskrift.

Fra indianerkrigen i 1862

En af de forfærdeligste begivenheder i den norsk-amerikanske nybygger saga var indianeroprøret i 1862, i hvilket et stort antal nybyggere, hvoriblandt mange vossinger, mistet livet. Adskilligt har været fortalt om disse uhyggelige tildragelser, men ikke alt synes at stemme overens, og det hele er vel heller ikke fortalt.

Den hændelse, som især gik udover vossingerne fandt sted i Jackson County, Minn. Ikke mindre end 13—14 personer mistede der livet for indianerhaand. Vi blev mindet om dette baade forrige aar paa vossesstevnet i Fergus Falls og paa hundreaarsfesten i Tvillingbyerne i sommer, idet en vossing, der som gut spillede en helterolle ved omhandlede anledning, var tilstede paa vore stævner. Denne var Ole F. Førde, der selv blev saaret, og hvis far fandt sin død ved rødhudernes overfald. Vi fik da høre de nærmere omstændigheder om dette fra første haand. Og hvad han havde glemte eller ikke vidste, er vi saa heldige at have paalidelig beretning om fra andet hold.

Først skal vi da fortælle lidt om de nybyggere fra Voss, som satte sig til i dette, den gang saakaldte vilde vesten, som Jackson County da var, og vi vil begynde med Førdefamilien.

Ole F. Førde, som vi traf paa vore stævner, var født i Evanger, Voss, i 1851. Hans forældre var Ole O. Fyre (her Førde) født omtrent 1819 og hustru Martha Olsdr., f. Bolstad. De havde ogsaa en anden søn, Ole O., saa Ole-navnet var fuldt hævdet i familien. Moderen døde tidlig og faderen blev gjengift med Kari Nilsdr. Horveid. I 1858 drog familien til Amerika og slog sig først til i Big Canoe-settlementet, Winnesheik County, Iowa.

Til Big Canoe kom ogsaa Knut Mestad og hustru Brita, samt Nils K. Ekse og hustru Brytva, f. Mestad og Nils's broder Johannes K. Ekse. Om alle disse kom til Amerika samtidig med Førdefamilien er uvist. Nils Ekse døde kort efter ankomsten til Big Canoe, og hans enke, Brytva, blev gjengift med hans broder Johannes Ekse.

Lars L. Furunæs og hustru Anna kom ogsaa til Big Canoe og de maa regnes blandt vossingerne, da Stammæs sogn, hvorfra de var, hørte

a number of outlaws roamed around in the Cordilla Mountains, which are part of the Andes Mountain chain, that are called Rocky Mountains here, and divide the United States from California.

Signature

From the Indian war in 1862

One of the most terrible happenings in the Norwegian American pioneer saga was the Indian uprising in 1862, in which a large number of pioneers, among them many vossings, lost their lives. A good deal has been said about these horrible events, but all doesn't agree generally and probably all hasn't ever been told.

The event especially involved the vossings that were in Jackson County, MN. No fewer than 13-14 people lost their lives at the hands of the Indians. We were reminded of this both last year at the Vosselag annual meeting (stevne) in Fergus Falls and at the centennial in the Twin Cities this summer, because a vossing, who, as a boy, had played the role of a hero dealing with these events, was present at our convention. This was Ole F. Førde, who himself was wounded and whose father met his death in the Indian attack. We will be able to hear about the particular circumstances at first hand. Whatever he has forgotten, we are lucky enough to have reliable accounts from other sources. First, we shall tell a little about the pioneers from Voss, who settled in this, the so-called "Wild West", as Jackson County then was, and we will start with the Førde family.

Ole F. Førde, whom we met at our convention, was born in Evanger, Voss, in 1851. His parents were Ole O. Fyre (here Førde) born about 1819 and his wife Martha Olsdatter, neé Bolstad. They also had another son, Ole O., so the Ole name was used a lot in the family. The mother died early and the father remarried with Kari Nilsdatter Horveid. In 1858, the family went to America and settled first in the Big Canoe-settlement, Winneshiek County, IA.

Knut Mestad came to Big Canoe with his wife, Brita, as well as Nils K. Ekse and wife, Brytva, neé Mestad and Nils's brother Johannes K. Ekse. Whether all these came to America simultaneously is not known. Nils Ekse died shortly after his arrival in Big Canoe, and his widow, Brytva, married for a second time to his brother, Johannes Ekse.

Lars L. Furunæs and his wife Anna also came to Big Canoe and they must be reckoned among the vossings because Stammæs parish, from where they came, belonged to Voss until the 60's..

til Voss op imod '60 aarene. Endvidere findes det, at Lars Hjørnevik og hustru var der, tillige Lars Lee, en svoger af Førde, d. æ. og Knut N. Borge, eller som han oftest kaldtes, Knut Langeland. Han var født paa Borge i Haus herred, men begge forældrene var fra Voss. Hans hustru Anna Knutsdtr., f. Bjørgo, var en søster af K. Bjørgo, d. æ. og M. Langelands hustru, Gjertrud, i Big Canoe.

Alle de ovennævnte drog til Jackson County og bosatte sig i Belmont Township, nær Des Moines River. Ole Førde med familie, hustru og 4 børn, reiste dertil i 1859. (En søn, Nils, var født der). Han købte en "claim" land af en anden person. Det laa lige ved elven. Knut Mestad og hustru fulgte vistnok med Førde. De bosatte sig et kort stykke fra ham.

Knut Langeland drog derhen i 1860. Han havde hustru og 7 børn. Der var mange andre i samme følge. Der fortælles, at der ikke var mindre end 8 vogne i laget. Om Ekse, Furunæs, Hjørnevik og Lee var med da, eller de var ankomne før, er uvist. Alle bosatte sig et kortere eller længere stykke fra hinanden i en ca. 3 mils omkreds. Førde, Mestad, Ekse og Furunæs maa have boet nærmest hinanden at dømme efter, hvad der senere fulgte.

Borgerkrigen begyndte i 1861 og de krigsdygtige unge mandskaber sendtes til Syden. Indianerne blev da dristige. Hvad der foraarsagede at de brød ud i aabent oprør er vel ikke saa ganske klart. Nok er det, at en bande af dem overfaldt og dræbte endel nybyggere ved Acton, Minn., den 17de august 1862, og den 20de s. m. blev et andet overfald gjort ved New Ulm, en 50—60 mil nord for Jackson settlementet. Rygtet herom naaede dertil snart, men nogen sikker besked havde ikke. Om torsdagen den 21de kom endel nybyggere sammen til raadslagning, og man besluttede at sende en mand afsted mod New Ulm for at speide og udfinde, hvad der var hændt. En mand paatog sig dette, og der udbetaltes ham 28 dollars for arbeidet. Manden reiste, men man hørte aldrig mere fra ham. Man besluttede ogsaa at bo flere isammen. I Førdes omkreds skulde man samles hos ham i tilfælde af, at indianerne viste sig.

Saa kom søndagen den 24de august, som blev en skjæbnesvanger dag i settlementet. Om natten forud var der 4 familier samlet i Førdes hus. Det var Knut Mestad og hustru, Johannes Ekse med hustru og 5 børn, Lars Furunæs med hustru og barn foruden Førdes egen familie, ham selv med hustru og 5 børn. Om morgenen reiste nogle for at se til sine kreaturer, saaledes Knut Mestad og hustru og vistnok ogsaa Lars Furunæs. Kort efter ankom en flok indianere. De havde da allerede gjæstet Knut Langelands hjem, som vi skal se. Ole Førde, d. æ. gik, uden at ane rødhudernes nærværelse, hen til

It is discovered further, that Lars Hjørnevik and his wife were there as well as Lars Lee, a brother-in-law of Førde, the elder, and Knut N. Borge or he who is most often called Knut Langeland. He was born at Borge in Haus Township, but both parents were from Voss. His wife Anna Knutsdatter, neé. Bjørgo was a sister of K. Bjørgo, the elder and M. Langeland's wife, Gjertrud, in Big Canoe

All of the above went to Jackson County and settled in Belmont Township, near the Des Moines River. Ole Førde and his family, wife and four children, went there in 1859. (One son, Nils, was born there). He bought some "claimed" land. It lay next to the river. Knut Mestad and his wife evidently accompanied Førde. They settled a short distance from him.

Knut Langeland went there in 1860. He had his wife and seven children. There were many others in the same party. It is said that there were no less than eight wagons in the train. Whether Ekse, Furunæs, Hjørnevik and Lee were along then or had come before is unknown. Everyone settled a short or longer distance from each other in about a three mile radius. Førde, Mestad, Ekse and Furunæs must have lived closest together by judging what followed.

The Civil War started in 1861 and the militarily competent young men were sent to the South. The Indians then became impudent. What caused them to break out in open uprising isn't completely clear. Enough said, that a band of them attacked and killed several pioneers at Acton, MN, August 17, 1862, and on the 20th of the same month another attack was made at New Ulm, about fifty or sixty miles north of the Jackson settlement. Rumors soon reached them, but they had no accurate message. On Thursday, the 21st, a number of pioneers met for a council and it was decided to send a man away to New Ulm to scout and to learn what had happened. A man accepted the assignment, and they paid him 28 dollars for the job. The man went, but they never heard more from him. They then decided to live together temporarily. In Førde's area people were to assemble at his place in case the Indians appeared.

Then came Sunday the 24th of August, which became a fateful day for the settlement. On the previous evening, four families had gathered at Førde's house. That was Knut Mestad and his wife, Johannes Ekse with his wife and 5 children, Lars Furunæs with his wife and children besides Førde's own family, himself with a wife and five children. In the morning some went to do chores for their animals, including Knut Mestad and his wife and evidently Lars Furunæs. Shortly thereafter a collection of Indians came. They had already been to Knut Langeland's home, as we shall see. Ole Førde, the elder went, without suspecting the proximity of the

grisestien. De fik disse øie paa ham og skjød ham ned. Det viste sig, at han havde faaet fem kuglesaar. Saa blev huset omringet. Om dette var der et gjerde og endel af indianerne stillede sig op ved dette. I huset var der 2 døre. Tillige var der en kjælder med nedgang gjennem en luge i stuegulvet. Der var ogsaa et sperreloft, hvortil der førte en trappe.

Udenfor huset stod en vogn med paalæsset flyttegoods. Man havde nemlig besluttet at reise derfra, saasnart man hørte noget sikkert om indianer-opstanden. Paa vognen var ogsaa en flaske brændevin. Endel af rødhuderne reiste hen og undersøgte vognen. De fandt flasken og gjorde sig tilgode af dens indhold. Dette gav dem, som var i stuen, lidt tid til at ordne sig. Kvinderne med de mange børn tog sin tilflugt til kjælderens, Johannes Ekse, den eneste voksne mand derinde, tog stilling ved den ene dør og den 11—12 aarige gut, Ole F. Førde, stillede sig ved den anden. I stuen var der en 4—5 geværer, som var udleveret af regjeringen for den saakaldte "home guard" (borgerbevæbning). Ole Førde foreslog at de skulde skyde paa indianerne; men Ekse troede ikke, at det vilde nytte noget. Det vilde bare gjøre dem mere barbariske, mente han. Man maatte ogsaa have gjort flere hul i væggene. Det blev da intet af.

Da de øvrige var komne ned i kjælderens begyndte barnet til Anna Furunæs at skrike, og det var uraad at faa det til at tie. Anna sagde da, at hun fik gaa op igjen med det for ikke at røbe de andre, og det gjorde hun. Barnet tiede, da de kom op, og hun forsøgte at gaa ned igjen, ialfald en gang om ikke to, mente Førde. Men det blev det samme. Saasnart de kom i kjælderens begyndte barnet at skrike og da indianerne forberedte sig til at gaa mod døren, forblev hun oppe i stuen. Over lugen blev der slængt en straamadras og det var maaske hun som gjorde det.

Da brændevinsflasken var tømt, gjorde indianerne sig istand til at gaa paa døren. En 4—5 stykker, mente Førde, stillede sig bag hinanden og satte hænderne mod hinandens skuldre og den forreste mod døren. Ved stødet af dem gik døren op, og de styrtede ind. Johannes Ekse, som stod indenfor, sprang da op trappen til sperreloftet Han blev skudt der. Anna Furunæs fandt ogsaa sin død, sandsynligvis skudt; men hendes barn blev ladet ifred. Ole F. Førde løb ud bagdøren, da han saa Ekse springe op trappen. Flere indianere stod langs gjærdet udenfor, sagde han. I gjærdet var en liden aabning, som de pleiede at gaa igjennem, naar de hentede vand. Igjennem dette løb han uden stans og henover stien, som førte til en kilde i elveskraaningens. Indianerne syntes ikke straks at fatte, hvorledes han kom igjennem, og det tog lidt tid før nogen satte efter ham. Da han nærmede sig kanten af elveskraaningens var der en som skjød. Kuglen traf

redskins, went to his pigpen. They spied him and shot him down. It later was revealed that he had received five bullet wounds. The house was soon surrounded. Around the house was a fence and several of the Indians positioned themselves by this. There were two doors to the house. Additionally, there was a cellar with access through a trap door in the living room floor. There also was a raftered loft, reached by a stair.

A wagon stood outside the house loaded with moving goods. People had planned to move away as soon as they heard something certain about the uprising. There was also a bottle of whiskey on the wagon. A number of Indians searched the wagon. They found the bottle and made good with the contents. This gave the people in the house some time to prepare. The women with the many children fled to the cellar, Johannes Ekse, the only adult male inside, positioned himself at one door and the 11-12 year-old boy, Ole F. Førde, placed himself at the other. There were about 4-5 guns in the house, that had been distributed by the government for a so-called "home guard" (Civil Armament). Ole Førde suggested that they should fire at the Indians; but Ekse thought not, that it would be of no use. It would merely be barbaric, he thought. There were also several openings in the walls. They were never used.

When the rest had made it to the cellar, a child of Anna Furunæs began crying, and there seemed no way to get her to quit. Anna then said that she would have to go up again so it wouldn't summon the others, and that she did. The child stopped screaming so she tried to go back down, once if not twice, said Førde. Nevertheless, it was just the same. As soon as they reached the cellar the child started to scream and when the Indians started to breach the door, she stayed up in the living room. There was a straw mattress thrown over the trap door and she probably did it.

When the whiskey bottle was empty, the Indians prepared to go at the door. Four or five of them positioned themselves back of each other, their hands pushing against the shoulders of the other and the foremost one against the door. With the push, the door flew open and they plunged in. Johannes Ekse, who was standing inside hurried up to the loft. He was shot there. Anna Furunæs also died, probably from a gun shot wound; but her child was left alone. Ole F. Førde ran out the back door when he saw Ekse go up the ladder. Several Indians were standing by the fence outside, he said. There was a little hole in the fence that they used to go through when they fetched water. Without stopping, he ran through this and down the path that led to the spring in the riverbank. The Indians didn't immediately perceive how he had gotten through so there was a short interval before they pursued him. When he neared the edge of the bank there was one who shot. The bullet hit him in the right elbow and it

ham i høire albue og knuste albubenet m. m. Han vendte sig og saa da at en som ikke var langt bag ham holdt paa at lade børsen igjen. Armen smertede og blødte skrekkelig, men han kom sig dog uden stans over bakkekanten. Der kastede han sig ned lige ved stien, og straks efter for indianeren forbi ham. Havde han ikke trukket benene til sig itide, saa havde han berørt dem, mente Førde; saa nær var han. Indianeren glante henimod elvekanten langs stien, som laa bortover skraaningen, og anede nok ikke, at han var saa nær. Ole kom sig da bortover i modsat retning og kom ud af syne. Ad en lang omvei søgte han saa at vinde frem til Mestads hjem for at underrette dem. Men da han kom der, var Mestad og hustru allerede reist tilbage til hans eget hjem. De var gaaet sin skjæbne imøde og var skuddt paa veien, som det senere viste sig. Ole gav sig da ikke lang tid der; men satte afsted til en farm, hvor der skulde være opbyggelse om søndagen. Mandens navn var Taraldson, troede han (vistnok Holsteins). Derhen var omtrent 3 mil og farmen var paa den anden side af elven. Det var vanskelig at finde et vadested, og han maatte atter gjøre en lang krog paa veien. Han vandt dog endelig frem og kom der netop som man skulde til at synge. Han hørte dem sige nummeret paa salmen. Da saa konen ham komme og sagde det til de andre. Hun mærkede, at hans arm var blodig og omvundet. Der blev da et øieblikks stilhed, til han kom ind og prøvede at fortælle, at indianerne var paa farten. En kone greb ham tankeløst i den saarede arm for at se, hvad den manglede. Hun fik en blodstraale over sig, og et smertesudbrud af Ole gav dem nok forstaaelsen af, hvad det gjaldt. Nu blev der bestyrtelse. Alle sprang til sine kjøregreier for at komme sig bort det snarreste de kunde. Endel drog først til sine hjem; men ingen turde stanse mere end høist paakrævet. Man stevnede til Spirit Lake, 26 mil i syd, og enhver syntes nu bare at tænke paa sig selv og sine. Der var ingen som nu mere fandt det paakrævet at bekymre sig endog for deres redningsmand Ole Førde. Først efterat man var komne langt paa vei sydover og ikke saa ham igjen, blev der spurgt efter ham. Han var nemlig blit liggende igjen paa veien og magtede ikke at komme videre. Nogen drog da tilbage for at se efter ham, og de fandt ham efter en stunds søgen. I selskabet var en person som forstod sig lidt paa at forbinde saar. Han skulde være en rømt soldat, sagdes der. Han forbandt nu Oles arm. For dette maatte hans mor siden betale 10 dollars. De kom da alle i behold til Spirit Lake, hvor man fandt beskyttelse.

Nu er det at fortælle, hvad der hændte de andre i Førdes hus og naboskab.

Indianerne gav sig først ikke lange stunder paa hvert sted, men drog skyndsomt fra nybygge til nybygge myrdende, hvad de traf paa i farten. Senere

smashed the elbow bone. He turned and saw an Indian not far behind, re-loading his gun. The arm hurt and was bleeding frightfully; without stopping, he got over the river bank. He threw himself down by the path and soon after the Indian went by him. If he hadn't drawn his legs in in time, he would have stumbled over him, stated Førde; he was that close. The Indian looked intently along the path on the river bank and didn't realize he was so close. Ole crawled over in the opposite direction and got out of sight. By a long alternate route, he tried to reach Mestad's house so he could inform them. But when he got there, Mestad and his wife had already tried to go home but fate was against them and they were shot on the way, as was shown later. Ole didn't waste much time there but took off for a farm where there was to be a revival meeting on Sunday. The man's name was Taraldson, he thought (evidently Holstein's). It was about 3 miles away, on the other side of the river. It was difficult to find a ford and he again had to make a detour. He finally got there just as they were about to sing. He heard them announce the number of the hymn. Then a woman saw him and told the others. She noticed that his arm was bloody and that he had been wounded. There was a moment of silence, until he entered and tried to tell what had happened, that the Indians were on the warpath. A housewife thoughtlessly grabbed his arm to see what was wrong. She was sprayed with blood and Ole gave a cry of pain, which made them understand what had happened. Now there was action. They all went out to their wagons in order to get away as fast as they could. Some went to their homes first; but no one dared stop longer than was really necessary. The people assembled at Spirit Lake, 26 miles to the south and each seemed only to be trying to save themselves and their families. No one seemed to be concerned for their succor boy, Ole Førde. Only after they were a long ways on the road southward and they didn't see him again, did they ask about him. He, meanwhile, had fallen on the wayside and wasn't able to go any further. Several went back to look for him and they found him after an hour's search. In the group was a person who knew a little about binding wounds, he was said to be an AWOL soldier, they said. He wrapped up Ole's arm. His mother had to pay him ten dollars for this later. They all got to Spirit Lake intact, where people found protection.

Now it is to tell about what happened to the others in Førde's house and neighborhood.

The Indians didn't spend very long at each place but hastened from pioneer to pioneer murdering any

kom de tilbage for at plyndre og lemlæste. Fra Ferdes hjem drog de ogsaa snart uden at have opdaget kjælderens. Sandsynligvis har de faaet øie paa Mestadfolket og Lars Furunæs og sat efter dem. Saa drog de vistnok til Østerdølen Knut Slaabakkens hjem. Der var Knuts søn, Anders, og broder Mikkell hjemme. Mikkell blev skudt og døde. Paa Anders blev der ogsaa skudt. Desuden fik han et slag i hovedet og sluttelig et knivstik, og efterladt som død, men han kom til sig igjen, kravlede hen i stalden og lagde sig. Der blev han funden 3 dage senere. Hvad tid Lars Hjørnevigs hjem blev hjemsogt er uvist. Nok er det at baade han og konen fandt sin død der. Lars Lee kom sig undaf til Spirit Lake.

Da de i Førdes kjælder fandt at alt var stilnet af omkring huset, steg de op, fandt i en fart endel madvarer, nogle penge, som var i huset og drog saa hen i en maisager for at gjemme sig bedre. Da de kom ud af huset, kom Knut Langelands 8-aarige datter, Martha, derhen. Som nævnt foran, havde rødhuderne været i hans hjem først og havde voldt et grueligt hus. Langelands hustru og 4 børn var dræbte. De største var skudt, de mindre slængt i væggen. To til var efterladte som døde. Knut selv var ude paa marken efter kreaturerne. Han hørte skydningen og ilede hjem. Da han kom der var indianerne borte. Han fandt liv i de to af børnene, tog en under hver arm og drog afsted til Spirit Lake. Det ene barn døde paa veien, men det andet kom sig. Den datter som kom til Førdes hus, havde gjemt sig i maisageren. En anden søster havde været med hende, men hun ilede hjem, da indianerne kom og hun blev dræbt. Da indianerne var dragne bort, søgte hun over til Førdes hus, hvor det var aftalt, at man skulde samles. Hun blev da med dem, som kom op af kjælderens. Snart efter at de var komne over i ageren kom rødhuderne tilbage. De døde blev da mishandlet og andet hærværk gjort. Man kunde fra ageren se deres adfærd. Kjælderens blev ogsaa da fundet, og ned i den puttete de nogle smaagrise, blev det fortalt.

Folkene i ageren blev liggende til mørket kom. Saa skulde de da forsøge at finde frem til Spirit Lake. Det blev en besværlig vandring — elleve børn og to kvinder. Anna Furunæs's barn havde de nok ikke kunnet tage med eller troet dødt. Det fandtes 3 dage senere ved siden af moderens, men endnu i live. De var paa vandring hele natten, og da det lysnede gjæmte de sig i det høie græs til mørket kom igjen om kvelden, saa tog de afsted igjen. Det gik sent. Deres mad slap op, og tørsten plagede. For at faa lidt vand tog en kone sit skjørt (nogen siger et lagen) og drog det i det duggede græs, hvorpaa hun vred det over et spand. De kom nok ogsaa paa vildspor. Enden paa vandringen var, at de en morgen traf soldater, men var da saa forskræmte, at de først troede

they encountered. Later, they returned for plunder and mutilation. They left Førde's house without having discovered the dugout cellar. They may have spied the Mestad people and Lars Furunæs and set after them. They evidently went to the Østerdølen Knut Slaabakken's house. Knut's son, Anders, and his brother Mikkell were home. Mikkell was shot and killed. Anders was also shot. In addition, he was hit in the head and finally stabbed and left for dead. But he recovered enough to crawl to the stable and lie down. He was found three days later. It is not known when Lars Hjørnevik's house was ravaged. Enough to say that both he and his wife met their deaths there. Lars Lee escaped to Spirit Lake.

When those in Førde's cellar noticed that all was quiet in the house, they climbed up and hurriedly found some food and some money that was in the house and went to a cornfield in order to better hide. As they were coming out of the house, Knut Langeland's 8 year-old daughter, Martha, arrived. As mentioned before, the redskins had been to his house and had created a horrible scene. Langeland's wife and four children had been killed. The biggest had been shot, the smaller ones slung against the wall. Two more had been left for dead. Knut, himself, had been out in the fields after cattle. He heard the shooting and hurried home. When he got there, the Indians had gone. He discovered that two of the children were still alive; he took one under each arm and started for Spirit Lake. One child died during the journey but the other recovered. The daughter who came to Førde's house had hidden in a cornfield. Another sister had been with her, but hurried home when the Indians came, and she was killed. When the Indians had gone away, she tried to reach Førde's house where they had been told to meet. Thus she was united with those who came up out of the cellar. Soon after they made it to the cornfield, the Indians returned. The dead were then mutilated and other vandalism done. From the field, they could see their departure. The cellar also had been discovered and some little pigs had been put down there.

The people in the field lay low until dark. Then they attempted to go to Spirit Lake. It was a difficult journey — eleven children and two women. Anna Furunæs's children were not taken along because they were thought dead. They were found three days later beside their mother, but still alive. They wandered all night long and when it began to dawn, they hid in some tall grass until darkness came again, and then they set off again. It was slow. Their food ran out and thirst tormented them. In order to get a little water, one woman took her skirt and drew it in the dewy grass (some say apocryphal), then wrung it out over a pail. They, of course, lost their way. The hike came to an end one morning, when they

det var rødhuder. Tilslut fandt de dog at det var hjælpere og blev saa tagne til Spirit Lake. Førde mente, at dette var onsdags morgen. Andre har sagt tirsdags morgen.

I Spirit Lake skulde en doktor se til Ole Førdes arm. Han raadede til at armen skulde amputeres, men dette vilde moderen til al lykke ikke. De reiste ganske snart med andre, som overlevede blodbadet, tilbage til Big Canoe. I Decorah fik Førdes arm tilsyn af doktor Billington og den blev bra igjen omend aldrig rigtig sterk. Moderen, Kari Førde, vilde ikke tilbage til ulykkesfarmen i Jackson County og solgte den til en Slaabakken for 150 dollars. En anden modgang hændte dem idet Ole Førde d. æ. før sin død havde laant 800 dollars til en mand ved navn Carter. Hverken mand en eller pengene fik de senere rede paa.

Ole F. Førde blev i 1873 gift med Betzy Nilsdatter Gilderhus. Han tog sig først et "homestead" og drev som jordbruger, siden har han været beskæftiget ved Great Northern jernbanen, og bor nu i Wyndmere, N. Dak. Han har 7 børn: Martha, Ragnhild, Nellie, Albert, Seward, Oscar og Albin.

Om Knut Langeland er det at fortælle, at han saasart han havde bragt sin datter til Spirit Lake, tog afsted med en trop soldater tilbage for at se om nogen var ilive og for at begrave de døde. Siden kom han igjen til Big Canoe settlementet og var der til i 1870 aarene, da han flyttede til Watouwan County, Minn., hvor han forblev til sin død og boede hos datteren Julia — den han bar til Spirit Lake. Hun overvandt aldrig rigtig det slag, hun fik af rødhuderne. Datteren Martha blev gift med en Sivertson og har boet i Westbrook, Minn. Hun har 6 børn.

Furunæs's barn vokste op hos Jacob Ekse i Big Canoe, og har senere boet ved Blackhammer, Spring Grove, Minn. De to kvinder, som var med sine børn i kjælderer, holdt det altid som en Guds tilskikkelse, at dette barn ikke vilde være iro i kjælderer og derved frelste alle de andre. K. A. R.

Endnu en borgerkrigsveteran

Jacob Larson (Øie) ved Fertile, Minn., var 85 aar den 12te juli sidstleden. Han er en af dem som fik se baade indianerkrig i Nordvesten og anden krig i Syden. Indianerkrigen blev kort, men desto længere blev den andre. Jacob Larson var født paa gaarden Øie i Bergsdalen, Evanger, den 12te juli 1840. Kom til Amerika i 1861 og slog sig først til i Dodge County, Minn., hvor broderen Filip Øie og søsteren, Jacob Thoes' hustru, boede. I 1862 hvervede han sig i 10de Minnesota

encountered some soldiers, but they were so frightened, they thought them redskins. At last, they recognized them as helpers and they were taken to Spirit Lake. Førde thought that was on Wednesday morning. Others say Thursday morning.

In Spirit Lake, a doctor was going to care for Ole's Førde's arm. He recommended that the arm be amputated, but the mother didn't like this. They soon went with the others, who had survived the bloodbath, back to Big Canoe. In Decorah, Førde's arm got attention by Doctor Billington and it healed but never regained its strength. The mother, Kari Førde, refused to go back to the fateful farm in Jackson County and sold it to a Slaabakken for 150 dollars. Another setback occurred in that Ole Førde, the elder, before his death had lent 800 dollars to a man named Carter. We have no account of the man nor the money.

Ole F. Førde married Betzy Nilsdatter Gilderhus in 1873. He first took a "homestead" and farmed it, and then he was employed by Great Northern Railroad and now lives in Wyndmere, ND. He has seven children: Martha, Ragnhild, Nellie, Albert, Seward, Oscar and Albin.

We can tell about Knut Langeland, that he, as soon as he had brought his daughter to Spirit Lake, took off with a troop of soldiers back to see if anyone remained alive and to bury the dead. Since, he came back to Big Canoe settlement and stayed there until the 1870's, when he moved to Watouwan County, MN, where he lived the rest of his life with his daughter, Julia — the one he had carried to Spirit Lake. He never overcame the shock he got at the hands of the redskins. His daughter, Martha, married a Sivertson and lived in Westbrook, MN. She had six children.

Furunæs's children grew up with Jacob Ekse in Big Canoe and later lived with Blackhammer, Spring Grove, MN. The two women, who were in the cellar with their children, maintained always as God's decree that that child wouldn't be quiet in the cellar and thereby saved the others. K. A. R.

Yet another Civil War veteran

Jacob Larson (Øie) at Fertile, MN, was 85 years on last July 12. He is one of them who saw both the Indian war in the Northwest and the other war in the South. The Indian war was short, but the other much longer. Jacob Larson was born on the Øie farm in Bergsdalen, Evanger, July 12, 1840. he emigrated to America in 1861 and first settled in Dodge County, MN, where his brother Filip Øie and sister, Jacob Thoe's wife lived. In 1862, he volunteered in the 10th Minnesota Regiment for military duty in the war..

Regiment til krigstjeneste. Han tjente under general Smith med general Thomas som divisionskommandør. Først blev han med andre i 1863 sendt mod indianerne, men blev snart forflyttet til Syden. Der var han med i slagene ved Big Mound og Strong Lake i juli 1863, ved Tupelo, Mississippi, den 13de og 14de juli 1864, Nashville, Tenn., den 15—16de december samme aar og ved Spanish Ford, Alabama, fra 27de mars til 8de april 1865. I sidstnævnte slag var han nær paa at bli skudt, da en kugle gik gennem hans uniform. Ellers slap han uskadt fra hele krigen.

Efter krigens slut i 1865 reiste han tilbage til Dodge County. Der blev han i 1867 gift med Brita Flete fra Vik i Sogn, og satte sig til som farmer. I 1882 flyttede han til Garfield Township, Polk County, Minn., og tog en "claim" land. Paa denne boede han til for 2 aar siden, da han flyttede ind i byen Fertile.

Vossinger i verdenskrigen

John Herheim, nu i Madison, var med ved hovedkvarteret for madforsyningen i Frankrig og var der omkring 9 maaneder. Han er født paa pladsen "Traaen" under gaarden Herheim, Vossestranden, den 6te januar 1889, af forældrene Ole Sjurson, f. Skjerheim og Martha Kolbeinsdtr., f. Herheim. I 1810 udvandrede han til Amerika og kom til Madison, Wis., i hvis nærhed han havde flere slægtninger. Her begyndte han med jordarbejde, især dyrkning af tobak. Senere tog han fat paa cementarbejde, hvormed han drev, da han den 14de mai 1918 blev indkaldt til krigstjeneste. Han blev først beordret til East Lansing Agricultural College, Mich., hvor han var i 2 maaneder beskjæftiget med kjøring og reparation af automobiler. Saa var han 1½ maaned i Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Florida, beskjæftiget med madlavning; reiste saa til Camp Merrett, N. Y., og tog derfra med transportskib den 1ste september 1918 over havet til Liverpool, England, saa til South Hampton og over kanalen til Havre i Frankrig. I Chawmont var general hovedkvarteret (The quartermaster general Headquarters) og han blev nu beordret til dette. Der var han i 9 maaneder. I syv af disse var han beskjæftiget som bager. Tilbageturen gik over Paris til Marseilles, hvor de gik ombord i et transportskib til Amerika. De landede i New York den 9de juli 1919. Den 17de blev han af mønstret paa en plads ved Michell og reiste til De Forest, Wis., hvor han atter tog fat paa cementarbejde, hvormed han siden har drevet. Den 28de februar 1920 indgik han i ægteskab med Josephine Sherven af Madison, og har nu 2 børn:

He served under General Smith with General Thomas as division commander. First, he was sent with others against the Indians, but soon they were transferred to the South. There he was in the battles at Big Mound and Strong Lake in July 1863, at Tupelo, Mississippi, the 13th and 14th of July 1864, Nashville, Tenn., the 15—16th December the same year and at Spanish Ford, Alabama, from 27th of March until the 8th of April 1865. In the last battle, he was nearly shot when a projectile went through his uniform. Otherwise, he was not wounded through the entire war.

At the end of the war, he went back to Dodge County. He got married with Brita Flete from Vik i Sogn and started farming. In 1882, he moved to Garfield Township, Polk County, MN and took out a "claim" on some land. He lived on this until two years ago, when he moved into town at Fertile.

Vossings in the World War

John Herheim, now in Madison, was with the headquarters of food service in France about nine months. He was born at the "Traaen" place under the Herheim farm in Vossestranden, January 6, 1889, of the parents Ole Sjurson, neé Skjervheim and Martha Kolbeinsdatter, neé Herheim. In 1910 he emigrated to America and came to Madison, WI, in which vicinity he had several relatives, here he started working in fields, especially raising tobacco. Later he started with cement work, which he was still doing May 14, 1918 when he was drafted. He was ordered first to East Lansing Agricultural College, MI, where for two months he was busy repairing and driving automobiles. Then he was at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, FL for 1 1/2 months utilized for preparing food; went then to Camp Merrett, NY and then departed by transport ship on September 1, 1918 over the ocean for Liverpool, England, then to South Hampton and across the channel to Havre in France. The quartermaster general Headquarters was located in Chaumont and he was ordered there. He was there 9 months. For 7 of these, he was occupied as a baker. The return trip was via Paris to Marseilles where they boarded a transport ship to America. They landed in New York July 9, 1919. The 17th, he was demobilized at a place by Michell and went to Deforest, WI, where he started working with cement, which he has done since. He entered matrimony with Josephine Sherven of Madison on February 28, 1920 and they now have two children: Myrtle Marie and Obert Kenneth.

Myrtle Marie og Obert Kenneth.

— Om andre af vosseslegt i krigen kan vi kun nævne, at der var flere sønnesønner af Lars L. Nyre, Mondovi, Wis., i tjenesten. En søn efter Henrik Fadnes, Deerfield, Wis., var i Frankrig. Desuden var der 3 sønner af Lars L. og Laura Bratager, St. Paul, Minn., i tjenesten. En var over til Frankrig, en var i Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, og den tredje ved Universitetsleiren. St. Paul. Bratagers svigersøn, som er trønder, var ogsaa i Frankrig.

Vossebesøg

Flere personer af vosselaget var paa besøg i fædrebygden forleden sommer. Blandt dem kan vi nævne Lars A. Seim fra Decorah, Iowa, og dennes slegtning, hr. Skjeldal, samt Bryngel O. Berge af Chicago, Lars A. Kløve af Madison, Wis., Nils Mykkeltvedt af Tracy, Minn., og som andetsteds nævnt, exguvernør R. A. Nestos af Minot, N. Dak. Disse er alle fødte paa Voss. Endvidere var Arthur Johnson og William Nordheim fra Chicago der. De er fødte i Amerika, men er svært interesserede i sine fædres hjembygd.

Lars A. Kløve tog hele familien med sig. Han kjørte fra Madison til New York i sin auto, og det var en morsom tur, siger han. Og moro var det i Norge. I Oslo var han i flere dage hos sin bror før han kom til Voss. Hans forældre feirede sit guldbryllup i april maaned.

Gave til Voss Ungdomslag

Arthur Johnson fra Chicago er en af cheferne for The Johnson Chair Company der, og er søn efter A. P. Johnson, som grundlagde stolefabrikken. Han medbragte en gave til Voss ungdomslag. Det var en stol som foreningens formand skulde sidde i. Lagets styre fik i en fart istand en liden festlig tilstelning for giveren i et af værtshusene paa Vangen. Rømmegrød, dravle, spegekjød og krotakling blev serveret. Ungdomslagets formand takkede for den modtagne gave og fortalte om ungdomsforeningens arbejde. L. Kindem talte om Johnsons æt paa Voss. Faderen var født paa Gjerdager, bedstefaderen paa Bøe i Tykkebygden. Johnson gav i en tale udtryk for hvor hyggeligt han fandt det

— About other vossing families in the war we only can name the several grandsons of Lars L. Nyre, Mondovi, WI, were in service. A son of Henrik Fadnes, Deerfield, WI was in France. In addition, the three sons of Lars L. and Laura Bratager, St. Paul, MN were in the military. One was over in France; one was at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, and the third at the University Camp, St. Paul. Bratager's son-in-law, from Trondelag was also in France.

Voss visits

Several people of Voss origin were in their birthplace last summer. Among them we can name Lars A. Seim from Decorah, Iowa, and his relative, Mr. Skjeldal, and Bryngel O. Berge of Chicago, Lars A. Kløve of Madison, WI, Nils Mykkeltvedt of Tracy, Minn., and as discussed elsewhere, ex-governor R. A. Nestos of Minot, ND. Further, Arthur Johnson and William Nordheim from Chicago were there. They were born in America, but are very interested in their parent's home town.

Lars A. Kløve took his entire family with him. He drove from Madison to New York in his car and that was a fun trip, he said. And it was fun in Norway, too. He was in Oslo for several days at his brother's before he came to Voss. His parents celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary in April.

Gift to Voss Youth Society

Arthur Johnson from Chicago is one of the bosses for The Johnson Chair Company there, and is a son of A. P. Johnson, who founded the chair factory. He brought a gift to the Voss Youth Society. It was a chair in which the organization's president should sit. The club's directors quickly arranged a little party for the donor in one of the restaurants at Vangen. Rømmegrød, dravle, smoked, dried meat and krotakling were served. The Youth Society president thanked for the gift received and described the activities of the youth society. L. Kindem described Johnson's heritage from Voss. His father was born at Gjerdager and his grandfather at Bøe in Tykkebygden. Johnson talked expressing how pleasant he found it to visit

at besøge Voss. Hans fader havde ofte talt om sin fødebygd, sagde han, og det havde vakt hans interesse. Han havde ogsaa for 13 aar siden besøgt Voss. — Det var en særdeles hyggelig fest, berettes der. Paa sin tur var Johnson og frue lige til Nordkap og besøgte ellers Oslo, Stockholm og Kjøbenhavn.

Nestos's Vossetur og hjemkomst

Den 26de oktober kom exguvernør R. A. Nestos tilbage til sin hjemby, Minot, N. Dak., efter sin tur til Voss og andre steder i Europa, og det vil vist være en fornøielse for hans sambygdinger at se noget saavel om turen som hjemkomsten.

Som før nævnt afsluttede han sin foredragsreise i sydstatene den 18de juli og efter et kort besøg i Minot drog han den 26de august afsted med skibet "Berengaria" over havet. Turen gjaldt først og fremst Voss, hvor hans mor endnu lever. Der ankom han i ugen omkring den 14de og reiste straks paa Nestaasstølen Øiasæt ved Hamlagrøvandet. Om lørdagen efter at have fisket og plukket ca. 10 liter multer reiste han først hjem til Nestaas, hvor broderen Olav bor, skrev han. Om søndagen var han paa Vangen. Mange kjendinger vilde hilse paa ham, skrives i "Hordaland, men han skulde om kvelden paa stølen igjen, saa det blev travelt. Paa stølen havde han det deiligt med multeplukning og fiske i de ca. 10 dage han var der, skrev han.

Søndags eftermiddag den 23de holdt han 2 foredrag i bedehuset "Nain" paa Vangen. I det første, der begyndte kl. 2 eftermiddag, talte han om forbudskampen i Amerika, og om kvelden kl. 8 om nordmændene i Amerika. Der var fuldt hus begge gange — omkring 800 personer. Endel maatte endog staa udenfor ved sidste foredrag.

Mellem foredragene havdes en festlig tilstelning for ham i Voss Afholdskafe. Det var Voss formandskab, som fik dette istand og omtrent 100 personer var tilstede. Ordfører og stortingsmand, N. J. Finne, bød alle velkomne og holdt talen for hædersgjæsten. Efter at Nestos havde svaret blev følgende vakre velkomstsang, forfattet af Anders Ullestad, sunget til tonen: "Der er en rigdom."

Velkommen heim til di fedrajord.
Velkommen her millom frender.
Du reiste ut ifraa far og mor,
fraa dine heimegrender.

Voss. His father had often talked about his birthplace, he said, and that had stimulated his interest. He had visited Voss 13 years before. — It was an especially pleasant party, it is reported. On his trip, Johnson and his wife went all the way to Nordkapp and visited beside Oslo, Stockholm and Copenhagen.

Nestos's Voss Trip and Homecoming

On October 26, ex-governor came back to his home in Minot, ND, after his trip to Voss and other places in Europe, and it will, no doubt, be of entertainment for his fellow vossings to read something about his trip as well as his homecoming.

As before stated, he completed his speaking tour in the southern states July 18 and after a short trip home to Minot, he left over the ocean on the ship "Berengaria" on August 5. The trip mainly involved Voss where his mother is still living. He arrived about a week on the 14th and right away he went up to the Nestås sæter, Øiaset by Lake Hamlagrø. On Saturday, after having picked 10 liters of multer (cloudberries) he first went home to Nestås, where his brother lived, he wrote. He was at Vangen on Sunday. Many acquaintances want to greet him, it was written in "Hordaland", but he wanted to return to the sæter in the evening again, so it was a busy time, he had it great for the 10 days he was there at the sæter, picking berries and fishing, he wrote.

On Sunday afternoon the 23rd, he made two lectures in the meeting house, "Nain", at Vangen. In the first, beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he spoke about Prohibition in America, and in the evening, he spoke about Norwegians in America. There was a full house both times — about 800 people. A number stood outside during the last address.

Between the lectures a festive party for him was held in the Voss Afholdskafe (Temperance café). It was the Voss board of directors who arranged this and about 100 people were present. Mayor and Stortingsman, N. J. Finne, bid everyone welcome and made a speech for the honored guest. After Nestos had responded, the following welcome song, written by Anders Ullestad, was sung to the melody: "Der er en rigdom" (There is an abundance).

Welcome home to your native soil,
Welcome among friends.
You went away from father and mother,
From your home neighborhoods.

Du fekk din plass der langt
mot vest der vest i fridomslandet.
Di daap du fekk, du vart ein "prest";—
du knytte heimebandet. —

Du hadde vilje og mod i barm,
du aldri reddast for møda.
Ditt skjold var blankt, din hug var varm,
og difor hausta du grøda. —

Du tok so mange gripa tak;
ditt maal var fram aa vinna,
og fram til siger vann di sak.
Paa plass du var aa finna.

No vil me takka deg her i dag,
no vil me ynskja deg fagnad.
Her er me samla eit vossalag,
som no vil fylgja din lagnad.

Me ynskjer held til siger ny, —
naar no du att skal fara.
Daa vil det stiga høgt ditt ry.
Gjev lukka so maa vara.

Ei helsing før du fraa gamle Voss,
fraa bygdi, Vangen, fraa festen.
Ei helsing varm ifraa alle oss.
No er du heidersgjesten.

Ver heil og sæ! Ver fri og sterk!
Gud gjev deg fred og styrkje;
daa vil det lysa bjart ditt verk. —
Takk for ditt rike yrke.

Andre talere var Rektor Blix, som mindede om den afholdte hundreaarsfest i Tvillingbyerne her om udvandrerne. Lærer A. G. Ktøve talte om guvernørens fader, Anders R. Nestaas's virke som kommunemand og kirkemand. Stortingsmand Olav Bjørgum talte om sambaandet mellem nordmænd hjemme og ude og bad Nestos bringe hilsning til Vosselaget i Amerika. Disponent L. Kindem fortalte om guvernørens æt, hvorom vi vil finde paa et andet sted i dette skrift. Det festlige møde afsluttedes da Nestos skulde tale om kvelden.

Ordfører Finne holdt efter foredraget en takketales, ønskede Nestos tillykke med sin gjerning og bad ham bringe hilsning til vossingerne i Amerika.

Næste dag reiste han til Evanger og holdt der om kvelden en tale i ungdomshallen om nordmændene i Amerika. Der var fuldt hus og talen fik stort bifald. Under opholdet i Evanger fik han taget et billede af Knute Knute Nelsons bautasten. Ordfører N. Mugaas

You found your place far
Out west in the land of liberty
Your got your baptism, you became a "minister"; —
You tied the bond with home, —

You had the desire and courage in your breast,
you never feared confrontation.
Your shield was new; your heart was warm,
therefore you reaped your reward.

You took hold of so much;
your goal was ahead to win,
and forward to victory in your cause.
You found it your place.

We want to thank you today,
now we wish you pleasure.
We are gathered as a Vossalag,
to follow your destiny.

We wish you fortune for new victories, —
When you again shall essay.
Then it will add to your fame.
May good fortune be with you.

A greeting you get from old Voss,
From the district, from Vangen, from the party.
A greeting warmly from all of us.
Now you are the honored guest.

Hail and good fortune! Be free and strong!
God give you peace and strength;
Then it will brighten your work. —
Thanks for your rich career.

Other speakers were Principal Blix who reminisced about the recently held centennial held in the Twin Cities by the immigrants. Teacher A. G. Kløve spoke about the governor's father, Anders R. Nestaas's career as a townsman and churchman. Storting representative Olav Bjørgum spoke about the connection between the Norwegians home and away and requested Nestos to carry greetings to Vosselaget in America. Correspondent L. Kindem told about the governor's family lineage which you will find else where in this paper, the festive party was over because Nestos had to lecture again in the evening.

After the evening lecture, Mayor Finne made a thank you speech and wished Nestos good luck with his task and asked him to greet the vossings in America.

The next day, he went to Evanger and lectured in the Youth Society building about Norwegians in America. There was again a full house and the talk was greatly received. During his stay in Evanger, he had a chance to take a picture of the monument stone

var hans vært under opholdet der. Ordføreren med mange andre, baade paa Voss og i Evanger, sendte hilsning med ham.

Efter atter at have tilbragt et par dage paa Øiasæt drog han østover til Oslo og Moss. Først gjorde han dog en snartur indover Ryfylkefjordene fra Stavanger til Fister for at bringe moderen til fængselsbestyrer John Lee af Bismarck en hilsen. I Oslo boede han i den amerikanske ministerbolig under sit ophold der. I Moss er hans farbror, Bryngel Nestaas skolelærer, og han besøgte da ham. Senere gik turen til Europas sydligere lande og steder — først til Kjøbenhavn, saa til Berlin, Wittenberg, Eisenach, München, Worms, Wien og Geneva, samt Haag. I Geneva var sædet for Nationernes Forbund. Der fik han anledning til at sætte sig ind i dettes arbeide, af hvilket han fik godt indtryk. Howard Houston, en af Amerikas 3 sekretærer ved forbundet, boede engang i hans hjemby, Minot. Desuden traf han der ogsaa Fridhjof Nansen fra Norge.

Ved tilbagekomsten til Amerika aflagde han et besøg hos præsident Coolidge i Washington. Dermed gik turen hjem igjen, og den festlige modtagelse, han fik ved hjemkomsten til Minot, satte da kronen paa denne enestaaende færd i mindeaaet.

Om hans hjemkomst maa her da ogsaa nævnes lidt nærmere. I henhold til "Minot News" samlede byens borgere sig i stort antal for at hilse sin fremragende medborger velkommen tilbage. Dertil sluttede andre borgere af Nord Dakota sig i stort antal. Venner af den forhenværende guvernør kom langveis fra for at bringe ham sin hyldest og give udtryk for sin erkjendtlighed. Telegrammer fra mange høitstaaende mænd og kvinder i alle kanter af staten indløb til borgerkomiteen med beklagelse over, at de ikke kunde være tilstede ved velkomstfesten og givende udtryk for de bedste ønsker for hædersgjæsten.

Nævnte fest var arrangeret paa Leland-Parker Hotel om kvelden uden Nestos's vidende. Ex-borgermester, W. M. Smart, var kjøgemester. Talere var borgermester A. J. H. Bratsberg, fhv. statsadvokat George Shafer, høiesteretsdommer Sveinbjørn Johnson, statssenator A. Wartner og pastor T. F. Gullixson. Mange anerkjendende ord om Nestos's virke i offentlig tjeneste og værd forøvrigt blev der udtalt af mænd som havde de bedste forudsætninger til at vide noget derom.

Borgermesteren sagde, at det ikke var som en fremmed han ønskede ham velkommen tilbage, men som en statsborger, nabo og ven, hvem de vilde love sin troskab og venskab. Statssenator Wartner udtalte, idet han hilste Nestos, at perpendikelen, som satte fremgangshjulene mod et større Nord Dakota i bevægelse, netop var berørt — et værk af Nestos, mente han, og talte saa om statens store muligheder.

for Knute Nelson. Mayor N. Mugaas was his host while there. The mayor and many others, both in Voss and in Evanger, sent greetings back with him.

After having spent a couple more days at Øiaset, he went eastward towards Oslo and Moss. First he made a brief diversion into the Ryfylke fjords from Stavanger to Fister to bring greetings to the mother of prison warden John Lee of Bismarck. In Oslo, he lived in the American Embassy during his stay. His father's brother, Bryngel Nestaas, is a school teacher in Moss, and he visited him. Later the trip was turned to southern places and countries — first to Copenhagen, then to Berlin, Wittenberg, Eisenach, Munich, Worms, Vienna and Geneva, as well as the Hague. In Geneva was the seat of the League of Nations. He had the opportunity to sit and watch one of their meetings, of which he got a good impression. Howard Houston, one of America's three secretaries with the organization once lived in the governor's hometown, Minot. He also met Fridtjof Nansen from Norway.

When he returned to America, he paid a visit to President Coolidge in Washington. With that the trip was to home again and the festive reception he received when he got to Minot put the crowning touch to this singular voyage in the commemorative year.

We must say a little more here about his homecoming. According to the "Minot News" the city's citizens gathered in great numbers in order to greet their prominent fellow citizen back. A lot of other people from North Dakota came, in great numbers. Friends of the former governor came from long distances to cheer and express their recognition. Telegrams from many highly placed men and women from all corners of the state arrived to the citizen's committee with apologies that they couldn't attend the welcome party and expressing best wishes for the honored guest.

The named party was arranged at the Leland-Parker Hotel in the evening without Nestos' knowledge. Former Mayor, W. M. Smart, was master-of-ceremonies. The speakers were Mayor A. J. H. Bratsberg, former Attorney-General George Shafer, Supreme Court Justice Sveinbjørn Johnson, State Senator A. Wartner and Pastor T. F. Gullixson. Many appreciative words about Nestos' work in public office and worthiness in addition were expressed by men who had the best qualifications to know something about it.

The mayor stated it wasn't as a stranger that he welcomed him back, but as a citizen of the state, neighbor and friend, to whom they would promise their friendship and trust. State Senator Wartner stated that the pendulum that started the wheels of progress in motion towards a greater North Dakota just were started — a work of Nestos, he insisted, and spoke of

"Naar Nestos berørte regeringsnøglerne, blev der liv, bevægelse, virke og fremgang," sagde statsadvokat G. Shafer. Mange af departementerne i statsstyret bevæger sig endnu under den samme kraft, der sættes igang af ham som guvernør. Han bragte orden i den røre som var og bragte staten paa den slagne vei til fremgang og sund fornuft. Hans styre var præget ved karakter, god tro og høje idealer om offentlig tjeneste. Han holdt alle sine løfter og udførte alle sine forpligtelser. Nord Dakota har aldrig haft en guvernør, som har tilkjendegivet en saadan ubetinget hensigt til at gjøre godt," udtalte Shafer blandt meget andet.

Dommer Sveinbjørn Johnson var ikke mindre høitalende i sin vurdering af Nestos. "I sin stilling som guvernør udviste Nestos det mod som eies af en virkelig statsmand, der lever og fremholder sandheden som han ser den og lader følgerne tage vare paa sig selv," sagde han. "I karakter og opførsel baade i offentligt og privat liv staar han som et eksempel paa den solide grundvold, paa hvilken grundlæggerne af republikken satte sit haab om at rigsstyret maatte leve," erklærede Johnson, og hentede saa frem enkelte træk af Nestos's virke som guvernør.

Pastor Gullickson talte paa hjemmefolkets vegne, som han sagde, ogsaa gav udtryk for de synsmaader, hvormed byens folk betragtede sin fremtidige medborger.

"Det skinnende lys af intimt kjendskab, som hjemmefolket har er ofte medlidenhedsløst," udtalte han. "Og mangen mand, der langt borte er betragtet som fremragende, synker ofte til en ubetydelighed under hjemmefolkets analysering. Men det selvsamme lys vil forme saa smuk en hædersklædning, som nohingang er voven, naar det skinner omkring en mand, hvis karakter og duelighed ikke passer for skyggen. Betragter vi den kreds, hvori vi befinder os nu, saa er det netop fordi vi hjemmefolk kjender Dem, hr. Nestos, at vi hilser dig som en ven, en arbejder for det gode, en særdeles duelig, værdig og fremragende medborger, og derfor velkommen hjem, hr. Nestos, til hjertet af de hjemmefolk, som kjender Dem bedst."

Heraf vil man da se lidt af den modtagelse, som Nestos fik ved hjemkomsten, og denne haaber vi giver ogsaa noget udtryk for hvad den nærmeste fremtid vil bringe ham og staten.

K. R.

Guvernør Nestos's slegt

I. Rognald R. Store Saude, født 1698, gift med Gjertrud K. Dagestad fik i 1734 skjøtte paa gaarden Nestaas, 1 laup. 18 mærker. Han var den. første af slegten paa Nestaas. Deres søn,

the great possibilities of the state. "When Nestos disturbed the government inertia, then there got to be life, activity, work and progress," said State Attorney General G. Shafer. "Many of the departments of the state government are still moving under the same motivation that was started by him as governor. He brought order to the disorder that existed and brought the state on to the beaten paths of progress and healthy sense. His administration was colored by character, good trust and high ideals about public office. He kept all promises and fulfilled his pledges. North Dakota has never had a governor who declared such an absolute intention to do good", said Shafer among other things.

Judge Sveinbjørn Johnson was no less adulative in his evaluation of Nestos. "In his position as governor Nestos demonstrated the courage of a real statesman, who lives and promotes truth as he sees it and lets the following take care of itself," he said. "In character and conduct, both in office and in private life, he stands as an example of that solid foundation, on which the founders of the republic set their hope the government must live," declared Johnson, and brought forth a single feature of the Nestos' work as governor.

Pastor Gullickson spoke on behalf of the hometown people, as he put it, and gave an expression of the attitude by which the people of the town respected their fellow citizen.

"The shining light of intimate friendship that hometown people have is often unsympathetic", he stated. "And many men, who are regarded as prominent from afar, often sink to meaninglessness in the analysis of their home people. But that same light will form as beautiful clothing, as has anytime been woven, when character and ability isn't in the shade. Look at the situation in which we find ourselves now, then it is exactly because we home folk know you, Mr. Nestos, that we greet you as a friend, a worker for good, an especially talented, admirable and prominent fellow citizen, and therefore we welcome you home, Mr. Nestos, to the hearts of the homefolk, who know you best".

From this you might get a little idea of the reception that Nestos got on his return, we hope this will give some impressions for what the near future will bring him and the state.

K. R.

Governor Nestos' family data

I. Rognald R. Store Saude, born 1698, married to Gjertrud K. Dagestad got the deed to the Nestås farm in 1734, 1 laup. 18 mærker. He was the first of the family owning Nestås. Their son,

II. Rognald R. Nestaas, f. 1724, død 1806, gift med Gjertrud T. Sæve, sønneatter af lensmand Mats T. Sæve af den norske adelsæt, Dalsætten, fik halve gaarden i 1758 og den andre halve i 1762. Gjertrud, f. 1741, d. 1807. Deres sønner blandt andre:

III. a. Rognald R. Nestaas, f. 1765, g. m. Eli Lunde, fik halve gaarden. b Mats R. Nestaas, f. 1775, g. m. Johanna J. Dagestad, f. 1782, var først pakter, saa husmand paa Opkvitne. Hans søn

1. Rognald M. Opkvitne, f. 1809, g. m. Gjertrud J. Dagestad, reiste til Amerika. Deres søn

2. Knut R. Opkvitne, den bekjendte Chicago politiker og sheriff af Cook County, Knut Matson.

c. Anders R. Nestaas, f. 1778, d. 1855, g. m. Ingeborg E. Saude, d. 1755, 74 aar gl. fik halve gaarden Nestaas, brugs no. 1. Deres søn var

1. Rognald A. Nestaas, f. 1811, d. 1883, g. m. Kari Olsdatr. Seim, f. 1822, d. 1908. De fik farsgaarden. Deres sør.

2. Anders Rognalsen Nestaas, f. 1845, d. 1917, g. m. Herborg Pedersdatr. Saude, f. paa Voss 1851, lever endnu, 1925. Deres søn er blandt andre børn,

3. Rognald A. Nestos, Minot, fhv. guvernør af Nord Dakota.

Ovenstaaende ættegrene er udarbejdet efter skifteprotokoller og kirkeprotokollerne paa Voss.

Voss den 1ste mai, 1925.

L. Kindem.

Et interessant brev om udvandringen

Til Søndre Bergenhus Amt.

Det høie amt har paa grund af Departementets skrivelse af tredje ds. anmodet mig om snarest mulig at meddele oplysninger med hensyn til de fra Voss prestegjæld til de forenede nordamerikanske stater emigrerede familier. De forlangte oplysninger afgives herved tjenstligt for mit vedkommende.

Udvandringen fra Voss til de forenede nordamerikanske stater tog først sin begyndelse forrige aar (1836), da en familie, en indderst med hustru og 3 børn begav sig didhen, og har man ingen anden efterretning fra dem siden, undtagen den, at de efter en heldig reise, var komne til bestemmelsesstedet New York. I indeværende aar derimod er allerede 2 a 3 ugifte personer udvandrede didhen herfra med et skib fra Bergen, og staar et antal af omtrent 35 personer beredte til at følge disse efter med skibslæilighed fra Gøtenborg til samme sted. Blandt disse befinder sig

II. . Rognald R(ognvaldson) Nestaas, b. 1724, died 1806, married Gjertrud T. Sæve, son's daughter of Mats T. Sæve of the Norwegian noble line, Dal, got half the farm in 1758 and the other half in 1762. Gjertrud, neé 1741, d. 1807. their sons among others:

III. a. Rognald R. Nestaas, b. 1765, m. Eli Lunde, got half the farm. b Mats R. Nestaas, b. 1775, m. Johanna J. Dagestad, b. 1782, was first a renter, then cotter at Opkvitne. His son:

1. Rognald M. Opkvitne, b. 1809, m. Gjertrud J. Dagestad, went to America. Their son:

2. Knut R. Opkvitne, the noted Chicago politician and sheriff of Cook County, Knut Matson.

c. Anders R. Nestaas, b. 1778, d. 1855, m. Ingeborg E. Saude, d. 1755, 74 years old. got half the Nestaas farm, bruk no. 1. Their son was:

1. Rognald A. Nestaas, b. 1811, d. 1883, m. Kari Olsdatr. Seim, b. 1822, d. 1908. They got the father's farm. Their son:

2. Anders Rognalsen Nestaas, b. 1845, d. 1917, m. Herborg Pedersdatr. Saude, b. at Voss 1851, still alive in 1925. Their son, among other children,

3. Rognald A. Nestos, Minot, former governor of North Dakota.

The above genealogy has been worked up following estate records and church registers at Voss.

Voss, May 1, 1925.

L. Kindem

An interesting letter about immigration

To the diocese of Bergenhus.

The district administrator on the basis of the Departments letter of the third of this month requested me promptly to share with regards to the, from the parish at Voss to the united American states emigrated families.. They requested hereby officially an explanatory statement about the parties concerned.

The emigration from Voss to the united American states first started in early last year (1836), when a family, a farm tenant with his wife and three children proceeded there, people not having heard any information from them since, except it was a successful voyage arriving in their destined city, New York. In the year since already two or three unmarried people have emigrated thence from here on a ship from Bergen and there is the number of about thirty-five people ready to follow these by means of ship passage from Gothenburg to the same place. Among these are found

3de gaardmænd og 3de husmands-familier med 20 børn, alle under 15 aar. Disse sjæles forhaabninger om en lykkelig fremtid i fremmed land grunder sig især paa en skrivelse fra en emigrant nu boende i nordamerikanske fristater, til slegt og venner i Søndfjord, hvori alt der skildres med de skjønneste farver, og anmelder, at man der lever uden øvrighed i den mest ubundne frihed i overflødighed uden synderlig anstrængelse. Dette brev er — paa Voss — gaaet i forskellige afskrifter fra haand til haand og har opvakt stor begjærlighed efter at søge hen til dette eldorado, og formaar advarsler og forstandige raad lidet til at formindske denne lyst hos de reisebegjærlige. Naar undtages et andet brev hidtil oversendt fra en i New York nuværende emigrant fra Hardanger, navnlig Ole Østensen Møensgaard i Ullensvang sogn til sin fader, hvori han melder, at han for sin person ikke ønsker at komme tilbage til fædrelandet, da han lever bedre og erholder større arbejdsløn end forhen i hjemmet, men vil aldeles fraraade enhver at søge til dette, udland, som har familie at medtage, da alle i denne stilling forsent ville erfare, at de have gjort en feilagtig beregning — er ingen etterretning fra de allerede afreiste hertil indløbet angaaende denne skjæbne. — Dette er alt hvad jeg har at give oplysning i omhandlede sag.

Munster.

Skrevet i medio mai 1837.

Dette er afskrift af et brev som provst Munster paa Voss har sendt til amtmanden som svar paa hans anmodning om at faa oplysninger om udvandringen fra Voss.

L. Kindem

Brev fra Sugar Creek settlementet
1842

S. T. Til Ole Nielson Ygre paa Voss.

Gode svigerbroder, samt søster og øvrige familie og venner, samt kjære moder, hvis hun er i livet: Kjære moder samt broder : Eders skrivelse, dateret 16de april 1840, haver jeg rigtig modtaget, hvorover jeg samt kone var meget glad, at høre min gamle moder var i livet, og at hun var ved en taalig god hilse, og du kjære broder med kone — at du ogsaa med familie lever vel, det er det bedste, og alt, hvad vi kan være i besiddelse af i denne møisommelige verden. Vi for vores del er for nærværende med en taalelig god hilse, Gud ske lov og tak! Men det første vi kom op til Illinois, blev vi begge meget syge. Jeg var syg og tilsengs i 6 uger; men næsten et helt aar gik til for mig, uden at kunne gaa paa arbejde, og i den tid gik til de lille penger, jeg havde tilovers, saa jeg har intet tilovers at købe mig land for;

three farmers and three peasants with twenty children, all under fifteen years. These souls' hopes for a successful future in a foreign land are based mainly on a letter from an emigrant now living in the north-american free states to friends and relatives in Søndfjord, in which everything was painted in the most beautiful colors, and states that people live without authority in the most unbound freedom in abundance without particular effort. This letter — at Voss went in various copies from hand to hand and awakened great eagerness to seek this Eldorado, and be able to with warnings and sensible counseling diminish this desire among those eager to travel. The only exception being another letter received from New York by a present immigrant from Hardanger, namely Ole Østensen Møensgaard in Ullensvang Parish to his father in which he says that he, for himself, wouldn't want to return to his fatherland, since he lives better and earns a bigger salary than ever before at home, but would certainly advise anybody who has a family not to seek this foreign country, when once here they will slowly learn that they have made a mistaken calculation. — No information from those who have preceded has been received regarding this fate. — This is all that I have to give as an explanation in the considered case.

Munster.

Written in the middle of May 1837.

This is a copy of a letter that Dean Munster at Voss had sent to his district governor as an answer to his request for an explanation for the emigration from Voss.

L. Kindem

Letter from Sugar Creek settlement
1842

S. T. To Ole Nielson Ygre at Voss.

Good brother-in-law, my sister, the rest of the family and friends, and dear mother, if she is still alive: Dear mother and brother: your letter, dated April 16, 1840, I have received properly, about which my wife and I are extremely happy to hear that my old mother is still alive and that she is in reasonably good health, and you dear brother and wife — that you and your family live well, that is the best of all that we can be in possession of in this troublesome world. For our part, we are in reasonably good health, God be praised and thanked! But when we first came up to Illinois we both became quite sick. I was sick and in bed for 6 weeks; but almost an entire went by, before I was able to work, and that time took the little amount of money I had saved, so I had nothing left to buy myself

og jeg opholdt mig der omtrent 1½ aars tid; og siden flyttede jeg derfra til Iowa Territory, hvor Ole og Knut Lødve boede: Og jeg opholder mig her endnu og haver paa en maade lidt land, som vi bor paa og er for nærværende vel fornøiet.

Jeg samt kone haver en anden nyhed at tilmelde dig, samt moder. Den 15de jan. 1842 fødte min kone en datter til verden, som vi paa en maade haver givet navn af Anna, og som for nærværende er vel med hilsen, som vi er meget glade for, Gud ske tak. Det første vi kom til Illinois blev min kone ogsaa syg, som oventil er meldt og var syg og tilsengs omtrent den hele vinter, saa I kan tro, det var ikke godt for os. Jeg kunde ingenting fortjene i 8 uger, de gik til for os. Men Gud ske lov for alt. Vi er nu frisk og sund, saa vi kan ikke Gud fuldtakke for sin godhed mod os til denne tid. Jeg for min del er vel fornøiet baade for sundhed og tillige, at jeg reiste hertil, som jeg bor. Jeg haaber at det endnu vil blive bra for os, hvis Gud af sin naade vil forunde os livet og hilsen.

Kjære moder: Du skriver mig til angaaende min søsters reise eller at komme hertil; men jeg kan isandhed sige, at her er meget forskjelligt i landet. Hvis hun vil komme og er istand til at koste sig — idet mindste til Chicago i Illinois, hvor forskjellige norske bor, da skulde jeg være glad. Men da maatte hun tage tjeneste hos engelske for det første for at lære sproget og andre skikker, som siden vilde komme hende vel tilgode, fordi det er galt, at man ikke kan tale eller forstaa engelsk. Naar hun da har lært at forstaa, som snart gaar for sig, naar hun ikke haver videre omgang med de norske. Siden kan hun gjøre, hvad hun vil, enten hun vil blive der, eller da gaa længere op, hvor de norske, bor, som er omtrent 60 a 70 engelske mil fra Chicago. Og vil hun træffe Lars Erikson Lødve og flere andre, som vil fortælle hende, hvor jeg bor. Forresten maa hun gjøre, som hun bedst synes. Fortjeneste er her mer end som der er i Norge, og arbeidet er lettere. Men i det første aar da mindst, og værst forinden man bliver lidt vandt. Siden vil det blive bra, hvis Gud vil forunde hilsen.

Hvis hun vil komme, da maa hun ikke tage med sig formeget tunge ting, saasom store jernbeslagne kister eller andre tunge ting. For saadant haves at betale for hvert pund, og det vil koste mere end det er værdt. Jeg vilde ønske, at hun var her, da var den møie overstaaen.

Til Endre Monson. Gode broder: Vores tilstand og befindende er ovenfor tilmeldt. Men hvad landet angaar, er her meget friskere end i Illinois, hvor jeg først boede, og tillige ser her ud til at være taaligt frugtbart. Kort sagt, saa synes jeg for min del og mange med mig, at landet er godt og vil bringe saare meget af sig, som kan høstes af ny jord. For nærværende haver jeg en filliler (fourty), som man

land; and I stayed there about 1 1/2 years; and since I have moved from there to Iowa Territory, to where Ole and Knut Lødve live: and I am staying here yet and have obtained some land on which we live and are well satisfied at the present.

My wife and I have some other news to share with you, dear mother. On January 15, 1842, my wife delivered a daughter that we have, in one manner, given the name Anna, and who is well at present has good health, for which we are very thankful, Lord be praised. When we first got to Illinois my wife got sick, as I mentioned above, and she was in bed almost the entire winter, so you can well believe that things weren't very well with us. I couldn't earn anything for 8 weeks. Nevertheless, God be praised for everything now we are healthy and sound, so we are unable to thank God enough for his goodness to us thus far. For my part, I am well pleased both with our health and in addition, that I came here, where I live. I hope that it will be good for us yet if God's mercy will grant us our lives and health

Dear mother: You wrote me regarding my sister's traveling or coming here; in all truth I can say that it is very different here in this country. If she wants to come and can afford it — at least to Chicago in Illinois, where several Norwegians live, I would be very happy. Then she could enter service with some English at the beginning in order to learn the language and other customs, which would be important for her later, because it is too bad if one can't talk or understand English. When she has learned to understand, it will go easier when she no longer has any association with Norwegians. Then she can do whatever she wants to do, either remain here or go further up to where Norwegians live, about 60-70 English miles from Chicago. She might meet Lars Erikson Lødve or several others, who would be able to inform her about where I live. Mainly, she must do, whatever she thinks best. Employment is more available here than in Norway and the work is easier. For the first year at least at least until she becomes accustomed. Then things will go well, if God only grants her her health.

If she does come, she must not take along any heavy things, like big iron-bound chests or other heavy items. Because she has to pay for each pound, and they would cost more than they are worth.

To Endre Monson. Good brother: Our circumstances and states of health are described above. As far as the country is concerned, it is much healthier here than in Illinois, where I first lived and also the land here seems quite productive. In short, I think, for my part and many others with me, that the land is good and will give a lot of itself to whomever harvests new soil. At the present I have a "forty" or in

kalder paa norsk en ager paa 12 norske maal, som jeg haver det halve tilsaaet med høsthvede, og som ser godt ud. Og det andre vil jeg tilsaa med korn og poteter.

Jeg har for nærværende 2 kjør og 1 kvige, og jeg har udsigter for flere svin; Gud giver lykken. Jeg har et svin, som jeg snart venter flere af, og tillige endel høns.

Jeg har ingen flere nyheder at tilmelde Eder, end flittig hilser, til min gamle moder samt søskende og svigersøskende fra mig samt kone og min lille datter, og ønsker Eder, at velbefindende og glæde i Gud vor store opholder og beskjærmer. Det ønskes af mig Eders broder til døden.

Meinkrich, Iowa Territory, den 13de februar 1842.

Lars Ygre.

Knut og Ole Eriksønner beder hilse deres søskende og øvrige beslegtede og venner, at de lever vel til dato og ønsker at høre det samme fra dem igjen.

Jeg kan iligemaade tilmelde dig gode søster, at hvis du kommer hertil, kan jeg sige dig at blaat godt vadmæl kan du faa for en norsk alen omtrent 1 daler. Det bedste jeg tog med mig, var mine gode sterke vadmelsklæder; for man kan ikke kjøbe saa sterkt tøj her.

Lars Monsen Ygre.

(Fraktureret af Lars Nilson Nesheim).

Nitti aar

Knut Henderson (Løne), Cambridge, Wis., feirede sin 90-aars fødselsdag den 16de november, sidstleden. Slægt og venner var da samlet i hans hjem. Fra Madison var hans hustrus brodre, Odd K. Glimme og hustru. Blandt andre var L. O. Havey og hustru, der. Fra Chicago var datteren og hendes mand, advokat Wilson, samt John Glimme.

Paa Voss, Norge, havde slægtningerne samme kveld en festlig sammenkomst i Missionshotellet paa Vangen. Henderson havde faaet en af sine slægtninger der til at ordne med dette. Man havde en hyggelig stund, og taler blev holdt til hans ære. Gjæsterne sendte ham følgende takkeskrivelse:

Hr. Knut Henderson, Cambridge, Dane Co., Wis.

Det var en stor glæde for os at bli indbudne til gjestebud ianledning Deres 90-aarige fødselsdag og vil hermed bringe Dem vor hjerteligste tak. Det har været et meget hyggeligt samvær.

Norwegian an acre is 12 Norwegian mål, that I have seeded half with winter wheat and it looks good. The remainder I want to plant with corn (maize) and potatoes.

I, presently, have two cows and one heifer and have a chance for several pigs, God willing. I have a sow that I expect several from soon, and also a number of chickens.

I have no more news for thee, other than many greetings to my mother and siblings and brother-in-law from me, my wife and my little daughter, and to wish thee comfort and joy in our God's sustenance and protection. That is wished by me to thy brother for life.

Meinkrich, Iowa Territory, February 13, 1842.

Lars Ygre.

Knut og Ole Erikson ask you to greet their brothers and sisters and other relatives and friends, that they are living well thus far and hope they hear the same from them again.

I can additionally tell you, good sister, that if you come over here, I can tell you that you can get good blue homespun for about a dollar. The best thing I took with me were my good strong homespun clothes; because on can't buy such strong cloth here.

Lars Monsen Ygre.

(copied by Lars Nilson Nesheim).

Ninety years

Knut Henderson (Løne), Cambridge, WI celebrated his 90th birthday November 16, recently. Relatives and friends gathered at his home. His wife's brother, Odd K. Glimme and his wife came from Madison. Among others, L. O. Havey and his wife were there. His daughter and her husband, lawyer Wilson, as well as John Glimme came from Chicago.

At Voss, Norway, his relatives gathered at the Mission Hotel at Vangen that same night. Henderson had had one of his relatives arrange it. People had a pleasant time and speeches were made in his honor. The guests sent him the following letter.

Mr. Knut Henderson, Cambridge, Dane Co., Wis.

It was with great joy we were invited to a party on the occasion of your 90th birthday and we hereby give your our sincere thanks. It was a very nice gathering.

Meget interessant var det at faa høre beretning om Deres livsførelse, Deres forældre, søskende og andre af Deres nærmeste slegtninge. De har havt en lang arbejdsdag, nyttet tiden godt og faaet udrettet meget til gavn og glæde, foruden for Deres familie, ogsaa paa mange maader for samfundet baade derborte og her i bygden.

De har dyrket og bygget Deres vakre eiendom og der stelt til et hyggeligt hjem, givet Deres børn omhyggelig uddannelse. Med Deres sang- og musikbøger og sangundervisning har De glædet mange og gjort et gavnligt arbejde for den hele norske befolkning i Amerika. I offentlige tillidsposter har De lagt ned meget arbejde. Som formand i "Vosselaget" og "Norwegian Pioneer Association" og Vosselagets historieskriver har De gjort et fortjenstfuldt arbejde for Vosserne. Til Voss barnehjem har De baade selv ydet gaver og virket ihærdigt for at faa andre velstaaende Vosser i Amerika til at yde gaver, der har frugtet i saa rigt mon. De har sendt værdifulde gaver til Voss folkemusæum og nu sidst det vakre bind med stor samling af digt, De har forfattet, omhandlende mange af de vigtigste forhold i livet. Disse digte giver et vakkert billede af Deres tankeliv. Rørende er det at bli vidne til den kjærlighed, som aander ud af digtene om fødebygden, barndomshjemmet og familien.

Vi vil hermed bringe Dem vor bedste tak for alt De har gjort for Vossebygden og er sikre om, at nogen hver i bygden vil mindes Dem i taknemmelighed for det, De har gjort for den. Ligesaa tak for det hyggelige samvær idag.

Tilslut vil vi da ønske Dem en i alle maader god og lykkelig livsaften, at Gud fremdeles vil være med Dem, hjælpe og styrke Dem.

Voss den 16de november 1925.

Hendersons biografi indtoges i Vossebladene. Her maa vi henvise til "Vossingen" no. 2 for 1922.

Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills, Iowa, var 90 aar den 6te januar, og er saaledes snart 91. Han var født paa gaarden Nedre Skutle, Voss, den 6te januar 1835. Udv. 1856; gift 1860 med Martha Mikkelsdtr. Lie; boede først paa Spring Prairie, Wis. Saa i Mitchell county, Iowa; nu i Lake Mills, Iowa; har været town embedsmand. Det skyldes vistnok ham mere end nogen anden vossing, at Vosselaget blev dannet i 1909. Han ledede de forberedende møder; var først vice-formand og senere direktør eller kasserer i flere aar, og fik møder istand. Han har 9 børn.

It has been interesting to hear descriptions of your career, your parents, sisters and brothers and your other near relatives, you have had a long work day, utilized your time well and accomplished a lot for the benefit and delight, not only for your family but in many ways for society both over there and here at home.

You have cultivated and built your handsome property and created a cozy home, given your children a meticulous education. With your song and music books and choral instruction you have made many happy and done a beneficial work for all the Norwegians in America. You have done much work in public trusted positions. As president of the Vosselag and of The Norwegian Pioneer Association" and the historian for the Vosselag, you have served a lot for the vossings. You have donated large amounts to the Voss Orphanage and worked perseveringly to get other prosperous Americans to donate, that it has been fruitful, too. You have sent valuable contributions to the Voss Folk Museum and now lately the handsome volume with your large collection of poems, you have written, dealing with many of the most important circumstances in life. These poems give a rich picture of your imagination. It is moving to witness the love that is sent out from your poetry, about your hometown, your childhood home and your family.

We want to herewith give you our best thanks for everything you have done for Voss and we're certain that everyone in the district remembers you with gratitude for what you have done for it. Likewise, thanks for a pleasant gathering today.

In closing, we wish you, in every way, a good and happy evening of your life, that God will continue to be with you, help and strengthen you.

Voss, November 16, 1925.

Henderson's biography is included in the Voss pages. Here you must refer to "Vossingen" no. 2 for 1922.

Ole O. Skutle, Lake Mills, IA was 90 years on January 6, and thus is soon 91. he was born on the Lower Skutle farm at Voss January 6, 1835. Emigration in 1856; married in 1860 with Martha Mikkelsdatter Lie; lived first at Spring Prairie, WI, then in Mitchell County, IA; now in Lake Mills, Iowa; has been a town official. It is owing to him more than any other person that the Vosselag was started in 1909. he chaired the preparatory meetings; was the first vice president and later served as a director or treasurer for several years, and arranged meetings. He has nine children.

Hilsning til Vosselaget

I anledning hundreårsfesten i Tvillingbyerne sendte ordfører N. J. Finne i henhold til "Hordaland", følgende hilsen til laget: "Vossabygdi helsar frendar tillukka med hundreårsmindet. Frendar finnast; segnir minnast. Heil og sæl. Finne, ordfører.

Telegrammet var sendt til guvernør Nestos, Minneapolis, og da han ikke var der, blev telegrammet ikke leveret.

Rektor L. W. Boe

St. Olaf College er den største norsk-amerikanske skole i Amerika, og Dr. L. W. Boe er dens chef. Skolen feirede den 4de, 5te og 6te juni iaar sit 50-aars jubilæum. Paa grund af hundreårsfesten blev dette rigtignok henlagt et aars tid frem, saa festsagerne blev samtidig

Greetings to the Vosselag

On the occasion of the centennial commemorative festival in the Twin Cities, Mayor N. J. Finne, according to "Hordaland", sent the following greeting to the lag: "the Voss district wishes their friends well at the centennial. Friends are found; tradition is remembered." Greetings and fortune. Finne. Mayor.

The telegram was sent to Governor Nestos, Minneapolis, and since he wasn't there the telegram wasn't delivered.

President L. W. Boe

St. Olaf College is the largest Norwegian-America school in America, and Dr. L. W. Boe is its chief. The school celebrated its 50th anniversary on June 4, 5, 6. Because of the centennial was planned more than a year in advance festivities were simultaneous, almost. The



REKTOR L. W. BOE

omtrent. Skolen grundlagdes den 4de november 1874. Boe har været dens chef siden 1918.

Som man ved, saa var Dr. Boe Vosselagets formand i 1911-12 og dets viceformand forrige aar. Paa grund af skolens jubilæum kunde han desværre ikke være i Tvillingbyerne paa bygdelagenesdag, 6te juni, isommer, men saa ind paa lagetets mødested senere.

school was founded on November 4, 1874. Boe has been its head since 1918.

As people know, Boe was the president of the Vosselag in 1911-12 and its vice president the previous year. Because of the school's anniversary, he unfortunately couldn't be in the Twin Cities for the bygdelag day, June 6, but came to the meeting place later.

Han interesserer sig meget for laget, og bedstefaderen, Lars Rekve, efter hvem han er opkaldt, omtaler han ofte. Under sit Europabesøg ifjor gjorde han en snartur til Voss for at se hans fødested.

Boe er netop nu i førstningen af december kommen igjen fra sin anden Europatur. Han reiste den 29de oktober fra New York, og skulde til Haag for at deltage i en 8 dages raadslagning i Lutheranernes Verdens-Raad. Han og Dr. J. A. Morehead af New York var de eneste deltagere fra Amerika.

Besøg i Madison

— David Nelson, Chicago, var i Madison i førstningen af august. Derpaa reiste han til Hot Springs, Arkansas. Han fortalte, at moderen, Gudve Rekve Nelson som snart er 99 aar, er nogenlunde frisk og rørig.

— Brødrene Knut og Peter Nesheim, Blanchardville, Wis., saa omkring 16de august ind til redaktøren. Knut er bygmester og Peter driver skrædderforretning i Blanchardville.

— Knut Knutson Gjelle, Eleva, Wis., som skriver sig C. K. Edison, og hans søn Horace var i Madison i slutningen af juli. Sammen med redaktøren tog de en tur til de gamle vossesetlementer Spring Prairie og Koshkonong. Paa Spring Prairie var de til middag hos John G. Pederson (Hosaas) ved Keyser. Pederson fortalte om den gang, da onkelen Bryngel Oddsen Gjelle og dennes søn Odd kom til Amerika og først boede paa Spring Prairie. Odd var god spillemand og havde lidt af familiens kunstneranlæg, især som maler, sagde han. Efter at have seet og hørt endel om pionergaardene paa Spring Prairie, gik turen til Deerfield og deromkring, hvor endel vossegaarde ogsaa blev ud peget. Gjelle er svært interesseret i vossingernes pionerhistorie. Selv har han taget en fremragende del i arbeidet med forbedringer i sit township — har været skolelærer, supervisor og town-clerk m. m. i aarevis. Kirke og skole staar paa hans gaard. Hans søn Marvin er farmaceut i Madison.

— Sivert Nelson (Fliseram) fra Tacoma, Washington, var paa besøg hos kjendte i Madison og saa redaktøren. Han er i jernbanetjenesten.

— Ingeborg Dykesten, som bor i staten Washington, besøgte slegt og bekjendte i Madison. Hun er enke efter Anders G. Dykesten og datter efter Sjur Torgerson Gjelle, eller Liland, som kom til Amerika i 1856. Hendes søn driver frugtavl i Washington. En liden sønnesøn havde hun med sig.

He is very interested in the lag, and he talks about his grandfather, Lars Rekve, for whom he is named, often. During his European trip last year, he made a quick trip to Voss in order to see his grandfather's birthplace.

In the beginning of December he just returned from his second European trip. He left from New York on October 29, and was to participate in an 8 day conference of The Lutheran World Council. He and Dr. J. A. Morehead of New York were the only participants from America.

Visits to Madison

David Nelson, Chicago, was in Madison in the beginning of August. Thereupon, he went to Hot Springs, Arkansas. He said that his mother, Gudve Rekve Nelson, who soon will be 99 years is rather healthy and active

The brothers Knut and Peter Nesheim, Blanchardville, WI, about the 16th of August, came in to the editor's. Knut is a builder and Peter runs a tailor shop in Blanchardville.

—Knut Knutson Gjelle, Eleva, WI, who uses the name C. K. Edison, and his son Horace were in Madison in the end of July. Together with the editor, they took a trip to the old vossing settlements at Spring Prairie and Koshkonong. At Spring Prairie they ate dinner with John G. Pederson (Hosaas) at Keyser. Pederson told him about the time when his uncle Bryngel Oddsen Gjelle and his son Odd came to America and first lived at Spring Prairie. Odd was a good fiddler and had some of the familial artistic talent, especially as an artist, he said. After having seen and heard a good deal about the pioneer farms at Spring Prairie, they toured to Deerfield and its environs, where a number of vossing farms were also pointed out. Gjelle is very interested in the pioneer history of the vossings. He has taken a prominent place in the work of improving their township — has been a schoolteacher, a supervisor and the town clerk, among other things, for years. The church and the school stand on his farm. His son, Marvin, is a pharmacist in Madison.

—Sivert Nelson (Fliseram) from Tacoma, Washington, visited acquaintances in Madison and saw the editor. He is working for the railroad.

—Ingeborg Dykesten, who lives in the state of Washington, visited friends and relatives in Madison. She is the widow of Anders G. Dykesten and a daughter of Sjur Torgerson Gjelle, or Liland, who came to America in 1856. Her son runs a fruit orchard in Washington. She had a little grandson with her.

Dødsfald i Amerika

— Martha Bøe, enken efter Anders Knutson Bøe, Mt. Horeb, Wis., døde ved nytårstid sidstleden. Hun var født paa gaarden Helgeland, Vossestranden, den 25de mai 1839, af forældrene Kolbein og Marie Helgeland. Hun blev i 1863 gift med Anders Knutson Bøe, Raundalen, og viet i Vangens kirke. De overtog saa gaardsbruget paa Bøe, og drev dette til de i 1868 udvandrede til Amerika. Hendes bror, som var gift med Anders's søster, havde slaat sig til i Primrose, Dane county, Wis., og der i nærheden af dem, købte de sig straks land. Denne første eiendom solgte de senere og købte sig en anden farm ved Mt. Vernon, samme township, og der blev de boende til sin død. Anders døde i 1896. De fik 3 børn, som alle overlever moderen, nemlig: Marie Sofi (Mrs. F. Moore), Thorbjør (Mrs. John Brink) og Knut Boe. Alle i Mt. Vernon nær Mt. Horeb.

— Henry Hoverson, Madison, Wis., døde den 14de januar 1925 i en alder af 56 aar. Han var født paa Spring Prairie nær Keyser, Columbia county, Wisconsin, af forældrene Ivar Haaverson Nyre og hustru, Ingeborg Olsdatter, f. Rongen. Han var en tid i handelsvirksomhed i Keyser, men flyttede i 1915 til Madison, Wis., hvor han en tid drev som værkstedsarbejder, senere som maler. Han var gift 2 gange, først med Emma O. Uland, en datter-datter af Odd J. Himle, og anden gang med Gunda Jenson (f. i Fredrikstad), som overlever ham. I første ægteskab havde børnene Ivar og Ingeborg, i andet Jennie, Olga, Helga, Bernice, Hovard, Roi og Paul, som alle lever, tillike flere søskende.

— Mari Uthus, Chicago, Ill., døde den 5te mai sidstleden paa the Lutheran Hospital. Hun var født paa Vossestranden den 12te marts 1862 af forældrene Nils Sjurson og Brita Olsdr. Bidne. Hun blev gift i Chicago med Ole L. Uthus, som ogsaa var født og opvoksen paa Voss. Hendes mand og 4 søskende, Olaf, Guri, Jorine og Oline overlever hende. P. J. Bidne og hustru samt Olga Bidne, Highlandville, Iowa, var blandt de tilstedeværende ved begravelsen.

— Ida Wickingson, datter efter Ivar Vikingson Grotland og hustru Anna Olsdr. f. Gjerdager, nybygger paa Skoponong, Wis., afgik ved døden efter nogle dages sygdom af blodforgiftning den 16de februar 1925 i Omaha, Nebr., hvor hun havde boet i de sidste aar og været et virksomt medlem af "The Young Womens' Christian Association." Hun førtes til broderen, Herbert Vickingsons hjem ved Whitewater, Wis., hvorfra hun stedtes til graven den 20de s. m. med sørgegudstjeneste baade i kirken og hjemmet. Pastor M. W. Halvorsen fra Beloit, Wis., som i 3 aar var hendes prest i Omaha, forrettede i hjemmet og talte tillige i kirken, hvor han gav hende et

Deaths in America

— Martha Bøe, widow of Anders Knutson Bøe, Mt. Horeb, WI, died last New Years. She was born on the Helgeland farm, Vossestrand, May 25, 1839 of the parents Kolbein and Marie Helgeland. She was married in 1863 Anders Knutson Bøe, Raundalen, and married in the church at Vangen. They took over the farm at Bøe, ran until 1868, when they emigrated to America. Her brother, who was married to Ander's sister, had settled in Primrose, Dane county, WI, so they soon bought land in his area. They sold this first property later and bought a different farm at Mt. Vernon, the same township, and they lived there until Anders died in 1896. They had three children, all of whom survived their mother, namely Marie Sofi (Mrs. F. Moore), Thorbjør (Mrs. John Brink) and Knut Boe all in Mt. Vernon near Mt. Horeb.

— Henry Hoverson, Madison, WI, died January 14, 1925 at an age of 56 years. He was born at Spring Prairie near Keyser, Columbia County, Wisconsin, of the parents Ivar Haaverson Nyre and his wife, Ingeborg Olsdatter, neé Rongen. He ran a store at Keyser for a while, but moved to Madison in 1915, where he worked in a shop for a while then became a painter. He was married two times, first with Emma O. Uland, a daughter's daughter of Odd J. Himle, and the other time with Gunda Jenson (born in Fredrikstad), who survives him. In his first marriage he had the children Ivar and Ingeborg, in the second Jennie, Olga, Helga, Bernice, Hovard, Roi and Paul, all who are alive, as well as several siblings.

— Mari Uthus, Chicago, IL, died last May 5 at Lutheran Hospital. She as born at Vossestranden March 12, 1862 of the parents Nils Sjurson and Brita Olsdatter Bidne. She married Ole L. Uthus in Chicago, who was also born and raised at Voss. Her husband and four siblings, Olaf, Guri, Jorine and Oline survive her. P. J. Bidne and wife as well as Olga Bidne, Highlandville, IA, were present at the funeral.

— Ida Wickingson, daughter of Ivar Vikingson Grotland and his wife Anna Olsdatter neé Gjerdager, pioneers at Skoponong, WI, died after some days illness, of bloodpoisoning, February 16, 1925 in Omaha, NB, where she had been living these last years, working actively with "The Young Womens' Christian Association." She was transported to her brother, Herbert Vickingson's home from where preparations for her funeral were made for the 20th of the same month with services both at home and in the church. Pastor M. W. Halvorsen from Beloit, WI, who was her minister in Omaha for three years, officiated at home and also preached at the church,

vakkert skudsmaal som en god kristen og tro kirkelig arbejder. Pastor T. Silvert forrettede forøvrigt i kirken. Hun gravlagdes paa familiens gravlund paa Skoponong, hvor forældrene og 8 søskende tidligere var begravne. Kun broderen Herbert og dennes børn, Harley, Ralph og Thelma Wickingson overlever hende af de nærmeste slægtninger.

— Martha Nelson, enke efter Gulleik Nelson Bergslien, Deerfield, Wis., afgik ved døden i sit hjem nær nævnte by den 30te mai 1925. Hun var født paa Voss den 23de december 1836, og var datter efter Anders Sjurson Gilderhus og hustru Joren Davidsdatter, f. Molster. I 1843 kom hun med forældrene til Amerika. Faderen havde flere søskende paa Koshkonong og han reiste da dertil og købte straks land. Dette land overtog hun efter forældrene og blev boende der til sin død. I 1857 indgik hun i ægteskab med Gulleik Bergslien, som er død for mange aar siden. De havde 5 børn, men bare 2 voksede op, nemlig Nils, som nu har den gamle farm, og Julia, Mrs. M. Skolas, som døde omkring aaret 1900. Mrs. Nelson overlever foruden af sønnen Nils, ogsaa af 3 børnebørn: Mabel Nelson, Arthur Skolas, og dennes søstre Margaret, som bor i Galvan, og Christine i Gunbar, samt 2 børnebørnsbørn. Bisættelsen fandt sted paa familiens gravplads ved Liberty Prairie kirken, den 2den juni. Pastor Krostu forrettede.

— Jens Rivenes, advokat i Glendive, Mont., afgik ved døden pintsedag den 31te mai iaar. Han var født paa gaarden Sætre, Voss, den 16de november 1864 og var søn af fanejunker Ivar J. Rivenes og hustru, f. Kløve. Han tog i 20-aarsalderen eksamen artium ved Bergens katedralskole; reiste til Amerika i 1886; tog først ophold i Nevada, Iowa; havde de første 10-12 aar en bestilling ved Northern Pacific jernbanelkompani; studerede lovkyndighed ved Minnesota Universitet og nedsatte sig siden som advokat i Glendive, Mont., hvor han siden forblev. Her tog han en fremtrædende del i byens og countiets gjøremaal. Han var en tid byadvokat og retsskriver. I et par terminer var han countydommer i Dawson county. I 1889 indgik han i ægteskab med Ragna Folkestad, som overlever ham tilligemed 6 børn: Valborg, Alf, Solveig, Bergljot, Laura G., James H., David G. F. Alle i Glendive og Bryngel i Miles City, Mont., samt Johannes og Lars i Norge, tilligemed faderen.

— Gulleik Opheim, Rushford, Minn., afgik ved døden den 3die juni, 83 aar gammel. Dødsarsagen var kræft. Han var født paa gaarden Opheim, Voss, den 16de september 1841; udvandrede til Amerika i 1862; kom først til Koshkonong settlementet, Wis.; opholdt sig dels der og dels paa Spring Prairie indtil han i 1864 drog til Rushford, Minn. I 1870 bosatte han sig 2 mil syd for byen paa en farm og forblev der indtil han 1911 flyttede ind til byen, hvor han saa boede til sin død. I 1868 indgik han i ægte skab med Isabel

where he gave her a wonderful testimonial as a good Christian and genuine worker for the church. In addition, Pastor T. Silvert officiated at the church. She was buried in the family cemetery at Skoponong, where her parents and eight siblings are buried. Only her brother, Herbert, and his children, Harley, Ralph and Thelma Wicking-son survive, of the nearest family,

— Martha Nelson, widow of Gulleik Nelson Bergslien, Deerfield, WI, died at her home near the mentioned town May 30, 1925. She was born at Voss December 23, 1836, and was a daughter of Anders Sjurson Gilderhus and wife Joren Davidsdatter, neé Mølster. In 1843, she came to America with her parents. Her father had several siblings at Koshkonong and he went there and soon bought land. She assumed this land after her parents and lived her whole life there. She married Gulleik Bergslien, who died many years ago, in 1857. They had five children, but only two grew up, namely Nils, who now has the old farm and Julia, Mrs. M. Skolas, who died about 1900. Mrs. Nelson is survived by, besides her son, also three grandchildren: Mabel Nelson, Arthur Skolas, and her sisters Margaret, who lives in Galvan, and Christine in Gunbar, as well as two great grandchildren. The burial occurred at Liberty Prairie church, on June 2. Pastor Krostu officiated.

— Jens Rivenes, lawyer in Glendive, MT, died on Pentecost 31 May, this year. He was born on the Sætre farm, Voss, November 16, 1864 a son of master sergeant Ivar J. Rivenes and his wife (Anna Davidsdatter), neé Kløve. He received the Artium degree at Bergen's Cathedral School at age 20; went to America in 1886; made stopovers in Nevada and Iowa; for the first 10-12 years he had a position with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; studied law at the University of Minnesota and settled as a lawyer in Glendive, MT, where he stayed since, there he took a prominent part in the city and county business. For a time, he was city attorney and court clerk. For a couple terms, he was the county judge for Dawson County. He entered matrimony with Ragna Folkestad in 1889, who survives him as well as six children: Valborg, Alf, Solveig, Bergljot, Laura G., James H., David G. F. all of Glendive and brothers Bryngel in Miles City, MT, Johannes and Lars in Norway, together with their father.

— Gulleik Opheim, Rushford, MN, died June 3, 83 years old. The cause of death was cancer. He was born on the Opheim farm at Voss on September 16, 1841; emigrated to America in 1862 coming first to the Koshkonong settlement in Wisconsin; stopping there and in Spring Prairie until 1864 when he went to Rushford, MN. In 1870, he settled 2 miles south of town on a farm and stayed there until he moved to town, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1868, he entered matrimony with Isabel Thompson. They had

Thompson. De fik 4 børn, hvoraf et døde i barnealderen. De øvrige er: Anna og Lewis, som bor i Rushford, samt Dr. Martin Opheim, som er i Chicago.

— Mrs. Carrie T. Quales, Chicago, Ill., enke efter Dr. Nils T. Quales, afgik ved døden efter nogen tids sygelighed den 26de juni sidstleden og blev gravlagt paa Mt. Olive gravlund den 30te s. m. under meget stor deltagelse. Pastor S. P. Long forrettede ved sørgegudstjenesten. Hun var født paa Voss den 20de marts 1843 og var datter af Lars Rokne og hustru, som med familie, 3 sønner og 3 døtre kom til Amerika i 1851. Faderen døde enten paa reisen over eller straks efter ankomsten dertil. Moderen døde i 1858, vistnok paa Jefferson Prairie, hvortil familien drog ved ankomsten til Amerika efter et kort ophold i Chicago. Carrie blev konfirmeret i Jefferson Prairie norsk-lutherske kirke. Den 2den mai 1870 indgik hun i ægteskab med Dr. Nils T. Quale (f. i Hardanger), der kom til Amerika fra Voss ifølge med Ivar Boe (Lawson) i 1859. I 1873 bosatte de sig i Wicker Park, Chicago, og havde siden sit hjem der. Wicker Park lutherske menighed blev organiseret i deres hjem, og Carrie Quales nedlagde et betydeligt arbejde inden menigheden og ligeledes for Det Norske Alderdomshjem i Northwood Park, som hun og hendes mand var de fornemste grundlæggere af, og dette vil altid være et værdigt mindesmærke om hende. Hun efterlader sig 2 børn: Ivar L. Quales, Martha G. (Mrs. Ernest A. Erickson) og Nellie R. (Mrs. Shenos).

— Nils J. Duckstad, Columbus, No. Dak., døde den 22de juni 1925, efter et langt sygeleie. Han var født paa gaarden Dukstad, Voss, den 10de august 1869, og var søn af Jon Mathiason Dukstad. I 1892 udvandrede han til Amerika og slog sig først til i Fertile, Minnesota, hvor han fik sig en bestilling som butikbetjent. En tid studerede han ved Grand Forks College; omkring 1906 begyndte han med jernvareforretning i Columbus, Nord Dakota, og drev denne siden. Den 27de mai 1892 indgik han i ægteskab med Brita Underdal fra Aurland, Sogn, som overlever ham tilligemed 5 børn: Constance, Norma, Valda, Myrtle og Phillis. En broder, Bryngen Duckstad, lever i Fertile, Minn., og 3 søstre paa Voss.

— Lars Olson Grotland, Deerfield, Wis., afgik ved døden den 25de juli efter et langt sygeleie, af kræft. Han stedtes til graven den 28de s. m. Sørgegudstjeneste holdtes i hjemmet og i Deerfield kirke. Pastor D. Borge forrettede. Bisættelsen fandt sted paa Hauges gravlund, hvor flere af familien er begravne. Lars Grotland var født paa Voss den 23de jan. 1851 og var søn af Ole Larson Grotland, f. Saude, og Begga Vikingsdatter Grotland. Med forældre kom han til Amerika i 1856 og hans første opholdssted var Skoponong, Wisconsin, nær Palmyra. Der var han i 3

four children, of whom one died as a child. The others are: Anna and Lewis, who live in Rushford, and Dr. Martin Opheim, who is in Chicago.

— Mrs. Carrie T. Quales, Chicago, IL, widow of Dr. Nils T. Quales, died after a brief illness last June 26 and was buried at Mt. Olive cemetery on the 30th of the same month with large attendance at the funeral. Pastor S. P. Long officiated at the memorial service. She was born at Voss March 20, 1843 and was a daughter of Lars Rokne and his wife, who with their family of three sons and three daughters, came to America in 1851. The father died either on the voyage or soon after their arrival. The mother died in 1858, evidently at Jefferson Prairie, where the family went after their arrival, after a short stopover in Chicago. Carrie was confirmed at Jefferson Prairie Lutheran Church. On May 2, 1870, she entered matrimony with Dr. Nils T. Quale (b. in Hardanger), who came to America from Voss together with Ivar Boe (Lawson) in 1859. In 1873, they settled in Wicker Park, Chicago, and had their home there since. Wicker Park Lutheran Church congregation was organized in their home, and Carrie Quales invested significant work for the congregation and similarly for the Norwegian Home for the Aged in Northwood Park, of which she and her husband were the principle founders, and this will always be a worthy memorial for her. She leaves two (sic) (three?) children: Ivar L. Quales, Martha G. (Mrs. Ernest A. Erickson) and Nellie R. (Mrs. Shenos).

— Nils J. Duckstad, Columbus, ND. died following a long illness, on June 22, 1925. He was born on the Dukstad farm at Voss, a son of Jon Mathiason Dukstad, on August 10, 1869. He emigrated to America in 1892 and first settled in Fertile, Minnesota, where he got a job as a store clerk. For a while, he studied at Grand Forks College; about 1906, he started a hardware store in Columbus, North Dakota, and ran it since. On May 27, 1892, he was married to Brita Underdal from Aurland, Sogn, who survives along with five children: Constance, Norma, Valda, Myrtle and Phillis. One brother, Bryngen Duckstad, lives in Fertile, MN and three sisters at Voss.

— Lars Olson Grotland, Deerfield, WI, died on July 25 after a long illness, of cancer. He was buried on the 28th of the same month. Memorial services were held at the home and in the Deerfield Church. Pastor D. Borge officiated. Burial occurred at the Hauge Cemetery, where several of his family are buried. Lars Grotland was born at Voss on January 23, 1851 and was a son of Ole Larson Grotland, neé Saude, and Begga Vikingsdatter Grotland. He came to America with his parents in 1856 and stopped at Skoponong, Wisconsin, near Palmyra. He stayed there three years, whereupon the family moved to the

aar, hvorpaa familien flyttede til Deerfield township, Dane county, og bosatte sig paa en farm nær Krogville. Lars fik farmen efter forældrene og drev den indtil han i 1912 flyttede til Deerfield, hvor han siden boede. I 1873 indgik han i ægteskab med Bergitte Gustavsen fra samme township. Hun tilligemed 5 børn: Bertha, Rosy, Marie, Lillie, og Bernice, overlever ham. En gut, Leonard, er død tidligere. Han overleves ogsaa af en broder, Knut (Cornelius).

— Nils Johnson, president af the Johnson Chair Company, Chicago, Ill., afgik ved døden den 8de juli s. 1. efter nogen tids sygelighed, og stedtes til graven den 11te s. m. Søregudstjeneste holdtes i hjemmet og i Den Hellige Trefoldigheds kirke paa Addison street. Bisættelsen fandt sted paa Rose Hill gravlund.

Nils Johnson var født paa gaarden Gjerdager, Voss, den 1ste december 1843, af forældrene Jon Larson Gjerdager, f. Bøe, og hustru Ingeborg Pedersdatter Vinje (Tykkebygden). I 1850 kom han med forældre og søskende til Amerika og bosatte sig med dem paa Jefferson Prairie, Boone Co., Ill., hvor han voksede op. I 1859 drog han til Chicago og fik der ansættelse ved John Wentworths avis, The Chicago Democrat. Der lærte han at sætte typsr, og da nævnte avis i 1861 blev solgt til Chicago Tribune, fik han ansættelse som typograf i The Chicago Daily Journal. I 1872 opgav han typograf faget og fik ansættelse paa stolefabriken, som hans broder Anders var blit medeier i. Anders var den ledende mand i forretningen, og i 1877 købte ud en af sine kompanier og tog broderen Nils ind med sig. Forretningen antog da navnet A. P. Johnson Chair Company. I 1883 blev kompaniet inkorporeret under navnet The Johnson Chair Company. Fabriken er flere gange blit udvidet og har i lang tid "været Chicagos største fabrik i sit slags med et arbeiderantal af omkring 700. Det sender stole ikke alene til hver krog i Amerika, men har ogsaa sendt til Europa. Dets anseelse kan man ogsaa se af at sambandsstaternes President McKinley sad paa en stol fra Johnson fabriken, naar han holdt sine kabinetsmøder, og ligeledes vicepresidenten, naar han ledede senatet.

Efter broderen Anders P. Johnsons død i 1905 blev Nils firmaets president, og har siden haft denne stilling til sin død. Foruden at være president af dette firma har Nils Johnson ogsaa været president af The Western Chair Association og ligeledes af The Mount Olive Cemetery Association, desuden kasserer for Chicago Furniture Association og direktør ved The United States Rattan Co.

Den 23de oktober 1873 indgik han i ægteskab med Martha Findall fra Manitowoc, Wis. De har haft 5 børn: Walter II, Anna M., Edwin J. og Chester. Forrige aar feirede de sit guld bryllup. Johnson

Township of Deerfield, Dane County, and settled on a farm near Krogville. Lars got the farm from his parents and ran it until 1912, when he moved to Deerfield, where he has lived since. In 1873, he entered matrimony with Bergitte Gustavsen from the same township. She, as well as five children, Bertha, Rosy, Marie, Lillie, and Bernice, survive him. A son, Leonard, died earlier. He is also survived by a brother, Knut (Cornelius).

— Nils Johnson, president of Johnson Chair Company, Chicago, IL, died July 8, recently after a period of illness, and was buried on the 11th of the same month. Memorial services were held in the home and Trinity Church on Addison Street, burial was at Rose Hill cemetery.

Nils Johnson was born on the Gjerdager farm, Voss, December 1, 1843, of the parents Jon Larson Gjerdager, neé Bøe and his wife Ingeborg Pedersdatter Vinje (Tykkebygden). In 1850, he came with his parents and siblings to America and settled with them at Jefferson Prairie, Boone Co., IL, where he grew up. In 1859, he moved to Chicago and was employed at John Wentworth's paper, The Chicago Democrat. There he learned to set type, and when the named newspaper was sold to the Chicago Tribune, he was employed as a typographer at The Chicago Daily Journal. In 1872 he gave up the typographer work and took a job at a chair factory, of which his brother, Anders, had become co-owner. Anders was the head man in the business and in 1877, he bought out one of his partners and took in his brother, Nils. The business assumed the name A. P. Johnson Chair Company. The business was incorporated in 1883 under the name The Johnson Chair Company. The factory was enlarged several times and for a long time it has been the largest factory of its type employing about 700. it sends chairs, not only to every corner of America, but also to Europe. One can see its reputation in that the United States President McKinley sits on a chair from the Johnson Factory when he holds his cabinet meetings and likewise, the vice president, when he presides over the senate. After brother Anders P. Johnson's death in 1905, Nils became president of the firm and was such until his death. In addition to being president of this firm, Nils Johnson was also president of The Western Chair Association and similarly of The Mount Olive Cemetery Association, also treasurer of Chicago Furniture Association and director with The United States Rattan Co.

He married Martha Findall from Manitowoc, WI on October 23, 1873. They had five children Walter II, Anna M., Edwin J. and Chester. Last year, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Johnson visited his home town, Voss, a number of years

besøgte for endel aar siden sin fødebygd, Voss, og var paa Vosselagets møde i Madison 1920.

— Lars A. Hauge, Forest City, Iowa, afgik ved døden den 4de september s. l. Han var født i Hammerø, Nordland, Norge, af forældrene Anders N. Hauge og hustru, f. Myrland, begge fra Vossestranden. Med forældrene udvandrede han til Amerika i 1868 og kom først til Dane County, Wis., men flyttede snart til Northwood, Iowa. Faderen var gaardbruger og dyrlæge. Han hjalp da forældrene med gaardbruget til han tog ind paa Augsburg Seminar. Der var han i 6 aar. Han var saa skolelærer en tid. Derpaa gaardbruger, saa handelsmand; blev valgt til fredsdommer og township clerk. Saa valgtes han til county auditor og var det i to terminer. Siden tog han fat paa eiendomshandel, hvormed han drev indtil hans helbred i de senere aar slog fejl.

Den 26de december 1883 indgik han i ægteskab med Susan Ohnstad (Sogn). Af 8 børn i ægteskabet lever de 6, nemlig Alphia, Alfred, Selma, Ludolf, Leonora og Murrie. To døde som smaa. Hans hustru lever ogsaa. Begravelsen fandt sted den 6te sept. Pastor Sletten, Lake Mills, og Pederson, Forest City, forrettede.

— Ole L. Tesdal, dyrlæge, Rochelle, Ill., afgik ved døden den 26de september s. l, efter en operation, og blev begravet fra Presbyterian-kirken der den 29de s. m.

Han var født paa Voss i 1870; kom til Amerika i 18-aars alderen; var først i Kasson, Minn., saa i Iowa nogle aar, hvorpaa han i 10 aar var motormand i Chicago ved Union Traction Co. og begyndte imens et college studium. Han graduerede fra McKillips Veterinær College i marts 1910, og praktiserede i Wheaton, Ill.; var saa i Lee, og for 8 aar siden til Rochelle, hvor han siden drev sin praksis. Han var post-graduent fra Chicago Veterinær College, hvis diplom han fik 12te april 1917. Han var assisterende statsveterinarian; var medlem af McKillips Veterinarian Medical Association og Chicago Veterinarian College Association. Han var til Voss i 1923. Den 19de september samme aar indgik han i ægteskab med Bergette Totland i Chicago. En søster, Mrs. Ingeborg Oddsen, Windom, Minn., og 3 søstre i Norge, foruden hustruen overlever ham.

— Steffen Matson Lidsheim døde den 3die juni s. l. i Stapleton, N. Y., af blindtarmbetændelse. Han var født paa Voss den 5te april 1904; var ansat ved kystvagten i New York.

— Eli Andersdatter Ronve (Mrs. Tendall), Estherville, Iowa, døde den 31te marts s. l, 39 aar gammel.

— Pastor Thorsten Oddson Himle afgik ved døden ganske pludselig i Northfield, Minn., den 18de Oktober, og blev gravlagt der den 21de. Pastor N. Kleven forrettede. Dr. L. W. Boe, formand Eastvold

ago and attended the Vosselag's meeting in Madison in 1920.

— Lars A. Hauge, Forest City, IA, died last September 4. He was born in Hammerø, Nordland, Norway of the parents Anders N. Hauge and his wife, neé Myrland, both from Vossestranden. He emigrated to America in 1868 coming first to Dane County, WI, but moving soon to Northwood, IA. His father was a farmer and veterinarian. He helped his parents with the farm until he entered Augsburg Seminary. He was There were for six years. He taught school for a while. He was a farmer, then a storekeeper; was elected Justice-of-the-Peace and township clerk. Then he was elected county auditor and remained for two terms. Then since he work in real estate until his health failed in later years.

He entered matrimony with Susan Ohnstad (Sogn). Six of eight children in their marriage are alive, namely Alphia, Alfred, Selma, Ludolf, Leonora and Murrie. Two died little. His wife is survives too. The funeral was September 6. Pastors Sletten, Lake Mills, and Pederson, Forest City, officiated.

— Ole L. Tesdal, veterinarian, Rochelle, IL, died last September 26 after an operation and was buried from the Presbyterian Church om the 29th of that month.

He was born at Voss in 1870; came to America at age 18; was first at Kasson, MN, then in Iowa for some years, whereupon he was a motorman in Chicago with the Union Traction Co and meanwhile started his college studies. He was graduated from McKillips Veterinary College in March 1910, and practiced in Wheaton, IL; then he was in Lee, and later 8 years in Rochelle, where he practiced since. He was a post-graduate of Chicago Veterinary College, which diploma he received April 12, 1917. He was assistant state veterinarian; was a member of McKillips Veterinarian Medical Association and Chicago Veterinarian College Association. He visited Voss in 1923. In September of that same year he married Bergette Totland in Chicago. A sister, Mrs. Ingeborg Oddsen, Windom, MN, and three sisters in Norway in addition to his wife, survive him.

— Steffen Matson Lidsheim died last June 3 in Stapleton, NY, of appendicitis. He was born at Voss April 5, 1904; was employed by the Coast Guard in New York.

— Eli Andersdatter Ronve (Mrs. Tendall), Estherville, IA died last March 13, 39 years old.

— — Pastor Thorsten Oddson Himle died suddenly in Northfield, MN, October 18, and was buried the 21st. Pastor N. Kleven officiated. Dr. L. W. Boe,

og pastor Sigmond talte ved sørgegudstjenesten.

Pastor Himle var født paa pladsen Himleshagen, Voss, den 11te oktober 1857, af forældrene Odd Nelson og Ragnhild Eriksdatter Himle. Han var den yngste af 9 søskende, af hvilke 2 døde smaa. De øvrige var Brita (Mrs. F. Gjerde), Nils, Erik, Lars, Anfin, og Gudve. Hans bedsteforældre paa farsiden var Nils og Brita, gaardbrugerfolk paa Himle. Paa morsiden var det Erik K. Gjelle og Gunvor, f. Dymbe.

Himle gennemgik Voss høiere almue- og lærerskole og et kursus paa Oles haandgjerningsskole i Drammen; udvandrede til Amerika 1885; var først i Cambridge, Wis., studerede ved Red Wing seminar fra 1887 til 1889, og ordineredes sidstnævnte aar til prest, og antog kald ved Taylor, Wis.; studerede i 1894-95 en termin lægevidenskab ved Minnesota Universitet; reiste i 1895 som lægemissionær til Kina og var der til 1905 og senere fra 1907-09. I to aar var han teologisk professor ved Red Wing seminar; saa prest i Santa Rosa, Cal., og kredsformand. I det sidste var han reisende sekretær for den Norsk Lutherske Kirkes pensionsfond. Han skrev adskillig i bladene, desuden udgav han bogen "Paa Guds Veie med et gjenstridigt Folk," angaaende boxer-oprøret i Kina, samt "Hauges Synodes Missionsmark," 25-aars festskriftet for Hauges Synodes Kinamission, "Evangeliets Seier" og en husandagtsbog paa kinesisk. Han var opfinderen af en redningsdragt paa søen, som var udstillet paa hundredaarsfesten. Han var 3 gange gift og efterlader sig enke og 5 børn. Af kollegaer er han omtalt meget anerkjendende.

— Pastor Nils Endreson Bøe afgik ved døden den 7de august s. 1. i sit hjem i St. Paul, Minn. Han var ikke netop vossing, men han antog et vossenavn og var gift med en vossepike, Anna Reque, datter af Lars Davidson Rekve i Deerfield, Wis., og deres sønner er Dr. L. W. Boe, president af St. Olafs College, og pastor A. T. Boe.

Pastor N. Bøe var født paa gaarden Eidsvaag i Valestrand, Søndhordland, den 24de marts 1846; kom med forældre til Amerika 1851. Faderen, Endre Eidsvaag, købte den pene farm ved Deerfield, Wis., som Knut Larson Bøe fra Voss havde eiet, Og som altid efter ham har været kaldt Bøe. Knut Bøe solgte farmen til en Bergland, som igjen solgte den i 1851 til Endre Eidsvaag. Sønnen Nils kaldte sig først Anderson, men antog i 1873 navnet Boe. Hans hustru Anna Rekve døde i 1887.

President Eastvold and Pastor Sigmond spoke at the funeral.

Pastor Himle was born at the Himleshagen place, Voss, October 11, 1857, of the parents Odd Nelson and Ragnhild Eriksdatter Himle. He was the youngest of nine siblings, of which two died small. The rest are Brita (Mrs. F. Gjerde), Nils, Erik, Lars, Anfin, and Gudve. His paternal grandparents were Nils and Brita, farmers at Himle. The maternal grandparents were Erik K. Gjelle and Gunvor, neé Dymbe

Himle attended the Voss higher common and teacher's school and a course at Ole's Handicraft school in Drammen; emigrated to America in 1885; was first in Cambridge, WI, attended Red Wing Seminary from 1887 until 1889, and the last year he was ordained a minister answering a call at Taylor, WI; studied medicine at the University of Minnesota; in 1895 he went as a medical missionary to China and stayed until 1905 and again 1907-09 for two years; he was a Professor of Theology at Red Wing Seminary; then minister in Santa Rosa, CA, and school chairman. Lately, he was traveling secretary for the Norwegian Lutheran Church's pension fund. He frequently wrote articles in the paper, beside publishing the book "The Way with God with a Stubborn People", regarding the Boxer rebellion in China and "Hauge Synod's Mission Field", the 25th anniversary publication for the Hauge Synod's China mission, "The Victory of Evangelism", and a home devotion book in Chinese. He was the inventor of a rescue gear at sea, that was presented at the Centennial. He was married three times and leaves a widow and five children. He had great recognition by his colleagues.

— Pastor Nils Endreson Bøe died last August 7 at his home in St. Paul, MN. He wasn't exactly a vossing but had adopted a Voss name and married a Voss girl, Anna Reque, daughter of Lars Davidson Rekve in Deerfield, WI and their sons are Dr. L. W. Boe, president of St. Olaf College, and Pastor A. T. Boe.

Pastor N. Bøe was born on the Eidsvaag farm in Valestrand, Søndhordland, March 24, 1846; came to America with his parents in 1851. The father, Endre Eidsvaag, bought a beautiful farm at Deerfield, WI that Knut Larson Bøe from Voss had owned, and that had been called the Bøe farm. Knut Bøe sold the farm to a Bergland, who again sold it in 1851 to Endre Eidsvaag. His son took the name Anderson at first, but assumed the name Boe in 1873. His wife Anna Rekve died in 1887.

Du Vossebygd

Mel.: "Blandt alle lande i øst og vest."

Naar tanken svæver i fjerne land,
da manes minder om hjemlig strand;
De høie fjelde og dybe vælde,
de mindes grant.

Naar vaarblomst dufter i grønne eng,
og fuglekvidder der er ifleng;
da løftes sindet og styrkes
mindet om Norges fjeld.

De blanke vande fra fjeldets top,
de bringer glæde i sjæl og krop.
Den blaae himmel og stjernevimmel
alt har vi faat.

Paa livets vandring vi stevner frem,
men modgang møder os "kvar me kjem".
Vær glad i sindet og glem ei mindet
om barndoms hjem.

Du Vossebygd i dit sommer skrud,
du bringer med dig et himmelbud; —
De dale lange og minder mange
ei slettes ud.

Du Vossevang med din kirke stor,
dit har jeg vandret med far og mor.
De orgeltoner for øret ljømer
i blandet kor.

Og Lønehorg, du dig hæver høit,
At naa din top er nok ganske drøit.
De birkelier og smale stier
dog langt gaar op.

Du Hondalsnut med din lange ryg,
I veir og vind staar du lige tryg.
Med værdig mine du ser det fine
i dales dyb. —

Efter Styrk A. Kvitne.

To You Hometown Voss

Mel.: "Blandt alle lande i øst og vest."

When thoughts float in distant lands,
Then the mind conjures the homelike shores;
The tall mountains and deep majesty,
They are reminded intimately.

When spring flowers float in green fields,
and cooing birds are abundant;
Then the mind is raised and strengthened
to remember Norway's mountains.

The shining water from the mountain top,
brings joy to soul and body.
The blue heavens and myriad stars
all we have.

On life's wandering we step forth,
conflicts meet us "as we go".
Be glad in mind and forget not memories
of childhood's home

You Voss district in your summer vestments,
you bring a heavenly invitation; —
the valleys long and memories many
are worn out

You Vossevang with your big church,
There I've gone with mother and father.
The organ's tones echoing in the ear
In blended voices.

Lønehorgi, you jut high
to reach your peak is a long ways.
The birch slopes and narrow paths
still go far up.

You Hondal peak with your long back,
In wind and weather you lie secure.
With worthy mien you see the beauty
In the valley's depths. —

By Styrk A. Kvitne.

Bergslierne

Nu og da nævnes kunstnerbrødrene Knut og Bryngel Bergslien, og i det sidste har deres brodersøn Nils Bergslien været meget paa tale; men netop nogen indgaaende oplysninger om dem i det hele taget er næsten ikke fremkommet. Nu har man paa Voss slaæet til lyd for at reise dem et mindesmærke i hjembygden, og det er allerede kommet saa langt, at en mand har givet 1,000 kroner dertil, og billedafstøbninger er gjort af de 3 personer. Billedhugger Bryngel Bergslien havde modelleret sig selv og broderen Knut, og Nils har gjort et selvportræt. Men hvorledes mærket ellers skal se ud er uafgjort. Der var ogsaa tale om at tage med morbroderen Odd K. Gjelle paa samme mærke, men af ham haves intet billede, saa han ikke godt kan tages med. Han burde da vist ogsaa have sit eget mærke. Det er Anders Ullestad, L. Kindem og Magnus Dagestad, som har sat sig i spidsen for dette. Mange af Bergsliernes slægtninger er i Amerika.

Iaar er det ogsaa et særligt mindeaar om Bergslierne. Det er 50 aar siden Bryngel Bergsliens monumentale værk, Kong Carl Johans rytterstatue, som staar foran slottet i Oslo, blev afsløret. Det var en af de mest storartede begivenheder dengang. Omkring 40,000 mennesker, hvoraf mange udlændinger, var forsamlet, og der var festligheder, som varede i 3 dage. Kong Oscar II foretog afsløringen. Og der var paradering af kongen, statsraadet, storting og eskadrer af militære om statuen, større triumf har vel ingen kunstner vundet i Norge, og Bergstiens navn fløi over den ganske kunstnerverden. At det blev overdraget til ham at udføre dette værk beviser da hans anseelse og fremragende dygtighed. Hans arbeide er ogsaa Henrik Wergelands, Asbjørnsons og Johannes Bruns statuer i Oslo.

Knut Bergslien, f. 1827, den ældre broder, satte sig ved sin malerkunst kanske ligesaa prægtige mærker. Et stort maleri af kong Oscars kroning i Trondhjems domkirke, som skulde være for slottet, udførtes af ham. Andre billeder af ham er "Birkeheierne fører kongsbarnet, Haakon Haakansen, over Dovre til Trondhem," "Bjørnejægeren", "Aften paa Sæteren", "Sverre og Berkeheimerne i Snestorm paa Vossefjeldene", (nu paa Færøerne), "Fiskerfamilien," "Skiløberne", "Røgstuen" og andre mindre bekjendte. Et maleri, "Sverres Hyldning", blev solgt til England. Han malede ogsaa mange portrætter af hoitstaende embedsmænd, saaledes af general Krogh og borgermester Faugstad. Han drev ogsaa malerskole i Christiania — den eneste, som der var noget ved i Norge, og mange unge kunstnere fik sin første uddannelse hos ham, medens man ellers maatte ty til udlandet.

Det var et langt sprang fra at være husmandsgutter paa Voss til slig berømmelse. De mistede dog ikke

The Bergsliens

Now and then, the artist brothers Knut and Bryngel Bergslien, are mentioned and recently there nephew (brother's son), Nils Bergslien has been much discussed, but actually any information about them, as a whole, has not come forth. Now people at Voss have agreed to erect a monument in their hometown, and already it has come this far that one man has donated 1000 crowns toward it and castings have been made of the three personages. Sculptor Bryngel Bergslien had modeled himself and his brother, Knut, and Nils has made a self-portrait. How the monument itself shall appear hasn't been decided. There has been talk about including their uncle (mother's brother) Odd K. Gjelle on the same memorial, but there isn't a likeness of him, so it would be impossible. He also ought to have his own memorial. It is Anders Ullestad, L. Kindem and Magnus Dagestad, who have been in the vanguard for this. Many of the Bergsli's relatives are in America.

This year is also a memorable year for the Bergsliens. It is 50 years since Bryngel Bergslien's monumental work, King Carl Johan's knight statue that stands in front of the palace in Oslo, was unveiled. It was one of the most magnificent spectacles of that time. Approximately 40,000 people, many of them foreigners, were assembled, and there were festivities lasting three days. King Oscar II carried out the unveiling. There were parades of the king, the cabinet, the parliament and squadrons of military around the statue, greater triumph has no sculptor ever had in Norway, and the Bergsli name was bandied over the entire art world. That it was delegated to him to complete this work demonstrates his respect and ability. His works include Henrik Wergeland's, Asbjørnson's and Johannes Brun's statues in Oslo.

Knut Bergslien, b. 1827, the older brother, with his paintings, established similar achievements. A big painting of King Oscar's coronation in Trondheim Cathedral, which was to be for the palace, was painted by him. Other pictures by him are "The Birkebeiners carry Prince Håkon Håkonson over Dovre to Trondheim," "The Bearhunter", "Evening at the Sæter", "Sverre and the Birkebeiners in a Snowstorm in the Voss Mountains", (now at the Faroes), "The Fisherman's Family," "The Ski Racers", "The Smoking Parlor" and others less known. One painting, "The Homage of Sverre", was sold to England. He also painted many portraits of eminent officials such as General Krogh and Mayor Faugstad. He operated a school of painting in Christiania — the only that there was in Norway, and many young artists had their first training by him, while others had to apply to foreign countries.

It was a great leap from being cotter's sons at Voss to such fame. However, they didn't lose their head

hodet for det. Vossinger vilde de være lige fuldt. For sine gamle forældre satte de op det idylliske hus paa Bergslitræet ved Vosseelven, og ture gjorde de til hjembygden. Engang tog Knut Bergslien maleren Adolf Tidemand med sig til Voss. De var glade i felespil, og Ole Mossefin maatte spille for dem til langt paa kveld.

Knut og Bryngels forældre var Lars Bergesen Bergslien, født paa Gjerdsqual, og hustru Kristi Knutsdatter Gjelle. Moderen var en søster af vismanden Odd Knutson Gjelle, der ogsaa var en kunstnernatur i bedste forstand. Hun besad selv betydelig kunstnerisk begavelse. Bekjendt var hun til at ridse roser paa træskeer og lign. Foruden nævnte sønner havde de en søn, Nils Bergslien, som var underofficer, hvad Knud ogsaa først tænkte paa at bli. Nels's søn er kunstmaleren Nils Bergslien, som ogsaa nu har vist sig at være dygtige billedhuggere, idet han modellerede "Ridande Vossabrudlaup", som nu er indfaedt i muren paa Lindehaugen. En hædersgave paa ca. 3,000 kroner er nylig givet ham paa Voss. Lars Nelson Bergsli, som døde i borgerkrigen her, og Gulleik Nelson, farmer ved Deerfield, Wis., foruden at være hans brødre.

Lars og Kristi Bergslien havde ogsaa 2 døtre, som kom til Amerika. Marie, g. m. Peter Danielsen (fra Skien) og boede i Decorah, Iowa, og Kristi var gift med Lars Baarson Een og boede i townet Dover, Trempealeau Co., Wis,

K. R.

Brev fra Voss

Aarsmøde i Voss Barnehjem var holdt bededag med fest. Aarsregnskabet var fremlagt. De, som gik ud af styret, blev gjenvalgte. Der er nu 11 børn paa hjemmet. Det er en kvinde, som styrer med det. Hun er uddannet sygepleierske. I hjemmet er plads for adskillig flere børn, men man tør ikke tage flere nu, da det er saa vanskeligt at faa midler til driften. Flere ældre vossere og vossekvinder i Amerika og paa Voss har git større pengebeløb til hjemmet, der staar som urørlige legater, hvoraf bare renterne bruges. Kapitalen vil saaledes bli staaende urørt, som et vakkert minde om giverne. Disse renter hjælper meget til at holde det gaende med driften.

Netop nu er kommet meddelelse om, at departementet ikke vil gaa med paa for tiden at udskille Vossevangen som egen skattedommune. Det, synes dog tyde paa, at departementet ikke er uvilligt til senere igjen at ta sagen op, dersom det viser sig, at bygden ikke tilgodeser Vangen med det, som trænges. Derved er foreløbigt afgjort en mangeaarig strid i herredet. Det komme nu an paa,

because of it. They treated the vossings the same. They put up an idyllic house for their old parents by the Bergsli tree by the Voss River, and made many trips to their home town, one time, Knut brought the painter Adolf Tidemand home with him to Voss. They liked fiddle playing, so Ole Mossefin played for them far out into the night.

Knut and Bryngel's parents were Lars Bergesen Bergslien, born at Gjerdsqual, and his wife Kristi Knutsdatter Gjelle. Their mother was a sister of the wise man Odd Knutson Gjelle, who also was of an artistic ability. She also possessed artistic talent. She was known to render flowers by carving on wooden spoons and the like. In addition to the discussed sons they had a son, Nels Bergslien, who was a non-commissioned officer, which Knut had first intended to be. Nels' son is the artist Nils Bergslien, who now has shown himself to be a expert sculptor since he modeled the "Riding Voss Wedding", which is mounted in a wall at Lindehaugen. He was awarded a grant of 3,000 crowns at Voss. Additionally, he has the brothers, Lars Nelson Bergsli, who died in the Civil War here, and Gulleik Nelson, a farmer at Deerfield, WI.

Lars and Kristi Bergslien had also two daughters, who came to America, Marie, m. Peter Danielson (from Skien) and lived in Decorah, Iowa, and Kristi who was married with Lars Baarson Een and lived in the town of Dover, Trempealeau Co., WI.

K. R.

Letters from Voss

The annual meeting at the Voss Orphanage was held the Sunday before All Saints Day with a party. The financial report was presented. Those, who were leaving the board of directors, were re-elected. There is a woman who manages it. She is trained as a nurse. In the home is room for several more children, but it is deemed unwise because of insufficient funds for maintenance. Several elderly vossings and women from Voss both here and in America have given generous amounts to the orphanage, which consist of untouchable trusts from which only the interest may be used. The capital thereby stands undisturbed, as a handsome memorial of the donors. These interests greatly help to keep the operation going.

We have just received information that the department doesn't want to deal with the question of separating Vossevangen as its own tax municipality. It doesn't appear that the department wouldn't take up the matter again as it seems the district doesn't want to take care of Vangen for what it needs. Thereby it appears there will be long-lasting disagree-

hvorledes herredstyret stiller sig til de forskjellige nødvendige udbedringer paa Vangen. En af de nødvendige foranstaltninger er at faa anlagt kloakledning for hele Vangen. Nu er det nemlig saa for mange huses vedkommende, at der er gravet synkebrønd paa tomten for spillevandet. Der er nemlig under endel af Vangen grov grusbund, og der vil til en tid spildvandet forsvinde gennem grusen, men noget etterhvert vil slim tætte grusen til, saa det gaar ikke i længden. Oppe i bakkeskraaningene maa kloakkerne løbe ud hist og her. For nogle mindre dele af Vangen er dog lagt kloak, som fungerer godt.

I mange aar har det været vanskeligt at faa hus paa Vangen for alle, som trænger det. Der har hvert aar været bygget, og nu er her foreløpig nok huse. Det er særlig i Lekkemoen, Haugemoen og Rognebakkene bebyggelsen har foregaaet. Trafikken med Bergensbanen har bevirket, at mange jernbanefunktionærer bor her. Her skiftes nemlig lokomotiv for togene til og fra Oslo, hvorfor baade vedkommende lokomotivførere og fyrbødere bor her. Her foregaaer da pudsning og mindre reparationer af disse.

De mange skoler her kræver meget husrum for alle lærere og elever. Det er væsentligst jernbane- og skolefolkene, som har været aarsagen til bebyggelsen i den senere tid. Men denne øgning af beboerne har bevirket, at flere handlende og haandverkere har sat sig til her.

Igaar var den traditionelle smaleauktion her paa Vangen, og en mængde mennesker fra bygden var her. Foruden auktionen var her flere andre ting fore. En prest, Bjørk, fra Sverige, holdt foredrag kl. 5 og prædikede i kirken kl. 8 igaarkveld. En basar til indtægt for gamle hjem var i virksomhed. Marknad for Voss Maallag ligesaa. Endvidere udstilling af "Ridande Vossebryllup", udskaaret i træ af Gulleik Brækhus. Alle var meget godt besøgte.

Her paa Vangen er i den senere tid rig anledning til at høre gode foredrag. Sang- og musikkonserter holdes ret som det er. Tilreisende selskaber holder teaterforestillinger. Kinoforestillinger er her aaret rundt og meget andet.

Voss, den 17de november 1925.

L. KINDEM.

Forskjelligt fra Voss

Aarets avling paa Voss blev iaar særdeles god, baade hvad hø, korn og poteter angaar. Tillige blev det et godt frugtaar, hvad der ikke har været paa mange aar. Dette kommer vel med, da det befrygtes, at det paa andre maader vil bli trangt. Det vil bli vanskeligt for industrielle bedrifter, og dermed for

ment in the township. It depends on what position the town board will take about the various necessary improvements at Vangen. One of the most pressing projects is the installation of sewer mains for all of Vangen. Now it is namely that too many homes have cesspools on the lots for waste water, there is under a goodly portion of Vangen coarse gravel base and for a time the waste water will disseminate through the gravel but after a while the gravel will become less permeable so it is not good for the long term. Up on the slopes of the hills the sewers must empty here and there. There have been laid sewers in occasional parts of Vangen that function nicely.

For many years, there has been difficulty finding housing at Vangen for everyone who needs it. Every year, there has been building and temporarily there are enough houses. Building has taken place mainly in Lekkemoen, Haugemoen and Rognebakkene. The traffic with Bergensbanen has been the reason that many railroad employees live here. The locomotives to and from Oslo change here which is why engineers and fireman live here. Here they do maintenance and minor repairs of these.

The many schools here require a lot of room for all the teachers and students. There are the usual railroad and school people that have built lately. But the increase in population has caused more merchants and artisans to settle here.

Yesterday was the traditional sheep auction here at Vangen, and lots of people from the area attended. There were several other things beside the auction. A minister from Sweden preached at 5 o'clock and in the church at 8 o'clock last night. A bazaar for income for the Old People's Home was in action. There was a market for the Voss Mål Society (Language Club), too. There was an exhibition of "Riding Voss Wedding", carved from wood by Gulleik Brækhus. All were well attended.

Recently, there are rich opportunities to hear good presentations. Choral and music concerts are held regularly. Traveling companies present theater. Film presentations are held year round and a lot more.

Voss, November 17, 1925.

L. KINDEM.

An assortment from Voss

The harvest at Voss is especially good this year, as to hay, grain and potatoes. It was also a good year for fruit, which it hasn't been for many years. This is well-accepted since it is feared that it will be hard times otherwise. It will be difficult for industrial businesses, and thereby for workers because of the

arbeidere paa grund af valutaens opgang, der gjør konkurransen med udlandet vanskelig. Ellers er det bra, at pengeværdien gaar op, skrives der fra Voss.

— Disponent L. Kindem har under trykning en bog om den berømte "Losnaæt", hvis grene ogsaa er at finde paa Voss. Ætten har navn efter Losna gaard paa øen af samme navn yderst i Sognefjorden. Denne æt hørte til Norges høiadel, der sad i kongens raad og var skaamestre og lendermænd. Den første, man har sikker besked om, er Filip Erlendson paa Odensland i Kirkebø i Sogn, født omkring 1290 og død omkring 1340. Paa de fleste gaarde i østre del af Voss er der af slegten.

— Et nyt blad kaldt "Vossingen" er ogsaa begyndt at udkomme paa Voss. Første nummer udkom den 1ste sept. Det er organ for det saakaldte "Bondeparti" i politiken. Ellers vil det især bringe nyheder fra Vossebygderne.

— Man er nu ifærd med at bygge ny bro over Vosseelven ved Vangen. En midlertidig bro er allerede opsat. Den nye skal bli paa den gamles plads og gjøres 4,3 meter bred kjørebane og 1,3 meters fortaug paa hver side. Den skal bygges paa 3 betonpillarer med jernbjelker ovenpaa, og skal koste ca. 200,000 kroner.

— Voss Barnehjem har modtaget fra Mrs. Nils Anderson (Kvale), Chicago, \$25.00. Hendes pigenavn var Eli Andersdtr. Kvale (Guldfjerdingen).

— Paa Børneoen var der ivaar afstemning over om soldaterne vilde have landsmaal eller rigsmaal i blaabogen. 380 stemte for landsmaal og 140 for rigsmaal. Alle opslag er nu paa landsmaal.

Oldfund paa Skjervheim

Ved udgravning af en gammel haug paa ordfører Th. Skjervheims gaard i Mørkdalen, kom man i oktober s. 1. over en gammel grav. Kisten var lavet af stenheller og vendte nord-syd. Bergens museum blev varslet og en mand sendtes til stedet. I graven fandtes blandt andet en kniv, en bronzespænde og forskellige smaating ellers. Museets mand antog, at det var en omtrent 1,200 aar gammel kvindegrov.

Paa Vossestranden er der tidligere gjort ikke mindre end 26 oldfund, hvoraf 4 er fra den saakaldte stenalder, 1 fra bronzalderen, 4 fra den ældre jernalder, til hvis slutning ovennævnte fund sandsynligvis er, samt 17 fra vikingetiden.

money's increase, which makes competition with other countries difficult. Otherwise everything's OK, that the value of money goes up, they write from Voss.

— Correspondent L. Kindem is presently having printed a book about the famous "Losnaæt", whose branches are to be found at Voss. The lineage is named for the Losna farm on the island by the same name farthest out in Sognefjorden. This family belonged to Norway's highest nobility that sat on the king's council and were treasurers and feudal lords. The first, we have certain information about, is Filip Erlendson at Odensland in Kirkebø i Sogn, born about 1290 and died about 1340. On most of the farms in the eastern portion of Voss are people of this lineage.

— A new paper called "Vossingen" has started publication in Voss, too. The first issue came out September 1. It is the organ for the so-called "Bondeparti" (Farmer's Party) in politics. Otherwise, it will carry news items from the Voss districts.

— They are in the process of building a new bridge over the Voss River at Vangen. A temporary bridge has already been erected. The new shall be in the same place, as the old and will have a 4.3 meter wide driving lane with a 1.3 meter sidewalk on either side. It will be built on three concrete pillars with steel beams on top, and will cost 200,000 crowns.

— The Voss orphanage has received from Mrs. Nils Anderson (Kvale), Chicago, \$25.00. Her maiden name was Eli Andersdatter Kvale (Guldfjerdingen).

— At Børneoen, there was a vote this spring about whether the soldiers would like Nynorsk or Bokmål in the blue book. 380 voted for Nynorsk and 140 for Bokmål. All posters are now in Nynorsk.

Archeological find at Skjervheim

With the excavation of an old hill on attorney Th. Skjervheim's farm in Mørkdalen last October, people found an old grave. The chest was made of stone plates and oriented north-south. Bergen Museum was notified and a man was sent to the site. Among other things in the grave were a knife, a bronze buckle and various other small items. The museum's man estimated that it was a woman's grave from 1,200 years ago.

At Vossestranden earlier they have found no less than 26 old finds, of which 4 are from the so-called Stone Age, 1 from the Bronze Age, 4 from the Older Iron Age, which included with the above find probably makes 17 from the Viking Times.

Dødsfald paa Voss

Vangens Sogn: Johannes J. Skjerve, 71 aar; Thorbj. G. Traa, 57; Marta Røte, f. Gjerme, 75; Eli Olsdtr. Lekve, f. Nesheim, 97; Marta G. Gæae, f. Riste (Valders); Anguna J. Hylle, 42; postm. B. J. Johannesen, 80; Sigrid J. Hegle, f. Skjervheim, 72; Guri H. Istad, f. Grove, 70; handelsm. N. O. Saude, 78; Inger A. Skjerve, f. Hellesnas, 87; Anders K. Skutle, f. Hauge, 75; Lars N. Fenne, 18; Ole A. Reime, 38; Marta S. Hildestveit, 84; Inger A. Prestegaard, f. Kyte, 79; Fru Marta Eskeland, f. Nerhus; Marta I. Kvitne, f. Helland, 76; Brita E. Tveito, f. Rønnestrand, 73; Sams Tøen; Erik M. Skjylje, 75; Knut Isaksen Saude; Nils Larson Bjørke, 27; Anna J. Ekros, f. Øvsthus; Anfin Græe, 75; Anna S. Eide, f. Opheim, 43.

Evanger: Marta J. Brækhus, 66; Ivar R. Hernæs, 86.

Vossestrand: Anders O. Gavle, 86; Marie M. Grindeland, 24; Orlaug K. Nesheim, 80; Gudve Kvarmestøl, f. Dukstad, 57.

— Voss Afholdslag havde 40 aars jubilæum den 29de marts med fest i "Nain". Mange folk var samlet, og mange taler holdt.

— Vossestrandens handelslag havde aarsmøde 27de februar. 52 aktiehavere var tilstede. Laget havde tjent kr. 15,435 i overskud i aaret.

— Voss har mange kunstnere. Nils J. Bjørgum havde i april en udstilling af kunstmalerier i Bergen og solgte flere billeder. Styrk A. Fjose og Aslag J. Himle havde samtidig en udstilling af træskjærerarbejde og kunstmalerier paa Vangen til indtægt for kirkeorgelet. Fjose er træskjærer, Himle er maler. Gulleik Brækhus er en anden fremragende træskjærer, som ihøst havde udstilling af et "Ridande Vossabrudlaup". Dette er nu kjøbt af Voss folkemuseum.

— Gaarden Fjoses huse brændte ned den 2den april. Man fik reddet kreaturer og det meste af indboet. Skaden anslaaes til kr. 80,000.

— Lærer Bryngel Mugaas i Ekersund, søn efter afdøde kirkesanger P. A. Mugaas i Evanger, var 65 aar den 22de april. Han har været lærer paa Vossestranden, paa Jæderen, i Kvinherred og siden 1889 i Ekersund. I kommunale gjøremaal har han deltaget og har været stortingssuppleant.

— O. Rogne, som har været lærer i Bulandet, Askevold, sluttede den 1ste oktober efter 48 aars virke. Han var født paa Voss den 2den juni 1859, og gennemgik Voss lærerskole. Efter et halvt aars lærervirksomhed paa Voss drog han til havkanten og

Deaths at Voss

Vangens Sogn: Johannes J. Skjerve, 71 years; Thorbj. G. Traa, 57; Marta Røte, neé Gjerme, 75; Eli Olsdtr. Lekve, neé Nesheim, 97; Marta G. Gæae, neé Riste (Valders); Anguna J. Hylle, 42; Postmaster. B. J. Johannesen, 80; Sigrid J. Hegle, neé Skjervheim, 72; Guri H. Istad, neé Grove, 70; Storekeeper. N. O. Saude, 78; Inger A. Skjerve, neé Hellesnas, 87; Anders K. Skutle, neé Hauge, 75; Lars N. Fenne, 18; Ole A. Reime, 38; Marta S. Hildestveit, 84; Inger A. Prestegaard, neé Kyte, 79; Mrs. Marta Eskeland, neé Nerhus; Marta I. Kvitne, neé Helland, 76; Brita E. Tveito, neé Rønnestrand, 73; Sams Tøen; Erik M. Skjylje, 75; Knut Isaksen Saude; Nils Larson Bjørke, 27; Anna J. Ekros, neé Øvsthus; Anfin Græe, 75; Anna S. Eide, neé Opheim, 43.

Evanger: Marta J. Brækhus, 66; Ivar R. Hernæs, 86.

Vossestrand: Anders O. Gavle, 86; Marie M. Grindeland, 24; Orlaug K. Nesheim, 80; Gudve Kvarmestøl, neé Dukstad, 57

— Voss Temperance league had their 40 year anniversary on March 29 with a party at "Nain". Many people attended and many speeches were made.

— Vossestranden's Cooperative had their annual meeting February 27. 52 stockholders were present. The club had earned 15,435 crowns profit in the year.

— Voss has many artists. In April, Nils J. Bjørgum had an exhibition of paintings in Bergen and sold several pictures. Styrk A. Fjose and Aslag J. Himle simultaneously had an exhibition of their woodcarvings and paintings at Vangen to earn money for the organ. Fjose is a woodcarver, Himle is a painter. Gulleik Brækhus is another prominent woodcarver who this fall exhibited his "Riding Voss Wedding". This has now been purchased by the Voss Folk Museum.

—The Fjose farm buildings burned April 2. They were able to save the cattle and most of the contents. The damage is estimated at 80,000 crowns.

—Teacher Bryngel Mugaas in Ekersund, a son of the deceased precentor P. A. Mugaas of Evanger, was 65 years April 22. He has been a teacher at Vossestranden, at Jæderen, in Kvinherred and since 1889 at Ekersund. He has been active in public matters and has been a candidate for the Storting.

—O. Rogne, who has been a teacher at Bulandet, Askevold, retired October 1 after working 48 years. He was born at Voss June 2, 1859 and attended the Teacher's College at Voss. After a half year of teaching activity at Voss, he moved to the edge of the

har været der siden. Han har ogsaa deltaget i kommunale gjøremaal og været medlem af herredsstyret m. m.

— Træskjærer Magnus Dagestad var 60 aar den 13de august, og var gjenstand for adskillig opmærksomhed. Tidlig begyndte han med tollekniven at skjære i træ, lærte først noget paa arbejdsskolen. Netop voksen gik han i lære hos Lars Kinsarvik, Hardanger, og var der 4 aar; var en kort tid paa Bergens tekniske skole; fik senere stipendium til reiser i Norge og et besøg i Sverige og Danmark. I 1893 var han paa verdenudstillingen i Chicago; havde der adskilligt arbeide udstillet og fik dette solgt, saa hans 3 maaneders ophold der betalte sig. Ellers var færden ogsaa af stor nytte. I 7 aar drev han Vestlandske Industrimuseernes skole, og i 1920 blev han chef for Norsk Kunsthåndværksskole.

Washingtons æt fra Voss

George Washingtons æt stammer, som bekjendt i henhold til genealogen Albert Welles's udtrykkelige erklæring, fra Norge. Nu har man slaaet paa, at han tilmed er af Vosseslægt. Ifølge Washingtons eget udsagn stammer han fra slægten Vass, som var kommen til England omkring 970 og var bosat i nærheden af Durham. Welles har da fundet ud, at Washington nedstammer fra en søn of Ørkenøjarlen Thorfin Sigurdson, der skulde have en søn Bardolf, som bosatte sig blandt sine stammefreder, Vassingerne ved Durham, og antog navnet Vassingetun.

Der kan vel være tvil om, hvorvidt denne Bardolf var søn af Thorfin Jarl; thi ifølge sagaerne, saa havde denne bare sønnerne Erlend og Paul, som var med Harald Haardraade i slaget ved Stamfords bro, men som Albert Wellis ikke nævner. Derimod er det jo tydeligt, at denne Bardolf maa ha været Vossing, at dømme efter navnet. Det skal egentlig være Bard-Ulf; det vil sige, Ulf fra Bardadal, nu Bordalen eller Bardin, nu Bære paa Voss. Ulf Vorske reiste jo til Island fra Voss i landnamstiden, og at Vassingerne var med i togene til de britiske øer, er der flere ting, som tyder paa. Saaledes er navnet Vors fundet igjen paa Shetlandsøerne.

Victor Lawson

Storbladet "Chicago Daily News" mistede ihøst sin bekjendte udgiver og redaktør, Victor Lawson. Han døde den 19de august i en alder af 75 aar. Dødsarsagen var et hjerteonde, som han skulde have paadraget sig ved overarbeide. Tilsengs laa han dog bare i 3 dage. Begravelsen fandt sted den 24de s. m.

ocean and has been there since. He has also taken part in community projects and been a member of the county board among other things.

Woodcarver Magnus Dagestad reached age 60 on August 13 and was the object of a lot of attention. He started carving wood with his pocket knife early and first was taught at vocational school. When he was barely grown he went to learn from Lars Kinsarvik, Hardanger, and was there four years; was for a time at Bergen's Technical School; later got a scholarship to travel in Norway and for visits to Sweden and Denmark. In 1893, he was at the World's Fair in Chicago and had a lot of work sold so his three-month stay completely paid for itself. Otherwise his trips were of big benefit. For 7 years he ran the West Norway Industry Museum's School and in 1920 he became director of the Norwegian Art Craftsman's School.

Washington's family from Voss

George Washington's family originates from Norway, according to genealogist Albert Welles' explicit explanation. Now it has been added that he is also vossing. According to Washington's own statements he is from the family Vass, which had come to England about 970 and settled in the vicinity of Durham. Welles has learned that Washington descends from the Orkney earl Torfin Sigurdson, who was to have had a son, Bardolf, who was supposed to have settled among his co-descendants, vassings, at Durham. In addition, he assumed the name Vassingetun.

There can well be doubt whether this Bardolf was a son of Earl Torfin; because the sagas say that he only had the sons, Erlend and Paul, who joined Harald Haardraade in the battle at Stamford Bridge, but who are never mentioned by Albert Welles. On the other hand, it is evident that this Bardolf must have been a vossing, to judge by his name. It really is Bard-ulf, that is to say, Ulf from Baradal, now Bordalen is only at Voss. Ulf Vorske, of course, went to Iceland in the Landnam (land-taking) times and there are several things that indicate the vossings went along on the expeditions to the British Isles. Then too, the name Vors is found on the Shetlands.

Victor Lawson

The major newspaper, "Chicago Daily News", this fall lost there well-known publisher and editor, Victor Lawson. He died August 19 at an age of 75 years. The cause of death was a bad heart, which he is said to have brought on with overwork. He was bedridden only three days. Burial was on the 24th of the same month

med enkle ceremonier, der dog var udtryksfulde. Dr. O. S. Davis, præsident af Chicago Theologiske Seminar, holdt en kort, anslaaende tale, i hvilken han beskrev afdøde som en god og oprigtig kristen. Vicepræsident Charles G. Dawes, borgermesteren i Chicago og andre stormænd var med i ligfølget. Mange af landets fornemste mænd, indbefattet præsident Coolidge og hustru, havde sendt krans. Alle pladse i kirken, undtagen de to, som Lawson og hustru pleiede at benytte, var optagne. Dog var det bare de, som havde staaet Lawson nær, som fik adgang og nærmest af saadanne bestod det 3 kvartaler lange ligfølge. Han bisattes paa Graceland gravlund.

En af vor tids betydeligste mænd gik bort ved Lawson. Alle landets aviser synes at være samstemmige om den ting. Han har været omtalt i spaltelange artikler fra lands ende til anden efter sin død; og udlandets presse har selvfølgelig ogsaa havt noget at sige om en saadan mand. Som en speciel tribut til ham var det at alle landets radiostationer under hans begravelse lukkedes for alt andet end det sidste budskab ved hans baare.

Victor Frimont Lawson var født i Chicago den 9de september 1850 og var søn af Ivar Larsen Bøe og hustru Malinda Andersdatter, T. Nordvik. Faderen, Ivar Bøe, var fra Bøe i Tykkebygden paa Voss og kom til Amerika i 1844. Moderen var født i Samnanger, grænsebygden til Voss. Paa den tid Victor Lawson blev født, var det republikanske parti i sin vorden. John C. Frimont var en populær mand i de dage, og flere Vossinger hyldede det parti, hvis talsmand Frimont især syntes at være. Ivar Bøe var en beundrer af ham, tog kraftigt del i politiken og var med i 1856 at organisere partiet, der opstillede Frimont som presidentkandidat. Sin beundring for general Frimont viste han ved at give sønnen navnet, Victor Frimont Lawson.

Ivar Bøe var en særdeles driftig person, der tog del i mange ting. Tidligere er i "Vossingen" nævnt om hans forbindelser med de forskellige Vosseforeninger. Han blev supervisor, marketclerk, medlem af bystyret i Chicago og senere af statens legislatur. Eiendomshandel var hans fornemste forretning. Da John Anderson i 1866 vilde begynde at udgive "Skandinaven", traadte han støttende til, og ved hans anbefaling blev Knut Langeland med som redaktør. Omkring den tid, da den store Chicago-brand var, maa forholdet mellem ham og John Anderson have forandret sig; thi i 1872 begyndte han sammen med Knut Langeland og John A. Johnson af Madison, Wis., at udgive et blad, "Amerika", vistnok i samme bygning paa North 5th Ave., hvor "Chicago Daily News" senere blev begyndt, og som eiedes af ham. Han afgik imidlertid samme aar ved døden og hans del i avisforretningen blev det nu sønnen Victor,

Victor Lawson gennemgik almueskolen og høiskolen

with simple ceremonies, but which nevertheless were expressive. Dr. O. S. Davis, president of Chicago Theological Seminary, made a short, moving speech, in which he described the deceased as a good, sincere Christian. Vice President Charles G. Dawes, the Mayor of Chicago and other important men were in the casket entourage. Many of the country's most prominent people, including President Coolidge and his wife, had sent wreaths. All the seats were taken except the two that Lawson and his wife were accustomed to be sitting. It was only those who had been close to Lawson, who gained admittance and formed the three-block long train to the cemetery. He was buried at Graceland Cemetery.

One of our time's most meaningful men passed away when Lawson died. All the country's newspapers seemed to be unanimous about this one thing. He had been talked about in columns from one end to the other, after his death; and the foreign press also had something to say about such a man. As a special tribute to him, all the radio stations in the country were closed during his funeral except for a message of his funeral.

Victor Frimont (sic Fremont?) Lawson was born in Chicago September 9, 1850 and was a son of Ivar Larsen Bøe and his wife Malinda Andersdatter, neé Nordvik. Ivar Bøe, was from Bøe in Tykkebygden at Voss and came to America in 1844. His mother was born in, Samnanger, a border district to Voss. At the time Victor Lawson was born, the Republican Party was in control. John C. Fremont was a popular man in those days and many vossings adhered to the party, whose spokesman Fremont especially seemed to be. Ivar Bøe was an admirer of him, took an active interest in politics and helped organize in 1856 the faction that nominated Fremont as a presidential candidate. He showed his admiration for General Fremont by naming his son after him.

Ivar Bøe was an especially enterprising individual, and involved himself in many things. He is mentioned earlier in "Vossingen" for his connection with the various vossing societies. He became a supervisor, a market clerk, a member of the state legislature. Real Estate was his main business. When John Anderson in 1866 wanted to start "Skandinaven", he provided his support, and on his recommendation Knut Langeland became its editor. About that same time, when they had the Big Chicago Fire, the relation between him and John Anderson must have changed because in 1872, he started, together with John A. Johnson of Madison, WI to publish a paper, "Amerika", evidently in the same building on North 5th Avenue, where the "Chicago Daily News" was later started, and which he owned. Meanwhile, he died that same year and his share of the newspaper business became his son, Victor's.

Victor Lawson attended common school and high

i Chicago som maatte ivaretage og var derpaa et aar og et halvt paa Phillips Academy i Andover, Mass. Siden agtede han at tage ind paa Harvard Universitet, men en øiensygdom foraarsagede, at dette maatte opgives, og i 1871 kom han hjem igjen. I den store ildebrand samme aar mistede faderen ca 50,000 dollars, og da denne døde omtrent et aar efter, var der nok at se efter hjemme.

Bladet "Amerika" blev nu slaaet sammen med "Skandinaven" der flyttede til ovennævnte hus paa 5th Avenue, og Victor blev optagen i kompaniet efter faderen. Han og John Anderson var da udgiverne med Langeland som redaktør. John A. Johnsons del blev snart efter kjøbt, og firmaet blev saa Anderson & Lawson.

I december 1875 begyndte Melville E. Stone, Percy Meggy og Wm. E. Daugherty at udgive bladet "The Chicago Daily News." Det havde sit kontor i samme bygning som "Skandinaven" og blev trykt i samme trykkeri. Foretagendet gik ikke efter ønske, og Melville Stone købte først ud sine medeiere, men tilbød kort efter "Skandinaven"s udgivere at købe det af ham. John Anderson var ikke i favør deraf, hvorimod Lawson øiensynlig var. Det kom da dertil, at Lawson købte bladet og traadte saa ud af firmaet. Derved synes det ogsaa, som om han kom bort fra sine norske omgivelser, og man har tildels undret sig over, at han aldrig vilde tage aktiv del i de norskinteresseredes foreningsliv paa anden maade end nu og da at støtte med pengegaver, men dette med andet viser sig, at han ikke var ufølsom derfor.

Med Melville Stone indgik Lawson en overenskomst om, at denne skulde vedbli som redaktør. Senere solgte han ham ogsaa endel af forretningen tilbage, og Stone var redaktør til 1888, da han igjen solgte sin del til Lawson og trak sig tilbage fra bladforretning. "The Daily News" viste sig snart at bli et indbringende foretagende under Lawsons styre. Præsidentvalget i 1876 gav det en begyndelse; arbeideruroligheder i 1877 gjorde, at bladet, som solgtes for en cent nummeret, fik rivende afsætning. Da det i Chicago blev mangel paa encenter, sendte Lawson efter centstykker fra smaabyerne.

I 1881 begyndte de med at udgive et morgennummer, som fik navnet "Chicago Record." Dette blev i 1901 slaaet sammen med "Times Herald" og blev da givet navnet "Record-Herald." Lawson var imidlertid imod, at der udgaves et søndagsnummer, hvad bondholderne i "Times-Herald" ønskede, saa gav han dem i 1914 hele "Record-Herald" eiendommen og overførte aktiekapitalen paa dem, beretter "Skandinaven". Værdien af dette ansloges da til \$2,300,000.

"The Chicago Daily News" er blit et af verdens mest indbringende foretagender, og det bragte eieren til at bli den rigeste mand af norsk herkomst i Amerika, som det sees af hans testamente, der viser, at hans efterladenskaber var værdsat til \$20, 000,000.

school in Chicago that he had to attend, thereupon he went to Phillips Academy in Andover, MA for a year and a half. Then it was his intention to enroll in Harvard University, but an eye illness caused him to give up on this idea, and he came home again in 1871. in the same year as the Great Chicago Fire, his father lost \$500,000, and when his father died about a year later, there was enough to tend to at home,

The newspaper "Amerika" was combined with "Skandinaven" that was moved to the aforementioned building on 5th Avenue, and Victor was taken into the company following his father. He and John Anderson were then the publishers with Langeland as editor, John A. Johnson's interest was soon after bought and the firm known as Anderson & Lawson.

In December 1875, Melville E. Stone, Percy Meggy and Wm. E. Daugherty began to publish the paper "The Chicago Daily News". It had its office in the same building as "Skandinaven" and was printed on the same presses. The venture didn't go according to their likes so Melville Stone first bought out his co-owners but offered the "Skandinaven"s publishers a chance to buy it from him. John Anderson wasn't in favor of this, while Lawson obviously was. The result was that Lawson bought the paper and stepped out of the firm. Thereby it also seems that he got away from his Norwegian surroundings and people wondered that he never would take an active part in the Norwegians societies on any other manner than now and then supporting them with financial donations, but this at least showed that he wasn't without sympathy for them.

Lawson was in agreement with Melville Stone the he should continue as editor. Later, he sold a share of the business back and Stone was editor until 1888, when he again sold his interest to Lawson and withdrew from the newspaper business. "The Daily News" soon demonstrated to be a profitable undertaking during Lawson's direction. The presidential election in 1876 gave an impetus; the labor unrest in 1877 made the paper, which sold for one cent per issue, got a great increase in sales. When there weren't enough copies in Chicago Lawson sent to the small towns for more.

In 1881 they started to publish a morning edition that was named "Chicago Record". This was, in 1909, amalgamated with the Times Herald" and became the "Record-Herald". Lawson, meanwhile, was against the publication of a Sunday paper, as the stockholders of the "Times Herald" wanted, so he gave them, in 1914, the ownership of the entire "Record-Herald" and transferred the stock capital of it, describes the "Skandinaven". The value of this was estimated at \$2,300,000.

"The Chicago Daily News" has become one of the world's most lucrative ventures and it made the owner the wealthiest man of Norwegian origin in America, as you will see from his will, which shows that his estate was valued at \$20,000,000.

Hvormange penge han gav bort i veldædige øiemed, er der vel ingen, som ved. Han gav bort ofte tildels store beløb; men paa betingelse af, at det ikke skulde publiceres. Mangfoldige fattigfamilier blev hjulpne; kirker og skoler ligesaa. Hans avis forestod indsamlingen, kjendt som "The Daily News Fresh Air Fund", der blev benyttet til at holde syge, fattige børn paa et sanatorium i Lincoln Park.

Hvad Lawson gjorde var ikke for at komme paa folkemunde. Det han tog fat paa var for sagens egen del, og han har været sat som et sjældent eksempel paa en virkelig stormand — alvorlig, religiøs og vedgjørende, der selv ikke søgte at stikke sig frem i folkets øine ved embedsjægeri eller lignende. Men alligevel øvede han en indflydelse saavel paa pressen som paa de offentlige gjøremaal i en grad, der maa søge sin lige. Han ansaa sin stilling som bladmand vigtigere end en mand i høi stilling. Pressen er det i vore dage, som rækker de fleste og danner i videst udstrækning folkemeningen. Dens sterke arme kan nu meget ofte greie at afsætte saavel som indsætte offentlige tjenestemænd, og den kan faa afskaffet saavel som vedtaget love og regler i henhold til, hvad folkemeningen kræver. Derved har den ogsaa et ansvar, hvis hele vægt en virkelig bladmand maa føle, og dette var netop, hvad Lawson gjorde. Han ansaa sin stilling saa vigtig som nogen, og han holdt ved den til sidste slut.

I politik var Lawson uafhængig. Han holdt sig mere til sager end til personer, og det viste sig, at han indtog de rigtige standpunkter.

Lawson var en af grundlæggerne af "The Associated Press," der bringer nyheder fra alle verdens kanter. Han var ogsaa medlem af den saakaldte "Consolidated Press," i hvilken "The Chicago Daily News" udenlandske underretningstjeneste er tilsluttet. En af hans store opgaver var at faa paalidelige underretninger især fra udlandene. Det gjaldt om at gjøre den amerikanske underretningstjeneste uafhængig af udlandet, og deri nedlagde han meget arbejde, der kronedes med held.

Oprettelse af postsparebanker her i landet tilskrives Lawson. og det viser sig, at disse virker godt. Lawson virkede ogsaa for at faa rensket op i Chicago, hvor raaddenheden ofte har hersket. For skolerne virkede han meget, og i erkjendelse heraf er en skole i Chicago blit kaldt "the Victor F. Lawson School."

Foruden sin prægtige eiendom i Chicago eiede Lawson 700 acres land ved Green Lake, Wis., som nylig er solgt for \$500,000.

Lawson indgik i 1880 i ægteskab med Jessie Bradley, datter af Wm. H. Bradley af Chicago. Hun døde i 1914. De havde ingen børn. Lawson efterlader sig en bror, Ivar N. Lawson, som bor i San Diego, Calif.

Nobody knows how much money he gave away in charitable causes, he often would donate huge amounts; but with the condition that it wouldn't be made public. Many many families were helped, churches and schools, too. His paper managed the collection, known as "The Daily News Fresh Air Fund", which was used to keep sick, poor children at a sanatorium in Lincoln Park.

What Lawson did was not for popular consumption. Whatever he attempted was for the sake of the cause itself and he has been pictured as a rare example of an actual great man — serious, religious and sympathetic, who himself tried not to appear in people's eyes as an officeseeker or the like. Nevertheless, he used his influence as well as the press as a public business to a degree which is incomparable. He regarded his position as a newspaperman more important than those in high positions. The press is that, in our time, which reaches the most and refines the widest circulation. Its strong arm can often counter as well as insert public officials, and it can abolish as well as pass laws in accordance to what the people long for. Thereby is also a responsibility, which entire weight a real newspaperman must feel, and that was precisely what Lawson did. He regarded his position as important as anyone's, and he continued to the end.

He was independent in politics. He was more concerned with the matter at hand than the person, and it showed, that he took the proper standpoint.

Lawson was one of the creators of "The Associated Press" that brings news from every corner of the world. He was also a member of the so-called "Consolidated Press," to which "The Chicago Daily News" foreign reporting service was connected. One of his big ventures was to get dependable reporting, especially from overseas. It was important to make the American correspondents independent of the foreign press, and he made a lot of effort here, which crowned his achievements.

The creation of postal savings banks in this country has been ascribed to Lawson, and these have been demonstrated to be important. Lawson also worked at cleaning up Chicago, where the prevailing government was often corrupt. He worked for the schools and in recognition of this a Chicago school was named "the Victor F. Lawson School."

In addition to his grand property in Chicago, Lawson owned 700 acres at Green Lake, WI, which recently sold for \$700,000.

In 1880, he entered matrimony with Jessie Bradley, daughter of Wm. H. Bradley of Chicago. She died in 1914. They had no children. Lawson is survived by a brother, Ivar N. Lawson, who lives in San Diego, CA.

VICTOR LAWSON.

Vidt over lande budskabet for,
 da Victor Lawson gav over sit ror.
 I luften det krydsed, ved traade det gik,
 og landets bladmænd det travelt fik.
 Man skued i undren, som gled en metor,
 hvis sidste afglans spredtes paa jord.

Lawson var runden af norøna rod,
 og fast som adelrig fjeldstamme stod.
 En lunefuld smiger, — den søgte han ei,
 men risted i fjeldskaarne runer sin vei.
 Hvad gavnligt ei var, det stod for fald,
 Slig saa han sin gjerning og fulgte sit kald.

Lawson gik støt under fulde seil,
 og rig han blev, men af ingens feil.
 Manøvreringen var det, — et adlende værk
 til gavn for folket! — Det gjorde ham sterk.
 En rensende presse blev til ved hans raad.
 Han sandheden søgte, og stor var hans daad.

K. R.

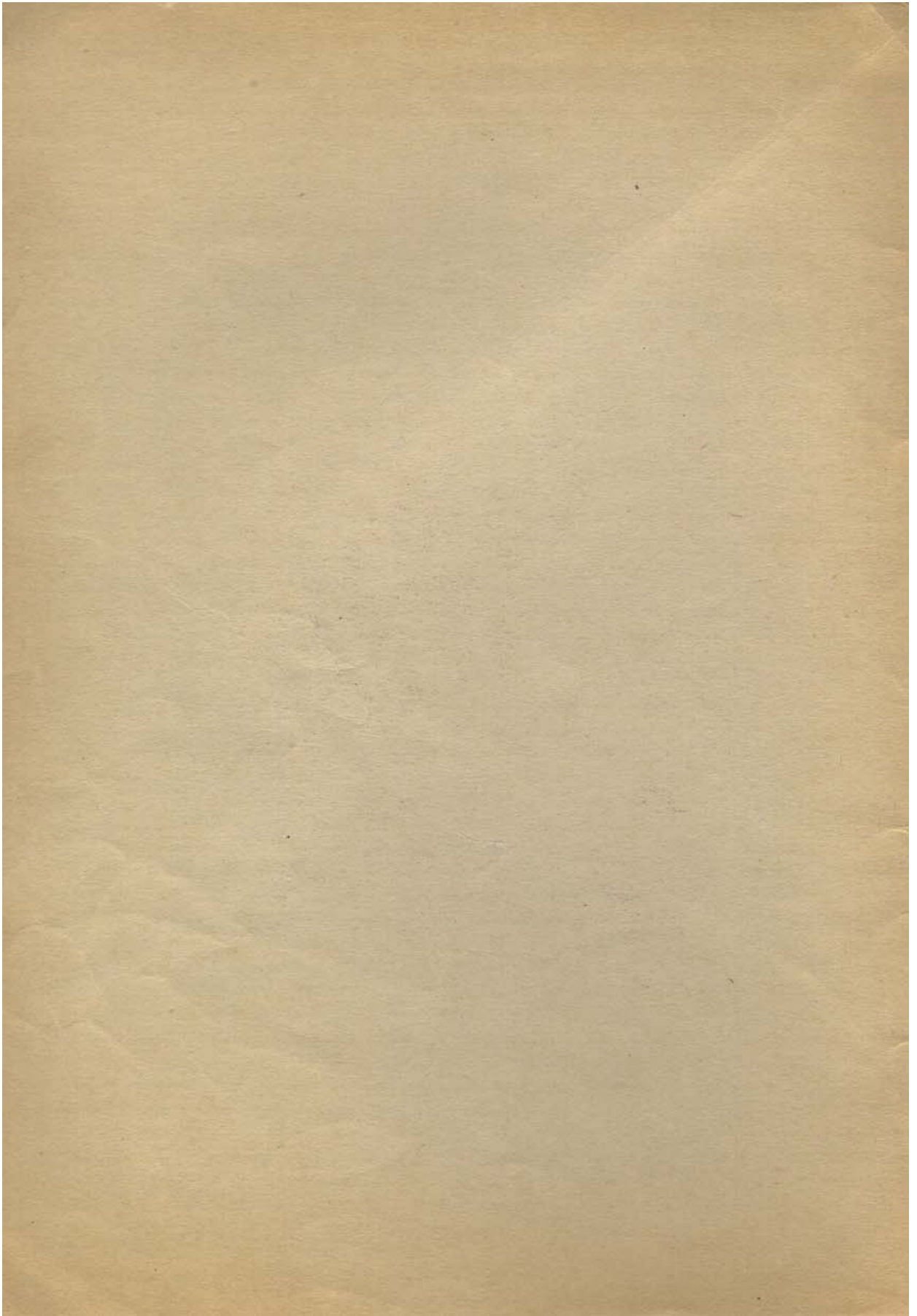
VICTOR LAWSON.

Far over the country, the message went,
 when Victor Lawson relinquished the helm.
 In the air transmitted, on wires it went,
 and the country's newsmen were busy.
 People gaped in awe, at a meteor flashing,
 whose last brilliance spread over the earth.

Lawson was made of Scandinavian stock,
 as secure as noble mountain stock.
 Comfortable flattery— he didn't seek
 but made his way through mountain skrees.
 How talented one was, in risk of a fall,
 He saw his mission and followed his call.

Lawson was supported by full sails.
 he got rich, not through anyone's failure.
 It was maneuvering — an honorable work
 to benefit the people!—that made him powerful.
 He recommended a clean press.
 He sought truth; his achievements were huge.

K. R.



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K. A. RENE, *Redaktør*

Indhold

	SIDE
Den store mindefest	2
Fællesfesten	6
Stor mindefest i Madison, Wis.	12
Evanger i de sidste hundrede aar. — Af ordf. N. Mugaas.....	13
Hilsning til Vosselaget fra Evanger Ungdomslag. — Digt af J. Styve	19
Lidt om Vossestranden i hundreaaret. — Af K. R.	19
Den første Vosseforening i Amerika. — Artikel 3, 4, 5.....	22
Fra indianerkrigen 1862. — Af K. R.	33
Endnu en borgerkrigsveteran	38
Vossinger i Verdenskrigen	39
Vossebesøg	40
Gaye til Voss Ungdomslag	40
Nestos's Vossetur og hjemkomst	41
Nestos's slegt	44
Interessant brev om udvandringen fra Voss	45
Brev fra Sugar Creek settlementet 1842	46
Nitti aar, K. Henderson og O. Skutle	48
Hilsning til Vosselaget	50
Rektor L. M. Boe	50
Besøg i Madison	51
Dødsfald i Amerika	52
Du Vossebygd. — Digt efter S. A. Kvitne	58
Bergslierne	59
Brev fra Voss. — Af L. Kindem	60
Forskjelligt fra Voss	60
Oldfund paa Skjerheim	62
Dødsfald paa Voss	53
Washingtons æt fra Voss	64
Victor Lawson	65
Victor Lawson. — Digt af K. R.	68

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