

NHOH News

Volume 6 Number 1 Spring 2001

Published 3 times per year by: Nord Hedmark og Hedemarken Lag

Who Are We?

NHOH Lag includes the following districts and kommuner in our bygdelag:

District 1:
Nord-Østerdal:
Alvdal
Follidal
Os
Rendalen
Tolga
Tynset

District 2:
Sør-Østerdal:
Åmot
Elverum
Engerdal
Stor Elvedal
Trysil

District 3:
Hedemarken &
Hamar:
Furnes
Hamar
Løten
Nes
Ringsaker
Romedal
Stange
Vang

FRA PRESIDENTEN:

Kjaer Venner,

Returning to our roots! Yes, this year we'll all have a chance to return to the birth place of our Lag and the site of our first stevne in 1995, when we attend the **Madison Stevne on August 2, 3 & 4.**

Madison may be the 'perfect fit' for our stevne and for Norwegian Americans. It not only is the birth place of our Lag, but the city and the area immediately to the southeast played a vital role for early immigrants. The near by **Koshkonong Settlement** formed one of the 'stepping stones' for early Norwegians moving farther on to western Wisconsin and on into Iowa and Minnesota. Madison was also home for a time for the famous Norwegian virtuous—**Ole Bull**, who lived there with his second wife, Sarah. The city was where the famous **15th Wisconsin**, the 'Scandinavian Regiment', trained at historic Camp Randall before joining military campaigns in the Civil War. Today the city is a 'gold mine' for genealogists. The **Vesterheim Genealogical Center and Naeseth Library**, and the **Wisconsin State Historical Society** are two of the best research centers in the United States for genealogists.

Our stevne will take advantage of these 'treasures' in, and around Madison. The three-day program will feature a study tour of the **Koshkonong Settlements**, a **genealogy lab** equipped with many resources, expert speakers on the services of the **Vesterheim Genealogical Center**

and the **Mormon Family History Centers**, a presentation on the life and adventures of **Ole Bull**, experiences in Norwegian music and dance, a session to learn 'how to speak Norwegian,' a demonstration on preparing **Norwegian food** and a **banquet** to enjoy with fellow Lag members and friends. Who could ask for more!

Don't miss this opportunity to '**return to our roots.**' Make your plans now and **invite a friend!** Remember **August 2, 3 & 4**, at the **Madison Sheraton Hotel**. See you then!

Hjertelig hilsen fra

Gary M. Olson
President

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GIVE A GIFT MEMBERSHIP
REPORTERS IN NORWAY ARE NEEDED

PRELIMINARY 2001 STEVNE PROGRAM

Thursday, August 4

- 7:30am **Registration – All Day. Venders**
8:00am **Genealogy Lab Research – All Day**
8:00am **Ten Steps to Norwegian Genealogy (In U.S.)**
9:00am **Mormon Family History Centers Resources**
Break
11:00am **Vesterheim Genealogical Center Resources**
Noon Lunch
1:00pm **Ten Steps to Norwegian Genealogy**
(Using Norwegian Records)
3:00pm **Guided Bus Tour of Koshkonong Settlements,**
Churches, Local Speaker, Picnic
9:00pm **Genealogy Lab**

Friday, August 3

- 8:00am **Opening Ceremonies. Venders**
8:15am **Immigration Routes from Port of Entry**
Break
9:30am **Understanding Norwegian Language**
10:30am **Ole Bull and the Oleana Settlement**
11:00am **Norwegian Impact on American Culture**
Noon Lunch
1:15pm **Bus Tour, Little Norway, Hauge Church,**
Perry Lutheran Church
5:30pm **Hospitality Hour, View Vender Displays**
6:30pm **Banquet, Entertainment,**
Bunad Parade, Visual Highlights of 2000 Trip

Saturday, August 4

- 8:00am **Annual Meeting, Elections, Committee Mtgs**
Break
10:00am **Preserving Photographs, Genealogy Mtls**
10:30am **Norwegian Folk Dancing, Learning by Doing**
11 50am **Norwegian Cooking Demonstration**
1:15pm **Adjourn**

BRING TO THE STEVNE

Our stevne can be even more interesting and helpful if you bring things to display. We'd welcome a copy of your family tree or family history book for display in the genealogy lab. Cousin-finding will be facilitated at the stevne if the family tree includes the names of the kommune, parish, farms, family names, and dates. NOTE: If your ancestors moved from farm to farm, it is helpful if you include all farm names on which he/she lived in chronological order. Remember that the farm name does not necessarily show relationship. The farm name remained with the farm and served as a rural address. You may also have some early settlement stories. We have a notebook of completed cousin-finding worksheets which are in the process of being computerized. You may find some more cousins if you enter the system at the stevne!!

VELKOMMEN!!

We extend a hearty welcome to the following new and/or reinstated members:

Rose Pederson Everson	Blair, WI
Agnes C. Hoel	Gruver, Tx
Theresa Nelson	Cosmos, MN
Paul K. & Janice M. Ness	Detroit Lakes, MN
Pamela Lomnes Schneider,	Vadnais Heights, MN

IN MEMORY OF . . .

Genevieve Hagen, Eau Claire, Wisconsin who was struck by a car near her home on January 7, 2001.

2000 DUES DUE !!

If your mailing label has **2000** on the top line, it means your **Lag dues expired** on December 31, 2000 and are **now payable** for the calendar year January 1 to December 31, 2001. When paying dues it is a good time to update addresses, etc., as indicated on the **DUES RENEWAL FORM**. Make checks payable to NHOH and mail to Charlotte Helstad, Treasurer, 8 Sebring Court, Madison, WI 53719-3521.

DUES RENEWAL FORM

Name(s) _____
Mailing _____
Address: _____
E-mail _____
Address: _____ PH: _____
Roots in _____
Norway: _____
Genealogy Fund: _____ \$
Dues: 1 yr=\$10; 2yr=\$18; 3yrs=\$25 \$
TOTAL ENCLOSED: \$ _____

MAP SERVICE

The Lag has over 45 large-scale topographical maps showing farms and other features in each kommune of the NHOH Lag areas. If you want a "zerrox" copy of the part of the map showing your ancestral farm in Norway, please indicate the farm names and the vicinity such as kommune, parish, city, village, or town, and mail a stamped self-addressed envelope to Roland Krogstad, editor of NHOH. The maps will also be at the stevne.

COMING UP??

Midsummer's Celebration at Vesterheim's Jacobson Farmstead, June 2001 for their members. Watch their newsletter.

In the last issue of the NHOH lag newsletter, an outline was given of ten steps for doing Norwegian genealogy.

In this article, some more details will be given on Internet resources for doing genealogy research in Norwegian resources, with special emphasis to those applicable to the NHOH areas, where available. It is not possible to cover all resources available, instead, only a start is given. More specialized sources are available and new resources appear all the time, so explore!

First of course, is the lag's own web page at <http://www.nhohlag.org>. The web page includes descriptions of general resources and resources by each of the kommuner within the lag. These resources will be updated as more and more resources are found, including links to other web pages.

Primary sources

Often, genealogists think of materials in various categories, with the most valuable being the original records, also called the primary sources. For Norwegian genealogy, church records and census records are the two most used primary sources.

To varying degrees, church records include information on births/baptisms, vaccinations, christenings, engagements/marriages, in-migration, out-migration, and deaths/burials. The church records often include farm names and relationships between people. For the NHOH area, some records go back to 1661, although most begin in the 1700's. Unfortunately, the church records are not available directly on the Internet at this time. But, an index is available on the web site of the Church of the Latter Day Saints (the Mormons) at http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/FHLC/frameset_fhlc.asp and can be borrowed either at a local LDS Family History Center or often through the Vesterheim Genealogical Center (both charge a fee), and are brought to the NHOH stevne each year. They can also be accessed by sending an email to either the Norwegian National Archives at riksarkivet@riksarkivaren.dep.no, or the Regional archives in Hamar at statsarkivet.hamar@riksarkivaren.dep.no, where they will do limited searches for individuals.

Census records are another popular source of primary data. Begun in 1661, the most popular censuses for genealogists are for 1801, 1865, 1875, and to a lesser extent 1900. All but the 1875 census are available to varying degrees on the Internet at <http://digitalarkivet.uib.no/index-eng.htm>.

Also valuable can be the 1891 census. Available only in paper copy at the Norwegian National Archives, this can be accessed through the Internet by contacting the National Archives at riksarkivet@riksarkivaren.dep.no.

Maps are also a great primary source of information. The Internet has a great collection of searchable new maps, but as of yet, I have not found any searchable collections of maps from times of old. Use MapQuest at <http://www.mapquest.com/> or Map on Web at <http://www.maponweb.com/no/start.html>

Other primary sources (our web page lists 20) are not as available either on the web or through other sources. But I believe that they will become more and more available and a good web page for other resources is at <http://digitalarkivet.uib.no/index-eng.htm>. Please note that primary sources are really the original records or copies of them. Transcriptions of the records can introduce errors and should always be checked with the primary source itself.

Secondary sources

Perhaps the premier secondary source of Norwegian genealogical information is the bygdebok, or community (farm) book. None of the bygdebøker for our area are yet on the web (one can hope!), but our lag web page has a list of all the known books and references to where they can be found. There is also a web page of people who have various bygdebøker or other resources and who will look up information for others <http://www.rootsweb.com/~wgnorway/lookups.html#Hedmark>. And, of course, we try to bring all the bygdebøker to our annual stevne.

Farm names in Norway are also a primary source of information, and often, this is one of the first steps that researchers should explore, to see if they can confirm that their ancestors' farm can be found in the fylke, kommune and parish that other records indicate. Fortunately, a database of farm names is readily available on the Internet for the NHOH areas at http://dina.uio.no/rygh_ng/rygh_form.html. This site has entered the information from Oluf Rygh's monumental 19 volume work at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. Flexibility must be used with this resource -- names spellings have changed over the years -- the Refling farm may be listed as Revling, the Håve farm may really be the vestre Haave farm, etc. Also, the 'county' names are the

amt names that were used at the time. Hedmark fylke is Hedemarkens Amt. Use the 'wild card' character of '%' often to help find your farm.

Historielag are local organizations in Norway that focus on history and genealogy, covering one or more kommuner. I have found several articles on my ancestors in their annual yearbooks, including pictures and descriptions and other relatives that I was unaware of. Most don't have web sites yet, but those that do and those that don't can be found on the web page at <http://www.hf.ntnu.no/hist/landslag/hedmarkfylkesvis.html>.

Background sources

There are many background sources of Norwegian genealogy available, all the way from how to do Norwegian genealogy, to histories of Norway as a country and local area histories, to newspapers, and general information on the individual kommuner. Some that are especially relevant are:

Norwegian genealogy how to	http://www.ide-as.com/fndb/howto.html
Historical information	http://odin.dep.no/odin/engelsk/norway/index-b-n-a.html
Newspapers	http://www.kvasir.no/c/media/newsp/loc/
Kommuner	http://www.hedmark-f.kommune.no/

In addition, there are many books available on the history of the Norwegian emigration and titles can be found through searches of library card catalogs (the Library of Congress is a good place to start, at <http://catalog.loc.gov/>), as well as sites of Vesterheim (<http://www.vesterheim.org/genealogy/>), the Norwegian-American Historical Association and others.

While there are many general genealogy sites on the Internet, two deserve special mention -- Cyndi's list at <http://www.cyndislist.com/norway.htm> and Rootsweb at <http://www.rootsweb.com/~wgnorway/> and John Føllesdal's page at <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~norway/index.html>.

Personal resources

All of the resources listed so far can also be accessed without the Internet. But the Internet has brought us additional new resources that are extremely valuable, especially email lists and newsgroups, but also lists of people doing research in various parts of Hedmark.

Email lists are free lists that people sign up for. Then, when one person sends a message, all on the list receive the message, either one at a time, or, in digest form, all the messages sent that day. For Norway, the best known list is Norway-L@rootsweb.com. To join, just send a message to Norway-L-request@rootsweb.com with the message line having the word 'subscribe (without the quotes)'. An archive is available at <http://listsearches.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/listsearch.pl> (look for the Norway-L list) and can be searched for keywords. There is also a specific email list for Hedmark fylke at <http://cgi.rootsweb.com/~genbbs/genbbs.cgi/Norway/Hedmark>, but it gets less traffic than the other sites.

News groups (or bulletin boards) are different. On these, people post messages and others come and take a look at what is there. It's like a bulletin board at work or the local library -- messages are put up and taken down on a regular basis and to see what's there, a regular stop-by is helpful. Two for Norway are no.fritid.slektsforskning.etterlysing and soc.genealogy.nordic, and are archived through http://www.kuijsten.net/usenet_search/genealogy.html.

I have been especially fortunate with both email lists and news groups, as people are very generous with their time and can have wonderful information to share.

Also available is a web page of people who are researching specific names in Hedmark. Linked on our web page, the address is <http://home.online.no/~pajoerge/slektsforskere.htm>

Our web page will also soon have a unique resource -- a list of ancestors of our members. By searching this 'cousins-finding' list, it will be possible to see if others are related to your ancestors. Until it gets on the Internet, a copy can be sent to you via email from me at reindl@chorus.net.

The Internet is opening up new avenues for doing genealogical research and it is expected that the resources available will grow rapidly. Share your latest 'hot' Hedmark Internet site with the rest of us by dropping me a note for our newsletter and/or web page. I would also be glad to send this article to anyone electronically, so that the web page addresses can be copied to your browser rather than re-typed.

EARLY NORWEGIAN SETTLEMENTS: STEPPING STONES TO THE FUTURE

Compiled from: **The Promise of America**, Odd S. Lovoll; **Norway to America**, Ingrid Semingsen; **The Norwegians in America**, Percie Hillbrand; And **Norwegians in Wisconsin**, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

As Norwegian immigrants came to America to establish settlements, each new settlement was a potential mother colony for those who wanted to continue farther on their journey. These settlements served both as receiving stations and as points of departure, "**stepping stones**", for new settlers yet to come. Acting as mother colonies, they fostered the growth of new settlements. After the long journey across the Atlantic and into the interior of America, and faced with the struggle to survive, it was reassuring to the immigrants to reach a Norwegian settlement. It was comforting to meet people with a common heritage and language who shared and understood their thoughts. Some were acquaintances, friends, and even relatives from the same district in Norway. Many settlers became convinced that settling among other Norwegians was not only wise but necessary. With the ever-expanding frontier, each new settlement became a point of dispersion from which newly arriving immigrants leapfrogged their way ever north and westward. This pattern of settlement became common to the Norwegian experience in America.

The first Norwegian settlement in America was founded by the "sloopers" in **Kendall** township near Rochester, New York in early November, 1825. They had arrived from Stavanger on the sloop Restauration which docked in New York city on October 9, 1825. The second Norwegian settlement was in the **Fox River** region in LaSalle County, Illinois, about 75 miles southwest of Chicago. In 1834-1835 most of the colonists in Kendall moved to the Fox River region and bought property there. It became the first goal for Norwegian emigrants and remained a significant mother colony for immigrants to the Middle West. The settlement expanded to the Illinois River.

In the 1840s Wisconsin became the main region of Norwegian settlement and remained the center of Norwegian-American activity until the Civil War. **Ole Nattestad** was the first Norwegian settler in Wisconsin. He left Illinois in the summer of 1838 and founded a small settlement of eight people which grew quickly in Rock County east of Beloit that became known as **Jefferson Prairie**. Ole's brother brought a group from Norway in 1839, most of which went to **Rock Prairie** west of Beloit. Also in 1839 another group bought government land by Lake **Muskego** south of Milwaukee in Waukesha county. This was the beginning of a settlement that grew and became one of the most noteworthy of Norwegian pioneer settlements in America. It became a mother colony for several other settlements.

In the 1840s settlers from Fox River and Jefferson Prairie founded a settlement which grew large by beautiful Lake Koshkonong in eastern Dane County and western Jefferson counties. The **Koshkonong** settlement received its name from the lake, Norwegianized to "Kaskeland" by the settlers. Because of its timber and rich soil newcomers streamed into Wisconsin. The Koshkonong settlement grew rapidly and prospered. Within a span of twelve years 1838-1850, four significant Norwegian colonies: Jefferson Prairie, Rock Prairie, Muskego, and Koshkonong had been established. They served as centers of information, aid, and general destination points for the Norwegian migratory movement in America. Toward the end of the 1840s, the most fertile land in southern and eastern Wisconsin had been taken. Consequently, Norwegians seeking desirable farm lands at low prices had no alternative but to move farther west.

Norwegian settlers from the above four Wisconsin colonies began to move west and north along the Mississippi River from Crawford county to Barron county including the Coon Valley and Coon Prairie settlements which were established in 1848. During the early 1850s, others moved into northeastern Iowa and southeastern Minnesota. The main settlements in Iowa were in the northeast in Winneshiek county around Decorah, Story county and adjoining counties in the center of the state, and Washington county south of Cedar Rapids.

Following statehood in 1846, Iowa received large contingents of Norwegians directly from Norway, navigating the Mississippi River north from New Orleans. Many also took the land route from Wisconsin and Illinois, joining the exodus from the older settlements, such as Koshkonong and Fox River.

During the 1850s and 1860s, Norwegian settlers flocked into Minnesota, crossing the Mississippi River at LaCrosse, WI. The first pioneers arrived in 1851 in western Houston and eastern Fillmore counties, and expanded westward along the Iowa border. The completely Norwegian Spring Grove Township came into being. They avoided the open windswept prairies and preferred forested areas. The second early Norwegian settlement area in Minnesota lay farther north in the southwestern part of the large Goodhue county in 1854. Although some Norwegians had settled along the Minnesota River centering around Montevideo, it wasn't until after 1865 that Norwegians in search of land streamed into areas to the north and northwest toward the Red River Valley, many coming from the older farm communities in southern Minnesota. The Homestead Act of 1862 attracted many Norwegian settlers to move westward about this time. In 1869 the first pioneers reached the Minnesota and North Dakota sides of the Red River Valley. That year marked the beginning of permanent Norwegian settlement in North Dakota. In 1873 Norwegian settlements appeared in eastern South Dakota. Fargo, Grand Forks, Sioux City and other towns came into being. Settlements moved westward to Devil's Lake in the early 1880s, and finally western North Dakota where Minot became the settlers' little Metropolis.

Around 1900 Norwegians moved into eastern Montana, some moved to take part in the excavation of minerals in western Montana, Idaho, and eastern Colorado. Many Norwegian settlers went over the plains and the mountains to the Pacific Northwest, attracted by the fishing and lumbering industries. Many came from the Midwest. They settled around the Puget Sound area. Seattle took on a Norwegian atmosphere and experienced a phenomenal growth to 43,000 population by 1890.

Although countless other Norwegians settled in many other places in many other states throughout America, this article was meant to address the mainstream migration of Norwegian settlers involving the "stepping stone" pattern.

EACH ONE REACH ONE—INVITE TO STEVNE!!

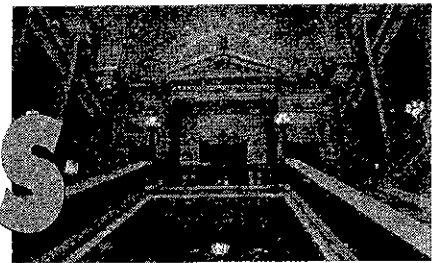
During our upcoming stevne, attendees will have an excellent opportunity to learn more about, and go on a guided bus tour of the famous Koshkonong Settlement area southeast of Madison. This Norwegian settlement became a welcome haven, rest stop, and a point of departure, truly one of the many significant "**stepping stones**" for immigrants during their westward journeys. It became a sentimental name in thousands of Norwegian homes stretching from Chicago to Seattle. As a result, many Norwegian descendants throughout America today have ancestral and other ties to the Koshkonong Settlement. See article on "Stepping Stones".

The Board would appreciate your help as a member to spread the word about our upcoming stevne and encourage friends and relatives to attend. In the past, people have sometimes coupled the stevne with family vacations, visitations, or reunions. In addition to our **excellent stevne** with presentations on genealogy, immigration routes, Norwegian culture and cooking, research lab, folk dancing, entertainment and tours; there are excellent genealogical resources to visit in the Madison area, namely: The Vesterheim Genealogical Center and Naeseth Library (608)255-2224; The Wisconsin State Historical Library (608)264-6535; and the Mormon Church Family History Center (608)238-4844. Also, there are many other attractions, Norwegian historical sites and towns in Dane County. See article on Stevne Program.

Now is the time to use the enclosed Lag brochure and a copy of this NHOH NEWS to share with acquaintances and friends, not only in America but also in Norway, and invite them to our stevne; especially the Friday Evening banquet, entertainment, and highlights of last fall's trip to Hedmark and scenic parts of Norway. We always welcome visitors from Norway. One does not have to be a member to attend our stevne.

We encourage members and invitees to **bring examples** of family histories, family trees, scrap books, and early settlement stories for display in the genealogy lab. We also welcome stories for NHOH NEWS.

Madison-area ATTRACTIONS



WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL

Located on a downtown isthmus bordered by lakes Monona and Mendota, the Wisconsin State Capitol building features the only granite dome in the United States. Completed in 1917, the interior of the 284 foot-high Capitol contains 43 varieties of stone from around the world, decorative murals, glass mosaics and hand-carved furniture. Year-round tours are offered Monday through Saturday at 9, 10 and 11 am and 1, 2 and 3 pm; and Sundays at 1, 2 and 3 pm. Admission is free. 608-266-0382.

OLBRICH BOTANICAL GARDENS

Olbrich Botanical Gardens offer a spectacular tropical conservatory, 14 acres of outdoor specialty gardens and a botanical center. The Bolz Conservatory, a sunny, 50-foot-high glass pyramid, houses a lush tropical paradise. Admission is free.

Conservatory hours are 10 am to 4 pm

Monday - Saturday, and 1 pm to 5 pm Sunday. Admission to the Conservatory is \$1 for adults, \$1 for students ages 6-18 and free ages 5 and under. Located at 3330 Atwood Avenue, Madison, WI 53704. 608-246-4550.

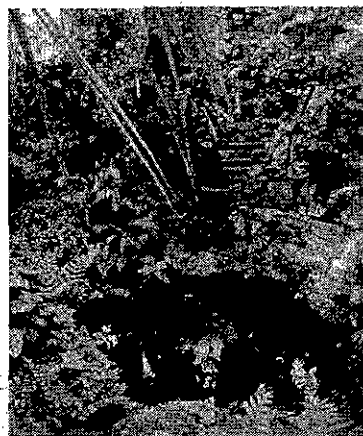


Photo by Zane Williams

MONONA TERRACE COMMUNITY AND CONVENTION CENTER®

The Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Monona Terrace Community and Convention Center is located in the heart of Madison's vibrant downtown on the shore of Lake Monona. This spectacular multilevel structure features public promenades and meeting rooms with striking lake views. Gracing the rooftop of Monona Terrace are 68,000 square feet of gardens that may be reserved for events. Free indoor and outdoor concerts are held year-round. The gift shop offers an artful selection of merchandise. Daily tours are available for \$3 per person. Groups of 10 or more should call 608-261-4066 two weeks in advance. Located at One John Nolen Drive, Madison, WI 53703. 608-261-4000.

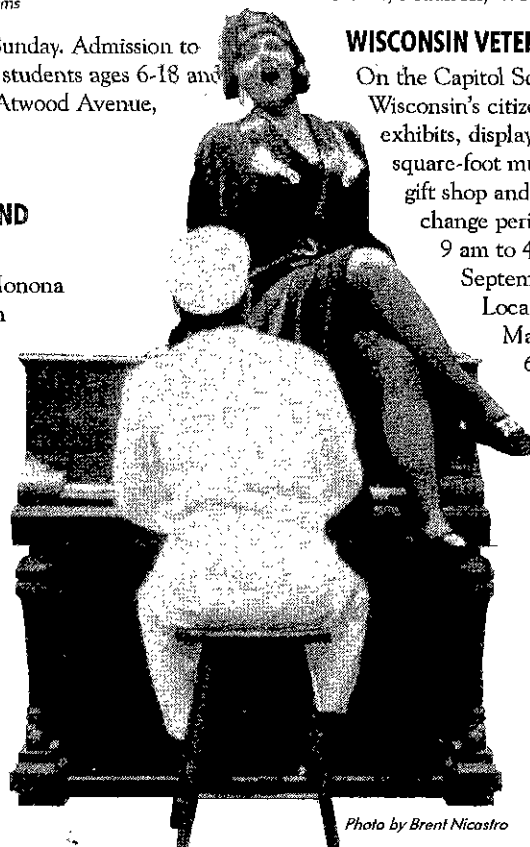


Photo by Brent Nicastro

MADISON CIVIC CENTER

Home to the 2,200-seat Oscar Mayer Theatre and the Isthmus Playhouse, the Civic Center hosts full-scale Broadway plays and shows, touring contemporary and classical acts, operas, bands and ballets. It is also home to the Madison Repertory Theatre and the CTM Madison Family Theatre Company. The Kids in the Crossroads series (October - April) offers free performing arts programs for families on Saturdays at 11 am and 1 pm. Located at 211 State Street, Madison, WI 53703. 608-266-9055.

MADISON ART CENTER

The Madison Art Center offers three floors of galleries showing a wide range of contemporary artists and 20th-century movements. The galleries and Gallery Shop are open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11 am to 5 pm; Friday 11 am to 9 pm; Saturday 10 am to 9 pm and Sunday 1 pm to 5 pm (closed Monday). Located at 211 State Street, Madison, WI 53703. 608-257-0158.

MADISON CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

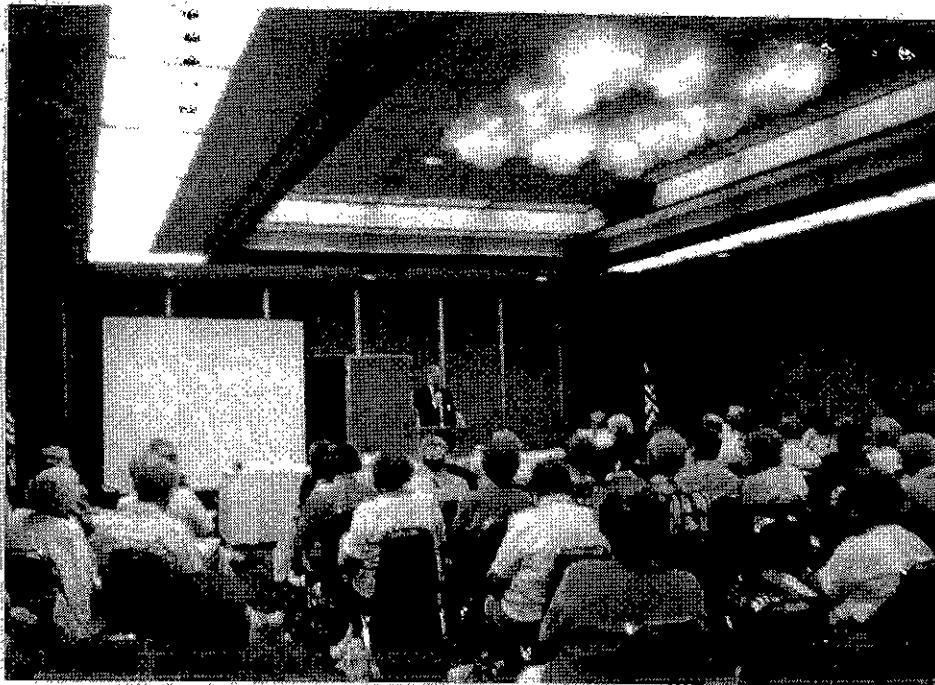
A wonderful hands-on museum for children of all ages and families. Special programs every Saturday. Hours: Tuesday - Sunday, 9 am to 4 pm; open Mondays Memorial Day - Labor Day only. Ages one and up: \$4 per person. Located at 100 State Street, Madison, WI 53703. 608-256-6445.

WISCONSIN VETERANS MUSEUM

On the Capitol Square, the museum honors Wisconsin's citizen-soldiers through large-scale exhibits, displays and presentations. The 10,000-square-foot museum contains two main galleries, a gift shop and exhibit space for displays that change periodically. Hours: Monday - Saturday, 9 am to 4:30 pm, Sundays (April - September) noon to 4 pm. Closed holidays. Located at 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison, WI 53703. 608-264-6086. Free.

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

Located on the Capitol Square, the museum offers a broad range of permanent and temporary exhibits that dramatically interpret Wisconsin's past and present. Museum exhibits bring Wisconsin's history to life with artifacts, lively texts, colorful illustrations, dioramas and audiovisual programs. Open Tuesday - Saturday 10 am to 5 pm and Sunday noon to 5 pm. Closed every Monday. Located at 30 North Carroll Street, Madison, WI 53703. 608-264-6555.



1995 NHOH STEVNE
Speaker Oscar Lund
Representing Bygdelagenes Fellesraad

From
NEWS OF NORWAY
third issue for 2000.

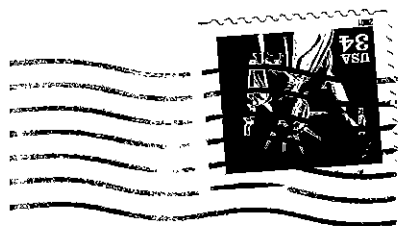
The Chicago Tribune Magazine named the Norwegian fjords as the greatest natural attraction in Europe. The magazine (the Chicago Tribune is the fourth largest newspaper in the United States) cited the fjords' unique combination of drama and color as the reason for choosing them above all others: "The many waterfalls give the fjords movement, the deep-blue waters and the clean air has a calming effect, and the snow-covered mountains add perspective and drama to the fjords. This is nature at its very best—soft and rough at the same time."

8



1995 NHOH STEVNE
Ringsaker Group

First Class Postage



Nord Hedmark og Hedemarken Lag News
Roland Krogstad, Editor
2718 Regent St.
Madison, WI 53705-3714

800-1-9