

NHOH News

Volume 13 Number 1

Spring 2008

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

2008 Tre Lag Stevne August 6-9, 2008 Bigwood Event Center

The Hotel is:
Best Western Falls Inn & Suites which is connected to the Bigwood Event Center in **Fergus Falls, MN**
Reservations are needed by July 1st to get the convention room rates.
single or double \$85.00; suite, \$119.00, plus tax
Phone (218) 739-2211

925 Western Avenue
Fergus Falls MN 56537

General Directions
From: All directions. The hotel is located off I-94 and Highway 210 West, 2 miles west of the downtown center. Take Exit 54 east 1 block to Western Avenue.

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WHO ARE WE?

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

District 1:

Nord-Østerdal:

Alvdal
Folldal
Os
Rendalen
Tolga
Tynset

District 2:

Sør-Østerdal:

Åmot
Elverum
Engerdal
Stor Elvedal
Trysil

District 3:

Hedemarken and Hamar:

Furnes
Hamar
Løten
Nes
Ringsaker
Romedal
Stange
Vang

Hilsen Fra Presidenten

Great news from the IRS! Are you finding that a little hard to believe? (Me too...but it's true!)



In February NHOH received a long-awaited letter from the IRS advising us that our application for Federal 501(c)(3) non-profit tax-exempt status has been approved. Not only approved... but approved retroactively to May 16, 2006 (the date that we officially incorporated in the State of Wisconsin).

The 501(c)(3) status means that folks who donate dollars or goods to NHOH can claim a tax deduction for doing so. That's important... and something we owe the people who help to support us. It also means that out-of-pocket expenses incurred by board members in conjunction with attending meetings and other related duties are tax-deductible (no small consideration since our board members often travel significant distances at their own expense to get to board and committee meetings).

With the 501(c)(3) approval behind us, the Board decided at our March board meeting to look into the application process for state sales tax exemption in Wisconsin. Truthfully, as a frugal organization, it's rare for us to have significant expenses... but it may be worth the trouble of applying for sales tax exemption, even if only to save a few dollars on the cost of printing these newsletters.

Thanks are owed to the many people who helped, in one way or another, with getting the NHOH 501(c)(3) status finalized [including Gary Olson – who has pushed for it for years, Rollie Krogstad and Orrin Helstad, who were instrumental in helping us design our original bylaws in a way that made this a natural next step, and Joy Shong and Ron Helstad – who both helped me figure out (and solve) the intricacies and convolutions of the application process.

The TreLag Stevne planning committee met in February and will meet again at the end of March in an effort to put together a great agenda for the Stevne in Fergus Falls in 2008 (August 6-9). This Stevne is both enhanced and somewhat complicated by the fact that Trønderlag is celebrating its 100th anniversary in 2008... with their primary celebration immediately following the close of our Stevne. (Gudbrandsdal will be marking their 100th year in 2009, so 2008 will be good practice for them!)



The 2008 Conference Theme is "Voices of the Prairie – Stemmer av Praerien". Although we've still got a lot of work to do to get things mapped in, one of the highlights of the Stevne (and directly linked to the Trønderlag effort) will likely be a production of the translated play "The Emigrants," by Johan Bojer, performed by a theatrical group coming in from Norway. This production is currently planned as a Thursday evening optional event.

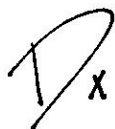
(continued on P.2)

(President Dixie's letter continued)

In addition to all of the work that goes into planning a Stevne, we're always grateful to members who can volunteer an hour or two here and there at the Stevne itself. If you've got a special skill (or just a willing-and-able body) let me know (dx@dxhansen.com) and we'll find a slot for you. One task I already know we'll need help with is finding folks to help staff our hospitality room at the Stevne.

Even though our Stevne agenda and registration won't be ready until Spring (look for it in the mid-June NHOH News) one important step you should take care of before then is to reserve your Stevne hotel room at the Best Western Falls Inn and Suites. We'll likely be filling up the entire hotel for the Stevne – and conference rates are good only through July 1st. You snooze, you lose! The phone number is 800-293-2216. Ask for the Tre Lag rate, which is \$85/night for a regular room and \$119 for a suite.

The days are getting longer and warmer, and surely Spring is coming. Enjoy! And I'll see you all in August.



NEW BOOK – Linka's Diary By Marv Slind and Gracia Grindal

Luther College sent out this press release:

http://publicinformation.luther.edu/2007_08/march/facstaff/slindbook.html

to see what it looks like:

<http://faculty.luther.edu/~slindmar/LinkasDiary.htm>

Thanks Gary Olson, for letting us know about this.

NHOH Website = www.nhohlag.org

The open area of the lag website includes information about the lag, membership information, explanation of our geographical area of coverage in Norway, Stevner information and pictures, genealogy research aids and historic information and pictures regarding the predecessor Østerdalslaget.

In the member's only area of the website you can access the newsletter archives and guidelines for preparation and submission of articles for the newsletter. To reach information in the Member's area first click on the "Member Area" button in the left border of most website pages. Then click on the "Newsletter Archive" link. You will then be prompted to enter a user name and password. The user name is "NHOHLag" and the password is "Rosemal". These words are case sensitive so you will need to type them exactly as printed here. They are the same for all members. The password will be changed every year when membership rolls are updated after the Stevne.

We have been using only a small fraction of our available website storage space and bandwidth. So we are open to suggestions for adding items that would be helpful or of interest to the NHOH membership.

Bob Christensen, Webmaster

1838 Fortegnelse Records Now Available

John Reindl, Lag Genealogist

The Lag has recently been able to obtain the very valuable lists of the farms and their owners in the NHOH kommuner done in 1838. Known as "Fortegnelse over Jordebrugene og deres Matrikulskyld," these lists of the farmer owners and their tax assessments also provide a cross-compilation of old and new farm numbers, which is particularly useful for those kommuner where the 1801 census lists only farm numbers and not the name, including Kvikne, Tolga and Tynset. (The 1801 census is available on the Internet at

<http://digitalarkivet.uib.no/>

and is available in English as well as Norwegian.)

The 1838 lists include the following kommuner, with the name given in the 1838 list given first, followed in parentheses with alternative names given in both the 1838 list and the 1801 census. The second column lists the highest new matrikkel number in each kommune.

Kommune	Highest Matrikkel Number
Aamot (Aamodt)	80
Elverum (Alferheim)	193
Kvikne (Qvekne)	97
Løiten (Lauten, Leuthen)	233
Næs (Næss)	155
Reendalen (Reindalen, Reendahlen)	68
Ringsaker (Ringsager)	414
Romedal (Rommedal)	171
Stange	205
Store-Elvdalen	35
Tolgen	130
Tönsæt (Tunsæter, Tønset)	163
Trysil (Tryssild)	86
Vang (Wang)	293

We will have these lists available at our stevne, but people can also contact me at reindl@chorus.net for me to look up information.

GET TO KNOW YOUR WISCONSIN RESOURCES

Name: **Vernon County Historical Society**
Location: 410 South Center Ave. / Viroqua, Wisconsin
Address: PO Box 444 / Viroqua, WI 54665
Telephone: (608) 637-7396 or (608) 452-3511
Web Site: <http://www.frontiernet.net/~vcmuseum/>
Email: vcmuseum@frontiernet.net
Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursdays 12:00 noon to 4 P.M. during winter months mid-September to mid-May. Open every day, except Sunday, for summer months 12:00 noon to 4 P.M.

Collection:

- hundreds of clippings, photographs filed by surname of Vernon County residents and newspaper
- photographs, postcards, clippings of Vernon County events
- area newspapers (original and/or on microfilm); *Vernon County Broadcaster* complete from 1856.
- museum with two and one half floors of county artifacts; second and third floors available only during summer schedule.
- genealogies, history books, local author books
- Vernon County tombstone readings, obituary collection, index to births, marriages and deaths from County records.
- abstracts from obituaries recorded in local papers
- gift shop of local history books and other genealogy helps; see website for list of books for sale.

Services: Staff will conduct research on request for \$15 per hour plus 25 for copies and postage. Guided tours available by appointment. Sherry-Butt House (a civil war era home), St. Mary's Church Museum, and Foreaker Country School Museum also available for tours. First floor genealogy and history research rooms are handicapped accessible from parking lot in back.

Fees: Researchers may research on their own for a donation to Society, suggested fee of \$5.00 per day for non-members. Donations requested for museum self-guided tour.

Memberships:

\$10.00 / year / individual
\$15.00 / year/ family
\$25.00 / year / supporting

Did you get to meet **NHOH member Rich Germundsen** at the Tre Lag Stevne? He had a booth in the vendors area with all sorts of wonderful pictures of the Østerdal areas we are interested in. I asked him to share with us some of their history.



This picture was taken by Rich Germundsen in March of 2007 at Elverum, Hedmark at their Friluftsmuseet which is a part of the Glomdalsmuseet.

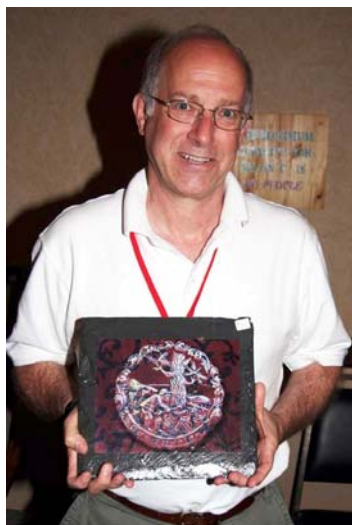
Rich superimposed the Østerdalen women's bunad brooch onto the photo as Elverum is known as the gateway to Østerdalen.

Rich does not know more about the history of the Østerdalen brooch, only that it is the official ornament that

can be worn on the bunad. It, obviously, honors the fact that Østerdalen is famous for its lumber production and the fact that most of the farms also depended on the forest for part of their sustenance and income. (Much of the lumbering was done in the winter months when they could sled the downed trees out over the snow.) The brooch is sold via the Østerdalen branch of Husfliden where many people go to get the material for their bunads. Rich will try to find more facts about it, and hopefully,



can share more information with us later. Cotters Cabin in Alvdal.



In this next picture Rich is holding a slate roofing tile. Many Norwegian homes and farm buildings have a slate roof. He has photographed the red material from the Østerdalen men's bunad vest and superimposed the women's brooch over that. He uses a special photo process to print the photos to a decal that he can then transfer to the slate. It is then covered with multiple coats of artist varnish. He was trying to create a photographic memento that honors our Østerdalen roots. Rich's relatives were from Øvre Rendalen and Engerdal in Hedmark.



To the right is an old farm from Søndre Grøting on the Glomma River near Hanestad in Hedmark. Rich's great, great grandfather worked there as a young man.



Rich would like to make it back to Norway in 2008, but has recently become the Associate Director of the Ed. D degree in Leadership program at Saint Mary's University in Minneapolis— so he will be very busy in the upcoming months. Rich's portfolio of photos now includes over 5000 images of Norway and Iceland. He would love to add to that collection. He looks forward to attending future stevne.

Thanks Rich, for sharing the history behind your photos. Rich has made some very nice greeting cards with his thousands of photos and they are blank inside, so you can use them for whatever you want.

North Hedmark og Hedemarken Newsletter Submission Guidelines

Schedule:

NHOH Newsletters are published three times per year – Spring, Summer, and Fall. Members are welcome to send articles or news at any time of the year, and the editor will put them into the next newsletter, or one that is appropriate.

Please review the guidelines in the November issue of this newsletter.

For the next issue, the deadline to submit articles is June 1st, and the mailing target date is June 15.

Send to the Newsletter Editor: (prefer e-mails)
Shirley (Lokstad) Schoenfeld at SASLAX@aol.com
Or mail to: 2208 Sunrise Dr., La Crosse, WI 54601-6831
Phone: 608-788-6596

Policy on advertising in newsletter:

The Board approved that the newsletter editor will accept advertising related to Norwegian culture, heritage and genealogy. Eighth and quarter page ads will be sold for \$15 and \$25, with funds to help offset the cost of producing the newsletter.

NHOH Lag Officers & Directors

President: Dixie Hansen pres@nhohlag.org
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Editor: Shirley Schoenfeld SASLAX@aol.com
Genealogist: John Reindl genealogy@nhohlag.org

When you contact any officer by e-mail, please use the subject line and indicate NHOH so they know it is not spam. Thank you.



NHOH: Our Purpose

The Lag is organized exclusively for educational purposes. To the extent consistent with this general purpose, the specific purposes of the Lag are:

- 1) to help people learn more about the history, culture, and customs of the Nord Hedmark and Hedemarken area of Norway and to aid in the preservation of that heritage*
- 2) to teach and assist people in genealogy research*
- 3) to gather immigration and settlement history and develop immigration data*
- 4) to develop a library of resources, such as bygdebøker (farm histories) and Norwegian church, census, and probate records.*
- 5) to encourage the research and writing of family, immigration, and settlement histories*



This is some local news from the Middle River News in the early 1900's I think you'll enjoy (in the words directly from that newspaper clipping)

"We are not so modern that the sight of a pipe-smoking squaw on our streets would cause any serious panic, yet she did create considerable curiosity among our younger generation last Thursday when seen enjoying her corn cob. She was one of the wives of Chippewa Chief Charles Mickenock and was here with the chief and caravan of Indians passing through on their fall snakeroot digging trip.

While the "gang" was here, much of the medical root was disposed of to our local merchants and needed provisions for the winter received in exchange. The Chief is suffering very much from rheumatism and used crutches to move around. Those who have known old Charley for many years cheerfully hand him their nickels and dimes to help him in his predicament and wish him a speedy recovery."

For Children of Norway, a Rift With the Mother Country

By MONICA DAVEY of the MINNEAPOLIS Journal —

Around a table at Ingebretsen's, an 86-year-old market stocked with Norwegian staples like lutefisk, meatballs and fruit soup, the women of the Monday knitting club were upset. "This is a bit of a slap in the face," Janet Rog, 74, said of Norway's recent announcement that it would shut its career consulate here next year and send the diplomats home.

The consulate, opened in 1906 and upgraded in 1946 to its current status as consulate general, is a point of pride for the Upper Midwest, which is home to more Norwegian-Americans than any other region of the country.

It is hardly a question of their needing a nearby office to get passport updates or the like. The families of most, after all, have lived in America for generations, and many confess that they have never actually set foot inside the consulate. Rather, this is a matter of respect, of recognition.

"We're very proud of our roots, and we've tried really hard to preserve them," said Shirley Hansen, another knitter at a table bursting with the bright geometric patterns Norway is known for. "Norway is near and dear to us, but now we feel like maybe they haven't considered us quite so important."

Reminders of their roots are all around, especially in Minnesota, which claims 850,000 people of Norwegian descent, far more than any other state. Residents fly Norwegian flags. They worship in Lutheran congregations like the one at Mindekirken here, the old stone church where 100 people gather for the Sunday sermon in Norwegian. They hold parades and street fairs each May 17, or Syttende Mai, to honor Norway's constitution day.

"We treasure the heritage more here than they do in Norway itself," said Audrey Amundson of Starbuck, Minn., which sealed its place in history in 1983 by cooking what residents insist was the world's biggest lefse, a Norwegian flatbread made of potatoes, cream and flour. (The pancake, 9 feet 8 inches in diameter, secured Starbuck's spot in the Schibsted Norwegian Book of Records.)

The flood of immigrants from Norway began in the middle 1800s. At first, there were Quakers who arrived as religious refugees. But more came for economic reasons: A population explosion had hit Norway, followed by food shortages. The cold, wide-open, rolling land of the Midwest seemed not so different from some of the land these farmers had worked back home.

Perhaps, some here fear, it has simply been too long. Maybe Norway sees the Midwest no longer as a current diplomatic interest but rather as some cultural collection place for the past, with its treasured rosemaling art exhibits, its "Norwegian bachelor farmers" of Garrison Keillor's radio program, its museum in Decorah, Iowa, that is devoted to Norwegian-Americans.

"In part, this is an image problem about how Norway views us," said Jeff Mueller, president of the Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce for the Upper Midwest. "Norway looks at us as 'that's where our ancestors went.'"

For now, five people, including two career diplomats from Norway, continue to work in the consulate, on the 27th floor of the AT&T Tower in downtown Minneapolis. They hand out relatively few visas and such, but focus on promoting tourism, business between Norway and the United States, and cooperation between schools and colleges, said Rolf W. Hansen, the consul general.

Norwegian officials say their decision to close the consulate, which handles a nine-state region, is simply a matter of money. Jannicke Jaeger, an official at the Norwegian Embassy in Washington, said it cost about \$2 million a year to operate the consulate. While it will be closing in 2008, new ones will be opening in China, where the economy is booming, and in Spain, where many Norwegians retire. Wegger Christian Strommen, the recently appointed Norwegian ambassador, said no one was abandoning the Midwest.

"We're not going to leave," Mr. Strommen said in a telephone interview from his Washington office. "We are going to take all these things forward, in a slightly different way."

An honorary consul (usually a local resident with strong ties to the home country who is not paid for the part-time service) will be appointed for Minneapolis, the ambassador said. He said that Norway would pay for at least one staff member at the honorary consulate and that he intended to spend more time in the Midwest himself.

"The Midwest is not less important to us," said Mr. Strommen, who heard from worried Minnesotans, including Gov. Tim Pawlenty, during meetings here in recent days. "These are my people," he said, adding that even he had extended family throughout this nation's middle.

Still, some Norwegian-Americans in Minneapolis, where the Norwegian Consulate is the only remaining career consulate aside from those of Canada and Mexico, are grumpy. Quietly, stoically

grumpy — that is their understated Norwegian way, they say — but grumpy nonetheless.

"This hurts our feelings a little bit," said Margaret Hayford O'Leary, chairwoman of the Norwegian department at St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minn. Will the Midwest soon become "flyover land," Professor O'Leary wondered, even for Norwegians?

Residents have sent letters to members of Norway's Parliament. They have sought help from Norwegian-American leaders like former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Roger Moe, a former Minnesota state legislator. A delegation arranged a trip to Norway to complain.

Some question claims that the issue is one of financial shortfalls. What, they ask, about the government pension fund of more than \$300 billion that Norway has amassed in recent years from its oil exports?

"It's silly to think that this place is somehow going to break the budget for Norway," said Anne Kanten, a resident of Milan, Minn., which calls itself Norwegian Capital U.S.A. "What's more Norwegian than Minnesota, anyway?"

Three other Norwegian career consulates in the United States will remain open, in New York, San Francisco and Houston. Embassy officials defend those choices as strategic; Houston, for instance, has significance for Norway's oil interests.

For Minnesotans, that is one more rub. "Houston?" asked the 80-year-old Mrs. Amundson, laughing faintly. "Houston, Texas?"

Royal Norwegian Embassy

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For a FREE subscription, write or call with your name and address, or send an email to subscription@norway.org

The following article was just printed in the Winter 2007 issue, which gives you more information on the previous article.

(this news was taken directly from the web site)

Walter Mondale to be Norwegian Honorary Consul General in Minneapolis

Former U.S. Vice President Walter F. Mondale, at the request of Foreign Minister Jonas Gahr Støre, has agreed to be Norway's Honorary Consul General in Minneapolis.

"I am delighted that Vice President Mondale has agreed to our request. Mr. Mondale's personality, unique experience and roots in the Norwegian-American community will help to further develop the longstanding and important relations and shared interests between Norway and the Midwest," Foreign Minister Støre said.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will, in collaboration with Mr. Mondale, establish the practical framework for his tasks and the continued work to set up the Consulate General in Minneapolis, so that it is able to maintain and further develop the important ties between Norway and the Midwest.

"With a new organization, and Walter Mondale as Honorary Consul General, the Consulate General will facilitate the important research, education and business cooperation between Norway and the Midwest. I am confident that Mr. Mondale, with his ties to Norway and broad background, will promote our shared Norwegian-American history and culture in the Midwest," Støre said.

Walter Mondale, 79, was U.S. Vice President from 1977 to 1981, and presidential candidate for the Democrats in 1984. He was U.S. Ambassador to Japan from 1993 to 1996. From 1964 to 1976, he represented Minnesota in the Senate. He has also served as Attorney General for the state of Minnesota. He has close ties to Norway. His family originally comes from Mundal on the west coast of Norway. He has, for many years, been a member of the executive committee of the Nobel Peace Prize Forum, which holds annual conferences with the support of the Norwegian Nobel Committee. He has a law degree and has worked as a lawyer for many years. Mr. Mondale is married, has three adult children, and lives in Minneapolis.



Askeladden – Part II

By Johan Rønningen

(A history of his father, Otto's participation on the Trysil Ski Team; part of a chapter from an unpublished work on the Rønningen family.)

When Otto returned from his "Tour of Europe" in August 1901, he was out of a job, and from the tenor of his letter from Paris, he was not going back to Christiania, or to technical school. He was not necessarily the family rebel. In Britain, where young men regularly traveled in western Europe before settling down to their life's main occupation, in countries such as Germany, France, Italy, Greece, or Spain or studied in schools in those countries, Otto's tour was far below average for such tours, since he never spent enough time in any one country to learn by studying the people or the culture.

In the 1920s, Victor Lie Larsen, Otto's companion on his trip in 1901, suggested sending Johan to Europe one summer when he was about sixteen [1931] to stay with Victor. Before I was sixteen, I was already getting enthused about a trip to Germany to tour that country's rivers paddling a collapsible canvas boat. I entered an essay contest for which the prize was the funds for such a trip. My entry was never mentioned when the contest was over, and now that I look back on the period, I wasn't as an individual mature enough or really ready for such a trip, nor were my parents ready for me to go on such a trip. By that time, my parents were feuding with Victor. Grace had written him taking Victor to task for his love affair with a woman, not his wife, while his wife was in the hospital. I never heard the details of this affair, until the 1980s, but Otto apparently backed up Grace and stopped writing to Victor, and so you can understand that my boyish correspondence with Victor was suddenly in the doldrums, too. Like in many an immigrant Norwegian home, certain family information was not willingly shared with the second generation and the second generation seldom queried about information that they had not been briefed on by their parents.

When Otto first left Østby, for Christiania in 1898, he was 16, a teenager. When he returned to Østby, after leaving London, he was 19, a man, with a man's drive and purpose. At Pers, Otto's family home, the old log cabin living quarters that he was born and raised in wasn't appropriate living quarters anymore, since he was a man, now, and he had read his father's speeches in the Storting [parliament] for all Norway to hear. He should be given a room in "the big house", where he could read, study, and do all the things that an Askeladden [youngest son] becoming a man would do. This house was the most prominent building at Pers, and at that time, in Østby. It was an imposing edifice, although simply built of wood frame, a long rectangle with two full floors, topped with a steep roof that enclosed another story at its ridgepole, but from the ridgepole the roof plunged to the ceiling of the second story, making the house overall two and a half stories.

Already being the highest residence in the village in 1901, this Pers house was distinguished with an open gable roof attached on a long dimension side [south] of the house in mid-section, above the front door. The roof seemed to float above the house, suspended from the ridgepole, three stories above ground, and most of the lowest edges of the gable roof were unattached to the main rectangular roof of the house. The outer end of the gable roof was protected from falling from this strange, cantilevered angle by several slim square

pillars that reached the edges of the gable about two and a quarter stories above the ground. The unusual construction seemed it was a slim section cut out of the midsection of George Washington's house at Mount Vernon, Virginia. The construction was a familiar feature of the architecture of several nineteenth century houses in several countries. The two supporting vertical pillars were secured to the house with cross pieces to the second floor, at the third floor level, and again at the ground floor level, under the front door. From the front door one stepped down onto huge flat fieldstones flush with the ground. With lots of windows, evenly spaced on all four sides, this house appeared to be the most open layout of all houses in Trysil, where for ten months every year everyone wants to shut the cold out. The average house in the eastern forests is not nearly as open as the big house at Pers. The openness is so unusual it looks strangely, well, un-Norwegian.

As soon as Otto was installed in his new own room, with its small warming fireplace in the wall [peis], he constructed his own gymnasium: he screwed two large steel hooks into the board ceiling, and suspended two short ropes from these hooks to hold his gymnastic rings and trapeze. Right away, now that he was back in Østby, Otto embarked on a vigorous bodybuilding program. Although Otto was far from sickly, he would drive himself every day with his exercise like Theodore Roosevelt did in America twenty-five years before, in a gymnasium that his father built for him. The four years that Otto would spend in this house, would indeed be very vigorous. He would be outdoors a lot, leading a very active, muscular life - not anymore of the old indoor bookkeeping chores that he felt described his recent Christiania existence. And, he would supplement the exercise he got in his work, with exercises on the rings and trapeze in this room, and outdoor jogging up the road to the seter and back before dinner in the evening, in every kind of weather. Trysil, like Telemark, was a center of skiing in Norway. He joined the Trysil Ski Team and laid plans to make himself a valuable member of the Team.

In the midst of the early ski meets in Trysil in January 1902, Otto Rønningen reported to the militia for his physical examination on 24 January and secured a certificate that "Mr. Otto Rønningen, Østby, today has been examined by the undersigned and found healthy and free from infectious disease.

Trysil 24th January 1902 Otto Mejlænder"

Otto Mejlænder was a medical doctor in Trysil, and articles on him can be found in the Årbok Trysil 1998 [Yearbook Trysil 1998]:31-33 and Årbok Trysil 1980. Later, in 1914 when Otto and Grace Rønningen climbed Trysil Mountain their climbing party included Dr. Mejlænder's first son, Otto Mejlænder, 22.

It was a natural for Otto to ski. He could ski almost before he could walk. At the turn of the century, Trysil boasted that many of the top cross-country skiers lived there. And long before it became commonplace in Norway for skiers to train in the summer and fall before the snow fell Otto was doing road work [conditioning for athletic contests consisting mainly of long runs] on the highways, pushing himself by poles, or when paved highways were available, supported on half-skis on tiny wheels. Otto pioneered ski training during the warm months of the year. So for four years he trained, he skied, he hunted, he fished, he did gymnastics, singly or in groups, and even was hired at least once in the spring season to be a log roller, to keep the felled timber logs moving to the sawmills along the

main river of Trysil, the Trysiløva, and along the river as it coursed through Sweden. [In the late twentieth century, trucks replaced the river to transport logs, and many jobs were permanently lost in the eastern forests, when the exciting occupation of log-roller died a sudden death.]

During his four years back in Østby, Otto had several jobs. For almost two of the four years, he was employed by the Østby Mercantile Co. [general store], first as a clerk, and later as manager. In the winter of 1904, he managed a rather large lumbering business for P. Bjørseth. He also worked for the road maintenance superintendent, and worked for a building contractor and for a forest ranger. Of course, all of these bosses were also farmers or bonder. It didn't make any difference that most of Otto's bosses were his relatives – in those days, everyone there in Østby, or in Innbygda were cousins. For example, Ingrinus Olsen Haugen, who was his first cousin, hired Otto. Another employer was Johan Hansen Bæk, who was the father of one of Otto's brothers-in-laws and also father of one of Otto's sisters-in-law. Everyone worked long and hard. They had to. There was the Trysil pride to be considered.

Everyone in Norway has heard of Trysil pride. This Trysil pride is a special kind. Sometimes that pride is a good thing, and spurs a person to outdo himself. But when a person has to borrow money, or take any inferior position in an activity, then this pride takes an unexpected turn. Sometimes when this happens, the person is embarrassed, and he begins to slink about, taking the long way around so he can hide. He no longer takes the open, 'high roads' anymore. I have heard several stories about how this works.

One man used to travel a certain road every day. One day, he needed money, and he had to negotiate a loan. Immediately he was ashamed to be a debtor, so for years, he would only travel through the community on the byways, behind the houses, behind rock walls, in the hedge rows, etc. You no longer met him on the main roads, yet he had to travel everyday from his house to do one of his daily jobs to check on a water wheel. Sometimes one person in the family welshed on his obligations and another member loaned money to save him, yet the moneylender contrived to change the site of his job to another community because he was embarrassed that he had to loan money to the other family member.

Yet, this little village of Østby, in the twentieth century, was notable for the energy expended by its citizens on the behalf of the village's welfare. Seldom has a village so small as this had its own municipal sewage system, and many other public works.

But whatever young Otto did, when he was in Trysil, come winter, like all tryslingers, he would ski! The Trysil rural municipality is one of the largest in Norway, 3,000 kilometers. It is in the south part of the "east valley" of Norway, Østerdalen. To tell the story of Otto's skiing, and of Trysil's skiing, I depended on these references:

1. A manuscript in Norwegian written by a former teacher, Olaf Teppen, then about 80 years old [1980], who is one of our Trysil cousins,

2. A pamphlet published by Sverre Osthaugen, "South Half, East Valley Ski Sports Through 50 Years", Elverum: Elverum Press, 1959. Osthaugen says that the First Golden Age of Trysil skiing was when we heard the names of Per Andreassen, Per Bakken, Lars Neby, Johan and Jens Skjaerbæk, OTTO RØNNINGEN ...

3. Holmenkollen, by Jakob Vaage, of the Norwegian Book Club, OSLO: SEKKELSTEN & SON A/S, 1971. This book gives the history of the annual national skiing contest, which began in 1879 at a hill in Huseby, an area northwest of the center of Oslo [then called Kristiania]. Since 1892, they have been held in the Oslo suburb of Nordmarka, at the Holmenkollen hill, named by the skiers, "Kollen".

4. The final reference is "Report of the Trysil Young Men's Athletic Club, 1861-1986", Flisa, Norway: Flisa Printing Co., 1987.

So my father Otto was really aiming his wagon at the stars, when he returned to Østby in 1901, and took up skiing with his new outlook on life. By using the references above, especially Teppen's manuscript, and inscriptions on the silver ski prizes won by Otto from 1902 to 1905, we shall follow Otto's life on skis for the four years at Trysil. In the 1970s, I was in Østby and was invited to coffee in Otto's room of 1901-1905 at the farm of Pers. I saw the steel ceiling hooks that had supported Otto's rings and trapeze as he trained in his room for those four years. The steel hooks, originally round, had been worn flat in just four years. That tells a lot about how hard Otto trained!

Teppen begins his story in 1900, when Otto, 18, was still in Kristiania, with an account of the cross-country meet at Innbygda, a 15 km race. The first three prizes were won by three skiers [who would appear with Otto in 1904 at Holmenkollen in the 50 kilometer race, where the Trysil skiers had their finest hours]: 1st-Paul Berg [16 years!] 1.20.51, 2nd-Henning Mobæk 1.21.23, and 3rd-Per Andreassen 1.23.06. In 1901, Teppen records another meet at Innbygda, and he noted that neither Paul Berg nor Otto Rønningen were there. Otto, of course, was still in Christiania that winter. Norwegian ski contests are held in January through March. The national contest, Holmenkollen, is in either February or March.

The Elverum paper reported a large 1902 ski meet at Østby February 8/9. About one-fourth of the skiers got prizes, so it is estimated that were 12 to 15 skiers participating. First prize for cross-country in the adult class over 16 years was Otto Rønningen, with a time of 1.22.50. Otto then was midway between 19 and 20. Many things could influence the competition: a ski pole could fail, or a ski binding or pole could break. Teppen doesn't tell us how Otto fared in the annual Trysil Ski Society cross-country competition on February 22/23. That meet was for 30 km. He mentions that Paul Berg didn't compete.

In 1903, both Otto and Paul Berg, now 18, began competing in ski meets in a big way. On February 15, at Østby, the 15 km race medalists were: 1-Paul Berg 1.05.54, 2-Henning Mobæk 1.08.33, 3-Otto Rønningen 1.08.47, 4-Olaf Floden 1.08.58, and 5-Per Bakken 1.09.52. Only Floden was not a part of the team that humbled all Norway the next year, 1904, at Kollen. Floden lived near Pers.

The next weekend, a cross-country ski meet was held at Elverum. The weather turned warm, and the rain poured down. Only two of the three persons from Trysil completed the meet. The third person was Paul Berg, who broke his skis during the competition. Only eight skiers completed the 10 km course. First prizewinner was Otto Rønningen, 1.16.49. The last meet of 1903 was on Sunday, March 1, at Ljørdalen, 12 km. Prizewinners [12 entrants] were: 1—Olaf Floden 58.11, 2-Paul Berg 58.22, and 3-Otto Rønningen 1.00.55.

Olaf Teppen explains that the prizewinners achieved their prizes against terrific odds. Not only were they subject to

the weather, and to accidents, and broken skis, poles, and even limbs, but they won despite the horrendous competition - from skiers like Paul Berg, for example. Teppen discussed Berg's skiing with one of the masters, Per Bakken. Bakken said, "In Berg's short runs during good conditions, Paul was almost impossible to beat; he was completely wild! Prior to a 30 km competition at Trysil Innbygda, in 1904, Paul Berg and I skied the course just for training, but Paul was in such good trim and so wild that he skied much faster than I liked. Along the Trysil River [Trysilelva], a branch from a tree caught his shirt sleeve and tore it partly off, with the remnants flying in the wind. But he continued on his way. I told him that we were not in such a hurry, because we were only training. He should stop and take care of the sleeve so that it wouldn't get in his way. Thereupon, he grabbed the remnants of the sleeve and tore it off at the shoulder, threw the mangled sleeve away, and continued at the same breakneck speed. It didn't seem reasonable to me why he was spoiling his body trim on such hard training, immediately prior to a tough major competition. I commented particularly because he told me that he did not make the round trip only once in training, but TWICE!"

Commonly, the skiers tried out a racecourse before a meet to find out the peculiarities of the course. This used to happen the day before. They would come and stay overnight with friends or relatives. Usually skiers from both Østby and Vestby settlements stayed at Pernup, if the meet was held at Innbygda. [Per Andreassen and Per Bakken were from Vestby; Paul Berg and Otto Rønningen were from Østby; and Henning Mobæk was from Innbygda.] Pernup had been originally part of the tract known as Lund. Many years before, when Lund was divided, one portion had to have a new name. The new owner of the 'unnamed' Lund land decided to call it Pernup'. Today it is reputed to be the only land in Norway with such a name.

You think that 'Rønningen' is uncommon, too? I once thought so, until I went to Norway in 1972. 'Rønningen' is as common in Norway as the name 'Smith' is in America. Why? Because almost every person who clears some forest land for a family cabin wants to give it a very Norse name. The only name that many people know for this is an old Danish term, 'rodningen', or the modern Norwegian spelling, 'rønningen'. But back to Pernup - in 1879, a new man had acquired Pernup. He came from Østby, from a farm nicknamed Jens'. His name was Gjermund Gjermundsen Østby. His father, Jens Gjermundsen Hammarsgaard, was the first owner of Jens'. But for his new family name, he had to adopt the formal name of the farm, Østby. Many people in the vicinity of the farm, Rønningen, also bore the name, Østby. Earlier, the farm Rønningen had been called North Østby. Under the Danish monarchy, people at Rønningen had to use the name Østby in monarchical transactions throughout the nineteenth century - the king's bureaucracy was rather slow to change! - 75 to 100 years.

The first Jens married Gjertrud Olsdatter Moen, from Innbygda, sister of Ole Olsen Moen. Moen, after he had married a Rønningen and had lived with her for a while, took the name Rønningen for his farm at North Østby in 1800. Ole Moen was the ancestor of all the Rønningen s that trace their beginnings to the farm Rønningen at Østby. So the Rønningens were also close relatives to the owners of Jens'. Ole Moen was the grandfather of Johan Olsen Rønningen, Otto's father [Otto's great grandfather]. Jens Østby was succeeded as the owner of Jens' by his eldest son, Gjermund.

In turn, Gjermund was succeeded by his eldest son, another Jens, who, in 1861, sold the remainder of Jens' to his brother Jon, and immigrated to America as Jens Gjermundsen Straete. In 1872, Jon Gjermundsen sold Jens' to Otto's father, Johan Olsen Rønningen.

Above we have referred to the brothers, Jens and Jon Gjermundsen Østby, as onetime owners of Jens'. They had another brother, Gjermund [born 1831, seventh of nine children]. Gjermund married Marte Nilsdatter Flermoen [1838-1922], and eventually moved from Jens'. In 1879, he purchased Pernup in Innbygda from Ole Olsen Rønningen, Otto's uncle, who also owned the family farm Rønningen at Østby, succeeding his father, Ola.

Ola died in the pasture at Kvennmyra in 1862. [His son, Ole, got the deed in 1867]. It was Gjermund Gjermundsen [Østby] Pernup who owned Pernup in 1901-1910, when Otto Rønningen, Berg, and all the skiers stayed there on cross-country ski 'weekends' in the depth of the winter. Many of the inhabitants of Jens' and Pernup, who were related under the 'Østby' name, immigrated to Minnesota, where Paul Berg went in 1904. I got to know Marte Pernup, granddaughter of Gjermund Gjermundsen Pernup, and I visited her in her newly renovated home in Innbygda in October 1984. She lived in America for many years. At her home, she looked down on Innbygda from the hillside. She was then 79, unmarried, charming, vigorous, and fun loving. The two of us posed for a picture under a small birch tree after the first frost had turned its tiny leaves pure gold, which trembled in the slightest breeze.

At least through the nineteenth century, part into the twentieth, Trysil men usually married women who had been born there. So every person who you would chance to meet was at least a cousin! Our authority on early 1900 Trysil skiing, Olaf Teppen, is related to the Østby's and the Rønningen s. I will mention one other family which is related to most of the people in this chapter, especially to the Rønningen s: The first farmer at Jens', Jens Gjermundsen [1753-1834], had a fifth child, Jens Jensen, who established a new farm on a cleared portion of Jens', and got permission to call it Kilden. Eventually, another farm was established at Kilden, called Kjellvang, and the first farmer, Johan Jensen [Kilden] Kjellvang, married Johan Rønningen's first child, Johanne Johansdatter Rønningen, Otto's eldest sister. They had seven children, all nieces and nephews of Otto. One of the Kjellvang children is Frida, my first cousin, and mother of skier Halvor Næs.

In 1904, the first local cross-country meets were held in January, but we cannot find that Otto won any cross-country prize that month. In the Innbygda cross-country race, 32 km, the prizewinners were: Andreassen, Bakken, and Berg, in that order. At Gardaaasen, there were two meets. Otto Rønningen came in second in the first meet - the jumping competition! We believe that Otto participated in the second meet, the 17 km cross-country competition, also! There were probably less than nine participants, because they only awarded two prizes, the second, to Paul Berg. Olaf Teppen says that Otto Rønningen was probably no. 3.

But that year, at Holmenkollen, the "sacred" national ski meet, the Trysil Cross-country Team made permanent history. In Norway, in the 1980s, they were still discussing it! The Trysil Team didn't have much money. So they had a novel idea. They skied most of the over 200 kilometers to Christiania! Kollen is so "sacred", that training there is

forbidden. It's used only once a year. That year, cross-country competition began on Sunday, February 7th, with the 17 km combined race. The newspapers reported that the track was very difficult, and weather conditions for skiing were bad. The skiers were classed as Class A and Class B. Andreassen was first in Class A, with 1.43.03, followed by two non-Trysil skiers. But the first skiers in Class B were all from Trysil: Per Bakken 1.44.52, Otto Rønningen 1.45.46, and Paul Berg 1.46.34. These three class B skiers were faster than all the Class A skiers other than Andreassen. Henning Mobæk of Trysil, who came in with 1.49.19, behind the no. 2 Class A skier, was 7th.

Already, in their first race, the Trysil Team had done the impossible. No team since has placed four skiers in the first four winning times in that race. Nor was Norway ready, when three days later, on February 10, the five "Trysil-Knuts" from the eastern valley mountains swept the field in the 50 km cross-country. Trysil was ecstatic! Trysil got all first five prizes despite the horrendous weather [see next paragraph]: 1- Bakken 4.56.26, 2-Andreassen 5.02.08, 3- Rønningen 5.05.02, 4-Mobæk 5.06.01, and 5-Berg 5.13.23. It was stupendous; it was breathtaking: it was unbelievable! There is a photo of the race showing Per Bakken, as no. 1, scooting through the snow with a few of the 15,000 Holmenkollen spectators lining a board fence cheering him on. This photo appeared in an annual calendar of historical photos published by the Trysil History and Museum Society, titled, "Trysil-kalenderen 1986". The legend under the photo reads as follows:

"February 10, 1904: Per Bakken from Vestby, 21 years old, is going full speed to win the 5-mile race at Holmenkollen. In the annual combined cross-country ski race, it was minus 10 degrees in a blizzard. Behind Per Bakken followed several other Tryslingers. In second place followed Per Andreassen (who had won the 18 km race from Per Bakken); Otto Rønningen, Østby; Henning Mobæk, Innbygda; and Paul Berg, Østby. Per Bakken also won the Holmenkollen run and the king's cup. He came in second on the Holmenkollen run in 1905, 1906, and 1907. In 1905 and 1906, he won the combined cross-country, the same prize Andreassen had won in 1904. In 1907, he received the Holmenkollen medal [author's note: the top medal. Bakken was listed as representing the Trysil-Knut Ski Club, as the Trysil Club was called then]. This postcard photo was sent from Christiania on March 24, 1906, to . . . Trysil."

Olaf Teppen recalled a conversation he had with Paul Berg's elder brother, Gjermund Berg, on March 17, 1960 about the Holmenkollen meet in 1904. Gjermund said that Paul at Holmenkollen had a bad handicap; he had a badly injured foot from a local ski meet in the last week of January. Paul's foot looked very bad; it got very swollen, and as often as he could he put on socks soaked in cold water. In subsequent local meets, he would participate by forcing his swollen foot into his shoe. In this fashion, also, he participated in the races at Kollen and got fourth prize in the 50 km! When he returned from Oslo, his brother Gjermund met him in Nybergsund and drove him by horse-drawn carriage on the 23 km road back to Berg, his family farm. During the ride, Paul said, "Not for one moment could I put my bad foot safely and comfortably down on my ski. Each time I put it down 'very lightly'." Thereupon, Olaf Teppen remarked, "It must have taken a will of iron to accomplish what Paul did at Kollen!"

Which of the five Trysil skiers was 'Trysil-Knut'? Friends and relatives of each of the immortal-five frequently

lavished their praise on their hero by calling him Trysil-Knut', sometimes in jest, sometimes seriously. But, as I said earlier, the Trysil-Knut story is a folk tale written by a poet in WESTERN Norway. It probably was not conceived in Trysil. It did not just grow out of the myths of the eastern valley, but it was consciously contrived in the 1860s, and was published in WESTERN Norway, not in the eastern valley. Whatever its origins, the general outlines of the mythical story suits the environment of the tryslingers and other easterners well. In my mind, each of these five tryslingers should be called 'Trysil-Knut'! A monument should have been erected to them in Innbygda, fronting the municipal building - all Trysil owes these men their thanks, because they demonstrated the courage and the stamina they learned all their Trysil life. Their immortal deed ranks among immortal deeds everywhere, and Trysil needs to be reminded of their glory. Trysil has memorialized poets, farmers, politicians, and soldiers. Trysil is the heart of ski-and. The elite Trysil skiers should be memorialized -in a square in the center of ski country! It is a saga that all Trysil should not forget.

But despite the excitement at "Kollen — 1904", the ski season had only begun. Back home, in the eastern valley, the snow was fast and hard in the cold sunshine. To those who loved skiing, the Trysil Team couldn't afford to rest on their laurels. There was a meet in Løten on February 13/14, and three ex-Kollen skiers won 1st, 2nd, and 4th prizes in the 10 km race:

Berg 41.02+, Rønningen 41.05, and Mobæk 45.25. The next weekend, at Østby, 1st, 2nd, and 4th prizes in the 17 km race went to Andreassen, Berg, and Bakken, in that order. Rønningen had a minor accident and did not compete in the 17 km. In the final meet of that season, at Storelvdal [now, Stor-Elvdal], on the weekend of March 12/13, in a special class, a 14 km run, Otto Rønningen got first prize for his 1.00.35. In 1904 Otto also won first prizes at Løten and Galaasen, but we don't have the details.

The five skiers that made up the Trysil 1904 Ski Team ranged from 20 to 27 years old. Perhaps the reason they won, they were all unmarried! Here are the team statistics:

Name	Born	Married	Farm & Village	Death
Mobæk	1877	1905	Kjelvang [Innbygda]	1966
Andreassen	1879	1905	Andreas [Vestby]	1936
Rønningen	1882	1912	Pers (Østby)	1972
Bakken	1882	1909	Bakken [Vestby]	1958
Berg	1884	1916	Berg [Nesvollberget]	1944

In 1905, the 50 km race was not run at Kollen, and Paul Berg had already immigrated to America, eventually residing in Duluth, Minnesota. Per Bakken went to Kollen that year, but Andreassen, Mobæk, and Rønningen stayed home in Trysil. Bakken did all right by himself. The prime race for a cross-country skier was the Holmenkollen Run. Bakken came in no. 2; in 1904, he had been no. 1. The only previous win by a Tryslinger had been in 1903, when Per Andreassen won in Class B. But Bakken won another honor; he came in as no. 1 in the 18 km combined cross-country that year. The Kollen meet was held that year beginning on February 12. Again, despite a snowstorm, the crowd was 12,000.

The first cross-country meet was held at Vestby in Trysil on Sunday, January 22. The race covered 18 km, and appropriately, the 1st and 3rd prizes were won by two Vestby brothers, ages 18 and 21. One had his birthday seven days before the meet, and the other one had his birthday next day! Otto Rønningen from Østby won 2nd prize at age 23: 1-Ole Sjølie 1.15.23, 2-Otto Rønningen 1.16.08, and 3-Halvor Sjølie 1.17.095.

A week later, on Saturday and Sunday, January 28/29, another cross-country meet, 15 km, was held at Åmot [Rena]. The first three winners were two from Vestby and one from Østby. Two silver spoons were won by Otto Rønningen in 1.04.22 with first place. Behind him as second and third, were his old teammates from Vestby and the 1904 Kollen race, Per Andreassen (1.06.03) and Per Bakken (1.08.13).

Two weeks later they competed on February 4/5, Saturday and Sunday, at a Trysil meet. This was a 30 km cross-country race, and again "Askeladden" Rønningen held his own, winning over three Vestby skiers in the first four places. Two silver spoons were won by Otto Rønningen with a time of 2.31.08. The others were: 2-Per Bakken 2.36.38, 3-Halvor Sjølie 2.39.02, and Ole Sjølie 2.40.49.

There was a big ski meet on the weekend of February 11/12 at Østby, preparing for the bigger county meet at Innbygda. The four first places went to three skiers from Østby and one from Vestby, with again, Askeladden Otto Rønningen led the pack over a 17 km cross-country run: 1-Otto Rønningen 1.16.31, 2-Per Bakken 1.16.57, 3-John Karlsen 1.17.42, and 4-Olaf Floden 1.20.05. Olaf had been a playmate of Otto's, brother of the later well-known writer and poet, Halvor Floden, who wrote a poem when Otto's father Johan died in 1910. The Flodens lived at rather isolated Kvanbæksetra, north of Pers, more than 200 feet higher, in the Kjolen Range between Østby and Ljørdalen - 12 km from Pers].

The last meet for the season was held on the next weekend, February 18/19. The cross-country race was 18.7 km long. This time the three Vestby boys came in first, and the first Østby lad came in fourth: 1-Per Andreassen 1.27.52, 2-Per Bakken 1.28.23+, 3-Halvor Sjølie 1.30.23+, and 4-Otto Rønningen 1.30.41.

We don't have more statistics, but there could have been two other meets that season that Otto Rønningen participated in. In his trophy collection, we found a first prize at 1905 at Terningmoen, consisting of a silver fork and a silver spoon. Another trophy of 1905, engraved 3rd prize, at Trysil, could have been awarded for another race, perhaps on February 18/19, at Trysil. Otto's prowess as a cross-country skier was fine. Within two years of competition, he got to the national meet. There, he won 3rd place in one of the hardest ski races in Norway - Askeladden had graduated!

This book is for Otto Rønningen's grandchildren. Grandfather's trophies are all of sterling. They are examples of the silversmith's art. They are not the artless athletic trophies we see in America. Today, most Norwegian trophies are still in the old European sterling tradition. Otto's prizes were crafted by silversmiths in the small cities of Hedmark County, which includes the Trysil Kommune, as well as by well-known silversmiths in Christiania [now Oslo], such as David Andersen. The handsome Andersen trophy, which Otto won for his third prize in the 50 km cross-country, portrays four Viking Age sea dragons coiling across a Nordic sea, hammered into a simple silver cup. Most of Otto's prizes, which are spoons survive. These trophies have been correlated with Olaf Teppen's research, and any differences noted.

A careful reading of this report will establish that many relatives of Otto Rønningen, as well as relatives of his fellow 1904 skiers, have been prominent in the skiing annals of Trysil ever since, and even up to the 1980s. In the spring, he entered military camp near Elverum to do his military

service term. As soon as he finished, he bought passage to America. Imagine what he would say if he could return to Trysil in the 1980s - The Trysil Mountain, the highest slope in Trysil, is now the biggest alpine center in Norway, with 13 ski tows, and on the mountain is the Trysil-Knut Hotel [in 1987]. Soon Trysil will have an airport for others to travel fast to Trysil to savor Trysil-Knut country and put on a ski.

Thank you Joy Shong for proofing and sending Johan's article to the newsletters.

LAG RECOGNITION AWARDS POLICY



The Nord Hedmark og Hedemarken Lag acknowledges the importance of volunteers in the administration and operations of the Lag, and hereby authorizes the following awards to recognize and show appreciation to members who have devoted their time and talents to the Lag. The volunteer service should contribute significantly toward the achievement of the Lag's purposes and objectives, such as: serving on the Board of Directors or a Lag committee; strengthening the ties to related communities in Norway, planning and conducting annual stevner; supervising genealogy research for the membership; information members of the history, heritage, culture, and traditions of Norway; maintaining Lag history, equipment, and artifacts; recruiting and maintaining Lag membership. The awards:

- 1. President's Certificate of Appreciation.** This award may be presented to a Lag member who has demonstrated devoted volunteer service and/or helped the Lag in some other significant way. This award shall be signed by the Lag President as approved by the Board of Directors.
- 2. Tusen Takk Award.** This award may be presented to a Lag member who has performed exceptional volunteer service in leadership and/or supportive roles over an extended period of time. This award shall be framed, signed and approved by the Board of Directors.
- 3. Syttende Mai Award of Merit.** This award may be presented to a Lag member who has demonstrated extraordinary meritorious volunteer service over a period of 17 years or more as a Lag member. The award shall be approved by and presented by the Board of Directors. The description of the actual award is to be determined at a future date.

Procedures include apprising the membership of this awards policy. **Lag members may submit names of nominees with rationale for earning the award to the Board of Directors before May 15th (before June Board Meeting) of each year where it will be reviewed.** All recipients will be approved by the Board of Directors for presentation at the subsequent Annual Membership Business Meeting held in conjunction with the Annual Stevne. A list of award recipients shall be maintained by Lag Secretary separately from Lag minutes. ***(see P.5 for Officers names, phone, & email to submit a name of a nominee with rationale) from P. A26 in Hedmark book.***

Universal Health Coverage – Norwegian Style

Or - "Randi har ikke vært snill idag"

By Bill Simenson

From Norwegian Society Newsletter 1996

(Norwegian Society President, William Simenson, was a Fulbright student at the University of Oslo from 1949-50, where he studied, among other social institutions, the National Health Insurance System of Norway. Convinced of its merit, he had another opportunity to study it, first hand, when he returned to Norway in 1957.)

When I returned to Norway in 1957 as a U.S. Foreign Service Official of our Embassy, I intended to again become a member of "Trygdekasse" (in spite of the fact that I also was under U.S. health insurance coverage). Our embassy administrative officer told me that I could not be covered; I was a diplomat, and the Norwegian state health system was "only for Norwegians." I went to the Trygdekasse office and was told (which I knew) that, of course, anyone who lived in Norway could join. I had to pay the full premium myself and that would cover the risk to the system. I signed on.

As Katy was expecting our second child in May 1958, our private Norwegian doctor arranged to have the delivery at the private Red Cross Hospital. One could choose any doctor or hospital at that time under Trygdekasse, as long as one paid any difference between the private fees and the state health system fees. "Extra" were not excessive.

In mid-February, Katy, in taking our Ford station wagon down our long circular driveway on freshly fallen snow, went over the bank and the car turned over on its side. Soon after, she felt that the baby was coming early and a visit to our obstetrician confirmed this. He said it was far too early (the birth was predicted for 10 May), and advised her to go to bed and prevent the birth as long as possible. The next day he assigned her to the Rikshospital (the State Hospital) as an emergency case. I brought her in and she was given a bed and told to remain as motionless as possible. Every day would increase the chances for the baby to survive.

After about 30 hours at the hospital, the birth began on 23 February 1958, an estimated six months and 13 days after conception. We were told that successful births before six months, 15 days were against the odds.

It was fortunate (we learned later) that the delivery room nurse's offer of an anesthesia was refused by Katy. Kristin (called Kjersti by the family) was born at 3 lbs., 1 oz. The delivery team was packing up, ready to go, when someone said, "There is something else in there." Katy thought, "Oh, Lord, a tumor!" But Randi, at 2 lbs., 11 oz., was born with such a loud feisty cry that Katy thought, "We sure aren't going to have a problem of survival with that kid!"

Wrong.

While Kjersti was developed enough to take glucose fed to her intravenously, Randi was not. Sister Bett, the head of the Premature Ward said that every time they tried with Randi, she would turn blue. Sister Bett explained that they would only try feeding Randi once a day, as they felt she was so weak she could expire with the exertion. Both twins also had to have anti-biotic shots every day to ward off infection (they started with the arms, then the legs, and soon little band-aids were scattered on their limbs). The shots in turn necessitated complete blood transfusions; Randi had her old blood replaced three times.

I came to the hospital every day with Katy's milk for the milk bank, and to check on the twins. On the seventh day after birth, Randi looked like Mahatma Gandhi, and was under two pounds. Sister Bett greeted me with, "Randi har ikke vært snill idag." (Randi has not been a good girl today.) Sister Bett consoled me with the fact that we had a healthy baby girl with Kjersti who would surely survive. I replied, "But we want them both."

On the next day, however, Sister Bett told me that Randi had taken her first glucose feeding without choking. And, from that day, Randi engaged in somewhat of a feeding frenzy as she strove to catch up with Kjersti. When the twins reached 5 ½ lbs., the hospital released them. First, Kjersti came home, and ten days later, Randi.

We weighed them daily, and I kept a chart and graph on how many grams each gained per day. Soon, Randi came even in weight with Kjersti and then surpassed her. They both began to look like models for Campbell Soup children and, with iron and other supplements prescribed by the hospital, they had no health problems after their return.

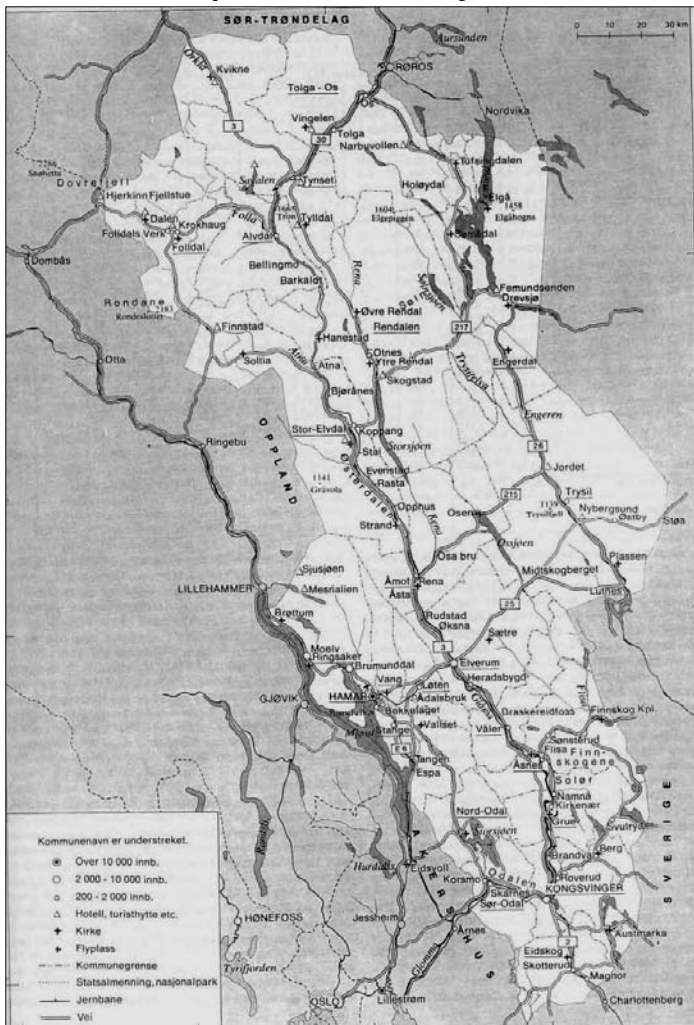
What did this hospitalization cost us – for the twins, intensive care, six weeks in incubators, daily anti-biotic shots, several blood transfusions; and for Katy, Hospitalization (including an emergency D and C and a blood transfusion immediately after the birth)? Because it was a state hospital, it cost nothing. When I first brought my wife into the hospital, I was asked by the registering nurse on duty if I was a member of Trygdekasse. When I replied I was, she asked my name and year of birth. That was it – no paper to fill out or sign. I never received a bill or any written communication from the hospital.

Footnote: Some weeks after the birth of the twins, Ambassador Frances Willis held a reception at her residence for the American College of Surgeons, a group of whom were visiting Oslo by ship. I, as usual, with another Norwegian-American from Wisconsin, Don Syvrud (also a current Norwegian Society member), had the job to greet the visitors as they entered and escort them to the Ambassador at her receiving line. The Ambassador always used us because we spoke Norwegian and could pronounce the names of the guests clearly. When I introduced myself to the first American doctor guest and received a "Oh, you're the father of the twins," I was proud

to believe that somehow this momentous event (to me) had reached even this visitor. But when all the doctors said something similar, I asked how they all knew my wife had recently given birth to twins. I was told that part of the Norwegian briefing program included a detailed case history of our twins birth and treatment; they were the "most premature twins born at the State Hospital in which both survived." Well, I suppose it was typical of the times then that the hospital would tell us lay parents nothing about our case being unique, but would lecture in detail about it to a peer group from America.

Randi as an Occupational Therapist, attended a Seminar in 1986 on rehabilitation techniques at Lund University in Sweden. She took a side trip to Oslo and visited the "premie" ward of Rikshospital to see where she started her life and look at her medical records. The staff was happy to have an "alum" (the first who ever visited) and showed her the ward. She was surprised to see how small and compact a unit it was with only one Physical Therapist with the rest of the care handled by nurses, while in the U.S. they usually have a premature specialist. They pulled her chart, and she was able to see her nursery growth, temperature chart, and notations on the instability, blood transfusions, etc. Twenty eight years later, we finally learned about the medical aspects of our twins very premature birth in Norway. *Thank you Bill*

Map of Hedmark Fylke



This is for our Irish friends – St. Patrick's Day

Vang Hedemark

Inger Johanne Kristoffersen, the leader of Vang Historielag writes that she has been enjoying the **Highlights of the First Ten Years 1995-2005**.

She writes: "On behalf of Vang Historielag, I will say; thank you so much for the interesting magazines and a very interesting book – **Highlights of the First Ten Years 1995-2005**.

As leader of Vang Historielag, I have started reading it, and it is really interesting! I hope to be able to finish before someone else wants to read it! I can see you also have some members with ancestors from Vang. These people might be interested to know that we now hope to continue our work with the Bygdebok. It will be a lot of work, because those books are very special. Usually a bygdebok just tells about the farms and their owner's family. Our book mentions every single person who has lived on the farm, as husmenn (cottagers), servants or whatever. There are now three books ready, but I think there will be at least three more books until we have finished. We at Vang Historielag would be very happy to get some history from People coming from Vang. Every year we produce a book; Minner ifra Vang, (Memories from Vang), and it would have been interesting to know what happened to "our" emigrants. We will be able to translate ourselves.

As I understand, your members are very interested in genealogy, and so am I. My great great grandfather emigrated to USA in 1886, and he was supposed to go to Chicago. I am quite unable to find him on any list, emigrants, censuses, or death. He name was Anders Mikkelsen, born Sept. 9, 1836 in Vang Hedemark. His wife died after giving birth to my great grandfather in 1887, and the five children were homeless and put away different places. I hardly managed to continue my search after learning this,

As mentioned, I am now the leader of Vang Historielag, so I leave you my address, and if we can be useful for NHOH in any way, just let me know.

Inger J. Kristoffersen, Galgebergv. 5
2318 HAMAR, Norway Phone (47) 62 53 19 73

Vang historielag, Postboks 4300
2308 Hamar, Norway

Focus on NHOH member.....

Marilyn Sorensen

Marilyn was one of three Norwegian-American Genealogical Association (NAGA) members who were recognized at the Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) Awards Banquet April 19, 2007 for their outstanding volunteer efforts with NAGA. The other two were Lee Rokke, and Dolores Barron. Marilyn was nominated for Volunteer Work, recognized for all her work in helping to organize SAGS and the Norwegian group. When separated, the Norwegian group became the Norwegian-American Genealogical Association. She was instrumental in beginning the reference collection.



Marilyn has served as president of SAGS and NAGA. She began the collection of materials for the NAGA library, the acquisition of films, fiche and readers.

Marilyn's interest in genealogy goes back to 1968, "when I discovered how much fun it was to research in Salt Lake City," she said. "It was my avocation while I was working and continues as a special interest in retirement."

Her family goes back to Modum and Drammen in Buskerud and two lines to Gudbrandsdal. One of the Gudbrandsdal lines branches into the Stange area of NHOH.

She is genealogist for two lags, vice president of the Fellesraad and also a member of Nordmanns Forbundet, Sons of Norway, Norwegian American Genealogical Center and Naeseth Library (NAGC & NL), and Norwegian American Historical Association (NAHA); and is active with Mindekirken. Currently, she is chair of Mindekirken's Tuesday Open House which has many interesting presentations about Norwegian culture. Marilyn also was co-coordinator of the 1999 Bygdelag Centennial in Decorah IA and has helped coordinate two genealogy seminars in Norway for Gudbrandsdal.

Marilyn has given numerous presentations on Norwegian genealogy and immigration to diverse groups. She has also taught several courses about Norwegian-American genealogy. Marilyn has ties to Hedmark, and we are fortunate to have her as a member, with her abilities.

MGS library is moved to South St. Paul – and with it the NAGA library collection. They had to find a new location due to the Tennant Corporation taking over the whole building in their expansion plans. The site for the new MGS Library is the Cenex Building at 1185 Concord Street N. in South St. Paul. The parking lot can accommodate over 100 vehicles, with overflow parking across the street, and is also on a bus route. They will have a first-floor auditorium for speakers and special programs, a board room upstairs, addition storage space, and a loading dock, besides the space for the library and offices. *Permission from Avisen - In Aug. 2007 AVISEN news.*



NHOH Newest Members



Velkommen !



..02/08	Robertta Davenport	Tigard OR
07/07	Deb Nelson Gourley	Waukon IA
02/08	Barbara J. Johnson	Merlin OR
08/07	Art & Evelyn Peterson	Kansas City MO
08/07	Marilyn Silbaugh	Onalaska WI
07/07	Jeremiah Tangen	Cleveland Hts OH
12/07	Jenelle Thelan	St. Johns, MI
08/07	Nancy Todd	Cheney WA

Necrology:

Til Minner Om.... (In memory of)

.....**Norman O. (Norm) Everson**, Middleton, Wisconsin, age 78, died August 20, 2007 at St. Mary's Hospital, Madison. He graduated with a B.S. Degree in agricultural education from UW-Madison in 1952. He obtained a Masters Degree in Extension Education and horticulture. He obtained a doctoral degree in Adult Education from UW in 1966. He was involved with 4-H youth development work and was active in Asbury United Methodist Church in Madison. He also liked to work with dahlias. He served his country in the United States Army. He is survived by his wife Beverly (Scobie) Everson, five children and 13 grandchildren.

THE ORIGINAL COMPUTER!!



Print

Delete

How to Understand the Norwegian Census

The Norwegian censuses is using many strange words, and there may even be regional differences in the wording as well. Not even Norwegians are able to understand some of the words, because they have gotten out of use these days. We will try to explain some of these words here, but you are welcome to ask us if you still don't understand.

Foreword about doing research Genealogists who research old Norwegian sources has almost certainly come across strange words from time to time, like these titles; **Selveier, leilending, husmann (a.k.a. husmand), innerst (a.k.a. inderst or inderster), logerende etc.** Although they are all titles, they only give a simplified explanation of what the person really was. To make it very simple, we may say the title was a kind of ranking system according to their social status at the time recorded. Regional differences and changes throughout history will not be described in detail though.

It's an anachronistic mistake to label these terms as occupations. The majority were farmers, and great many of them combined farming with fisheries (along the coastal stripe) or forestry (inland) as well. But some of them had other jobs too, perhaps as a blacksmith, shoemaker, carpenter, tailor or another service. Their means of livelihood almost never consisted of only one occupation, except for those who were especially rich then.

So, what's the difference between a farmer and a farmer one might be asking? First of all, this had to do with rights and ownership to the farmland. Secondly, it depended on where and when - geographically and in time.

The conviction from Paganism to Christianity had made the Catholic Church a mighty power in the country. As the Christian society kept growing, so did their power and wealth. Many families had to leave their estate to the church due to going bankrupt, though the truth is perhaps rather that the church through their corrupt system managed to put the people in a economical situation they couldn't get out of, and so took their belongings. However, the Lutheran Revolution in 1537 made the king in charge of all the estate that previously had belonged to the Catholic Church. He thereby became the biggest landlord in all of Norway, though a few minor landlords and regular land owners did exist of course. This process is the background for many of the «titles» listed below.

Selveier Plur: selveiere A selveier (a census record could use the abbreviation "S") is a person who owns farmland and has a registered deed to prove the ownership. This deed is both a security and potential danger. It's a property, and in a bankruptcy it can get lost to the creditors.

While reading a census you might come across the combination selveier and bruker too. As above this is the

owner of the farmland however the word bruker states the owner also was the actual user of it, which not always was the case. The word bruker can be a part of several of these words, always stating this is the actual user of the land.

Throughout history the Norwegian farmland was owned by the king, and later even by the church. Other mighty persons became powerful landowners too. However as early as in 1660 1/5th of the farm land in eastern and southern Norway had a selveier as the legal landowner.

During next century the selveier share of the farmland increased, and the self owner-system spread out through the country. In Northern Norway this transition took place after 1850.

Leilending Plur: leilendinger Leilending (in censuses often shortened to leil. or just the letter L') is usually translated to tenant farmer. The leilending didn't own the farm. The right to use the land was granted through a registered lease contract. The Norwegian word for a lease contract is bygselbrev, hence the word bygselmann or even bøksemand, which is synonymous with leilending.

The lease was usually valid for his or her lifetime, but not always. This clause reveals a very important fact: A leilending was usually a married couple. In contrast, there are many single persons in the selveier group. Together selveiere and leilendinger constituted the class of farmers that used registered farmland units. Selveiere and leilendinger should be treated as a socially equal group.

In most cases a leilending couple could let married offspring inherit the lease, but then a new lease contract had to be registered. If a bankruptcy occurred (and it often did those days..) the lease contract was not treated as a property, so in most cases the leilending could continue to live there and use the land as before.

The biggest threat was the death of either the husband or the wife. Since there had to be a couple on the farm, remarriages were very common in the leilending system.

Husmann/husmand Plur: husmenn The English word for husmann is cotter (however crofter have been used too). Behind this term you will find a very heterogeneous group, with great geographical differences and equal great changes throughout history. But some conditions seems to have been common for all the husmenn.

The farm land they used - husmannsplass (cotter's holding) - was never registered as separate units. The houses stood on land that belonged to a selveier or was leased by a leilending. The lease contracts (husmannsseddel) was limited in time. In most cases a husmannsplass was rented by a couple. In census and church registers you will probably find other words for husmann too.

A husmann med jord/husm. m/j. (a cotter with farmland) had houses and some land to use.

A husmann uten jord/husm. ulj. (a cotter without farmland) had houses, but no land to use. However, the couple might own a cow or two and even a few sheep. Usually the landowner gave them rights to grow some sweet potatoes and other vegetables needed to keep them alive.

A **strandsitter** (literally: shore dweller) is more or less the same as husmann uten jord. Both groups could have fisheries or forestall work as their main source of income. There was a social gap between the husmenn on one side and selveiere or leilendinger on the other, but to a lesser degree along the coastal strip than in the inland areas. In northern Norway this gap was almost nonexistent. Fishery was the dominant economic factor there, and a husmann could even be much better off than a selveier on the same farm.

The husmann class can be seen as the solution to a difficult problem. The growing population had to make a living in a country where the land resources didn't expand at the same rate. Many couples and a few individuals could get a farm, but not all. Those who couldn't often became husmenn. This kind of people usually had to their disposal the poorest land resources, and they lacked any kind of permanent rights to use it.

During the 1800's the husmann group grew in numbers. Their means of living didn't get any better, most of them experienced harder times in fact. Then came a new possibility - new farmland in another country. The emigration to America was heavily recruited from the husmann group.

Innerst/logerende Plur: innerster The innerst is also called losjerende or logerende - could be a couple or a single person who rented a room or two, often at a farm. They could be:

a newly wedded couple waiting to get their own house or farm, people who moved from place to place, living of some craft (shoemakers, tailors etc.), seasonal workers on the farms, very poor, sick or old persons. Of all the groups explained here, the innerst class had the most temporarily character: The persons in this group were usually in transition, either to something better - or even to something much worse. The difference between them was that the innerst had its own household Kårmann/kårkone Plur: kårmenn/kårkoner or jointly as kårfolk.

A kårmann or kårkone could also be commonly addressed as kårfolk. The meaning of a kårmann or kårkone is a male or female pensioner, usually the retired owner(s) of a farm who had redrawn on conditions, which may have varied much, by a contract with the new owner(s) or user(s). They often lived at a kårstue, a small building prepared specially for the pensioners of the farm, but not always.

In some censuses these people may have been titled as folge-folk or, as singles, as folge-mann or/and folge-kone (folge-kjerring), respectively a male and female.

Other derivations may exist, like follug, follog, tilholder, oppholder, sytning, vilkår, kår, livøre and a few others. The most common word, though, is **føderåd**, which derives from the ancient Norse **fulga** which means "thin" or in this case "to be supported the absolutely most necessary of your needs".

The contract was usually accommodated for the rest of their lives and included such as free housing, shares of the harvest or/and rights to a small part of the farmland. It was also common that the kår-people had a small livestock or owned a part of the main livestock at the farm.

Legdslem Plur: legdslemmer Meaning a poor person living under the Law of Legd. A legdslem, also written **fattiglem**, was a person living of others, without a permanent place to live, because they had no income.

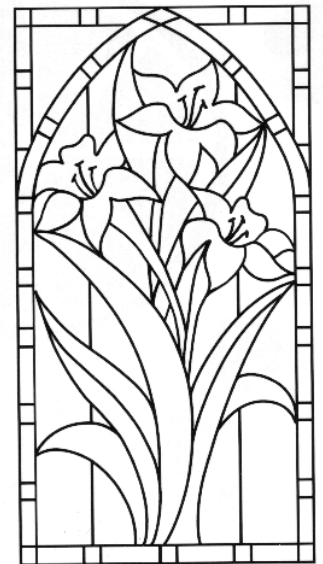
The law of legd was brought to suzerainty by the famous Magnus Lagabøte, King of Norway, in 1276. Usually these were either pensioners without a kår-contract or a single woman, perhaps with a child, thus others may have come under the law too. The law secured the poorest among the people by sending them from farm to farm. Each farm in the legd had to support these people when they no longer could themselves.

The law was brought to an end by May 31st. 1900 when a new and better(?) law took over.

Betler Plur: betlere Betler origins of betleri which means beggary. A betler is a beggar, someone living of begging others. A beggar didn't come under the Law of Legd because they usually were well fitted to work.

For a reason, though, they hadn't any and thereby had to beg for a living. We can see from the censuses that whole families became betlere, perhaps as a result of bankruptcy.

By law of May 31st. 1900 **betleri (beggary)** became forbidden in Norway and people who still carried out this activity was usually sentenced to jail for up till two months, in some cases even three.



Gårdbruker/gårdmann Plur: gårdbrukere/gårdmenn Both words have the same meaning - a farmer. They covers the selveier and leilending groups, but also husmenn are given this as occupation in some sources.

Abbreviations are very often used - "gårdbr.", "gbr.", "gårdm." and many other. In sources before 1900 the Norwegian letter "å" is spelled "aa". This also covers the gårdkone or gårdkjerring, however these are the females - the wife of the farmer.

Gårdbeboer Plur: gårdbeboere A person living at the farm, usually the one who drifted it - a farmer, however not owning or leasing it. This kind of title was common when a son took over the drift of the farm while one or both parents had kår (see kårmann/kårkone) and still lived.

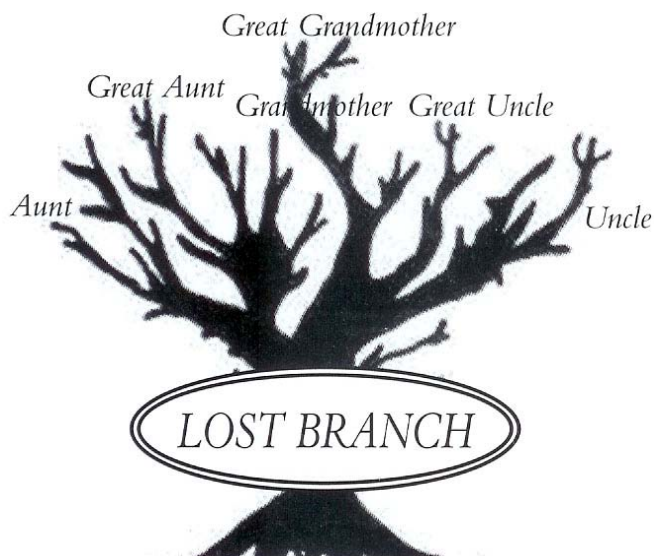
A common title in the censuses were; **bonde og gårdbeboer - a farmer living at the farm.**

Forpakter Plur: forpaktere The word forpakter (or forpagter) covers a group of people that run a farm for it's actual owner. This group of farmers has never been large, and usually you'll only find forpaktere on the large and wealthy farms.

The actual owners usually were rich people, and as a part of their high social status wanted others to run the farm. Some of these people were wage earners, but even some lived more like a leilending. After 1900 some of the last leilendinger were called forpakter.

This form of lease or contracting is still in use all over Norway, especially on larger farms.

Summary: There weren't any insurmountable barriers between these groups, except for the pensioners and those not running a farm of course. A couple could during their lifetime pass all of these stages; From husmann to leilending and then to husmann again, or from innerst to leilending to selveier, or from forpakter to selveier. Most were farmers but the rights to the farmland often changed.



A Genealogical Will

This was sent to me by someone on my e-mail list. It is an excellent idea. If YOU don't do genealogy, SURELY someone in your family MUST!!

"Genealogical Codicil to My Last Will and Testament:

To my spouse, children, guardian, administrator and/or executor:

Upon my demise it is requested that you DO NOT dispose of any or all of my genealogical records, both those prepared personally by me and those records prepared by others which may be in my possession, including but not limited to books, files, notebooks or computer programs for a period of two years.

During this time period, please attempt to identify one or more persons who would be willing to take custody of the said materials and the responsibility of maintaining and continuing the family histories. [If you know whom within your family or friends are likely candidates to accept these materials, please add the following at this point: "I suggest that the persons contacted regarding the assumption of the custody of these items include but not be limited to" and then list the names of those individuals at this point, with their addresses and telephone numbers if known]

In the event you do not find anyone to accept these materials, please contact the various genealogical organizations that I have been a member of and determine if they will accept some parts or all of my genealogical materials. [List of organizations, addresses and phone numbers at bottom; include local chapters, with their addresses, phone numbers and contact persons if available as well as state-national contact information and addresses]

Please remember that my genealogical endeavors consumed a great deal of time, travel, and money. Therefore it is my desire that the products of these endeavors be allowed to continue in a manner that will make them available to others in the future.

Signature _____
 Date _____
 Witness _____
 Date _____
 Witness _____
 Date _____

Protecting the Earth After Death: Biodegradable Coffins Part of Eco-Friendly Funerals

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) La Crosse Tribune 12/27/2007

Cynthia Beal wants to be an Oregon cherry tree after she dies. She has everything to make it happen -- a body, a burial site and a biodegradable coffin.

"It is composting at its best," said Beal, owner of The Natural Burial Company, which will sell a variety of eco-friendly burial products when it opens in January, including the Ecopod, a kayak-shaped coffin made out of recycled newspapers.



Biodegradable coffins are part of a larger trend toward "natural" burials, which require no formaldehyde embalming, cement vaults, chemical lawn treatments or laminated caskets. Advocates say such burials are less damaging to the environment.

Cremation was long considered more environmentally friendly than burials in graveyards, but its use of fossil fuels has raised concerns.

Eco-friendly burials have been popular in Britain for years, but industry experts say it's starting to catch on in the U.S., where "green" cemeteries hosting natural burials have sprouted up in California, Florida, New York, South Carolina and Texas.

The majority of eco-friendly burial products come from overseas -- including the Ecopod, which is made in the United Kingdom -- although there are a few domestic makers. Options range from natural-fiber shrouds to fair-trade bamboo caskets lined with unbleached cotton. There are also more traditional-looking handcrafted coffins made of wood certified by the Forest Stewardship Council.

The market is potentially huge. U.S. funeral homes generate an estimated \$11 billion in revenue annually and that figure is sure to grow as baby boomers age. There are already specialty funerals, featuring caskets with custom paint jobs and urns with the insignia of a favorite team. Industry experts say eco-friendly funerals are just an extension of such personalized end-of-life planning.

Biodegradable containers cost from around \$100 for a basic cardboard box up to more than \$3,000 for a handcrafted, hand-painted model.

The Green Burial Council is working on certification programs to verify the commitment and quality of providers who say they are going natural.

"What we are trying to do is to make sure this concept doesn't get 'green-washed' down the drain," said Joe Schee, the council's founder and executive director.

Nord Hedmark og Hedemarken Lag Highlights of the First Ten Years 1995-2005



This long-awaited publication is now in print and available for purchase.

Generously illustrated with 150+ photographs old and new, this 144-page book recounts the foundation of our lag, including our historic roots, our formative meeting in Madison, the establishment of our governing body, and a decade full of activities and stevner.

Later chapters include selected stories of emigration and settlement and articles reprinted from the NHOH newsletter. The book concludes with a full appendix of documents associated with our lag history as well as an every name index.

Purchase a copy for yourself and for the members of your family who share your Norwegian roots.

Order Form - Nord Hedmark og Hedemarken - Highlights of the First Ten Years

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Email _____ Phone _____

	<u>Qty</u>	<u>\$ Each</u>	<u>Total \$</u>
NHOH Book	_____	\$18.96	_____
5.5% WI tax if applicable	_____	\$1.04	_____ tax applies for WI residents
Shipping/Handling US*	_____	\$2.54	_____

Total Enclosed _____ *Make check payable to NHOH*

**Surface Shipping to Norway substitute \$5.15*

Mail Your Order to: Joy Shong - 523 S. Concord Rd - Oconomowoc, WI 53066



God påske
Happy Easter