

Solskinn Nyhetsbrev

January 2022 Newsletter from Solskinn Lodge 6-150



Solskinn Lodge 6-150



Ord fra Presidenten

Happy New Year!

Can you believe that it's 2022? Whatever happened to Y2K when all the computers and other electronic devices were going to stop? It seems as if technology is moving along just fine, and the days are zooming by quickly. Or maybe I am just getting older. Whatever the reason, it seems like 2020 and 2021 are barely a memory.

Solskinn Lodge finished 2021 with a wonderful Christmas event. We had over 35 members in attendance. Some past members, we haven't seen in years, were in attendance, and we welcomed two new members Darlyne and David Johnson. The food was catered by the Coachella Valley Rescue Mission training program. It was excellent. Lodge members Charlotte Larsen, Tone Chaplin, Miriam Hendrix, Nancy Madson, LaRee Opdahl, and I made Christmas cookies. Our raffle basket made \$140.00, and we raised an additional \$40.00 with the Foundation pigs. Thank you all for a great event.

So, let's make some great memories in 2022. We have a Frokost (brunch) in January with some cooking demonstrations. In February, we will have a genealogy program with soup and salad lunch. We hope to see you at our great upcoming events. Don't forget to check out what the Solskinn book group is reading and reviewing on ZOOM. Everyone is welcome. So, I look forward to seeing you at Hope Lutheran Church or on ZOOM, and let's make some new memories together as a fraternal family

Fraternally,
Luella

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CHRISTMAS PARTY 2021



Social Meetings Schedule

Saturday	Jan 22	"Frokost" (Late breakfast) Cooking demonstration
Saturday	Feb 26	Genealogy. Soup & Salad
Saturday	Mar 26	Program about meatballs. Bingo. Meatball dinner
Saturday	Apr 23	Fish social Fish gratin, lutefisk and cod
Saturday	May 21	May 17. Hotdogs and ice cream

All social meetings will be in Hope Lutheran Church.
All meetings and location are subject to changes.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY



Birthdays in January/February

January 10 Sammie Lee Lingle
 January 10 Dorothy Bessares
 January 21 Susan E Norby

February 11 Terese Olson Hartley
 February 16 Shayla Bowling
 February 16 Donald Lee Lingle
 February 23 Ulf Strandjord
 February 26 Darlyne Johnson
 February 26 David P. Ritland



January 21 HRH Princess Ingrid Alexandra
 February 6 Sami National Day
 February 21 HRH King Harald

January 2022

Solskinn Nyhetsbrev

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 Facebook: Official Sons of Norway Facebook Group

Sons of Norway, District Six

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Norwegian TV Serie

NORSEMEN

TV Series (2016, 2017, 2020)
 Language: Norwegian, English



Norsemen is a Norwegian comedy television series about a group of Vikings living in the village of Norheim around the year 790. It originally premiered in Norway under the name Vikingane (The Vikings) on NRK1 in October 2016. It is produced for NRK by Viafilm.

The series was filmed in the village of Avaldsnes in Karmøy municipality, Rogaland, Norway, and it was recorded simultaneously in both Norwegian and English-language versions by filming each scene twice.

Norsemen takes place in 790s Norway, with various characters taking leading roles as the series develops. The story covers the life of Vikings in the village of Norheim, with day-to-day happenings and strife of varying comedic degrees. As the series progresses, disputes with neighboring villages, including a rival tribe led by the ruthless Jarl Varg, and the efforts of a Roman slave, Rufus, to modernize Norheim's culture, result in ongoing conflicts.
Wikipedia

+Babbel

Learn Norwegian

Subscription:
 12 MONTHS - \$6.95 per month
 App: Apple Store or Google Play

This is not an advertizing for Babbel

**Board Meeting meets every
 2nd Tuesday of the month at 5 PM
 ZOOM Link will be sent prior to
 the meeting**

**Book Club meets every
 3rd Thursday of the month at 4 PM**

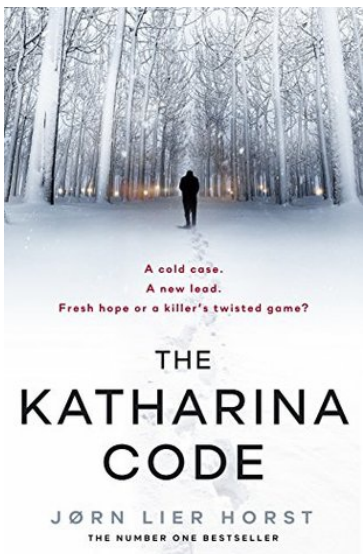
**Arts & Craft Club has been
 put on hold
 until further notice**

BOOK CLUB

January Book

The Katharina Code
by Jørn Lier Horst

ZOOM Meeting
Thursday, January 20 at 4PM
We love to see you!



Twenty-four years ago Katharina Haugen went missing. All she left behind was her husband Martin and a mysterious string of numbers scribbled on a piece of paper. Every year on October 9th Chief Inspector William Wisting takes out the files to the case he was never able to solve, stares at the code he was never able to crack and visits the husband he was never able to help.

But now Martin Haugen is missing too. As Wisting prepares to investigate another missing person's case he is visited by a detective from Oslo. Adrian Stiller is convinced Martin's involved in another disappearance of a young woman and asks Wisting to close the net around Martin.

But is Wisting playing cat and mouse with a dangerous killer or a grief-stricken husband who cannot lay the past to rest?

Set between the icy streets and dark forests of Norway, *The Katharina Code* is a heart-stopping story of one man's obsession with his coldest case. Atmospheric, gripping and suspenseful; this is Nordic Noir at its very best.

Jørn Lier Horst. Born 1970 in Bamble, Vestfold & Telemark county.

Until September 2013, Horst worked as head of investigation in the Vestfold police district, but is today a full-time author. In addition to his specialist training in the police, he has studied criminology, philosophy and psychology.

The debut book *Nøkkeltvitet* from 2004 is based on the unsolved murder of pensioner Ronald Ramm in Larvik in 1995. The book is the first in a series about policeman William Wisting. Horst's books have been translated into over 30 languages and have been awarded with several book prizes.

As a playwright, Horst has written performances for theaters.

Wisting books are about police investigator William Wisting. CLUE and Detective Agency No.2 are book series for children.

Solskinn Book List 2022

- Jan The Katharina Code
by Jørn Lier Horst
- Feb Pakkis
by Khalid Hussain
- Mar Heritage of Darkness
by Kathleen Ernst
- April The Almost Nearly Perfect People
by Michael Booth
- May The Sea Wolves, A Histo of the Vikings
by Lars Brownworth
- June Child Wonder
by Ray Jacobsen
- July The Sandman: A Novel (Joonas Lina Book)
by Lars Kepler
- Aug For the Love of Cod
by Dregni
- Sept The Mercies
by Kiram Millwood Hargave
- Oct Scandinavian Ghost Stories—Edited
by Joanne Asala
- Nov The Stranger from the Sea by
Paul Binding
- Dec Return to the Future: An Escape to Freedom
by Sigrid Undset



Petter Dass (c. 1647 – 1707) was a Lutheran priest and the foremost Norwegian poet of his generation, writing both baroque hymns and topographical poetry.

He was born at Northern Herøy (Dønna), Nordland, Norway. His father was a merchant originally from Dundee, Scotland, Peter Dundas who had established himself as a trader along the northern Norwegian coast. His mother was Maren Falch (1629–1709) whose father had been the local bailiff, a large land owner in Helgeland and manager for the Dønnes estate of Henrik Rantzau. His father died in 1653, when Petter was 6, and the children were cared for by relatives and friends.

Nordic Mythology

Jötunn (Jotun)

In Norse mythology, a jötunn or, in the normalised scholarly spelling of Old Norse, jotunn is a type of entity contrasted with gods (Æsir and Vanir) and other non-human figures, such as dwarfs and elves. The entities are themselves ambiguously defined, variously referred to by several other terms, including risi, thurs and troll. The jötnar predominantly dwell in Jötunheimr; however, they are sometimes referred to as living in specific geographical locations such as Ægir on Læsø island.

Although the term giant is sometimes used to gloss the word jötunn and its apparent synonyms in some translations and academic texts, jötnar are not necessarily notably large and may be described as exceedingly beautiful or as alarmingly grotesque. Some deities, such as Skaði and Gerðr, who are married to Njörðr and Freyr respectively, are themselves described as jötnar. Reference to Skaði's vés in Lokasenna and toponyms such as Skedevi in Sweden suggests that despite being a jötunn, Skaði was worshipped in Old Norse religion. Furthermore, various well-attested deities, such as Odin and Thor, are descendants of the jötnar. This supports the idea that the distinction between gods and jötnar is not clearly defined and they should be seen as different cultures or peoples rather than different types of being. In later Scandinavian folklore, the ambiguity surrounding the entities gives way to negative portrayals. Belief in jötnar also survived in English folklore as ettins or ents.

Norse myth traces the origin of the jötnar to the proto-being Ymir, a result of growth or sexless reproduction from the entity's body. Ymir is later killed, his body is dismembered to create the world, and the jötnar survive this event by way of sailing through a flood of Ymir's blood.



Jotun. Pinterest

Stallo

In the folklore of the Sami, a Stállo (also Staaloe, Stalo or Northern Sami Stállu) is a large, human-like creature who likes to eat people and who therefore is usually in some form of hostilities with a human. Stallos are clumsy and stupid, and thus humans often gain the upper hand over them.

Æsir

The Æsir are the gods of the principal pantheon in Norse religion. They include Odin, Frigg, Höðr, Thor, and Baldr. The second Norse pantheon is the Vanir. In Norse mythology, the two pantheons wage war against each other, resulting in a unified pantheon. Unlike the Old English word god (and the Old Norse word goð), Æsir was never converted over to Christian use.

Ásynjer

In Norse mythology, Ásynjer are goddesses, that is, female æser. They live in Ásgard together with the other æsers.



Valkyrie. From Combicbook 'Thor Ragnarock'

Valkyrie

In Norse mythology, a valkyrie is one of a host of female figures who choose those who may die in battle and those who may live. Selecting among half of those who die in battle (the other half go to the goddess Freyja's afterlife field Fólkvangr), the valkyries take their chosen to the afterlife hall of the slain, Valhalla, ruled over by the god Odin. There, the deceased warriors become einherjar. When the einherjar are not preparing for the events of Ragnarök, the valkyries bear them mead. Valkyries also appear as lovers of heroes and other mortals, where they are sometimes described as the daughters of royalty, sometimes accompanied by ravens and sometimes connected to swans or horses.

Gyger

Gyger is the term for a female representative of the Jotun family in Norse literature. Gygra's male counterpart is most often called jotun / jotne, hence the more academic term jotun woman. Gygra is like the jotnen enormous.



*Stallo
Wikipedia*

Norwegian food and drink

Norway's golden happy bubbles

The epicentre of cider

You have to go to the Hardangerfjord, to find the country's real epicentre of handcrafted cider production. Since 2011, the branding "Hardanger cider" and "Apple juice from Hardanger" are a geographically protected denominations in the same way as 'Champagne'. The different kinds of apples of the fjords are as diverse as the French grapes. Now, more than 50 fruit farmers are members of the cider guild of Hardanger.

The unique combination of sweetness and acidity in the same fruit adds up to an explosion of flavours in the beverages and that the "terroir" continually benefits from the nourishing minerals flowing down from the surrounding mountains.

A taste of Viking roots

Aga farm is located barely 50 metres from Agatunet, Norway's oldest cluster of wooden houses with roots all the way back to the Viking age. Thirsty Vikings made their brew, called Bjor, of apples and honey. In fact, archaeologists found 54 apples when excavating the Oseberg Viking ship in Vestfold. Later, in the 13th century, monks who immigrated from England taught fjord farmers to plant apple trees and kick-started fruit cultivation in the region.

Hardanger has a cider for every taste.

www.visitnorway.com



Smalahove is a Western Norwegian traditional dish made from a sheep's head, originally eaten before Christmas. The name of the dish comes from the combination of the Norwegian words hove and smale. Hove is a dialectal form of hovud, meaning "head", and smale is a word for sheep, so smalahove literally means "sheep head". The skin and fleece of the head are torched, the brain removed, and the head is salted, sometimes smoked, and dried. The head is boiled or steamed for about three hours, and served with mashed rutabaga and potatoes. It is also traditionally served with aquavit. In some preparations, the brain is cooked inside the skull and then eaten with a spoon or fried. Originally, *smalahove* was typically eaten by the poor.

One serving usually consists of one half of a head. The ear and eye are normally eaten first, as they are the fattiest areas and are best eaten warm. The head is often eaten from the front to the back, working around the bones of the skull.

Since 1998 and the mad cow epidemics, an EU directive forbids the production of *smalahove* from adult sheep, due to fear of the possibility of transmission of scrapie, a deadly, prion degenerative disease of sheep and goats, though scrapie does not appear to be transmissible to humans. It is now allowed to be produced only from the heads of lambs.

Wikipedia

Smalahove

For your culinary bucket list

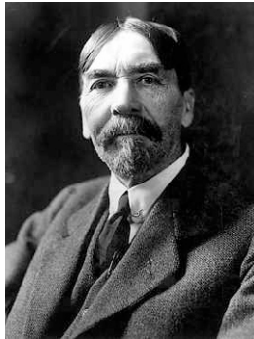


Famous Norwegian-American



The Veblen professors

Thorstein Bunde Veblen (1857-1929) was a Norwegian-American sociologist and economist and leader of the Efficiency Movement, famous for his book *The Theory of the Leisure Class* from 1899. In this he launches the theory of flashy consumption. Veblen defines this as the consumption of goods for the purpose of showing prosperity for the environment, not for the satisfaction of needs or desires per se.



Thorstein Veblen believed that all societal institutions are important to study in order to understand economic processes, the economy could not be isolated from other institutions. This school of economics and sociology was called institutionalism, and Veblen had successors such as C. Wright Mills, Gunnar Myrdal and John Kenneth Galbraith among others. Veblen's work was important for the development of both institutional economics and evolutionary economics.

Veblen was born to Norwegian emigrants in Wisconsin. He grew up in cramped conditions, with a Norwegian home teacher so that the children learned Norwegian and they read Norwegian books growing up. Veblen also learned Icelandic and later translated the *Laksdøla* saga into English. He is said to have been a great linguist and also mastered French, German, Spanish and Italian. In 1884, he received his doctorate in economics from Yale University. Veblen was radical and was called "Karl Marx of America", but he was not a socialist agitator.

Andrew Anderson Veblen (1848-1932), Norwegian-American school leader. He was a professor at the University of Iowa from 1883, as a professor of physics from 1886 to 1905. In 1899, emigrants from Valdres had begun to meet for conventions in the Midwest each summer. Under Veblen's leadership, the convention from 1902 was transformed into an association under the name *Valdres Samband*. This is how the USA's first Norwegian "village team" came into being. Veblen was chairman from 1902 to 1920 and edited the movement's magazine from 1903 to 1917. From 1916 he was the first chairman of the *Bygdelagenes Fællesraad*. In 1914 he was the initiator of the great constitutional party in St. Paul, Minnesota.



Their parents were Thomas Anderson Veblen (1818-1906) and Kari Thorsteinsdatter Bunde (1825-1907). Veblen and Bunde are neighbor farms in Høre parish, Vang municipal in Oppland county. The official name for Veblen is *Vøvle* (Veflen). Thomas Anderson's parents came from Vestre Slidre in Valdres.

Arthur Andersen



Arthur Edward Andersen (1885-1947) was an American business leader and founder of the auditing firm Arthur Andersen LLP (now Accenture plc)

Andersen was born in Illinois. His parents John William Andersen (1857-1900) and Mary Aabye (1857-1896) had immigrated to the United States from Norway in 1881. They were married in 1879. At the age of 16, he became an orphan.

In 1917, after taking evening classes while in full-time employment, he completed his education at Kellogg School at Northwestern University with a bachelor's degree in economics.

He worked as a postman during the day and studied in the evening. Eventually, he was hired as a controller at Allis-Chalmers in Chicago, where he became involved in the work of independent public accountants. In 1908, at the age of 23, he was certified as a public accountant, as the youngest public certified public accountant in Illinois. In 1913 he bought The Audit Company of Illinois, together with Clarence Delaney, to form Andersen, Delaney & Co, which became Arthur Andersen & Co. in 1918.

In addition to working as an accountant, he lectured at Northwestern University as a lecturer (1909-12), assistant professor (1912-15) and professor (1915-22). He was also head of the Department of Accounting from 1912 to 1922, when he stopped concentrating on jobs as an accountant.

He was awarded an honorary doctorate in law by Luther College in 1938 and by Northwestern University, Grinnell College and St. Olaf College in 1941. He was appointed Commander of the Order of St. Olav in 1940.

His father was born in Oslo, and grand parents born in Värmland, Sweden. His mother was born in Denmark.

All about Bunad

Etymology: from old Nordic *búnaðr* (Clothing)

We will present bunad from different districts in Norway in the newsletters until May 2022.



Bunad from Østfold.
Lady and Children
Husflid.no



Blue and green
bunad from Nordland
Embla

Bunad is a party and holiday costume that has a background in a folk costume. From the 1930s, expensive national costumes from different parts of Norway have gradually become a common status attire at solemn celebrations, especially among women. Modern national costumes are historic party costumes that are freely based on folk costumes from different parts of the country,

"Bunad", from Norse *búnaðr* which originally means "clothing", is a new word that from the 20th century has been used about several types of costumes in Norway, primarily about modern, historic party costumes constructed in the first half of the 20th century inspired by regional costume traditions of the peasant population in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Interest in folk costumes has its background in the romantic era in the 1800s, and was not just a Norwegian phenomenon: Throughout Scandinavia and much of Central Europe, especially the German-speaking Europe, it was among the then ruling class keen interest in peasant costumes and other aspects peasant culture, which was seen as an authentic expression of the nation's history. To a large extent, the folk costumes in the various countries were based on common European fashions from the 17th century. The apron seen on many Norwegian national costumes is nevertheless a typical feature of the Renaissance and Reformation period. It came into the fashion scene in the 16th century.

In Norway, this national romantic impulse led to the Norwegian youth movement's work to cultivate and recreate what was perceived as authentic Norwegian as a contribution to the struggle for the dissolution of the union. It was not just about a romantic swarm of the old peasant culture that was about to disappear, but active work of drawing up old costumes and creating new "peasant costumes" from the beginning of the 20th century, with Hulda Garborg as the driving force. Until the First World War, recently discarded garments were often used as national costumes, or patterns for national costumes. The word used to denote these new costumes was "bunad", which in its modern form is a new word, but has roots in the Norse *búnaðr*.

While the "bunad movement" in Norway began in the small, driven by intellectual, nationally oriented circles, it had a major popular impact from the 1930s. However, it was not until the post-war period that the bunad had the impact it has today. Norway differs from other European countries in that the national romantic interest in folk costumes, historical costumes and "peasant culture" had a more lasting impact than elsewhere in Europe, where such pursuits mostly went out of fashion much earlier.

OSLO BUNAD



Photos:
ThorNews.com
Oslobunaden.no

In 1947, the Oslo bunad was made. It was, of course, the ladies who first had the opportunity to show their affiliation to their city through a garment. When it was decided that Oslo should have a 'special' costume, the questions of composition were many. At that time, Oslo was (and still is) an urban city built on old traditions. It was the department store Steen & Strøm who took the initiative to create an Oslo costume for women on the occasion of their 150th anniversary in 1947.

The colors blue and grey are the city's own colors, and the design of the embroidery shows the 'Oslomarka' midsummer flowers. The motif on the women's purse shows Oslo's guardian angel, St. Halvard, Oslo City Hall and Akershus Fortress.

The woman's costume is sewn in blue wool. The vest is embroidered both front and back. The skirt has folds at the waist and at the bottom a recessed piece of grey where most of the embroidery is sewn. The shirt is light grey and has a traditional shape with Chinese collar. It is made from either cotton satin or linen, with matching embroideries on the collar and cuffs.

Thornews.com - Supplier of Norwegian Culture

Norwegian Wikipedia

CHRISTMAS PARTY 2021



7 DIFFERENT COOKIES, ACCORDING TO TRADITION



THE PRESIDENT



THE BEST ROSETTES

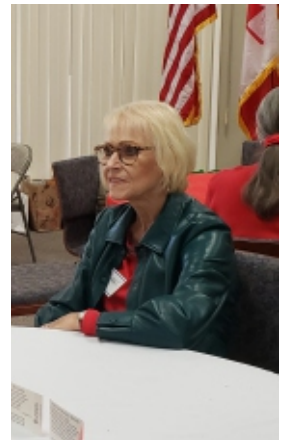


RAFFLES





CATERED DINNER



GOOD FOOD AND HAPPY FACES



Solskinn Lodge Officers 2021-2022

Board of Directors

President	Luella Grangaard	760-363-7704
Vice President	Terje Berger	760-799-6660
Counselor	Ulf Lokke	760-808-5403
Secretary	Tone Chaplin	760-408-9170
Treasurer	Nancy Madson	760-343-0848

Program Directors

Social Director	Nancy Madson	760-343-0848
Cultural Director	Luella Grangaard	760-363-7704
Sunshine	Charlotte Larsen	760-328-1791

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Editor, Webmaster	Terje Berger	760-799-6660
Photographer	Miriam Hendrix	
Musician	Terje Berger	
Librarian	Corinne Bjerke	

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Save this stamp
for Tubfrim



Mission Statement

*The mission of
Sons of Norway
is to promote and to preserve
the heritage and culture of
Norway, to celebrate our
relationship with other Nordic
countries, and to provide quality
insurance and financial
products to its members*