

Solskinn Nyhetsbrev

January 2023 Newsletter from Solskinn Lodge 6-150



Solskinn Lodge 6-150



Ord fra Presidenten

Happy New Year
Solskinn Lodge

What a wonderful Christmas social we had. Great food, fraternal family and friends, cookies, lots of cookies and guests. A special thanks to Nancy Madson for arranging everything and setting up prior on Friday including the Christmas tree. And to those who stayed after to help with

clean up. It was a long day for our volunteers.

January will be a Frokost which is a Norwegian Brunch. There will be lots of Scandinavian specialties. We will also have an opportunity for you to bring heritage pieces from your family or that you have collected over the years. We hope you will join us and bring a friend.

The book group has not had anyone attend over the last two months. Too bad. We have read some very interesting books. Our Book for January is "The 100-Year Old Man who Climbed out the Window and Disappeared. I hope you find the opportunity to read the book and attend. We have a varied range of books for 2023.

Our current Lodge membership is 58 members. I hope you remember to promote our lodge events and Sons of Norway to your family and friends. See you in January for the social.

Luella

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Frokost (Norwegian Brunch) & Heritage Show January 28, 2023

10:30 Social - 11:00 Frokost

Check your mailbox for the invitation,
or our website.
At Hope Lutheran Church, Palm Desert

Mark your calendar for
next year's kretsstevne
Oct. 20 - Oct. 22, 2023

Board Meeting 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
To join, send an email to Luella

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

Social Calendar 2023

February 25

World War 2. Soup and Salad

March 25

Bingo. Meatball Madness

April 22

Open Face Sandwiches with demonstration

May 20

May 17 Celebration. Quiz.
Hot Dogs and Ice Cream

June 24

Midsummer

Solskinn Nyhetsbrev

Happy Birthday



Birthdays in January/February/March

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

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

Beryl Waldeland March 4
 Margit C. Rusche March 14
 Heidi Olson-Hartley March 22



Norwegian Flag Days

January 1 New Years Day
 January 21 Princess Ingrid Alexandra's birthday - b.2004
 February 5 Sami People Day
 February 20 His Majesty King Harald V Born 1937
 March 20 Spring Equinox
 March 26 Summertime starts in Norway

Editor for Solskinn Nyheter (Sunshine News)
 Terje "TJ" Berger 760.799.6660
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Solskinn Lodge

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 Facebook: Solskinn Lodge, Sons of Norway 6-150
 Email: Solskinn150@gmail.com

Sons of Norway

Website: sofn.org
 Facebook: Official Sons of Norway Facebook Group

Sons of Norway, District Six

Website: sofn6.org
 Facebook: Sons of Norway District Six

Some eat lutefisk year around

Fresh fish logically belongs on the coast of Norway. Fish also has traces of Catholic traditions. In those days it was fasting in the period up to and including Christmas Eve. It was not allowed to eat meat during the fast. So there was fish on Christmas Eve, but all meat dishes were served on Christmas Day.

We don't quite know how the lutefisk originated. Lye was used as a cleaning agent. One theory is that they washed the fish with lye to remove fly larvae and bugs when the drying process failed. There is documentation on lutefisk back to the 16th century. Basically, it is made of dried fish, preferably cod.

Eva Narten Høberg, researcher at the Norwegian Institute for Bioeconomy



Ginger bread village. 2022 Edition. Made by Leif Berger. Borrowed from Facebook.



SONS of NORWAY
www.sofn.com

Sons of Norway's website has a lot to offer

Viking Magazine
 Viking for Kids
 Recipe Box
 Norwegian Language Lessons. Now 37!

Check it out!

There are lots of Norwegian movies online. Netflix has a few. Several streaming services include Norwegian movies. It is not for free. List below. We will continue to present Norwegian movies and inform where to find them. Presenting a new movie on page 4



BOOK CLUB

January Book

The 100 Year Old Man, Who Climbed out the Window and Disappeared
ZOOM Meeting
Thursday, January 19 at 4PM

Want to join? Send an email to Luella. morongo2@verizon.net

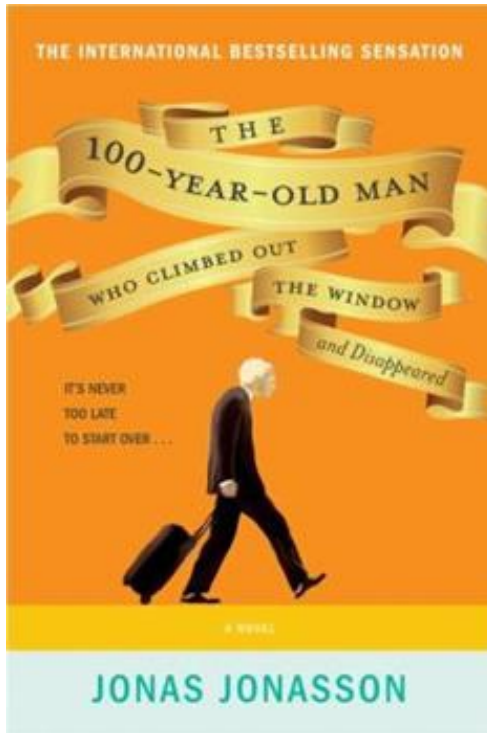
February Book

Fiddling with Fate
(Chloe Ellefson Mystery #10)
by Kathleen Ernst
ZOOM Meeting
Thursday, February 16 at 4PM

Solskinn Book List 2023

February Fiddling with Fate
by Kathleen Ernst
March Counterfeiter: How a Norwegian Jew Survived the Holocaust
by Moritz Nachtstern
and Ragnar Arntzen
Whole book list on Page 4

January 2023



Allan Karlsson is about to celebrate his hundredth birthday, and his retirement home in Malmköping is planning to throw a party. Allan is not interested. Instead, he climbs out the window and disappears. He walks to the bus station, intending to travel as far as his available cash will allow. There he meets a young man with a suitcase too large to take into the toilet with him. The man goes in, rudely demanding that Allan look after the case. But Allan's bus arrives and he decides to board, taking the case with him. It turns out to be full of illegal drug money, and Allan is chased by the drug gang as well as by the police who are treating him as a missing person. He gets caught up in various criminal activities, eventually escaping when the man from the bus station is accidentally trapped in a freezer, his body ending up in a container destined for Djibouti. An elephant crushes another member of the gang, his remains being inadvertently sent to Latvia in the boot of a Ford Mustang.

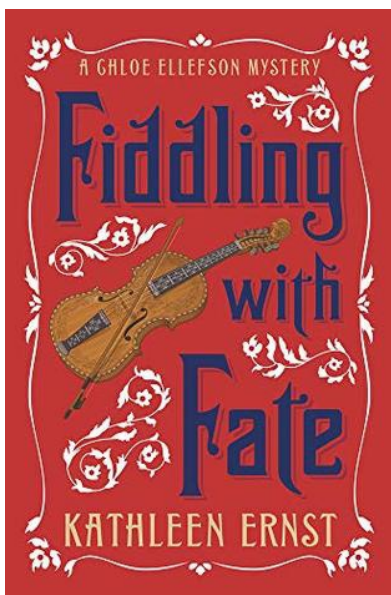
A movie was released in 2013 with the Swedish comedian Robert Gustafsson in the main role. Check page 4.



Jonas Jonasson (born Per Ola Jonasson; July 6, 1961) is a Swedish journalist and writer.

He is the son of an ambulance driver and a nurse, Jonasson was born and raised in Växjö in southern Sweden. He stopped working in 2003, after having two major back operations and being overworked. In 2007, he completed his first book *The Hundred-Year-Old Man Who Climbed Out the Window and Disappeared*. It was published in Sweden in 2009.

February 2023



After her mother's unexpected death, curator Chloe Ellefson discovers hidden antiques that hint at family secrets. Determined to find answers, Chloe accepts a consultant job in Norway, her ancestors' homeland. She's thrilled with the opportunity to explore Hardanger fiddle and dance traditions . . . and her own heritage.

From GoodReads.com

I began writing stories when I was maybe 10 or 11. At 15 I wrote my first novel; I sold my first novel to a publisher 20 years later! Writing was my hobby, so during those two decades I just kept practicing, reading, writing some more.

For years I wrote while working at other day jobs. I spent 12 years working at a huge historic site, which was a perfect spot for someone interested in historical fiction. I also developed and scripted instructional videos for public television. Finally, though, it got to be too much to juggle. I now write full-time, and consider myself enormously fortunate to do something I love.





An unemployed music teacher takes his estranged transgender father on a road trip to the west coast of Norway, in order to honor his late mother's excellent quilting skills. Released January 2018

The Norwegian Soccer Phenomenon



Erling Braut Haaland was born on 21 July 2000 in Leeds, West Yorkshire, England, as his father Alfie Haaland was playing for Leeds United. In 2004, at the age of three, he moved to Bryne, his parents' hometown in Norway.

Haaland is the son of the Norwegian former Nottingham Forest, Leeds United and Manchester City defender **Alfie Haaland**, and former women's heptathlon athlete **Gry Marita Braut**.

Heptathlon is a 7-event athletic contest, specifically composite contest for female athletes that consists of the 100-meter hurdles, the high jump, the shot put, the 200-meter dash, the long jump, the javelin throw, and the 800-meter run.

Decathlon is a 10-event contest for men.

2023 Book List

- March Counterfeiter: How a Norwegian Jew Survived the Holocaust by Moritz Nachtstern and Ragnar Arntzen
- April Bitter Flower by Gunnar Staalesen
- May Men in My Situation by Per Pettersen
- June Child Wonder by Roy Jacobsen
- July The Bell in the Lake: A Novel by Lars Mytting
- August Us Against You by Fredrik Backman
- September My First Murder by Leena Lehtolainen
- October The Scandinavian Aggressors by Rowdy Geirsson
- November Norske Fields: A Novel of Southern California's Norwegian Colony by Anne Schroeder
- December A Coat Dyed Black by Don Pugnetti Jr.



The Norwegian Lutheran Memorial Church of Minneapolis (Norwegian *Norske Lutherske Mindekirke*), better known as Mindekirken, is a Lutheran church in Minneapolis in the U.S. state of Minnesota. It is one of two American churches still using Norwegian as a primary liturgical language, the other being Minnekirken in Chicago, Illinois. King Harald V of Norway is the church's patron.

Norway House and the neighboring Mindekirken provide a physical home for numerous organizations and programs in the Twin Cities, including the Honorary Mindekirken, is a Lutheran Norwegian Consulate, The Norwegian American Newspaper, the LEIF Ericksson Festival, Concordia Language Villages, Mindekirken Norwegian Language & Culture Program, and many others.

Vikings in Austerveg

The route began in Scandinavian trading centers such as Birka, Hedeby, and Gotland, the eastern route crossed the Baltic Sea, entered the Gulf of Finland, and followed the Neva River into Lake Ladoga. Then it followed the Volkhov River upstream past the towns of Staraya Ladoga and Velikiy Novgorod, crossed Lake Ilmen, and continued up the Lovat River, the Kunya River and possibly the Seryozha River. From there, a portage led to the Toropa River and downstream to the Western Dvina River. From the Western Dvina, the ships went upstream along the Kasplya River and were portaged again to the Katynka River (near Katyn), a tributary of the Dnieper. It seems probable that once the route was established, the goods were unloaded onto land transport to cross the portage and reloaded onto other waiting ships on the Dnieper. Along the Dnieper, the route crossed several major rapids and passed through Kiev. After entering the Black Sea, it followed its west coast to Constantinople.

The route from the Varangians to the Greeks was first mentioned in the early 12th century Primary Chronicle, but its effects were reported much earlier, in the early ninth century when the Byzantines noted newcomers in their regions, the Varangians. Though this has come to mean "Vikings" to many, the term for the Byzantines meant all Scandinavians and their kindred living in what is now Russia.

The route was probably established in the late 8th and early 9th centuries, when Varangian explorers searched for plunder but also for slaves and lucrative goods. The route gained significant importance from the 10th until the first third of the 11th century, concurrently with the Volga trade route and the trade route from the Khazars to the Germans.

According to Constantine VII, the Krivichs and other tribes dependent on Kiev transported hollowed-out sailboats, or monoxyla, which could accommodate thirty to forty people, to places along the rivers. These sailboats were then transported along the Dnieper to Kiev. There they were sold to the Varangians who re-equipped them and loaded them with merchandise.

On the Dnieper, the Varangians had to portage their ships around seven rapids, where they had to be on guard from Pecheneg nomads. The rapids began below the modern city of Dnipro, where the river turns south, and fell 50 meters in 66 kilometers (41 miles).

Below the rapids, they had to pass a narrow rocky spot called the Ford of Vrar (Russian: Krariyskaya crossing), where the Varangians were often attacked by the Pechenegs. The Varangians stopped at St. George Island. Then they equipped their ships with sails in the Dnieper estuary and continued to navigate along the western shore of the Black Sea all the way to Constantinople.

Constantinopel, now Istanbul
Slavic: Tsargrad, Old Norse: Miklagard (Miklagarðr).
Gardaríki (norrønt Garðaríki) or Garðaveldi is the Old Norse term used in medieval times for the states of Kievan Rus.



The Kingdom of Kiev was an early East Slavic state formation with Kyiv / Kiev in present-day Ukraine as the center of power. In Norse saga literature, the kingdom is referred to as Gardaríki.

The Kingdom of Kiev was founded by Vikings (called Varjagers in Russia) in the 8th century, and came to include a large number of East Slavic, Baltic and Finno-Ugric tribes. The Kingdom of Kiev reached its greatest extent and influence in the 11th century under the princes Vladimir 1 and Yaroslav 1, and then stretched to Ladoga and Moscow in the north and east, to the south to the Carpathians. After Yaroslav's death in 1054, the kingdom was divided between his sons and languished during subsequent internecine wars.

The Kingdom of Kiev nevertheless appeared until the Mongol invasion of Russia (1237–1241) as a unified kingdom with a network of different territories, which was bound together by a single dominant dynasty, a dominant East Slavic language, and a single dominant religion. The kingdom stretched all the way from the Carpathians and so far east that you could see the Ural Mountains in the distance.

The "kingdom" was initially just a loose confederation of East Slavic tribes, held together by the princes of Kyiv, Oleg (Helge) until 912 and Igor (Ingvar) in 912–945. They were, like most of the shepherds (druzhina), of Scandinavian origin. The dynasty was founded by Igor's father Rjurik (Rørek), and ruled Russia until 1598. The rulers soon began to use Slavic names, and in the second half of the 20th century, the languages of their Slavic subjects.

Famous Norwegians

George Leighton Dahl (1894-1987) was a prominent American architect based in Dallas, Texas during the 20th century. His most notable contributions include the Art Deco structures of Fair Park while he oversaw planning and construction of the 1936 Texas Centennial Exposition. In 1970, in anticipation of imminent commercial growth brought on by the impending development of the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport, he designed the First National Bank of Grapevine building at 1400 South Main Street. This iconic cubist structure served as a harbinger of the area's upcoming economic development.

George Dahl was born in Minneapolis to Norwegian immigrant parents, Olaf G. and Laura (Olson) Dahl. He received a B.Arch. from the University of Minnesota and a M.Arch. from Harvard University in 1923. He subsequently spent two years in Italy as a fellow at the American Academy in Rome.

Career

In 1926, he began work for the Herbert M. Greene Co. in Dallas, Texas. He became a partner in Greene's firm in 1928, and the name of the firm was changed to Herbert M. Greene, LaRoche, and Dahl (later LaRoche and Dahl). In 1943, Dahl founded his own firm, George Leighton Dahl, Architects and Engineers, Incorporated, with a nationwide practice. Dahl was also a pioneer in fast-track construction. Upon his retirement in 1973, he had produced some 3,000 projects throughout the country that are estimated to be worth \$2 billion.



Art Deco buildings in Fair Parks, in Dallas, Texas

George Leighton Dahl

Born: May 11, 1894, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Died: July 18, 1987, Dallas, Texas

Son of Olaf George Dahl

Born: Sept 21, 1864, Trondheim, Sør-Trøndelag, Norway

Died: Aug 7, 1949, Dallas, Texas

and Laura Christina Paulsdatter

Born: Dec 20, 1864, Stiklestad, Verdal, Nord-Trøndelag

Died: Nov 18, 1953, Dallas, Texas

Ole Bornemann Bull (5 February 1810 – 17 August 1880) was a Norwegian virtuoso violinist and composer. According to Robert Schumann, he was on a level with Niccolò Paganini for the speed and clarity of his playing. Bull was born in Bergen, Norway.

Bull became very famous and made a huge fortune. He is believed to have composed more than 70 works, but only about 10 are known today. Best known is Sæterjentens søndag (The dairymaid's Sunday).

Bull met the 15-year-old Edvard Grieg. Bull was a friend of the Grieg family, since Ole Bull's brother was married to the sister of Grieg's mother. Bull noticed Edvard's talent and persuaded his parents to send him to further develop his talents at the Leipzig Conservatory. During the 1860s and 1870s Bull went on several tours across the U.S., often accompanied by soprano Varian Hoffman, baritone Ignatz Pollak, and pianist Edward Hoffman.

Bull also was a clever luthier, after studies in Paris with Jean-Baptiste Vuillaume. He collected many beautiful violins and violas of Amati, Gasparo da Salò, Guarneri, Stradivari and others. He was the owner of one of the finest violins of the world, made by Gasparo da Salò around 1574 for Ferdinand II, Archduke of Austria.

Bull visited the United States several times and was met with great success. In 1852, he obtained a large tract of land in Pennsylvania and founded a colony he called New Norway, but that is commonly referred to as Ole Bull Colony. On 24 May 1852, he formally purchased 11,144 acres (45 km²) for \$10,388.



The land consisted of four communities: New Bergen, now known as Carter Camp; Oleona, named after him and his mother, six miles (10 km) south of New Bergen; New Norway, one mile south of New Bergen; and Valhalla in the Kettle Creek area. Bull called the highest point in Valhalla, Nordjenskald, which became the location of his unfinished castle.

In 1836, Bull married Alexandrine Félicie Villemint. She died in 1862. In 1868 Bull met Sara

Chapman Thorp. On a return visit in 1870, despite their age difference (he was 60, she was 20), Bull began a courtship, and the couple was secretly married in Norway in June 1870, with a formal wedding in Madison later that year. They had one daughter, Olea (1871–1913). Sara traveled with Bull for the remainder of his career, sometimes accompanying him on the piano. In 1883 she published a memoir of Bull's life.

Ole Bull bought the island of Lysøen in Os, south of Bergen, in 1872. Bull died from cancer in his home on Lysøen on 17 August 1880.

Vinmonopolet 100 years

Vin-monopolet was established to ensure equal access to wine for customers throughout the country - not to limit Norwegians' alcohol consumption. In 1922, Vinmonopolet was established, at a time when Norway had introduced a ban on the sale of spirits and hot wine. The institution was then a real wine monopoly. It only sold so-called "soft wine", such as white wine and red wine - i.e. wine that had no added spirits, as mulled wine was.

Vinmonopolet was established primarily for trade policy reasons. Norway sold goods such as fish and artificial fertilizers to the wine countries of France, Spain and Portugal. The Norwegian liquor and hard wine ban, which had become permanent after a referendum in 1919, made these countries uneasy. How would their exports fare if the trading partner was completely wiped out?

The abstinence movement had been on the rise in Norway in the second half of the 19th century. This was one of the country's largest popular movements. The main purpose of the abstinence movement was the fight against the evil of drinking and against commercial forces profiting from the misery of others. From the 1870s onwards, municipal pubs were established in a number of places in the country for the sale and serving of spirits, in some places also for beer and wine. The profits from the intercourse went to social initiatives and other good causes.

Some abstinence advocates had a plan to concentrate the sale of alcohol in each municipality in such associations, and then close them down one by one. This is how they wanted to dry up the country step by step. But when a temporary ban on spirits and spirits was introduced during the First World War, and not least when this was made permanent in 1919, it was another line that prevailed. Instead of many small steps locally, a big step should be taken centrally towards a more sober society. After the introduction of the ban, local brothels switched to selling weak wine.

The establishment of Vinmonopolet in 1922 was the result of coincidences, compromises and trade policy conditions. It was up to the powers that be to get Norway to arrange its trade treaties with the wine countries after the First World War, but the ban on spirits made this difficult. The wine monopoly was not the result of any "popular demand". The abstinence movement was skeptical that the state would

become an alcoholic drink profiteer, and the private wine industry naturally wanted to protect its business. The alcohol liberals rejected this type of state operation on principled grounds.

After the introduction of the ban on mulled wine and spirits, there was an import flow of simpler wine, the so-called loaded wine. Minister of Social Affairs Paal Berg (V) believed that the state had to step in. Through an import monopoly, the wine flood could be brought under control. During the lengthy negotiations on a new trade treaty with

France, a Norwegian wine monopoly was discussed extensively. France agreed to a monopoly under certain conditions. A sales apparatus had to be established that did not depend on the benevolence of local authorities, as the system was.

The scheme was supposed to ensure that Norwegian customers could, in principle, buy any weak wine they wanted, and in any quantity. The municipalities that wanted sales could choose between intercourse and *pol*. In the municipalities where the local politicians had put their foot down for wine sales, customers could buy wine directly from a central liquor store through written orders. Local authorities could not refuse the shipment

of wine to dry municipalities. A centralized wine monopoly would thus deal with both imports and sales and beat the local arbitrariness that prevailed in Norway.

Many politicians were skeptical of such an erosion of local democracy, but that was the price one had to pay for the trade treaty with France. It was a viable compromise. The monopoly was to buy the private wine merchants' properties and warehouses, and it was organized as a private limited company under public control. In order to curb the private economic interests in the trade in alcohol, a limit was set on how much dividend could be withdrawn from the company annually.

After the prohibition era ended in 1927, the Vinmonopolet was also made an important social political tool. Sales of spirits, hot wine and weak wine were to take place from now on through liquor stores or pubs. In 1938, the cohabitation sale was discontinued, leaving only the state monopoly to sell spirits. Where local authorities did not want liqueur sales, customers could order their goods directly from *Vinmonopolet*.

NorgesHistorie.no - By Christine Myrvang



Matpakke



Norwegian sack lunch.
Bread and cheese.
Brown cheese or Yellow cheese.
Wrapped in parchment paper.

Gouda cheese is a cheese originally from the town of Gouda in the Netherlands. The cheese is semi-hard, made from cow's milk and has a natural rind. It is stored from a few months to up to two years or more. As the cheese matures, the rind becomes harder, and the inside also take on a darker color, become harder and develop a characteristic flavor.

Jarlsberg cheese is a light yellow, semi-hard cheese (Swiss cheese) with characteristic large holes. The origin is disputed. Some sources indicate that the trail was originally developed by Anders Larsen Bakke on the farm Østre Bakke in Våle in Vestfold. Jarlsberg cheese is a Gautaler that is a cross between Emmentaler (Swiss cheese) and Gouda.

Vestfold County used to be Jarlsberg and Larvik Amt (County)

Nøkkelost (Norwegian: "key cheese") is a common, Norwegian name for kuminost ("cumin cheese"), a cheese flavored with cumin and cloves. It is semi-hard, yellow, and made from cow's milk, in the shape of wheels or blocks, with a maturation period of three months.

Lodge Social December 17, 2022



Our President Luella surrounded by Donna Lenander (20 years membership) and Terje Berger (5 years).



Lodge Social December 17, 2022



Lunch delivered by



Solskinn Lodge Officers 2023-2024

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
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Program Directors

Social Director	Nancy Madson	760-343-0848
Cultural Director	Luella Grangaard	760-363-7704
Sunshine	Charlotte Larsen	760-835-4391

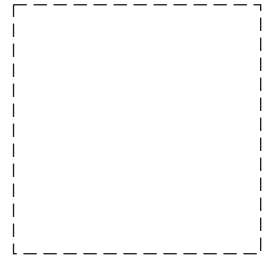
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Photographer	Miriam Hendrix	
Musician	Terje Berger	
Librarian	Corinne Bjerke	

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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***