

Solskinn Nyhetsbrev

June 2021 Newsletter from Solskinn Lodge 6-150



SONS of
NORWAY

Solskinn Lodge 6-150

Ord fra Presidenten



COVID YEAR REFLECTIONS: LESSONS LEARNED

Hi all. The last year has certainly been interesting but through all of this I have some reflections

I like my home. I don't mind staying home instead of running all over the place. I have made a number of quilts. And I actually got DISH TV. I have been without TV connection for a number of years.

I like to cook. Not having Sons of Norway meetings face to face I didn't get to bake. So I took the opportunity to try some more meal recipes.

More time to read. I read a lot of books this last year, not only for our lodge book group but also for the Vesterheim book group and completed a series by Karen Fossum. She will be our author for the book group in July. Last year I read all 13 books of her Inspector Sejer series. I guess that was around 30 books.

Time to garden. This spring I started a garden. I have been battling critters, but 2 tomato plants and a basil plant have survived.

I miss my Sons of Norway family. But seeing some of you on ZOOM has shown how flexible we all are. We learned change will happen and we need to go with it. I wasn't interested in ZOOM at all but have really enjoyed it. I took 16 classes to learn Norwegian on ZOOM and numerous lectures from various groups.

I am enjoying walking even more.

We all seem to be a healthier. We had very few cases of the flu with my staff or hospital admissions for the flu. Why is that? I think that is an easy answer we all have been more careful with washing hands, distancing from each other and covering our mouths and noses. We are all being more aware of our health.

Have things changed for you? What have the positives been from the last year in your life? I plan to continue with all the good things that changed over the last year in my life for the better. Except for one thing I look forward to seeing you all soon in person.

Fraternally, *Luella*

Norwegian History - related to 1814

In this issue:

Page 1	Ord fra presidenten Calender
Page 2	Happy Birthday 30 year pin Norwegian movies For your bucket list
Page 3	Book Club
Page 4	Famous Norwegian-Americans The Christiansen Family
Page 5	Norwegian Food - Bread
Page 6	Nordmenn på 17.mai tur Social May 17 gathering
Page 7	Facts about Norway Norwegian history
Page 8	Norwegian history Terje Vigen
Page 9	Norwegian history - Treaty of Kiel
Page 10	Mailing page

You know anyone who wants to learn more about Norway and Sons of Norway?
Send us the email address or mailing address and we will mail the newsletter.
Share it with your friends.

Calender (allmeetings on ZOOM until further notice)

Tuesday, June 8	5:00 PM	Board Meeting
Thursday, June 17	4:00 PM	Book Club
Saturday, June 26	4:30 PM	Social Meeting

No meetings in July and August

Arts & Craft Club will be put on hold until October

Solskinn Nyhetsbrev

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Gratulerer med dagen!

Birthdays in June/July

June 6	Steinar Johansen
June 7	Åse G. Bence
June 8	Lorna Ann Albertsen
June 15	Emel Mehlum
June 21	Carolyn Rich
June 25	Rex A. Seawright
June 26	Miriam Hendrix
July 1	Tone H. Chaplin
July 2	Donna R. Lenander
July 6	Illa M. Moore
July 15	Luella M. Grangaard
July 22	Debra Jean Stormo-Oliphant

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Website: sofn6.org

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NETFLIX NORWEGIAN MOVIES
English, Norwegian audio
English, Norwegian Subtitle



Ragnarok is a Norwegian-language fantasy drama series inspired by Norse mythology from Netflix that premiered on 31 January 2020. The show has been renewed for a second season due to release on May 27, 2021.

The show takes place in the fictional Norwegian town of Edda in Hordaland, Western Norway, which is plagued by climate change and the industrial pollution caused by the factories owned by the local Jutul family, the fifth-richest family in Norway. The Jutuls are actually four Jötunn, frost giants and giantesses posing as a family in Edda. They are challenged by Magne, a teenage boy who is surprised to learn that he is the embodiment of Thor and begins the fight against those that are destroying the planet.



John Strom got his 30 year pin

For your bucket list



Preikestolen

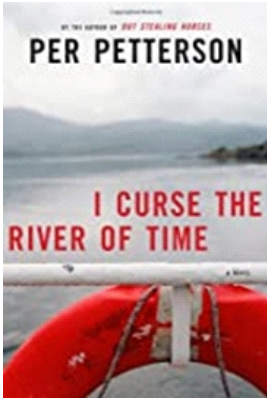
This "preacher's pulpit" once used for pagan ritual. Preikestolen is a steep cliff which rises 604 metres (1,982 ft) above Lysefjorden. Atop the cliff, there is an almost flat top of approximately 25 by 25 metres (82 ft × 82 ft). The hiking trip from the closest parking place takes about two hours.

BOOK CLUB and Art

June Book

I Curse the River of Time
by Per Pettersen

ZOOM Meeting
Thursday, June 17 at 4PM
We love to see you!



Per Pettersen (born 18 July 1952 in Oslo) is a Norwegian novelist. His debut book was 'Aske i munnen, sand I skoa' (1987), a collection of short stories. He has since published a number of novels to good reviews. 'To Siberia' (1996), set in the Second World War, was published in English in 1998 and nominated for the Nordic Council's Literature Prize. 'I kjølvanet', translated as *In the Wake* (2002), is a young man's story of losing his family in the **Scandinavian Star ferry disaster** in 1990 (Pettersen himself lost his mother, father, younger brother and a niece in the disaster, see separate note); it won the Brage Prize for 2000. His 2008 novel 'Jeg forbanner tidens elv' (*I Curse the River of Time*) won The Nordic Council's Literature Prize for 2009, with an English translation published in 2010.

His breakthrough novel was 'Ut og stjele hester' (2003), which was awarded two top literary prizes in Norway – the Norwegian Critics Prize for Literature and the Booksellers' Best Book of the Year Award. The 2005 English language translation, *Out Stealing Horses*, was awarded the 2006 Independent Foreign Fiction Prize and the 2007 International Dublin Literary Award (the world's largest monetary literary prize for a single work of fiction published in English, 100,000 Euro).

I Curse the River of Time

Norway, 1989: Communism is unraveling all over Europe. Arvid Jansen, thirty-seven, is trying to bridge the yawning gulf that opened up years earlier between himself and his mother. He is in the throes of a divorce, and she has just been diagnosed with cancer.

Over a few intense autumn days, Arvid struggles to find a new footing in his life. As he attempts to negotiate the present changes around him, he casts his mind back to holidays on the beach with his brothers, and to the early days of his courtship. Most importantly, he revisits the idealism of his communist youth,

when he chose the factory floor over the college education his mother had struggled so hard to provide. Back then, Arvid's loyalty to his working-class background outweighed his mother's wish for him to escape it.

As Pettersen's masterful narrative shifts effortlessly through the years, we see Arvid tentatively circling his mother, unable to tell her what she already knows he is thinking. In its piercing portrait of their layered relationship, *I Curse the River of Time* bears all the hallmarks of Pettersen's compassion for humanity that has won him readers the world over.

2021 BOOKS

Take a look at this year's list.

July	Don't Look Back by Karin Fossum
August	Summer Light by Andrew Stevenson
Sept	Old World Murder by Kathleen Ernst
Oct	Sophie's World by Jostein Gaarder
Nov	Anxious People: A Novel by Fredricks Bachman
Dec	The Nordic Theory to Everything by Anu Partanen



MS "Scandinavian Star" was an ocean-going car ferry that was built in 1971 and dismantled in 2004.

On the night of April 7, 1990, fires were started on board the "Scandinavian Star" en route from Oslo to Frederikshavn, Denmark. There were 383 passengers and 99 crew members on board the ship. The fires took place in international waters. 159 people died, of which 136 Norwegians.

There are several allegations that the circumstances surrounding the fire were inadequately investigated, so that the actual causes of the fire have not been revealed.

July Don't Look Back Book by Karin Fossum

Famous Norwegian-American

The Christiansen Family

F. Melius Christiansen (April 1, 1871 – June 1, 1955) was a Norwegian-born violinist and choral conductor in the Lutheran choral tradition.

Fredrik Melius Christiansen, the son of a Norwegian factory worker, was born at Smedhaugen, a small farm under Berger Glass Work, in Eidsvold, Akershus county, Norway. He took up music at an early age: By three years old he could play his first clarinet, and at six he was marching in his father's band. In addition to clarinet, he went on to learn the violin, piano, and pipe organ. In his teens, he became so proficient at the pipe organ as to be able to take his teacher's place as the organist in Sunday services, although his true passion was the violin. To pay for his lessons, he himself taught piano and violin to beginners, but soon realized that he would meet with limited success in his home country. Thus, at 17, F. Melius emigrated to the United States.

He briefly stayed with his uncle in Oakland, California but was unable to find work as an organist. He then moved to Washburn, Wisconsin where his brother Karl resided, staying for two years before he moved on to Marinette, Wisconsin. In Marinette, he directed both the city band and the church choir, in addition to teaching private lessons. It was there that he witnessed a performance by a male quartet from Augsburg College in Minneapolis, which left a favorable impression and led to his enrollment in 1892.

After completing the freshman courses at Augsburg, he attended the Northwestern Conservatory of Music, graduating with honors in his studies of music theory and counterpoint. He returned to Marinette to marry Edith Lindem, and in 1897, moved to Leipzig, Germany to study for two years at the Royal Conservatory of Music. While there, he became a regular attendee of the St. Thomas Choir, directed by Gustav Schreck, who was F. Melius' teacher in counterpoint, conducting, and composition. Following the completion of his diploma, F. Melius moved back to Minneapolis with his wife and first child, Elmer, where he enjoyed success as a violin faculty member of Northwestern Conservatory of Music, an organist in a local Lutheran church, and the director of the Kjerulf Male Chorus.

In 1901, Christiansen was recruited by St. Olaf College president John N. Kildahl. The St. Olaf Choir was founded as an outgrowth of the St. John's Lutheran Church Choir in Northfield. For the next 30 years, Christiansen led the St. Olaf Choir, striving for perfect intonation, blend, diction and phrasing. He was a skilled conductor, directing bands and choirs alike. He assumed direction of the St. Olaf Band in 1903, and took the ensemble on tour to Norway in 1906 to play for King Haakon VII, making it the first college music ensemble to conduct a tour abroad. Though his first love was the violin, he received international fame as founding director of the St. Olaf Choir of St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota, USA from 1912 to 1944. Christiansen was considered a pioneer in the art of acappella (unaccompanied) choral music. Christiansen composed and arranged over 250 musical selections and his choral techniques were spread throughout the U.S. by St. Olaf graduates. The Christiansen choral tradition is a recognized feature of American choral music.

Four of Christiansen's children survived to adulthood, two of them adding their own legacy to the Christiansen tradition of choral music in America.

Jake Christiansen; coach and athletic director at Concordia College, Moorhead.

Olaf Christiansen; succeeded his father as head of the music department at St. Olaf College and conductor of the St. Olaf Choir. His accomplishments include maintaining the tradition and high standards of his father while introducing many choral arrangements, and more than twenty years of conducting the St. Olaf Choir.

Paul J. Christiansen; conducted The Concordia Choir from 1937 to 1986, developing the choir into what is now one of the world's finest and most accomplished undergraduate acappella choirs. Paul, like his father, composed and arranged hundreds of hymns and countless choral compositions. Paul helped to spread his father's music and tradition (as well as developing his own reputation of excellence) to generations.

Elsa Christiansen; married Kurt Wycisk, manager of the Concordia Choir.



Jake Christiansen (above)

F. Melius Christiansen

Jacobi Melius Alton Christiansen (February 2, 1900 – January 21, 1992) was an American football and basketball player and coach. He served as the head football coach at Valparaiso University from 1929 to 1940 and at Concordia College in Moorhead, Minnesota from 1941 to 1968, compiling a career college football record of 175–92–15. Christiansen's 1964 Concordia team tied with Sam Houston State in the NAIA National title game. Christiansen is one of the few college football coaches to have coached in a stadium named after himself.

Christiansen was born in Marinette, Wisconsin and grew up in Northfield, Minnesota where his father F. Melius Christiansen was conductor of the St. Olaf College Choir. Christiansen had musical talent but was also a standout athlete in college. He graduated from St. Olaf in 1924 with a bachelor's degree in physical education. He later earned a master's degree in education and counseling from North Dakota State University.

Christiansen was the head football coach for the Valparaiso University in Valparaiso, Indiana for 12 seasons, from 1929 until 1940. His football coaching record at Valparaiso was 50–43–4. His 1932 team completed the season undefeated.

Christiansen was called "A remarkable one-man athletics department" at Valparaiso. He served as football coach, basketball coach, and athletic director from 1929 through 1941. His basketball team of 1938 won the Indiana Intercollegiate title and went on to play in the National Tournament in Kansas City, Missouri. Valparaiso inducted him into their "Athletic Hall of Fame" in 1998.

Christiansen moved to Concordia College in Moorhead, Minnesota to coach basketball from 1941–42 season through 1952–53 season. He also coached football for the school from 1941 through 1968.

In fall 1964, Christiansen was named MIAC Coach of the Year, NAIA Coach of the Year and inducted into the NAIA Hall of Fame. That same year the construction of a new football stadium was announced. After its completion in 1966, it was dedicated as the Jake Christiansen Stadium. He was inducted into the Concordia Athletic Hall of Fame in 1986.

Wikipedia

Norwegian Food - Bread



Norwegians and Swedes love bread. They eat an average of 115 lbs of bread per year. The Americans only 55 lbs. But the real bread lovers are the Turks, 330 lbs bread per year. The Scandinavians want crispy or crusty surface. Check the recipe for Kneippbrød how to manage it.

Kneippbrød. Norway's most popular bread.

How to make kneippbrød (2 loaves)

3 cups Skim milk or water
3 tbsp Canola or sunflower oil
4 tbsp Active yeast
2 tsp Salt
2 tsp Sugar
1 lb Whole-wheat flour, coarsely milled
1 lb Whole-wheat flour, finely milled

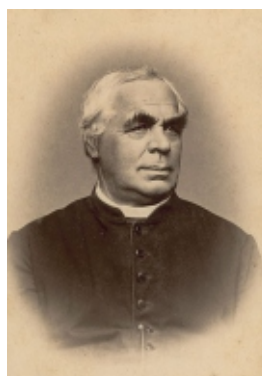
Heat the skim milk or water until it is finger-warm.
Mix the oil in the hot liquid.
Crumble the yeast in the baking dish and stir it into the lukewarm liquid.
First mix the coarsely ground flour in the liquid together with the salt and sugar, and then knead in the finely ground flour.
Knead the dough until it becomes pliable and good.
Cover the baking dish with plastic and let the dough rise in a warm place for 30-40 minutes.
Take the dough out on a lightly floured baking sheet. Divide it into equal pieces and knead each piece well. Shape the pieces into oblong loaves.
Put them in greased form (11"x5"). Cover the form with plastic greased with a little oil.
Let the breads rise for approx. 30 minutes, or until the dough begins to rise above the edge of the form.
Bake the loaves on the bottom rack in the oven at 400F for 50-60 minutes.
Spray the loaves with cold water approx. 5 minutes before they are done cooking. Leave them in the oven until the crust is dry.
Cool on a wire rack.

This recipe is based on a Norwegian recipe.



Loff

White bread made from bleached flour.
The common people used to eat whole wheat bread. In times of famine, it was even served bark bread. It is made from the inner bark of trees and then mixed with wheat.
The aristocrats were served white bread, and therefore became popular even among common people.



According to the priest Sebastian Kneipp, water and bread were some of the most healthy for humans. Kneipp developed a number of water cures with healthy showers and baths that could cure various ailments - yes, even alcoholism.
And it is probably the Kneipp bread that the Blessed Father is best known for - Sebastian

Kneipp was the first to utilize the whole grain, both shell, germ and milk core, - and the recipe for his coarse bread turned out to be, well, we can not exactly say warm wheat bread, but at least the recipe for Kneipp's healthy wholemeal bread was distributed to bakers all over Europe.
The first Kneippbrød in Norway was baked at Baker Hansen in Oslo in 1895. It was publisher Søren Mittet who after a spa stay in Bavaria came home with the bread recipe that was to prove to be worth its weight in gold, and today in fact is Norway's best-selling bread.

Grains in Norway

Rye is the second most used grain in bread in Norway, after wheat. Rye gives a full and juicy taste and bread with good shelf life.
The rye came to Norway around the year 500 AD, but did not become widespread until the Viking Age. In the Middle Ages, rye was the most widely used cereal in the country.

Spelt is a cereal in the wheat genus of the grass family, closely related to wheat.
Spelt has its origins in the Middle East. Spelt was previously a very important grain variety, and has been grown in the Nordic countries for more than 4,500 years. The spelt eventually lost ground to the more cost-effective wheat, which normally produces three to four times more grain per acre than spelt. Spelt is considered one of the original cereals and is therefore considered less processed than today's modern wheat varieties.





Nordmenn på 17.mai tur

The Norwegian seaman's church was founded by Elbjørg Amundsen Baardsen and her husband Sig. It opened in 1946 and in 1951 moved to its present location at 1035 South Beacon Street in San Pedro. Since 1952 there has also been a Swedish staff at the church. It has a small store. If they don't have everything, Alpine Village in Torrance has a lot more. TJ Berger stopped by on the trip to San Pedro. The former lodge president Ulf Løkke is relaxing in the big living room at the church waiting for celebration to start. TJ with his wife Janet enjoying the sunshine after hot dogs and piece of Bløtekake. Above: Attorney Michael Soroy (org. Sørøy). He was in 2010 appointed Royal Norwegian Consulate in Los Angeles.

Social gathering (in person) at Hope Lutheran Church Celebrating May 17 ... a few days after.



Above from left: Tone, Junelle and Berit
 Below: Table 1, Ulf Løkke and his wife Sharon, Table 2, Nancy, Lee and Luella.

Bløtekake



Few facts about Norway

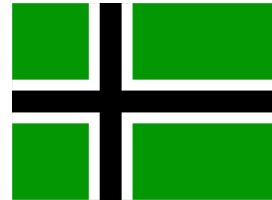
Area	148,729 sq. mi (Montana: 147,039 sq. mi) 5.32% is water
Population:	5,391,369 (Jan 1, 2021)
Density:	36,3 / sq. mi
Government:	Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy
Ethnic groups:	81.8% Norwegians (Dec.26, 2020) 18.5% Non-Norwegians (Mar.30, 2021)
Indigenous group:	Sami
Minority groups:	Jewish Traveller (Romani originated from England) Forest Finn (Finnish group in east of Southern Norway) Romani (Gipsy) Kveni (Balto-Finnish group in northern Norway)
Official languages:	Norwegian (Bokmål and Nynorsk)
Recognised	
National language:	Sami
Regional languages:	Northern Sami (Northern Norway) Southern Sami (Mid Norway) Lule Sami (Northern Sweden) Kven Sami (Finnish dialect)



Sami flag



Kveni flag



Forest Finn flag



Lodge and District President Luella in bunad.

Norwegian history

Norway had a Danish born king a few months in 1814 and in 1905 Norway had elected a Danish prince to be king of the independent Norway.

Another famous Danish king in Norway was called Kristian Kwart (Christian Quarter).

An article in the May issue about the Kalmar Union tells about a mix of Danish, Swedish and Norwegian kings which all ended up with Queen Margaret of Denmark. Let's straighten that out.

Denmark was ruled by kings of the House of Estridsen from 1047 to 1375. The last king was **Valdemar IV Atterdag**, king of Denmark 1340 to 1375. His daughter **Margaret** became Queen of Denmark and Norway 1389 to 1412. She was succeeded by **Eric of Pomerania** (Pommern), her fosterson and nephew. His successor was **Christopher of Bavaria**, Eric's nephew, followed by **Charles VIII**, king only over Sweden and Norway. His Swedish name is Karl Knutsson Bonde.

Christian I, duke of Oldenburg, a German noble house, was elected king of Denmark and Norway. He ruled from 1450 to 1481. The Oldenburg kings ruled in Denmark until 1863.

Christian IV (Kristian Kwart) ruled over Denmark and Norway from 1588 to 1648, the longest reign of any Scandinavian monarch. He changed the name of Oslo to Christiania.

Over the years, fire destroyed major parts of Oslo many times, as many of the city's buildings were built entirely of wood. After the last fire in 1624, which lasted for three days, king Christian decided that the old city should not be rebuilt again. His men built a network of roads in Akershagen near Akershus Castle. He demanded that all citizens should move their shops and workplaces to the newly built city Christiania, named as an honor to the king. The city of Kristiansand in the very southern part of Norway, also got its name from Christian IV.

Christian VI, king from 1730 to 1746, gave his name to Kristiansund in 1742 when the city got status as town in 1742

Christian Frederick was king of Norway from May 17, 1814 to October 10, 1814. He was king of Denmark from 1839 to 1848.



Christian Frederik Carl Georg Valdemar Axel, prince of Denmark and Iceland, called Carl, became king of Norway November 18, 1905. He was born August 3, 1872 at Charlottenlund Palace, north of Copenhagen. He belonged to the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, a branch of the House of Oldenburg.

Prince Carl was son of Frederick VIII, king of Denmark 1906-1912 and Lovisa, princess of Sweden-Norway.

Prince Carl adopted the Norwegian name Håkon, as **Håkon VII**. He died September 21, 1957 at the Royal Palace in Oslo. Håkon was married to Maud, princess of Great Britain and Ireland (1869-1938). Their only child was Alexander Edward Christian Frederik, prince of Denmark. He was born July 2, 1903 at Sandringham House, Norfolk, England. He died January 17, 1991 at the Royal Lodge at Holmenkollen, Oslo. He was named **Olav** when he arrived Norway as Crown Prince of Norway.

Norwegian history

The period from 1807 to 1814 was a time of emergency in large parts of Norway. The British blockade halted vital grain imports. Years of war with Sweden made the situation worse. In grain-dependent parts of the country, many diluted the bread with bark and moss in times of grain shortage. It became known as "bark bread times". During the blockade, the authorities sent around people to inform about the use of moss in the bread dough.

In Grimstad Henrik Ibsen was inspired by the stories of the Norse maritime pilots. He became a close friend to one of the oldest and most experienced pilots, who had lived a remarkable life and had exciting stories to tell the young writer. His name was Svend Hanssen Haaø, from the island of Haaø (in modern Norwegian Håøya). The story of his life is often thought to be an important source for Ibsen when he wrote his famous poem Terje Vigen.

Svend Hanssen Haaø's life contains many of the essential elements of the story of Terje Vigen. Haaø made several trips by rowboat to Denmark through the British blockade, in the years 1807-14, to smuggle food back to his family and friends in Grimstad. The British captured him as many as four times, and some of his crew were put to prison in England as in the poem. It is well documented that Henrik Ibsen and Svend Hanssen Haaø became close friends. They made a lot of visits to each other, both at Svend's house at the Haaø Island, and in Ibsen's department at Grimstad Pharmacy.

Henrik Ibsen never revealed if he had a model when he wrote the story of Terje Vigen. However, the most important specialists on Henrik Ibsen's life in Grimstad, were convinced that Ibsen's friendship with Svend and Svend's remarkable life as a pilot at the coast was the most important inspiration for Ibsen.

Eidsvold Iron Works

Eidsvold Iron Works (Eidsvoll Jernverk) was a former ironworks which was in operation from 1624 to 1822. Eidsvold Verk was opened by King Christian IV in 1624 as a foundry for iron, driven by water power from Andelva River. After 1634 Eidsvold Verk belonged to Gabriel Marselis, King Frederick III and Hannibal Sehested. In 1660, Duke Jacob of Courland purchased Eidsvold Iron Works from the Danish King and had 120 artisans relocated. The iron works was its best era of operation under Heinrich von Schlanbusch (1688-1705) who received the property as the gift from King Christian V. Carsten Tank Anker bought the Eidsvold Iron Works in 1794 and settled on site in 1811.



Carsten Tank Anker

Eidsvoll Manor (Eidsvollsbygningen) is a historic Manor House. The building was first constructed ca. 1770. As it stands today, the manor is the result of an extensive renovation and modernization in the years around 1800 by Carsten Anker. He took residence in Eidsvoll in 1811, rebuilding the house which is now the Eidsvoll Manor. When the building was finished, it was one of the largest and most modern private residences in the country. Inspiration had been received from the then-modern Danish and French architecture.

In 1814, the Constitution of Norway was signed at Eidsvoll on May 17, now known as Norwegian Constitution Day. Carsten Anker went bankrupt in 1822 and the estate was sold at auction in 1823. A group of private citizens by Henrik Wergeland organized a fundraiser that allowed them to buy the building with the pavilion and the garden. In 1851 the Parliament of Norway took over Eidsvoll Manor.



Drawing by Christian Krohg (1892).

Terje Vigen

Der bode en underlig gråsprængt en
på den yderste, nøgne ø; –
han gjorde visst intet menneske mén
hverken på land eller sjø;
dog stundom gnistred hans øjne stygt; –
helst mod uroligt vejr, –
og da mente folk, at han var forrykt,
og da var der få, som uden frygt
kom Terje Vigen nær.

There lived a remarkably grizzled man
on the uttermost, barren isle
he never harmed, in the wide world's span,
a soul by deceit or by guile;
his eyes, though, sometimes would blaze
and fret most when a storm was nigh,
and then people sensed he was troubled yet
and then there were few that felt no threat
with Terje Vigen by.

http://www.oftebro.com/Terje_Vigen_english.pdf
All 43 verses in English.

My great grandfather Knut Mørch used to recite the poem for me when I was a young boy. He had already passed 90 years old. He was born 1871 in the county of Møre og Romsdal.
Terje



Norwegian history - Treaty of Kiel

The treaty of Kiel and the aftermath of the Napoleonic wars, is the reason why Norwegians celebrate May 17 (Syttende Mai)

The Treaty of Kiel was concluded between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Kingdom of Sweden on one side and the Kingdoms of Denmark and Norway on the other side on 14 January 1814 in Kiel. It ended the hostilities between the parties in the ongoing Napoleonic Wars, where the United Kingdom and Sweden were part of the anti-French camp while Denmark–Norway was allied to France.

Not all provisions of the treaty would come into force. Norway declared its independence, adopted a constitution and elected Crown Prince Christian Frederik as its own king. After a short war with Sweden, Norway accepted entering into a personal union with Sweden at the Convention of Moss. King Christian Frederik abdicated after convening an extraordinary Storting, which revised the Constitution to allow for the Union. It was formally established when the Storting elected Charles XIII as king of Norway on 4 November 1814.

In the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars, Denmark-Norway and the Kingdom of Sweden tried to maintain neutrality but soon became involved in the fighting, joining opposite camps. Swedish king Gustav IV Adolf entered an alliance with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Russian Empire against Napoleon Bonaparte in 1805, and declared war on Napoleonic France.

In 1807, Napoleonic forces seized Swedish Pomerania and forced Prussia and Russia to sign the Treaty of Tilsit. Russia was therein obliged to attack Napoleon's enemies, and since Gustav IV Adolf refused to break his alliance with the United Kingdom, the tsar invaded Finland and severed it from Sweden in the Finnish War, 1808/1809. Sweden could no longer uphold her anti-French foreign policy, and French Marshal Jean Baptiste Bernadotte was elected heir to the Swedish throne in 1810. Denmark-Norway entered an alliance with France after the second British bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807.

In 1812, Napoleon's forces were decimated in their failed attempt to subdue Russia, and started their westward retreat. Denmark, who had maintained the alliance with Napoleon because of the Swedish claim to Norway, was isolated and, as a consequence of the war, bankrupt.

The treaty between the Kingdom of Denmark and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland consisted of 14 articles, to which two articles were added in Brussels on 7 April.

In article IV, the Danish king in his and his successors' name renounced claims to the Kingdom of Norway in favor of the Swedish king. The Norwegian subjects were freed of their obligations to the Danish king. In article VI, the Swedish crown took over the debts and financial obligations of Norway, which was to be determined by a joint Dano-Swedish commission.

On hearing news of the treaty, which became known through proclamation at the end of January, and published in Norwegian newspapers soon after, Norwegians were in disarray, and many called for arms, having beaten the Swedes only five years prior, in the 1809 campaign. A virtual independence movement had been established as early as 1810, and this movement gained momentum in the brooding situation. The Crown Prince of Denmark and Norway, Christian Frederick, the resident viceroy in Norway, used this opportunity to intervene. He took the helm in the Norwegian independence movement, most likely with the surreptitious goal of re-unification with Denmark. This was not in the interest of all Norwegians. In fact, the founders of the 1810 movement lobbied for an independent Norway.

On 10 April the national assembly met at Eidsvoll to decide on a Constitution. Norway eventually declared independence on 17 May 1814, electing Christian Frederick as King. This triggered a short war with Sweden in which Sweden's financial advantage proved too much to overcome. Nevertheless, when cease-fire talks began, Crown Prince Bernadotte made an important concession—he accepted the newly adopted Norwegian constitution, thus giving up any claim that Norway was to be treated as merely a Swedish province. In accordance with the Convention of Moss, Norway agreed to enter a personal union with Sweden. After having made the necessary amendments to the constitution, the Norwegian Storting on 4 November elected Charles XIII of Sweden as King of Norway, creating the union between Sweden and Norway

Charles XIII was king of Sweden from 1809 to 1818. He was followed by Charles XIV Johan (born Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte, Marshall of the First French Empire) King of Sweden 1818 to 1844.

Solskinn Lodge Officers 2021-2022

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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
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Support Positions

Book Club	Luella Grangaard	760-363-7704
Editor, Webmaster	Terje Berger	760-799-6660
Photographer	Miriam Hendrix	
Musician	Terje Berger	
Librarian	Corinne Bjerke	

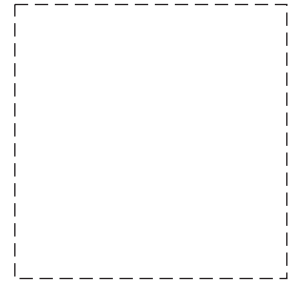
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Mission Statement

***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***