

Solskinn Nyhetsbrev

November 2022 Newsletter from Solskinn Lodge 6-150



Solskinn Lodge 6-150



Ord fra Presidenten

President's message

Thanksgiving is almost here. 2022 is starting to wind up. We have a lot of things happening over the next two months. Thanksgiving is coming soon, and we all have much to be thankful for. We are coming back to a normal life now that COVID is more under control. We have friends and family and our lodge family to be thankful for.

With that being said, please think about contributions to the Sons of Norway Foundation through our lodge, or you can make individual contributions. Help support our lodge by attending meetings, inviting a friend, and helping with set up and clean up or providing a part of our meal. Our lodge is only as strong as the members who participate.

I will be attending my first Sons of Norway International Board meeting and training the week prior to our November social. So I won't be at our social in November. TJ has a wonderful program planned and a special treat. So bring a friend to enjoy the event. And don't forget to RSVP to Nancy so we have enough food for everyone.

Fraternally,
Luella

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Lodge Social at November 19

Viking Theme. Viking food and
Taste of Viking drinks
11:00 Social, 12:00 Lunch & Program
Wait for the invitation!

Hope Lutheran Church, Palm Desert



December 17

Christmas Party
Mark Your Calendar
Hope Lutheran Church



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
To join, send an email to Luella

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

Social Calendar 2022/2023

- November 19 Viking Theme
- December 17 Christmas Party
- January 28 Heritage show. Frokost/Brunch
- February 25 World War 2. Soup and Salad
- March 25 Bingo. Meatball Madness
- April 22 Open Face Sandwiches with demonstr
- May 20 Quiz. Hot Dogs and Ice Cream
- June 24 Midsummer

Preliminary list

Solskinn Nyhetsbrev

Happy Birthday



Birthdays in November/December/January

Gro Kleitsch	November 7
David Johnson	November 7
Diane Elaine Farber	November 20
Kathy Regner	November 29
Jhan Scmitz	December 9
Jack Bjerke	December 21
Gail F Ryan	December 23
Charlotte Larsen	December 26
Stevan Rich	December 29
Dorothy Bessares	January 10
Sammie Lee Lingle	January 10
Susan E Norby	January 21



November 13	Fathers Day
December 25	Christmas Day (Flag Day)
January 1	New Years Day (Flag Day)
January 21	Princess Ingrid Alexandra's birthday (Flag Day) - b.2004

Norwegian Flag Regulations

The flag is raised in the months of March up to and including October at 8am, in the months of November up to and including February at 9am.

The flag is lowered at sunset, but not later than 9pm if the sun sets after this time.

In the counties of Nordland, Troms and Finnmark, the flag is raised in the months of November up to and including February at 10am and lowered at 3pm.

Father's Day in Norway - Farsdag
2nd Sunday in November

Mother's Day in Norway is
2nd Sunday of February

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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

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

November Book

The Stranger from the Sea
by Paul Binding
ZOOM Meeting
Thursday, November 17 at 4PM

December Book

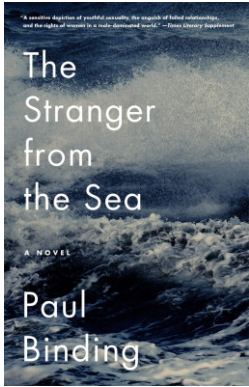
Return to the Future
by Sigrid Undset
ZOOM Meeting
Thursday, December 15 at 4PM

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

Solskinn Book List 2022

Nov The Stranger from the Sea by Paul Binding
Dec Return to the Future: An Escape to Freedom by Sigrid Undset

November 2022



After a ferocious early springtime storm, young Norwegian sailor Hans Lyngstrand is shipwrecked in the English Channel near the coastal town of Dengate; he is one of few survivors. Soon after, aspiring journalist Martin Bridges takes a job as

the reporter at the local newspaper. A loner by nature, he's a curiosity to the nosy townspeople, the gregarious editor of the paper, and his melodramatic landlady, whose own private life is fraught by the unexplained absence of her son and suspicious disappearance of her husband.

But when Hans moves into the "Mercy Room" of Martin's boardinghouse to convalesce and Martin's editor assigns him the task of interviewing the young sailor, it

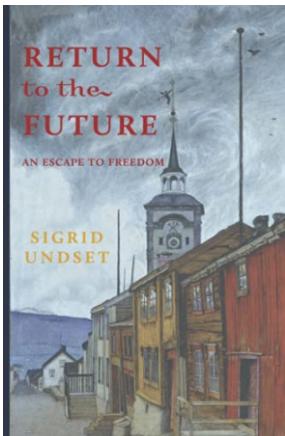
opens his otherwise uneventful world. Hans tells him of his travels at sea, how he survived the shipwreck—and of his encounter with a ferocious sailor vowing to seek revenge, who Hans believes may still be alive. So begins a complex friendship between the two young men that will cause Martin to reexamine his past and future ambitions and his relationships with everyone around him.

In *The Stranger from the Sea*, the backstories Paul Binding creates for Ibsen's classic *Lady from the Sea* characters unfold in tandem with the secret romances, rivalries, and heartaches of a seemingly unremarkable town. The result is a transporting, lyrical, and quietly captivating period piece that will mesmerize readers from its opening pages.



Paul Binding, born 1943, is a novelist, critic, poet and cultural historian. He studied English Literature at Oxford University. He has written over 10 books. Paul has a particular interest in the American South and Scandinavia. He lives in The Marches (the borderland between England and Wales)

December 2022



Return to the Future recounts Sigrid Undset's dramatic exodus from her homeland during World War II. In 1940, the Nazi forces invade and occupy Norway, shattering the calm of the nation's neutrality. With the western passage shut off, Undset escapes to the east—through anxious but helpful Sweden; on to Russia, dirty, disease-ridden, dysfunctional; then the natural beauty and cultural enigma of Japan, from where Undset and her son will depart by ship for a new future in the United States. Undset concludes with a

measured reflection on the future of democracy and the possibility of a return to a virtuous and ordered society. A deeply personal work, *Return to the Future* combines trenchant social and political commentary with a powerfully moving account of the tragedies of World War II and the accompanying triumphs of the human spirit.

Sigrid Undset (b. 1882 in Kalundborg, Denmark, d. 1949 in Lillehammer, Norway) was a Norwegian-Danish novelist who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1928.

Her best-known work is *Kristin Lavransdatter*, a trilogy about life in Norway in the Middle Ages, portrayed through the experiences of a woman from birth until death.

When Germany invaded Norway in April 1940, Undset was forced to flee. She had strongly criticised Hitler since the early 1930s, and, from an early date, her books were banned in Nazi Germany. She had no wish to become a target of the Gestapo and fled to neutral Sweden. Her eldest son, Second Lieutenant Anders Svarstad of the Norwegian Army, was killed in action at the



age of 27, on 27 April 1940, in an engagement with German troops at Segalstad Bridge in Gausdal.

In 1940, Undset and her younger son left neutral Sweden for the United States. There, she untiringly pleaded her occupied country's cause and that of Europe's Jews in writings, speeches and interviews. She lived in Brooklyn Heights, New

York. She was active in St. Ansgar's Scandinavian Catholic League and wrote several articles for its bulletin.

Undset returned to Norway after the liberation in 1945. She lived another four years but never published another word.

Book List 2023

January	The 100 Year Old Man, Who Climbed out the Window and Disappeared by Jonas Jonasson
February	Fiddling with Fate by Kathleen Ernst
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.

Norwegian Movie



Flying in an Arctic storm, elderly Roald Amundsen's plane crashes, stranding him and his companions. Waiting for news while the world assumes he has died, his brother Leon recounts the explorer's life story to Roald's Alaskan lover Bess Magids.

As boys, Roald and Leon are enchanted by the unknown poles on a globe. As young men, they pioneer a route through the Northwest Passage. Despite his accomplishments, other explorers still look down upon Roald for showing respect to Inuit. Robert Falcon Scott briefly congratulates him, but would rather talk with politicians.

The Amundsens decide to join the race to the North Pole, securing funding by promising to prioritise science over speed. News arrives that Frederick Cook has reached the Pole, an

unproven claim that nonetheless dismays Roald. He decides to head for the South Pole instead, but keeps the new plan secret. As he sets sail, he reveals the truth to his crew who all support the change, and a letter is delivered to the King declaring he will eventually make good on his promised scientific expedition to the North.

In Antarctica, Amundsen dismisses some of his crew who think his relentless push is reckless. The remainder succeed in reaching the Pole, where they plant a Norwegian flag and leave a courteous note for Scott.

Back in Europe, the English lionise the deceased Scott's heroism while Amundsen is considered an ungentlemanly trickster. He is better received in Norway, but his peaceful new life with lover Kiss Bennett is disrupted when he learns he must keep his promise to sail to the North Pole by drifting on ice.

Three years into the planned five-year mission, Amundsen abandons his crewmates and travels to Alaska. His new passion is to fly to the Pole, a quixotic and expensive undertaking that enrages his brother. Eventually his plane crashes, apparently

bringing the narrative full circle.

Amundsen and his copilots build a makeshift runway and manage to return to Norway, to great public acclaim and the relief of Leon and Bess. He refuses to reconcile with Leon, and proposes to Bess. She agrees to marry him only after he reaches the North Pole, which he finally accomplishes on board Umberto Nobile's airship.

He publishes an undiplomatic autobiography that further alienates his supporters. Desperate to salvage his reputation, he sets out to rescue Nobile, whose airship has crashed in a storm. Amundsen's plane crashes and it is revealed this is the crash actually depicted in the opening scene. Knowing that this time Roald must have died, Leon smashes the globe they had admired as children.

Time: 2 hr and 5 min
Language: Norwegian
English subtitle

Streaming:
Tubi, Vudu, Amazon Prime, Plez, Youtube, Google Play Movies, Apple TV and Roku Channel



Freedom of Religion

The Dissenter Act

The Dissenter Act (Norwegian: Dissenterloven, formally Lov angaaende dem, der bekjende sig til den christelige Religion, uden at være medlemmer af Statskirken 'Act concerning those who profess the Christian religion without being members of the State Church') is a Norwegian law from 1845 that allowed Christian denominations other than the Church of Norway to establish themselves in the country. It was enacted on 16 July 1845, and remained in effect until it was replaced by the Act Relating to Religious Communities, etc. (Lov om trdomssamfunn og ymist anna) in 1969.

In the 1000s, Christianity took over as the leading religion in Norway, and the Old Norse religion was eliminated. The Catholic Church thus gained a religious hegemony that lasted until the Reformation in 1537. The state church took over this role, and in 1569 Frederick II decreed that all foreigners coming to the kingdom had to prove that they were Lutheran Christians; otherwise they would be deported. In Christian V's Norwegian Code of 1687, the king's position as religious leader was established, and strict church discipline was introduced. The Catholic faith survived for a time. In 1555, two peasants were burned at the stake in Hamar, and in 1575 Ingeborg Kjeldsdatter from Skiptvet was flogged; in both cases the crime was their Catholic Marian devotion.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, a number of dispensations were granted because foreigners with special expertise were needed. This was particularly the case in mines, glassworks and fortifications, where many of the professionals were German or French Catholics. However, their religious practice was severely limited, and they had no priests.

In 1814 absolute monarchy ended, but the hegemony was continued in the Constitution of Norway by paragraph 2: "The Evangelical-Lutheran religion remains the public religion of the state. The inhabitants who profess it are obliged to bring up their children in it." The provisions of paragraph 16 are a continuation of the line of the King's Act of 1665 and Christian V's Act of 1687: "The King shall arrange all public church and worship services, all meetings and assemblies on matters of religion, and shall order that the teachers of the religions follow the prescribed norms." It was further specified in paragraph 2, known as the Jew clause, that Jews, Jesuits and monastics were not allowed to enter the kingdom: "Jesuits and monastic orders are not to be tolerated. Jews are still excluded from admission to the kingdom." They would otherwise face the death penalty.

By 1818 there was a proposal to give the Quakers limited rights to organize. This was because Norwegians who had been prisoners of war in England during the Napoleonic Wars had converted. The proposal was voted down in Parliament (Stortinget).

In 1833 a new proposal was advanced, this time for "the free exercise of religion by all Christian religious sects", by Søren Anton Wilhelm Sørensen. The Faculty of Theology spoke out against it, and Parliament's Church Committee therefore did not promote the proposal before Parliament. But the proposal did lead to changes, as Parliament decided to lift the Conventicle Act and introduce freedom of assembly for members of the Norwegian Church. The government stopped it in 1836 and 1839, but when Parliament adopted it for the third time in 1842, it could no longer use its right to veto.

Because of the changes, the way was open to grant exemptions. The Quakers received their dispensation in 1842, and in 1843 the Catholic Church received permission to establish a congregation. Both permissions were granted with strict conditions and limitations. For example, they could not accept converts, but only serve foreigners and Norwegians who had converted abroad.

Many of those who had fought the Conventicle Act stopped after the decision in 1842 because they feared further liberalization would betray the Protestant faith. Ole Gabriel Ueland believed that "we could bring in both Mohammedan and other unchristian sects", and most of the peasants followed him.

Despite the split, the Dissenter Act was passed in 1845. It gave the right to free and public exercise of faith for Christians outside the state church. Norwegians could leave the Norwegian Church and join another Christian denomination, as the general obligation to be a member of the state church was abolished. Some restrictions remained; dissenters did not have full civil rights, and they were imposed a number of special duties.

The law was limited to Christian denominations, and the Jew clause thus remained. It would be another six years before it was repealed. The constitutional ban on Jesuits and monastic orders was also upheld; however, female Catholic orders were able to establish themselves in Norway.

In 1891 the law was changed, among other things by giving priests or pastors of dissenter churches the right to marry. In 1897 it was revised again, and the ban on monastic orders was lifted on the proposal of the first dissenter in Parliament, Baptist Hans Andersen Gulset.

In addition, there were other restrictions, such as the ban on teaching in schools and the religious requirement for officials, judges and state council members.

In 1969, the law was abolished, and the concept of dissenter disappeared from Norwegian law. At the same time, paragraph 2 of the Constitution was amended. The phrase "free exercise of religion for all" was changed to "full freedom of religion".

From English Wikipedia

Famous Norwegians

James Arness and Peter Graves



James Arness (born James King Aurness; May 26, 1924 – June 4, 2011) was an American actor, best known for portraying Marshal Matt Dillon for 21 years in the CBS television series *Gunsmoke*. Arness has the distinction of having played the role of Dillon in five decades: 1955 to 1976 in the weekly series, then in *Gunsmoke: Return to Dodge* (1987) and four more made-for-television *Gunsmoke* films in the 1990s. In Europe, Arness reached cult status for his role as Zeb Macahan in the Western series *How the West Was Won*. He

was the older brother of actor Peter Graves.

James Arness was born in Minneapolis. His parents were businessman Rolf Cirkler Aurness and journalist Ruth Duesler. His father's ancestry was Norwegian; his mother's was German. The family name had been Aurness, but when Rolf's father, Peter Aurness, emigrated from Norway in 1887, he changed it to Aurness. Arness and his family were Methodists. Arness' younger brother was actor Peter Graves. Peter used the stage name "Graves," a maternal family name.

Although Arness wanted to be a naval fighter pilot, he was concerned his poor eyesight would bar him. However, his 6-ft, 7-in (2.01 m) frame ended his chances because the limit for aviators was set at 6 ft, 2 in (1.86 m). He was drafted into the US Army and reported to Fort Snelling in March 1943. As a rifleman, he landed on Anzio Beachhead on January 22, 1944, with the 2nd Platoon, E Company, 2nd Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment of the 3rd Infantry Division. Arness – due to his height – was the first man to be ordered off his landing craft to determine the depth of the water; it came up to his waist. He was severely wounded in his right leg during the Battle of Anzio, and medically evacuated from Italy to the U.S., where he was sent to the 91st General Hospital in Clinton, Iowa. His brother Peter came to see him when he was beginning his long recuperation, assuring him to not worry about his injuries, that likely he could find work in the field of radio. After undergoing several surgeries, he was honorably discharged from the Army on January 29, 1945. His wounds continued to trouble him, though, throughout the remainder of his life. In his later years, he suffered from chronic leg pain that often became acute, and was sometimes initiated when he was mounted on horses during his performances on *Gunsmoke*.

His military decorations included the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the American Campaign Medal, the European–African–Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with three bronze battle stars, the World War II Victory Medal, and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

Determined to find work in films, Arness hitchhiked to Hollywood, where he made the rounds to agencies and casting calls and soon began acting and appearing in films. He made his

movie debut at RKO, which immediately changed his name from "Aurness". His film debut was as Loretta Young's (Katie Holstrom) brother, Peter Holstrom, in *The Farmer's Daughter*. He was credited in *The Farmer's Daughter* as Aurness.

Though identified with Westerns, Arness also appeared in two science-fiction films, *The Thing from Another World* (in which he portrayed the title character) and *Them!*. He was a close friend of John Wayne and co-starred with him in *Big Jim McLain*, *Hondo*, *Island in the Sky*, and *The Sea Chase*, and starred in *Gun the Man Down* for Wayne's company. He also starred in a 1988 TV remake of Wayne's 1948 classic *Red River*.

An urban legend has it that John Wayne was offered the leading role of Matt Dillon in the longtime favorite television show *Gunsmoke*, but he turned it down, instead recommending James Arness for the role. The only true part of this story is that Wayne did indeed recommend Arness for the part. Wayne introduced Arness in a prologue to the first episode of *Gunsmoke*, in 1955. The Norwegian-German Arness had to dye his naturally blond hair darker for the role. *Gunsmoke* made Arness and his co-stars, Milburn Stone, Amanda Blake, Dennis Weaver, Ken Curtis, Burt Reynolds, and Buck Taylor, world-famous, and ran for two decades, becoming the longest-running primetime drama series in US television history by the end of its run in 1976. The series' season record was tied in 2010 with the final season of *Law & Order* and tied again in 2018 with season 20 of *Law & Order: SVU*. Unlike the latter show, *Gunsmoke* featured its lead character in each of its 21 seasons; *Gunsmoke* also aired 179 more episodes, and was in the top 10 in the ratings for 11 more seasons, for a total of 13, including four consecutive seasons at number one.

After *Gunsmoke* ended, Arness performed in Western-themed movies and television series, including *How the West Was Won*, and in five made-for-television *Gunsmoke* movies between 1987 and 1994. An exception was as a big-city police officer in a short-lived 1981–1982 series, *McClain's Law*, co-starring with Marshall Colt. His role as mountain man Zeb Macahan in *How the West Was Won* made him a cult figure in many European countries, where it became even more popular than in the United States, as the series has been rebroadcast many times across Europe.

James Arness: An Autobiography was released in September 2001, with a foreword by Burt Reynolds (who had been a cast member of *Gunsmoke* for several years in the 1960s). Arness noted that he realized, "If I was going to write a book about my life, I better do it now ... 'cause I'm not getting any younger."

Text: Wikipedia

Images: Wikipedia, BodySize.org

Genealogy for James Arness on next pages

Peter Graves (born Peter Duesler Aurness; March 18, 1926 – March 14, 2010) was an American actor. He was best known for his role as Jim Phelps in the CBS television series *Mission: Impossible* from 1967 to 1973 (original) and from 1988 to 1990 (revival). His elder brother was actor James Arness. Graves was also known for his portrayal of airline pilot Captain Clarence Oveur in the 1980 comedy film *Airplane!* and its 1982 sequel *Airplane II: The Sequel*.



Sons of Norway Foundation



It is time to feed the Piggies!!

This year Sons of Norway is encouraging lodges to raise funds for the Foundation from October 15-January 15, 2023. We are asking you to clean out your purse, look by your bedside and on the washing machine and pick up all that loose change and put it in a pig or just bring it to the November social. We will even take paper bills. In addition, we have a quilt we are raffling for the Foundation. You can purchase tickets for \$1.00 per ticket and can buy as many as you like. The drawing for the quilt will take place at the December Social.

What does the Foundation do? They are the charitable arm of Sons of Norway. They provide grants for lodges for programs, speakers or support community outreach. Also they provide scholarships and humanitarian funds to members.

Currently we are close to \$100. Let's double that amount.

Buy a ticket at next social to win the quilt!



Sons of Norway Foundation

At the Sons of Norway Foundation, we are driven by a sense of purpose: to share and preserve Nordic heritage, to positively affect our members' lives, and to make Sons of Norway communities better places to live. Since 1966, staying true to this purpose, we have been supporting our members through scholarships and cultural exchange opportunities, providing disaster relief to members in need, and funding community programs that celebrate Norwegian heritage and culture.

A donation to the Sons of Norway Foundation is a contribution to the positive impact we make through community, youth, educational, and cultural projects.



James Arness' Norwegian Heritage

James King Arness (Aurness)

b. May 26, 1924, Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota

d. June 4, 2011, Brentwood, Los Angeles, California

married Feb. 12, 1949 in Los Angeles to

Virginia Baskett Chapmann (divorced 1958)

married 1965 to Janet L. Pribilo (b. 1947, d. after 2011)

Son of Rolf Cirkler Aurness

b. July 22, 1894, Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota

d. July 26, 1982, Simi Valley, Ventura, California

married 1920 to Ruth Eleanore Salisbury Duesler

b. Feb. 25, 1899, Minneapolis, Minnesota

d. Sept. 14, 1986, Santa Barbara, California

Occupation: Pharmacist

Son of Peter Andreas Olsen Aursnes

b. April 5, 1860, Ole-garden, Aursnes, Sykkylven,

Møre og Romsdal, Norway

d. Dec. 17, 1928, Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota

Occupation: Medical Doctor

married 1893 in Minneapolis to

Ida M. Cirkler (of German heritage)

Son of Ole Johannes Kristensen

b. Feb. 15, 1824, Tynes, Sykkylven, Møre og Romsdal

d. May 20, 1913, Ausnes, Sykkylven, Møre og Romsdal

married 1851 in Sykkylven to Ane Petrine Petersdatter

b. Jan. 7, 1827, Ausnes, Sykkylven, Møre og Romsdal

d. Feb. 28, 1892, Ausnes, Sykkylven, Møre og Romsdal

Peter Duesler Aurness (Peter Graves), James Arness' brother

b. Mar 18, 1926, Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota

d. Mar 14, 2010, Pacific Palisades, Los Angeles, Cali.

Norwegian Fall Food

Sild og Poteter Herring and Potatoes

When the potato came to Norway

In the 19th century, the potato became very important. It produced large crops and made a large population growth possible.

Throughout the 19th century, large litters of children were raised on herring and potatoes. The potato was a source of vitamin C, and together with turnips it was an important addition to the diet and prevented scurvy.

Slow start to potato cultivation

The potato is one of the many South American plants that Europeans became familiar with in the 16th century. It could also be grown in Northern Europe, but it took a long time before it became common to grow potatoes on a large scale.

In contrast to other so-called colonial goods such as tobacco, sugar and coffee, which quickly became popular, it took a long time for the potato. This may be because the potato came as a substitute for grain, which one was used to and preferred, while tobacco and coffee were new flavours, and sugar was a good substitute for honey.

In Agder and in Western Norway, the potato was grown in small, well-fertilized and tilled fields, which produced good yields. The flat villages on Hedmarken, on the other hand, were much later to adopt the potato.

Priests and emergency sores make the potato popular

The many "potato priests" in the 18th century spoke warmly for the potato, and many published guides. The most famous was PH Hertzberg's Notice for Farmers in Norway about the very useful Earth-Fruit Potatoes at plante og bruge (1763). Hertzberg was a priest in Ullensvang in Hardanger and told in later editions of the writing that the farmers in Sunnhordland had adopted the potato.

In Norway, it was the emergency years during the Napoleonic Wars that really accelerated potato cultivation. The blockade made grain supplies difficult, and frost and rain destroyed the grain crops. Many substitutes were used, and the potato was probably the tastiest.

Increasing cultivation – and failed crops

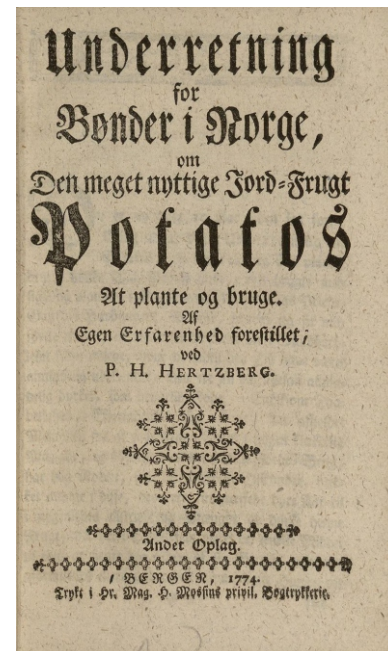
In 1816, the Storting decided to open the way for commercial spirit burning to more people. The potato was used as a substitute for grain in the production of spirits. Thus, the potato also came into use as a field plant in the large fields on Hedmarken.

The potato was used in many varieties as human food. Cooked or as a substitute for grains in flat bread and lefse. Local varieties such as komle or raspeball became popular, and potatoes were used as animal feed. In several places in the country, it was learned that crop rotation with potatoes and grain produced good yields and led to good tillage.

The potato was nevertheless vulnerable to plant diseases. In



turnips



Ireland, failed potato crops in the 1840s led to widespread famine and emigration. In Norway, "dry rot" and other damage could also destroy the crops.

Bigger than grain

A normal year around 1800 probably produced a potato crop of 28,000 tonnes, while the grain crop was approx. 90,000 tonnes. From 1813 we know that the sowing of grain was 438,000 barrels, while the figure for potatoes was 69,000 barrels. The first agricultural statistics show that in 1835 the grain harvest was 166,000 tonnes, while the potato harvest was 261,000 tonnes. Potato crops were twice as large as grain crops throughout the rest of the 19th century. Now herring and potatoes had become everyday food, in addition to the well-known porridge.

From: Norghistorie.no
Translated by Google Translate

Lingonberries at Stølen



Nedste-stølen in Valldal, Sunnmøre.

My cousin Leonard Løvoll on photo shoot trip in the Norwegian mountain sides.



A *stol* was a milking place in the open field that was close enough to the farm for the herd to go back and forth. The process is called "*støling*", as opposed to "*setring*". There were therefore no buildings for milking on such a farm, but it was common for the cows to be put into a summer barn at night. Often this summer barn was in the fence around the infield.

Southern California Kretstevne

Oct.14 - Oct.16, 2022
in Banning, California



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

Members from San Diego, Temecula, Pomona and Palm Desert Lodges enjoyed food, rain, craft by Nancy and genealogy by TJ

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	760-835-4391

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	

Financial Benefits

James Donovan, FIC, CSA	Cell: 760-276-5529
	Office: 760-440-9905
	jdonovaninsure@gmail.com

Solskinn Lodge, #6-150
Terje Berger
52705 Avenida Obregon
La Quinta, CA 92253



Save this stamp
for Tubfrim



Vårlyng - Erica Carnea



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***