

Solskinn Nyhetsbrev

September 2022 Newsletter from Solskinn Lodge 6-150



Solskinn Lodge 6-150



Ord fra Presidenten

Hi Solskinn Lodge,
Welcome back. We start our fall season. The board has a great season planned for the lodge.

We have a variety of events planned. The events planned are based on your feedback. At this time, most members preferred the daytime social

around noon. So, we will continue with lunch-time socials. September will be our first potluck in a couple of years. In October, we will meet in Banning for the Kretsstevne. In November, we have a Viking program planned. December is our catered Christmas lunch and will hopefully include main courses requested by members. In January, we will have a heritage show with a brunch/frokost. In February, we will have a program on World War II. This is just a taste of programs and socials to come. Invite a friend who may be interested in these topics.

Also, in September, we will give you an update from the district convention held in June. TJ, Tone, Ulf, Nancy, and I attended in Mesa, AZ. Also, we will present some updates on what is happening with the International Board of Sons of Norway.

Social Gathering September 24

Luella Grangaard, our lodge President, went for a cruise to Scandinavia this summer, even a stop at Iceland. She has a lot to tell.

Join us for a potluck.
Detailed information will arrive shortly

Come hear about the "Viking Homelands". Luella was fortunate to visit the Baltics this August. Including Norway, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Finland (Åland Islands), Sweden and Iceland. Hear about the ports of Bergen, Eidfjord, Stavanger, Oslo, Aarhus, Bornholm, Rostock, Gdansk, Mariehamn and Stockholm. Learn about the history of the Vikings, the Hanseatic League and the oil history in Norway. Learn about what the world is like post pandemic for travel. And see the beauty of Scandinavian, Baltic Sea and Iceland.

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Social Calendar 2022/2023

- September 24** Presentation of trip to Scandinavia.
Potluck
- October** Kretsstevne in Banning. October 14-16
- 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 demonstration
- May 20** Quiz. Hot Dogs and Ice Cream
- June 24** Midsummer

Preliminary list

Happy Birthday



Birthdays in September/October/November

Nancy Madson	September 1
Janet Halverson	September 2
John Strom	September 3
Constance Fleischner	September 9
Bobby Hendrix	September 12
Edward Karlsen	September 17

Brenda King-Scoffin	October 3
Berit Daly-Reistad	October 5
Ann Linda Dew	October 7
Donald Waldeland	October 16
Terje Berger	October 21
Sharon Lokke	October 29

Gro Kleitsch	November 7
David Johnson	November 7
Diane Elaine Farber	November 20
Kathy Regner	November 29



October 24	United Nation Day
October 30	Winter Time starts
November 1	Dubbed snow tires accepted

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



Tubi.TV on your computer
Tubi App on your phone
Free to Watch, includes ads



Max Manus: Man of War is a 2008 Norwegian biographical war film based on the real events of the life of resistance fighter Max Manus (9 December 1914 – 20 September 1996).

The story follows Manus (Aksel Hennie) from the Winter War against the Soviet Union, through the outbreak of World War II and the occupation of Norway by Nazi Germany until peacetime in 1945. The film is based on Max Manus's own books "Det vil helst gå godt" and "Det blir alvor", as well as other accounts and historical documentation.

The film stays largely historically accurate, but omits some events, and moves some of the supporting characters around to show them taking part in events in place of others. The production included around 1,800 extras and 2,000 workers behind the cameras.

Norwegian Audio
English Subtitle

BOOK CLUB Summer Edition

September Book

The Mercies
by Kiram Millwood Hargrave
ZOOM Meeting
Thursday, September 15 at 4PM

October Book

Scandinavian Ghost Stories
Edited by Joanne Asala
ZOOM Meeting
Thursday, October 20 at 4PM

September 2022

After a storm has killed off all the island's men, two women in a 1600s Norwegian coastal village struggle to survive against both natural forces and the men who have been sent to rid the community of alleged witchcraft.

Finmark, Norway, 1617. Twenty-year-old Maren Bergensdatter stands on the craggy coast, watching the sea break into a sudden and reckless storm. Forty fishermen, including her brother and father, are drowned and left broken on the rocks below. With the menfolk wiped out, the women of the tiny Northern town of Vardø must fend for themselves.

Read more about the witch process in Vardø in July/August newsletter, Page 5.
From GoodReads.com

Solskinn Book List 2022

- | | |
|------|--|
| 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 |

Kiran Millwood Hargrave (born March 29, 1990, London)

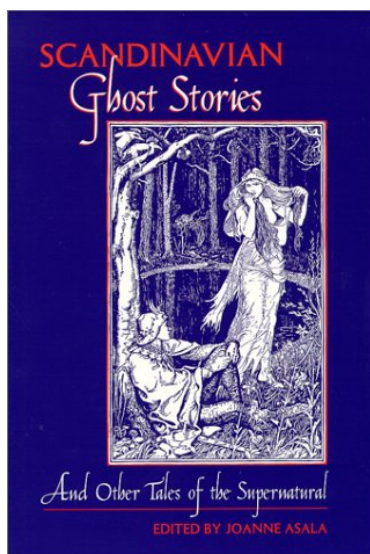
Hargrave graduated from Cambridge University in 2011, and Oxford University in 2014. She started writing for publication in 2009.

Wikipedia

Picture: BookSeller.Com



October 2022



Collected from historic sources, such as the volumes of Norse folk legends by Peter Christian Asbornsen and Jogen Moe, these centuries-old stories of sorcery, monsters and demons come from the imaginations of the Scandinavian people. Nineteen stories reflect the fear of evil that haunts and fascinates the human soul.

From Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, and Finland, these ancient tales can be read on many levels: as only stories of magic and mayhem; as legends to warn children to be careful of hidden dangers of the world; or as self reflection on the eternal struggle of good versus evil and the quest for ultimate power.

Sorcery, witchcraft, magic charms, and incantations; graveyards and nocturnal journeys; ghosts, monsters, and demons of the night are common elements in these tales of the supernatural. For generations, the Scandinavian peasants huddled around their fires interweaving fantasy and belief based on superstition, religion, social customs and taboos, life styles and morals. The supernatural beings raised in these settings represent the evil perceived in the heart of mankind and the harsh world beyond the hearth. The telling of undesirable human traits or emotions through witches, goblins, trolls, and other monstrous beings gave rise to the hope that being mindful and alert to these dangers would hold them at bay.

An amazing Story



More than a century into life, Hazel Ness still enjoys preparing and sharing Norwegian meals with those she lives with. Ness, who resides in Clark, South Dakota, is 107 years old and has been honored as the oldest member of the South Dakota Health Care Association Century Club. She continues to have an active life, sharing stories and making traditional Norwegian food for the staff and residents at Roetell Senior Housing, which she has called home for the past 13 years.

Ness was born on her family farm near Naples on May 17, 1915, to Andrew and Marie Christopherson. She recalls what it was like being a first-generation Norwegian immigrant in South Dakota. "My parents spoke both English and Norwegian at home. I grew up knowing how to speak both fluently. I still can speak Norwegian today," Ness said.

Food is culture, and that aspect of Norwegian life continues to play an important part in her life as she still makes lefse and lutefisk to share with others. The lutefisk dinner at the St. Paul in Clark was one of the largest of its kind, having sold 700 tickets one year. The church commonly sold 600 tickets and filled the entire basement with hungry guests.

The last dinner at St. Paul was in 2019. It was discontinued due to COVID-19. And with an aging congregation, the church decided to no longer organize the event. That piece of Norwegian culture in the area may be lost to time. "Hazel helped the St. Paul Lutheran Church host its annual lutefisk dinner for many years," said Leslie Duffield, one of Ness's six grandchildren. "She helped make lefse in advance and cooked the lutefisk on the day of the event."

Ness actively preserved her family's heritage. She and her husband Clarence were involved with the Sons of Norway and Extension Homemakers.

Text: Watertown Public Opinion

Image: Yahoo News

Allmue

A **peasant** is a pre-industrial agricultural laborer or a farmer with limited land-ownership, especially one living in the Middle Ages under feudalism and paying rent, tax, fees, or services to a landlord. In Europe, three classes of peasants existed: slave, serf, and free tenant. Peasants might hold title to land either in fee simple or by any of several forms of land tenure, among them socage, quit-rent, leasehold, and copyhold.

A poor farmer of low social status who owns or rents a small piece of land for cultivation, chiefly in historical use or with reference to subsistence farming in poorer countries.

Information from Wikipedia, Webster and Google Translation.

Forpakter

Emphyteusis (Greek: implanting) is a contract for land that allows the holder the right to the enjoyment of a property, often in perpetuity, on condition of proper care, payment of tax and rent. The right encompasses assignment and of descent.

Torp (Husmanns plass)

A **croft** is a fenced or enclosed area of land, usually small and arable, and usually, but not always, with a crofter's dwelling thereon. A crofter is one who has tenure and use of the land, typically as a tenant farmer, especially in rural areas.

NORWEGIAN NEWS IN ENGLISH

TheLocal.no
NorwayNews.com
NewsInEnglish.no
TNP.no

Witchcraft

Witchcraft persecution of the Sami

Sami sorcery is to be persecuted without mercy, it was stated in the king's command to his lords in northern Norway.

The order in the letter from 1609 was intended to prevent the Sami from scaring Norwegians from settling in unsafe and tense border areas.

In the letter from 1609, King Christian IV made the following order:

As experience shows, the aforementioned fins and patches are naturally prone to the use of sorcery. For that reason, neither Norwegians nor other pious people dare to live near them, much less to settle in the fjords where there are many Finns. Therefore you shall have a strict and serious supervision over them, so that those who are found guilty of using sorcery, through judgment and punishment, without any mercy are put to death.

The order took immediate effect. Sorcery trials were held in Finnmark and Troms in both 1609 and 1610. Several of the trials ended with the Sami being burned at the stake for serious crimes of sorcery.

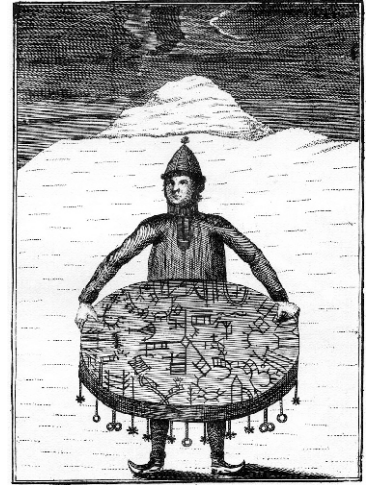
The number of persecuted Sámi

In Northern Norway, there is evidence that 37 people of Sami origin were formally accused of witchcraft. If we look at the number of Sámi in isolation, the majority of those convicted of witchcraft were men. In the Trøndelag counties there were individual sorcery trials conducted against Sami, and in northern Finland and northern Sweden Sami men were from time to time prosecuted for sorcery activity.

The different types of sorcery

The vast majority of the cases against the Sami were about witchcraft, that is, sorcery was sent through the air like a projectile.

But in some cases the Sami were prosecuted for using healing magic rituals, for weather magic by making knots



Shaman Drum
Swedish Wikipedia

on ropes, so-called storm knots, for provoking storms and for being in possession of a rune bomb, also referred to as a devil's drum by the Norwegian authorities.

Colonization and Witchcraft Persecution

The government's acquisition of land in the fjord and land areas in the north meant a stronger integration of Sami settlement areas in the Danish-Norwegian kingdom and a restriction on the indigenous people's use of former communal areas. The incipient colonization of Sami exploitation areas, with the aim of incorporating the indigenous people into Norwegian society, had painful and brutal results during the 17th century through the witchcraft persecution.

The conflict between representatives of the Danish-Norwegian authorities who asserted the king's right in Sami core areas, and the Sami's defense of their rights which were not documented in writing, developed into direct confrontations which had a far more serious outcome during the 17th century than later ethnic conflicts in the north.

Moreover, the first part of the 17th century was the heyday of Lutheran orthodoxy in Denmark-Norway, when it was important to crack down on sorcery and paganism. For the indigenous population, the regime's state-building and religious alignment therefore had their price.

What we didn't know about the last catholic archbishop of Norway

Olav Engelbrektsson (b. c. 1480, Trondenes, Troms, Norway, d. February 7, 1538, Lier, Duchy of Brabant, Habsburg Netherlands)

- the 28th Archbishop of Norway from 1523 to 1537
- the Regent of Norway from 1533 to 1537
- a member and later president of the Riksråd (Council of the Realm)
- a member of the Norwegian nobility.

Olav Engelbrektsson introduced vodka to Norway as a universal remedy and drink. In 1531, he was given a package, with the letter dated 13 April 1531, from Eske Bille (Danish diplomat), then the Steward of Realm at the Bergenhus Fortress. Bille wrote in his letter that the package contained "some water . . . which is called Aqua vite and helps the same water for all his illness that a man can have internally and externally". At that time, Aqua

vitae (Latin, "water of life") was the common name of vodka. The letter is the earliest known mention of either vodka or akvavit in Scandinavia. The supplied alcohol probably came from Denmark, where it was already quite popular. Perhaps at that time Engelbrektsson began to produce vodka in Nidaros. Today Norway is one of the major producers and consumers of vodka, the west end of the so-called "vodka belt".

Hyttetur og Matpakke

Cabin Trip & Packed Lunch

Norwegians have always lived in harmony with nature, something that has become embedded in the Norwegian people's soul. A climate with cold winters and wet summers in a spectacular landscape has formed the basis for Norwegians' behavior, habits and interests in a country where many like to be active and spend time outdoors.



gives Norwegians very good opportunities to enjoy outdoor life. Allemannsretten is a free public good and part of Norwegian cultural heritage. It gives you the right to use open land, regardless of who owns the land.

Cottage life

Outdoor recreation is a Norwegian term that describes staying outdoors, being active and using nature as a living space/place. Hiking, cycling, fishing, picking berries and mushrooms, lighting a fire, climbing a mountain peak, sleeping in a tent are examples of nature activities that most Norwegians do one or more times during their lives. Many Norwegians are also hobby hunters. Hunting for elk, deer, roe deer and wild reindeer requires a felling permit that specifies which animals you can shoot in a given area. To hunt, you must have taken a hunting test.

That "Norwegians are born with skis on their feet" is a well-known term in Norway, and most Norwegian children learn to ski from their parents, in kindergarten or school. Both cross-country skiing and alpine skiing are typical leisure activities for both adults and children in winter.

In Norway, outdoor activities are an important part of people's lives. Allemannsretten, which gives everyone the right to travel and stay in the countryside in Norway,

Many Norwegians own or have access to a cabin either in the mountains or on the coast. Norwegians often travel to the cabin at weekends and during school holidays, mainly to enjoy the outdoors and to relax from everyday stress and duties. Here you find peace and inspiration in harmony with nature. A few decades ago, the cabins were often simple without running water and electricity, but today many cabins have the same standard as a residential house with both a shower, dishwasher and TV.

Packed lunch

Another typical Norwegian tradition is a lunch box and a thermos. Food package is ready-made food that is wrapped and taken out of the home. A typical Norwegian packed lunch often consists of pre-greased slices of bread with toppings. When Norwegians are out on a trip, they usually bring a packed lunch and a thermos with cocoa or coffee. For Norwegians, it is also common to bring pre-greased packed lunches to work for lunch, and in Norwegian schools it is common for children to bring a packed lunch from home, which is called school food or snack.

From www.lillehammer.com



Statistic from 2022

There is 445,513 cabins in Norway. 97.5% are owned by Norwegians. Most dense cabin areas are Hvaler and Frogn.

Hvaler, an island community in Østfold, has 48 cabins per sq.km.

Frogn, a community south of Oslo, where the editor grew up, has 34 cabins per sq.km.

1 sq.km is equal with 247 acres.



Norwegian Herring



How to make “spekesild”

3 kg (6 lbs) clean or uncleaned herring
3 l (3 qt) of water + 2-3 dl (1 cup) fine salt

For brine:

1 liter (1 qt) coarse salt
1 dl (1/2 cup) sugar

Use a white plastic bucket, a porcelain or stoneware jar or spacious glass jars to salt the fish in, but not metal vessels, which are easily rusted by the salt.

Clean the fish by twisting off the head from the dorsal side and at the same time pulling upwards, then the intestines will follow. The belly must be whole. Rinse the fish and leave it in salt water for 2-3 hours. The blood is then drawn out, and the fish becomes clean. Let the fish drain well.

Pickled Herring

4 Herring (watered spekesild)
4 dl 1.50 cup Water
3 dl 1.25 cup Sugar
2 dl 0.75 cup vinegar
1 red onion, sliced
1 tbsp black pepper corns
1 tbsp mustard seeds

options

Allspice, Juniper berries,
Bayleaf, Dried chili
Dry sherry

Cut the herring in 1/2 inch pieces.

Warm up water, sugar and vinegar in a pot, until sugar dissolved. Move away from the heat and add spices.

In a clean jar, layer the onion and herring. Pour over the warm liquid. When the liquid has cooled, place it in the fridge. Keep it in the fridge for a day before served.



Whole cleaned fish can be used as well as fillet. There is no scientific formula for making spekesild. All depends on how fat the herring is.

Add fish and coarse salt and sugar mixed in layers, beginning and ending with the salt. Place a plate with weight, for example a washed stone, so that the fish stays down in the brine that forms over time. Put the fish in a cool place.

The herring is ready to eat after about 1 week. Keeps for months if kept cool. Must be watered out before use.

Norwegian seafood export for 2021 was 120 million dollars

When the schools of herring failed to reach the coast at the end of the 16th century, Absalon Pederssøn Beyer believed that this was God's punishment because the sheriff had taken the herring tithe from the village priests.

Peder Claussøn Friis believed that the herring disappeared because of people's bad behavior and ingratitude for God's gifts. He also believed that a strange herring that had been caught in 1587 was God's warning that he would take this rich gift from them, which he believed he did.

We know that herring was put in barrels in the 14th century. They were probably put in brine.

Atlantic Herring (*Clupea Harengus*) is the herring found in the Norwegian fish market. A Swedish variation is Strömming.

Pacific Herring (*Clupea Pallasii*) is only herring related to Atlantic Herring. Other herrings in fish markets are often tropic herring.

What is Strömming?

Traditionally, the name **strömning** has been used for herring caught in most of the Östersjön (Baltic Sea). At a royal request from the 16th century a border was drawn east of a line between Kalmar and the Polish coast (alternatively north/east of Kristianopol or north of the southern part of Kalmar Sound) should be called strömning.

Surstömning (sour herring) is fermented fish.

Matjesill is herring pickled with sugar, cinnamon, allspice and dianthus.

Famous Norwegian-American



Charles Schulz

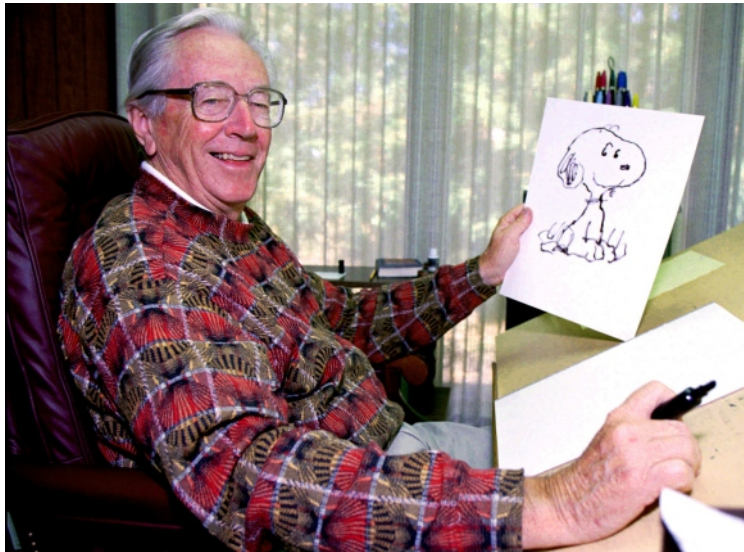
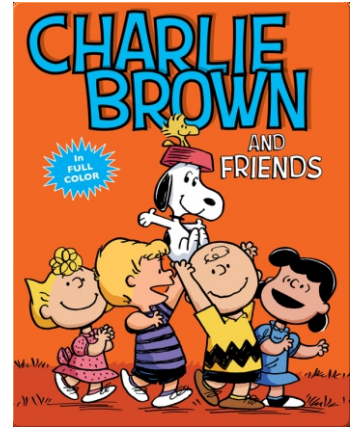
Charles Monroe "Sparky" Schulz was an American cartoonist and creator of the comic strip Peanuts (which featured the characters Charlie Brown and Snoopy, among many others). He is widely regarded as one of the most influential cartoonists of all time, cited by many cartoonists as a major influence, including by cartoonists such as Jim Davis, Bill Watterson, Matt Groening, and Dav Pilkey.

"Peanuts pretty much defines the modern comic strip," states Watterson, "so even now it's hard to see it with fresh eyes. The clean, minimalist drawings, the sarcastic humor, the unflinching emotional honesty, the inner thoughts of a household pet, the serious treatment of children, the wild fantasies, the merchandising on an enormous scale – in countless ways, Schulz blazed the wide trail that most every cartoonist since has tried to follow."

Text: Wikipedia

Photo Charles Schulz: New York Times

Photo Charlie Brown: Getepic.com



Charles Monroe Schulz

b. Nov.26, 1922, Minneapolis, Hennepin, Minnesota

d. Feb.12, 2000, Santa Rosa, Sonoma, California

bu: Pleasant Hills Cemetery, Sebastopol, Sonoma, California

m. Apr.18, 1951, Hennepin, Minnesota (div.1972)

Joyce Steele, Halvorson, b.1928, Minnesota, d.2022, Hawaii

son of **Carl Fred Schulz** (Carl Friedrich August Schulz)

b. 1897, Germany, d.1966, Sebastopol, Sonoma, California

and **Dena Bertina Halvorson**

b. 1893, Ellsworth, Pierce, Wisconsin, d. 1943, Ramsey Co, Minnesota

Dena Halvorson was the daughter of

Thomas Halvorson (aka. Torjus Olsen)

b. Jan.28, 1862, Veummyrene (Veum swamps), Telemark, Norway

chr. Feb 16, 1862, Fyresdal, Telemark

married Feb.14, 1885, Martell, Pierce, Wisconsin

d. Oct.30, 1918, Portland, Multnomah, Oregon

bur. Oct.31, 1918, Rib Lake, Taylor, Wisconsin

and **Anne Sophie Borgen**

b. Jan.20, 1865, Mo farm, Hole, Buskerud, Norway

chr. Mar.4, 1865, Hole, Buskerud

d. May.12, 1949, Torrance, Los Angeles, California

bur. May 16, 1949, Martell, Pierce, Wisconsin

Mo was a big farm and the farmers were wealthy. The farm included several crofts, but also laborers working at the farm and at the sawmill.

Sigurd Jonny Hansen (born April 28, 1966) is an American captain of the fishing vessel FV Northwestern. Since 2005, Hansen has been featured in each season of the documentary television series *Deadliest Catch*, serving also as technical advisor for the production.

Sigurd Jonny Hansen was born in Seattle, the eldest of three sons; his brothers are Norman and Edgar. Their father, Sverre Hansen, was descended from a long line of Norwegian-ancestry fishermen. His father and grandfather pioneered opilio crab fishing in Alaska as a way of giving crab boats a chance to earn money year-round rather than in short-term or late-year seasons. He began fishing at age 14, working on his family's boat. After he graduated from high school, he began fishing year-round, spending on average 10 months per year in Alaska and the Bering Sea. Occasionally he also fished mackerel and cod in Norway during the summer. In his early years, he cut school so that he could go fishing.



His youngest daughter, Mandy, has joined him on the Northwestern as his relief captain. Like her brothers, Mandy speaks fluent Norwegian which she learned before speaking English as Sig Hansen's Norwegian parents spoke it at home.

Katrine's Creative Corner



Katrine Smith, 2nd cousin of the editor, visited Oslo and took some pictures from the new fashion harbor site.

From top:
The new Munch museum
The roof of the opera.
Cruise ships
New apartments in Oslo Bjørvika, the Opera Street

Norwegians don't go anywhere without bringing the knitting.



Ålesund, Sunnmøre



In the night of 23 January 1904, the town was the scene of the Ålesund Fire, one of the most terrible of the many conflagrations to which Norwegian towns, once built largely of wood, have been subjected. Practically the entire town was destroyed during the night, a gale aiding the flames, and the population had to leave the town in the middle of the night with only a few minutes' notice. Only one person died in the fire, but more than 10,000 people were left without shelter.

Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany had often been on vacation to Sunnmøre. After the fire, he sent four warships with

materials to build temporary shelters and barracks. After a period of planning, the town was rebuilt in stone, brick, and mortar in Jugendstil (Art Nouveau), the architectural style of the time. The structures were designed by approximately 20 master builders and 30 Norwegian architects, most of them educated in Trondheim and Charlottenburg, Berlin, drawing inspiration from all over Europe. To honor Wilhelm, one of the most frequented streets of the town is named after him.
From Wikipedia



Story about the paper clip

Norwegian **Johan Vaaler** (1866–1910) has erroneously been identified as the inventor of the paper clip. He was granted patents in Germany and in the United States (1901) for a paper clip of similar design, but less functional and practical, because it lacked the last turn of the wire. Vaaler probably did not know that a better product was already on the market, although not yet in Norway

National symbol

Events of WWII contributed greatly to the mythical status of the paper clip. Patriots wore them in their lapels as a symbol of resistance to the German occupiers and local Nazi authorities when other signs of resistance, such as flag pins or pins showing the cipher of the exiled King Haakon VII of Norway were forbidden. Those wearing them did not yet see them as national symbols, as the myth of their Norwegian origin was not commonly known at the time. The clips were meant to denote solidarity and unity ("we are bound together"). The wearing of paper clips was soon prohibited, and people wearing them could risk severe punishment.

Ulf Lokke's Family Reunion



Finally, it was time for my trip to Norway. I was looking forward to seeing and meeting my family members in Norway. The first step was a 4-day stay in Lier, just a short trip southwest of Oslo with my twin, to get rid of the jet leg. At the same time, I met up with 4 of my "old" skydiving friends who are still skydiving, going through old, unspeakable memories and episodes from my skydiving period in Norway,

It was planned for a big reunion in northern Norway; nearly 100 had said they will be there. But due to the pandemic and conflicts with air flights, it was only 73 family members who did participate. I left Hammerfest 63 years ago so many of them were born after I left, but I have been in contact with many of them during the time through some previous visits and via zoom.

The time up there went too fast, but thanks to the sun that was shining 24/7, we took the opportunity to use the whole day and night for partying together. I had the opportunity to talk a little of my family heritage that TJ had helped to produce; it was a very popular and fun discussion all-around.

Some went up to North Cape for a day trip. It was nice to make a nostalgic trip around the area and look at all the changes since I was a young kid up there. Many happy memories came up during the visit: my old school and playground, the house that I grew up in, and where my friends lived. Because of the long-gone time, some of them had already passed away. Then it was time to leave, unfortunately. I would have liked to stay over more days because, later that week, many of those members who were living up there went picking (Multer) **CLOUDBERRY**- my absolute favorite, and they picked a LOT. Maybe next time!



City of Hammerfest (70° 39' 45" North)
Old skydiving friends
Bjørn-Yngvar, married to Ulf Lokke's cousin,
and classmate with the editor at the high school (1974)
Cloudberries
Lots of cloudberries!



Southern California Kretsstevne News Release

Southern California Kretsstevne is meeting again for a weekend retreat for the first time since 2019. The venue is the Banning Stagecoach KOA in Banning, CA, Friday, Oct. 14 – Sunday, Oct. 16. There are a limited number of on-site lodging facilities (bungalows), but plenty of RV spaces. There are nearby hotel options in Banning, CA. The weekend event focuses on Norwegian culture and heritage.

Come celebrate our Norwegian connection with food, fun, and fellowship.

Contact Nancy Madson, registrar, at 760-238-8819 or norsknm@gmail.com for more information.

For registration form:
<https://sofn6.org/southern-california>



I was going to take one of those Viking River Cruise until I learned that you don't actually get to loot the towns and monasteries along the way.

**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,
morongo2@verizon.net**

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



**Norwegian names don't
always fit the
pronunciation in other
languages.
Per Høst wrote textbooks
in French.
The problem is his last
name.**

**H is not pronounced in
French
Ø doesn't exist in French
ST in the end of a word,
not pronounced.**

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



Primula Veris



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***