

Solskinn Nyhetsbrev

June 2022 Newsletter from Solskinn Lodge 6-150



Solskinn Lodge 6-150



Ord fra Presidenten

We had a great May Social. Twenty people attended, with a mix of guests and members. We enjoyed hotdogs, buns, potato salad and lots of ice cream. We had a test from the Viking Magazine. Lee Rasmussen was the big winner. We also

enjoyed Youtube videos of Syttende Mai in Oslo and San Pedro.

Now summer is on its way, as well as our District Six convention and Lodge meeting. Since we have the district events, we won't have a June social, unless we find a lot of extra energy at the District convention. Nancy Madson is our District Six Secretary, and I am the District President. There is a lot we are responsible for to prepare for and do at the convention. We have delegates coming from all over our District from Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah to meet in Mesa, Arizona after 4 years. And as Nancy realized on Saturday, our whole Solskinn Lodge delegation, though they are from our lodge, are originally from Norway.

During the summer, take time to further get in touch with your roots. Read (lese) a book by a Norwegian author, try a new recipe from the Sons of Norway recipe box, listen (hører på musikk) to some Norwegian music, do a Hardanger ornament, or start a carving project.

While exploring these culture and heritage options, think about what you would like us to explore, demonstrate, learn about, or share at our socials from September 2022 to June 2023. We will be planning our next year of socials and events. In addition, we will once again try to have a couple members sign up prior to our socials to help with clean up afterward. The lodge is our lodge and it is great when everyone pitches in to get things done.

Have a wonderful summer, and I look forward to seeing you in September if not before.

Fraternally,
Luella

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Social Calendar

working on it...



**SONS of
NORWAY**

District 6

District Convention
June 2-5, 2022,

Mesa, Arizona

Attached is an Interest Survey

**Help us plan for the next season
Fall 2022 - Spring 2023**

Happy Birthday



Solskinn Nyhetsbrev

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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

Birthdays in June / July

- June 6 Steinar Johansen
- 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 Chaplin
- July 2 Donna Lenander
- July 15 Luella Grangaard



- June 5 Whit Sunday Holiday
- June 6 Whit Monday Holiday **FD**
- June 7 Dissolution of Union with Sweden, **FD**
- Jun 23 Midsummer Eve (St.Hans) Observance

- July 4 Queen Sonja
- July 20 Crown Prince Haakon
- July 29 Olsok

NORWEGIAN NEWS IN ENGLISH

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

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

NETFLIX

POST MORTEM

No One Dies In Skarnes



Live Hallangen, a nursing-home nurse in the small town of Skarnes, Innlandet, Norway, is found by police in a field and declared dead, but later awakens on the forensic table as her autopsy is starting. Live is taken to the town's hospital, where Dr. Sverre explains away her revival as her having been hypothermic in the field and her heart having slowed to imperceptible levels as a form of suspended animation. Judith, who heads the three-person police department, accepts this readily, but her sole officer, Reinert, remains suspicious. Live's brother, Odd Hallangen runs the town's funeral home, together with their father, Arvid. The family, including Odd's wife, nursing-home nurse Rose, live above the business.

Audio/Subtitle: Both Norwegian and English

BOOK CLUB Summer Edition

Solskinn Book List 2022

June Book

Defiant Courage. Norway's Longest WWII escape.
ZOOM Meeting
Tuesday, June 21 at 4PM

August Book

For the Love of Cod
by Dregni
ZOOM Meeting
Tuesday, August 16 at 4PM

July Book

The Sandman by Lars Kepler
ZOOM Meeting
Tuesday, July 19 at 4PM

September Book

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

- July The Sandman: A Novel (Joonas Lina Book) by Lars Kepler
- Aug For the Love of Cod by Dregni
- Sept The Mercies by Kiram Millwood Hargave
- Oct Scandinavian Ghost Stories—Edited by Joanne Asala
- Nov The Stranger from the Sea by Paul Binding
- Dec Return to the Future: An Escape to Freedom by Sigrid Undset

June 2022

In late March of 1943, four commandos arrive in northern Norway with a mission of establishing a base for sabotage operations. Before they can unload their cutter, they are betrayed, as a German Schnell boat arrives and turns the quiet fjord into a battle zone. Only one man, Jan Baalsrud, survives the attack. This is the story of his perilous journey to freedom.

Astrid Karlsen Scott (1936-2017) was a WW II survivor, living through Hitler's occupation of Norway, an immigrant to the US in 1952. She was self-educated and received her GED before going onto college and becoming an internationally known author. She owned Nordic Adventure. She wrote a best-selling Norwegian cook book and 3 books on WWII heroes, one co-authored with Tore Haug that is currently being made into a major motion picture "The 12th Man" (Newsletter February 2021. Netflix).

Text: Legacy.com
Picture: TributeArchive.com



July 2022

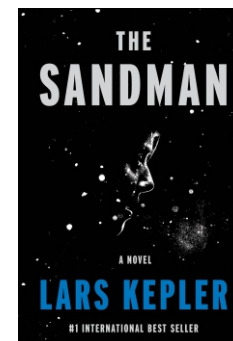
The Sandman by Lars Kepler tells the chilling story of a manipulative serial killer and the two brilliant police agents who must try to beat him at his own game.

Thirteen years ago, Mikael and Felicia Kohler-Frost disappeared and were thought dead—victims of Sweden's sadistic serial killer Jurek Walter. After his arrest by Detective Inspector Joonas Linna, Jurek refused to speak. Mikael and Felicia are declared dead. Time passes. Then, on an icy night over a decade after Jurek's imprisonment, Mikael—emaciated and suffering from Legionnaire's disease—stumbles out of the forest. And he has important news: his sister Felicia is alive too.

CriminalElement.com

Lars Kepler is the pseudonym of husband and wife team Alexandra Coelho Ahndoril (b. 1966) and Alexander Ahndoril (born Alexander Gustafson) (b. 1967), authors of the Joonas Linna series. With eight installments to date, the series has sold 15 million copies in 40 languages. The Ahndorils were both established writers before they adopted the pen name Lars Kepler, and have each published several acclaimed novels.

Wikipedia



BOOK CLUB

August 2022

In Eric Dregni's previous book about Norway, *IN COD WE TRUST*, he and his wife lived in Trondheim, Norway on a Fulbright Scholarship for a year. Their son, Eilif, was born there. He now returns with 15-year-old Eilif to explore the land of his birth. Eric's Norwegian-born father had done the same thing for him when he was the same age. The book explores the differences over time in Norway and the differences between the US and Norway in short chapters that bring out different themes. At first, the book felt like a random collection of facts, but then I found myself enjoying it quite a bit. He writes with a good sense of humor and sometimes points out how some of the idiosyncrasies he finds in Norwegians can also be fairly common among Scandinavian Americans in his home state of Minnesota.

John Benson / GoodReads.com
Image: Hemsljod.com

Eric Dregni is an American author. (Born 1968) He is an associate professor of English and Journalism at Concordia University in Saint Paul, Minnesota, where he teaches writing. He has written or cowritten travel memoirs and essays about Minnesota, Norway, and Italy, as well as guidebooks and books on popular culture in the American Midwest.

Wikipedia
Image: Amazon.com



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.

Finnmark, 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 this newsletter, Page 5.
From GoodReads.com

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. In 2014, her debut novel *The Girl of Ink and Stars* aka *The Cartographer's Daughter* was bought as part of a six-figure, two-book deal by Knopf Random House (US), and Chicken House Scholastic (rest-of-world). It was published in May 2016 in the UK, where it won the overall Waterstones Children's Book Prize 2017 and the British Book Award's Children's Book of the Year.

The Mercies was published by Picador in 2020, and became an instant bestseller. *Julia and the Shark* (2020) in collaboration with her husband, Tom de Freston, was shortlisted for Waterstones Book of the Year.

Wikipedia
Picture: BookSeller.Com



A New Religion

The Vardø witch trials

(Heksejakten i Vardø), which took place in Vardø in Finnmark in Northern Norway in 1621, was the first major witch trial of Northern Norway, and one of the biggest witch trials in Scandinavia. It was the first of the three big mass trials of Northern Norway, followed by the Vardø witch trials (1651–1653) and the Vardø witch trials (1662–1663), and one of the biggest witch trials in Norway.

On 24 December 1617 Eastern Finnmark in northern Norway suffered a terrible storm, where "sea and sky became one." This happened suddenly, "as if loosened from a bag." A great majority of the male population was out at sea at that time and were surprised by the storm, which sank ten boats and drowned forty men. The same year, the new law of sorcery and witchcraft for the union of Denmark-Norway was issued, and announced in Finnmark in 1620.

Witch trial

In the winter and spring of 1621 a witch trial took place at the fortress of Vardøhus in Vardø, the center of Norwegian Finnmark. There a woman from Kiberg, Mari Jørgensdatter, was interrogated under torture on 21 January. She said that Satan had come to her at night at Christmas 1620 and asked her to follow him to the house of her neighbor Kirsti Sørensdatter. He asked her if she would serve him, and she said yes, after which he gave her the witch's brand by biting her between the fingers of her left hand.

Then they went to Kirsti, who said that Mari was to come with her to a Christmas party at Lydhorn mountain outside the city of Bergen in Western Norway, over 1,600 kilometers away. She then threw the skin of a fox over Mari and transformed her into the shape of a fox. When Mari flew with Kirsti through the air south towards the sabbath of Satan she saw many people she knew doing the same, mostly women but also two men; they came from Kiberg, Vardø, Ekkerøy, Vadsø and other communities along the Varangerfjorden, transformed into cats, dogs, sea monsters and birds so they would not be recognized.

On the top of Lydhorn mountain Satan's Christmas party was celebrated with dance and drink, after which the witches flew back to Finnmark, except for Kirsti, who had visited Bergen and then took the long way home by sea. Mari also confessed that witches were responsible for the great storm of 1617. She claimed that the witches had caused the storm because of neighbor conflicts at Christmas 1617 and made many men drown. They had also had sexual intercourse with devils and demons while their men were at sea.

Another woman interrogated in January, Else Knutsdatter, confirmed that in the Christmas of 1617, the witches had tied a fishing rope three times, spat at it and untied it, after which "the sea rose like ashes and people were killed." Else was arrested after she was seen in the company of demons in the shapes of black cats and dogs, and was exposed to the ordeal of water.

Anne Larsdatter from Vadsø, who was exposed to the ordeal of water, claimed in her confession that the Devil tied the tongues of witches so they could neither cry or confess until they were exposed to the ordeal of water. She said that she had flown to a witches' Sabbath on Baldvolden outside of Vardø, where she had seen forty others. She had partied so that she barely had time to get home to her bed before it was time to get up for church on Christmas morning. Many of the women interrogated between January and February 1621 pointed out Kirsti Sørensdatter as their leader and admiral.

After these confessions, Kirsti Sørensdatter was brought in for questioning. She was arrested on her arrival home by ship after her visit to Bergen. This supported what the other women had said: Kirsti did not go home with the rest of them after the Sabbath of 1620; she visited Bergen. Kirsti was married to the wealthy merchant Anders Johanssen and came from Helsingør in Denmark, where she was said to have learned sorcery from an old woman. Under torture, she confirmed everything and pointed out several women and also two men, one being the bailiff Bertel Hendrikssen. However, none of these others were arrested. Kirsti was sentenced to be burned alive at the stake on 28 April 1621, a couple of months after ten other women had been burnt for sorcery. She became the last victim of the great witch trial of 1621.

Aftermath

During the 17th century Finnmark had many witch trials. Northern Norway was a place with weak central security, where the local authorities had a great deal of power. These officials were not Norwegians, but often men from Scotland, Germany and Denmark, countries with a history of witch trials. They were influenced by the contemporary prejudice in Europe, where religious experts often claimed that "The evil came from North," from Nordkalotten, the home of the Sami people, who were not Christians and had a strong reputation for sorcery.

These officials often believed in the teachings of the European clerics that "magic came with the Northern wind" down over Europe, and they had been placed there to correct the population according to Protestant orthodoxy.

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The Vardø witch trials

Cont.

They painted the Sami as a people of magicians, and disapproved of Scandinavian women along the coast being alone at home for months when their husbands were out at sea fishing, suspecting them of committing adultery with demons. About 150 people were executed for sorcery in Northern Norway between 1621 and 1663, before legal security and administration became better organized in 1666. Of these, all the men were Sami and most of the women were Norwegian.

On June 23, 2011 Norway's Queen Sonja opened the Steilneset Memorial to the Victims of the Witch Trials in Vardø, a new monument by the Swiss architect Peter Zumthor and the French-American artist Louise Bourgeois. It is also hoped that the Steilneset Memorial will draw visitors to a remote and economically depressed region of Norway. The Vardø project is also part of the Norwegian Public Roads administration's National Tourist Routes program, through which distinctive buildings are being erected to encourage visits to outposts of exceptional natural beauty.

Wikipedia

Image: Pinterest



Battle at Svolder, painting by Otto Sinding (Wikipedia)

Olaf Trygvason (b.960s, 9 September 1000, at battle at Svolder) was King of Norway from 995 to 1000. He was the son of Tryggvi Olafsson, king of Viken (Vingulmark, and Rånrike), and, according to later sagas, the great-grandson of Harald Fairhair, first King of Norway. He is numbered as King Olaf I.

Olaf is seen as an important factor in the conversion of the Norse to Christianity. He is said to have built the first Christian church in Norway, in 995, and to have founded the city of Trondheim in 997. A statue of Olaf Trygvason is located in the city's central plaza.

Historical information on Olaf is sparse. He is mentioned in some contemporary English sources, and some skaldic poems. The oldest narrative source mentioning him



Steilneset Memorial

A New Religion

The conversion of Norway to Christianity began well before 1000 AD. The raids on Ireland, Britain and the Frankish kingdoms had brought the Vikings in touch with Christianity. Haakon the Good of Norway who had grown up in England tried to introduce Christianity in the tenth century, but had met resistance from pagan leaders and soon abandoned the idea.

Anglo-Saxon missionaries from England and Germany engaged in converting Norwegians to Christianity, but with limited success. However, they succeeded in converting Olaf I of Norway to Christianity. Olaf II of Norway (later Saint Olaf) had more success in his efforts to convert the population, and he is credited with Christianising Norway.

The Christians in Norway often established churches or other holy sites at places that had previously been sacred under the Norse religion. The spread of conversion can be measured by burial sites as Pagans were buried with grave goods while Christians were not. Christianity had become well established in Norway by the middle of the 11th century and had become dominant by the middle of the 12th century. Stave churches were built of wood without the use of nails in the 13th century.

briefly is Adam of Bremen's *Gesta Hammaburgensis ecclesiae pontificum* of circa 1070.

In the 1190s, two Latin versions of "*Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar*" were written in Iceland, by Oddr Snorrason and by Gunnlaugr Leifsson – these are now lost, but are thought to form the basis of later Norse versions. Snorri Sturluson gives an extensive account of Olaf in the *Heimskringla* saga of circa 1230, using Oddr Snorrason's saga as his primary source. Modern historians do not assume that these late sources are accurate, and their credibility is debated. The most detailed account is named *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar en mesta* ("Greatest Saga of Óláfr Tryggvason") and is recorded in the *Flateyjarbók*, and in the early 15th-century *Bergsbók*.

Norwegian Food

from FOOD.COM

Fish soup from Bergen



FISH STOCK

- 1/4 cup parsnip, coarsely chopped
- 1/2 cup carrot, coarsely chopped
- 3/4 cup yellow coarsely onion, chopped
- 1 cup potato, coarsely chopped
- 1 tsp salt
- 6 peppercorns, whole
- 1 tbsp parsley stem, chopped
- 1 bay leaf
- 3 ribs celery, with leaves
- 2 lbs fish trimming, washed
- 4 qt cold water

To prepare fish stock, which will be the base of the soup, combine the ingredients listed under that heading (above) in a 4 to 6 quart stock pot. Bring to a boil, partially cover the pot, turn the heat low and simmer for 30 to 40 minutes. Strain the stock through a fine sieve into a large bowl, pressing down hard on the vegetables and fish trimmings with the back of a spoon to extract their juices before discarding them. Wash the pot and return the strained stock to it. Reduce the stock to about 6 cups by boiling it rapidly, uncovered, for about 20 minutes. Restrain through a fine sieve or through a double thickness of cheesecloth lining a regular sieve.

SOUP

- 1/2 cup carrot, finely chopped
- 1/4 cup parsley, finely chopped
- 1/2 cup leek, finely sliced, white parts only
- 1 lb halibut, cod or haddock boneless and in one piece
- 2 egg yolks
- 3 tbsp parsley, chopped (garnish)
- 6 tbsp sour cream (garnish)

Again return the stock to the pot. Add the carrots, parsnips and fish. As soon as the soup reaches the boil, lower the heat and simmer uncovered for about 10 minutes.

Add the leeks and simmer 2 or 3 minutes longer.

Remove from heat, lift out the fish with a slotted spoon and set aside on a platter.

In a small bowl, beat egg yolks with a wire whisk; then beat in about 1/2 cup of hot soup, 1 tablespoon at a time.

Pour this back into the soup in a thin stream, beating continuously with a wire whisk.

With a fork, separate the fish into flakes and add it to the soup.

Season with salt and pepper and reheat, but do not let the soup boil.

To serve, ladle the soup into individual bowls and sprinkle with chopped parsley. If you like, garnish each serving with 1 tablespoon sour cream.

Fish Au Gratin (Norsk Fiskegrateng)



Ingredients

- 1 lb white fish fillets, poached
- 1/3 cup margarine
- 1/2 cup white flour
- 2 cups milk
- 1 tsp salt
- 1/8 tsp pepper
- 3 eggs, beaten

- buttered bread crumbs (optional)
- grated cheese (optional)
- macaroni, cooked (optional)

Directions

Flake the poached fish into a well greased baking dish.

In a small saucepan, melt margarine, and add 1/2 cup flour.

Gradually add the milk, salt, pepper and the beaten eggs. Beat thoroughly until smooth and lump-free.

Pour over fish and top with a layer of buttered bread-crumbs or grated cheese.

Bake at 350°F for 45 minutes.

Famous Norwegian-American



Valdemar Emil Knudsen was a sugarcane plantation pioneer on west Kauai, Hawaii.

Born: August 5, 1819, Kristiansand, Vest-Agder
Died: January 5, 1898, Kauai, Hawaii

Valdemar Emil Knudsen was born in Kristiansand, in Vest-Agder county, Norway. He was college-trained in botany and science in Copenhagen. Knudsen was successful both as a publisher in New York City and as a merchant during the California gold rush of the 1840s. He learned the languages of the local Indians and helped them with advice in legal matters. In November 1849, he was part of the California Constitutional Convention.



Knudsen arrived in Kekaha, Kauai, Hawaii in 1856. He managed the Grove Farm Plantation which was then owned by Hermann A. Widemann. The Kingdom of Hawaii contracted with Knudsen for the removal of armaments from Russian Fort Elizabeth, east of the town of Waimea. In a letter sent to Honolulu, Knudsen listed an inventory of the guns at the fort following a survey made in 1862.

Knudsen subsequently bought a 30-year lease on Hawaiian crown lands in the Waimea district where he established a ranch. He worked in partnership with ship captain Henrik Christian L'Orange (1843-1916) from Halden, Norway. Using an old Hawaiian ditch at Waiele, Knudsen drained and reclaimed about 50 acres on which he planted sugarcane in 1878. This cane, of the Lahaina variety, was the first commercially grown sugarcane in Kekaha. This plantation formed the basis of the Kekaha Sugar Company.

Knudsen's nephew, Hans Peter Faye, drew up much of the plantation's design. Kekaha Sugar was initially seen as a shaky investment with a need for great amounts of capital to build an infrastructure of canals, pumps, water systems and other facilities needed to overcome its inherent physical disadvantages. These pioneering years were rough ones for the growers who lacked an abundant water supply on Kauai. The plantation railroad was started in 1884. Mules pulled the cane cars until 1886, when they were replaced with German-built locomotives.

Valdemar Knudsen forwarded birds to the Smithsonian Institution as early as 1866. Knudsen's efforts put Kauai ahead of the other Hawaiian islands in terms of ornithological knowledge for a time. He first collected the Kaua'i 'akialoa (Akialoa (ellisiana) stejnegeri). Leonhard Stejneger first described the species from a specimen collected by Valdemar Knudsen. The Hawaiian stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*) is named for him.

Knudsen was appointed by the King Kalākaua to a seat in the House of Nobles. Knudsen turned down the seat but served as an elected representative of the people in 1860. His knowledge of law and the fact that he spoke the 3 Hawaiian languages fluently suited him for office. Knudsen also served as a member of the House of Representatives under the Monarchy and joined the Provisional Government after Queen Liliuokalani was deposed in 1893.

Lynn Rene Anderson

born: September 26, 1947, died: July 30, 2015

was an American country singer and television personality. Her crossover signature recording, "Rose Garden," was a number one hit in the United States and internationally. She charted five number one and eighteen top-ten singles on the Billboard country songs chart. Anderson is regarded as one of country music's most significant performers.

Born in Grand Forks, North Dakota, United States, she was raised in California by her mother Liz Anderson, who was also a country music artist. Daughter Lynn was signed to a recording contract to Chart Records in 1966 when she was heard singing along with her mother at an industry function. Previously she had recorded some demo tapes of her mother's songs and appeared on television in California on regional country music shows. In 1967, she had her first top ten hit with the single "If I Kiss You (Will You Go Away)". Soon after, Anderson joined the cast of The Lawrence Welk Show where she performed country music weekly to a national audience.

In 1970, Anderson signed with Columbia Records where she was produced by her first husband, Glenn Sutton. She had her biggest commercial success with "Rose Garden". The song reached positions on the Billboard country, pop, and adult contemporary charts, also charting in other countries and earning her a Grammy Award for Best Female Country Vocal Performance. Throughout the decade,



Anderson also had number-one hits with "You're My Man", "How Can I Unlove You", "Keep Me in Mind", and "What a Man My Man Is". She also became a television personality, with appearances on The Tonight Show, specials with Bob Hope and Dean Martin, and her own prime-time specials.

After a brief hiatus, Anderson returned with the studio album Back (1983). The album spawned three singles, including the top ten hit "You're Welcome to Tonight", with Gary Morris. She continued recording sporadically throughout the 1980s. This included a revival of the pop hit "Under the Boardwalk" and the studio album What She Does Best (1988). Anderson continued releasing new albums into the new millennium, such as 2004's The Bluegrass Sessions. Towards the end of her life, Anderson struggled with alcohol addiction, but continued performing until her death in 2015. For her work as a crossover artist, she was ranked on Rolling Stone's list of the "100 Greatest Country Artists of All Time" and CMT's "40 Greatest Women of Country Music".

Her great grandparents were from Norway and Sweden. Anderson comes from the Swedish Andersson.

Bucket List



Troldhaugen

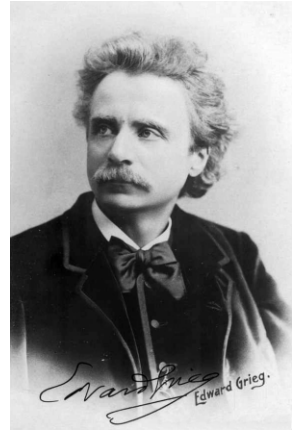
Troldhaugen is the former home of Norwegian composer Edvard Grieg and his wife Nina Grieg. Troldhaugen is located in Bergen, Norway and consists of the Edvard Grieg Museum, Grieg's villa, the hut where he composed music, and his and his wife's gravesite.

The building was designed by Grieg's cousin, the architect Schak Bull. The name comes from trold meaning troll and haug from the Old Norse word haugr meaning hill or knoll. Grieg is reputed to have said that children called the nearby small valley "The Valley of Trolls" and thus gave the name for his building as well. Edvard Grieg himself called the building "my best composition hitherto".

Edvard and Nina Grieg finished building Troldhaugen in 1885. Edvard and Nina Grieg lived in Troldhaugen when he was home in Norway, mostly in the summer. Troldhaugen was the home of Edvard Grieg from April 1885 to his death. After the death of her husband in 1907,

Nina Grieg moved to Denmark, where she spent the remainder of her life. Grieg's and his wife's ashes rest inside a mountain tomb near the house.

Troldhaugen is a typical 19th-century residence with panoramic view and a large veranda. Grieg's small composer's hut overlooks Nordås Lake. Grieg immortalized the name of his home in one of his piano pieces, *Wedding Day at Troldhaugen*, Opus 65, No. 6.



Troldhaugen and its surroundings are now operated as the Edvard Grieg Museum Troldhaugen, which is dedicated to the memory of Edvard Grieg. In 1995, a museum building was added, with a permanent exhibition of Edvard Grieg's life and music, as well as shop and restaurant. In the villa's living room stands Grieg's own Steinway grand piano, which he was given as a silver wedding anniversary present in 1892. Today the instrument is used for private concerts, special occasions, and intimate concerts held in connection with Bergen International Festival.

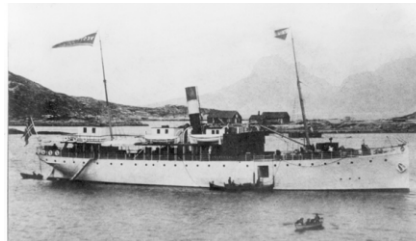
Text/Images: Wikipedia

Hurtigruten

Hurtigruten (Express Route), formally Kystruten Bergen-Kirkenes ("coastal route Bergen-Kirkenes"), is a Norwegian public coastal route transporting passengers that travel locally, regionally and between the ports of call, and also cargo between ports north of Tromsø.

Hurtigruten provides daily, year-round and consistent traffic between Bergen and Kirkenes with 34 ports of call on northbound and 33 ports of call on southbound sailings. The Ministry of Transport and Communications in Norway has set minimum capacity requirements of 320 passengers, 120 berths and cargo for 150 Euro-pallets.

Hurtigruten was established in 1893 by government contract to improve communications along Norway's long, jagged coastline. S/S Vesteraalen began the first round-trip journey from Trondheim on July 2, 1893 bound for Hammerfest, with calls at Rørvik, Brønnøy, Sandnessjøen, Bodø, Svolvær, Lødingen, Harstad, Tromsø and Skjervøy. The ship arrived at Svolvær on Monday July 3 at 8pm after 35½ hours and at Hammerfest on Wednesday July 5 after 67 hours. She was commanded by founder of the route Richard With. At



that time this was the fastest route between northern and southern Norway, and this resulted in the route being named Hurtigruten (express route). As of 2008, the Trondheim–Svolvær trip took 33 hours and the Trondheim–Hammerfest trip

took 41 hours 15 min.

Before Hurtigruten opened, only Vesteraalens Dampskibsselskab (Vesteraalen Steamship Company) was willing to make the trip through the then poorly-charted waters; the voyage was especially difficult during the long, dark winters. The company had for itself made detailed sailing instructions. Hurtigruten was a substantial breakthrough for communities along its path. Mail from central Norway to Hammerfest, which used to take three weeks in summer and five months in winter, could now be delivered in seven days.

Encouraged by Vesteraalens' early success, several other shipping companies obtained a concession to operate the route, extended to run between Bergen in the southwest and Kirkenes in the far northeast. A fleet of 11 ships visits each of the 34 ports daily, both northbound and southbound.

text/Image: Wikipedia

Social May 21, 2022



Hotdogs and Icecream



Social May 21, 2022



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
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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***