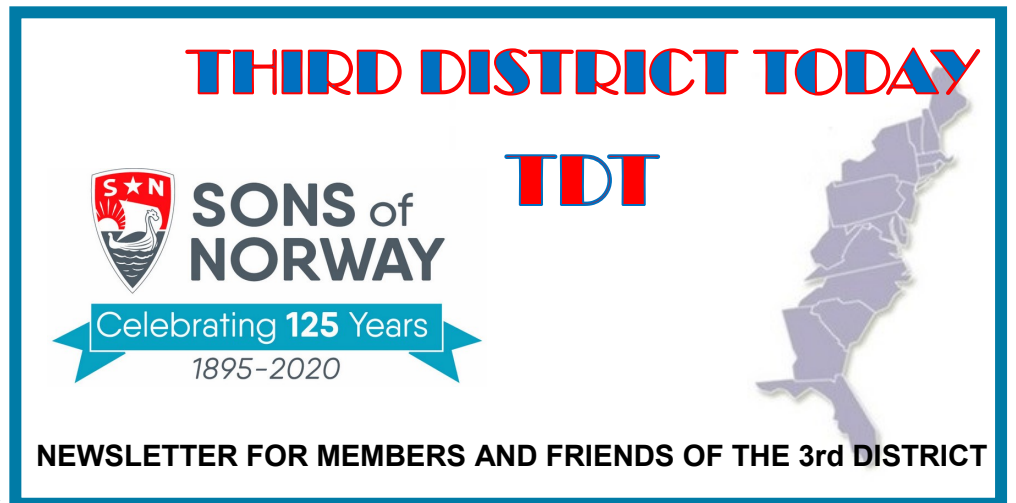


FIRST QUARTER 2021

IN THIS ISSUE:

- 3rd District Secretary's Letter
- 3rd District News
- From your 3rd District Cultural Director
- Charitable Giving
- Heritage and Culture
- On the Road in the 3rd District
- Viking History
- Scandinavian American Spotlight



Januar Fra Presidenten Kathy

A Season of Change, Happy New Year! I wish you and your family peace, joy and prosperity in 2021. This past year was an unprecedented one for our Third District, our Sons of Norway and really the world. Lodges throughout our order had to make difficult decisions about meetings, gatherings, and events. But we have survived and endured. We can be grateful for the freedoms we used to take for granted—for the health professionals and other workers who keep us safe, and for our connections, family and friends. Please think back to the things we have accomplished this past year. We had learned how to ZOOM, we've persevered keeping our lodges informed and still meeting – if not in person, at least virtually and through our newsletters. The 3D Board has been working virtually being able to connect from Main to Florida breaking down geographical barriers, reducing travel and lodging cost to the 3D and allowing members to spend safe time at home while still getting things done. Satellite branches of local lodges are organizing. Something not seen in the SON Organization before. We've also seen lodges donating money, food and medical equipment to support people affected by the coronavirus.



Let's take a new perspective on daily activities such as cooking, handcrafts, book reading, or those odd jobs you have been putting off. Find joy in spending time making something nice for yourself or others and a good place to start is the Cultural link on the Sons of Norway website.

I hope that in the new year we will be marching in parades, hosting membership dinners, serving lefse at local events, and attending Scandinavian Fairs to raise our Norwegian Flag!! But we will just keep moving forward and doing what we need to do. So, let's "turn the page" to 2021 with anticipation and expectation.

Fraternally, Kathy

District 3 Secretary's Letter

December 2020- January 2021

Dear Lodge Secretaries of the Third District,

I hope that you, your families, and your friends are healthy during this devastating pandemic of Covid-19. I also want to thank you for the work that you did in 2020 for Sons of Norway whether it was doing minutes, sending cards, participating in your lodge's board and lodge meetings, or completing Sons of Norway forms.

Below, I have listed some important items for you at this time of year. If you have any questions, contact me at Jeanne Addison, 717-793-7428, JLAnorge@aol.com, or 1574 Rosewood Lane, York, PA 17403, and I will try to help.

Lastly, I wish everyone "God Jul og Godt Nytt Ar" and may you enjoy your Norwegian Christmas traditions!

Sincerely,

Jeanne

FORMS

Any forms that you may need are either on the Sons of Norway website www.sofn.com under Log In/ Member Resources/ Lodge Leadership Resources/ Administrative Resources/ Lodge Forms (more items under Governance, too) OR on the Third District website www.3dsofn.org under "Forms and Documents". Please look at these areas to familiarize yourself with what is available.

You can find a good list of yearly important deadlines for Lodge business on the Sons of Norway website www.sofn.com at Log In/Member Resources/ Lodge Leadership Resources/ Administrative Resources/ Important Deadlines.

-

IMPORTANT 2020-2021 DEADLINES:

November 2020 – Lodge elections completed.

December 2020– D17 and D18 forms, instructions, and timeline sent to lodge treasurers

Dec. 16, 2020 – Application deadline for Sons of Norway Foundation Community Partnership Grant

Dec. 31 or sooner, 2020 - Lodge Officer Update/ D63 form due to Sons of Norway Membership Services. All lodges, whether in an election year or not, must complete.

Dec. 31, 2020 – Application deadline for Sons of Norway Foundation's Lodge Helping Hands to Children Grant, Lodge Culture and Heritage Grant, and Lodge Vitality Grant.

Jan. 1, 2021 – Some Sons of Norway Foundation Scholarship applications due.

Jan. 15, 2021 – Third District Directory Order Form (on www.3dsofn.org) due to District Secretary.

Jan.-Feb.-March, 2021 – Lodge Installation Form (on www.3dsofn.org) sent to District Secretary after Lodge has installation ceremony.

Feb. 15, 2021 – American Fraternal Alliance (AFA) form, that will be mailed to you, is due if your lodge does not record volunteer hours on www.fraternalgive.org

Feb. 25, 2021 – Fraternal Funds application (on www.3dsofn.org) due to District Secretary.

ELECTIONS

Every two years, lodges have an election of officers. Hopefully, if this is the year that your lodge must do so, it has already had its election. Earlier in the Fall, though, Fraternal Director David Crabbe and International President Ron Stubbings informed us that, due to Covid-19, lodges had the choice of having their biennial election of officers in the Fall, keeping the present officers in place for 2 more years, or keeping the present officers in place for 2 more years and replacing the few who need to step down. Also, local lodges could determine how to do their nominating and casting of votes, using electronic means if necessary. Whatever method was adopted by your lodge, a D-63 officer update must still be completed. See below.

D-63 FORMS

This Officer Update form must be completed by every lodge every year, even if the lodge did not have an election. Before completing it, verify all officers' names and contact information, because many people are changing addresses, phone numbers, and email addresses these days. The form can be found at www.sofn.com, and you can complete it either online or by printing and mailing it to Sons of Norway headquarters. If you complete it by hand, please be as neat as possible. **The form is due by December 31, but I, as District Secretary, am asking you to submit earlier because I am composing the District Directory with the information that Sons of Norway then sends to me.** Thank you.

FRATERNAL FUNDS / Even Virtual meetings

Think about whether your Lodge would like to apply for **Fraternal Funds** provided by the Third District. These funds are given for lodge cultural activities that have already occurred and for which you have expense receipts. The next deadline is Feb. 25 because the funds will be voted upon at the next Third District Board meeting which will be held on the first weekend of March. The Fraternal Funds form is located on www.3dsofn.org. Receipts must accompany the form. Funds are voted upon based on merit, partial or whole amounts, and timing of receipt of the application.

Remember that this year during Covid, if your lodge needs to purchase a Virtual format like Zoom for your meetings, the expenses can qualify for Fraternal Funds. Again, an expense receipt must be sent with the application.

SONS OF NORWAY FOUNDATION AND NEW DISTRICT 3 FOUNDATION DIRECTOR

Sons of Norway's Foundation Director Ann Olsen has taken a different job, so Connie O'Brien will be filling in on an interim basis. A search is on for a new Foundation Director.

The Foundation's 2020 campaign raised over \$109,000 this year with 75 lodges participating.

Connie O'Brien said that the Foundation is always looking for people who would like to be involved in the Scholarship review and selection group.

The Third District now has its own District Foundation Director. Dirk Hansen from Southern Star Lodge has been appointed by 3D Board President Kathy Dollymore. In addition to the Grants and Scholarships that the Foundation has given in past years, there is a new Medical Relief Grant. Applicants can receive up to \$5000 to help with medical bills. Dirk can be reached at hansen-oaks@lowcountry.com.

125th ANNIVERSARY VIRTUAL EVENT

On December 8 – 10, Sons of Norway will be emailing all members to inform them of virtual events going on to celebrate the organization's 125th anniversary. Watch for it.

2021 THIRD DISTRICT DIRECTORIES FOR SALE

Would you like your lodge officers to receive a directory? The District is selling them again. Because of printing and more mailing costs this year due to Covid, the cost will be \$7.00 each after 1 free one. Fill out the **Third District Directory Order Form** on www.3dsofn.org under Forms and Documents. Mail a check (payable to "Sons of Norway District Three" and with "Directory" in the memo box) and the completed form to Jeanne Addison, 1574 Rosewood Lane, York, PA 17403 or JLANorge@aol.com before January 15, 2021.

LODGE OFFICERS INSTALLATION FORM

Fill out the **Lodge Officers Installation Form**, if your lodge will be having an official installation this year, perhaps by Zoom! Send it to the District Secretary by mail or scan. This form describes the date and location of your Installation of Officers. You can find the form under Forms and Documents at www.3dsofn.org.

LODGE BYLAWS UPDATES

Check with your Lodge officers that your Lodge Bylaws are up-to-date. Sons of Norway is requesting that lodges periodically check their Bylaws. This is a good time to do it, during Covid. There is a By-laws Change Form on the Sons of Norway website. Go to this first because a template and new official wording is available. Your lodge should add a provision for voting and doing lodge business by electronic means.

VOLUNTEER HOURS

Lodge secretaries keep track of members' hours given in service to the community or to the Lodge. This is required by the American Fraternal Alliance (AFA) which lobbies for fraternal organizations like Sons of Norway to keep non-profit status. An easy way to log the hours is via www.fraternalgive.org. Contact fraternal@sofn.com to set you up as a user and give you a lodge password. Otherwise, you must fill out the AFA End-year Report Form sent to you annually in October and due Feb. 15. David Crabbe, Fraternal Engagement Officer at Sons of Norway, recently did a video about FraternalGive that is very well done.

LODGE ANNIVERSARIES

Congratulations to the lodges with anniversaries this past year and in the new year.

2020 - Gulf Coast Vikings (10), Bondelandet (30), Morgensolen (45), Norumbega (50), Viking World Orlando (50), Lauderdale (55)

2021 - Bla Fjell (25), Faerder (110), Gulfstream (50), Hudson Valley (75), Nordkap (100), Noreg (65), Restauration (45), Scandinavian Heritage Society (75), Tampa Bay (50)

2022 DISTRICT AND INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

The District Convention will be held in Jacksonville in most likely June 2022. The International Convention will be held in August 2022 in the Minneapolis area, not in Norway.

TUBFRIM

Kjell Kittelsen is the District Tubfrim chairperson. He can be reached at 871 70th Street, Brooklyn, NY 11228, mormor46@verizon.net, or 718-680-4684 if you have questions about how to send your cut stamps.

S.O.N. 125th ANNIVERSARY IN 2020/ ALZHEIMER'S FUNDRAISER

Hopefully your Lodge got into the "1-2-5" spirit this year, whether giving, fundraising, volunteering, exercising, setting goals, or any number of other things. Sons of Norway's website will be showcasing the activities, so take pictures and make lists of what your Lodge is doing.

The Third District got into the spirit of "1-2-5" by having a goal of raising \$12,500 for Alzheimer's. This effort began in 2019 and is continuing through the end of 2020, so there is a little more time for you to donate. Donations can be made to the Alzheimer's Association's Longest Day Campaign.

The website is a little confusing, so here are the steps for how you can donate:

- Go to alz.org OR the official website of the Alzheimer's Association.
- "Donate" box in the top right corner.
- "Donate to Longest Day" in top right corner of screen.
- Search box
- "Enter Participant, Team, or Event Name". Put in "Sons of Norway Third District".
- Found 1 fundraiser. Don't click on "Kathy Dollymore", rather click on fundraiser "Sons of Norway Third District".
- Will see oval with \$ amounts.
- Scroll down the page from the oval. Click on box "The Power of a Donation".
- Click on "Donate" box.
- Click on "Make a team donation"
- You are making a donation on behalf of Sons of Norway...
- Brings you to donor information page...

From Falmouth to Lauderdale - District 3 Happenings

The challenge for giving you the latest and greatest from around the 3rd District is acquiring content. Just like the past year of 2020, "You can't make this stuff up". With this in mind, please feel free to submit as many items of general interest about your lodges as you want to me- hansen-oaks@lowcountry.com The following is a collage, in no particular order, of various emails, flyers and articles I have received of late. - Editor

NORUMBEGA LODGE 3-506

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Frederick Hinchliffe II**

Date: Sun, Nov 29, 2020 at 10:59 PM

Subject: Norumbega Lodge jultrefest and Secret Santa gift swap on December 4th at 7:30 PM

To:

DEAR Members: Our jultrefest for adults is on December 4 at 7:30 PM via Zoom video-conference. We really hope that you can join the fun. To come to the party, please visit the Lodge website after 7 PM on December 4 and click on the link that is provided you on the site in the "pop-up" notification. Or send an email to zoom@norumbegasofn.org and we will send you the link around 7 PM.

ALSO, you can sign up to give and to receive a small gift, just as we have done in years past. But instead of bringing a gift, we will send

you the name of a member to send a gift to, and you will in turn receive a gift from a different member. This is the "Secret Santa" feature

mentioned in the Tidende. To sign up. send your name, mailing address, email address, and gender to SantasHelper@norumbegasofn.org. You can also add your name at the jultrefest event if that is easier.

BY the way, "Sending" a gift to someone can be by email (for example, a store gift card), by postal mail (any small item), or by delivering it yourself.

'TIS the season! Be jolly and come to the jultrefest!

QUESTIONS? Need some help with Zoom? Email your questions to

Zoom@norumbegasofn.org or call me (Fred Hinchliffe) 9 AM to 9 PM.

ALL of this information is repeated in the attached 2 pages from the Tidende.

Thank you--See you there--God jul og Godt Nyttår
Fred



NOTE

NORUMBEGA TIDENDE

Celebrating Our Culture/Expanding Our Horizons - Volume 49, No. 1, January 2021

ALL LODGE MEETINGS THROUGH MARCH 2021
WILL BE HELD VIA ZOOM TELECONFERENCE

NOTE

Sunday, January 3rd, 3:00 p.m.: Zoom Lodge Meeting

Kari Heistad, Founder and CEO of Culture Coach International and Founder and CEO of Diversity Dashboard, will be our speaker at the January cultural meeting on Sunday, January 3rd, at 3:00 p.m. She will be talking about her father, Erling Heistad, and the ski jumps he designed.



in use in Lebanon, NH to this day, one depicted above at Storrs Hill Ski Area. His deep love for skiing meant that he was inducted into the Ski Hall of Fame.

Erling Heistad was a Norwegian immigrant from Tønsberg, Norway. He immigrated with his parents and siblings through New York and then up to Rockport, ME. After college, he became a mechanical arts teacher in Lebanon, NH where he spent all of his adult life. He started the Lebanon Outing Club which is still going today, coached numerous award winning ski teams, and he designed 50 ski jumps throughout New England. Two of his jumps are still

BLÅ FJELL LODGE 3-646

From Lodge President: WHAT A YEAR! - BUT WE ACCOMPLISHED A LOT!

thanks to the support of members renewing, attending, and/or leading programs at our monthly meetings and at our adopted school. Three of the regular community events we usually participate in were cancelled due to COVID large-crowd safety restrictions

Sadness: We mourned the death of long-time, dear member Dorrit Grina, and were able to put her biography in our newsletter and her picture in the Viking Magazine.

Gladness: We were able to hold seven monthly meetings using College Lutheran Church in January and February, and St. John Lutheran church in July through November. We approved the line-item budget for 2020, heard about SAMI culture, learned what we need to know about Alzheimer's (SON emphasis this year), had a general presentation about the Sons of Norway International organization, talked about our favorite books, made an ornament, and voted on new officers for term 2021-2022. At one meeting members spoke of their Nordic heritage and immigration journey, illustrated by maps from where their ancestors came from in the "Old Country" to where they came in the New World. We spent August, September and October meetings highlighting Sons of Norway 125th Anniversary, giving programs about its history and holding a GALA celebration.

More Gladness: Cheri was able to teach COVID-safe sessions to students at Faith Christian school (our Adopt-a-School Project school) assisted by a teacher. Events were Leif Eriksson Day, Viking Day with shorter presentations spread over five days, and Native American culture.

Overview submitted by Sharon Rohrbach

Report of Canned Good Collection for Salem Food Pantry .. Joann Barfield:

For this year, 2020, total cans collected and forwarded to the Salem Food Pantry were 44 cans .. good, considering the unusual circumstances ..

DOVRE LODGE 3-232

Here on this extra-sparkly winter solstice, we look forward to times of peace, joy, love, light and especially ... hope!

Our Juletefest via Zoom was great fun - many thanks (mange takk) to several who helped so much, especially Manny, Anneken, Anne, Mona, Kristina - it was a great group effort! If you attended and want to see/hear/share some of the videos again, or if you had to miss it - - we include the links.

There's no video, sorry, of the beloved story Mona read and translated - by Alf Proysen, *Den Vesle Bygda Som Glömte at det Var Jul* – The Little Town that Forgot it Was Christmastime – but perhaps you know it??

* Musevisa - by Alf Prøysen. Children's song for dancing around the tree - but many adults were singing right along! Told and sung by Paul Hasvold, Biznissene, and an anonymous cartoonist. Put together by Edward Mike Wick, S.O.N. member, Apple Valley, MN. Longish, but you get three 'interpretations'!

WE DID IT! Members and Friends

(Row 1: Cheri, Marie, Joann, Scott. Row 2: Lloyd, Marilyn, Helene, Larry, Gail, Karen. Row 3: Annita, Ed, Kathy, Janice, Bob). Not in picture: Robin & Becky who were taking pictures; and Marlin.)



<https://www.youtube.com/embed/fr-NEX1BC94?feature=oembed>

* Yingle Bells - by the inimitable "Yogi Yorgesson" - born of Norwegian parents, Harry Skarbo became "Harry Stewart" and a successful comic performer. His "Yogi" character has an exaggerated Swedish accent. Some of us sang along to this, having memorized it as little kids!

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/pfXkLvhoL7s?feature=oembed>

*På Låven Sitter Nissen ("Santa Claus is Sitting in the Barn") - unfortunately, the Julenisse has trouble protecting his rice pudding from the hungry mice ... another one for dancing 'round the tree ...

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/uv74o8hG30?feature=oembed>

*I Yust Go Nuts at Christmas - the "A" side of Yingle Bells ... Yogi Yorgesson - when you need a laugh ...

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/eidBJSzAkRg?feature=oembed>

*Deilig er Jorden - performed by Tommy Körberg and the Oslo Gospel Choir - and now for a complete change of pace ... lovely traditional song

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/mrlfjJX24E?feature=oembed>

*Norge, Mitt Norge - St. Olaf Choir (Singing in Stavanger) - a lovely rendition of a Norwegian favorite

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/KGSSPapw9s?feature=oembed>

* Glade Jul - sung by Sissel Kyrkjebø og Odd Nordstoga ... and a cast of thousands. A lovely finale - enjoy!

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/Jlp3f-a3kS0?feature=oembed>

Wishing you God Jul og Godt Nyttår - and good health to you and yours ...

Dovre Lodge

Styremøte (Steering Group)

WASHINGTON LODGE 3-428

Over 100 people participated in the Zoom session for the WWII Commemoration. It was a wonderful event - lots of emotion from the people as they talked about their memories and family.

We've stayed super active since so many members are readily embracing Zoom. We use it for monthly meetings and also our special interest groups (the Reading Circle, the Genealogy Interest Group, and the Norwegian History Roundtable). Our two biggest events have been our Christmas Festival & Bazaar and the Commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of WWII Liberation Day.



Festival: We held it at our lodge instead of our usual venue so that we could have it over 4 days

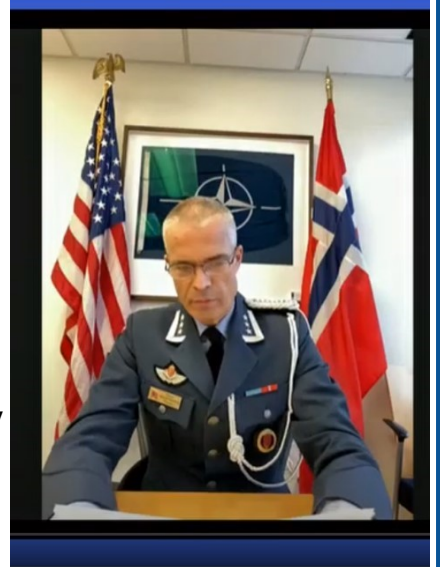
starting in October, running through Dec. For each day, patrons made online reservations to shop for imported foods, Dale sweaters, giftware etc. We used timed entry to control the number of people and keep everyone distanced. We had 2 beautiful Norwegian Fjord Horses in a corral in the backyard (photo attached - they are being led to the backyard). A member donated the use of his BBQ food truck so that we could offer fresh-made waffles, Norwegian-styled polser, and pea soup outside. Thankfully the weather held for all 4 days.



Doris Goodlett (Washington Lodge) is wearing a facemask from SON Foundation! Photo from our Christmas Festival - Doris selects the solje jewelry for our bazaar

WWII Liberation Day Commemoration:

Our lodge, along with the Norwegian Society and Church Service of Washington, DC and the Norwegian American Chamber of Commerce, hosted a virtual commemoration of the 75th anniversary of Norwegian liberation from WWII German occupation. We'd planned to hold this event earlier at Norway House, around May 8, when Liberation Day is celebrated in Norway. But of course we had to postpone. The keynote speaker was Colonel Håvard Klevberg, Air Attaché and Assistant Defense Attaché to the Royal Norwegian Embassy. We also had a presentation by author Janet Oakley. Several members who were in Norway at the time, or had relatives in Norway at the time, shared their impressions and recollections. We later broke into chat rooms so it almost felt like we were talking to our friends at a potluck table. All of the contributors/viewers were safely in their homes or offices, participating by Zoom. The event was recorded and is available on YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/user/wderoche>



Beloved lodge member Ardis Morton passed away peacefully on November 26, 2020, surrounded by her family.



Ardis's long, fulfilling life began in a Norwegian-American home in Wisconsin. She joined Sons of Norway in 1971 and, according to daughter-in-law Karen Doty, almost convinced her Anglo/Scottish husband, Robert, that he was Norwegian, too. Thanks to Ardis, Robert became, like his wife, an influential leader in Sons of Norway.

When Ardis and Robert moved to the Washington, DC area, she joined the Norwegian Ladies Aid, the Norwegian Society, and our lodge. Throughout the 1960's and 70's, Ardis and Robert were famous for hosting popular lodge picnics in their backyard every summer. Eventually, the picnics moved to their daughter Beverly's farm / restaurant in Lovettsville, VA because membership grew so rapidly, thanks in part to Ardis's hard work for the lodge.

Ardis has held almost every lodge leadership position, including Treasurer and President (1991-1992). She co-chaired and was chief buyer for at least five huge Christmas Bazaars, which became famous beyond the DC region. Her refined taste in sweaters and jewelry has improved the wardrobes of many! She was the organizing force behind other important lodge events, including a dinner dance at Bolling Air Force Base in 1993, attended by Norwegian Ambassador Kjeld Vibe, and our 50th Anniversary celebration.

Ardis was a delegate to several District and International SON Conventions. Easily making friends everywhere she went, she became Zone Director, Treasurer, and Vice President of the Third District. In 2008, she received the Third District's distinguished Lifetime Achievement Award.

As the years went on, Ardis encouraged younger members to venture into leadership roles and served as mentor to many. She was a most gracious greeter at our Christmas Festivals at the Elks Lodge and Christ Lutheran Church (she was a member of both organizations), and served as lodge Foundation Director. She was instrumental in finding the property which became our lodge home, Norway House. And who could forget her famous butter cookies and riskrem, which she made by the gallon, at Christmas Festivals and Jultrefests?

As if that were not enough, through her work in Fairfax County schools, Ardis was elected President of the Fairfax Public School System of Office Personnel, all the while maintaining a loving home with her husband and four children.

But beyond leadership and energy, we will always remember her warmth and the way she greeted every single person with genuine pleasure and a twinkle in her eye. She was the very embodiment of fraternal spirit. Our member Doris Goodlett said it best, "Her life was a blessing to all who knew her, and we are thankful for her friendship."

Ardis is survived by her children Verlin Morton, Beverly Billand, Vicki Petreman, and Paula Gordon, 13 grandchildren, 20 great grandchildren, and three great-great grandchildren. A celebration of life will be held at a later date.

In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, 3810 Meredith Dr., Fairfax, VA 22030 or Sons of Norway Foundation, 1455 West Lake Street, Minneapolis, MN 55408.

Expressions of sympathy may be sent to The Morton Family, 42461 Lovettsville Rd., Lovettsville, VA 20180

NORSKEVENNER 3-678

Dirk,

Just FYI, I had previously mentioned that I had been asked to run for the position of Vice President - Norway of the Scandinavian American Foundation of Georgia. I was officially elected to that position tonight at the SAFG board meeting (on Zoom). You had mentioned announcing it at one of our lodge's Zoom meetings and so I am happy to confirm that my holding that position is now official. Feel free to mention/publicize it in any way you think appropriate.

Tusen takk, **William (Bill) Browning**

Lodge President

Well Bill got his foot in the door. Well done! This might be a potential windfall for us all. - ED

RESTAURATION 3-555

Restauration elected a new board for 2021:

PRESIDENT – KATHERINE DOLLYMORE

VICE PRESIDENT – RICHARD NELSON

SECRETARY – SONIA FORREST

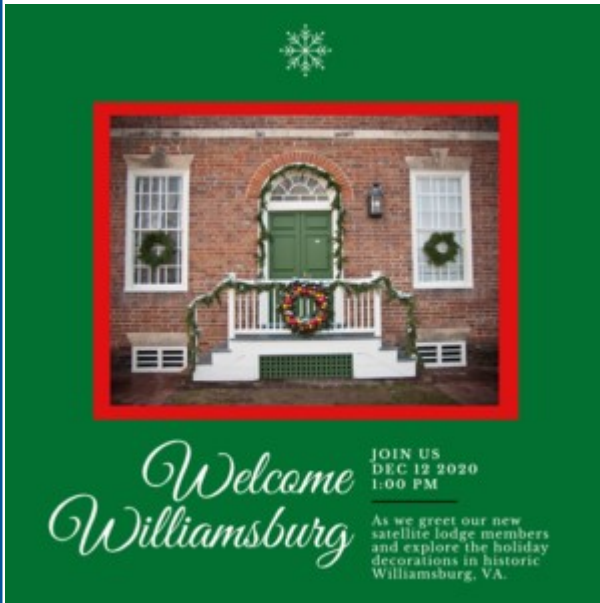
TREASURER – JORGEN FLOOD



The church they had been meeting in no longer allowed group activities so they found a new meeting place and have been holding socially distanced meetings that included author Jorgen Flood's presentation on the the Lingonberry wars and other historical conflicts of Norway. In October they showed off their carving/ decorating skills by creating jack-o-lanterns representing Norwegian national heroes. They held a Zoom juletreffest on Dec. 13.

They are contemplating a 45th Anniversary celebration and are considering some exciting options including a bus trip to Ellis Island and/or a trip to Washington DC to visit the Norwegian Embassy.

HAMPTON ROADS 3-522



A common thread for many, if not most, of our lodges in 2020 has been the ability to adapt to what otherwise would have been a crippling necessity to maintain social distancing protocols. Technology has played a vital role in all of this as we all know. Hampton Roads Lodge is no exception and has actually thrived throughout. Innovative leadership has been key and it certainly has helped that one of their officers, Elizabeth Kamosa, has guided her fellow members through the process.

Faced with the prospect of a cancelled annual Christmas Bazaar, an event that normally generates 10-15 new member signups per year, they simply decided to create the first ever **Sons of Norway Satellite Lodge**. This new chapter which officially becomes a reality on January 1 2021 will henceforth be known as **Hampton Roads Norge Norsemen**.

Most of these new Hampton Roads members are from the Williamsburg, Virginia, part of what is known as the Tidewater Region which geographically includes Virginia Beach where the parent lodge meets. However, Williamsburg is about 1.5 hours distant so the Norge Norsemen will hold their meetings in the town of Norge, Va. You can read more about Norge in this newsletter.

As the Zone 7 Director, I was fortunate enough to be able to witness much of the process by which this Satellite Lodge came about and was amazed by how smoothly all the pieces fell into place due to the spirit of cooperation by all parties involved and the realization that we all share a common heritage and belonging to Sons of Norway is a great way to celebrate this- *ED*



NANSEN LODGE 3-410



**Nansen Lodge Says
Congratulations!**

**Barbro (Buny)
& John Lewand**

Celebrating 70 years Marriage

MAINE NORDMENN 3-664

JULEFEST 2020
CELEBRATE A SCANDINAVIAN JUL
Sponsored by
MAINE NORDMENN



In appreciation to our members, all are invited to the Falmouth Legion on December 5th between 1 & 3pm to wish each other a happy holiday and help pack boxes of Norwegian desserts for those not present and to also create their own boxes to take home.

If you prefer we will deliver to any address in Maine on December 5th or 6th. Please let us know by November 30th via emailing johnfossjr@gmail.com or mainenordmenn@gmail.com drop a note to John Foss at p.o. box 22 Lisbon, Maine 04250 or call (207)357-2397 if you will be dropping by the Legion or if you would like us to deliver.

BONDELANDET LODGE 3-612

Dear Marie,

Yes, we had our August summer picnic and Kubb at Stoner Park near Lancaster. September's monthly meeting was by Zoom and featured a Crown Princess Martha DVD. October's meeting was by Zoom and was a Youtube video of a tour of Norwegian American spots in the Midwest by two Norwegian young men. November's meeting was by Zoom and included a reading by me of a Norwegian-American article on St. Sunniva, the patron saint of Bergen and Vestlandet (since All Saints Day is in November) as well as a YouTube BBC Travel video of the Norwegian freezing music festival. In December we are doing a Zoom meeting called Hjemme Jul (Christmas at Home) and I am asking members to do a show'n'tell of Nordic Christmas items in their home and special traditions they remember. We will also be singing Christmas carols.

I had 2 Board meetings - 8/6/20 and 11/13/20

We made donations to SON Foundation and Ski for Light.

Members are walking and keeping track of miles for 125th anniversary activity.

I have sent lists of websites featuring videos from Lodge past meetings as far back as 2014 (Re-runs). Have 4 Golden members we want to congratulate, but we are still waiting for 2 more pins from Sons of Norway.

Secretary and I will be updating Bylaws probably in January.

Our newsletter goes out every 2 months - August/Sept., Oct/Nov, Dec/Jan..

Glad you met our VP Deb Solem and her cousin Annie Herlein.

Have a good day!

Jeannie

NORDKAP LODGE 3-215

Since COVID we've done a couple Zoom meetings for the lodge with another one probably next week. We've also done a couple of Zoom board meetings and several email exchanges between board members.

We've done a newsletter every month except June, July, and August.

We scouted out several venues for our 100 year celebration in 2021 and put down a deposit. Some of us attended viewing of two members who passed away. We've also welcomed a few new members by phone and email.

Their 100th (!) Anniversary. It will be Sat., Oct 2, 2021, noon to 4 PM, at Martin's Valley Mansion, 529 Cranbrook Road, Cockeysville, Maryland



SOUTHERN STAR 3-630

What appears to be another well crafted gingerbread creation is actually the work of our *Virtual Jultrefest* guest speaker, Hanna Kiviniemi who, via zoom, enlightened, entertained and fascinated us about Christmas in Finland on location in her home country on December 12. We celebrated along with members of **Norsk Carolina 3-679**. Kinder is the universal symbol of peace and prosperity.



From Your 3rd District Cultural Director—Andy Mathisen

Norwegian Culture

Sons of Norway is your destination for discovering and celebrating the rich tapestry of Norwegian culture – from recipes and cultural programming to language lessons and travel benefits - we've got something for everyone.

Celebrate Norwegian Culture

Sights, sounds and tastes of Norwegian culture are captivating to people from all walks of life. So it stands to reason that Sons of Norway be the first stop for anyone who's looking to explore and discover its treasures. Not a member? You can still browse some of our recipes, language lessons, and sampling from *Viking* magazine – and don't forget: membership gives you access to additional benefits, like travel discounts and your own copy of *Viking* magazine delivered monthly to your home. Find out more today.



a

Recipes

Members get full access to all of our recipe files for authentic Norwegian appetizers, desserts, main dishes, open-face sandwiches...take a peek at a few of our featured recipes here.

Genealogy

As you dive into your research, you'll get to know your ancestors – who they were, where they came from and what they did with their lives.



The Sons of Norway genealogy resources will help you through this process with insights into Norwegian society, names, language and more; while also providing lists of additional resources, organizations and websites.

Language Lessons

Freshen up your Norwegian or learn it for the first time! We make it easy with "Norwegian in 5 minutes a month."

[Start Learning Norwegian](#)

Cultural Programming

Get the exclusive resources to connect with your heritage, be it a traditional recipe, learning a cultural skill, or researching your ancestors.

Downloadable PDFs provide a framework for learning about traditional and contemporary Norwegian cultural skills, including rose-maling, folk dancing, cooking and literature.

Sports Medals

The Sons of Norway Sports Medal Program is a fun and engaging way to stay active while enjoying the Norwegian tradition of *friluftsliv* (outdoor life and recreation)! It's uniquely designed to reward healthy habits at every age, activity level and exercise preference.

Become a Member

Our members have access to a plethora of benefits – including financial products to help protect and preserve your assets. Sons of Norway offers a variety of Insurance and Cash Accumulation products designed with you in mind.

[Join Today](#)



Third District Charitable Giving

**ALZHEIMERS
DEMENTIA
AWARENESS**

**CT CHARITABLE
TRUST**
The 3rd District
Taking Care of Our Own



Norrna Lodge Hits Homerun for Alzheimers/Dementia Awareness

Walk to End Alzheimer's Disease open letter

Dear Brothers & Sisters,

At our January 2020 Norrona Lodge meeting, I suggested that we could support the 3rd District's drive to raise funds to end Alzheimer's Disease by participating in a walk. Some of our senior members were skeptical that they were physically capable of participating but were supportive in principle.



My wife Pat is an avid walker, and I knew that if we could get financial support, we would at least have the two of us pounding the pavement. Early February I found that the Rockland County, NY chapter of the Alzheimer's Association was holding a walk October 11, 2020 at the Provident Bank Ball Park in Pomona. We formed a team, Norrona Lodge-Sons of Norway, set a goal of raising \$1000.00 and made an initial contribution to show others that we had "skin in the game".

The Walk to End Alzheimer's website is a powerful fundraising and educational tool. I could send out emails and links to Facebook among other things to connect us with potential donors. There were suggestions and techniques for the novice fundraiser, and we used a few of them. There were incentives and prizes awarded for reaching certain dollar amount milestones. We got a lawn sign, T-shirts and banners as the drive progressed.

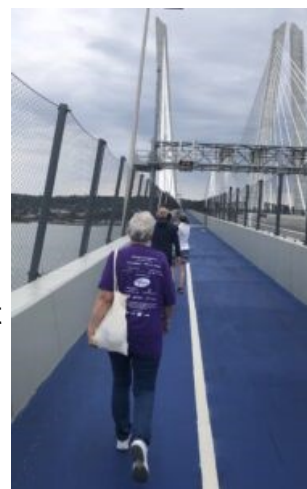
The Alzheimer organization was very proactive and sent endless emails and hosted web seminars to keep us motivated and on track to reach our goals. We were very fortunate to reach our goal by mid-year, so we adjusted it upwards to \$ 2000.00. Ultimately, we raised \$1735.00 with only 24 total donations.

We are fortunate to have very generous family, friends and other Sons of Norway members. A bonus method of raising funds was through donors that worked for companies that matched their donations. Due to this Covid year, there were probably opportunities to raise additional funds that we passed on. There were a lot of people struggling financially who would normally been a source of generosity to others. We will try to expand on our donor base in future drives.

Team Norrona Lodge was unable to meet up with others walking to end Alzheimer's on October 11th due to continuing Covid concerns. We all walked where we could and joined with others online to celebrate our joint cause. We walked over the Tappan Zee Bridge (Mario Cuomo Bridge officially) which spans the Hudson River and connects Westchester and Rockland Counties. It was a beautiful windy day, and we enjoyed the river views as we covered the total walk of 7 miles. We wore the purple T-shirts that raised awareness for a worthy cause.

I cannot wait to do it again in 2021 and I am confident that with a little more effort Norrona Lodge can raise at least \$2500.00. I would encourage other lodges in the 3rd District to contact their local chapter of the Alzheimer's Association to find out when and where there are walks in their area. It is a lot easier to use their resources and infrastructure then having to design it on your own.

I am proud to belong to the 3rd District of Sons of Norway because it has em-



braced the cause to end Alzheimer's Disease. It has recognized the impact it has on many of its members who are suffering from the disease or are caregivers to those who need assistance. May we all increase our awareness of Alzheimer's in the coming year. Together, we may learn how to prevent it, treat it and through our fundraising find a cure.



Fraternally yours,
Kaare A. Hansen
Norrna lodge President

LEARN MORE: <http://www.alz.org>



Maine Nordmenn supports the 3rd District Alzheimers/ Dementia Efforts in 2020

"Please join me in supporting the Alzheimer's Association in raising money to help find a cure for this terrible disease that takes our loved ones and leave only a shell. **The Maine Nordmenn Lodge** which is part of the Third District Sons of Norway had planned to walk on the summer solstice – the longest day of the year – which would have been June 21st . We were going to walk around the Back Bay in Portland with a big crowd of participants. Sadly, due to COVID, this, like so many other things right now, simply wasn't possible. But, like everyone else, we are adapting to meet these new challenges. Just a few of us will be taking walks, mostly alone and in various locations. To donate electronically, please go to <https://act.alz.org> under The Longest Day click on Get Started, scroll down to Support A Fundraiser, type in Sons of Norway Third District click on search, click on view, click on donate – "Team Kathy Dollymore", click on Make a Team Donation, fill out info to donate. Please make your donations by October 31, 2020. Thank you for your help – and if you see me walking, say hello!"

Karl

Shine a Light on Alzheimer's
Sons of Norway – Third District
Karl Livollen



The Charitable Trust—Taking care of our own

Unique to our District 3 is the Charitable Trust. Its existence parallels the origins of the Sons of Norway whose purposes and goals were to protect members of Sons of Norway and their families from the financial hardships experienced during times of sickness or death in the family.

As reported in the Spring 1971 Sons of Norway Bulletin¹, a motion made at the 1936 District Convention to start an old age fund became a reality in 1938. Over time, the old age fund became known as the Benevolent Fund. New York, and Brooklyn in particular, was the destination for many Norwegian immigrants. Our Norwegian brethren came with little but the clothes on the back, hearts filled with hope and strong backs ready to work. The newly arrived Norwegians, learning of the Sons of Norway, were drawn to the familiar sounds, tastes and companionship in the Third District lodges. It became apparent that some of the new immigrants needed help over the rough spots and the Benevolent Fund was the mechanism.

Eventually the Benevolent Fund was formalized in 1971 as the Charitable Trust. For over 40 years, the Charitable Trust has provided modest support to District 3 members with subsistence support critical to their physical, social and psychological well being. The fraternal chain, a symbol of everlasting friendship, is exemplified by the work of the Charitable Trust which provides assistance to our fraternal brothers and sisters in time of need. The need could be as simple as helping with the very high cost of prescription drugs or it could be help getting back on your feet from a devastating loss. A member may need assistance only for a few months or a little longer.

It is comforting to know that the Charitable Trust has assisted members for almost 50 years. To qualify, a recipient must be a District 3 SON member at least five years, be recommended for a helping hand by a member and complete the application. These criteria are then reviewed by the Trustees which include the District Counselor, and a President appointed Financial Administrator and three members at large. The selection process and results are confidential. The Counselor manages the day-to-day business of administering the Charitable Trust and communicates monthly with the beneficiaries who continuously express their gratitude and heartfelt appreciation.

2021 marks the 50th Anniversary of

The 3rd District Charitable Trust

APRIL 2021 IS CHARITABLE TRUST MONTH

BUT

YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE NOW

- **Make sure the Charitable Trust is a line item in your Lodge's annual budget.**
- **Begin planning a Lodge Fundraiser for April 2021**
- **Donations to the Charitable Trust are not just for "Memorials". How about Birthdays, Member service anniversaries, Graduations -you get the point.**
- **The backbone of any non-profit charitable organization is "Legacy Gifts". Please give some thought to this and discuss with your retirement financial planner.**

Origin of the Charitable Trust/ Transcript from the 1938 International Convention

Considerable time was devoted to the old people's home project of District Lodge 1. The District Lodge Convention had added a provision to its by-laws making it mandatory for each member to contribute one dollar a year for an old people's home. The Supreme board of directors, to which this provision had been submitted for approval, laid the matter before the Supreme lodge Convention in the form of a resolution denying the request of the first District, "without prejudice to consideration of the question by the Supreme lodge The law committee acted accordingly, and the final outcome was a unanimous adoption by the Convention of the changes and new provisions submitted by the committee. These included granting each district lodge right to establish and maintain an old people's or orphan home or similar benevolent project and to levy an additional tax not to exceed \$1 per member per year upon the lodges in the district for such project.



Helping Hand to Members Grant

In 2011 Minot, ND saw more than 10,000 people displaced and 4,000 homes devastated by the Souris River Flood. Among them were 39 members of Thor Lodge who had

been directly impacted by this natural disaster. In what was likely some of their darkest days, the Sons of Norway Foundation was there for them, providing Humanitarian Fund grants of a \$1,000



each to be used as needed to help them get through the early days of recovery. “My observation while driving the flooded areas was truly a shock to me. I have never seen 4,000 homes flooded as bad as they were. It was a very sad sight, indeed. But the Foundation gave these members of Thor Lodge some financial help, from which sprang hope. Many used the money to buy linens, cooking supplies, coffee pots, etc.; basic items that we may take for granted, but gave our members a sense of normalcy. They were extremely appreciative of the help provided by the Sons of Norway Foundation and so am I.”

Martha Elliot, District 4 President

Reach Out to the Foundation Today

The Sons of Norway Foundation wants to hear from you! We look forward to your call and are available to answer questions and provide more information about giving options that support the work of the Foundation—programs that benefit you, your loved ones, your community, and future generations of Sons of Norway members.

800.945.8851

Sons of Norway Foundation 1455 W Lake Street Minneapolis, MN 55408-2666

<http://www.sonsofnorway.com/foundation>



The Sons of Norway Foundation awards approximately 25 scholarships to promising students each year. These programs promote cultural exchange and support higher education to help students follow their dreams.

Our Heritage and Culture



The Nobel Peace Prize

Submitted by Kathy Dollymore

Norway has ever so many winter traditions, such as skiing, building snow lanterns, drinking gloegg, overeating at the julebord, changing to winter tires, if only to mention a few. There is, however, one yearly tradition of global impact that takes place in Oslo every **December 10th**. Except for the war eras it has been recurring for the last 118 years. I am referring to the award ceremony of the Nobel Peace Prize which is referred to as the world's most prestigious award. The event takes place in the Oslo City Hall with the Norwegian royal family present. Altogether 107 single individuals and 27 organizations have to date received the Nobel Peace Prize. The recipient this year was Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed Ali for his efforts to achieve peace and international cooperation, particularly for his actions to resolve the border conflicts with neighboring Eritrea.



["Oslo City Hall / Grand Hall"](#) by [Images George Rex](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 2.0](#)

But how did such a small country, geographically distant from most of the world's trouble centers, get to determine "who, in the preceding year has done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition and reduction of standing armies, and for the holding and promotion of peace congress" – to cite the Criteria used by the Nobel Committee for choosing a worthy recipient?

The Nobel Peace Prize, at the present value of 10 million Swedish kroner, is the result of a legacy willed by the Swedish chemist and industrialist Alfred Nobel who died in 1896. He had accumulated large amount of wealth by producing dynamite and ballistite. Altogether five Nobel prizes are delivered every year, the ones for outstanding advances in physics, chemistry, economics, and for literature are awarded in Stockholm, Sweden. However, for reasons Mr. Nobel never explained, he determined that the Peace Prize should be awarded in Norway. The two countries were in a union at the time, and many theories have been suggested why he accorded the honor of delivering the tribute to international peace to the Norwegians. Possibly he was distrustful against the Swedish militant traditions, or he was impressed by the Norwegian Parliament having become closely involved with the Inter-parliamentary Union's efforts to resolve conflicts by mediation and arbitration. He had also become an admirer of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson's international actions to maintain world peace. That an industrial producer of explosives at all decided to legacy some of his fortunes to world peace is also a question much debated among historians. The possibility is that he wished to mend for some of the suffering his production might have created. It is also known that he had a close friendship with Bertha von Suttner, a peace activist, who later became a Peace Prize recipient.

The determination by the Nobel Committee of who every year should receive this honorable award is

rather elaborate. Each year the committee invites qualified people world-wide to submit nominations for the Peace Prize. Normally the suggestions must be received by the Nobel Committee in the beginning of February in the award year. The number of nominations has seen a steady increase. The latest record was set in 2011 when 241 nominations were submitted. The statutes of nomination do not allow for information about nomination considerations or investigations to be released to the public for at least 50 years after the prize has been awarded. The fact that somebody has been nominated, but not selected, means very little historically. As a matter of fact, in 1939 Adolf Hitler was suggested as the recipient (seemingly mockingly) after his insincere peace agreement with Neville Chamberlain. The presented nominations are considered by the Nobel Committee at a meeting when a short list of candidates is created for further review by the Director, the Research Director, and a small number of academics with expertise in the fields relating to the candidates. Advisors usually have some months to complete their reports. The Committee seeks to arrive at an unanimous decision, but this is not always possible. The final decision is reached in mid- to late September, and then publicized in early October. The yearly announcement of the recipient for the Nobel Peace Prize has great impact. It is covered by the news media all over the world.

Whereas most of the selections for the Peace Prize are generally agreed upon, there are occasions when The Nobel Committee has received criticism, both in Norway and internationally for their choice of recipients. Such controversy occurred in connection with according to prize to Mikhail Gorbachev (1990), Le Duc Tho (1973), Aung San Suu Kyi (1991), Yasir Arafat, Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin (1994), Henry A. Kissinger (1973), Menachem Begin (1978) and there were several others. Some of these selections resulted in committee members resigning, or the nation questioned whether the system of selection should be totally revised. Mr. Tho from North Vietnam declined to receive the prize, insisting that there yet was no peace in Vietnam, and furthermore that had no time for "such bourgeois sentimentalities". Henry Kissinger gave his prize money to charities, then offered to return the medal after South Vietnam fell to the North. Additionally, there have been noticeable omissions. Eleanor Roosevelt, U Thant and Mahatma Gandhi are some of them. The most obviously deserving of the Peace Prize is said to be Mr. Gandhi. He was nominated in 1937, 1938, 1939, and 1947. He was nominated again in January 1948. However, just days after the nomination he was assassinated. The Nobel Committee much regretted their failure to act in time, and chose not to choose anybody for that year, with the explanation "that no living person was found deserving of the award".

Now should you happen to find yourself exiting the Oslo Central Train Station, take a moment and walk across the plaza where you can locate the Nobel Center for the Peace Prize. An impressive amount of



world leaders and activists have benefitted by the decisions of the folks affiliated with this building: Fridtjof Nansen, Elie Wiesel, Dr. Martin Luther King, Dalai Lama, Doctors without Borders, Nelson Mandela, Jimmy Carter, The Red Cross, Barak Obama, and Mother Teresa to mention a few. So all said, I believe that over the years the Nobel Prize Committee of Norway made some very valid decisions.

References: Norge, A portrett av en nasjon, Noberprize.org, Wikipedia, Fredsprisen, Norge og Verden (Geir Lundestad).

Monuments and Sculpture Pay Homage to History in the Art Nouveau City of Ålesund Norway

Visitors to Ålesund can not but be struck by the spectacular beauty of the cities architecture, a result of the rebuilding efforts after a devastating 1904 fire. But art abounds in many forms throughout this historically seafaring city. Its not hidden but can be overlooked if you narrow your focus to just the things that relate to Jugendstil. The following are some examples you may run across.



Legend has it that *Gangerolf* (outside of Norway better known as Rollo), the 10th-century founder of the dynasty of the dukes of Normandy, hailed from the community of Giske, north-west of Ålesund. At least three statues of Rolle exist: in the town park in Ålesund, in the city of Rouen, France, and in Fargo, North Dakota, United States.

In 1835, Ålesund had 482 inhabitants. By 1900, the population had increased to 11,777.

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, the 76-year-old Ane Heen, but more than 10,000 people were left without shelter.

["File:Statue of Rollo in Ålesund, Norway.jpg"](#) by [Delusion23](#) is licensed under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)



Ålesund as it looked prior to the fire.
[Public Domain](#)view terms

- File:General view, Alesund, Norway.jpg
Created: between 1890 and 1900 date
QS:P,+1500-00-00T00:00:00Z/6,P1319,+1890-00-00T00:00:00Z/9,P1326,+1900-00-00T00:00:00Z/9



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.

The town has an unusually consistent architecture, most of the buildings having been built between 1904 and 1907. Jugendstilsenteret is a national interpretation centre, visitors can learn more about the town fire, the rebuilding of the town and the Art Nouveau style. Ålesund is a partner in the Art nouveau network, a European network of co-operation created in 1999 for the study, safeguards and development of the Art nouveau.

The term "Little London" was often applied to the community during the occupation of Norway by Nazi Germany due to the Norwegian resistance work that took place here. Among other things, the city was central to the flights to Scotland and England.

The colorful harbor area of town or the "Brosundet" showcases even more in the way of historical sculpture. In Ålesund there is the "**Seaward memorial**", which remembers a fishing disaster off the coast of Ålesund in 1885. The plaque on the base of the memorial reads:
"On August 13 1885, 7 open fishing boats sank in a severe north-westerly gale off the coast of Ålesund."

[Public Domain](#)
File:Wilhelm II. 1905.jpeg
Created: 1 January 1905
Reichard & Lindner; publisher: Gustav Liersch & Co. -
<http://www.dhm.de/lemo/objekte/pict/95007746/>

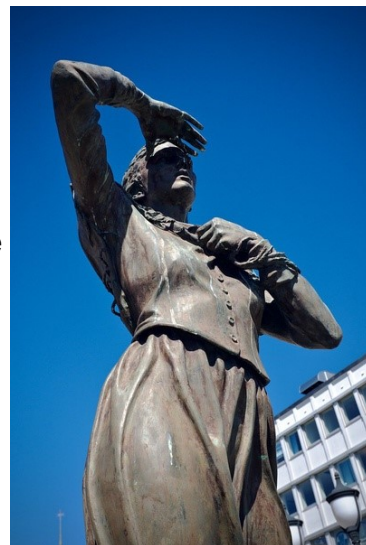
33 fishermen lost their lives. 29 widows and 113 children were left to mourn." "Seaward" was erected in memory of those who died in the tragedy. Most of the 33 fishermen were from Buholmen, Buholmstranda and Røysa, the nearby area to the east of the monument. "Seaward", therefore, stands also as a tribute to the proud and thrifty fisher folk who lived in this part of Ålesund."



The Herring Wife is a lifelike tribute to those women who worked at salting herring, which was one of the town's main industries.

"Norway - day 2. Sildekona statue of herring woman by the harbour in Ålesund." by Anne & David (Use Albums) is marked with [CC PDM 1.0](#)

"Mot Havet Seaward Statue, Ålesund" by Paul Robert Lloyd is licensed under [CC BY-NC-SA 2.0](#)



Excerpts from Wikipedia [Creative Commons](#)' CC BY-SA

St. Olaf's Church, Balestrand

Wikipedia [Creative Commons](#)' CC BY-SA

St. Olaf's Church "The English Church") is an Anglican church in the village of Balestrand in Sogndal Municipality in the county of Vestland in Norway. The church was built in 1897 as a stave church imitation and has 95 seats.

St. Olaf's Church is notable as the inspiration for the chapel in Elsa's coronation scene in the 2013 Disney film *Frozen*.



Knut Kvikne & Margaret Sophia Green

[Public Domain](#)

Balestrand was a popular site for British tourists in the latter half of the 19th century. One of these was the English clergyman's daughter and climbing pioneer, Margaret Sophia Green. She got along very well with the Norwegians and loved the Norwegian mountains. In 1890, Margaret married Knut Kvikne, whose family owned the Kviknes Hotel in Balestrand. Shortly after her marriage, Margaret was diagnosed with tuberculosis; she died in 1894. Before she died, she told her husband that she had a dream of building an English church in Balestrand. As a legacy to his wife, Knut Kvikne separated a plot from the Kviknes Hotel's large plots, and with the

help of generous donations from two American women, he began to build. The church was consecrated just three years after Margaret's death.

The church looks from the outside like a stave church and has horizontal paneling. It has two spiers, one of the choir, and a bell tower over the ridge turret in the middle of the nave. The ridge turret is decorated with two *dragon heads*, as on the ancient stave churches.

Just inside the front door hangs a painted portrait of Margaret Sophia Green Kvikne, her name after she married. There is a memorial brass plate. The inscription is *The Mountains shall bring Peace*. This is tak-



"Saint Olaf's church" by Nyk018 is licensed under [CC BY-NC-SA 2.0](#)

en from Psalm 72, and was a very important Bible verse for the climbing Margaret.

The altarpiece, painted by Emma Pastor Normann is from 1897 and shows The Risen Christ. The church has a banner, showing Saint Olaf, probably made in 1897. The church room is also decorated with wood carvings.

In the choir there are nine stained glass windows with saints as a theme. Of these saints there are three Norwegian saints; St. Olaf, St. Hallvard and St. Sunniva. The others are Mary, mother of Jesus, St. Columba, St. Clement, St. Bride, St. Swithun and St. George.

During the summer the church is used by the Anglican church for services in English every Sunday. There are also services in weekdays and weekends when priests are available. At other times of the year there are worship services when it is agreed.

The church is run economically on donations from tourists, and the priests who serve in the church are English speakers who work for free. The owners of the Kvicknes Hotel provide the visiting priests free room and board, as they have since the church was consecrated. Janitorial and supervision services for the church building are carried out by the hotel.

The church has over the years been a popular location for weddings, especially by Norwegian-British bridal couples.



"St Olaf's Church, Balestrand" by Eirik Newth is licensed under [CC BY-NC 2.0](#)

Mandal—Norway's "Town of Artists"

A composite from Wikipedia [Creative Commons'](#) CC BY-SA

Amazingly, this scenic town in Southern Norway, with only a population totaling around 11,000 has produced some of the greatest artists of its nation. I think you will recognize some of these names and if not, at least their work.

Mandal is the administrative centre of Lindesnes municipality in Agder county, Norway. It is the fourth largest town in Agder. The town is located at the mouth of the river Mandalselva at the southern end of the Mandalen valley. The 6.32-square-kilometre (1,560-acre) town has a population (2015) of 10,725 which gives the town a population density of 1,697 inhabitants per square kilometre (4,400/sq mi).



"Beautiful Mandal, Norway's most southern town" by Visit Sørlandet is licensed under [CC BY-NC-SA 2.0](#)

The area around what is today Mandal was not developed during the Middle Ages. During the 1300s, a trading post called *Vester-Risør* grew up along the Skogsfjorden, just west of the present-day town. The town began when King Eric of Pomerania gave the town the right to trade salmon. By the 1500s, Vester-Risør was a bustling kjøpstad, making it the oldest market town in Vest-Agder. During the 1600s, the name of the town was changed to Mandal. Salmon fishing and the timber industry pushed the town's growth even more during the 1700s. Mandal Church was completed in 1821 after the old church burned down in the town's fire of 1810.

On 1 January 1838, the kjøpstad was granted self-governing rights as a ladested under the new formannskapsdistrikt law. In 1921, Mandal received full town status under the law. During the

1960s, there were many municipal mergers across Norway due to the work of the Schei Committee. On 1 January 1964, the town of Mandal (population: 5,446) was merged with the neighboring municipality of Halse og Harkmark (population: 3,676) and most of the municipality of Holum (population: 1,127) to form a new, larger municipality of Mandal. Today, the town is also a tourist destination, especially due to its Sjøsandén beach.

The town is named after the valley (and river) in which it is located: Mandalen. The name *Mandal* which comes from the Old Norse name *Marnardalr*. The first element is the genitive case of the river name *Mǫrnn* (now Mandalselva) and the last element is *dalr* which means "valley" or "dale".

Prior to 1653, the town was named *Vesterrisør* (meaning "western Risør"). The name was originally referring to the island *Risøya* outside the town, and the first element was added in the 16th century to distinguish it from the town of *Østerrisør* (meaning "eastern Risør"), which is now simply called *Risør*.

Gustav Vigeland (11 April 1869 – 12 March 1943), born as **Adolf Gustav Thorsen**, was a Norwegian sculptor. Gustav Vigeland occupies a special position among Norwegian sculptors, both in the power of his creative imagination and in his productivity. He is most associated with the Vigeland installation (*Vigelandsanlegget*) in Frogner Park, Oslo. He was also the designer of the Nobel Peace Prize medal.



File:Gustav Vigeland 1929.jpg

[Public Domain](#) [Anders Beer](#)
[Wiise](#) (1865–1949) - [Galleri](#)
[Nor](#) Tilvekstnummer:

Adolf Gustav Thorsen (Gustav Vigeland) was born to a family of craftsmen, just outside Halse og Harkmark, a former municipality in **Mandal**. His parents were Elesæus Thorsen (1835–1886), a cabinetmaker and Anne Aanensdatter (1835–1907). He had three brothers, of whom Emanuel Vigeland (originally Thorsen) became a noted artist. As a youth, he was sent to Oslo where he learned wood carving at a local school. However, the sudden death of his father compelled him to move back to Mandal to help his family. Gustav lived for a time with his grandparents on a farm called Mjunebrokka in Vigeland, an old farm in Valle parish, Lindesnes municipality in Vest-Agder county.

He returned to Oslo in 1888, this time determined to become a professional sculptor. He came to the attention of sculptor Brynjulf Bergslien, who supported him and gave him practical training. The following year he exhibited his first work, *Hagar and Ishmael*. In his 20s, he adopted the new family name Vigeland, from the area he had briefly lived.

Vigeland spent the years 1891 to 1896 in several voyages abroad, including Copenhagen, Paris, Berlin and Florence. In the French capital he frequented Auguste Rodin's workshop, while in Italy he experimented with ancient and Renaissance artworks. In these years the themes that would later dominate his inspiration - death and the relationship between man and woman - first appeared. He held his first personal exhibitions in Norway in 1894 and 1896, which received notable critical praise.

Until 1902 Vigeland was engaged in the restoration of the Nidaros Cathedral in Trondheim. The contact with Medieval art contributed to another frequent theme in Vigeland's art, the dragon as symbol of sin but also as a nature force, fighting against man.

Back in Oslo, he obtained from the town an abandoned studio in which to work. In 1905 Norway became independent from Sweden. Vigeland, considered the most talented Norwegian sculptor, received numerous commissions for statues and busts celebrating renowned compatriots like Henrik Ibsen and Niels Henrik Abel.

In 1906 Vigeland proposed a chalk model for a monumental fountain. Initially, the idea of the Oslo municipality was to put the fountain in Eidsvolls plass, the square in front of the Parliament of Norway. His work was generally welcomed, but the location created a dispute: completion of the work was postponed by the dispute. In the meantime Vigeland enlarged the original project, adding several sculpture

groups. The high granite column was added to the design in 1919.

Gustav Vigeland is most widely known for the Vigeland installation, a permanent sculpture installation in Frogner Park in Oslo.

In 1921 the City of Oslo decided to demolish the house where Vigeland lived and build a library. After a long dispute, Vigeland was granted a new building from the city where he could work and live; in exchange, he promised to donate to the city all his subsequent works, including sculptures, drawings, engravings and models.

Vigeland moved to his new studio on Nobels gate in the borough of Frogner during 1924. His studio was located in the vicinity of Frogner Park, which he had chosen as the definitive location for his fountain. Over the following twenty years, Vigeland was devoted to the project of an open exhibition of his works, which later turned into what is known as Vigeland Sculpture Arrangement (*Vigelandsanlegget*) in Frogner Park. The Vigeland installation features 212 bronze and granite sculptures all designed by Gustav Vigeland. The sculptures culminate in the famous Monolith (*Monolitten*), with its 121 figures struggling to reach the top of the sculpture.



The Monolith, [Vigeland installation](#) in [Frogner Park, Oslo](#)
[Public Domain](#)

File:NOR-2016-Frogner Park-Vigeland Installation-The Monolith.jpg



Self portrait by norwegian painter [Adolph Tidemand](#)
[Public Domain](#)

File:Adolph Tidemand
Selvportrett.jpg

Adolph Tidemand (14 August 1814 – 8 August 1876) was a noted Norwegian romantic nationalism painter. Among his best known paintings are *Haugianerne* (*The Haugeans*; 1852) and *Brudeferd i Hardanger* (*The Bridal Procession in Hardanger*; 1848), painted in collaboration with Hans Gude.

Adolph Tidemand was born in **Mandal**, Norway as the son of customs inspector and Storting representative Christen Tidemand (1779–1838) and Johanne Henriette Henrikke Haste (1779–1859). He received private art lessons in his home town and his talent was soon recognized. He then was enrolled in an art school in Christiania, moving on to Copenhagen in the period 1832–1837. Upon arrival in Copenhagen, he was rejected by the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts and studied at a private school of art, but by 1833 he was a pupil at the Academy, earning Academy exhibitions in 1835 and 1836. He studied there for five years and then began a journey to Italy to study further. But when Tidemand came to Düsseldorf, Germany, he liked it so much that he settled down there.

From 1837 until 1841 he continued his studies at the art academy in Düsseldorf, which at the time enjoyed widespread international recognition. He studied with and was influenced by his teacher, Theodor Hildebrandt. Here he prepared the well known *Hjemvendte fiskere ved den sjællandske kyst* (1838). The painting *Gustav Vasa taler til dalalmuen i Mora kirke* (1841) was sold to a German museum, but was later returned to Christiania. He is associated with the Düsseldorf school of painting.

In the autumn of 1841 he studied in Italy along with his brother Emil. Few of his works from this period remain, except for the picture *Napolitansk fisker* (1842). Tidemand was preoccupied by Norwegian history, particularly after returning on a journey to Norway. During a journey to 1843 in Hardanger, he met the 18-year-old Hans Gude. This resulted in a close friendship, and eventually they collaborated on several landscape paintings in which Tidemand painted the figures.

During 1842–1845 he traveled extensively in Norway (to Østerdalen, Gudbrandsdalen, Sogn, Hardanger and Telemark). More of his works survive from this

period, including *Eventyrfortellersken* (1844), *Søndagskveld i en hardangersk røkstue* (1843) and *Gudstjeneste i en norsk landsens kirke* (1845). In his later travels in southern Norway, the last in 1875, Tidemand studied folk costumes, domestic utensils and building and made himself familiar with oral traditions, folk tales and legends. His version of rusticity proved highly popular and in 1848 he was commissioned by Oscar I, King of Sweden and Norway, to paint a series of Norwegian peasant life for the royal palace of Oscarshall, near Christiania.

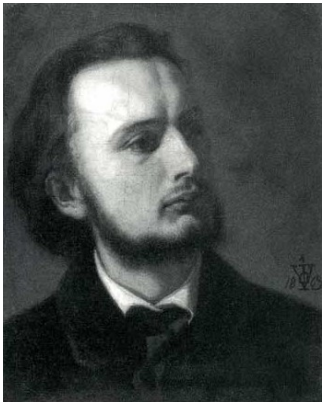
Today Adolph Tidemand is best known for this depiction of Norwegian farm and culture and is counted among the first Norwegian historic painters. In Tidemand's paintings of the old Norwegian farm culture, he portrayed the peasant with a new dignity, humane and culturally. The National Museum of Art, Architecture and Design (*Nasjonalgalleriet*) in Oslo alone owns more than 100 of his works.



Brudeferden i Hardanger (Bridal party, with Hans Gude. 1848)

[Public Domain](#)

File:Adolph Tidemand & Hans Gude - Bridal Procession on the Hardangerfjord - Google Art Project.jpg



Amaldus Nielsen by Olaf Isaachsen 1863

[Olaf Isaachsen](#), Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

Amaldus Clarin Nielsen (23 May 1838 – 10 December 1932) was a Norwegian painter. He was born in Halse as a son of shipmaster and merchant Niels Clemetsen Nielsen (1795–1845) and his wife Andrea Marie Møller (1802–1866). He grew up in **Mandal** in Vest-Agder county, Norway. He lived most of his childhood and adolescence without a father. He received some tuition from a traveling drawing teacher and traveled to Copenhagen to study in 1854.

After one year of painting studies in Copenhagen, he enrolled at the Academy of Art in 1855. He failed to progress in the academy's system, but with financial support from his brother and business owner Diderik Cappelen (1856–1935), he studied under Hans Gude at the Düsseldorf Academy from 1857 to 1859. He spent the years 1859 to 1863 traveling over Western and Southern Norway, and spent 1863 to 1864 in Düsseldorf again. He is associated with the Düsseldorf school of painting. He then travelled home due to illness,

moved to Christiania where he sealed a deal to make paintings that the Christiania Kunstforening would sell at auctions, securing a steady income. He spent the years 1867 to 1868 in Karlsruhe before finally settling at Majorstuen in 1869.



View of a Fjord (1890)

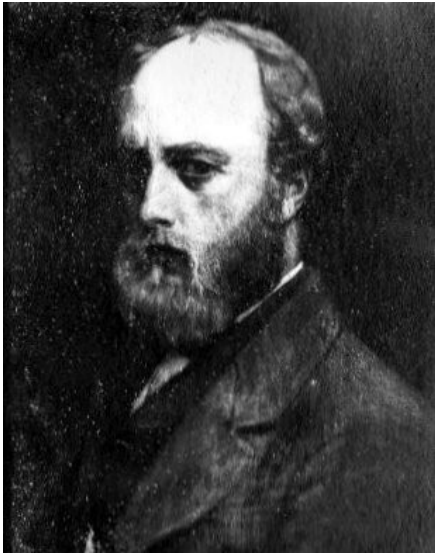
[Amaldus Nielsen](#), Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

He painted in the naturalist style, and has been called "Norway's first naturalist painter". Important paintings include *Hvalørhei* (1874), *Skovbillede* (1896), *Morgen ved Ny-Hellesund* (1885, one of several from Ny-Hellesund), *Ensomt sted* (1901), *Fra Bankefjorden* (1910) and *Kveld på Jæren* (1925). Most of his paintings portrayed Western and Southern Norway, but also Østfold.

He participated almost annually in the Autumn Exhibit between 1883 and 1911, and held notable exhibitions in Christiania Kunstforening (1895, 1906, 1924, 1931), at the 1862 International Exhibition, the Exposition Universelle of 1889 and in Munich in 1913. Eleven of his works are owned by the National Museum of Art, Architecture and Design. He is also represented in Mandal Kunstforening and Mandal Bymuseum, but is perhaps best known for the collection of about 300 works which was do-

nated to Oslo municipality by Nielsen's heirs in 1933. Since 1994 this collection is on permanent exhibit in the Stenersen Museum. Nielsen was also decorated as a Knight, First Class of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olav in 1890. The square *Amaldus Niensens plass*, which includes a bust of Nielsen, was named after him.

In October 1868 in Christiania he married Johanne Nicoline Augusta Vangenstein, born 1845 as a daughter of district stipendiary magistrate Ove Bodvar Hussein Vangenstein (1806–1859). The couple had eleven children. Both his wife and three children died in March 1886 from a diphtheria epidemic. After a period of grief, he married Laura Tandberg (1857–1928) in February 1888 in Risør. Nielsen died in December 1932, aged 94, from pneumonia.



Self-portrait (date unknown)

[Olaf Isaachsen](#), Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

Olaf Wilhelm Isaachsen (May 16, 1835 – September 22, 1893) was a Norwegian landscape and genre painter. He was born in **Mandal** in Vest-Agder county Norway. Isaachsen belonged to a branch of an affluent and educated merchant family from Kjos in Kristiansand. He was the son of jurist Daniel Peter Christian Isaachsen, grandson of politician Isaach Isaachsen and great-grandson of Daniel Isaachsen (1744-1813), a Norwegian shipbuilder. He was the uncle of physicist Daniel Isaachsen, scientist Haakon Isaachsen (1867–1936), painter Herman Willoch and naval officer Odd Isaachsen Willoch.

He attended Nissens Latin School in Christiania (now Oslo). He later studied under Joachim Frich and Johannes Flintoe at the Royal School of Drawing from 1850, in Düsseldorf from 1854 to 1859, and in Paris under Thomas Couture (1859-1860) and Gustave Courbet (1861-1862). After a visit to Italy he returned home in 1864 with a view to becoming an artist with a strong focus on archeology and history. He ultimately settled in Kristiansand, although with frequent periods spent abroad.

His artistic style reflected naturalism and in later years impressionism. Isaachsen was regarded as one of Norway's more prominent artists and great colourist with motives of the coast landscape of Southern Norway. He also painted a wide range of portraits. Moreover, he found a full valid artistic expression in Setesdalen. His art often reflected the valley's distinctive culture. He is represented with 24 works in the National Museum in Oslo (NM), former National Gallery of Norway. The Regional Museum in Kristiansand, Sørlandets Kunstmuseum (SKMU) has 58 works.

Isaachsen was a knowledgeable and courteous man, a mixture of observation and locals, who spoke fluent German, Dutch, English, French and Italian. He was married in 1864 to Antonie (Toni) John Prehr (1838-1870). The couple had four children – William (1865-1942), Eivind (1866-1926); Johanna Marie (1867-1872) and Harald (1869-1942). His wife died of tuberculosis when only 32 years old. Two years later his four-year-old daughter Johanna Marie died of diphtheria, and he was left with three small boys. He was the paternal grandfather of Sigurd Daniel Isaachsen Willoch, an art historian and director of the National Gallery of Norway.



[Setesdal Interior](#) (1869) Olaf Isaachsen, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons



<https://www.pinterest.ie/pin/450500768956762524/>

Self-portrait

Oil on canvas, 1898

Emanuel Vigeland Museum

Emanuel Vigeland (2 December 1875 – 22 December 1948) was a multi-talented Norwegian artist. He is known for a variety of decorations of Scandinavian churches and for *Tomba Emmanuelle*, his mausoleum at Slemdal in Oslo. August Emanuel Vigeland was born in Halse og Harkmark in **Mandal**, Vest-Agder county. Vigeland was born to a family of craftsmen. His parents were Elesæus Thorsen (1835–1886), a cabinetmaker and Anne Aanensdatter (1835–1907). His elder brother was sculptor, Gustav Vigeland. In autumn 1894, he went to Oslo as a student at the Norwegian National Academy. In the spring of 1897 he debuted at the National art exhibition. Vigeland went to Copenhagen in the autumn of 1898 and was a student of Peder Severin Krøyer at Den Frie Studieskole. From October 1899 to February 1902, Vigeland stayed abroad, first as a student in Paris, then in Italy, Spain and the UK.

His first solo exhibition was held at the Dioramalokalet on Karl Johan Street in Oslo during February 1902. In 1905, Vigeland traveled to Italy under a scholarship to study frescoes, a journey that also took him to Egypt and Jerusalem. In 1909, Vigeland was commissioned to decorate frescoes, stained glass and lighting equipment for the first Norwegian Crematorium (*Det gamle*

kapell). The same year he was invited to participate in the competition for the decoration of fresco paintings and stained glass in the new assembly hall at the University of Oslo.

Mostly known for his paintings, Vigeland also produced frescos, stained glass and sculptures. Noteworthy sculptures include *The Virgin and the Unicorn*, installed in Nygårdsparken in Bergen. Many of his designs are inspired by Christianity, and he decorated the interior of a number of churches principally in Norway. Noteworthy were the design of the interiors, from the pulpit and altar to light fixtures and other decor, in Bryn Church in Bærum, (1911–14) and the mosaics and stained glass at Gjerpen Church at Skien (1919–21). Other notable example would include the chandeliers and wall lamps in the choir and the ship in the Stavanger Cathedral, the stained glass in the Århus Cathedral, the stained glass in Lund Cathedral and stained glass of Fredrikstad Cathedral in the Diocese of Borg. From 1919-22, he ran a school for stained glass art at his studio at Slemdal. In the 1920s he was at the height of his fame, having conducted a series of successful missions abroad. Vigeland was acquainted with Swedish archbishop Nathan Söderblom and through this connection he was introduced to the Swedish People's Church Movement. Particularly extensive and prestigious was his work with glass paintings at Oscar's Church in Stockholm.



Stained glass above altar in Oscar's Church

[No machine-readable author provided. FriskoKry~commonswiki assumed \(based on copyright claims\).](#), [CC BY-SA 2.5](#), via Wikimedia Commons

Vigeland made of his mausoleum (*Tomba Emmanuelle*) his magnum opus. His mausoleum, which doubles as a museum, is located in Oslo. It is shaped like a small windowless church, which has overwhelming acoustics that make speaking out loud almost impossible. The inside walls and roof are covered in a giant fresco, *Vita*, depicting human life, love and death. Several sculptures of women giving birth adorn the floor. The entry to the mausoleum is very low and the urn containing the ashes of the artist is in a niche above the entry, thus forcing all visitors to bow to him when exiting. It is rumoured that Emanuel was annoyed by always being in the shadow of his better known brother Gustav Vigeland and that this gesture of morbid humour was his posthumous revenge. In 1958, the mausoleum was opened to the public. It is run by the private foundation Emanuel Vigeland Museum. The amazing acoustics of the mausoleum can be heard in recordings by various artists.

In 1902, Emanuel Vigeland married Valborg Kristine Madsen (1879–1951). Their children were Maria Vigeland (1903–1983), Per Vigeland (1904–1968), and Imm Vigeland (born 1917). He was a grandfather of goldsmith Tone Vigeland.

"ON THE ROAD" In The 3rd District

Wikipedia [Creative Commons](#)' CC BY-SA



Norumbega, or Nurembega, is a legendary settlement in northeastern North America which was featured on many early maps from the 1500s until European colonization of the region. It was alleged that the houses had pillars of gold and the inhabitants carried quarts of pearls on their heads.

The word "Norumbega" was originally spelled *Oranbega* in Giovanni da Verrazzano's 1529 map of America, and the word is believed to derive from one of the Algonquian languages spoken in New England. It may mean "quiet place between the rapids" or "quiet stretch of water". In 1542, Jean Allefonsce reported that he had coasted south from Newfoundland and had discovered a great river. It often appeared on subsequent European maps of North America, lying south of Acadia in what is now New England.

The town of Bangor, Maine, commemorated the legend during the nineteenth century, naming their municipal hall "Norumbega Hall". In 1886, inventor Joseph Barker Stearns built a mansion named "Norumbega Castle", which still stands on US Route 1 in Camden, Maine, overlooking Penobscot Bay. During the late 19th century, Eben Norton Horsford associated the name and legend of Norumbega with supposed Norse settlements on the Charles River, and built the Norumbega Tower at the confluence of Stony Brook and the Charles River in Weston, Massachusetts, where he claimed Fort Norumbega was located. In honor of Horsford's generous donations to Wellesley College, a building named Norumbega Hall was dedicated in 1886 and celebrated in a poem by John Greenleaf Whittier. Presently, the myth is commemorated by such place names as Norumbega Mountain (formerly Brown Mountain) in Acadia National Park.



[Public Domain](#)view terms

- File:Norumbega-postcard.jpg

Created: circa 1905 date QS:P,+1905-00-00T00:00:00Z/9,P1480,Q5727902

The **Norumbega Tower** is a stone tower erected by Eben Norton Horsford in 1889 to mark the supposed location of Fort Norumbega, a legendary Norse fort and city. It is located in Weston, Massachusetts at the confluence of Stony Brook and the Charles River. The tower is approximately 38 feet (12 m) tall, composed of mortared field stones with a spiral stone staircase.

Eben Norton Horsford was convinced that the Eastern Algonquian word 'Norumbega', which has been taken to mean the general region that is now coastal New England, was derived from 'Norvega', meaning Norway. A prominent stone plaque on the tower relates to Norse explorers from the Icelandic sagas. Horsford believed Norumbega to be Vinland. The construction of the tower was accomplished four years before Horsford's death.

Horsford's beliefs and tower influenced the naming of Norumbega Park, a well-known recreational complex located across the river in Newton that operated from 1897 to 1964.

Planning a visit to "Historic Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia"? Why not check out the home of the FIRST Sons of Norway Satellite Lodge, *Hampton Roads-Norge Norsemen*.

Wikipedia [Creative Commons](#)' CC BY-SA

Norge is an unincorporated community in James City County, Virginia, United States.

Norge is located on the old Richmond-Williamsburg Stage Road, which is U.S. Route 60 in modern

times. Interstate 64 was built through the area in the 1970s, and passes nearby. Exit 231 is labeled "Croaker-Norge" for the two small communities nearby.

The new community of Norge was formally established beginning in 1904 in western James City County by Norwegian-Americans and other Scandinavians, with persons resettling from other places in North America joined by new immigrants. The word "Norge" is the Norwegian (Bokmål) spelling of "Norway". Land at Norge was reasonably priced and offered rich farm land in a gentler climate than that of the northern and Midwestern states, where some of the immigrants had originally settled upon coming to America.

For some years, prospective new residents were introduced to the area through promotional material sent out by Carl Martin Bergh, a fellow Norwegian-American with farming experience who had become a land agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway (C&O). The Peninsula Extension of the railroad had been built through the area in 1881 to reach from the mountains of West Virginia to the coal piers on Hampton Roads at the new city of Newport News in adjacent Warwick County. Originally known as "Vaiden's Siding", the C&O built a railroad station at Norge in 1908. The Norge Depot offered a convenient point for shipping farm produce to places such as Richmond. Although the railroad station was closed in 1969, and C&O passenger service ended in 1971, Amtrak continues to serve the area with a stop at the Williamsburg, Virginia station.

By 1909, Norge contained 25 buildings, including homes, churches, stores and other businesses. Some of the original buildings still stand today. The Norge Historic District was considered for the National Register of Historic Places in 1992 (reference number 92001269), but there were owner objections. The landmarks include the following:



Viking Hall: In 1908, a group of young men, who called themselves the "Vikings", purchased two lots on the corner of Richmond Rd. and Peninsula St. for \$5.00 in order to construct a Town Hall. They wanted a centrally located place to be used for dances, meetings and parties as their parents had known in Norway. Viking Hall provided a space for a variety of venues until the 1920s, when it went into disrepair. The Norge Home Demonstration Club purchased the building, renovated it, and renamed it the Norge Community Hall. To this day, the community and many local organizations continue to make extensive use of this hall.

This is where the Norge
Norsemen meet

[Public Domain](#)view terms

- File:VikingHall.jpg

Bergh Hotel: This hotel was built at the turn of the 20th century. It was owned and operated by Alfred Bergh to accommodate the new arrivals at the new community. The building today is thriving as a furniture store: since the 1980s it has been the "Williamsburg Wicker and Rattan".

Kinde and Nesseth Store: Hans Kinde and John Nesseth opened Norge's first store in 1903. It was a general store that sold everything from clothing to fertilizer to groceries. In 1904, the first Norge post office operated from this facility. The building was rebuilt in 1908 after a fire, and still operates today as an antique store under the name "The Old Store in the Village".

The farm home of Carl Bergh, built around 1904, is located at the end of Farmville Lane in Norge. The house was built on the remaining foundation of Farmville Plantation Manor House dating to the early 1800s, which had burned in the 1890s.

Other landmarks in Norge include the former Doll Factory, the former Williamsburg Soap and Candle Factory, Our Saviour's Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Norge Train Depot, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2009





viking history

The mysterious disappearance of Greenland's Norse colonies sometime in the 15th century may have been down to the overexploitation of walrus populations for their tusks, according to a study of medieval artefacts from across Europe.

Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/01/200106103457.htm#>

Founded by Erik the Red around 985AD after his exile from Iceland (or so the Sagas tell us), Norse communities in Greenland thrived for centuries -- even gaining a bishop -- before vanishing in the 1400s, leaving only ruins.



Latest research from the universities of Cambridge, Oslo and Trondheim has found that, for hundreds of years, almost all ivory traded across Europe came from walrus hunted in seas only accessible via Norse settlements in south-western Greenland.

Walrus ivory was a valuable medieval commodity, used to carve luxury items such as ornate crucifixes or pieces for games like chess and Viking favourite hnefatafl. The famous Lewis chessmen are made of walrus tusk.

"Lewis Chessman- british museum" by Jason A G is licensed under [CC BY-ND 2.0](#)

However, the study also indicates that, as time wore on, the ivory came from smaller animals, often female; with genetic and archaeological evidence suggesting they were sourced from ever farther north -- meaning longer and more treacherous hunting voyages for less reward.

Increasingly globalised trade saw elephant ivory flood European markets in the 13th century, and fashions changed. There is little evidence of walrus ivory imports to mainland Europe after 1400.

Dr James H. Barrett, from the University of Cambridge's Department of Archaeology, argues that the Norse abandonment of Greenland may have been precipitated by a "perfect storm" of depleted resources and volatile prices, exacerbated by climate change.

"Norse Greenlanders needed to trade with Europe for iron and timber, and had mainly walrus products to export in exchange," said Barrett, lead author of the study published in *Quaternary Science Reviews*.

"We suspect that decreasing values of walrus ivory in Europe meant more and more tusks were harvested to keep the Greenland colonies economically viable."

"Mass hunting can end the use of traditional haul-out sites by walrus. Our findings suggest that Norse hunters were forced to venture deeper into the Arctic Circle for increasingly meagre ivory harvests. This would have exacerbated the decline of walrus populations, and consequently those sustained by the walrus trade."

Other theories for collapse of the colonies have included climate change -- the "Little Ice Age," a sustained period of lower temperatures, began in the 14th century -- as well as unsustainable farming methods and even the Black Death.

"An overreliance on walrus ivory was not the only factor in Norse Greenland's demise. However, if both the population and price of walrus started to tumble, it must have badly undermined the resilience of the settlements," says co-author Bastiaan Star of the University of Oslo. "Our study suggests the writing was on the wall."

Analysis using carved artefacts would risk damage, so researchers examined pieces of "rostrum": the walrus skull and snout to which tusks remained attached during shipment, creating a protective "package" that got broken up in the ivory workshops of medieval trading centres such as Dublin, Trondheim and Ber-

gen.

In total, the team studied 67 rostra taken from sites across Europe, dating between the 11th and 15th century. Ancient DNA (25 samples) and stable isotopes (31 samples) extracted from samples of bone, as well as tusk socket size, provided clues to the animals' sex and origins.

The stable isotope analysis was conducted by Cambridge's Dorothy Garrod Laboratory for Isotopic Analysis, and the DNA analysis by Oslo's Department of Biosciences.

The researchers also studied traces of "manufacturing techniques" -- changing styles of butchery and skull preparation -- to help place the walrus remains in history.

While impossible to determine exact provenance, the researchers detected a shift in European walrus finds around the 13th century to walrus from an evolutionary branch most prevalent in the waters around Baffin Bay.

These animals must have been hunted by sailing northwest up the Greenland coast, and more recent specimens were smaller and often female. "If the original hunting grounds of the Greenland Norse, around Disko Bay, were overexploited, they may have journeyed as far north as Smith Sound to find sufficient herds of walrus," said Barrett.

Norse artefacts have previously been found among the remains of 13th and 14th century Inuit settlements in this most northern of regions. One former Inuit camp on an islet off Ellesmere Island contained the rivets of a Norse boat -- quite possibly a hunting trip that never returned.

"Ancestors of the Inuit occupied northern Greenland during the time of the Norse colonies. They probably encountered and traded with the Norse," said Barrett. "That pieces of a Norse boat were found so far north hints of the risks these hunters might have ended up taking in their quest for ivory."

Barrett points out that the Inuit of the region favoured female walrus when hunting, so the prevalence of females in Greenland's later exports could imply a growing Norse reliance on Inuit supply.

He says that hunting season for the Norse would have been short, as seas were choked with ice for much of the year. "The brief window of summer would have barely been sufficient for rowing the many hundreds of miles north and back."

The legend of Erik the Red itself may mask what Barrett calls "ecological globalisation": the chasing of natural resources as supply dwindles. Recent research revealed that Greenland might have been settled only after Icelandic walrus were hunted to exhaustion.

Ultimately, having been highly prized for centuries, the marbled appearance of walrus ivory fell out of favour as West African trade routes opened up, and the homogenous finish of elephant ivory became de rigueur in the 13th century.



One account suggest that in the 1120s, Norse Greenlanders used walrus ivory to secure their own bishopric from the King of Norway. By 1282, however, the Pope requests his Greenland tithes be converted from walrus tusk into silver or gold.

"Despite a significant drop in value, the rostra evidence implies that exploitation of walrus may have even increased during the thirteen and fourteenth centuries," said Barrett.

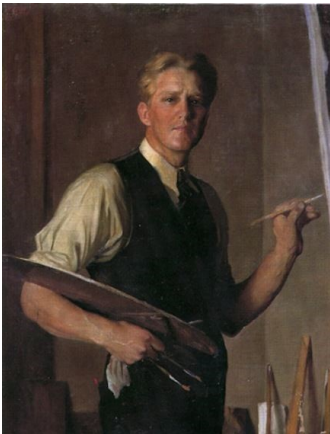
"As the Greenlanders chased depleted walrus populations ever northwards for less and less return in trade, there must have come a point where it was unsustainable. We believe this 'resource curse' undermined the resilience of the Greenland colonies."

["Hvalsey Church ruins, South-West Greenland"](#) by [GRIDArendal](#) is licensed under [CC BY-NC-SA](#)

Scandinavian American Spotlight.



Herbjorn (Bjorn) Peter Egeli (15 November 1900 – 20 October 1984) was a Norwegian-born American portrait painter and maritime artist. Wikipedia [Creative Commons](#)' CC BY-SA



Herbjorn Peter Egeli was born in Horten, Norway. He was the eldest of the three sons of Even Egeli (1874–1915) and Josefine *Mathilde* Wennerstrom (1875–1921). He had traditional schooling with additional art classes and wood-carving taught by his uncle, Hermann Ekeli (1885–1946) (the various family branches spelled the name either Ekeli or Egeli). Bjorn, who on his paternal grandfather's side descended from a family originating in Haukeli in Vinje, county of Telemark, was not the first artist in his family. A great-great-uncle, Tor Sveinsen Øykjelie (1825–1882), was a well-known rosepainter who eventually emigrated to Wisconsin.

Egeli left Norway after the death of his father in 1915. It was the custom for young men to be on their own when coming to the confirmation age of 15 and so Egeli left to join the crew of a sailing ship out of Oslo.

[Alchetron, Free Social Encyclopedia for The World](#)

After seven years at sea, during which time he painted maritime subjects and made ship models, he came to the United States in 1923 and entered Brooklyn Art School in New York. Later after another period at sea, in 1924, he entered the Corcoran School of Art in Washington, D.C. There he studied under Richard S. Meryman, Sr. (1882–1963), Eugene M. Weisz and Samuel Burtis Baker (1882–1967). Early in his studies, his teachers noted Egeli's ability. This recognition earned him commissions from members of the community who came to the Corcoran to purchase paintings. One of his earliest works was a mural in one of the early houses in Chevy Chase, Maryland. Egeli did a painting of a medieval chase scene that showed the huntsmen leaving the castle, then pursuing a stag and finally, returning with it at the end of the day. Another project was a series of woodcuts for two books of poems (1932 and 1933) by Tom Sweeney.

The public quickly became aware of Egeli's talents, especially in portraiture. The list of commissions from the Washington area began to grow. Egeli at first used a room in the basement of the Corcoran as a studio.

In 1932 he returned to Norway to be united with his brothers and uncle for a short visit. His mother, Mathilde had died on May 17, 1921. At the time of his last visit to Norway, he considered America his home, having become a US citizen in 1921. Later that year he married Lois Baldwin, a fellow student at the Corcoran. They would eventually have five children, Peter Egeli, Cedric Egeli, Bjorn James Egeli, Mary Lois Ekroos, and Carolyn Egeli, all of whom pursued careers as professional artists. The next generation also includes at least four professional painters, including Arthur Egeli, Lisa Egeli, Anastasia and Ingrid Egeli.

Egeli's success at the Corcoran and his many successful commissions resulted in a one-man exhibit at the Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery in early 1936. The exhibit of 34 portraits launched his career. Over the next nearly fifty years he continued to paint portraits. This includes two U.S. Presidents (Richard M. Nixon and Dwight D. Eisenhower for the Capitol Hill Club,) several Supreme Court Justices

(Melville Weston Fuller and James Clark McReynolds), leaders in medicine (Mayo Brothers, Charles Horace Mayo and William James Mayo for the Mayo Clinic, and Paul Henry Streit for Walter Reed Army Institute of Research), industrialists (Lamont DuPont for DuPont, among others), military leaders (Adm. Jules James, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Gen. Henry L. Benning, and others), political leaders (Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates, Thomas Hunter Lowe and others) and educators (Canon Albert H. Lucas, of St. Alban's School in Washington, DC, and Pierre Samuel DuPont of the University of Delaware).

Egeli died at his home in Valley Lee, Maryland, on October 20, 1984, at the age of 83.

Painter of Crown Princess Märtha portrait finally identified.

The portrait of Crown Princess Märtha of Norway (1901–1954) has been a part of The Royal Collections in Oslo, Norway ever since World War II. Unfortunately, the portrait was both unsigned and undated. And as the years went by, the few people who knew the history of the painting, were not at the court any longer. Apparently any sort of documentation of its history, for instance, correspondence or other paperwork, was missing.

As it turns out, Bjorn Peter Egeli was the artist!

To learn more: <https://dagtho.blogspot.com/2016/01/painter-of-crown-princess-martha.html>



Photo: Jan Haug, Det kongelige hoff ([The Royal Court](#)).



Gunnar E. Kaasen was born the son of Hans and Anna Kaasen in [Burfjordalen](#), in [Troms county](#), Norway.

Wikipedia [Creative Commons](#)

[Commons](#)' CC BY-SA

He went to the United States to mine for gold in 1903, in the wake of the discovery of gold-bearing sands on Cape Nome in 1898, which triggered one of several gold rushes in the state between 1891 and 1898. Kaasen became an experienced musher and a resident of Nome. While the boom was spent by 1905, the port of Nome sits on Norton Sound, which is usually ice-locked and inaccessible by ship between October and June. Dog sledding remained the primary transportation and communication link to the outside world during the winter months.

In 1925, an outbreak of diphtheria threatened Kaasen's adopted home, and the disease could easily spread across the northern Alaska villages of which Nome was the hub. The Inuit children in particular had no immunity to the "white man's disease". The port was frozen. No train routes or regular roads extended to the northern coast of Alaska. Bush piloting was in its infancy; the only two aircraft in the state had open-cockpits and had never been flown in the winter. Given the choices, Governor Scott Bone authorized the transport of 300,000 units of serum in Anchorage to Nenana by train, where it was picked up by the first of twenty mushers and more than one hundred dogs who relayed the serum the remaining 674 miles (1,085 km) to Nome. Kaasen was scheduled to transport the 20 pound (9 kg) cylinder of serum along the next-to-last leg of the relay, from Bluff to Point Safety, Alaska.

At Bluff, Charlie Olson passed the serum to Kaasen, who left with a team of 13 dogs, led by Kaasen's husky, Balto. Kaasen traveled through the night, in the middle of winds so severe that his sled flipped over and he almost lost the cylinder containing the serum. Visibility was so poor he could not always see the dogs harnessed closest to the sled.

[Public Domain](#)

- File:Gunnar Kaasen with Balto.jpg
- Created: circa 1925 date
- QS:P,+1925-00-00T00:00:00Z/9,P1480,Q5727902

Kaasen reached Port Safety ahead of schedule on February 2, at 2 AM Alaska Standard Time. Ed Rohn, the next musher in the relay, was sleeping, so Kaasen pressed on the remaining 25 miles (40 km) to Nome, reaching Front Street at 5:30 AM. Kaasen traveled a total of 54.3 miles (87 km).

Kaasen gave the serum to Dr. Curtis Welch, the only physician in Nome, who distributed the serum. No further deaths from the disease were reported. A second batch of serum, from Seattle, Washington, arrived in Seward, Alaska, five days later, and was transported to Nome in the same fashion. Prior to 1925, the disease killed 20,000 people a year in the U.S. The worldwide publicity the event received helped spur widespread diphtheria inoculations, which greatly reduced that number. Like all mushers who participated, Kaasen was given a citation by the Governor of the Alaska Territory. All mushers also received a daily wage from a public fund of between USD \$30 and \$40. H. K. Mulford Company, which manufactured the antitoxin, awarded medals to all participants in the first relay.



[CC BY 2.0](#)

- File:Balto (4688256007).jpg

- Created: 29 May 2010

[Location: 40° 46' 12.48" N, 73°](#)

[58' 11.25" W](#)

Unlike the other mushers, Kaasen became a celebrity. In addition to the medal, the H.K. Mulford Company awarded him \$1,000, and he was even offered a role in a movie. Balto became even more famous. On December 17, 1925, a bronze statue of the large black dog was unveiled in Central Park in New York City. Although news sources promoted the idea that this was a statue of Balto, his name does not appear on the dedication plaque, but instead reads, "Dedicated to the indomitable spirit of the sled dogs that relayed antitoxin six hundred miles over rough ice, across treacherous waters, through Arctic blizzards from Nenana to the relief of stricken Nome in the Winter of 1925. Endurance · Fidelity · Intelligence".

Even the NYC Parks Dept., named it 'The Balto Statue'. It was largely the press that gave Balto his fame, because he was the first to cross the finish in Nome, being the team that took the last 55-mile leg, after Leonhard Seppala and his lead dog Togo, had completed an over 250-mile run, and completely exhausted, remained at the last way station.

Balto appeared in Madison Square Garden before a crowd of 20,000 people. Another statue was erected in downtown Anchorage, Alaska as well, depicting a sled dog in mid-stride, and though most consider this to be another likeness of Balto, the plaque itself, like the NYC statue never mentions the famous dog and instead is dedicated "to all dog mushers and their heroic dogs."

Other mushers, including Rohn, accused Kaasen of being a publicity hog. Kaasen's defenders believed he made the right choice: Rohn had no experience mushing in stormy weather. The most prominent critic was Seppala, who drove the longest leg of the relay. Seppala was particularly upset when Balto, primarily a freight dog, a second-string dog, and not a speedy racer, became the canine hero of the event. When choosing his team, Seppala had deliberately passed over the black husky in favor of Togo, a champion racer.

The modern Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, which has many traditions commemorating the serum run, celebrates Seppala as the true hero of the event. Kaasen lived in Everett, Washington, from 1952 to 1960. He was 78 when he died of cancer in 1960. He was buried at Everett's Cypress Lawn Memorial Park next to his wife, Anna.