

HARDANGER

Nyheter



SONS OF NORWAY
Hardanger Lodge #109
Kelowna, B C



We celebrated our 45th anniversary with a chili and bun event on March 20th.

Read more inside

A Word from the President



Time for raking, digging and planting, that is if you have a garden, and if you don't, it is time to enjoy going for walks and sitting in the sun.

At our meeting this month, we will be making lefse, kromkaker and flatbread, and talk about Norwegian cultural skills. I am looking forward to seeing you there.

In Norway, many Norwegians head up to the mountains before Easter to their cabins or mountain hotels to ski and rest, and some read their criminal novels. Over 50 years ago, that is what I did. We went up to Lillehammer and stayed at Pellestova, a few miles up the mountain, for a whole week. It was very important to come back home after Easter with a tanned face.

I would like to wish you all a very Blessed Easter.

Wenche Gransjoen

Da Yokes on Yu

Ole was in trouble. He forgot his wedding anniversary. His wife, Lena, was really angry. She told him, "Tomorrow morning, I expect to find a gift in the driveway that goes from 0 to 200 in 10 seconds. The next morning Ole got up early and left for work. When Lena woke up, she looked out the window and sure enough there was a gift-wrapped box in the middle of the driveway. Confused, Lena put on her robe and ran out to the driveway and brought the box back in the house. She opened it and found a brand new bathroom scale. Ole has been missing since Friday.

Sven says to Ole "I found dis pen, is it yours?" Ole replies - "Don't know, give it here" He then tries it and says "Yes it is" Sven asks "How do you know?" Ole replies, "Dat's my handwriting!"

Sven runs into the vet's office carrying his dog, screaming for help. Ole the Vet rushes him back to an examination room and has him put his dog down on the examination table. Ole examines the still, limp body and after a few moments tells Sven that his dog, regrettably, is dead. Sven, clearly agitated and not willing to accept this, demands a second opinion. Ole goes into the back room and comes out with a cat and puts the cat down next to the dog's body. The cat sniffs

the body, walks from head to tail poking and sniffing the dog's body and finally looks at Ole and meows. Ole looks at the Sven and says, "I'm sorry, but da cat tinks dat your dog is dead too." Sven is still unwilling to accept that his dog is dead. Ole then brings in a black Labrador. The lab sniffs the body, walks from head to tail, and finally looks at Ole and barks. Ole looks at Sven and says, "I'm sorry, but da lab tinks your dog is dead too." Sven, finally resigned to the diagnosis, thanks Ole and asks how much he owes. Ole answers, "\$650". "\$650 to tell me my dog is dead?!" exclaimed Sven. "Well," Ole replies, "I would only have charged you \$50 for my initial diagnosis. The additional \$600 vas for da cat scan and da lab test."

Excerpts from Hardanger #109 Board of Directors Meeting

Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting of the Sons of Norway, Hardanger Lodge #109 held at the home of Wenche Gransjoen Wednesday, April 3, 2019 at 1 p.m. with President, Wenche Gransjoen in the chair.

Present: Wilf Akerlund, Bev Akerlund, Dale Acott, Wenche Gransjoen, Gloria Benazic, Cal Benazic, Lloyd & Agnes Coltman,

Regrets: Darlene Osterlin, Anneli Myrberg,

Treasurer's report: Balance in the chequing account as of the 25th of March was \$2582.26. Income from the chili diner was \$65.

Committee Reports:

Social: Eighteen members and six guests celebrated the lodge's 45th anniversary at the chili and bun supper on March 20. An anniversary cake, cut by charter member, Henry Tostenson, was served with coffee. The president presented Grace Gustafsson with a card and a bouquet of roses in honour of her 90th birthday. Wilf showed photos of former year's events using overhead transparencies prepared for the 30th anniversary in 2004. Guest, Jill Rodal of Norway spoke about her visit to Kelowna to explore the possibility of moving to BC with her family.

Cultural: The Tuesday morning craft group continues at the home of Anneli Myrberg. Norwegian lessons continue on Thursday mornings at Wenche's. The District 7 Cultural Skills Challenge can be found on the District 7 website. Information about the Cultural Skills programme will be shared at the April meeting.

Foundation: Members are reminded to keep track of their Sons of Norway volunteer hours and to report them monthly to Darlene. This information gets sent to Headquarters once a year.

Publicity: Information about our March meeting was sent to the Daily Courier and Capital News but only appeared in the Courier.

Sunshine: Grace Gustafsson phoned birthday greetings to Sylvia Heiliger and Irene McAvena.

Old business:

2020 District Convention: The committee met on March 6 and April 3 to continue planning for this event to be held April 30-May 2, 2020. Any members who would like to be on the convention committee could contact Gloria at 250-861-5349

KSCS (formerly called Club 17) AGM was held Monday, March 18. As members, Wilf and Bev Akerlund attended. Our rent is now \$75 each time we meet in the hall and we must be out of the hall by 8:30 p.m.

New business:

Cultural Skills Evening: Plans were made for this event on April 17 at 6:30 p.m. Demonstrations and cooking of lefse, krumkaka and flatbrod will provide a framework for learning about traditional Norwegian cooking. Members are encouraged to bring examples of rosemaling, knitting, carving, weaving, etc. Information about the Cultural Skills Programme will be shared and can be found at www.sonsofnorway.com.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 2:40 p.m.

Next meeting: Board of Directors will meet on Wednesday, May 3 at the home of Wilf and Bev Akerlund at 1 p.m.

2020 District #7 Convention

Host: Hardanger Lodge 7-109

April 30- May 3, 2020

CONVENTION AND DISTRICT LODGE MEETING 2020

Hi fellow members! We are excited to update you on the plans for District #7 Convention 2020 hosted by Hardanger Lodge. The following people have committed to sit on the organizing committee but we are and will be looking for help from each and every member of our Lodge:

Secretary: **Bev Akerlund**; Treasurer: **Darlene Osterlin**; Facilities and Events: **Dale Acott**; Support Services and Transportation: **Cal Benazic**; Cultural Room: **Wenche Gransjoen**; Souvenir Program: **Wilf Akerlund**.

We are in the process of signing a contract with the Royal Anne Hotel on Bernard Avenue for April 30 to May 3, 2020. As this year will be the 125th Anniversary of Sons of Norway International, we are using that as part of our theme for the event. We have determined the design for the delegate's voting paddles and should see production of those shortly. We have already prepared a couple things for the delegate's such as a small candy holder and knitted keychains.

District #7 Board of Directors have approved our Lodge holding a District-wide raffle to help defray the costs of the Convention. We will ask the District Lodges and Members to donate prizes. Books of tickets for the raffle will be distributed to all District Lodges to sell. The prizes can be a cash

gift or something of Nordic flavour/design so I encourage you to consider if you can donate an item

or cash for the raffle. We will certainly be looking to everyone to help by selling tickets for the raffle next winter.

Gloria Benazic,
Convention 2020 Chair



Sons of Norway Foundation in Canada



Foundation in Canada was formed in 1971. The Foundation collects funds through donations and bequests. Its objective is to use the funds for educational, cultural and charitable endeavours in the form of scholarships, bursaries and grants.

One of the more important functions is to provide bursaries for post-secondary and trade studies.

**** Students do not need to be SON members. The application requires some interest, knowledge, relationship to Norwegian culture. *****

The deadline for applications for these awards is August 31 of the current year (2019 now).

To find the application and all the details required go to the website: www.sonfic.ca then click on GRANTS; there is the list of all bursaries and awards and the associated application forms.

Be sure you note that the application **MUST BE DONE ON-LINE**.

Darlene Osterlin,
Hardanger Lodge Foundation
Director.

Hardanger Lodge #109 Inauguration 1974

In the fall of 1973 a recruiting drive by Sons of Norway District #7 resulted in 110 people indicating an interest in becoming members of Sons of Norway. The inaugural meeting of Hardanger #109 was held in April of 1974. In October the charter was presented to lodge president, John Moxness by District #7 president, Jack Lysne.



Hardanger Lodge 45th. Anniversary Event March 20th.



Henry with Pres. Wenche

To celebrate the lodge's 45th anniversary a chili and bun supper was held on March 20, attended by eighteen members and six guests. An anniversary cake, cut by charter member, Henry Tostenson was served with coffee. Wilf and Bev Akerlund shared photos of events from former years using an old overhead projector to show transparencies prepared for the 30th anniversary in 2004.



Phyllis Tostenson, Bev and Wilf Akerlund & Henry Tostenson



Jill Rodal



Nils Selnes, Grace Gustafsson & Birgitta Zaar



Darlene Osterlin & Marlene Domoney

Fish Waste to Power Cruise Ships



A new initiative will use green energy to power ships in Norway. Norwegian company Hurtigruten plans to convert at least six of its cruise liners to use biogas made from fish waste by 2021. Converting the ships to use this fossil-free fuel will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help efforts to eliminate pollutants. The reason for using fish waste is due to Norway's high number of fishery sectors and access to high volumes of organic waste, placing Norway in a great position for the biogas market. The ships will also use large battery packs capable of storing energy produced from renewable sources. In addition to using biogas, Hurtigruten will be banning single-use plastics to create environmental sustainability. Hurtigruten's numerous efforts will help decrease the ships' negative impact on the environment and will be a solid step toward environmental preservation. To learn more about Hurtigruten's efforts in going green, visit

<https://www.hurtigruten.com/us/press-releases>

Tiny Almond Pies

Top off your Easter supper with this tasty dessert, laced with delicate almond flavor. Ingredients

For the dough:

Scant 2/3 cup unsalted butter
1 cup flour, sifted
1 egg yolk
3 1/2 Tbsp. cold water

1 Tbsp. cognac

For the filling:

1 1/4 cups ground almonds
1 cup sifted confectioner's sugar
3 egg whites, lightly beaten

Recipe Step 1 Divide the butter into three pieces of equal size. Crumble one piece into the flour.

Step 2 Whisk the egg yolk into the water and add. Knead lightly and form into a square. Wrap in plastic and refrigerate 30 minutes. Let

the remaining butter rest at room temperature. Sprinkle the baking surface with flour. Roll the dough out into a thin rectangular. Spread half the remaining butter over 2/3 of the dough.

Step 3 Fold over the plain section, then fold over the other section with butter, like a business letter. This forms a rectangle with three layers of dough and two of butter. Roll into a rectangle and fold into thirds again. Refrigerate 30 minutes.

Step 4 Roll out the dough and spread with the remaining margarine. Fold into thirds, roll out again and fold into thirds. Refrigerate the dough for 30 minutes. Preheat the oven to 200° C (400° F). Grease sandkake (small fluted pie) tins.

Step 5 Roll the dough out into a 2 mm thin sheet. Cut into circles slightly larger than the diameter of the tins. Press into the tins.

Step 6 For the filling, combine almonds with powdered sugar and egg whites. Place about 1 1/2 teaspoons of filling in each form.

Step 7 Cut out 8 mm (1/3") strips of dough and arrange in an "x" over the filling. Tuck the ends between the filling and the crust. **Step 8** Bake on a baking sheet on the lowest oven shelf about 20 minutes. Makes 12-14 cakes.

This recipe is taken from "The Norwegian Kitchen" which is available for purchase through the Vesterheim Museum Bookstore: (800) 979-3346 or www.vesterheim.org.



Archaeologists Find Over 9,000 Year-Old Nut

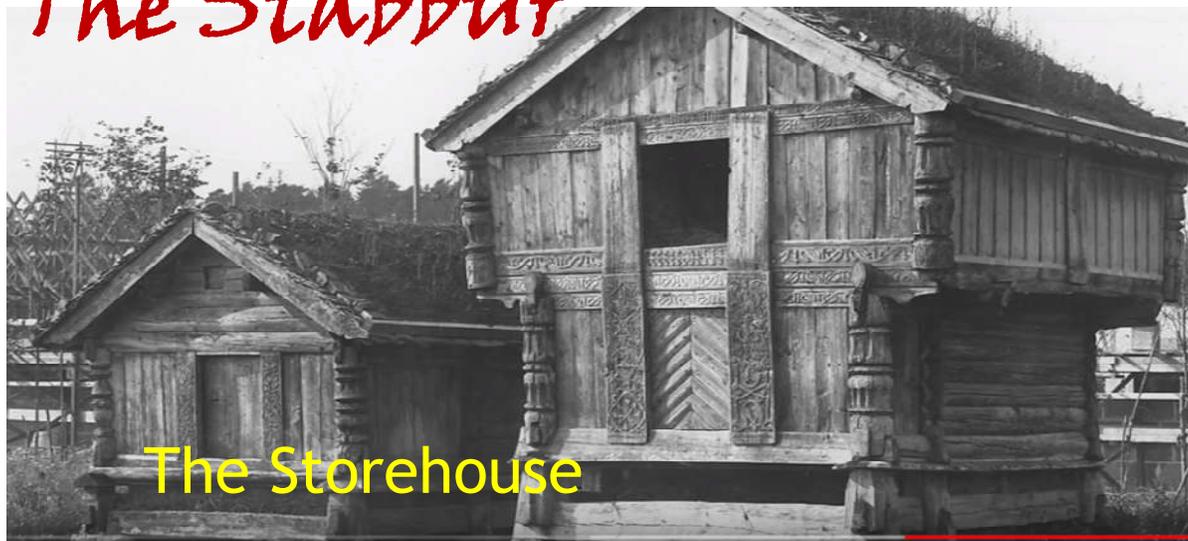
Archaeologists Find Over 9,000 Year-Old Nut in Sykkylven
Archaeologists in Møre og Romsdal are very pleased with a discovery they made in Sykkylven this summer - a 9100 year-old hazelnut. "The nut was partially burned. So either there was a fire in the area, or someone roasted nuts here about 9,000 years ago," county curator Bjørn Ringstad told Sunnmørsposten. The nut was found during archaeological surveys on the Bakke Islands in Sykkylven this

summer, on a site where a new school will be built. "We also found nutshells in one of the fire pits at the excavations in Auremarka. Then we found a whole pit full of burnt hazelnut shells. But we have not determined their age yet," he says. The nutshell found in the Bakke Islands was analyzed by a laboratory in the United States. Ringstad says it is a fun find, which proves that hazelnuts have grown on the discovery site for several thousand years - all the way back to the Stone Age.

Recruit and be recognized!

In 2018 more than 800 members earned their 2018 recruiter pin. Now you can invite new members and earn this 2019 limited edition pin. Be sure to get the credit you deserve by including your member number on any join form you give to a prospective member.

The Stabbur



makers were very clear on one specific point: should you come across a man – in your storehouse – someone who had stolen from you – then you could strike him dead on the spot. A brutal entry, emphasising people's need and right to protect their vital food supply.

Like all buildings found on the traditional Norwegian farm, the *stabbur* had a clear purpose: it was a building designed for the storage of food. Sometimes, people also used it for the storage of precious clothing.

The storage house

Like most Norwegian buildings it was made of wood – using the old log cabin technique.

The storehouse comes in many shapes and sizes. For the most part, it is instantly recognisable. Some of the existing buildings are very old – and some are beautifully crafted.

The stabbur would typically consist of one or two floors – and was elevated from the ground – standing on stilts or pillars – made of wood or stone. They would be shaped in a certain way – often with a wide stone slate on top – preventing mice and other rodents from finding their way in. For the same reason, there would be a gap between the outside stairs – and the building itself.

Filled for a long, dark and cold winter

Every autumn, the storehouse was filled to the brim, with food for a long – dark – and cold winter. The stabbur had no fireplace, so the food stored there had to tolerate low temperatures. More often than not there would be no windows in the stabbur walls. This was to make sure that it was as cool as possible during the summer – and not too cold during the winter.

If the building had two floors, then flour and flatbread – butter and cheese – and dried, smoked or salted meat and fish – were often stored on the ground floor. The unground grain often on the top floor.

Through his novels, the author Jacob Breda Bull paints images of nature and daily life in the old farming communities. In his book Eline Vangen – set in Rendalen in Østerdalen – he writes about the farmer, Trond, walking through his stabbur one autumn day. The storehouse was filled to the brim with all the food that the farm could provide. They were ready for the long winter ahead.

Lock and key

The storehouse door was often the only one with a lock. The mistress of the farm was the keeper of the key – a sign of her undisputed status.



The old Viking laws

The stabbur is mentioned as early as in the 900s, in the *Gulating law*. The stabbur was one of three buildings a tenant farmer had to make sure was in top shape, whenever ending his tenancy. The other two were the residential farmhouse and the cook and wash house (*eldhuset* or *bryggerhuset*). The law-

The bell tower

Norway – but you would see them in many places. More so on the larger farms of the community. The Finding a bell tower at the top of the stabbur roof was not typical for all parts of the bell had a practical purpose – but also an element of prestige. The bell was used to call the land-workers for food and rest.

The following daily pattern comes from the farm Holstad in Ås, Akershus, Norway. It says a lot about the work rhythm on the farms in earlier times.

The working day would begin at 06:00. The first bell of the day would be at 08.00 when it called the workers back in for breakfast after they had been tending to the domestic animals. It also tolled at 11.30 for dinner – and then again between 13.00 to 13.30, arousing the workers from their midday rest. Later it called them home for some food at 16:00 – and then lastly to mark the end of the working day at 19.00.

The bell was usually only used during spring, summer and autumn. For many, the first sound of the bell was a cherished sign of spring.

Information taken from the interned, story by L.A Dahlman

Norwegian Canadians (taken from Wikipedia)

Taken from 2006 census

 Canada	435, 515
 Alberta	144,585
 British Columbia	129,425
 Saskatchewan	68,650
 Ontario	53,840
 Manitoba	18,395
 Quebec	6,350
 Nova Scotia	4,675
 New Brunswick	2,625
 Newfoundland	1,510
 Yukon	1,340
 Northwest Territories	670
 Prince Edward Island	390
 Nunavut	55

Norwegians have played important roles in the history of Canada. The very first Europeans to reach North America were in fact Icelandic Norsemen, who made at least one major effort at settlement in what is today the Canadian province of Newfoundland and Labrador (L'Anse aux Meadows) around 1000 AD. Snorri Thorfinnsson aka Snorri Guðriðsson, the son of Thorfinn Karlsefni and his wife Gudrid, is thought to be the first white baby born in Canada and North America.^[4]

In 1960 archaeological evidence of the only known Norse settlement^[5] in North America (outside of Greenland) was found at L'Anse aux Meadows on the northern tip of the island of Newfoundland, in what is now the Canadian province of Newfoundland and Labrador. Although this proved conclusively the Vikings' pre-Columbian discovery of North America, whether this exact site is the Vinland of the Norse accounts is still a subject of debate. There is a consensus among scholars that the Vikings did reach North America, approximately five centuries prior to the voyages of Christopher Columbus.^[6]

The main sources of information about the Norse voyages to Vinland are two Icelandic sagas, *The Saga of Eric the Red* and the *Saga of the Greenlanders*. These stories were preserved by oral tradition until they were written down some 250 years after the events they describe. The existence of two versions of the story shows some of the challenges of using traditional sources for history, because they share a large number of story elements, but use them in different ways. For example, both sagas feature a mariner called Bjarni, who is driven off course on a voyage to Greenland, and whose authority is subsequently called into question; in "Greenlanders" he is Bjarni Herjolfsson, who discovers the American mainland as a result of his mishap, but in "Eric" he is Bjarni Grimolfsson, who is driven into an area infested with shipworms on the way home from Vinland, with the result that his ship sinks. A brief summary of the plots of the two sagas shows many more examples.

Organized immigration

The major reason for Norwegian migration appears to be one of economics. Farms in Norway were often small and unable to support a family. Added to that was the lack of other employment to augment the family income. Between 1850 and 1910 approximately 681,011 Norwegians made their way to North America. Very few originally stayed in Canada but some, after a stay in the American Midwest, made their way across the border and settled in the present provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. One of the earliest Norwegian parties to America in the nineteenth century sailed from Stavanger on July 4, 1825. This party was led by Kleng Pedersen (Cleng Peerson). The ship, *Restauration*, of 45 tons, master being Helland, was a rebuilt sloop carrying 52 passengers. To that number was added baby Larson, who was born on the voyage. Many of this party were Quakers, leaving Norway for religious reasons. The voyage took 97 days and they arrived in New York on October 9, 1825. In 1836 the *Norden* and *Den Norske Klippe* sailed to America with 167 passengers. Another two vessels sailed the following year.

The British Government repealed the navigation laws in 1849 and from 1850

on, Canada became the port of choice as Norwegian ships carried passengers to Canada and took lumber back to Britain. The Canadian route offered many advantages to the emigrant. "They moved on from Quebec by rail and by steamer for another thousand or more miles for a steerage fare of slightly less than \$9.00. Steamers from Quebec brought them to Toronto, then the immigrants often traveled by rail for 93 miles to Collingwood on Lake Huron, from where steamers transported them across Lake Michigan to Chicago, Milwaukee and Green Bay." In 1855 there were eight vessels reported from Norway to Canada in the immigration report, averaging a 45-day crossing. These vessels carried 1,275 passengers. The following year, 14 vessels made the voyage averaging 54 days, and carrying 2,821 passengers. One of these vessels, the *Orion* from Stavanger, was said to carry 50 paupers all heading for the American West but, due to a lack of funds were sent to Buffalo. The passengers of the *Gifion*, all proceeded to Wisconsin.

There were a considerable number of deaths among the Norwegians in 1857. Of the 6,507 immigrants who arrived in that year there were 100 deaths. In 1859, however, emigration dropped off with only 16 vessels arriving from Norway carrying 1,756 passengers. Of the over 28,460 Norwegians who came to Canada in the 1850s it is estimated that only 400 remained in Canada the majority moved on into the American west. A small settlement of Norwegians was begun at Gaspé Peninsula, Lower Canada, in 1854. A report in 1859, stated that 25 families, totaling 126 persons, were settled in the Gaspé. They were joined in 1860 by another 50 persons. However, the Norwegians were not content, and after a very hard winter in 1861-2 they began to make their way to the American Midwest. About 14 families who arrived on the ship *Flora* from Kristiania in 1856 went to the Eastern Townships, near present-day Sherbrooke. They were following in the footsteps of two other Norwegians who settled in this area in 1853. Johan Schroder, who travelled in the United States and Canada in 1863, reported that a group of Norwegian immigrants, led by an agent, settled in Bury in the Eastern Townships in 1856. One of the first settlers in this area was Captain John Svenson who died in 1878.

Hardanger Lodge meets the 3rd. Wednesday of the month at 1353 Richter Street. (Club 17, Seniors Centre.) Except during the months June, July, August and December.

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April Event

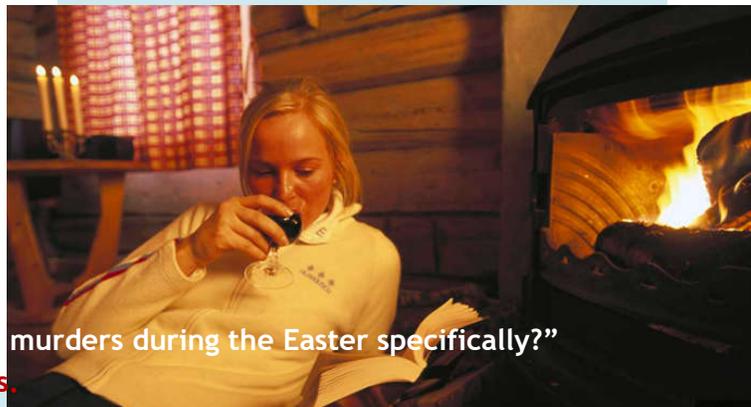
April 17 at 6:30 p.m.

Demonstrations and cooking of lefse, krumkaka and flatbrød

learn about traditional Norwegian cooking.

Members are encouraged to bring examples of rosemaling, knitting, carving, weaving, to show other cultural skills.

Bring your friends....\$5.00 per person



“So why do Norwegians thirst for bloody murders during the Easter specifically?” the German newspaper *Die Welt* wonders. To solve that mystery, we need to go almost a century back in time.

A bold idea

It's February 1923. The two young and broke Norwegian authors Nordahl Grieg and Nils Lie suddenly come up with a steaming idea: To cash in big, they decide to write a bestselling crime novel.

The publisher Gyldendal is on board. The Sunday before Easter they launch a major advertising campaign, in which the book's title “Bergen train looted in the night” gets the top spot on the front page of the Norwegian newspaper *Aftenposten*. The stunt turns heads. The ad is so believable that most people don't realise that it is fiction - they believe the train has actually been robbed.

The drama gets massive attention, and the novel becomes a huge success. “Many consider this novel to be the first Easter crime and the very origin of the tradition”, Bjarne Buset, information manager at the Norwegian publishing house Gyldendal, says. In the novel, we get acquainted with two young students who ski from cabin to cabin during Easter. And the fact that Easter is closely associated with the Norwegian cabin (“hytte”) is a part of the reason why the tradition has taken roots, Buset states. “More than any other holiday, Easter is a time when people head for a cabin in the snowy mountains or near the sea. Here, reading Easter crime goes hand in hand with great skiing conditions and eating Kvikk Lunsj chocolate or oranges in the winter sun”, Buset says, and elaborates:

“Few other countries have as many days off during Easter as Norway. The length of our holiday means that we have time to read”, he says.