



Shawnee Skogen 5-689



Hilsen fra Presidenten Wendy Winkelman

NEXT MTG:

**Mar. 20,
2:00 p.m.
over
ZOOM**



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God dag Members!

Our February meeting was held at Giant City park with the Girl Scouts giving a presentation on Girl Scouting in Norway. Tusen Takk to Heather Kjellsvik for bringing the troop to our meeting. They did a great job and even brought us some snacks!

I had foot/ankle surgery on February 10th and am finally up and getting around on a scooter. Have you ever seen a crazy Scandinavian woman kneading Swedish Limpa bread on a scooter? Take a look at my bread on page 9. It turned out delicious, but I left Bill with a mess in the kitchen!

On March 2nd, a vote was taken to nominate 2 delegates and 2 alternates to the District 5 convention. The delegates were 1) Nathan Nutter; 2) Ronald Naversen. The alternates were 1) William

Bultinck & 2) Wendy Winkelman. Tusen Takk to everyone who voted to confirm these delegates.

Our next meeting is March 20th. We will need to discuss monies being given to the delegates for their convention expenses. Please take a look on page 2 of this newsletter. We will need to vote on what we come up from our discussion.

In January, we met over Zoom and worked on the 1st Level of the Music Cultural Skill Pin. This month we are going to work on Level 2—The Nineteenth Century: Edvard Grieg & Contemporaries. If you weren't with us in January—don't let that stop you this month. You can work with us on level 2 and then you will earn your pin too. We recorded the Level 1 meeting, so you could watch it and catch up with the rest of us.

Please invite your friends to join us over Zoom. This is a great way to attract new members.

President, Wendy





Happy Birthday to our Members ! “Gratulerer med dagen”

Garrett Nutter	3	3
ReBecca Mathewson	3	10
Trevin Bultinck	3	30

Our Next Meeting — Mar. 20, Sunday, 2 p.m.— over Zoom

Topic: Shawnee Skogen
Time: Mar 20, 2022 02:00 PM Central Time
Join Zoom Meeting at: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88663993486>
Meeting ID: 886 6399 3486

A vote will be taken at our March meeting to decide how much money will be given to our two delegates for the District 5 Convention. Please come prepared to discuss and vote on this decision.

<u>June 15-19, 2022</u>	
Wednesday, June 15	Classes
Thursday, June 16	Classes and Committee Work
Friday, June 17-18	Convention
Hotel Rate:	\$ 132 per night
Delegate Fee:	\$ 125 includes 2 lunches (Fri/Sat), coffee breaks, T-shirt and bag
Non-Delegate Fee:	\$ 30 includes coffee breaks and bag
Additional Food	_____
Gasoline	_____
Current Amt in Treasury: \$4,274.76	
Need 2/3 majority vote on monies given to Delegates for their expenses.	

Music Cultural Skills Award Participants

Hazel Bliss	Kelly Bliss
Todd Brown	Bill Bultinck
Ann Dolan	Charles Gerth
Jessica Gerth	Melody Johnsen
Roy N Johnsen	Kitty Juul
Amy E McCulloch	Ron Naversen
Amelia Nutter	Christina Nutter
Gabriel Nutter	Garrett Nutter
Nathan Nutter	Nancy Schick
Wendy Winkelman	

We have your awards and are ready to hand them out to all who participated in the Music Cultural Skill program held in January.

You will have to figure out how you want to display your award—on a vest, jacket, hat, or ribbon.

The lodge pays for these awards—so let's display them proudly! Congratulations everyone!



Lodge Programs for 2022

Programs need to be set up for our meetings in 2022. Please send your ideas to the Program Director, Heather Kjellesvik at hkjellesvik@gmail.com.

January 17	2022	Lodge Participation	Zoom Cultural Skills Music #1
February 20	2022		Girl Scout Troop Presentation on Norway
March 20	2022		Zoom Cultural Skills Music #2
April 17	2022		
May 15	2022		Syttende Celebration—Julebörd in May
June 19	2022	Father's Day	No meeting Summer Break (Convention in Madison, WI)
July 17	2022		Open to Ideas for Summer Meeting (Field Trip?)
August 20	2022	Mike/Jeannell	Centralia Balloon Fest at the Charman's home
September 18	2022		
October 16	2022		Potential Visit with FBC
November 20	2022	Bill/Wendy	Lefse Making
December 11	2022	Bill/Wendy	5th Annual Julebörd

2021 Officers

President:	Wendy Winkelman	wendyathadeland@yahoo.com
Vice President:	Open	
Secretary:	Nancy Schick	nancyschick@gmail.com
Treasurer:	Kelly Bliss	kellybliss13@hotmail.com
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Editor:	Wendy Winkelman	
Counselor:	Bill Bultinck	billb763@msn.com
Sunshine:	Bill Bultinck	
Sports Medal Dir.:	Ron Naversen	rnaversen@gmail.com
Program Dir.:	Heather Kjellesvik	hkjellesvik@gmail.com



Social Meeting Minutes for Jan. 16, 2022 via Zoom

Norwegian National Anthem
Kelly, Treasurer report same.
Nathan has been adding to the website.

Nathan - Watched the documentary that was discussed at our last meeting. It was free to all SON members. Nathan talked about this documentary - The Way North - cute show.

Delegates to the convention this summer need to be voted on. Wendy will take an email vote on the nominated delegates:

Nathan wants to go, Delegate
Ron Naverson, Delegate
Bill and Wendy as Alternate's
Delegates are required to attend 2 days.
Daily fee \$125, Hotel \$132 a night

Lodge to look into how much we propose to contribute.
A vote will be taken at the next meeting on monetary contribution for the delegates.

Next meeting date is March 20, 2022
Read Wendy's newsletter for the time and place.

Meeting adjourned 2:51 pm

Lightly discussed: Fundraising ideas, T-shirt sales, Summer events

The Girl Scout Troop 8063, out of Herrin presented a program on the Girl Scouts Organization in Norway. The troop leader is our Shawnee Skogen member, Heather Kjellesvik.

Norges Speiderforbund Organization: The Norwegian Guide and Scout Association is a Norwegian Scouting and Guiding association founded in its present form in 1978, when the Norwegian Boy Scout Organization and the Norwegian Girl Guide Organization merged. It is headquartered in Oslo and has over 18,000 members. It is part of the WAG World Association.

The troop made SWAPs to share with us. This stands for "Special Whatchamacallits Affectionately Pinned Somewhere", a Girl Scout tradition. They also actually watched a lefsa making video and made their own lefse. They then made the lefse pins to share with Shawnee Skogen members.

Tusen takk to the troop for their presentation and gifts.

Respectfully submitted by Amy McCulloch, Volunteer Secretary

The History of Oslo (Part II)

Nov. 20, 2019 by Andrew McKay



What's in a name? The name Oslo, also styled Ánslo, Áslo, Óslo or Opslo has a disputed origin. The name comes from Ás and lo. The lo part is easy – that's a field, meadow or pasture. The Ás is the tricky part. It could derive from Old Norse Áss meaning Godhead – derived from the Æsir – to give 'meadow of the Gods'.

The problem is that Ás in this form isn't common in place names. Much more common is Ás meaning ridge or hill and so many scholars prefer 'meadow be-

neath the ridge' as the likely origin. The ridge in question would likely be the Ekeberg ridge to the southeast of the old town.

Like many cities of the time, Oslo was made mostly of wooden buildings. As such, fires were a fairly common occurrence. In 1624, a devastating fire raged for three days, burning the entire city to the ground. Rather than rebuild again, King Christian IV of Denmark decided the city should move across the fjord and be rebuilt closer to the Akershus Fortress.

There was such resistance to this move that the King himself travelled from Copenhagen to impose his will on the people. The new site was outside of the limits of the city of Oslo and so Oslo was no longer. Instead King Christian decided the city would be called Christiania as he was clearly a humble fellow!

The new city was also to be made entirely of brick and stone to prevent the city being razed by fire again. This led to huge inequalities as the rich lived in splendid safety in their brick buildings while the poor lived outside the city in wooden houses in Vaterland and Grønland. The area vacated by the city is what's now known as Old Oslo or Gamlebyen.

Christiania's renaissance

In the early 18th century, the **Great Northern War** raged between Sweden and an alliance of Russia, Denmark-Norway and Saxony-Poland-Lithuania. The war was about supremacy in Northern Europe and influence on the Baltic Sea.

Through the war various other parts of Germany, and even Great Britain, joined in with the result that Sweden was defeated, and Russia gained powerful control of the Baltic for the first time.

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Icy Sonic Wonder (to coincide with our Music Cultural Skill)

There's nothing cooler than the sound of a saxophone wafting out blues in the night; especially when the saxophone is made of ice! Spanning February 4-6, this year's Ismusikkfestivalen was enjoyed by crowds of warmly clad art and music enthusiasts at the Bergsjøstølen resort in the municipality of Ål, Norway, about three hours northwest of Oslo.

The Ice Music Festival is an annual tradition going 16 years strong. It was founded by Terje Isungset, a performer of jazz and traditional Norwegian music. The first festival was held in a hollowed-out ice cave near his home village of Geilo.



Image Credit: icemusicfestivalnorway.no

Not only are the instruments made of ice, but the venues are too. This year's incarnation featured a main stage built on a frozen lake, flanked by three igloos hosting their own rounds of performances. These spaces were created by Professor Petter Bergerud and his art students from Bergen. The glacial glockenspiels, violins and horns are designed, carved and played by talented artists and musicians from around the world.

Learn more at their website, <https://www.icemusicfestivalnorway.no/> or watch a short video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IWJ871NmJXI>

Nathan Wins the Gold !



Nathan Nutter, has earned the Gold Idrettsmerke pin for a combination of Virtual Reality Calisthenics and Krav/Kickboxing that he demonstrated at our December Julebord.

Congratulations to Nathan!

Let's get moving Shawnee Skogen! We should all be earning medals as well! You can earn them for any activity you are pursuing!

For more info, contact Ron N. at rnaversen@gmail.com

January 20, 2022 by David Nikel

Late Iron Age Longhouses Discovered in SE Norway

In early December 2021, Norwegian archaeologists discovered a cluster of Viking longhouses using ground-penetrating radar. The discovery was made in southeastern Norway, Gjellestad to be exact, and was believed to be a main place in the late Nordic Iron Age. Viking longhouses were long, narrow buildings used for housing feasts, families, and even cattle or horses in the winter months.

The most notable part of the unearthing was the size of one of the longhouses. Archaeologist Lars Gustavsen stated, "The most striking discovery is a 60-meter (197-foot) long and 15-meter (49-foot) wide longhouse, a size that makes it one of the largest we know of in Scandinavia." The archaeologists do not yet know how old the houses are or what exact function they served but they plan on doing excavations and dating exercises to answer these questions. Additionally, the radar found burial mounds nearby which weren't as surprising, as there are others in the surrounding area, but examining the mounds near the longhouse will help them get a more complete picture.



Image Credit: Arild L. Teigen/Vlken fylkeskommune

Make 2022 a Year of Contagious Enthusiasm!

What's the BEST part of your Sons of Norway membership? Share it with those you invite to join us. Whether you have a passion for baking your family's favorite traditional Norwegian dishes, love travel tips, or have a favorite "don't miss" lodge activity, your enthusiasm will be contagious—in a GOOD way!

Spread your passion for Sons of Norway membership as you invite new friends to join us in 2022!

Which Nordic Country? Do You Have the Answers?

1. Which country has the world's oldest flag?
2. People who live in this country drink the most coffee in the world, per person.
3. This country has the world's oldest continuous parliament, founded in 930!
4. Which country has the world's longest road tunnel?
5. This country has the most McDonald's restaurants per capita in the world.



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All of this led to Christiania becoming a booming city thanks to shipbuilding and trade. Building its reputation as a trading city, Christiania thrived. The most important trade partners were Great Britain and the Netherlands who had vast trading networks all the way around the world. This allowed products such as coffee and tobacco to find their way to Norway.

It wasn't all plain sailing, however. In 1716, Swedish King Karl XII invaded Christiania. They took the city easily though the authorities managed to escape. After six weeks of fighting, Akershus Fortress still stood firm and, though the King's troops plundered the city they couldn't take over completely and, eventually, they withdrew.

Christiania is the capital once again

In 1814, the city regained its status as capital of the independent Kingdom of Norway. Denmark had to cede Norway to Sweden according to the **Treaty of Kiel**. This wasn't a popular idea but the two countries entered a somewhat forced personal union after a short war.

The main difference was that they were to keep their own laws and customs. And, as such they would have their own capital city – Christiania.

Throughout the 19th century, celebrating its return to capital status, the city built many of the institutions of government that are still in place today. The Bank of Norway (1828), the Royal Palace (1848), and the Storting (1866) were all constructed.

The city limits also expanded greatly during this period. Larger parts of the Aker municipality were incorporated and in 1859 the city of Christiania finally incorporated Oslo, the old site of the city that had been abandoned by Christian IV but continued as a village by many of the original residents.

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To JOIN, go to www.sofn.com

We're at:
<http://shawnee-skogen.com>

We're on Facebook
<http://facebook/southillinois/>

We are also apart of SON District 5—
Check out their website at:
<http://sonsofnorway5.com/>



Answers:
1. Denmark
2. Finland
3. Iceland
4. Norway
5. Sweden



**SONS of
NORWAY**

Mission Statement

*The mission of
Sons of Norway
is to promote and to
preserve the heritage and
culture of Norway,
to celebrate our relationship
with other Nordic countries,
and to provide quality
insurance and financial products
to its members.*



"YUM"

Gunhild's Swedish Rye Bread (Limpa)

1 ½ c. medium rye flour
2 c. milk (or use 1 c milk and 1 c water)
1 T. yeast
½ T. salt
½ c. melted butter or margarine
½ c. sugar
¼ c. dark Karo syrup
1 T. Caraway seed
1 T. anise seed
Approx. 6 c. unbleached white flour

The night before you want to bake the bread, combine rye flour, milk, yeast and salt in a large bowl, cover and let sit overnight. This does not have to be refrigerated.

The next day, add the other ingredients, working in as much of the flour as possible, to make a stiff dough. Knead until the seeds start to fall out of the dough (approx. 5-8 minutes). Put dough back in the bowl and let rise until doubled in size. Punch down, turn out on a board and shape into three long loaves. Place on lightly greased large cookie sheet and let rise again until nearly doubled. Bake in an oven preheated to 400 degrees, but turn the temperature down to 350 when you put the loaves in. Bake until crust is golden brown (40-55 minutes). Brush immediately with melted butter. Makes 3 loaves.

Please read before our March 20th Meeting

A National Awakening

The young Norwegian intellectuals returning home around 1800 were enthusiastic about the new ideas of enlightenment and the political slogans of the French revolution. They wanted a free Norwegian country, and in the political chaos after the Napoleonic wars, they seized the opportunity to form an independent state and wrote a new constitution in the spring of 1814. But the larger European nations forged a union with Sweden in the fall through the Kiel treaty. Norway got a Swedish king but kept its constitution and self-rule on internal matters.

This short intermezzo of freedom strengthened the quest for a national culture that was fully Norwegian, which the young intellectuals considered important to the whole population of only 885 000 inhabitants. The scholars and writers wanted to put a blanket over the 400 years of cultural slumber under Danish rule. They would turn towards the sagas and chronicles of the medieval ages, which in their eyes represented the peak of national culture. They translated the sagas into modern language and produced new history books with emphasis on the daring Vikings.

Norwegian folk music was used as the basis of variations and potpourris, first by visiting foreign performers like Abbé Vogler and German immigrants, but also gradually by the Norwegians themselves. The first national composer to do so was **Waldemar Thrane (1790–1828)** in his singspiel *Fjeldeventyret* (1824). The famous violin virtuoso and composer **Ole Bull (1810–80)** often used folk music in his music. He was a showman, dazzling audiences all over Europe and in the US with his daring virtuoso playing and his charismatic appearance. He was an eager champion of everything nationally Norwegian. He started the first theatre with Norwegian, not Danish, as the language on the stage, and frequently gave concerts, together with folk music fiddlers playing the Hardanger fiddle and dancers in national costumes.

Norway had no academy of music or conservatory, so the young people often went abroad to study music. In the first part of the 19th century a number of young men and women went to Paris to learn, among them the pianist and composer **Thomas D. A. Tellefsen (1823–74)**, a student and friend of Chopin's who settled in Paris. But after 1840 Leipzig with its new conservatory became more important, and **Halfdan Kjerulf (1815–68)**, **Edvard Grieg (1843–1907)** and **Johan Svendsen (1840–1911)** studied there. Kjerulf, called the father of the Norwegian lied (romantic song), wrote more than 100 songs. He also composed charming piano pieces and arranged several folk tunes for the piano. Pianos were found in many bourgeois homes, and songs and pieces for the piano were in demand.

Towards the end of the century some composers were noted for not following the paths of Grieg and Svendsen. **Agathe Backer Grøndahl (1847–1907)** (she was also a famous pianist) wrote Romantic piano music and songs, **Johan Selmer (1844–1910)** was our first programmatic composer, and **Christian Sinding (1856–1941)** won his fame abroad through both chamber music and symphonic works. **Gerhard Schjelderup (1859–1933)** premiered most of his operas in Germany. **Johan Halvorsen (1864–1935)** spent most of his life conducting and writing theatre music, but he also gave the world some magnificent concert music.

1. **Waldemar Thrane (1790–1828)**
2. **Ole Bull (1810–80)**
3. **Thomas D. A. Tellefsen (1823–74)**
4. **Halfdan Kjerulf (1815–68)**
5. **Edvard Grieg (1843–1907)**
6. **Johan Svendsen (1840–1911)**
7. **Agathe Backer Grøndahl (1847–1907)**
8. **Johan Selmer (1844–1910)**
9. **Christian Sinding (1856–1941)**
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