

The History of **Skonnord**

The Emigration Years 1850-1920

Part 2 of 4





The Hegge Emigration 1850

8th Generation
Ole Eriksen



First emigration of a Skonnord family member

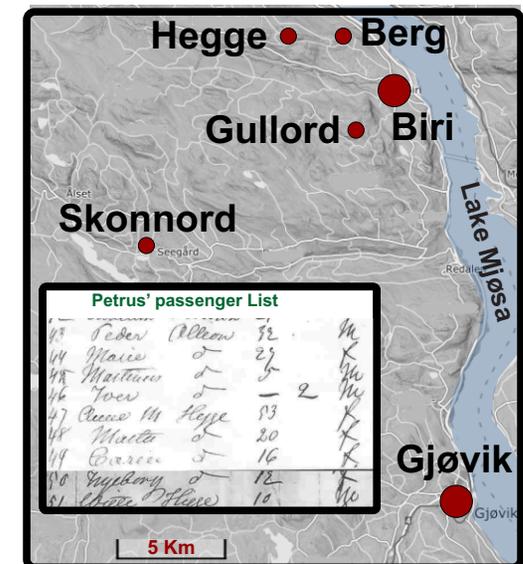
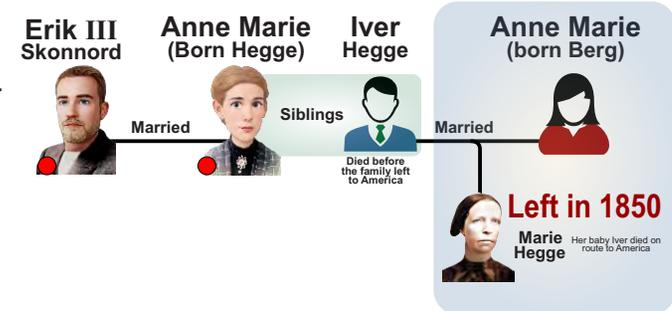
Note: A red dot in the bottom left corner of a portrait indicates it is a created portrait and is not a picture of the actual person.

In **1850** a widow, named **Anne Marie Hegge (born Berg)**, emigrated to America with most of her children and grandchildren. She settled in **Coon Prairie, Wisconsin**. She was the first person related to the Skonnords (Erik's III sister-in-law) to leave Norway.

Her oldest daughter **Marie** (Erik's III neice) was married to **Peder Gullord** and because they had lived on the Hegge farm at the beginning of their marriage, the family took the name Hegge. (A common practice at the time).

Peder's brother, **Even Gullord**, had gone to America in **1846** and was the first person to settle in **Coon Prairie**, a place he chose because of its resemblance to Biri. Even convinced his parents and all his siblings (except Peder) to immigrate in **1849**.

Peder was the last sibling to come in **1850**.



Marie
Hegge



Peder
Gullord
Hegge



Even
Gullord



General Store in Coon Prairie started by Even Gullord's son





The Hegge Emigration 1850

8th Generation
Ole Eriksen



First emigration of a Skonnord family member (continued)

It is hard to find anyone who has anything positive to say about sailing across the Atlantic in **1850**. Ship conditions were horrific and sickness was ubiquitous.

They left Oslo on **July 5th, 1850** aboard the sailing ship **Petrus** and did not arrive in New York until **September 9th**, over **two months** later. Unfortunately, Peder's and Marie's 3 month old boy, **Iver**, died part way through the journey. It must have been heart wrenching to throw the little boy's dead body overboard into the cold Atlantic.

Most of the **159** people onboard, came from the Biri / Snertingdal / Vardal area and it is likely the Hegges knew most of their fellow passengers. A lot of them were persuaded to go by the testimony of Even Gullord who envisioned a Norwegian community in Coon Prairie.

Most of the ship passengers settled in **Coon Prairie** or **Coon Valley**.

This type of mass emigration, from one spot in Norway to another spot in America, was common in the early days (1825 to 1860).

The **Petrus** was a **Bark**
It looked something like this





Skonnord

8th Generation
Ole Eriksen

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



The Eighth Generation Skonnords

In **1855** there were **30** people living at Skonnord.

1855 Census	Stør. af Børn.	Zamlet Høftal.
Gaardens Navn.		
Skonnord	168	30 ✓



In **1856** the **Skibladner** began service on **Lake Mjøsa**. It took passengers from various cities, including Gjøvik, to Eidsvoll. From Eidsvoll emigrants took the train to Oslo where they could board a ship to America. Today, (2022), it is the world's oldest paddle steamer still in regular service (although it is now run as a tourist attraction out of Gjøvik). Most Skonnords who left for America between **1856** and **1903** used this boat, as Gjøvik did not have railway service until late **1902**.

In **1860** Ole Eriksen(43) bought a part of **Landåsen** (Hovslettet & Bergslettet of Olamyr).

Landåsen had been previously owned by **Peder Eriksen Skonnord** (brother to Ole Eriksen's grandfather), but after his death it had been divided up into many small farms and hay fields.

The land was likely purchased for the sole purpose of growing hay for the animals at Skonnord. It remained part of the Skonnord land holdings up until 1932. Many of the neighbouring gårds to Skonnord also bought hay fields at Landåsen.

Skonnord has had many connections to Landåsen throughout its history.



Adkomster og Høftelser		Pantebog No. og Fol.	Anmærkninger
168 253 4 Hovslettet og Bergslettet af Olamyr (af Landåsen)			
Gaards No. 25 Brugs No. 20 Skyld Mark 54 Øre			
Og ældre Adkomst af 431			
Skiblet 25 25 17 ved Delingsforretning aft. 14		13-502	
af 1858. den 13 Juni 1860			
Ligede fra Ole Skonnord af Ole Skonnord for 100 3/4		13-765	
af 12 den 30 Juni 1860			
Ligede fra Ole Skonnord af Ole Skonnord for 400		20-97	
af 22 den 10 Aug 1857			
Delingsforretning hermed af Ole Skonnord af Ole Skonnord for 25 an. ark. 10. 4/2 20 okt. 1916.		28-38	61 den 26. aug. 1919
Ligede af 25. brugs nr. 20, af skyld 32 øre.			
Ligede fra Ole Skonnord af Ole Skonnord for 1/2 1/2 den 4 okt. 1853		41-153	





Skonnord

8th Generation
Ole Eriksen

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

The Eighth Generation Skonnords



By **1865** at least **4** houses on Skonnord were leased to husmenn, which are often referred to in Norway as homesteads. At Skonnord each husmann received a small plot of land to grow food for his family. The husmenn worked for the Skonnords in order to reduce their rent. This worked well for the gård owner since he did not need to employ the husmenn all year long, only in the busy planting and harvesting seasons. (In the 1900s, some of these properties were bought and separated from Skonnord, becoming their own small farms).

In **1865** there were **43** people living in **5** houses on Skonnord:

Skonnord (Main house), **Skonnordstuen Øvre** and **Nedre**, **Haugstadsveen** and **Skomakerstuen** (Hansstuen).

It is very likely that those living at Skonnord øvre and Skonnord nedre helped run the sawmill and grain mill since they lived in close proximity to the mills.

The husmenn helped with planting and harvesting in the spring and summer, and in forestry and milling in the winter.





Skonnord

8th Generation
Ole Eriksen

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

The 1865 Norway Census - The 43 People



The Main House and Kårbygning

The entrance to the main house is on the north side. One might expect the entrance to face the lake, but the north side opened up to a courtyard that led to the other buildings on the gård.

Quite a few years earlier, a new building called **Kårbygning** was built. The name (Kår) implies that one of its main functions was to house the retired family members (bygning means building). Both of Ole's III parents were dead in 1865 but it is likely Kårbygning was built around **1841** for their retirement.

In **1865** there were **18** people living in the farmhouse area.



Edward
21



Marte Marie
19



Kristian
17



Hans
15



Ole
13



Mathea
11



Martinus
9



Oline
8



Bernt
6



Anne
5



Margrethe
2

Likely slept in Kårbygning

Ole's Mother
Anne Hegge
80



Ole's Aunt
Johanne Skonnord
70

Likely slept in Kårbygning

Staff



Inge Marie
22



Beathe
21



Petrine
20



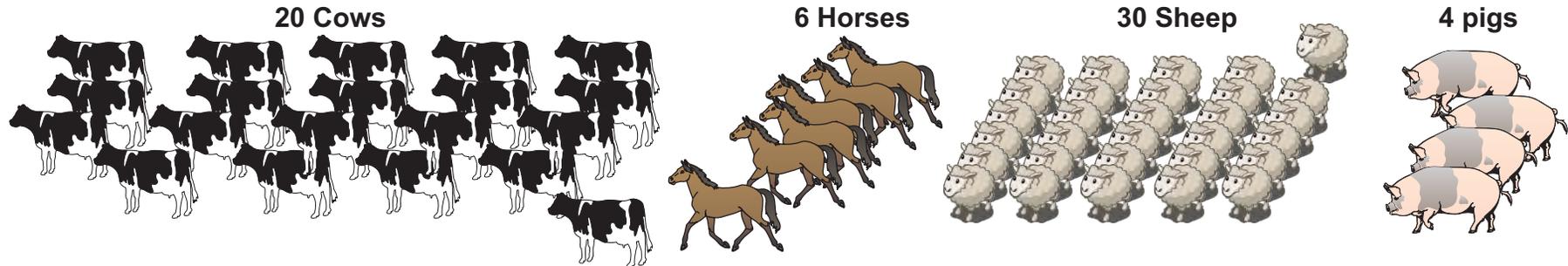


Skonnord

8th Generation
Ole Eriksen

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

1865 - The Livestock and Crop



44 bushels
2640 pounds



6 bushels
90 pounds



2 bushels
30 pounds



4 bushels
60 lbs



14 tønne
3080 lbs

In **1865**, Skonnord had 40 acres of grain, 13 acres of pasture, 466 acres of forest and 40 acres of "other"

This was the apex of Skonnord. Over the next 150 years the farm would steadily decrease in people, animals and food production. This was due to the workers becoming more independent. With less workers you did not need to grow as much food nor keep as many animals.

In **1865**, the American Civil War ended, which opened the floodgates for Norwegian Immigration to the US and Canada.





Skonnord

8th Generation
Ole Eriksen

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



The picture to the right is a cupboard/desk/ chest of drawers, that once belonged to Ole Erikson. There is an inscription on the top of "**18 Oct. 1817**" (which is Ole Eriksen's birthday). This was likely given to Ole as a present later in life and was still at Skonnond in 2022.



Skonnord Cradle
From the late 1700s



Skonnord Saddle
Date not known





Skonnord

8th Generation
Ole Eriksen

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

The 1865 Norway Census - The 43 People



In addition to the main house, there were four other houses at Skonnord.

Skonnordstuen Øvre (Skonnord Upper House) - 8 People
Dayworker Husmann with small plot of land

Skonnordstuen Nodre (Skonnord Lower House) - 6 People
Husmann with small plot of land

Haugstadsveen - 5 People
Husmann with small plot of land Johannes was a shoemaker

Husmann with small plot of land

Skomakerstuen - 6 People
(Shoemakers House)
(Hansstuen)





The First Skonnord Emigration 1867

8th Generation
Ole Eriksen



The Seventh Generation Skonnord

Sister Martha (Mathea)

Ole Eriksen's(49) sister, **Mathea Skonnord**(43) also left for America in **1867**. (She went by Martha in the USA). She was married to **Hans Christensen Hegge**(47) and they immigrated with their 10 children to **Coon Valley**, Wisconsin. A husmann from Hegge (and his family) also travelled with them.

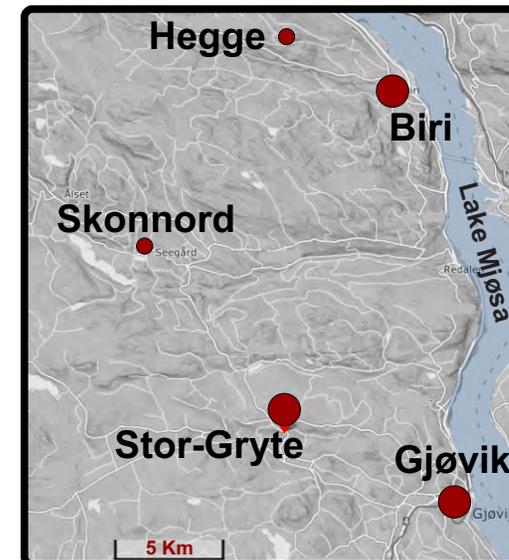
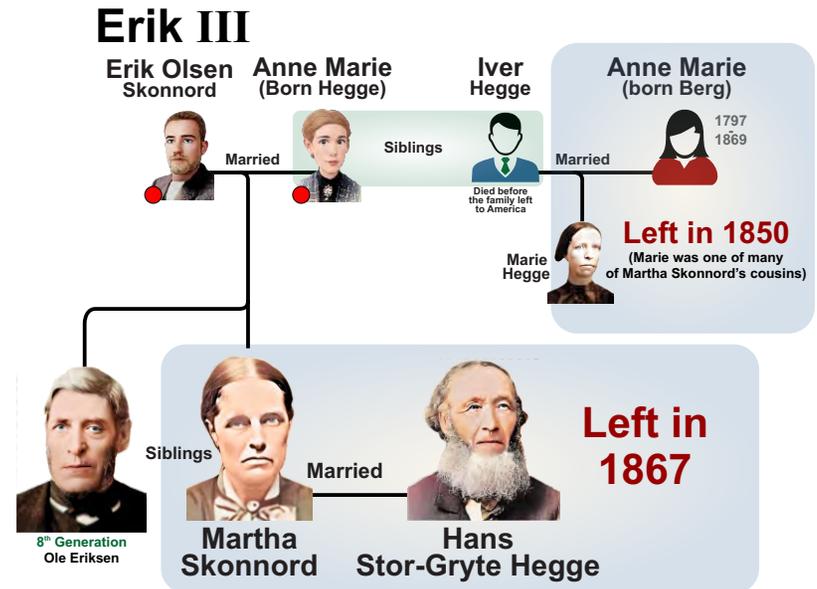
Hans Hegge was born at Stor-Gryte in Vardal. After they married, the couple lived a few years at Stor-Gryte but later moved to Martha's maternal grandparent's gård called Hegge.

The widow, Anne Marie Hegge (born Berg), who had left 17 years earlier, was **Martha's aunt**. (see the family tree to the right). So Martha had Aunt Anne Marie, and many cousins to greet her when she arrived in Wisconsin. Hans' brother, **Johan Gryte**, also was in Coon Valley, having immigrated two years earlier.

By **1867** Coon Prairie and Coon Valley had grown significantly since Even Gullord had first farmed there in **1848**. It was, as he envisioned, mostly a Norwegian community.

They faced an uncomfortable journey, but once they arrived they received free land and were close to family.

An added bonus was that the Coon Valley community all spoke their dialect of Norwegian.





The First Skonnord Emigration 1867

8th Generation
Ole Eriksen



The Seventh Generation Skonnord (Continued)

Sister Martha (Mathea)

Hans and Martha, with their 10 children, left Oslo on **April 26**, arriving in **Quebec City** 35 days later, on **May 31, 1867**.

After farming their homestead in Coon Valley, the Hegges retired to North La Crosse. Many of their children were living there as well as Martha's nephew Edward Skonnord and niece Margaret Skonnord.

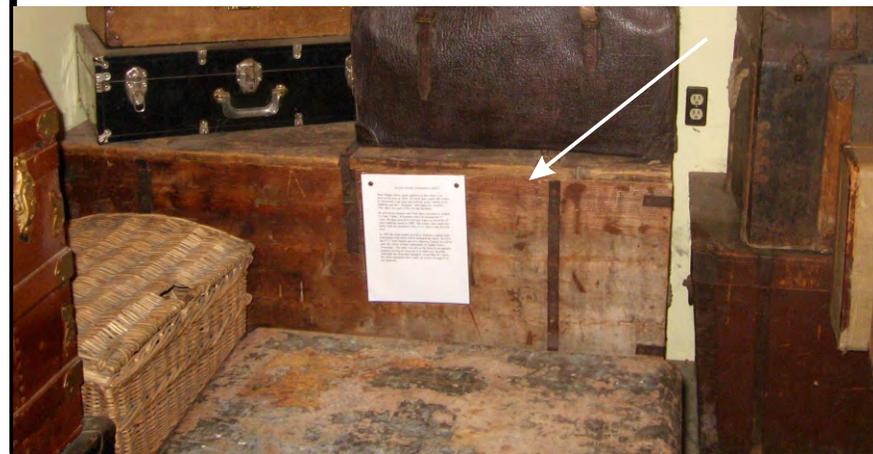
The Johannes Rød's Passenger list

Hans Hegge	Hans Hegge	17
Martha	Martha	43
Elise	Elise	21
Christian	Christian	16
Marthe	Marthe	11
Halsten	Halsten	10
Gunda	Gunda	10
Hanna	Hanna	9
Marthinus	Marthinus	6
Mina	Mina	4



Here is a chest that Hans and Martha brought with them when they came to America in 1867

Hans Hegge's name is inscribed on it.
It now resides at the
Pioneer Village Museum
Cameron, Wisconsin





Skonnord

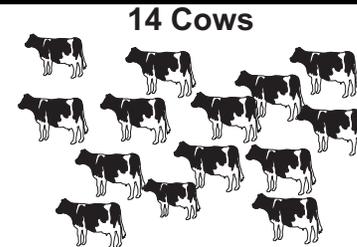
8th Generation Ole Eriksen

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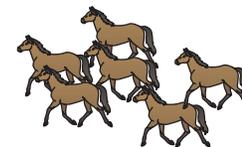


In **1875** only two of the husmenn houses were occupied (Skonnordstuen and Hanstuen), with a total of **28** people living at Skonnord. Ole Petter, Martinius and Oline Skonnord where down in **Søndre Land** at the time of the census (December 1875. - possibly at Landåsen).

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Husholdninger.	Personernes Navne (Fornavn og Tilnavn).									
	1875 Census									
58	1817 1970	III Ole Eriksen Residents	Ole Eriksen			Husband	Married	gaard user and Owner		
50	1825 1893	Nikoline Beate Kristensdatter	Nikoline Hoff			Wife	Married			
26	1849 1913	Kristian Kristhek Olsen	Kristian			Son	Not Married	Helps his parents		
15	1860 1916	Bernt Olsen	Bernt			Son	Not Married	Helps his parents		
13	1862 1925	Anna Fredine Olsdatter	Anna T.			Daughter	Not Married	Supported by parents		
11	1864 1894	Margrethe	Margrethe			Daughter	Not Married	Supported by parents		
9	1866 1930	Oluf Olsen	Oluf			Son	Not Married	Supported by parents		
3	1872 1954	Johannes	Johannes			Son	Not Married	Supported by parents		
79	1796 1883	Johanna Olsdatter	Ole Eriksen's Aunt Johanna			Father's sister	Not Married	Livverpige Living at Skonnord for her lifetime		
19		Oline Mathiesdatter	Worker			Servant	Not Married	House Girl		
19		Antonette Perensdatter	Worker			Servant	Not Married	Milkmaid		
17		Falsten Kristiansen	Worker			Servant	Not Married	Servant Boy		
8		Martinius	Worker			Servant	Not Married	Poor person being supported		
		Absent at time of census								
23	1852 1937	Ole Peter				Son	Not Married	Hjælper Foreldrene		
19	1856 1940	Martinius				Son	Not Married	Helps his parents		
17	1858 1939	Oline				Daughter	Not Married	Helps her parents	Should be 1856	



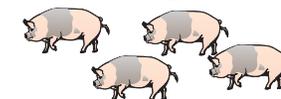
6 Horses



36 Sheep



4 pigs





Skonnord

8th Generation Ole Eriksen

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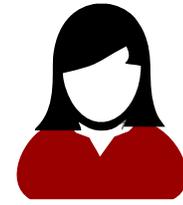
The Eighth Generation Skonnords (Continued)

Daughter Marte Marie

In **1874** Ole Eriksen's(56) daughter **Marte Marie**(27), married tanner **Halvor Olsen**(31).

It is believed that Marte Marie was disowned by her parents for marrying a tanner. But there is evidence that she maintained contact with them and had good relationships with her siblings. Marte Marie had 10 children: Olaf, Olga, Lina, Agnete, Olaf, Morten, Anna, Emma, Ole and Agnes.

Marte Marie's(54) husband(58) died in **1901** and Marte Marie returned to Snertingdal. She lived at Kletthagen on the southwest side of Skonnord Lake. (Brother Martin bought it for her to use).



No known picture of Marte Marie exists



Halvor

Son Hans

In **1876** Ole Eriksen's(58) son, **Hans**(25), moved to **Gjøvik** where he first worked as an iron trader. Later he built a commercial building where he lived upstairs and managed a hardware store below.

In **1879** Hans(28) married **Emma Maelem**(26). Emma came from a well-to-do family. Her grandfather was **Casper Kauffeldt**. Casper started the **Gjøvik Glassworks** which employed many people and was the catalyst for the town of Gjøvik. Emma's sister, **Ida**, was married to **Haagan Skattum**, who became one of the wealthiest men in Gjøvik.

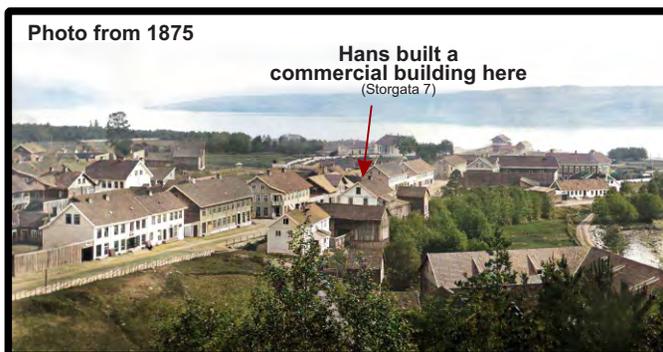
They had 7 children: Ole, Eivind, Louise, Bergjlot, Frifthjof, Thor and Reidar. Hans died at **46 years old**, from a fractured skull.



Hans



Emma





Skonnord

8th Generation Ole Eriksen

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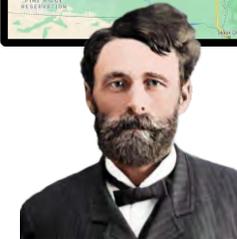
The Eighth Generation Skonnords (Continued)

Son Martin (Martinius)

In **1877** Ole Eriksen's(59) son, **Martin**(21), immigrated to America. Martin first stayed with his brother Edward(31) in La Crosse but eventually homesteaded just south of **Valley City** in North Dakota. Martin's farm was later called **Meadow Creek** and was often the first place new Skonnord immigrants stayed when first arriving in America.

In **1882** Martin(27) married **Martha Selbo**(28). Martha was sister to Nikoline Selbo, who was married to Martin's oldest brother, Edward.

They had 4 boys: Olaf, George, Richard and Arthur.
Martin was know for his strong work ethic, his generosity and his strong faith.



Martin



Martha

Son Bernt

In **1878** Ole Eriksen's(60) son, **Bernt**(19), left for America. Bernt first clerked at brother Edward's(32) hotel in La Crosse but eventually went west, where he became a mining executive in **Wallace, Idaho**.

In **1904** Bernt(43) married **Alida Lindgren**(32). He had only one son live to adulthood. (His son, John, changed the spelling of his last name to **Skonnard**).



Bernt



Alida





Skonnord

8th Generation Ole Eriksen

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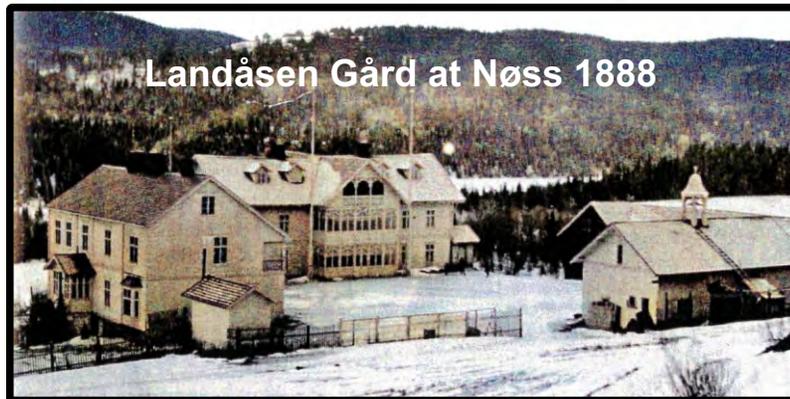


The Eighth Generation Skonnords (Continued)

Daughter Oline

In **1878** Ole Eriksen's(60) daughter, **Oline**(20), married **Caesar Landåsen**(24). Caesar later became one of the wealthiest land owners in Snertingdal. He was a farmer, a lumberman, a hotel owner as well as the local dentist. (He even forged his own tools for pulling teeth).

They had 3 boys but only Olaf lived to adulthood.



Oline



Caesar

Daughter Margaret (Margrethe)

In **1881** Ole Eriksen's(63) son Edward(36) returned from America for a visit. When Ed returned to America, his sister **Margaret**(17) went with him.

In **1888** Margaret(24) married Lutheran minister **Kristopher Ytrehus**(32).

Margaret lived in **La Crosse**, (where brother Ed lived) but died shortly after the birth of her third child when she was only 29. She had 3 children: Oscar, Christine and Sigurd.



Margaret



Kristopher





Skonnord

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

8th Generation Ole Eriksen



The Eighth Generation Skonnords (Continued)

Son Kristian

In **1881**, Ole Eriksen's (63) second son, **Kristian** (32), married **Martha Lingjerde** (18). Martha was the daughter of the well known Haugian lay preacher, **Hans Pedersen Lingjerde**. In the same year, Kristian bought **Søndre Fruset**, a farm in Vardal for **6000 Kr**. They had 7 Children: Olaf, Hans, Karl, Bernhard, Axel, John and Borghild. (Two died young).



Kristian



Martha

Daughter Mathea

In **1882**, Ole Eriksen's (64) daughter **Mathea** (27) married **Bernt Kvisgård** (36). They farmed at nearby Kvisgård and had 12 children: Even, Oluf, Lina, Inga, Emil, Bernhard, Sina, Oskar, Morten, Borghild, Palla and Hjalmar.



Mathea



Son Ole Petter

In **1882**, Ole Eriksen (64) sold **Skonnord** to his fourth son **Ole Petter** (30) for **8780 Kr**. (Using the Norge Bank inflation converter this works out to **618,684 Kr** or about \$75,000 US dollars).

This was a break in tradition. Usually the eldest son took over the gård. Since Ole Eriksen's first son, Edward, had long ago left for America, the most likely person to take over would have been Ole's second son, Kristian. But Kristian (32) had a bad knee, after an accident with an axe, and could not work with the vigour of his younger brother Ole Petter, so their father decided to pass the farm to Ole Petter. (The third son, Hans, was running a successful hardware store in Gjøvik and likely had no interest in farming).



Ole Petter

In **1883**, Ole Petter (30) married **Beate Austdal** (19). They had 12 children: Helene, Lina, Bergine, Ole, Adolph, Martinus, John, Olaf, Margrethe, Olga (x2) and Eilif.



Beate





Skonnord

8th Generation Ole Eriksen

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



The Eighth Generation Skonnords (Continued)

Daughter Anne

In **1890** Ole Eriksen's(65) daughter **Anne**(28) married **Gustav Skundberg**(26). They farmed in Vestre Toten. Later, Gustav became a police sergeant in Gjøvik.

They had 3 children: Karl, Anna and Gustav. The couple would later divorce.

Son Oluf

In **1898** Ole Eriksen's(73) son, **Oluf**(32), married **Klara Snartum**(21). They lived at **Elvedalen** where they had a large dairy business and a country store.

They had 12 children: Odleif, Even, Sverre, Even, Solveig, Rolf, Normann, Ineborg, Evinda, Borghild, Bergjlot and Kjell.

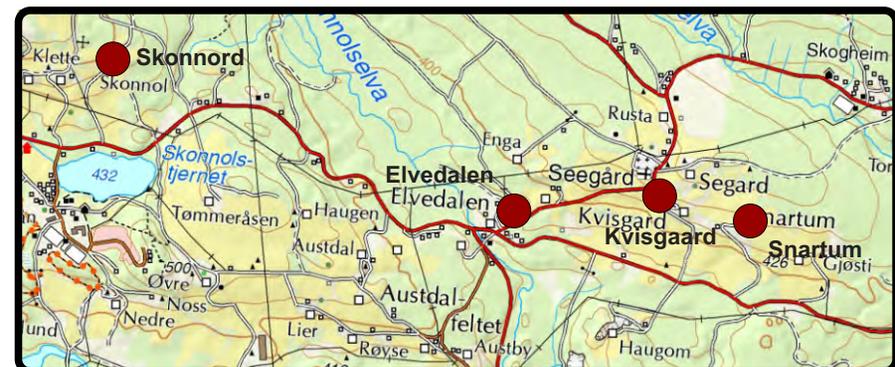
Oluf's son, **Rolf**, started a clothing store (called Skonnord) in Ski, Norway, that is still run by his descendants today (2022).



Anne



Gustav





Skonnord

8th Generation Ole Eriksen

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



The Eighth Generation Skonnords (Continued)

Son John (Johannes)

In **1892** Ole Eriksen's(67) youngest son, **John**(20) left for America.

John was one of the few Skonnords (prior to 1900) to attend high school in Norway. After his schooling, he worked as a sales clerk in Norway.

In Minneapolis he attended seminary (for nearly 10 years, earning the equivalent of a Th.D.) and became a Lutheran pastor.

John(32) married **Clara Clayburgh**(23) in **1904**. John was pastor for many congregations in Canada and the US but eventually ended up in Valley City where brother Martin lived. (Martin paid for John's education at Augsburg Seminary).

They had 3 children: Theo, Cecilia and Clem.



John





Skonnord

8th Generation
Ole Eriksen

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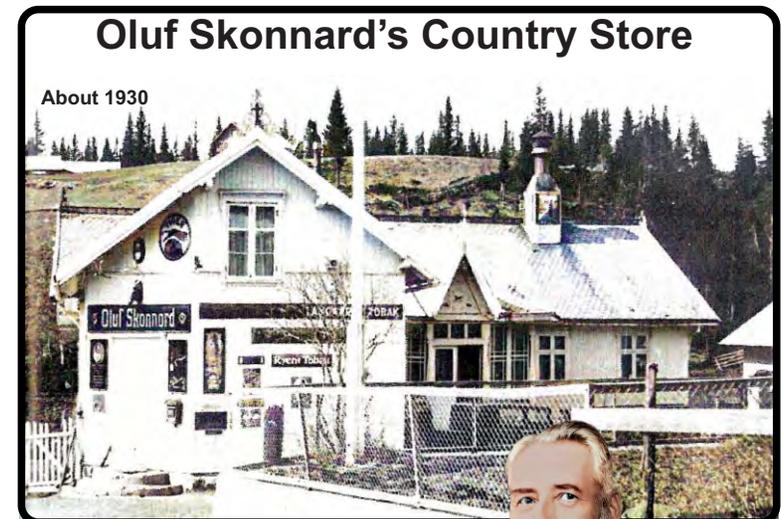
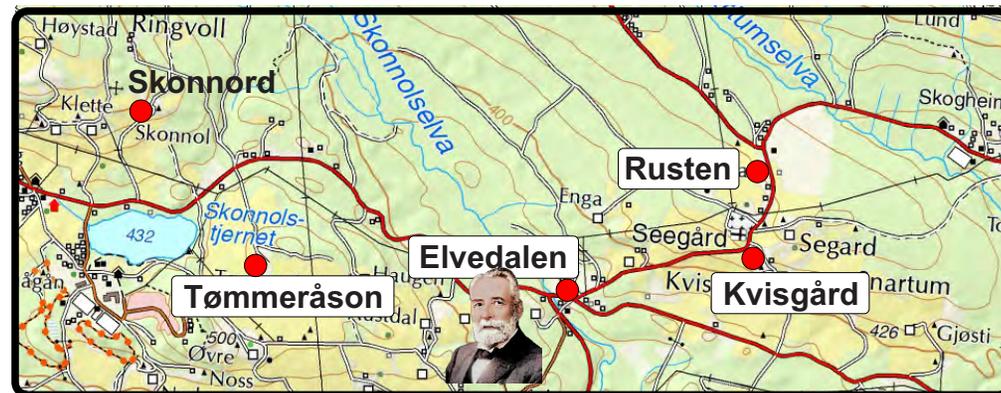


Country stores

The first country merchants in Snertingdal were at Kvisgård and Tømmeråsen. This occurred in **1875**. Soon after, stores opened at Seegård and Rusten.

In addition to running his store, **Even Seegård** was a timber merchant and through him went most of the timber sales from Snertingdal. The store at Rusten was run by **Andreas Landåsen** and would eventually be turned into the first old age home in Snertingdal.

Oluf Skonnord bought the country store in Elvedalen in **1894**. Oluf's store included a Post Office as well as a large dairy facility.





Skonnord

9th Generation
Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

The Ninth Generation Skonnords

In **1883** Ole Petter(30) began farming at Skonnord and was married to Beate Austdal(19). They had 11 children.



Ole Petter

1852
1937



Beate
Austdal

1863
1922



1884
1884

Helene



Lina

1885
1977



Bergine

1887
1977



Ole Sr.

1889
1981



Adolf

1891
1988



Martinus

1893
1962



John

1896
1992



Olaf

1898
1989



Margaret

1900
1991



Olga

1903
1995



Eilif

1907
1974

By **1883** Norway had changed dramatically. The town of Gjøvik, while not large, was growing and offered goods and luxuries that previous generations could not even conceive of. Travel was much easier (railway service to Gjøvik did not occur until 1902 but one could catch a steamboat from Gjøvik to a train depot). Many gårds offered horse and carriage "Taxi service". Beate's father, Andreas, ran one at Austdal.

But the greatest change of all, was the attitude of the people. No longer were people destined to be servants of landowners. Now there were real options to better yourself in life. (If not in Norway, then in North America).





1891 Norway Census

In **1891** there were **35** people living at Skonnord in **5** different houses.

House #25
Possibly Haugstadsveen

Shomaker

Bergette's parents




Ole(33) & Bergette(29) Nyborg Lars(79) & Karen(74)

shoemaker at his own expense



House #26
Kårbygning

Grandpa Grandma Marta Marie's Daughter






Ole(73) Beate(73) Emma(6) Mathilde(17)

It's unclear why Emma is the only one of her 10 siblings living at her grandparents. It is significant, as it shows Ole still had contact with his daughter, Marte Marie, even though she had married a tanner.

Owner Wife **House #27** Children
Main House






Ole Petter(38) & Beate(27) Lina(5) Bergine(4) Ole(2)

Milkmaid Nanny Kitchen Girl





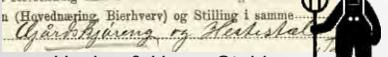
Gunda(20) Bergette(17) Gina(15)

Haying & Horse Stables




Karl(18) Ole(15)

Visergutt - errand boy




Fattigvesenet **Anton(10)** Lægdslem

Logerende nærende til
Lagdslem

In the legade system, a group of farms were given social tasks such as providing soldiers or providing assistance to the poor; a lægdslem was a poor person who received free room and board supplied by the gård he lived on.






1891 Norway Census

House #29

Skomakerstuen / Hanstuen

Anne Mathia Larsdat. Skonnordeie(55) Widow



10. For de i selvstændig eller i underordnet Stilling Erhvervende: Erhvervs-
gren (Hovednæring, Bierhverv) og Stilling i samme
Skomaker til egen regning
Uden fremme eller andet

shoemaker at his own expense

Lars Pedersen Skonnordeie(20)



In 1891, Lars went to Minneapolis where he ran a dairy farm and repaired shoes. Later he moved to Montana. In America he went by Lars Skonnord.

He was not genetically related to the Skonnords.

10. For de i selvstændig eller i underordnet Stilling Erhvervende: Erhvervs-
gren (Hovednæring, Bierhverv) og Stilling i samme
Skomaker for egen regning
Med brug af pladsen

middle user of the place

11. For de af Andre helt¹⁾ eller delvis²⁾ Forsørgede:
Forsørgeres Livsstilling *Skomaker*

12. Sindssvag, Døvstum eller Blind¹⁾.

Nels Antonsen Smestad(21) Visitor



10. For de i selvstændig eller i underordnet Stilling Erhvervende: Erhvervs-
gren (Hovednæring, Bierhverv) og Stilling i samme
Skomaker for egen regning
Uden fremme eller andet

Idda Pedersdr. Smestad(23) Visitor



0. For de i selvstændig eller i underordnet Stilling Erhvervende: Erhvervs-
gren (Hovednæring, Bierhverv) og Stilling i samme
Skomaker for egen regning

Anton Nilsen Smestad(2) Visitor

1. For de af Andre helt¹⁾ eller delvis²⁾ Forsørgede:
Forsørgeres Livsstilling *Skomaker*



House #30

Possibly Skonnordstuen Nedre

Johan Østensen Skonnordeie(33)



de i selvstændig eller i underordnet Stilling Erhvervende: Erhvervs-
gren (Hovednæring, Bierhverv) og Stilling i samme
Skomaker for egen regning
Uden fremme eller andet

Anton Johansen Skonnordeie(23)
Day Labourer Lumberjack

Hellene Edwardsdr. Skonnordeie(24) Wife

11. For de af Andre helt¹⁾ eller delvis²⁾ Forsørgede:
Forsørgeres Livsstilling *Skomaker (Bønderst.)*



10. For de i selvstændig eller i underordnet Stilling Erhvervende: Erhvervs-
gren (Hovednæring, Bierhverv) og Stilling i samme
Skomaker for egen regning
Med brug af pladsen

Bernt Johansen Skonnardeie(6)

Olaf Johansen Skonnardeie(3)



Lisa Andreasdr Skonnardeie(21) Wife

Tilla Johansdr. Skonnard(2)





Skonnord

9th Generation
Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



Profile of a worker at Skonnord

Anton was born and raised at nearby **Berg**, the son of a poor farm worker. He began working at Skonnord in **1890**, when he was only **10** years old to help earn money for the family. As a child he worked as an errand boy.

In **1890** his father died. Because Anton(10) was so poor, he was classed as a **laegdslem** which allowed him to receive partial funding from the **fattigvaesnet**. This was a community funded organization that helped out those who were extremely poor.

Around this time he became a full-time resident at Skonnord receiving free room and board and a small wage. His school fees were also paid for by Ole Petter.

Anton was known for his constant singing as he worked in the fields. (His family has a recording of him singing, that Anton made later in life). He was strong and a very hard worker.

Soon his widowed mother and siblings came to live at **Skomakerstuen** at Skonnord. His mother also received fattigvaesnet support. Anton soon went to live with his family at Skomakerstuen. Later in life, when asked what he ate while living there, he though for a moment, but refused to answer.

In the **1892** school registry, young Anton was registered as **Anton. P Skonnord**. The use of Skonnord, instead of Skonnordseie, was likely because he was fully dependant of the Skonnords for his support.

One of Anton's classmates was **Olaf C. Landåsen**. Olaf was son to the wealthy **Caesar Landåsen** (who was married to Oline Skonnord, Ole Petter's sister). In this era, class distinction was prevalent, but all classes were supposed to be together in schools. It's curious that Anton only missed 1 day from the 55 days he was supposed to be at school (most students missed only a couple of days), yet Olaf missed 28 days.

Name	Birth	School start Year	Legal days missed	Illegal days missed
1. Emil A. Nop	2/11	87	5	5
6. Olaf C. Nopseie	2/78	87	6	3
7. Christian C. Nopseie	2/77	87	.	.
8. Christian M. Nopseie	2/79	87	.	.
9. Ole C. Nopseie	14/79	87	6	4
10. Paul M. Nopseie	20/80	88	5	.
11. Olaf C. Landåsen	27/81	89	28	1
12. Anton P. Skonnord	27/80	88	.	1
13. Caahon M. Nopseie	8/81	89	1	.
14. Carl M. Nopseie	8/82	91	.	4
15. Julius J. Nopseie	28/83	86	3	6



Anton
1905





Skonnord

9th Generation Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

Profile of a worker at Skonnord (Continued)

Anton(14) lived at Skonnord at least until **1894**.

By **1897** Anton(17) and his family had moved to **Klettehagen**. (southwest corner of Skonnord Lake).

In February **1903** Anton(23) and a girl named **Stennethe**(19) had a baby girl. Anton & Stennethe likely met around **1900** when Stennethe(16) worked as a milkmaid for Oline Skonnord Landåsen at Nedre Nøss. They likely could not marry as they did not have the means to support a family.

In **1905** Anton(25) joined the Norwegian army and was stationed on the Norwegian/Swedish boarder. This was the year Norway gained independence from Sweden. After leaving the army, Anton worked on the railroad in Valdres.

In **1907** Anton(27) married **Stennethe**(23). Anton and Stennethe worked at Klettehagen which was then owned by **Martin Skonnord**(48) who had bought it in **1905** for his sister **Marte Marie Skonnord Olsen**(58). (Martin lived in South Dakota). Since Marte Marie(60) was widowed, and had no sons left at home, she needed help to run the farm. Anton and Stennethe worked at Klettehagen until at least **1911**.

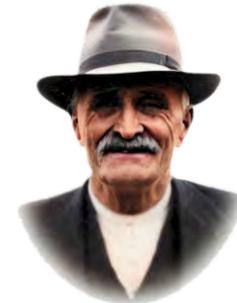
In **1911** Anton(31) and Stennethe(27) were able to buy a small portion of Berg which they called **Bergli**.



Even after they had their own farm, Stennethe sometimes returned to Skonnord to bake flatbread. Stennethe also used the Skonnord saeter after Ole Sr. Skonnord stopped using it.

Two of their children, **Helen** and **Ivar Bergli**, also worked at Skonnord when they were young adults.

In **1945** when a phone call was received, bringing news that WW2 had ended, Stennethe was at Skonnord baking flatbread. Stennethe wept tears of joy, along with the family, as Ole Sr. raised the Norwegian flag. The children found it funny because after Stennethe wiped her tears with her apron, her face was covered in flour and she looked like a ghost.



Anton



Stennethe



Stennethe





Skonnord

9th Generation
Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



Profile of a worker at Skonnord (Continued)

While every journey was a bit different, it is easy to see how difficult it must have been for the poor. Yet through determination and a lot of hard work, they were able to better themselves and make a better life for their children.

The 1900 Norway Census

In 1900 there were 23 people living at Skonnord

Residents of the main house in 1900:



Ole
47



Beate
37



Lina
14



Bergine
12



Ole
10



Adolf
8



Martinus
6



Johanes
4



Olaf
2



Margrethe
Baby

1900 Norway Census

1	Ole Petter Olsen	Skonnord	nor	m	47	Gårdbruger - Solvæn	1852
2	Beate Andreasdatter			k	37	Gårdmanns kone	1862
3	Nikolam Beate Andreasdatter			k	14	Fatter - hns haldningsvæsen	1885
4	Bergine Petrusdatter			k	12	Fatter	1887
5	Ole Petrusen			m	10	Søn	1889
6	Adolf			m	8	Søn	1891
7	Martinus			m	6	Søn	1893
8	Johanes			m	4	Søn	1895
9	Olaf			m	2	Søn	1897
10	Margrethe			k	0	Fatter	1900
11	Anna Alsdatter			k	14	Tjenestepige - Anden	1865
12	Kristine Hansen			k	19	Tjenestepige - Nyttentpige	1880
13	Martinus Petrusen			m	16	Tjenestegut alen. Anden	1884

Lived in Kårbyging, the house next to the main house

Milkmaid

Kitchen Girl

Farm Worker



Anna(24)



Kristine(19)



Marthinus(16)





Skonnord

9th Generation
Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 **1900** 1950 2000



The 1900 Norway Census (Continued)

Skonnordstuen Øvre		Tenant farmer with land Day Labourer - Lumberjack	
Anton Johannesen	34	His wife	
Anna Elise Andriasdatter	29	His daughter	
Johan Adolf Antonsen	9	His son	
Ludvig Antonsen	7	His son	
Jimmy Gustava Antonsdtr.	5	His Daughter	
Gunillas Antonsen	3	His son	
Emil Antonsen	1	His son	

Haugstadsveen		Tenant farmer with land Day Labourer	
Johan Johannesen	37	His wife	
Olave Guldbrandsdatter	26	His daughter	
Klara Johansdatter	14	His daughter	



Haugstadsveen		Tenant farmer with land Day Labourer	
Johan Johannesen	37	His wife	
Olave Guldbrandsdatter	26	His daughter	
Klara Johansdatter	14	His daughter	

Haugstadsveen		Tenant farmer with land Day Labourer	
Johan Johannesen	37	His wife	
Olave Guldbrandsdatter	26	His daughter	
Klara Johansdatter	14	His daughter	

It appears that in **1900** there were only two husmenn at Skonnord.
(The census notes that there are two houses at Haugstadsveen).





Skonnord

9th Generation
Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 **1900** **1950** 2000



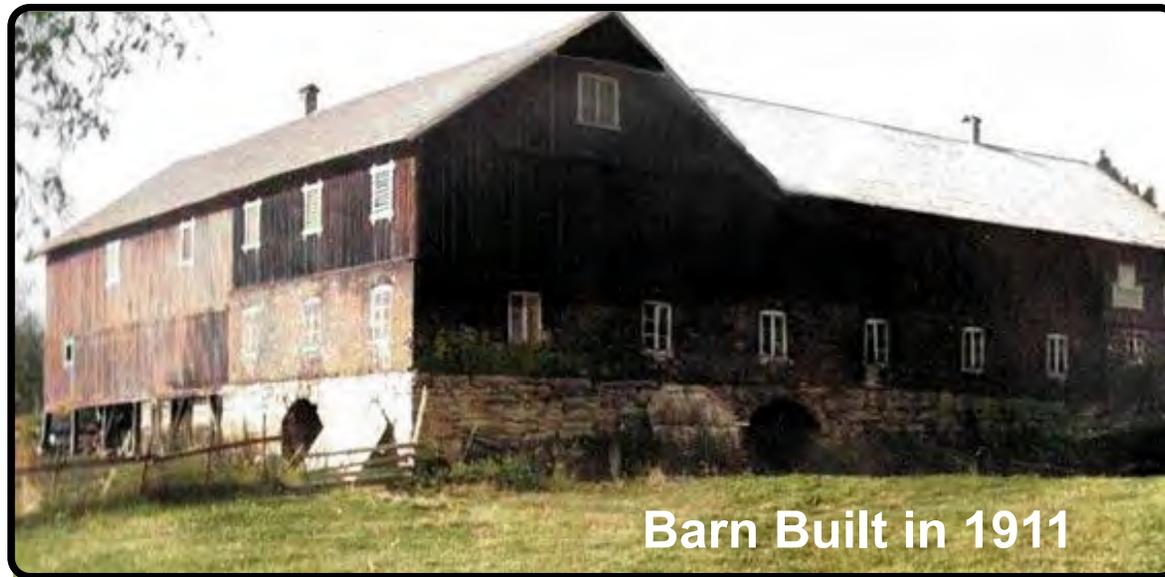
The Ninth Generation Skonnords

A New Barn

In **1911** Ole Petter decided to build a new barn, which was very modern for its time. The animals were housed on the second floor so that their manure could be easily shovelled through holes in the floor to a manure pit below. The top floor was for hay storage.

Even though the new barn was large, it still could not accommodate the large amount of hay needed for the winter. Several other buildings were used for hay storage. (Jengsmyra, Skonnordtjernet, Rønningen and Haugstadsveen). When the hay was depleted from the barn, more was brought to the barn by sleigh.

Haugstadsveen Barn
(now at the Eiktunet museum)



Barn Built in 1911

Hay barn by the lake
Skonnordtjernet





Skonnord

9th Generation Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



The Ninth Generation Skonnords

Telephones

Sometime around **1912** Ole Petter installed a telephone.
This was quite expensive as Petter had to pay for the telephone poles.

Interestingly, the telephone line consisted of only one wire. The earth was used in place of a neutral wire. It was a party line, so one had to be careful what was said as it was possible that the neighbours might be listening in on a conversation (and they often did).

The telephone exchange that connected to Skonnord was installed at Seegård.

Telephone at
Skonnord)



Telephone exchange from Snertingdal
(Not Seegård)



Snertingdalens central.

- 16 Aalseth, Bernt, gaardbruker.
- 38 Ambjør, Gunnar, gaardbruker.
- 25 Audenstad, Chr., gdr., Nøss.
- 6 Audenstad, Hans, gaardbruker.
- 33 Austdal, Bernt, gdr. & skyss-st.
- 46 Drogset, Lars, gdr., Austdal.
- 11 Enger, A., gaardbruker
- 30 Fladlien, Peder, gaardbruker.
- 12 Gjost, Anna, gaardbruker.
- 34 Gramm, Sevald, gaardbruker.
- 7 Grotli, Hanna, jordmor.
- 27 Haslid, A., gdr., Storsveen.
- 24 Hangen, Anton, gaardbruker.
- 28 Hangen, Peter, gaardbr., Klette.
- 23 Jackwitz, Sina, foderaadskone.
- 32 Kalbakken, Lars, landh.
- 31 Kirkerud, Johs., gaardbr.
- 20 Kvisgaard, B., gaardbruker.
- 19 Landaasen, Andr., lasteh., Kusten.
- 4 Landaasen, Cesar, lasteh., Nøss.
- 44 Lund, Kr., fage.
- 18² Lunden, Andr., gdr. & herredskass.
- 18¹ Lunden, Jens, gaardbruker.
- 21¹ Lønnum, Erik, foderaadsm.
- 21² Lønnum, Peder, gaardbr.
- 26 Prestegaarden (Støien).
- 37 Rind, J., gaardbruker.
- 22 Seggaard Landhandleri (Olga Landaasen).
- 45 Skonnord, O. P., gaardbruker.
- 29 Skonnord, Oluf, landh. (Elvedalens Meieri).
- 13 Skundberg, Lars, gdr., Seggaard.
- 5 Svarth, Ingeborg, gaardbruker.
- 41 Snertingdalens Handelslag.
- 40 Snertingdalens talestation.
- 17 Sveen, Peder, gaardbruker.
- 14 Tomter, Peder, kredssykekass.
- 30⁹ Viklund, J., gaardbr., Bratlien.
- 3 Wold, landh., Tomtbakken.





Skonnord

9th Generation Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



The Ninth Generation Skonnords

AC Power to Skonnord

The first power plant in Snertingdal was set up in **1910** on Snartum Creek and supplied electricity to light the house at Drogseth. In **1912**, a much larger turbine was installed at the sawmill at Øvre Nøss (the sawmill owned by **Caesar Landåsen**).

In **1914** the municipal council in Snertingdal decided that they should provide the area with electricity. The work was started in **1917** and power was switched on before Christmas in **1919**.

Among the many who worked on the power grid was **Anton Bergli**. He was the one who first switched on the mains breaker to supply power to Snertingdal. In **1925** when Anton was working at the top of a power pole, power was accidentally switched on. The shock sent him to the ground which broke his femur. The doctor who put the bone back into place told others "It was like handling a horse".

Anton's sons **Petter, Alf** and **Ivar** were also later employed in the project. The power company VOKKS (Vest Oppland Kommunale Kraft Selskap) was owned by several municipalities, including Snertingdal from the beginning and still provides power to the area.

Anton's son **Sverre** also later found employment at VOKKS.

It is likely power was supplied to Skonnord before Christmas in **1919**.



Anton

Anton's Sons



Iver

Alf

Petter

Sverre





Skonnord

9th Generation Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 **1900** **1950** 2000



The Ninth Generation Skonnords (Continued)

Modern Times

Modern times brought new opportunities for traditional farmers like Ole Petter. While sawmills had been in use at Skonnord for over 180 years, they mainly cut lumber for the needs of the farm (housing, fencing and firewood) with very limited exporting of logs. But now, the emerging economy required lots of lumber, so forestry became much more predominant at Skonnord and many lumberjacks were employed. (Logs were floated down the Stokke River to Lake Mjøsa, then on to Oslo by rail).

Good workhorses were always important, but in the late 1880s, the upper class discovered the new sport of horse racing (Trotters). Ole Petter had a good breeding program and produced many good work and race horses. The frozen **Skonnordstjernet** (Skonnord Lake) was used, for many years, as a winter training ground for the trotting horses.

For gård owners like Ole Petter, things were good. He and his family worked hard and lived well. But only one child out of his eleven could inherit the farm. The same scenario played out for family after family across Norway. Although there were new opportunities for employment in Gjøvik, there just wasn't enough work for everyone. With the promise of free land in North America, a very large percentage of the population decided to leave.

Ole Petter (who usually went by Petter), had 5 siblings immigrate to America. Four of his children would do likewise. (Although one would later return). The mass exodus out of Norway occurred between **1880** and **1915**. After 1915 free land in America was no longer available and Norway's economy had progressed enough that jobs were easier to find. So for Ole Petter, most of his older children went to America but the younger ones stayed.

Daughter Helene

In **1884** Ole Petter's(31) first child, **Helene**, died four hours after being born and is buried at Seegård.





Skonnord

9th Generation Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

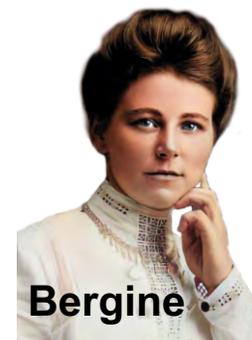


Daughter Bergine

In **1907** Ole Petter's(54) daughter Bergine(20) left for America. She travelled with cousins from Kvisgård. Bergine was voted the prettiest girl onboard the ship.

She first stayed with Uncle Edward in Minneapolis, but later went to Uncle Martin's farm in N.D. called **Meadow Creek**. In **1909**, Bergine(22) married Uncle Martin's son **Olaf B. Skonnord**(26). (Olaf was her first cousin). She and Olaf farmed at Meadow Creek.

Bergine and Olaf had 3 children (Mildred, Melville and Charlotte).



Bergine



Bergine & Olaf B.

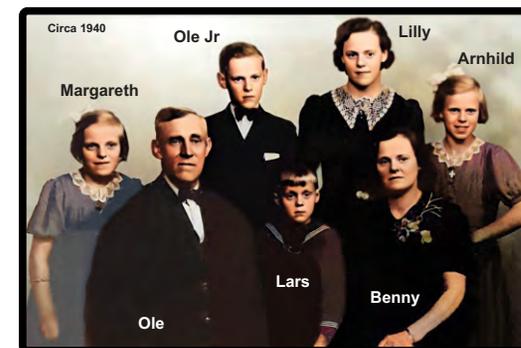
Son Ole

Later in **1907** Ole Petter's(54) son **Ole Sr.**(19) also left for America. Ole Sr. ventured all over America and even western Canada. In **1918**, Ole Sr.(28) was drafted and served, for the US Army, in **WW1**. After the war Ole Sr. returned to Norway and took over farming at Skonnord.

In **1925** **Ole Sr.**(36) married **Benny Seegård**(27) . They had 5 children (Lilly, Ole Jr., Arnhild, Margareth and Lars).



Ole Sr.



Circa 1940

Ole Jr

Lilly

Arnhild

Margareth

Lars

Benny

Ole

Daughter Lina

In **1908** Ole Petter's(55) daughter, **Lina**, left for America. She spent time with her uncles: Edward (in Minneapolis); Martin (at Meadow Creek Farm) and Bernt (in Wallace ID).

In **1913** Lina(28) married **John Newquist**(30) and had 3 boys (Clifford, Raymond and Edward, who died young). They first lived in Burke, ID, where John worked as a blacksmith in a mine. They later moved to Burbank, CA, where John worked as a carpenter in the movie industry. He likely help build some of the early MGM sets.



Lina



Clifford

John

Raymond

Lina





Skonnord

9th Generation Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



The Ninth Generation Skonnords (Continued)

Son Adolf

In **1914** Ole Petter's(61) son, **Adolf**(22), married **Oline Neilsen**(37).

He worked in Oslo as a customs officer and had 2 boys (Ole and Odd).



Adolf



Adolf



Ole

Adolf

Odd

Son Martinus

In **1918** Ole Petter's(65) son, **Martinus**(24), married **Anne Gronholt**(27). They farmed at Lille Hubred and had one son named Ole.

Anne died young and Martinus later married **Karen Prestgard**, who was one of the Norway's most talented art weavers.



Martinus



Son John (Johannes)

In **1924** Ole Petter's(72) son, **John**(31), immigrated to Canada. It was very unusual for Norwegians to leave in 1924. John's cousin, Olaf K. Skonnord, had farmed in Viceroy, Saskatchewan for many years and in 1924 Olaf return to Norway for a visit. When Olaf(41) went back to Canada, John(31) went with him and bought property very close to Olaf.

In **1946** **John**(50) married **Myrtle Clark**(30). They had two boys (Rik and Les).



John



Rik

Les

John

Myrtle





Skonnord

9th Generation Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 **1900** 1950 2000



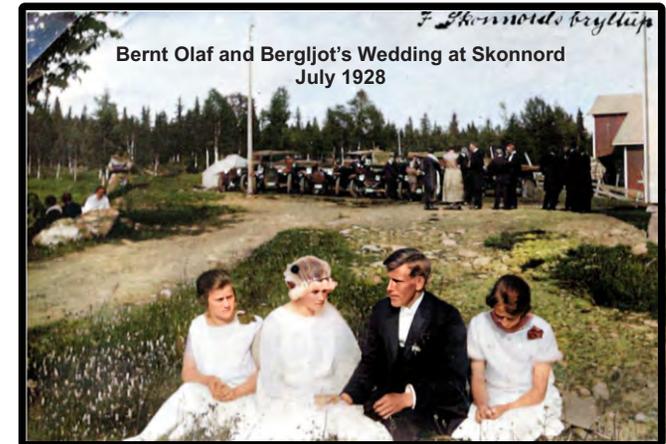
The Ninth Generation Skonnords (Continued)

Son Bernt Olav

In **1928** Ole Petter's(76) son, **Bernt Olaf**(28) married **Bergljot Lyshaug** (23). They had two sons (Petter and Even).

He went by Olaf and was the Snertingdal district forest manager.

Olaf



Daughter Hilda Margrethe

In **1924** Ole Petter's(77) daughter, **Margrethe**(24) married farmer **Even Lunden** (22). (The Lunden gård was about 15 km (9 miles) northwest of Skonnord). They had 3 children (Beate, Mary and Jens). She went by Grethe.

Grethe and Even



Daughter Olga

In **1936** Petter's(77) daughter, **Olga**(28) married **Trygve Naper** (23). Trygve Naper worked as a carpenter. He later worked in a factory that produced windows, doors and stairs. He also owned a country store. They lived at **Skreosen**, Fyresdal, Telemark. They had 3 children (Dordi, Ådne and Harald). Note: Olga was the second child in her family named Olga, as the first one died as a baby.



Olga

Son Eilif

Eilif had polio as a child which left him very weak physically and with a humpback in later years. He lived at Skonnord all his life and had his own apartment on the 2nd floor of the main house. He liked to talk to people as he drove to the shops on his moped. He worked a little in the carpenter's shop at Skonnord. He liked to joke with the children and convinced many of them that Santa Claus lived in the Skonnord barn.



Eilif





Skonnord

9th Generation Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 **1900** **1950** 2000



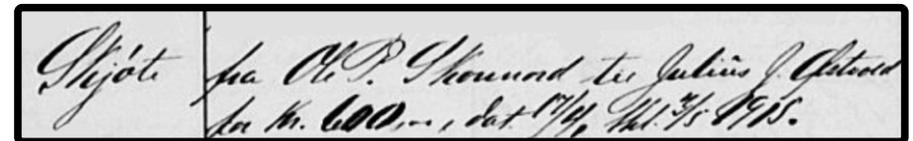
The Ninth Generation Skonnords (Continued)

Before **1910**, Skonnord was in the municipality of **Biri**, but on **January 1, 1910**, Biri was divided up and Skonnord found itself in the municipality of Snertingdal. (although Snertingdal was an annex of the Biri Parish at least by 1664). In **1910** Snertingdal had a population of **2,028**.

By the early **1900s**, the old gård owner/servant model in Norway was obsolete. Those who chose to work at Skonnord were now employees, not servants. Those that lived in the other houses at Skonnord looked after their own needs. They either paid a lease or worked for Ole Petter in return for living there.

Ole Petter, like all the gård owners around him, began selling off the husmann houses which included a small portion of land.

A husmann plot was sold to Julius J Ostvold in **May of 1915**.



Note: Ole Petter's son Ole, will be referred to as **Ole Sr.** (this is how the family has always distinguished him from Ole Sr.'s son who was called Ole Jr.).

In **1918 Reidar Skonnord**(28) died in Gjøvik from the **Spanish flu**. He was a son of Hans Olsen Skonnord. Ole Peter's son, **Olaf**, also contracted the Spanish flu and while he did not die from it, he had severe memory problems for about one year.



Reidar

In the summer of **1919 Ole Sr.** (30) returned to Norway after spending almost **11 years** in America. He had been drafted by the US army and served in France the final year. After the war he was no longer interested in adventure and poured his energies into farming at Skonnord.



Ole Sr. in his
U.S. Army
Uniform





Skonnord

9th Generation
Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 **1900** 1950 2000



The 1920 Norway Census

In **1920** another census of Norway was taken. At that time there were 5 houses at Skonnord:

House #19 "Skonnord"

Owner  Ole Petter(67 & Beate(56)	Wife 	Grandpa  Andreas E Ausdal(84) Completely Incapacitated
Children		
 Ole(31) Farm Worker	 Johannes(24) Farm Worker	 Olaf(22) District Forest Manager
 Olga(16) Kitchen Girl	 Margrette(19) Student at School	 Eilif(13) Student at School (Physically Disabled)
 Klara Berge(33) Milkmaid	 Borghild J Ringvold(16) Kitchen Girl	



There were **11** people living in the main house area. Beate's dad, **Andreas**, was now bedridden. He sold his farm in Austdal in **1915** and lived his final years at Skonnord. The employees likely slept at Kårbygning next to the main house.





Skonnord

9th Generation
Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



The 1920 Norway Census

House #20 "Østvold"

Julius J Østvold(42)
Lumberjack with own horse,
working for H Audaustad

Lina (44)
Wife



**Jorgen
(BABY)**

Olaf(12)

Gunder(7)

Kalborn(2)

Olga(9)

Solveig(4)



Summary from 1920 Census

19	121	1	Østvold
20	121	1	Østvold
21	121	1	Haugstadsveen
22	121	1	Skonnord
23	122	3	Skonnord



There was a family of **8** living at Østvold. This house had been bought by Julius in 1915. Although in 1920 it was still technically part of Skonnord, it eventually become completely independent. It was later bought by Julius Ringvold and is just north of the Skonnord farmhouse today.

House #21 "Haugstadsveen"

Hans J Østvold(24)
Permanent farm worker
for Ole Petter Skonnord

Karen (29)
Wife



**Reidar
(1)**

There was a family of **3** living at Haughstadsveen. Hans was likely the son of Julius Østvold but worked for Ole Petter.





Skonnord

9th Generation
Ole Petter

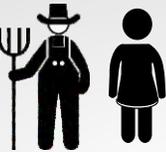
1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



The 1920 Norway Census

House #22 “Skonnordstuen” øvre

Anton J
Skonnordstuen(55)
Farm Worker for Ole Petter



Anna(49)
Wife

Gunnerius(23)
Lumberjack for Snertingdal



Olga(16)
Kitchen Girl (Daughter)



Emil(19)
Lumberjack for Snertingdal



Ludwik(25)
Lumberjack with own Horse



Signe(26)
Wife



Asbjorn(14)
Helps Father

There was a family of 8 living at Skonnordstuen øvre. Anton worked for Ole Petter. All of the older sons were working as lumberjacks, the oldest one being married. This small house was about 1 km north of the main house at Skonnord surrounded by forest and a small clearing.



House #23 “Skonnordstuen” nedre

Laurits E
Skonnordstuen(30)
Lumberjack
working for C. Landaasen



Marta(29)
Wife



Alina(1)



Solvei(4)

There was a family of 4 living at Skonnordstuen nedre. This house was just south of Skonnordstuen øvre. Even though Laurits lived at Skonnord, he worked as a lumberjack for **Caesar Landåsen**. (Caesar was married to Ole Petter’s Aunt Oline, who lived a few kilometres south at Nøss).





Skonnord

9th Generation Ole Petter

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

The Ninth Generation Skonnords (Continued)

Ole Petter

Ole Petter Skonnord was known for his honesty. He had his circle of friends and in his time it was common to sign for those friends when they borrowed money from a bank. This meant that he would be financial responsible when someone fell on difficult times. Four times he had to go to Gjøvik and take over apartment buildings. (Visgårdsgården, Røstadgården among others). Fortunately he never went bankrupt and was able to later sell the apartment buildings.

From today's point of view, Ole Petter was not very far-sighted. He refused to let his son Ole Sr. go to high school, insisting that a farmer did not need schooling. This led to Ole Sr. going to America. Only his son, Bernt Olav (Olaf), went to high school. However, some of his children attended Bible school, which Ole Petter regarded as being very important.



Emmigration

Of the 7th generation Skonnords only 2 left for America.

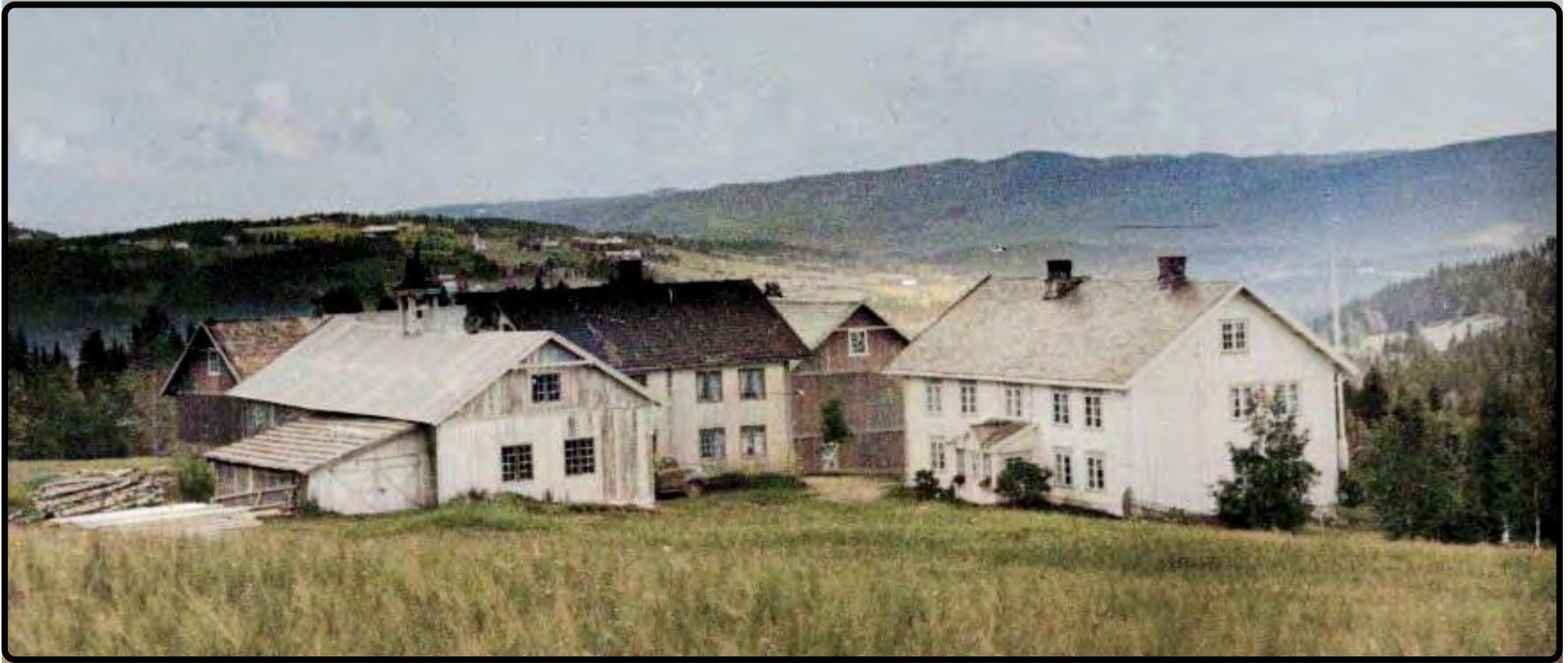
Of the 8th generation Skonnords, 5 left for America.

Of the 9th generation Skonnords, 22 Left for America but 6 later returned to Norway.





Skonnord



End of Part 2. Please see:
The History of Skonnord

The Modern Era

1920 - 2022

Part 3 of 4

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