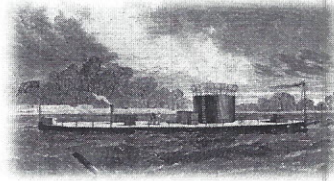


MONITOR LODGE NO. 218 CHARTERED APRIL 8, 1912

THE



MONITOR

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HEADS UP

10/3
Danish Dinner
Team 1
Happy Hour 6:00
Dinner 7:00

11/7
Pie Social
Meeting
Initiation
NO DINNER!

12/5
Annual Smörgåsbord



DENMARK (DANMARK)

A Brief Description

Historical remains in Denmark indicate that people first lived on this fertile land beginning around 12,000 BC. Discoveries from the Nordic Bronze Age (1,800–600 BC) include elaborate burial mounds complete with musical instruments, crude weapons and sacrificial markings.

During Rome's long sway over western Europe, Roman provinces maintained trade routes with tribes in Denmark. One century after the Roman Empire collapsed upon itself in 410 AD, the first Danes are thought to have arrived, moving south into Denmark from Sweden.

Beginning in the middle of the 8th century, the Danes were known as Vikings. These rugged, sea-going adventurers (*with their brothers from Norway and Sweden*) raided, then colonized many areas of Europe. They explored the North Atlantic Ocean, but their main focus was the British Isles and western Europe, including Paris, France, (*of all places*) by traversing the Seine River.

In and around 965, Harald Bluetooth, son of the Viking King, Gorm the Old, united, then Christianized the Danes. In the early 11th century, Viking King, Canute the Great, rose to power and his forces conquered all of Denmark and Norway, and most of England.

In the early 14th century, the once-powerful realm of Danish Kings began to shrink, and in 1397, Denmark entered into a union (*of sorts*) with Norway and Sweden. This Kalmar Union of mostly self-serving dynasties dissolved in 1524, and war was on the horizon.

In the early 16th century, after Martin Luther nailed his (*95 Theses*) to the door of the Wittenberg Castle's Church, the Reformation began. Civil War and religious persecution swept western Europe, and Denmark and Norway, now joined in union, were not immune.

In Denmark, the mayhem finally ended in 1536, and Denmark converted to Lutheranism. The Catholic church was banished and beginning with King Christian IV in 1611, almost two centuries of war with Sweden followed.

Early military successes forced Sweden to pay ransom to Denmark, but no

(Continued on page 2)

OCTOBER BIRTHDAYS

- 5 Karin Johnson
- 6 Dale Ingvarlsen
- 8 June Persson
Barbara Erickson-
Lutz
- 15 Astrid Broess
- 21 Marianne Lomax
- 24 Diane Curtis
Marianne Ek
- 27 Russ Franson
- 29 Lincoln Leaman
- 30 Jean Bell

EN STRIMMA HAV

Det är en strimma
hav, som glimmar grå
vid himlens rand.
Den har en mörkblå
vägg, som liknarland,
detär där minlangtan
vilar innan den flyger
hem.

Jag var allena på solig
strand
Vid skogens blek blå
sjö,
På himlen flöt ett enda
moln
Och på vattnet en enda
ö
Den mogna sommarens
sötma dröp
I pärlor från varje träd
Och i mitt öppnade
hjärta rann
En liten droppe ned

(requested by and submitted by
Birgitta Ellis)



(Continued from page 1)

territorial changes occurred. Then, during the Thirty Year's War, the King and his forces suffered a devastating defeat and Jutland was occupied.

In 1642, adding insult to injury, Swedish armies invaded and Denmark was forced to surrender large areas of land including several provinces in Norway. King Frederick III declared war on Sweden in 1657, and this led to an almost total defeat of the Danish army.

During the Napoleonic Wars, Denmark joined the League of Armed Neutrality, in an effort to protect shipping rights and its expressed neutrality. Britain was not pleased and they attacked Copenhagen; the Danish fleet and Copenhagen were all but destroyed.

Now vulnerable and economically weak, the Danish-Norway Union dissolved in 1814. Norway joined with Sweden, and Denmark shuffled on alone, keeping its colonies of Greenland, Iceland and the Faeroe Islands.

Denmark experienced a much-needed and timely cultural revolution in the 19th century, and in June of 1849, the Danish constitutional monarchy was formed; governmental power returned to the people and the monarchy would now play a mostly symbolic role.

Denmark remained neutral during World War I, and after Germany's defeat and the forced reparations imposed, Denmark gained control of Schleswig-Holstein, its long-lost land along the base of the Jutland Peninsula between the Baltic Sea and the North Sea.

Though neutral during World War II, Germany invaded in 1940 and Denmark - with no significant defenses - surrendered. Besides the Island of Bornholm, most of Denmark avoided any heavy damage.

At war's end Denmark was in a weakened position, especially with its colonies; Iceland successfully declared its independence in 1948, and the Faeroe Islands and Greenland would later gain home rule.

Denmark was one of the founding members of the United Nations and NATO, and in 1973 joined the EU. Regardless, Danish citizens remain unwilling to support the EU's expansion, and in 2000, firmly rejected the Euro as their currency, much to the chagrin of business leaders and the government.

This is a proud land of Viking history, and long held traditions of independence, neutrality and royalty. Tourism is a strong industry in Denmark, as visitors from around the world return time and again to enjoy its ancient ruins and castles, cultural festivals, Copenhagen and fabulous Tivoli Gardens, Legoland (*for kids of all ages*), Bornholm Island and the country's many islands, and picturesque towns and villages.

UPCOMING EVENT IN KINGSBURG JULGRANFEST NOVEMBER 28TH



Jul 14-Oct 2 - Nobel Exhibition at The Exploratorium, Palace of Fine Arts. Info: (415) EXP-LORE.

Oct 1 11am-7:30pm - Swedish Design Expo in the Galleria, San Francisco Design Center.

KÖKSNYHETER

The Scandinavian Festival, at its new location, was a wonderful experience for the many, many folks there. The food was great and the entertainment and booths made for a nice way to spend a fall Saturday. Brian took a lot of pictures which are featured herein.

The Danish Night dinner is in the planning stage by Team 1. Everyone is "chomping at the bit" to begin the fall meetings of the lodge, especially since the September meeting was cancelled. As usual, dinner will be served at 7:00. THE "TELEPHONE TREE" will call you so we can get a general headcount.

The Smörgåsbord planning committee will meet in October. Those involved will be informed of the exact date via email or phone call. If you are interested in helping with the final stages of planning, give me an email or a call. All help is appreciated.

In an attempt to lighten the load of the dinner teams, there is a plan afoot to establish a Bartending Crew. If you'd like to be part of this group, talk to Gail Nemy, Dale Ingvarsen, Yvonne Magneheim or me. I'd like to have a firm list of people wishing to do this by next month. Please volunteer!!

Also, the teams are "relieved" of being the "money changers!" From now on the Financial Secretary will collect the money at the door for dinner meetings, etc. Since the person doing this sort of misses on the social time,

Clogs have been in history a long time, especially Sweden's history. You will find that the clog is typically made of wood in Sweden as footwear. There are a couple of styles of clogs and uses for the Sweden clog. You will find that some of the clogs are made entirely out of wood, while others have a leather strap or top, with the bottom of the shoe being wooden. There are also clog dancing shoes that are similar to tap shoes. You will find that in Sweden the clogs are used primarily as an everyday work shoe. In other parts of the world clogs have been designed for fashion or just as a slip on shoe. In Sweden workers in factories, mines, and on farms use the clogs as protective clothing. The hard wooden clog is difficult to break or find yourself injured with, which is why they are still extremely popular.

Traditionally in Sweden the clogs were made from willow or poplar wood. The shoes are rather simple in design with rounded heels and toes. They are still a slip on type of shoe for the workers, with a slight heel in the back. The clog dancing shoe of Sweden is a little more stylish. You will find that this clog offers a raised heel and wood platform, with leather covering from the toes to the ankles. The dancing clog is not going to have and heel for the back of the shoe. You will find the Sweden clog has a long history and in the seventies and eighties it became extremely popular footwear for everyone. In fact the clogs of Sweden were considered perfect for avant-garde men.

(Continued on page 4)

NEWSLETTER
DEADLINE FOR
THE NOVEMBER
ISSUE IS 10/12/08

IN ORDER TO RE-
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America*

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MAN

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Camilla Läckberg

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online*

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(Continued from page 3)

There are now several types of clogs that have risen from the Sweden design. You will also find that in history there were wedding clogs worn by the women as they reached the altar. The wedding clogs were more elaborate in design as well as in art as there were designs etched into the wood. There are also clog sandals that are a platform clog with leather straps.

Clogs were not just a slip on shoe in Sweden although that is primarily what we see today and think of. You will also find there were clog boots for the men. The boots offered the traditional clog bottom, with leather booting up the legs for more protection on the job.



Kurt, Eivor and Eivor's 91 year old mom at their lake house in Sweden

SWEDISH IMMIGRANTS WHO SUCCEEDED IN THE UNITED STATES

Many successful women and men in the United States have Swedish ancestors, but before I tell you about some of them, I need to give you a little lesson in Swedish.

Any time when you refer to a relative in Sweden, you always know if it is a relative on your mother's side or on your father's side. First you need to know two Swedish words. Mor means mother and far means father. From those two words you have mormor (mother's mother or grandmother) and morfar (mother's father or grandfather) and farmor (father's mother or grandmother) and farfar (father's father or grandfather). As you can see, in Sweden you always know if it is a maternal or paternal relative, which we do not have in the English language.

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Now, are you ready to learn two more words! Brother is bror in Swedish and sister is syster and from those two words you have four more Swedish relatives: Morbror is mother's brother and farbror is father's brother or plain old uncle in English. When it comes to aunt, it is a little more complicated. Mother's sister is moster to shorten mors syster and father's sister is faster to shorten fars syster. The great part is that you always know how you are related.

So let's look at some famous people with Swedish ancestors.

President George W. Bush: He is related to the farmer Måns Andersson from Sillerud in Värmland. Måns arrived to the Swedish Colony in Delaware in 1640, all according to The Swedish Society in Philadelphia. The artist and actor Kris Kristofferson's farfarsfarfarsfarmor, Kerstin Johansdotter, was born in Gåsborn, Sweden in 1723.

Judge William Rehnquist of the Supreme Court has a farfar, Olof Andersson Rehnquist, born in 1855 in Frykerud, Sweden.

The farfar, Karl Johan Aldrin, of the astronaut Edvin "Buzz" Aldrin was born in 1866 in Norra Råda, Sweden.

The inventor John Ericsson (The Monitor) was born in 1803 in Färnebo, Sweden.

The morfarsmor, Elin Maria Johnson, of the actress Julia Roberts was born in By, Sweden in 1884.

Eivor

KURT AND EIVOR'S HOUSE AT THE LAKE—SWEDEN



RAINBOW SALMON FROM LAKE SILJAN—SMACKA!



Life is not measured by the number of breaths we take, but by the moments that take our breath away.

George Carlin shared by Larry Hultquist

Two young men from up in Minnesota were looking at a Sears catalog and admiring the models.

Ole says to the Sven "Have you seen the beautiful girls in this catalog?"

Sven replies, "Yes, they are very beautiful. And look at the price!"

Ole says, with wide eyes, "Wow, they aren't very expensive. At this price, I'm buying one."

Sven smiles and pats him on the back. "Good idea! Order one and if she's as beautiful as she is in the catalog, I will get one too."

Three weeks later, Sven asks his friend Ole, "Did you ever receive the girl you ordered from the Sears catalog?"

Ole replies, "No, but it shouldn't be long now. I got her clothes yesterday!" *Shared by Elizabeth Swenson*

WHAT'S HAPPENING

October 2008

October 4-12

if... Stockholm Open

STOCKHOLM, KUNGLIGA TENNISHALLEN

The 38th annual ATP tournament in the Nordic countries. Tennis players from the world over will be announced at the end of September.

For further information:

Stockholm Open

October 22-26

Umeå International Jazz Festival

Umeå, Västerbotten

Umeå's 40th Jazz Festival. On stage you will find artists from all over the world.

For further information:

Umeå International Jazz Festival

Traditions and Customs

Visiting Cemeteries (All Hallows Eve)

Giving "Soul Cakes" To The poor (All Hallows Eve)

In Portugal, Spain and Mexico, ofrendas (offerings) are made on this day. In Spain, the play Don Juan Tenorio is traditionally performed. In Portugal and France, people offer flowers to dead relatives. In Poland and Germany, the tradition is to light candles and visit the graves of deceased relatives. In the Philippines, the day is spent visiting the graves of deceased relatives, where they offer prayers, lay flowers, and light candles, often in a picnic-like atmosphere. In English speaking countries, the festival is celebrated with the hymn "For All the Saints", set to music by Ralph Vaughan Williams.

The festival was retained after the Reformation in the calendar of the Church of England and in many Lutheran churches. In the Lutheran churches, such as the Church of Sweden, it assumes a role of general commemoration of the dead (similar to the All Souls commemoration in the Eastern Orthodox Church that takes place two Saturdays before the beginning of Lent). In the Swedish calendar, the observance takes place on the first Saturday of November. In many Lutheran Churches however, the festival has fallen into disuse.

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