

**Ancestors of
Carl Nordahl Hystad**

**and
Descendants of
Isak Samsonsen
Hystad**

By Carlyle E. Hystad

**Second Edition
March, 2024**

**Ancestors
And
Descendants
of
Isak Samsonsen Hystad
(1830 – 1913)
And
Marie Larsdatter Berge Hystad
(1832 – 1895)**

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Introduction

Norwegian Heritage

This book describes the information I have collected over many decades regarding my father's ancestors and his relatives in America and Norway. My efforts to learn about my father's family in Norway and his American relatives began in earnest in 1965 when I was living and working in London, England, and decided to take a trip to Norway to see if I could find the home places of my grandparents. I was successful beyond my greatest expectations, and spent several days visiting the island of Stord where my father's father lived for part of his youth and where many of his ancestors lived for many generations. I also was able to visit Bergen, where my father's mother grew up and several generations of her ancestors had lived.

I returned to Norway in 2001 for a Hystad family reunion at Stord. My daughter Cheryl, and her daughters Julia and Caroline also joined me at the reunion.

My father was Carl Nordahl Hystad, and my father's father was Nils (or Niels or Nels) Isaksen Hystad. Nils was the name he usually used in America. He was christened Niels Isaksen of Vagelid in Norway, and as a boy was usually known as Niels Isaksen, or Nils Isaksen, or sometimes as Niels Isaksen Hysingstad, or Nils Isaksen Hystad. He was confirmed in the Lutheran Church as Nils Isaksen. At his marriage his name was recorded as Nils Isaksen Hystad, but naturalization records in the United States show his name as Niels I. Hystad when he recorded his intent to become a citizen, in 1890.

Carl's mother was christened Caroline Henrikke Berentine Carlsen, and it appears that she kept that name until she was married to Nils Isaksen Hystad, but sometimes the letter "K" was substituted for the letter "C". At her marriage her name was recorded as Karoline Henrikke Berentine Karlsen.

Nils and Caroline were married on July 3, 1888 at the Lutheran Church in Stord Parish in Norway. They came to America the following year, where they raised their large family.

All of Nils' and Caroline's ancestors for many generations were living in Norway. And during Carl's lifetime he had several first cousins still living in Norway. The first cousins have all passed away now, but we continue to have hundreds of second and third and fourth cousins, and second cousins once or twice removed, etc. living in Norway.

This book will provide a summary of what is known about Nils' ancestors in Norway, as well as some information about what has happened to the descendants of the Hystads who came to America and those who stayed in Norway. Hopefully, this book will encourage more of the Hystad descendants in America to take a trip to Norway to see for yourself where the Hystads came from and where they still live.

The information contained in this book comes from a large number of sources, including the following: (1) Information I gathered on two visits to Norway, in 1965 and 2001; (2) Official Norwegian documents including census records, land records, and tax records; (3) Norwegian Lutheran Church records of births, baptisms, marriages and deaths; (4) Documents and recollections provided by Hystad family members in Norway and the United States; (5) United States official documents including census records, immigration and naturalization records, and records of homestead claims; (6) Genealogy reports prepared by several researchers from inside the extended Hystad family, and by several from outside the immediate Hystad family who share ancestors in Norway; and (7) Several books and internet documents on Norwegian history, geography and economy.

Research of Norwegian government and church documents has become much easier in the last couple of decades as many records

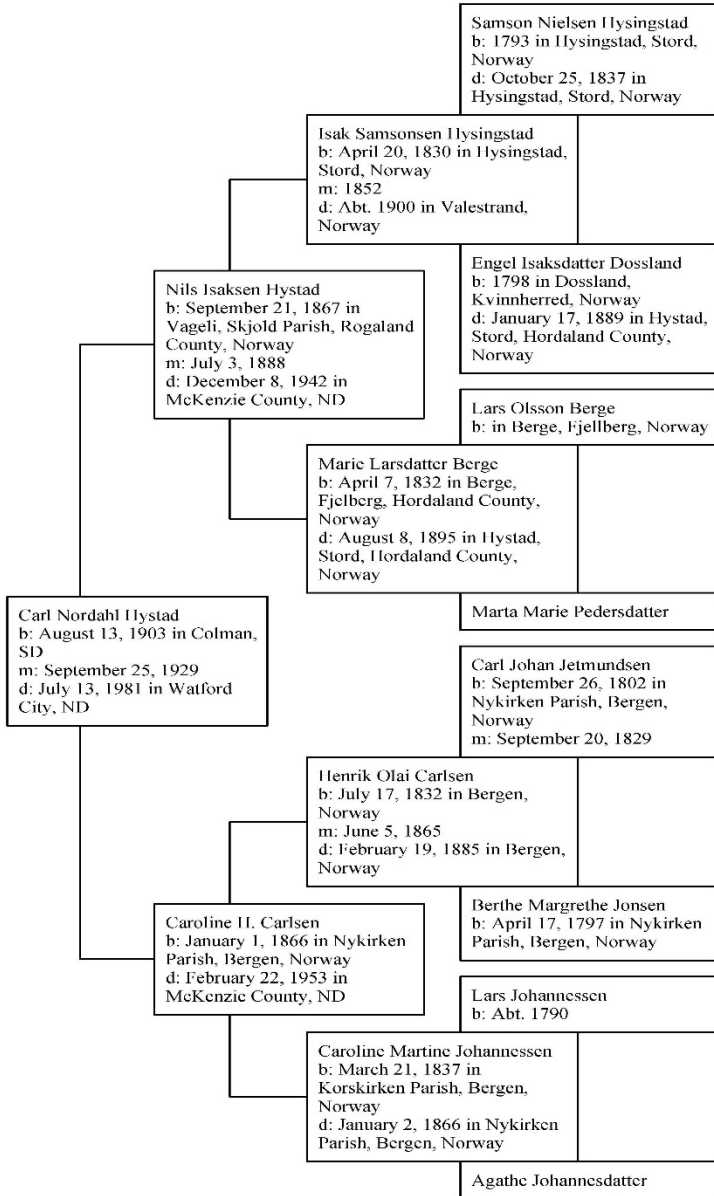
have been digitized and placed on the World Wide Web, available for anyone to search. It is likely that additional records will be placed on the Web in the coming years, which may provide new information relevant to understanding our ancestors in Norway and America.

Norwegian Name Confusion

Genealogy research in Norway is complicated by the varied naming practices common in Norway prior to about 1885. The traditional practice, known as “patronymics” was for a newborn son to be given a “last” name consisting of his father’s first name with “sen” or “son” affixed to the end. A son of Isak would have a last name of Isaksen, or a son of Jon would be named Jonsen. And a daughter of Isak would be given a last name of Isaksdatter. In many of the official records of births, confirmations, marriages and deaths prior to 1885, the only name entered for a person would be the given first name followed by the father’s first name with a “sen” or “datter” attached.

But the above naming practice was not universally practiced. In larger towns and cities it became common to take a “last” or family name and pass that name on to subsequent generations. This permanent last name might be a grandfather’s last name such as Ivarson, or it might be the name of the farm or village where the family lived, or it might be the name of a place where the family previously lived, or something else entirely. It also was not uncommon in rural areas for families, or individual family members, to take the name of the “farm” where they lived as their last name. So Nils Isaksen might take the last name of Hystad because that was the name of the farm where he lived. But his neighbor, who was not related to Nils, might also use the last name of Hystad.

Ancestors of Carl Nordahl Hystad



These confusing naming practices are exemplified by the names taken by grandfather Nils Isaksen Hystad and his brothers. Nils took the last name of Hystad, because that was the most recent name of the farm where he spent most of his childhood. One of his brothers who came to America, Isak, used the name Isak Isaksen, following the older tradition of using his father's name as his last name. And another brother who came to America, Lars, used the last name of Vageli, because he was born at a farm named Vageli and lived there with his parents for several years before they moved to the farm named Hystad.

Although the Norwegian Lutheran Church maintains excellent records of births, confirmations, marriages and deaths, the confusing naming practices make it quite difficult to track families from one generation to the next, even if they continued to live in the same parish. And if they moved to another parish it can be almost impossible to track from one generation to the next. In 1925, the Norwegian parliament made the use of a permanent family name mandatory.

A Note About Norwegian Farms

It was the practice in Norway of giving official names to plots of land that were called "farms", or "gaards" in Norwegian. But these farms were not necessarily like farms in the United States. Initially the designated farm might have been owned by a single owner, or by the Church, or the government, or by a group of owners. Some "farms" were very large in size, with many individuals owning or leasing plots of land living on the same farm. Some of the owners might have had a substantial amount of farm land, while others may have had only a small lot for a house.

Some "farms" became so populated that they were similar to what are called "subdivisions" in the United States, but they were still called "farms". So, when someone says they were from a particular farm in Norway, it does not necessarily mean that they were farmers, or that

they owned much land. They may have had a small lot in a “subdivision” and worked in a different occupation such as a sailor or fisherman or blacksmith or teacher.

The farm now called “Hystad” on the island of Stord is an example of such a “subdivision”. As far back as the census in 1801, there were seven separate households living on the farm, with a total of 42 residents. By the 1950 census there were 148 separate households living on the “farm” of Hystad, and there are many more on the “farm” today. The name of the farm changed over the centuries. At the time of the 1801 census it was named “Hysingstad,” but by about the middle of the 1800s the name was shortened to “Hystad”.

Chapter One

Southwestern Norway An Overview

Almost all of the Hystad ancestors who I have been able to identify lived along the sea coast of southwestern Norway, primarily in the area bounded by Bergen on the north and Stavanger on the south. Many of the Hystad ancestors lived on the island of Stord, located about 45 miles south of Bergen, and others lived on nearby islands or on the mainland close to Stord. Many of Carl's mother's ancestors lived in Bergen or in surrounding parishes.

To understand where the Hystads came from, and why they came to America, it is helpful to have an understanding of the geography of the southwestern coast of Norway. From a tourist's perspective the western coast of Norway is among the most beautiful places on earth. From almost any spot you will have breathtaking views of snowcapped mountains, deep fjords with sheer cliffs rising hundreds or thousands of feet, waterfalls tumbling thousands of feet from mountain-top glaciers to the sea, thousands of emerald islands dotting the coast, hundreds of fishing villages and small harbors filled with fishing and pleasure boats, and farm buildings clinging precariously to the sides of mountains.

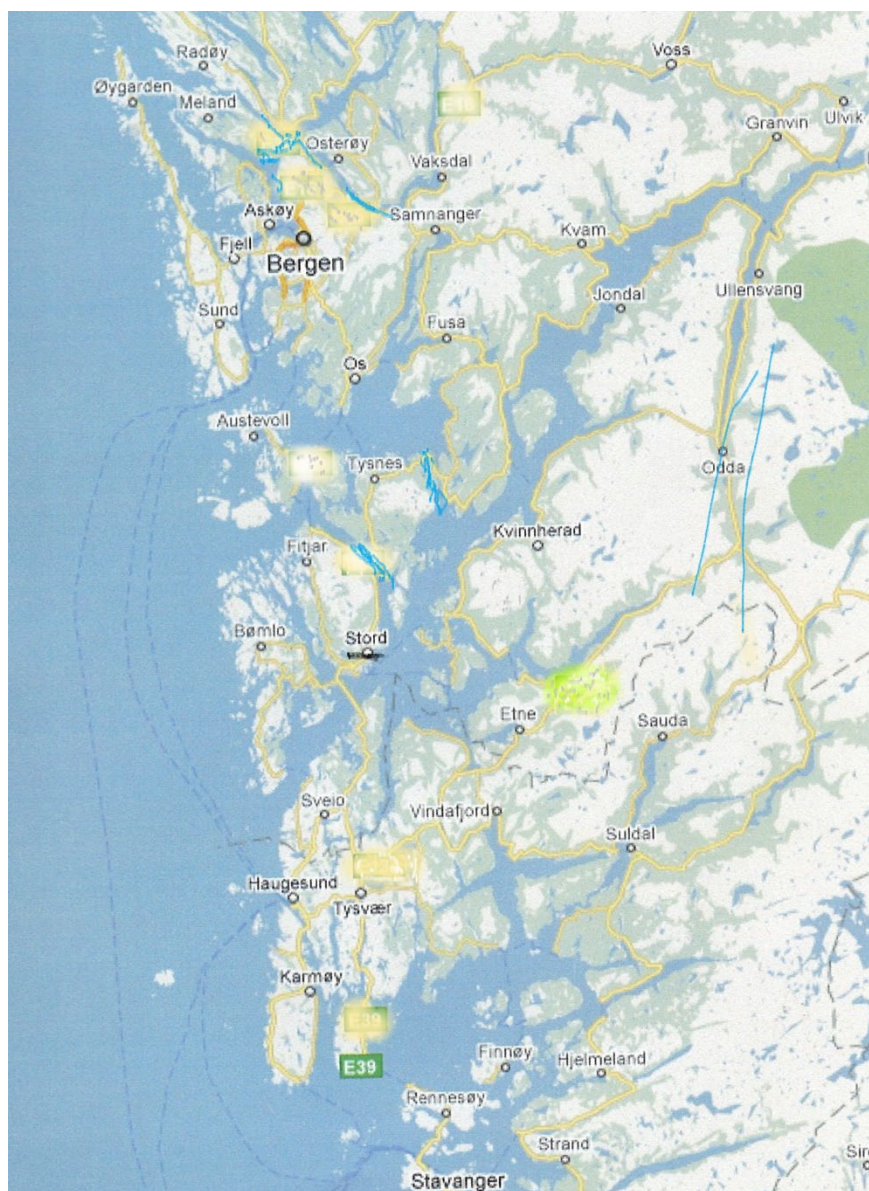
Life on the western coast of Norway has been determined largely by its geography. There is relatively little flat land that would be considered suitable for farming by American standards, and almost no land that is suitable for large-scale farming. Less than 3% of the land in the area is classified as arable. Almost all of the usable farm land was fully occupied and utilized by about 500 A.D., so there was no room for newcomers to farming. If the eldest son claimed the farm of his father, as was usually the case, the remaining children had to find some other way to make a living.

Prior to the industrial age, the primary “other” occupations were fishing, transporting goods and people by boat among the thousands of small villages and islands along the coast, and the associated craft of boat building and repair. These occupations date back hundreds of years, as exemplified by the Vikings, who reached their peak influence from about 800 to 1100 A.D. Norwegian fishermen from western Norway were common in the fishing grounds off the northern coast of Great Britain and near Iceland, Newfoundland and Greenland for many centuries.

The Norwegian expertise with boats and the sea was not only a result of their need to catch fish to survive. Because of the mountains, fjords and islands it was not feasible to travel more than a few miles by land in most parts of western Norway. By far the most practical way to travel was by water. Almost every Norwegian family had at least one boat. A boat was the coastal Norwegian’s substitute for horses and later automobiles. This experience with boat building and seafaring is still apparent in modern Norway, which is home to major shipyards and shipping companies.

The map on the next page shows the area of southwest Norway, with Bergen to the North and Stavanger to the south. The large island of Stord is located about half way between Bergen and Stavanger (see the black line under “Stord” on the map). .

The following photos show typical scenes along the coast, including waterfalls from melting snow on the mountains, and the calm waters of the fjords that meander for many miles inland from the coast. .





The islands that dot the western coast of Norway provide a natural protected shipping lane between the islands and the mainland, protecting local marine traffic from the worst of the frequent storms on the North Sea and the North Atlantic. Many of the villages that grew up on these islands were located on the sheltered side of the islands, facing the mainland, as is the case with the town of Leirvik near the farm of Hystad on the island of Stord.

Life along the coast of western Norway also has been greatly influenced by the fact that the prevailing ocean currents carry warm water north along the coast. As the Gulf Stream travels north and east across the Atlantic, part of it splits off and flows north along the coast of Norway, making the coastal islands comparatively balmy even in the dark of mid-winter. The latitude of the island of Stord is about the same as the southern tip of Greenland, or the southern edge of Canada's Northwest Territories, but the winter temperatures are more like those of the coastal areas of the Carolinas in the southern United States. Winter temperatures usually range from a high in the 40s to a low in the 20s (Fahrenheit)

Although the warm ocean current keeps the coastal areas warm, mountains rise up from the waters, and the highest mountains are permanently covered by glaciers. The melting snow and ice from the mountains creates magnificent waterfalls, some of which feed hydroelectric plants that provide very low-cost electricity to the region.

The northern latitude makes for extreme changes in the amount of daylight. In mid-winter at Stord or Bergen there is only about six hours of daylight, and even then the sun is very low in the sky. But in mid-summer it is still light at midnight, and there is only about two hours of semi-darkness before the sun rises again. Farmers can work in their fields at midnight without any lights.

Pre-History Norway

Norway was among the most recent parts of the earth to be settled by modern humans. About 45,000 years ago, humans began moving west along the Mediterranean coast, and north into eastern Europe. By about 35,000 years ago modern humans had spread to most of ice-free Western Europe.

Archeologists believe that the earliest human settlements along the western coast of Norway began about 12,000 years ago, toward the end of the last Ice Age. The earliest explorers in southern Scandinavia were able to walk across much of what is now the Baltic Sea because of lower sea levels caused by the extensive ice sheets. As the ice receded it became feasible for wildlife and human hunters from farther south in Europe to migrate north. The first inhabitants migrated along the southern and western coast of Norway which was the first to be ice free. These first inhabitants probably were nomads who set up temporary camps during summer months. By about 7,000 B.C. there were permanent settlements along the coast, with the residents surviving by hunting and fishing.

Recent DNA studies show that about 80% of present-day Norwegians are descended from Germanic tribes in northwest Europe, and most of the remaining 20% have eastern European origins.

The transition to agriculture started in Norway approximately 5,000 to 6,000 years ago, initially in the area around the Oslo Fjord, and from there the farmers spread west along the coast. By the Bronze Age (1500 - 500 B.C.) southern and southwest coastal Norway was dominated by farmers, as indicated by the farmers' cultural relics that dominate the archeological finds. Bronze Age graves have been found on the Hystad farm on Stord. By the Roman Age (0 - 400 A.D.) there were links with the more advanced countries to the south, as evidenced by more complex utensils of bronze, as well as glass articles and more advanced weapons.

The existence of farms in marginal areas by about 500 A.D. indicates that agricultural settlement had reached the saturation point. Pollen analyses reveal that at this time the coastal areas of western Norway were deforested.

Because of this saturation of agricultural land, the increasing population began to rely more heavily on fishing. A major cultural change occurred when these fishermen developed a new type of fishing boat, now called a Viking “longship”, that was capable of surviving the storms of the North Sea and the North Atlantic but was also able to travel up shallow and narrow rivers. These new boats could be powered by sail or by men at oars. This new boat design became widely used along the coast of western and southern Norway, as well as in the neighboring shores of Denmark and Sweden. And they made the Viking era possible.

There is very little reliable information about the religious practices of the early inhabitants of Norway. Much has been written in recent decades about the Norse religions, but most of what has been written came from Christian outsiders who viewed the Norwegians as “heathens.” There is no reliable evidence of the religious beliefs or practices of the average Norwegian at the start of the Viking Age. But it appears to be correct that they had widely accepted beliefs in several gods who had specialized roles and powers, although there was no established church or priests or written “bible” to define the religion. Scholars believe that these religious beliefs came with the Germanic tribes that settled the area, and that many of the Norse religious myths go back to early Indo-European myths.

It is likely that religious practices and beliefs were passed along orally by family heads or village chiefs. Some recent writers claim the Norse myths included over 50 gods, who resided in nine different “earths”. And that there were fairly complex stories about the relationships among the gods and their various roles and powers. It is unrealistic that the typical farmer or fisherman or hunter or woodsman

memorized all these complex myths and then passed them on to their children. It is more likely that they had even less knowledge of all these myths than most modern Christians have of the many myths in the Christian bible. There is some evidence that most Norwegians knew of and possibly believed in a few gods, including Odin, who was thought to be the chief god, as well as the god of battle and death; and Thor who was the god of the sky and thunder and responsible for law and order and protection; and Freyr and his sister Freya, who were fertility gods who would ensure many children and good crops; and maybe Loki, the trickster of the Norse gods; and maybe Aegir, the god of the sea. It is likely that these beliefs varied substantially among the tribes, villages and farms spread along the coasts of Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

Chapter Two

A Brief History of Norway From the Viking Age to 1905

The Viking Age

The Norwegian fishermen in their ocean-going boats soon discovered the islands to the west of Norway, across the North Sea, including the Shetland Islands and the Orkney Islands. And then they explored the coasts of Scotland, and around to Ireland. In addition to good fishing grounds, they found new lands where they could settle and farm. Many of them brought their wives and kids and started new communities on these islands.

Some of the fishermen discovered that they could make a better living by pillaging food and other goods from relatively unprotected monasteries and villages along the coasts of what is now Great Britain and Ireland. The booty or trade goods brought back home encouraged other village chiefs or petty kings to organize more expeditions. These fishermen-turned-looters became known as the Vikings.

British scholars usually regard the looting of the monastery of Lindisfarne, off England's northeast coast, in the year 793, as the beginning of the Viking Age, but there were many Viking expeditions for several decades before this time. Although available evidence indicates that most Vikings were primarily interested in trade or establishing settlements in new lands, their principal reputation among other European countries was as cruel savages who raped and pillaged and generally wrecked havoc wherever they went.

Vikings, primarily from western and southern Norway, first settled in the Orkney Islands, the Shetland Islands, the Hebrides, and the Isle of Man. They then started major settlements on the mainland of Scotland and Ireland and England. At various times from the mid-

700s to the late 1100s, the Vikings controlled almost all of present-day Great Britain and Ireland. The Vikings established what is now the city of Dublin, Ireland, in the 840s, where they continued to rule up to 1171.

The surplus population from Norway, as well as from the new settlements in Great Britain and Ireland, then sailed farther west to found settlements on Iceland, and then Greenland, and then the coast of North America by the year 1001. The settlement in Iceland flourished and survives today, but the Greenland settlements died out or were abandoned, after a few centuries, and the Vikings quickly abandoned their North American settlements, probably because of attacks from the native population.

While Vikings, mainly from western Norway, were exploring and settling the islands in the north Atlantic, other Vikings, including those from Denmark and Sweden, were exploring, settling or establishing trading relations throughout Europe. They established settlements in northern France, still named Normandy after the Norman settlers. They sailed throughout the Mediterranean Sea, and the Black Sea, trading or raiding, from Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and North Africa, including taking slaves back home to Norway, Denmark and Sweden. They established trading routes through the great rivers of Russia and Ukraine, and established the city of Kiev in Ukraine as a trading post, and controlled a wide swath of land through Russia and Ukraine, from the Baltic in the north to the Black Sea in the south.

The long-term impacts of the Viking Age were substantial. For example, the Viking settlements in England resulted in over a thousand Norse words becoming part of current standard English, including *landing, score, beck, fellow, take, busting, sky, skin, skirt, again, birth, cake, dregs, fog, law, ransack, sly, both, same, get, give and are*. There are over 1500 Scandinavian place names in England. And there are hundreds of family names in England that came from the Vikings, including those ending in “son” or “sen.”

The Viking impact on Great Britain continued when Duke William of Normandy invaded and conquered England in 1066. William the Conqueror was a descendant of the Vikings who took over Normandy. With the conquest in 1066 the Normans became the ruling class of England and made French (or Anglo-Norman) the language of the aristocracy in England. The Normans replaced much of the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy and church hierarchy. Their rule in England, as well as in Ireland and parts of Scotland, resulted in major changes in the culture, including legal systems, religion, and language. Modern English is heavily influenced by the Norman-French language brought by the Normans.

The net result of all this Viking influence is that a significant portion of the population of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France and elsewhere are descendants of those Vikings who ruled in those lands for several centuries. I may be descended from the Vikings on my mother's side of the family, who came from Great Britain and Ireland, as well as on my father's side, who came from Norway.

The Vikings also changed the way of life in the Scandinavian countries. They brought back crafts and art from much of the world; and they brought back knowledge of many other lands, including language, songs and religion. And they brought back slaves, many of whom eventually mixed with the native population. Recent DNA analysis of modern Norwegians show a small but distinct minority of the population who have ancestors from the Mediterranean area. These may be descendants of the slaves brought back by the Vikings. It is speculated that the mixture of these Mediterranean peoples into the population of coastal western Norway may explain the higher incidence of people with darker hair and complexion along the coasts of Scandinavia, unlike the typical Scandinavian blondes.

The islands along the western coast of Norway, including the island of Stord and the islands near Bergen, served as the home base for many Viking adventurers.

It appears that most Vikings believed in a heaven reserved for warriors, called Valhalla, where they could enjoy riches and women. And non-warriors would go to various parts of “hel”, which might be similar to their life on earth or worse. It appears that Viking chieftains looked forward to an elaborate “burial”, in which they would take with them their ship, weapons, tools, money, clothing and in some cases even slaves or their favorite wife, so they could enjoy their adventures and pleasures in the next life. Some burials were at sea; some were in large mounds on land; and some were set ablaze in a spectacular funeral pyre. The Hystad farm at Stord still contains some large earth mounds that might be Viking burial places.

Decline of the Vikings - Rise of the Monarchy

Prior to the Viking Age there was no central governmental authority in what is now Norway. During the Viking Age many individuals attempted to establish authority over small areas of coastal Norway. These were primarily based on family, tribal, or village connections and probably were attempts to provide some protection from raids by other Vikings who were interested in the riches gained by their neighbors. By mid-800 there were over 30 of these small “kingships” in the coastal area of Norway, and there were frequent battles among them for additional power and wealth. Some of these battles resulted in victory by one side and consolidation of larger areas under one ruler. This “unifying” process continued for well over a century, with all the associated death and destruction. Olaf II Haraldsson became the first effective king of a significant part of Norway in 1015.

This consolidation of power in fewer and fewer rulers resulted in the loss of the independent Viking adventurers who could keep the spoils of their raids or trades, but on the other hand it permitted the larger kingship to go off with larger fleets to raid or conquer or trade. Also, it is likely that some of the Vikings who were on the losing side of the consolidation battles, who survived the battles, would have turned to foreign lands for power, wealth or adventure. Although the

consolidation of control brought some added security to the coastal residents, and ended the local battles for power, it reduced the number of Viking entrepreneurs.

Another factor in the downfall of the Vikings was the growing influence of Christianity and the Catholic Church in Norway. Christianity had been slowly spreading into Norway as a result of the Viking contacts with Christian Europe, and some Catholic missions were being established in Norway. The spread of Christianity accelerated when King Haakon the Good took control of a substantial area of Norway from 935 to 961. He had been raised a Christian in England, and he promoted Christianity in Norway.

Christianity became much more widespread after King Olaf II was made a Saint in 1031. He had ruled as a Christian monarch from 1015, but was overthrown in 1028. He was killed at the battle of Stiklestad in 1030 while attempting to retake the throne. The local Catholic Bishop of Nidaros declared him to be a saint, in 1031; it appears that this was an effort by the Bishop to solidify the position of Christianity in Norway, and was primarily about politics and power rather than religion. But King Olaf II is still considered to be a saint by the Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox Church, and the Lutheran Church. And as a result, St. Olaf's name is seen all over Minnesota.

By 1100 the Catholic church had established its influence over much of the country, with an archbishop, several bishoprics, and church-owned farms and towns. The bishopric of Nidaros, on the west coast of Norway, was among the first to be established. The King and the Church worked together to bring the people under their authority. Of course, the practices of the Viking entrepreneurs were considered to be inconsistent with the teachings of the Catholic Church; just imagine Hagar the Horrible's wife nagging him to go to church every Sunday!

Although the monarchy ordered the people to abandon their old Norse beliefs and accept the teachings of the church, most of the population

continued to follow their old beliefs. It was not realistic to expect them to throw away a bunch of perfectly good gods that they've known a long time, and replace them with a newcomer who they barely know.

The power of the monarchy increased in the 1100s and 1200s, resulting in dominance over both the church and the aristocracy of large land owners and knights. During the reign of Haakon IV, from 1217 to 1263, the Kingdom of Norway reached its apex, including asserting control over Iceland and Greenland.

During this long development of the powerful monarchy in Norway, the political center of Norway was on the west coast, first in Trondheim up to 1217, and then in Bergen from 1217 to 1299. This part of Norway is where Nils' ancestors lived, and it is likely that many of his ancestors were involved in the battles among rival kingships for supremacy. At least one line of the Hystad ancestors has been traced back to King Harald Gille (or Harald IV), who reigned from 1130 to his death in 1136, as will be discussed further in the next chapter.

During the reign of King Haakon V, in the late 1200s, Oslo became Norway's capital, and what had been a small village began to grow. Oslo did not overtake Bergen as the largest city in Norway until the 1830s.

Norway in the Shadow of Denmark and Sweden

While political power was being consolidated in the monarchy in Norway, similar events were happening in Denmark and Sweden, and the rulers of these three kingdoms engaged in two types of efforts to expand or defend their kingdoms; they went to war against each other, or they arranged marriages with each other's daughters or sons. One of these marriages eventually brought Norway under the authority of Denmark. Norway's King Haakon VI married Margrete, the daughter of the Danish king Valdemar, and their son Olaf was chosen to be

Danish king upon the death of Valdemar in 1375. Olaf also inherited the throne of Norway when his father died in 1380, resulting in the union of Denmark and Norway under this monarch. This union of the two countries under one monarch lasted until 1814 in various forms.

Unfortunately for Norway the joint rule of Denmark and Norway came to be dominated by the more populous Denmark, and Norway was ruled primarily by Danish officials and was often treated as a colony. Denmark placed restrictions on Norway's economic activities if they seemed to compete with Denmark, resulting in economic stagnation in much of Norway.

In 1349, the Black Death reached Norway, and it is estimated that it wiped out over half of its population. Many farms were deserted, and incomes sank. Some claim that a worsening of the climate due to the "Little Ice Age", which ran from about 1250 to the 1800s, contributed to the decline of agriculture, and others believe that a steady impoverishment of the soil was a major cause of the deterioration.

Fast forwarding through nearly 200 years of economic and political depression, we arrive at 1536, when Christian III became king of Denmark, Norway and Iceland. Christian III was a Lutheran, and quickly declared the Lutheran religion to be the official religion of Denmark, Norway and Iceland. He arrested the Catholic church leaders and confiscated church property, providing vast wealth to the monarchy. Because of Christian III, the Hystads who came to America believed they were Lutherans, and I was confirmed at Nidaros Lutheran Church, in Otter Tail County, Minnesota, and we did not have to eat fish on Fridays.

During the 1600s and 1700s economic conditions improved somewhat for Norwegians, particularly in the towns, after the monarchy declared that the towns had exclusive rights to purchase timber from land owners and sawmills. This helped create a middle class in the towns, and helped make cities like Bergen more prosperous. Bergen also became a major trading center in Europe,

handling the trade in cod and herring and other fish from the northern fisheries. This growth of a middle class contributed to increased dissatisfaction with Norway's second-class treatment by Denmark.

Norway finally had an opportunity to reclaim some form of independence in 1814. Denmark had allied itself with Napoleon's France during the Napoleonic Wars, and when Napoleon was defeated at the Battle of Leipzig in 1813, Denmark was forced to give up Norway to Sweden as a war prize. But Denmark was able to get Swedish king Carl XIII to agree to treat Norway as an independent state, with its own constitution and government, under the umbrella of the Swedish crown.

However, the Norwegians decided to resist this subservient status, with help from Danish officials, and staged a revolt against Swedish control. The Norwegians convened an assembly to establish their own constitution, and on May 17, 1814, they adopted it as the charter for an independent Norway. The assembly chose the nephew of the Danish king as the king of Norway. Sweden quickly put an end to this revolt by sending in troops. But Sweden did agree to permit Norway to keep its constitution, under the Swedish monarch. May 17 continues to be celebrated in Norway as the Norwegian National Day.

For the next 91 years Norwegians tolerated but resisted the Swedish monarch, until they finally gained their full independence in 1905. Although Swedish rule probably was less restrictive on Norway than the prior Danish rule, the Norwegians had developed a taste for independence and the Norwegian parliament was determined to exercise greater control.

There were several major areas of friction with the Swedish monarch. The Norwegians wished to weaken or eliminate the role of the nobility in Norway, who tended to support the king, while the king was intent on expanding the number of nobility in Norway to increase its control. The king won after sending troops to Oslo.

Sweden also insisted on maintaining control of all relations with other countries, including trade and customs issues, and maritime affairs. Norway was not permitted to fly its own flag on Norwegian ships, and did not have any representation in Embassies or consulates in other countries.

The Norwegian parliament pushed to gain greater authority in the affairs of the country, without requiring approval by the king. The monarchy successfully rebuffed these efforts at greater independence until the late 1800s, as disagreements between the Norwegian parliament and the crown became more vehement. By the late 1800s the Norwegians were working to build their own military capability to assert their independence.

Faced with an ever-increasing resistance by Norway, the Swedish monarch agreed to grant full independence to Norway, without a fight, in 1905. But the animosity that arose in Norway against Sweden during these final decades of Swedish rule lingered long after 1905. It also was carried to America by Norwegian immigrants in the late 1800s, who often expressed a dislike for fellow Swedish immigrants, who obviously had no part in determining the policies of the Swedish monarch. Norwegian farmers in North Dakota coined a term for heads of wheat that had shriveled up and turned white due to a rust disease; they called them “Swedes,” because they were white heads with nothing in them.

Chapter Three

Stord and Bergen and Vicinity

Many of Nils Hystad's ancestors lived on the island of Stord, or close to Stord on nearby islands or on the mainland. Some of Nils' ancestors have been traced back to the 1300s on Stord. And some of his ancestors have been traced back to the Viking era in or near Bergen.

Caroline Carlsen's parents, grandparents and great-grandparents lived in Bergen or nearby. We have not been able to trace Caroline's ancestors back beyond her great-grandparents.

Stord and Bergen are both in the fylker (county) of Vestland, one of 11 such local government jurisdictions in Norway. These counties tend to be much larger than a typical county in the United States, and these counties are in turn broken into areas called municipalities. The county of Vestland was created in 2020, from the counties of Hordaland and Sogn og Fjordane, and it covers the area surrounding the city of Bergen, and the Hardanger Fjord from the top of the mountain ranges around the Fjord, to the sea. The border includes the watershed of the Hardanger Fjord, which is the second longest (into the interior of Norway) of the Norwegian fjords. This Fjord goes past the southeast shore of the island of Stord, and it goes about 180 kilometers north by northeast until it ends below massive cliffs rising to mountain tops over 1650 meters (over 5,350 feet) high. The Folgefonna glacier lies on top of the mountains on the southeast side of the Fjord.

Two photos of the fjord and surrounding area are on the following page.



Island of Stord

The island of Stord is one of several large islands lying along the coastal side of Vestland, and there are hundreds of smaller islands in the area. Stord is located just outside a deepwater shipping channel that runs along the west coast of Norway, which provides a sheltered shipping route to Bergen and beyond. Stord is about seventeen miles in length, and about eight miles wide, with its own little mountain range peaking at about 1500 feet. For government purposes, the island is divided into a northwest half, named Fitjar municipality, and the southeast half named the **Stord** municipality. The town of Leirvik is the administrative center of the Stord municipality and accounts for much of the population of Stord.

The Hystad farm is located on the southeast edge of the island, just northeast of the town of Leirvik. Most of the Hystad ancestors on Stord lived in this southeast corner of the island. The natural view from the Hystad farm is looking east or northeast toward the mainland, across the deepwater channel, with views of snowcapped mountains. The Folgefonna glacier is clearly in view most of the time.

The map on the next page shows the southeast portion of the island of Stord, with the town of Leirvik on the southeast coast of the island. The town of Leirvik is built around a port on the deepwater channel between the island and the mainland. It has grown from a small fishing village in the 1800s, to over 19,000 people in 2023 in Leirvik and the surrounding area of Stord. Just to the northeast of Leirvik is the “farm” of Hystad, which wraps around the north side of the bay and includes the four uninhabited islands out in the bay. On the map on the next page you can see the road named “Hystadvegen” running through the farm. The left side of the farm is now almost entirely developed as a residential area, and the right side has been turned into a national nature reserve of about 130 acres, named “Hystadmarkjo”



The photo below shows the view from the Hystad farm where Nils Hystad grew up. The house where Nils lived is just to the left of this photo. The view is looking southeast toward the mainland and the mountains. The water in the photo includes the major shipping channel that runs along the west coast of Norway to Bergen to the north, and beyond. This water also is the southwestern portion of the Hardanger fjord that runs northeast from Leirvik.



The photo below was taken by Inge Hystad, a great grandson of Isak Hystad. It was taken from HystadMarkjo, the large park on a portion of the original Hystad farm, looking toward the mainland with glacier-topped mountains.



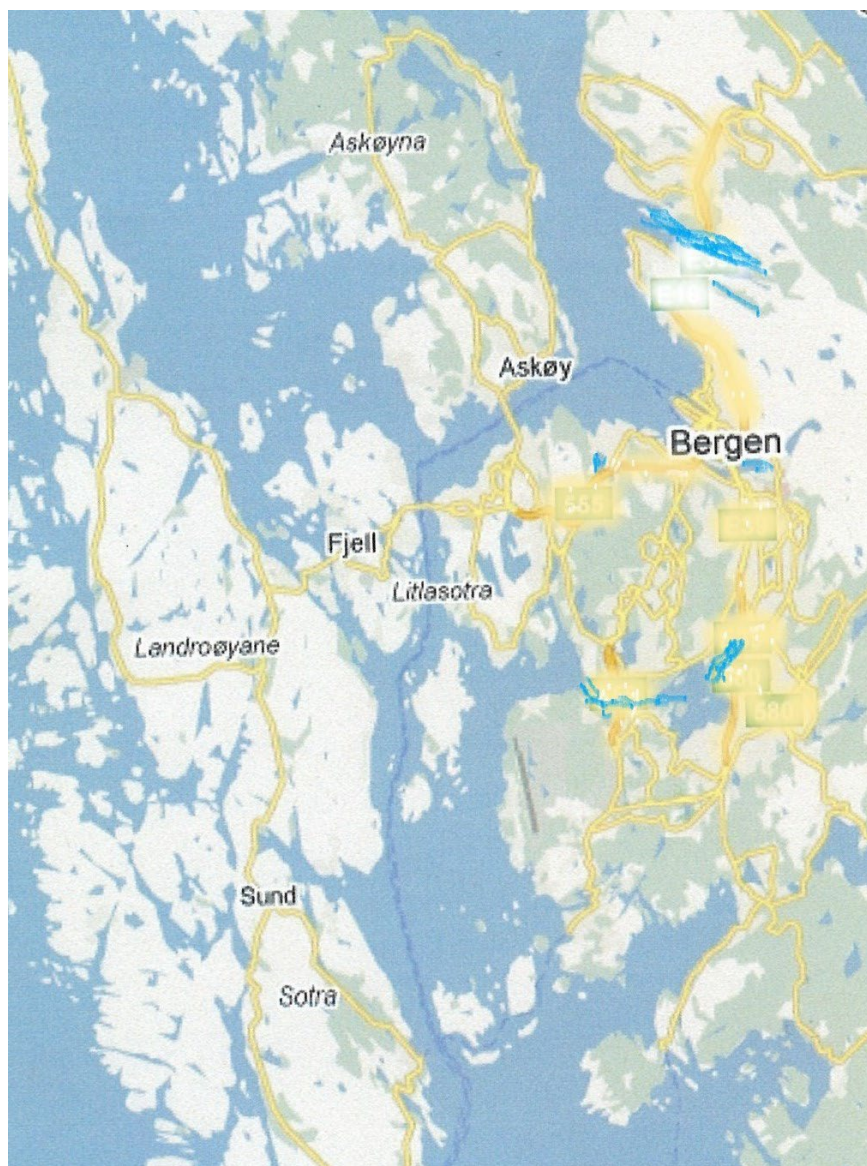
Bergen

Bergen was initially established as a trading settlement in about 1020. The location takes advantage of the large deepwater harbor that is sheltered from the North Sea by several islands. King Olav II made it his home in 1070, and in 1217 it replaced Trondheim as the capital of Norway. Bergen grew to be the largest city in Norway because it became the center for trade of cod from the northern coastal fishing grounds. By the late 1300s Bergen was the center of trade in Norway, and remained the largest city in Norway until the 1830s when Oslo became the largest.

The name Bergen comes from an earlier name Bjorgvin or Bergvin. “Bjorg” means mountain, and “vin” means a new settlement where there used to be a meadow or pasture. To the east of the city is a large mountain range, with several valleys running into the interior. Within the municipality of Bergen the highest mountain rises to 3200 feet above sea level.

The city has suffered from many enormous fires that destroyed much of the city. In 1686 a fire destroyed 231 city blocks, and in 1702 a fire destroyed 90 percent of the buildings. In 1756 a fire burned about 1500 buildings. During World War II there was major damage to the city center due to an explosion of an ammunition ship in the harbor, as well as allied bombing of Nazi military facilities in the harbor area. The result of all this destruction is that there are relatively few very old buildings in the city. And there has been a lot of work for carpenters.

In 1600 the population of Bergen was recorded as 6,454. By 1800 there were about 20,000 in the town, and by the time Caroline Carlsen was growing up there the town had about 40,000 people. Today there are over 375,000 people living in the metropolitan area in and around Bergen. As the population grew it spread along the coast north and south, and to the several islands to the west.



The previous map shows the islands protecting the harbor, and the two inner harbors at Bergen. Most of the original town was surrounding the two inner harbors.

The photo below is a view of the city taken in 1965 from the top of one of the mountains surrounding the city. The two small inner harbors are clearly visible.



Chapter Four

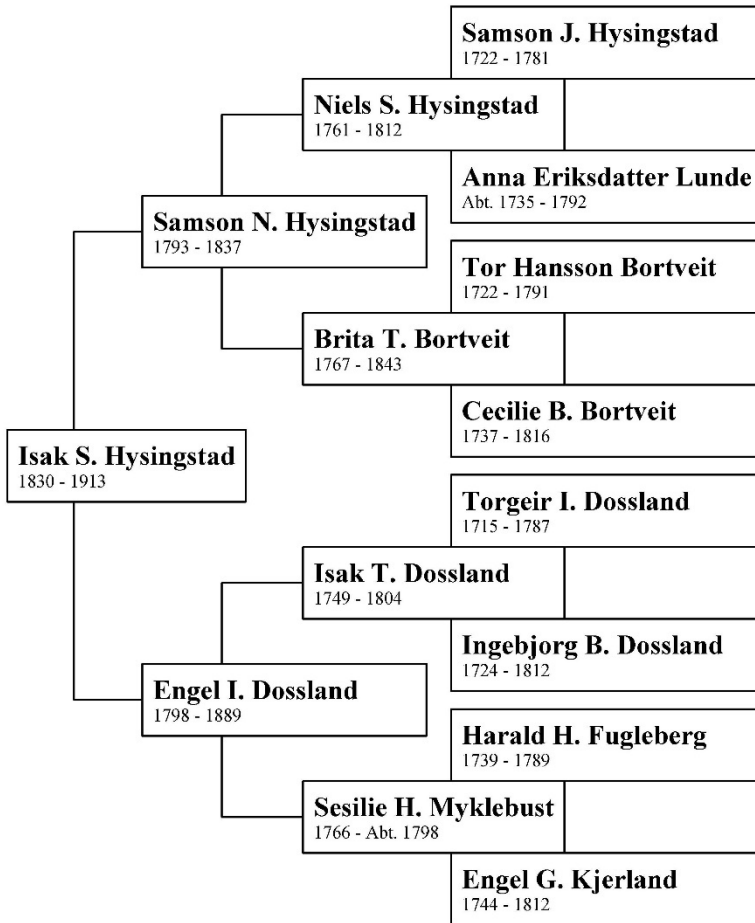
Nils Hystad's Ancestors At Stord

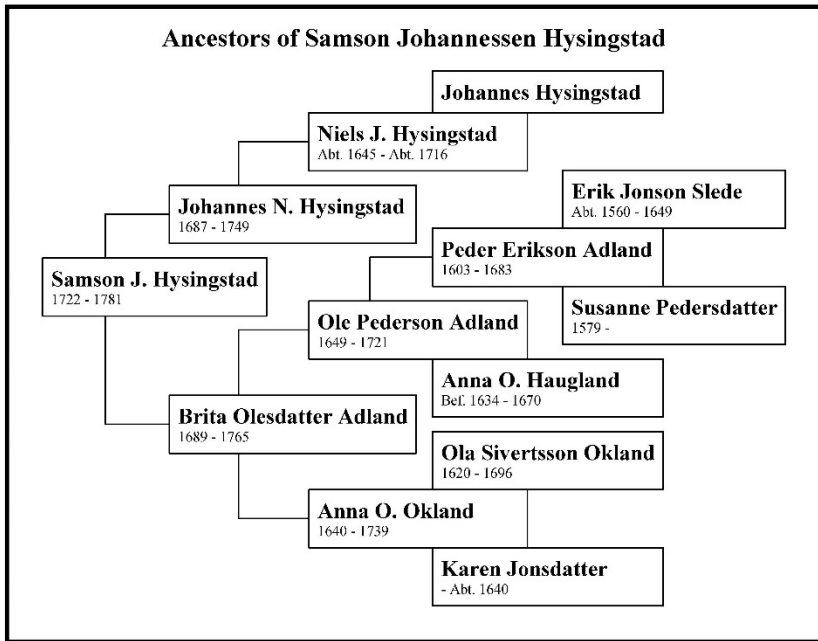
Nils' ancestors living on the island of Stord have been identified in church and family records back to 1509, and the male line of Hystads (Hysingstads) has been traced back in records to the early 1600s, to a fellow named Johannes. But it is very likely that some of Nils' ancestors had been on the island of Stord for many centuries prior to the 1500s, possibly back to the earliest agriculture settlements on the island between 1500 B.C. and 500 B.C. Researchers have concluded that all arable land in this part of Norway was being used as early as about 500 A.D., so there would have been relatively little new migration into such islands after that time, except possibly for some Vikings looking for safe havens.

It is likely that some of Nils' ancestors participated in Viking adventures, raiding or trading in foreign lands. Stord almost certainly was a home base for many Viking adventurers because of its convenient location, its safe harbors, the availability of agricultural goods and timber needed by the Vikings, and the relative ease of retreating from the sea into the interior of the island in the event of attack by other Vikings with superior force.

Life on the island did not change very much from 1000 B.C. to 1600 A.D. People survived by growing some grain for bread; growing cabbage and other cool-weather vegetables; raising a few milk cows or goats for milk and cheese; keeping some poultry for eggs and meat; having several sheep for wool and meat, and a few pigs for meat; and fishing from the sea. Most farmers also had at least two Norwegian fjord horses to pull wagons and farm equipment.

Ancestors of Isak Samsonsen Hysingstad





Hysingstad / Hystad

The two family tree charts above show some of the ancestors of Nils Hystad going back for eight generations. The first chart shows Nils' father, Isak Samsonsen, his grandparents, his great grandparents, and his great, great grandparents, following the Hystad (Hysingstad) male line. The second chart shows an additional three generations of Hysingstads, back to the first recorded Hysingstad living on Stord.

The first identified male of the Hystad line was named Johannes, and he lived on a farm named Lunde, on Stord, where he had a son named Nils (or spelled Niels or Nels) Johannessen, born about 1645. Sometime before 1687, Nils Johannessen moved a mile or so southeast to the farm named Hysingstad, where he raised a family and probably became the first ancestor to claim Hysingstad as his place.

name. We do not have a record of his wife, but records show that Nils had a son named Johannes Nilsen, born in 1687 at Hysingstad.

Johannes Nilsen grew up at Hysingstad and married Brita Olesdatter from the adjoining farm of Adland. Johannes Nilsen and Brita Olesdatter raised a family at Hysingstad, including a son named Samson Johannesen, born in 1722. Brita Olesdatter was descended from Stord families. Brita's mother was Anna Oldsdatter Okland, who came from a neighboring farm named Okland, where she was born in 1640. Brita's father was Ole Pederson Adland, whose family had lived on the neighboring farm of Adland since at least the early 1600s when his grandfather, Erik Jonson Slede, moved to Adland from Sveio which is located just to the south of Stord on the mainland.

Genealogists in Norway have traced the Adland ancestors back to the 1100s or earlier, including early kings of Norway. This early ancestry is discussed in the next Chapter.

Samson Johannesen, the son of Johannes Nilsen and Brita Olesdatter, grew up at Hysingstad. He married Anna Eriksdatter Lunde in the 1750s. Anna was born on the Lunde farm on Stord - the same farm where the first Johannes (Hysingstad) came from in the early 1600s. Samson and Anna had at least eight children, and raised their family at Hysingstad. Their children included Nils, Johannes, Erik, Brita, Synneva, Jens, Anna and Anders. Their son Nils Samsonsen, born in 1761, was about the fifth child, and not the oldest son, but he was able to continue on at Hysingstad as an adult and had a farm.

Nils' Great Grandparents

Niels Samsonsen Hysingstad married Brita Torsdatter Bortveit in about 1788. She was from the farm named Bortveit on Stord. Brita Torsdatter's father was Tor Hansson Bortveit, and her mother was Cecilie Baltzersdatter Bortveit. Both her parents were from the Bortveit farm, but there is no record indicating that they were closely related. Brita's mother's ancestors had been at Stord for many

generations. Her ancestors included another family from the Okland farm, and one of her ancestors was Margrete Eriksdatter Adland, a sister of Nils' ancestor Peder Erickson Adland. Nils Samsonsen and Brita Torsdatter raised six children at Hysingstad. They were Nils, Samson, Thor, Sidsele, Brita and Anna, born from 1790 to 1801. Samson Nilsen was born in 1793, the second son.

Nils' Grandparents

Although Samson Nilsen was not the eldest son, he was able to take over the Hysingstad farm from his father. He married Engel Isaksdatter Dossland in about 1820. Engel Isaksdatter came from Kvinnherad, a village and surrounding kommune on the mainland on the southeast shore of Hardanger Fjord, about 20 miles from Stord. Her father and his family lived on the Dossland farm in Kvinnherad. Her mother had come from Myklebust in the Kvinnherad kommune, and she had ancestors from Fjelberg, Fugleberg, Tufta and other towns and villages near the Hardanger Fjord.

Samson Nilsen and Engel Isaksdatter had five children: Nils, Sidsel, Brita, Isak, and Ingeborg from 1822 to 1836, and raised them at Hysingstad. Isak Samsonsen (Nils' father) was born in 1830 at Hysingstad. His father, Samson Nilsen, died when Isak was only seven years old and his older brother Nils was 15. The two boys helped their mother, Engel, continue to run their farm. In 1848, when his brother Nils was 26, their mother turned the title of the farm over to Nils, but she continued to live on the farm. Isak continued to help his brother on the farm and also worked as a seaman on cargo and/or passenger boats. (As noted earlier, in the mid-1800s the common name of the farm was shortened to Hystad from Hysingstad.)

Nils' Parents

In 1852, Isak Samsonsen married Marie Larsdatter Berge. Marie's family was from the farm of Berge on the island of Fjelberg, where

she was born. Fjelberg is located only about five miles east of Stord by water. Marie's father was Lars Olsson Berge, and her mother was Marta Marie Pedersdatter. Her father's parents were Ola Larsson Berge and Barbro Oysteinsdatter. I have not been able to trace her ancestors any farther back.

Isak Samsonsen and Marie Larsdatter's first child, Samson Isakson, was born at Hystad. Isak and Marie lived on the Hystad farm until about 1858 or 1859, when they were able to obtain a farm about 22 miles southeast of Stord, on the mainland in the county of Sundhordland. The farm was named Vageli, in the kommune of Skold. I was fortunate to be able to visit the Vageli farm on my 2001 trip to Norway.

Six more children were born to Isak and Marie at Vageli; first Marta, then Lars, then Engel, then Isak, then Bertha, and then Carl's father Nils, in 1867. They all were baptized in the Parish church at Skold. The Vageli farm has a beautiful view of a small fjord reaching in from the sea from the west, a view of more water looking northwest towards Stord, and a view of the mountains off to the northeast. The farm was mainly on a long slope running down from a sizable hill toward the sea. While farming at Vageli, Isak quit work as a seaman, but did make some fishing trips to supplement the farm income.

When baby Nils was about three years old, Isak's brother Nils Samsonsen decided to sell his farm at Hystad and move to a different farm. So Isak bought his father's farm from his brother in 1870 and moved the family back home to Hystad. Isak's mother, Engel, had been living with Nils Samsonsen at the farm, and she continued to live with Isak and Marie until her death in 1889 at the age of 91. Isak and Marie had five more children after returning to Hystad on Stord: Marie, Sara, Helga, Mons, and Jens. Helga died in her first year, but the other 11 children lived to adulthood.

Isak and Marie, with the help of some of their children, continued to work the farm at Hystad, while most of the children ventured off to

America or other parts of Norway. Shortly after the death of his mother in 1889, Isak decided to give up farming. His oldest son Samson had married and moved to his wife's family farm, so he was not interested in taking over the family farm. It is not known whether he offered the farm to his next son Lars Vageli, who was already living in South Dakota, but it is known that he offered the farm to his third son, Engel, who was working in America as a seaman. Engel accepted the offer and went back home and took over the operation of the farm.

A few years later Isak's wife Marie passed away, in 1895, at the age of 63. Isak later remarried, to Borghild Larsdatter from the Okland farm on Stord, and they retired to a place in Valestrand, a short distance away on the mainland to the south of Stord. He died at age 83 on October 11, 1913 at Valestrand, Sveio, where he is buried.

The old photo on the next page is of Isak and Marie with some of their children and two horses in front of their house and farm buildings at Hystad. The horses are the small Norwegian fjord horses; they are big enough for children to ride, but too small for an adult rider. Notice what look like Christmas trees throughout the yard; these are posts covered with hay, put there to dry before being stored in the barn. The second photo is a "close-up" of a portion of the first photo, showing the people and the horses more clearly.



The photo below was taken in 1965, of the same house and smaller barn shown in the two previous photos. The small barn was used as a workshop by Engel when he owned the farm. The house and smaller barn were still in use in 1965. Isak's grandson Ivar is standing at the front corner of the house. The house was standing empty in 2001, and the larger barn was gone.

In 2024, the house had been demolished, and many new houses have been built in the area that was farmland. The smaller barn shown below was still standing, although substantially rebuilt, in approximately the same location, just off Hystadvegen.



Chapter Five

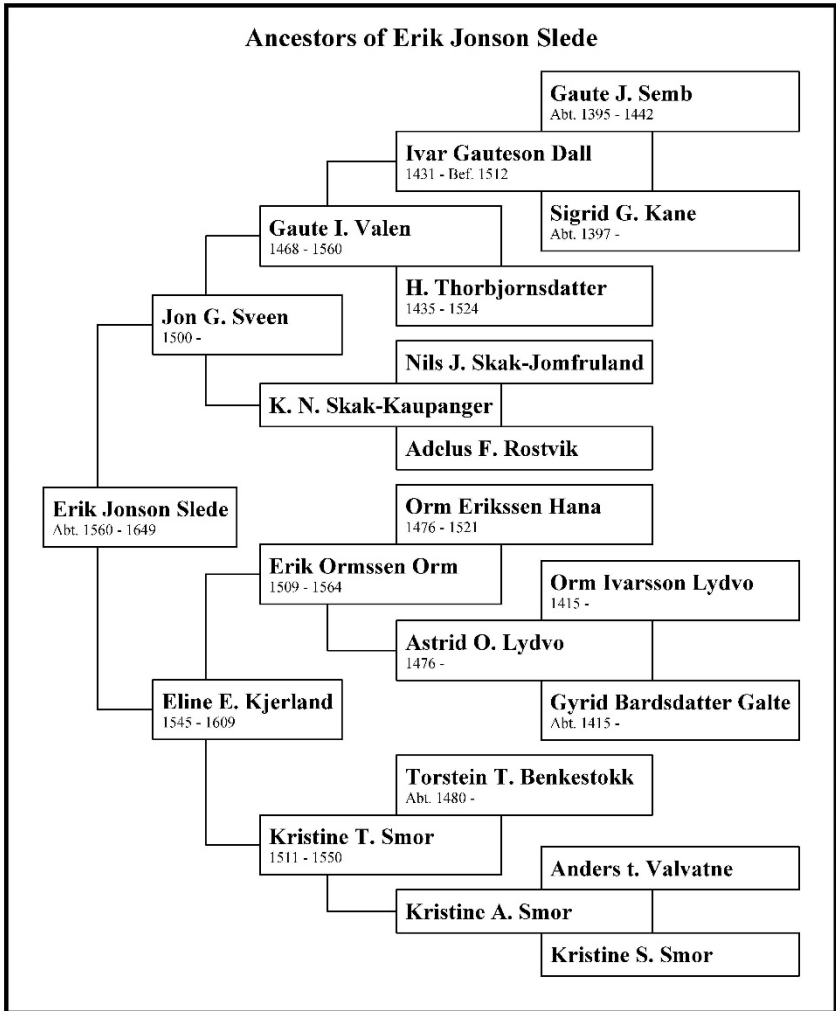
Descendants of Norwegian Royalty

For those readers who wish to find a family connection to Royalty, this chapter is for you.

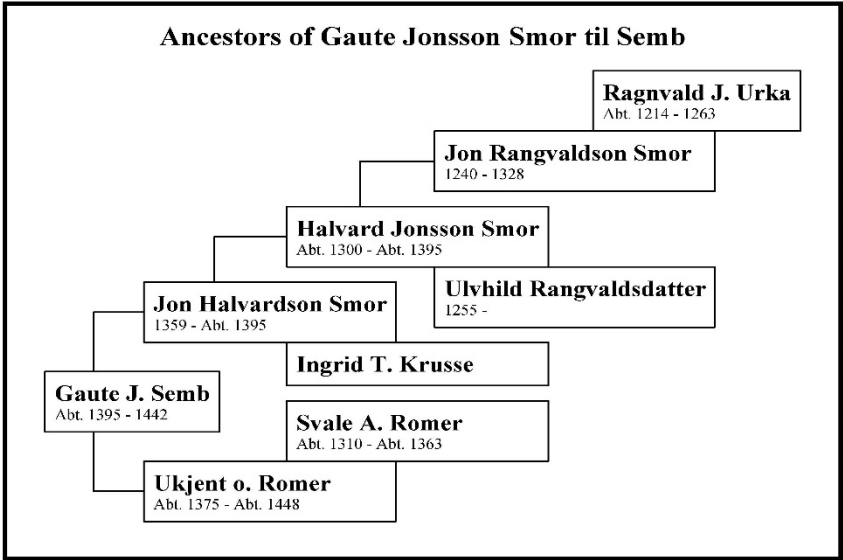
As noted above, Nils was descended from two members of the Adland family, Peder Erikson Adland, and his sister, Margrete Eriksdatter Adland. They were the children of Erik Jonson Slede, whose name appears in the family tree chart on page 37, as the father of Pedar Erikson Adland. Genealogists in Norway have done extensive research on the Adland ancestors and related families, tracing ancestors back to the Viking era and to royal families. Following is a short summary of this information, along with a few family tree charts which track a male line of the Adland family back to about 1050, and to a few men who claimed to be Kings of all or part of Norway.

Tracking the Adland male line shows the difficulty of following a family back in time in Norway, because the family name kept changing. It changed from Slede to Adland when someone moved from Slede to the Adland farm. It had changed from Huk, to Jonsson, to Hallkjellson, to Urka, to Smor, to Semb, to Dall, to Valen, and to Sveen, before it was Slede.

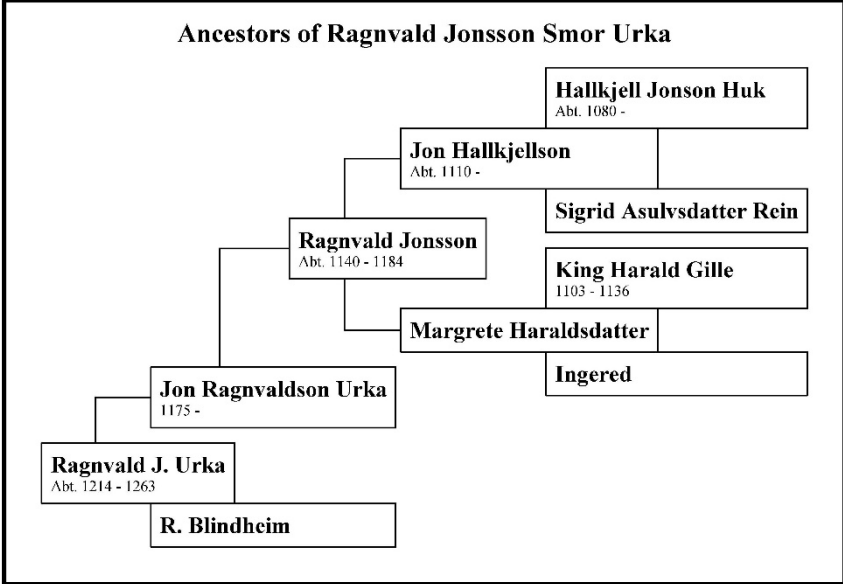
Ancestors of Erik Jonson Slede

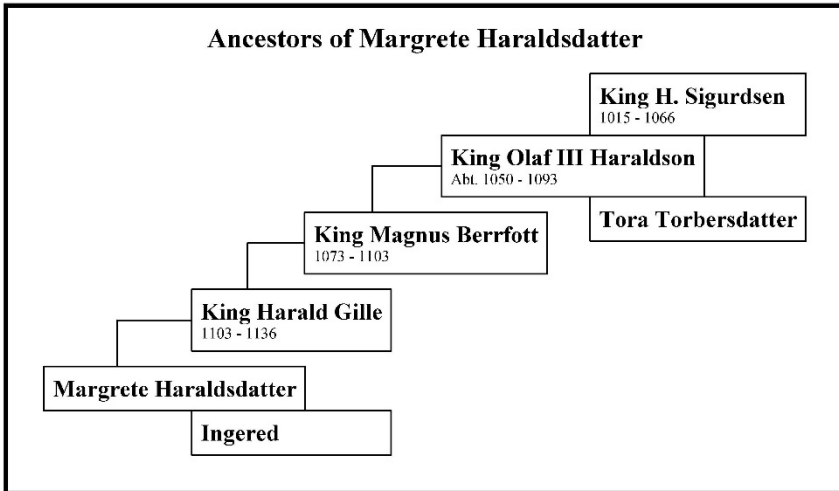


Ancestors of Gaute Jonsson Smor til Semb



Ancestors of Ragnvald Jonsson Smor Urka





The bottom chart on page 47 shows that Hallkjell's son Jon married Margrete Haraldsdatter, who was the daughter of King Harald Gille, who was King of a portion of Norway from 1131 to 1136. If this is correct, it shows that King Harald Gille (also known as King Harald IV) was an ancestor of the Hystads.

I have not personally traced Nils' ancestry back that far, but more than one genealogist has done so. Their research also traced several other ancestors back to the Viking era. A quick bit of math shows that it is not surprising that there would be royal ancestors of the Hystads. From Nils back to King Harald IV was 21 generations according to the genealogists. If there were no duplicate ancestors in those 21 generations, Nils would have had 2,097,152 ancestors at the time of King Harald IV, which is about five or six times the total population of Norway at the time. Clearly there were several duplicate ancestors, but it is likely that Nils could count almost everyone who lived in western Norway in 1100 A.D. as an ancestor, if they had any offspring. So it is likely that King Harald IV was an ancestor, along with several other Kings and Queens, as well as various nobility, farmers, fishermen, traders, raiders, robbers, rapists, thugs, and

murderers. But King Harald IV was an interesting character, worth a few paragraphs.

There is a great deal of uncertainty about the history of Norwegian kings prior to Danish rule because of the paucity of written records. Much of what is thought to be early Norwegian history is based on the writings of an Icelandic poet, historian and politician named Snorri Sturluson, who lived from 1179 to 1241 and wrote a “Chronicle of the Kings of Norway,” also called “Heimskringla” in old Norse. These “sagas” were written by Snorri based on oral stories, poems and songs passed along by Norse people, and on his visits with Norwegian royal families in the early 1200s. Modern historians have problems with the accuracy of a good bit of Snorri’s history, but they frequently have nothing better, and Snorri’s sagas are quite interesting and dramatic.

Accepted history says that Harald Gille was born in 1103 in Ireland, which was then partially under Viking rule. His name of Gille is probably a shortened version of the old Norse term Gilla Crist, meaning “servant of Christ”. In about 1127 he traveled from Ireland to Norway and informed the reigning king that he was the son of King Magnus Berfott (Barefoot), who was the deceased father of the reigning King Sigurd, and he was therefore a half-brother of King Sigurd.

Harald Gille claimed that King Magnus Barefoot had impregnated his mother in Ireland in 1103 while the King was there waging war against the Irish. Now he was claiming his right to the throne. It was true that King Magnus was in Ireland in 1103; he had been there since 1101, and was killed in a battle with the Irish in 1103. But obviously there was no record that the King had fathered any children while there.

It is likely that King Sigurd’s first impulse was to have this intruder beheaded or burned at the stake, but he decided to have him submit to the Ordeal by Fire. The Ordeal by Fire was an accepted method used

by the Catholic church to determine the guilt or innocence of those being judged. This test typically required that the person being tested walk about nine feet over red-hot plowshares or similar iron, or that they hold a red-hot iron in their hand. If the burns were seriously festering after three days, they were determined to be guilty, and were executed or exiled. But if they survived relatively unscathed, it was pronounced that God had intervened to heal the person, and they were assumed to be innocent. This was the precursor to DNA testing! Of course, King Sigurd expected that the Ordeal would be the end of this interloper from Ireland.

But Harald Gille passed the Ordeal by Fire, and the King was now forced to deal with him. The King agreed to acknowledge him as a half-brother on the condition that Harald would not claim any share of the realm during Sigurd's lifetime or that of Sigurd's son, Magnus. Harald kept his agreement until King Sigurd's death in 1130, after which Harald and his buddies declared war on Sigurd's son Magnus and his supporters. Snorri Sturluson's saga about Harald Gille, as translated into English, states that he was "full of mirth; and so generous that he spared in nothing for the sake of his friends. He willingly listened to good advice, so that he allowed others to consult with him and give counsel. With all this he obtained favour and a good repute, and many men attached themselves as much to him as to King Magnus." It is not evident that there were reliable sources for this glowing personality description of Harald Gille, that was written about one hundred years after Harald Gille's death.

In any event, the warring parties split control of the country for the next few years of fighting. After several battles, Magnus was captured, and Harald Gille had his eyes picked out, and a foot cut off, and he was put in a convent. Harald then ruled the entire country for a short while until he was murdered in 1136 by a fellow who claimed to be another bastard son of Magnus Barefoot. Harald Gille started a period of civil wars in the country that continued from 1130 until 1217.

Harald Gille is said to have had several children by three or more women, including a daughter, named Margrete Haraldsdatter, a Hystad ancestor. It is important to keep in mind that illegitimate children of kings were common, and that claims of being an illegitimate offspring of royalty were even more common. So there is substantial uncertainty about whether Margrete Haraldsdatter really was the daughter of Harald Gille.

Uncle Saint Olaf

If Harald Gille really was a son of King Magnus Barefoot, and if Margrete really was Harald Gille's daughter, then the Hystads are also descended from Magnus Barefoot who ruled from 1093 to 1103. He was the son of Olaf III, also called Olaf Haraldsson. He ruled from 1066 to 1093. Olaf III's father was King Harald III, also called Harald Hardrada (hard ass). Harald III ruled from 1047 to 1066, when he was killed at the battle of Stamford Bridge, near York, England, which historians like to call the last big battle of the Viking era. Although Harald III lost the battle (and his life) against the English at Stamford Bridge, his attack on the English was instrumental in helping William the Conqueror of Normandy defeat the English at the battle of Hastings a few days later.

Harald III was a half brother of King Olaf II (later named a Saint by the Catholic church); they had the same mother, Asta Gudbrandsdatter, which would make St. Olaf an uncle (several "greats" removed), of the Hystads. Harald III's father was Sigurd Syr, a small-time king of Northern Ostlandet, and apparently not descended from any earlier Norwegian kings.

The results of the genealogy research regarding these Hystad ancestors are presented in more detail in Appendix A, which shows all known ancestors of Isak Hystad.

Chapter Six

Caroline's Family in Norway

We have relatively little information about the ancestors of Nils' wife, Caroline Henrikka Berentine Carlsen. The available genealogy information is shown on the family tree chart on page 55. Caroline was born on January 1, 1866 in Bergen. Her mother died the next day from complications of child birth; she was only 28 years old.

Caroline's father was Henrik Olai Carlsen, born in Bergen in 1832, and Henrik's father was Carl Johan Jetmundsen. Following the old naming practices, Henrik's last name was his father's name, Carl, with "sen" attached. Caroline's mother was Caroline Martine Johannessen, which did not follow the old naming practice; she kept her father's last name Johannessen, rather than taking her father's first name and adding "datter" to make Larsdatter. During this period the naming practices were changing, particularly in the cities, to pass along a family name to the next generation. This new practice also was followed by Henrik and Caroline in naming their daughter Caroline Henrikka Berentine Carlsen. She was given her father's last name Carlsen, rather than Henriksdatter.

Caroline Carlsen's four grandparents were all from Bergen, as were her known great grandparents, on her father's side. The grandparents and great grandparents lived in Bergen from the late 1700s through the first half of the 1800s. It is likely that many of her ancestors lived in Bergen or the surrounding area for many generations. Like Nils' ancestors, it is likely that Caroline's ancestors include most people living in western Norway during the Viking era

Caroline was an only child, and we do not have any information on whether her parents had siblings, so unlike the Hystad clan, I have no information on any relatives of Caroline still living in Norway.

Norwegian census documents show that Caroline's father, Henrik Carlsen, was a "malermester" which translates as "master painter," meaning a skilled painter of buildings. Church records show that he died on February 19, 1885 in Bergen, when Caroline was 19 years old.

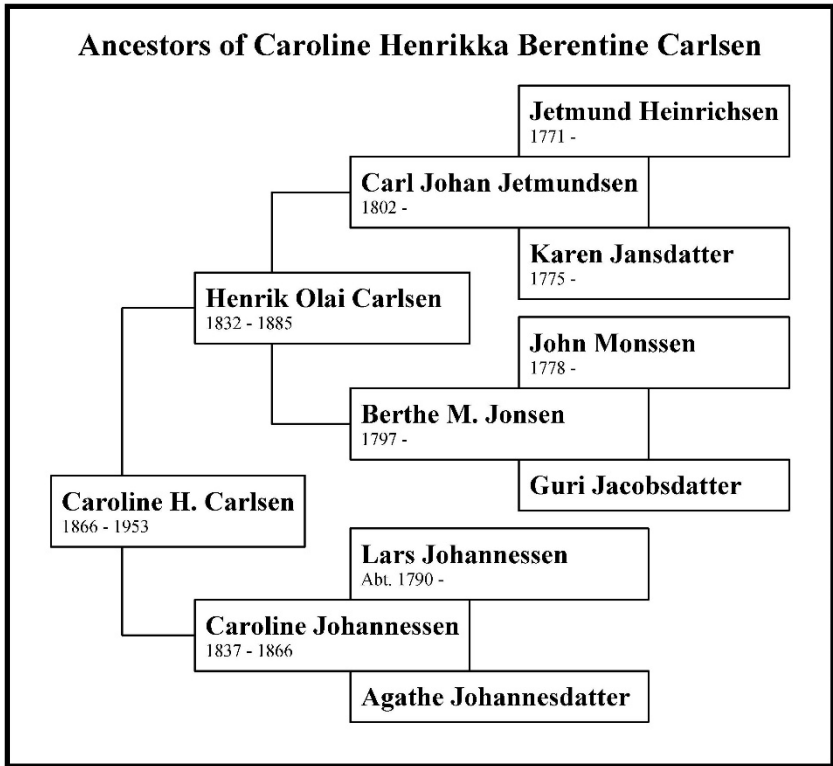
Henrik Carlsen's father, Carl Johan Jetmundsen, was a carpenter in Bergen. He married Berthe Margrethe Jonsen in Domkirken parish in Bergen in 1829.

Carl Johan's father was Jetmund Heinrichsen, born in 1771 in Bergen. The 1801 census records show that he was a laborer. He married Karen Jansdatter from Bergen.

The oral history within the Hystad family is that Henrik Carlsen was "wealthy," but I have not found any facts to support the idea that he had more than modest means. It appears that he had a nice house in Bergen, and was able to provide his daughter Caroline with a good education, which may have seemed like great wealth to the Hystad's living on a farm in Stord. Because Henrik's father was a carpenter, and Henrik was a painter, they may have done reasonably well in the building trade in Bergen. It is unlikely that Henrik inherited any wealth from his wife, who died at age 28, and whose father was a barrel maker.

Henrik died at a young age, only 53 years old, and it is likely that his daughter Caroline inherited any wealth he had because she was the only child. I have not seen any evidence that Caroline inherited any significant wealth; there was never any indication of big spending or high living by her or her family, and she did not leave a large inheritance to her offspring.

Ancestors of Caroline Henrikka Berentine Carlsen



Chapter Seven

Hystad Diaspora

The twelve children of Isak and Marie Hystad provide a sample of what was happening to many large Norwegian families in the latter half of the 19th century. Only two of the twelve children remained on the island of Stord by the end of the century. Following is the list of the children (and their spouses) of Isak and Marie Hystad

Isak Samsonsen Hystad 1830 - 1913
+Marie Larsdatter Berge 1832 - 1895
.... Samson Isakson Hystad 1858 -
..... +Berta Solfestsdatter
.... Marta Maria Isaksdatter Hystad 1859 -
..... +Frederick Vestnes
.... Lars Isakson Vageli 1860 - 1899
.... Engel Isakson Hystad 1862 - 1960
..... +Dorteia Blokkhus
.... Isak Isakson 1864 - 1929
.... Bertha Isaksdatter Hystad 1866 - 1950
..... +Andrew Loftesnes 1864 - 1952
.... Nils Isaksen Hystad 1867 - 1942
..... +Caroline Henrikka Berentine Carlsen 1866 - 1953
.... Marie Isaksdatter Hystad 1870 - 1946
..... +Herman Munson 1863 - 1939
.... Sara Isaksdatter Hystad 1872 -
..... +Magnus Maeland
.... Helga Isaksdatter Hystad 1872 - 1872
.... Mons Isakson Hystad 1873 - 1957
..... +Gurine Fredriksdatter Kannelonning - 1912
.... Jens Isakson Hystad 1875 - 1953
..... +Martha Elizabeth Tvedten 1881 - 1979

Starting in about 1878, the three oldest sons, Samson, Lars and Engel, took jobs as seamen on freighters and traveled to many foreign countries on these ships, including many European ports, Mediterranean ports, African ports, India, and the United States.

Norwegian shipping companies were among the world's largest merchant marine operators, and most of those ships were crewed by Norwegians, particularly those who had grown up along the coast and were already experienced seamen.

In about 1879, the oldest daughter, Marta, who was 20 at the time, took a job in Bergen and moved there. In 1880 she married Fred Vestnes from Bergen and settled there.

In about 1882, the oldest son, Samson, married a woman from Stord who had inherited a small farm there, and Samson moved to her farm.

In about 1884, Engel began about five years of employment as a seaman on merchant ships working in the American coastal and Atlantic trade, including shipping on the Great Lakes.

About the same time, the fourth son, Isak, also went to work as a seaman, and was later based out of Philadelphia where he lived the remainder of his life.

In April, 1886, the second son, Lars, who was 26 at the time, and the second daughter, Bertha, who was 20, emigrated to the United States. They went to South Dakota, to the Dell Rapids area, near Sioux Falls, along with others from Stord, where they were welcomed by several immigrants from Stord who had settled in the area in previous years. As mentioned earlier, Lars used the last name of Vageli, rather than Hystad. He was born at the Vageli farm and lived there until he was about ten years old.

In April, 1889, Nils, who was 22 at the time, and his wife Caroline, who was 23, emigrated to America and headed to the Dell Rapids area where their brother Lars and sister Bertha were living.

Also in 1889, Engel came back home from America and took over the Hystad farm from his father. In addition to running the farm, he and his brother Samson and his younger brother Mons went on fishing

expeditions to the northern coast to catch herring for commercial sale at Bergen, for over two years.

In 1891, brother Mons, who was 18, and sister Marie, who was 21, emigrated to the United States, along with a few others from Stord. They also headed for Dell Rapids, South Dakota, and joined the growing Hystad clan in the area.

In 1896, the youngest son, Jens, who was 21, emigrated to the United States, and joined the others in the Dell Rapids area.

In 1898, the youngest daughter, Sara, married Magnus Meland from Bergen, and settled there. She had been working in Bergen for a few years prior to her marriage.

So, by 1898, only Samson and Engel remained on Stord, and seven of the eleven children were in America. And six of those seven were living near each other in eastern South Dakota. Isak lived in Norway for another 17 years after his youngest son left for America.

And this didn't end the Hystad migrations.

In 1899, Mons and his family, and his brother Jens, moved from South Dakota to new homesteads near Velva, North Dakota. Mons and Jens had picked that spot because other immigrants from Stord had already homesteaded in the area and had encouraged them to come to claim free land.

In 1900, Bertha and her family moved to homestead near Mons and Jens in North Dakota.

In 1906, Nils and Caroline and children moved to the Velva area, but there was no land left to homestead in that area, so in 1907 Nils found a parcel of land in McKenzie County, North Dakota, to homestead, and the family moved there in 1908.

In 1913, two of Engel's sons, Edward and Jens, who were born and raised at Hystad on Stord, emigrated and came to join their uncles and aunts in the Velva area.

In 1927, another of Engel's sons, Ole, who was born and raised at Hystad on Stord, moved to Mobile, Alabama, where he worked as a seaman for a steamship company.

In 1930, Nils's sister Marie and her husband moved from Dell Rapids to the Velva area to join her brothers and sister there.

In the 1940s, Ingard Hystad, a son of Engel's son Isak, emigrated to America and lived in California when he was not at sea. He worked as a seaman and then a ship captain for many years.

And sometime after World War II, two grandchildren of Nils' oldest brother Samson emigrated to America. Greta Olsoe settled in Washington state, and Mari Eike settled in California.

Why did all these Hystads emigrate to America? There probably were a number of reasons for each decision to leave Norway for the United States, and they probably were different for each person, but following are some of the likely reasons.

The patriarch of the family, Isak Samsonsen, was a seasoned traveler, with experience as a seaman on the North Sea and North Atlantic. He took his sons on fishing trips in the northern waters, and gave them experience at sea. He had learned some English in his travels, and encouraged his sons to learn other languages to help them in their adventures.

The three oldest of Isak's sons had sailed across the Atlantic more than once, had visited several coastal cities in America, and had extensive experience at sea, both as seamen on merchant ships and as fishermen. They knew about America; they had learned some English; and a trip across the Atlantic was no big deal.

They all had heard about or read the tales of riches in America. They knew about the availability of free land for homesteaders. They also had friends and acquaintances from Stord who had emigrated to America already and who wrote to encourage them to come and join them - it may have been a case of misery loving company. It is likely that their friends in South Dakota didn't go into a lot of detail about the winter weather there. And the Hystads had friends in Stord who were planning to leave for America at the next opportunity.

There were relatively few opportunities available to earn a decent living in western Norway. The choice "career" was to take over the family farm, but there was usually room for only one child in that career, so any other siblings had to find another way to make a living. Sons could try to eke out a living as fishermen, but it was hard, dangerous work with little financial reward, and the herring catch had been diminishing alarmingly during the latter 1800s, making this occupation quite unattractive. Or sons could go to work for merchant marine companies, working for coastal, or trans-Atlantic, or even worldwide shipping companies. But the life of a seaman was not attractive to most men for very long. It was almost impossible to be a dedicated seaman and also have a family, because a seaman could be gone for two years or more at a time, and then have only a few weeks at home. Or sons and daughters could go to a larger city such as Bergen or Stavanger or Oslo to try to find a decent job, but good jobs were scarce, particularly for a farm kid without a skilled trade. Daughters had to "work out," usually by the time they were in their mid to late teens, working as housekeepers, seamstresses, or cooks or similar "women's work," or they had to find a husband to support them.

For Nils and Caroline the prospect of going to a strange land must have been less scary because Lars and Bertha had already been in South Dakota for three years, and would be there to welcome them when they arrived. For Mons and Marie, they already had three siblings in America to welcome them. And they had received

promising reports from South Dakota about the good farm land and the availability of jobs. And for those who followed, they had as many relatives in the States as they had on Stord.

Chapter Eight

Nils and Caroline - Immigrants

We have not found any reliable information about how Nils and Caroline met. We know that Nils went to Bergen to find work, probably when he was about 17 or 18, in 1884 or 1885. He was employed in a bakery, and it has been reported that he learned baker skills, and was good at baking breads, pastries and various desserts.

It was unusual for a Hystad boy to go to work at an indoor job in a city. Nils' four older brothers all went to work as seaman, working on merchant ships and sailing around the world, and they went on fishing expeditions with their father or other boat captains. But Nils went to work in a bakery rather than follow in the family tradition of his father and four older brothers. We have no information to explain why he chose that work, but he seemed to be marching to a different drummer.

Caroline's father died in 1885, and Caroline was left without parents. And there is no evidence that she had other close relatives. It appears that she inherited enough money, as well as a house, so that she was able to support herself after her father died.

Knowing that Nils and Caroline got married in 1888, and assuming that they probably were not dating for longer than two years prior to their marriage, it would mean that they probably did not meet until 1886 or later. So it is likely that Caroline's father had died before she met Nils, and that she was probably at least 20 years old at the time. Caroline was almost two years older than Nils; she was relatively well educated for a woman of her time; she was an accomplished artist with charcoal and oil; and she was financially independent at the time. It makes one wonder how Nils, the farm boy, with little formal education, who worked in a bakery, got together with the more sophisticated and well-to-do older woman. Did Caroline frequent the

bakery where he worked? Did they go to the same church? Did he admire her work as she painted a landscape scene in a Bergen park?

In any case, they did get together, and Nils brought Caroline back to the Hystad farm to meet his parents, Isak and Marie, and his elderly grandmother Engel, and probably his younger brothers and sisters, Mons, Jens, Marie and Sara. It was at least a long day's boat trip from Bergen to Stord, so they probably did not make the trip frequently. Caroline and Nils got married at the Stord Lutheran church located only a short distance from the Hystad farm, on July 3, 1888.

Caroline seems to have made a very good and deep impression on Nils' family at Stord. When I visited Hystad, Stord in 1965, the Hystads there were eager to tell me what a grand woman Caroline was; although none of them had ever met Caroline, they had heard many stories about "tante" (aunt) Caroline from their parents. It was part of family lore that she was wealthy, that she was an artist, and that she was a very fancy lady. The Hystad family that then occupied the old Hystad farm house where Nils grew up (Engel's son Iver Hystad and family) had on their living room wall an oil painting done by Caroline. And despite my several hints, they had no interest in parting with it.

Emigrating to America

The newlyweds, Nils and Caroline, returned to Bergen and began planning and preparing to leave for America the next spring. Caroline had no immediate family left in Bergen, so no strong reason to stay there. Nils had been corresponding with his sister, Bertha, who was now living near Dell Rapids, South Dakota, and they had agreed that Nils and Caroline would come directly to her place and could stay with Bertha and her husband until Nils found work and a place of their own. Nils knew from Bertha that there was no land available for homesteading in the Dell Rapids area, but there was plenty of demand for farm help, and there were farms for rent in the area. So the trip to America didn't seem all that risky. They would have Nils' sister, and

his brother Lars, as well as others he knew from Stord who now lived near Dell Rapids, to help them adjust to their new life. On April 1, 1889, they boarded a ship at Bergen and were on their way to South Dakota. Caroline could not have imagined that someday she would be taking care of many children in a little house on the North Dakota prairie.

I do not have a written record of Nils and Caroline's travel to America or their experiences thereafter. Therefore, I do not know any details of their adventure going to America. However, we do have reminiscences of Nils' older sister, Bertha, who made the trip three years earlier, and by Nils' younger brother Mons, who made the trip two years later. Their experiences give an idea of what Nils and Caroline probably enjoyed or suffered.

Bertha and Lars first traveled from Hystad, Stord to Bergen to catch the ship. Two others from Stord were emigrating with them, all headed for Dell Rapids, South Dakota. They left Bergen on April 4, 1886. The ship headed south in protected waters and stopped at Stavanger, before heading west across the North Sea for England. The North Sea was stormy, which is normal, and passengers were ordered below deck and the hatches were closed to keep out water from the waves crashing over the deck. After arriving in England they changed to a different ship for the crossing to America. When Bertha was recalling the trip, she had forgotten how many days they were at sea, but remembered that she was seasick only one day, and she remembered seeing icebergs and that it became very cold, and then they ran into thick fog that forced them to go at half speed and keep the fog whistle blowing frequently. Then one noon "we saw a cloud in the distance which the crew said was America so the rest of the day we stood and gazed toward land, and sure enough, in the evening we landed at Halifax, staying there till Sunday night. We went ashore and uptown. Then our journey took us next to the United States, and we left the (ship) at Portland, Maine, boarding an immigrant train there, with only hard wooden benches to sit or lie on. We had some food along, but oh, how slow it went, as we always had to wait and let other

trains by. We finally came to Canton, South Dakota late Saturday night, after a whole week on the train - where we had to wait till Monday morning to go on to Sioux Falls, our destination. From Sioux Falls the boys (Lars and the others from Stord) walked to Eric Berdahls, 20 miles, but I stayed at an acquaintance of Henjum's till Tuesday when Berdahl came for me. I came to a good home and kind family but had to find work right away to begin earning money. It was the 26th of April that I came to Berdahl's, 1886, and that's as far as my story goes."

It took Bertha 22 days to make the trip from Bergen to her destination near Dell Rapids.

Nils' brother Mons remembered his trip from Stord to South Dakota as follows:

"In the spring of 1891, I contracted 'America Fever' along with Sister Marie and on the 19th of May we left Stord for Bergen. We were eight persons (from Stord) traveling together. We stopped in Bergen for two days and got our papers in order and Saturday afternoon we went from Bergen to Stavanger where we stopped for two hours. At 8 o'clock we set our course westward toward England. The wind was Northerly and quite brisk so there soon were symptoms of seasickness and near midnight we were only three passengers who were still feeling well. Sunday morning the wind had subsided and the day was really nice till evening when we were towed in and Monday morning, nine o'clock, we were in harbor. We went on land and then on the train and it didn't take long before we were in Liverpool, but there we had to lie till Saturday afternoon. We then were quartered on an old cattle boat -it was both old and poorly built, but we were fortunate in that we had nice weather over the Atlantic."

"After nine days we arrived in New York. The next day we went (through immigration and then) on the train for Dell Rapids South Dakota. It took three days before we came to our destination. However, we were healthy and all went well. We arrived at Dell

Rapids the tenth of June –my birthday. I got a job immediately and worked on a farm for hire for three years.”

It took Mons and Marie 23 days to make the trip from Stord to Dell Rapids.

It is likely that Nils and Caroline had a journey similar to those of Bertha and Mons, and that they arrived in Sioux Falls in the latter part of April, 1889, as the snow was melting. It is likely that Nils and Caroline were on a passenger train from their arrival port to South Dakota, which would have taken only three days, as was the case with Mons and Maria, rather than the week-long trip on an “immigrant” train such as that taken by Lars and Bertha. Upon arrival, they may have gone by train to Garretson, close to Bertha’s place, or Bertha’s husband may have come with horses and wagon to get them. Bertha had married Andrew Loftesnes within a year after she arrived in America in 1886, and they were renting a farm near Garretson, and could make room for Nils and Caroline until they could get a place of their own. By 1889, there was a train line from Sioux Falls to Garretson, so train travel was easy in Minnehaha County. Norwegians in the area were used to taking in long-term guests, as new immigrants arrived frequently from Norway, including many from Stord. Brother Lars did not have a place of his own where he could host Nils and Caroline; he had not married and was working as a farm hand for a local farmer.

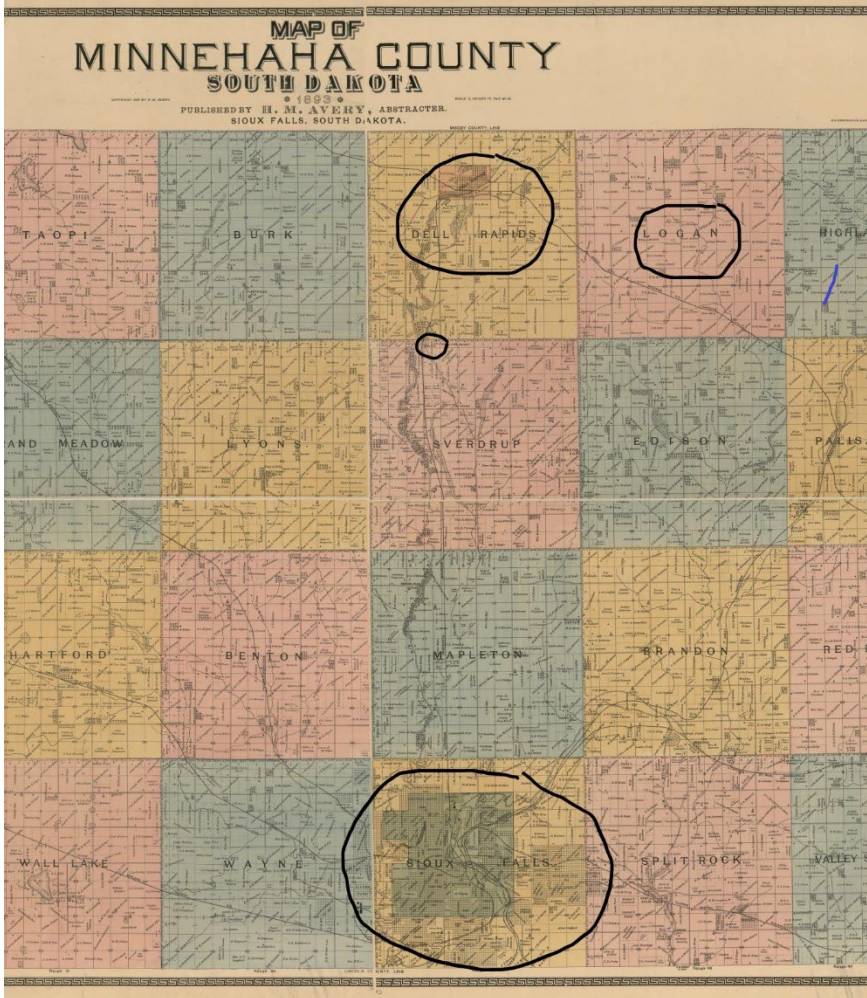
Farming in South Dakota

Nils was able to get a job as a farm hand quickly, with spring plowing and planting season just starting, and he began looking for a good farm to rent. He soon found a nearby farm to rent, in Logan Township, Minnehaha County, just a few miles east of Dell Rapids. Minnehaha County borders Minnesota, and Logan Township is only about ten miles from the Minnesota border. Sioux Falls, about 20 miles to the south, is the county seat. Other nearby towns were Baltic to the southwest, Garretson to the southeast, and Colman to the northwest.

The county was growing very rapidly in the 1880s, with the population rising from 8,250 in 1880 to almost 22,000 by 1890. And a good number of the new arrivals were from Norway, including dozens from Stord. The farm Nils rented already had a small log and frame house, a barn and some out-buildings.

Minnehaha County was a good place for a new immigrant to come who was not interested in a great deal of suffering. It was no longer the frontier. Sioux Falls was founded in 1856, and was now a major town. Almost all of the farm land had been farmed for ten years or more. Much of the prairie sod had been broken, and timber cleared, so there was no need to “break” native sod or clear timber. The land was gently rolling, with lots of open prairie but also substantial plots of timber in low spots and along the rivers and streams and lakes. Minnehaha County had 11 named lakes and lots of pot holes, as well as the Big Sioux River. The soil, rainfall and temperature made for good farmland, much better than Nils was familiar with at Stord.

The map on the following page is a 1900 era map of Minnehaha County, South Dakota. It shows the location of the city of Sioux Falls in the large circle at the bottom of the map. Del Rapids is shown in the smaller circle near the top of the map, and the village of Baltic is in the smallest circle south of Del Rapids. The circle to the east of Del Rapids is in the Township where Nils and Caroline rented a farm, in Logan Township. A large version of this map shows the name of the land owners for each quarter section of land, and a high percentage of the owners had Norwegian names. But the Hystads living here did not own their farms, and their names are not listed. The Minnesota border is on the east side of the county, and the state of Iowa borders the county on the southeast corner



Although there was nothing available to homestead in Minnehaha County, there was ample work for farm hands and housekeepers. Almost every farmer had at least one “hired man” living and working on the farm. There were established farms to rent on a cash or share-cropping basis, often with existing houses and barns. There were towns close by, with established schools, churches, and all the supplies needed by farm families. And newcomers did not need to live

in sod houses; sod houses were for the barren plains farther west; here they had plenty of timber to build log houses or frame houses. And most farms already had at least rudimentary houses and barns on them, built by the first settlers.

Starting a Family

A few weeks after Nils and Caroline arrived in South Dakota, Caroline became pregnant, and their first child was born on February 11, 1890. They named him Henry, after Caroline's father, Henrik. The family called him "Hank".

In 1890, Nils filed a Declaration of Intention to become a U.S. citizen. The naturalization laws at the time required that aliens had to live in the United States for five years, with two of those years in the state of their current residence, before they could become a citizen. It also required immigrants to go to their local court house and complete a Declaration of Intention to become a citizen. This Declaration had to be completed three years prior to the final application for citizenship. The law also provided that wives could not apply for citizenship themselves; women and any children would automatically gain citizenship when their husband or father became a citizen! On October 31, 1890, Nils and his brother Lars Vageli went together to the court house and filed their Declarations of Intention to become citizens. Lars had already been in the country for over four years, and now he would have to wait another three years to become a citizen. It is not known whose idea it was to go file the Declaration, but the brothers obviously had been discussing their mutual desire to become citizens.

In 1891, Nils' brother Mons and sister Marie immigrated from Norway. Bertha and her husband Andrew provided a home for Marie, and Nils and Caroline gave Mons a place to sleep until he found a place of his own. He found work very quickly and lived at the farm where he worked.

Nils was doing okay as a farmer. This was his first experience operating a farm on his own but he had plenty of advice and help from neighbors. But why were Nils and Caroline staying here on rented property? It was a good idea for them to come to a place like Minnehaha County to get adjusted to life in America. Nils could learn about farming in America without all the hardship of homesteading on virgin land. They could learn about their choices for homesteading locations and make more informed decisions. They could improve their English skills to make life easier in dealing with the outside world. But if they were going to homestead, the earlier the better; the best lands were quickly disappearing. Or maybe Nils thought he could save enough money to buy a farm in the area and not need to go west to find free homestead land?

Over the next eight years, Nils and Caroline would be proud parents of four more children. Isaac, the second child, was born in February 1892, and named after Nils' father. Next came Alfred in 1893, Selmer in 1896, and then the first daughter, named Clara, in 1898.

In 1894, Nils' brother Mons got married to a Norwegian woman living in the county, Gurina Kannelonning. He then rented a farm and began farming for himself. Also, that year he filed his Declaration of Intention to become a citizen. It is interesting that also that year a Reinert Hystad, living in Minnehaha County, filed his Declaration of Intention. Reinert was from the Hystad farm on Stord, but was not a relative (or not a close relative) of Nils and Mons. And in 1898, a Thome Hystad from Hystad, Stord, filed his Declaration of Intention. He also was not a relative of Nils.

In 1896, Nils' brother Jens emigrated and came to the Dell Rapids area to join his three brothers and two sisters. He lived with Mons and family at their farm and worked as a hired hand for local farmers.

Nils' Brothers Depart

In 1899, two events must have caused consternation and sadness for Nils and Caroline. In May, his brother Mons and family, and his brother Jens, decided to quit their relatively calm and secure life in Minnehaha County and go homestead in North Dakota. Mons' wife had an uncle who had homesteaded near Velva, North Dakota, and the uncle had assured him that there was good land to homestead on the prairie near Velva. Mons, his wife and their two small boys, his brother Jens, and a single woman from Hystad, Stord, named Brita Hystad, headed off by covered wagons for Velva, North Dakota to stake their claims and finally have their own farms. Brita Hystad was another immigrant from Stord who was not a member of Nils' family.

Mons, Jens, Brita and a nephew of Mons' wife, each filed claims on quarter sections adjoining each other at the corner, on the prairie a few miles from Velva. Together they had a full section, and they all worked together to build houses and barns, break sod, and put up hay for the winter.

The departure of Mons and Jens must have caused some consternation for Nils, because he also would like to have his own farm, and he apparently was not able to buy his own place. He could not have liked the lack of control he had when renting someone else's property, and the need to share the income from the farm with the owner. And it was clear that renters or "share croppers" were often looked down upon by those farm families who owned their property. Also, Nils must have been sad to see the Hystad clan in the area breaking up. Maybe he should do the same thing; put their belongings and five kids in a covered wagon and head for North Dakota. Why didn't he go with his brothers? Were they all happy where they were? They had been settled in Minnehaha County now for ten years, and it was home to the five kids.

That fall, Nils' brother Lars was working as part of a thrashing crew for a local farmer. He was working near the steam engine used to

power the thrashing machine when the boiler on the engine exploded, sending deadly shrapnel in all directions, and he was killed. He was 38 years old. Working as a seaman or fisherman on the high seas was dangerous, but for Lars it was not as dangerous as working with steam engines. And now Nils had none of his brothers left in the area.

In February, 1900, another daughter, named Martha, was born to Caroline and Nils. When the census taker came around that spring, there was a long list of six kids, from 3 months to 10 years of age. The census taker noted that both Nils and Caroline could speak English! This is a bit surprising because in the last years of her life Caroline either was unable or unwilling to speak English to her own son, Carl.

In May, 1900, Nils' sister Bertha and her husband decided to also go homestead near Velva, North Dakota. Her husband went there and staked a claim, and Bertha and Andrew and their two young children moved there that summer. And several other Stord natives from the Dell Rapids area were also going to Velva and other places west to homestead. Certainly, Bertha must have encouraged Nils and Caroline to come with them? Why did they decide to stay put?

Over the next five years three more children were born to Nils and Caroline. Nils Christian was born in March, 1902, and died the same day. Carl, named after Caroline's grandfather, was born August 13, 1903, and Samson, named after Nils' grandfather, was born in October 1905. When 1906 rolled around, they had eight children, with Hank now turning 16 years old, and by that spring they would have been there 17 years.

The photo on the next page, of Nils and Caroline and family, was taken in the spring of 1906, probably in a studio in Dell Rapids or Sioux Falls. In the back row are the four older boys, Alfred, Isaac, Henry and Selmer. The girl on the left is Martha, and Clara is on the right. Carl is front center between Nils and Caroline, and Samson is on his mother's lap. Carl would be turning three years old in a few months.



Chapter Nine

On to North Dakota and Hard Times

After 17 years in Minnehaha County, South Dakota, Nils and Caroline decided to go homestead in North Dakota. In the summer of 1906, Nils took a train to Velva and went to see his brothers, Mons and Jens. Together they looked for any decent land to homestead in the area. But Mons and Jens already knew that it was all gone. Even six years earlier, when Bertha's husband came to look for land there was not much that was worth having. And now there was nothing. Why did Nils decide now was the time to homestead? Were they being evicted from their rented farm near Dell Rapids? Did Caroline finally agree to go to North Dakota? Had Nils finally given up hope of buying his own farm?

With nothing to homestead in the Velva area, Nils rented a farm about ten miles northeast of Mons' and Jens' farms, near the town of Granville. He sent instructions back to his family in South Dakota to pack up and come join him. They packed up their household belongings, and a few pieces of farm equipment and tools, one cow, and a few chickens and they loaded it all into an "immigrant car," which was one railroad box car. They could take whatever they could fit in the box car. Hank, who was then 16, and Alfred, who was 12, rode in the box car to take care of the cow and keep watch on their belongings, while Caroline and the rest of the kids caught a passenger train to Granville. Hank later wrote an interesting recollection of this experience, which is included in Appendix C.

Now Nils and family were in McHenry County, North Dakota, near his two brothers and his sister Bertha, but he was still renting a farm. He planted a crop in 1907 and when the haying and harvesting was completed that fall, he decided to look farther west in North Dakota for land to homestead. He had heard that land in McKenzie County, on the far western edge of the state, had been opened to homesteading recently, and he hopped the train to Williston.

If he had come 16 months earlier he would have found some fairly good farm land in the center of McKenzie County available for homesteading. But by the fall of 1907 the best land was gone. There was still some land available along the big Missouri “breaks”, where the prairie has been washed away over the centuries and disappears into ravines and “badlands” overlooking the river valley down below. Apparently concluding that his only choices were to take this land or continue to be a share cropper forever, he went to the land office in Williston and filed a claim on 160 acres on the south half of the two south quarters of Section 23 in Township 152, Range 99 West. His new homestead was 12 miles straight north of where the new town of Watford would be established seven years later. It was about three to four miles south of the Missouri River, up on the bluffs overlooking the river valley. After filing his claim, Nils hurried back home in time to be there when Caroline gave birth to child number ten, named Alma Marie, born on November 11, 1907.

Homestead in McKenzie County

In the spring of 1908, Nils and his son Isaac, who was then 16, hitched a team to a wagon loaded with tools and machinery and drove to the homestead claim, where they lived in a tent and spent the summer building a sod house and a barn, putting up some hay, and started breaking up some sod so they could plant a crop next year. Meanwhile Hank, with help from his mother and brothers, was running the rented farm back near Granville. When the harvesting was nearing completion, Caroline and the younger kids caught the train to Williston and joined Nils and Isaac on their new farm. Hank and Selmer stayed behind to finish harvesting and to load up an immigrant box car to bring the household goods, farm equipment and livestock to McKenzie County. They loaded up four horses, four cows, two calves, some chickens, a farm wagon, furniture, a few bushels of oats, and some machinery, all in one immigrant car, and then the two of them climbed aboard. See Appendix C for Hank’s description of this move.

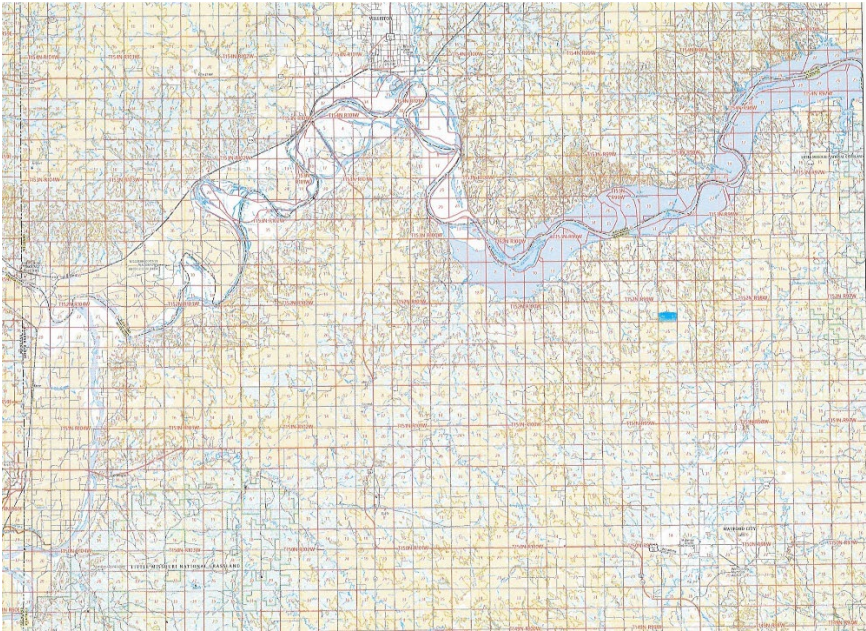
Nils and Caroline finally had a place that they would own, if they could stay there for five years and prove up the claim. The land was not as good for farming as the land around Dell Rapids, or as good as the land around Velva. And now they were out on the wide open prairie, over 35 miles from Williston, the nearest town of any size, and no schools and no churches for many miles. The towns of Watford City and Arnegard would not exist for another six years; and they were over 100 miles away from all of Nils' relatives in McHenry County.

The sod house Nils and Isaac had built was about the size of a typical child's bedroom. It was one room that was to be kitchen, dining room, living room, master bedroom, and children's bedrooms all conveniently rolled into one. Hank, Isaac and Alfred were not always at home now, and when they were they could sleep in a tent or in the barn, but that still left Selmer, Clara, Martha, Carl, Samson, and Alma to share this little room with Nils and Caroline. Carl was now a little over five years old when they moved into this little sod house.

That winter of 1908-09, Nils, with help from Hank and Isaac, cut timber along the Missouri River and hauled or dragged the logs back to the homestead, where they built a log house. By the fall of 1909 they had an almost civilized place to live; they had a kitchen, a living room and two small bedrooms. In the summer of 1909 Nils was able to plant some crops, and put up hay for the horses and cattle.

The map on the following page is a US Geological Survey map of the southern part of Williams County and the northern half of McKenzie County. The little squares outlined in red are sections of land containing 640 acres. The map shows the meandering Missouri River, as well as a portion of current-day Lake Sacagawea that was created long after Nils and Caroline moved to the County. The map shows the location of the land homesteaded by Nils, in the small blue-colored half section south of the River and toward the east side of the map. The map shows that the land was on the edge of the very rugged

canyons and cliffs dropping from the prairie down to the bottom lands of the River. The map also shows that their farm was located far from the nearest sizeable town at the time, which was Williston. The town of Williston is in the far north-central part of the map, on the north side of the Missouri River.



Selmer Dies From Gunshot Wound

In October, 1909, Selmer went out hunting prairie chickens with a neighbor boy. When they flushed a covey of chickens the neighbor boy got excited and accidentally shot Selmer, in the hip. He was rushed to a doctor in Williston where the wound was dressed and he was sent back home because they had no hospital in Williston. He soon had gangrene poisoning and he died a few days later. He was 13

years old. He was Carl's next older brother, and his death was a traumatic experience for him; the rest of his life Carl never allowed a gun in his house.

The death of Selmer was the first really major disaster for Nils and Caroline and their family. It is likely that it triggered or reinforced a negative disposition by Caroline about the decision to move to McKenzie County. They were isolated out there, with no decent doctors, no hospital, and not even a cemetery in which to bury their son. She probably concluded that if they had stayed in South Dakota this accident would not have happened, or he could have received better medical care.

Tobacco Garden Lutheran Church

Selmer was buried in a grave on a small lot that had been set aside for a future church. He was the first person buried in the cemetery at what is now the Garden Lutheran Church. Nils and Caroline had helped organize the Tobacco Garden Lutheran Church congregation in January of 1909, and a church member had donated a lot for a future church. The new church was not ready to be used for services until 1914. In the meantime, they met at members' homes or the new one-room school house. Nils was one of the original Elders of the church. Alfred and Isaac were in the first group confirmed in the congregation, in 1910. The church still stands today and is still used by the congregation, and it is the final resting place for Nils, Caroline and several of their children.

A photo of the Garden Lutheran Church is on the next page. It appears much as it did when it was first built. The photo is taken right next to the grave of Selmer Hystad, at the corner of the cemetery.

When Selmer died, Caroline was already about four months pregnant with her eleventh child. She gave birth to a daughter on March 16, 1910. They named her Selma, after her recently departed brother.

Garden Lutheran Church in McKenzie County



A Little Red School House

In about 1910, the neighbors in the Tobacco Garden area built a little school house on the prairie, and hired a teacher. The school house was about two and a half miles from Nils' homestead, and the younger children attended school there. Clara, who was about 12, and Martha, who was ten, were interested in learning and they tried to attend school whenever they could get there. Clara had attended school in Minnehaha County, South Dakota, and wanted to continue her education, and Martha had started school while they lived near Velva.

Carl was only seven years old in 1910, and it appears, from what he told me about his school days, that he was not interested in school and his parents apparently did not push him to attend school. He told me that he attended school on and off until he was about thirteen, but didn't get past the fourth grade. In his last couple of years attending school he drove the "school bus" which was a wagon hitched behind a team of horses that picked up kids at their farms and took them to the school and back. Carl was more interested in driving the school bus than doing any learning in school.

Carl and his brothers and sisters were somewhat bilingual when they started school. They learned Norwegian as toddlers because that is what their mother spoke around the house, and they picked up English because their father and older brothers spoke English among themselves most of the time. When they started school many of their younger classmates only spoke the language of their immigrant parents, so they were just starting to learn elementary spoken English. In his youth, Carl never progressed beyond spoken English, other than to write his name. He did not learn to read until he was nearly 50 years old. But Carl did learn some arithmetic, and became quite proficient in solving basic math problems.

The little red school house also was used as a community meeting place. It was used by the Lutheran congregation for Sunday services until their church was ready for use in 1914, as well as a center for community parties and special events.

It is likely that Carl had the least formal education of all of Nils' and Caroline's children. The older children went to school in South Dakota, and learned how to read and write. Carl's younger siblings went to school longer than Carl, and his younger sister Alma even graduated from high school in Arnegard.

The Next Generation's Homesteads

In 1910, Nils' son Hank, who was now 20 years old, filed a homestead claim on 315 acres in Sections 6 and 7 of Township 151, about 7 miles southwest of Nils & Caroline's farm. In 1909 the United States Congress had enacted a change to the Homestead Act to increase the maximum size of a homestead from 160 acres to 320 acres. This was in recognition of the fact that good farm land was now almost all gone and the still available lands in the drier western great plains and mountain states could not support a family on 160 acres. Hank was able to claim some available parcels along the Missouri breaks totaling 315 acres. He farmed that land for over 50 years, until he retired due to poor health, in 1962.

In 1911, Nils' son Isaac, who was now 19, filed a homestead claim on 308 acres in Section 31, Township 152, Range 98 West, about 3 miles southeast of Nils and Caroline's farm.

In 1914, Nils's son Alfred, who was now 20, filed a homestead claim on 314 acres in Section 31 of Township 152, Range 99 West, about 6 miles southwest of Nils' farm, and adjoining the section of Hank's homestead, on the north side.

Also, Nils filed another homestead claim, in 1913, on the adjoining north half of the two south quarters of Section 23 that he already owned, giving him a full half section, or 320 acres. Most of the north half of this half section was too rough and steep for crops, but it was usable for pasture.

Much of the land claimed by Nils and his three sons was not useable for crops. Most of it was okay for grazing cattle for five to six months of the year, and Hank used much of his property and Alfred's property as pasture for grazing cattle. The fact that some of this land was still available for homesteading in 1914 is a strong indication of how undesirable the land was.

With the outbreak of the Great War in Europe in 1913, the price of grain rose steadily during the following years, and Nils' farm income was good even though some years the crops were small due to lack of rain. By 1918 Nils had enough money saved to start work on building a new frame house. It would be a two-story house, with a large kitchen, living room and three bedrooms. Construction was underway when disaster struck the family again.

Death From the “Spanish” Flu?

Martha, the second oldest daughter, married Henry Fjeldahl in 1916, and she moved with her husband to his place several miles east of McKenzie County. The next year she had a daughter named Lillian. But in April, 1918, Martha became ill with the flu, and she died suddenly, on April 29, 1918. She was only 18 years old. She left behind her husband and her year-old daughter. (The death certificate for Martha states that death was due to tumors; this seems like a bad guess by the doctor, because no autopsy was done, and her death occurred during the first significant outbreak of the 1918 flu pandemic.)

A little over two weeks after Martha's death, Nils and Caroline's second son, Isaac, died of the flu, at age 26. It is highly likely that they were both victims of what was later known as the “Spanish” flu pandemic that swept around the world and killed over fifty million people worldwide. The flu was most deadly for the healthiest young people, like Martha and Isaac.

Researchers later determined that those with the strongest immune systems were the most likely to die, because the body's immune system produced so much fluid to fight off this new virus that the victims literally drowned in their own blood and mucus. There was a first wave of deaths from this flu pandemic in March through June of 1918, and then it let up somewhat over the summer and came back much stronger in the fall and winter of 1918-19. It is estimated that over 3,000 people died in North Dakota from the pandemic.

Epidemiologists believe the flu started in the United States and spread rapidly around the world primarily due to the movement of military troops involved in the Great War. It was dubbed the Spanish flu because Spain was the first country to extensively publicize the deadly nature of this new virus, also called the “swine” flu, or H1N1.

Alfred Killed In Action?

Meanwhile, Alfred had enlisted in the National Guard on July 17, 1917 and was sent to the front lines with the 26th Infantry as a machine gunner, and was wounded while manning a machine gun post in a large tree in an Alsace-Lorraine forest. His gunner assistant, Carl Rogan from Watford City, was killed by enemy fire while bringing more ammunition to the post, and Alfred was wounded when trying to pull Rogan to safety. In late August or early September, 1918, Nils and Caroline received a telegram from the War Department informing them that Alfred had been killed in action. (One can still find his name on the list of those killed in action, as reported in newspapers on September 7, 1918.) So, it appeared that they had lost three of their adult children within five months. A couple of weeks later they received a letter from Alfred that had been written after he supposedly had been killed, so they were in a state of shock and confusion. They later got official word from the War Department that Alfred had been wounded, and that Carl Rogan was the one killed. Alfred returned home in early 1919, after the end of the war.

During this time the new two-story frame house had been completed, and the family moved into their new home before the end of 1918. The children still at home were excited about the added space, but there were now only three kids left at home most of the time. Sam was 13, Alma was 11, and Selma was eight. Carl was 15 years old and spent some time at home but he was already working full time as a hired hand “cowboy” for a rancher near the Missouri River, where he lived most of the time in a bunk house provided for hired hands.

Over the next eight years Nils continued to operate the farm, with help from the youngest son Sam. But then he sold the homestead in about 1925 and the family moved to a rented farm near Arnegard. I have not found any explanation of why he sold the homestead. Nils was only 58 years old, and apparently was still in good health. Available information indicates that rainfall and harvests had been about normal in the prior few years, with no obvious financial reason for selling the farm. Maybe now that Sam was 20 years old he was no longer willing to help on the farm and Nils felt he could not operate the farm on his own. Or maybe he received an offer to buy the property that he thought was too good to pass up. Or maybe Caroline wanted to get away from the place that had too many bad memories. In any case he probably picked a good time to sell, because by 1930 the drought years had begun and the prices of grains were so low it didn't even pay to harvest the crops.

They lived on the rented farm near Arnegard until 1928, when they moved to a house in Arnegard. Real estate records show that Caroline bought lots 1, 2 and 3 in Block #1 in Arnegard on October 2, 1928.

Selma, the baby of the family, was now 18 years old. Alma had graduated from high school in Arnegard, and she got married in 1928 and left home. And Sam was still hanging around but had a job as a mechanic in Arnegard. Nils ran a dray line in Arnegard, with help from Carl and Sam, for a while before he retired.

In 1930, Nils' brother Isak died and left a substantial estate to his brothers and sisters. Isak had lived in Philadelphia for many years and had worked as a seaman. He had become captain of a ship and then had his own tugboat working in the Delaware Bay and Delaware River. The dollar amount left to each brother and sister is not known, but it was enough so that Bertha was able to make a major addition and other improvements to their house. Nils' share of this inheritance may have been enough to permit him to retire for good.

Summary of the Lives of the Remaining Children

Henry (Hank), the oldest of Nils and Caroline's children, married Emma Pagel in 1913. They had five children by 1919. The first child died in 1914 at two days old. The second child, Erma, born in 1915, died in 1934 at age 19. Elery was born in 1917, Alva in 1918, and Dallas in 1919.

Alfred returned to McKenzie County after his military service ended in 1919, and in December of that year he married May Smith, a daughter of Eli Smith who had a homestead near Watford City. Alfred had turned over his homestead to Hank when he went into the National Guard, so he rented a farm near Watford City and farmed for six years before getting a job as a rural mail carrier for the U.S. Post Office. In 1929 he and his family moved to Arizona to find a more suitable climate for his lingering health problems due to exposure to mustard gas during the war. He had a radio repair business and later worked as a mail carrier in Phoenix. Alfred and May had two children, Isabelle, born in 1921, and Alvin, born in 1926.

Clara, the oldest daughter, married John Stenslie in 1921. She had two children, Caroline born in 1922 and Solveig born in 1924. Clara was diagnosed with tuberculosis and she died in April 1927 at age 29.

Carl worked as a ranch hand, and made some money playing the fiddle and mandolin for dances in the area. At age 26 he married Esther Frazee on September 25, 1929 and they started their own family, living near Arnegard and in Watford City. Esther was a first cousin once removed of May Smith who married Alfred. In 1937, Carl and Esther and their three children moved to Minnesota where they had six more children. Carl farmed until 1954 when they moved to town and operated a restaurant. In 1957, they moved back to Watford City where they lived most of the rest of their lives. They had nine children: Norris, born in 1930, Wallace born in 1931, Milton born in 1934, Carlyle born in 1938, Valeria born in 1940, Phyllis born in 1943, Eileen born in 1945, and Judith and Joyce born in 1946.

Samson continued to live in Arnegard where he operated a garage. He married Anne Quinnell in 1930, and they had two children, Selmer born in 1931, and Betty born in 1932. Sam died of tuberculosis in 1949 at the age of 43.

Alma married Lars Quinnell in 1928, and they had three children, Lloyd born in 1928, Noral (Bud) born in 1930, and Donna Mae born in 1931. Alma died of tuberculosis in July 1942, at age 34. Her three children lived with their uncle Hank and aunt Emma after their mother died.

Selma was diagnosed with tuberculosis in 1942 and spent over a year in a sanitarium. Her sister Alma and her father both died while she was in the sanitarium. In 1946 she was married to Magnus Aasen, and they moved to Mott, North Dakota, where he sold insurance. Selma had one child, Bruce, born in 1934.

The Scourge of Tuberculosis

Three of Nils and Caroline's children died of tuberculosis, and a fourth survived the disease. And Hank's oldest daughter, Erma, also died of tuberculosis, in 1934, at age 19. Why did tuberculosis have such a terrible impact on this family? Of the remaining children after 1918, only Hank, Alfred and Carl did not become ill from tuberculosis. When I was living in McKenzie County in 1957 and dating Janice Campbell, a local girl, she was warned not to get involved with a Hystad because they were thought to all have a serious physical weakness or disability that caused an early death. But tuberculosis is not caused by any genetic characteristics. It is a contagious disease that is spread in the same way as the common cold, and back then there were no drugs available to treat the disease. Many people were exposed to the bacteria and carried the bacteria in their bodies in a latent stage; they never had the active disease because their immune system effectively kept the bacteria under control. But if a person had a weakened immune system the latent bacteria could

become active and lead to serious illness or death. A weakened immune system could be the result of some other illness such as the flu, or an infection from an injury, or by a poor diet, or lack of sleep. Active tuberculosis tended to run in families because the disease is contagious when active, so other family members were likely to be exposed and be carrying the bacteria.

It may be that Clara, Alma, Selma and Sam were all exposed to the tuberculosis bacteria from the same person who they all knew in the Arnegard area, or Clara may have been exposed and then passed it on to Alma, Selma, Sam, and Erma when she became ill, or Alma or Selma may have exposed Sam when they became ill. Any of them could have carried the latent bacteria for years before it became active. Alfred and Carl may not have been exposed because they had less contact with the rest of the family during these years. But Nils, Caroline and Hank probably had frequent contact with some or all of the five who became ill and none of them apparently had an active case of tuberculosis.

Over the years, Nils maintained contact by letters with his brothers and sisters living near Velva. In 1938, several of his relatives from Velva came to Arnegard to help Nils and Caroline celebrate their Golden Wedding Anniversary on July 3, 1938. Over 75 relatives were present for the event. Carl and Esther and family did not make it to the celebration; Esther was just two weeks away from giving birth to her fourth son.

Nils died December 8, 1942, at age 75. Caroline continued to live in Arnegard until her death.

Caroline's Depression?

I remember meeting my grandmother, Caroline Carlsen Hystad, only once, in 1948, when I was ten years old. She was living in Arnegard, with her son Sam and his wife and two children. A large group of Hystads gathered at the house that Sunday, primarily because my

parents, Carl and Esther Hystad, and six of their nine children had come from Minnesota to visit. The house and the yard were full of Hystads that warm summer day, but grandma never left her darkened room in the upstairs of the house. My sisters and I were escorted upstairs by my Aunt Selma to be introduced to our grandmother, who was then 82 years old. Grandma sat in a rocking chair, in a room that was so dark that it was difficult to get a close look at her. As I was introduced, grandma did not attempt to hug me or even shake my hand, and she did not smile or speak. Even as a ten year old who thought he was nearly a man, I was afraid of her. Selma spoke to her mother in Norwegian, and received some mumbled responses in return, which we did not understand because we did not speak Norwegian.

When my father visited with his mother earlier in the day, Selma also served as an interpreter. Grandma did not speak English to him, and my father no longer remembered enough Norwegian to be able to carry on a conversation with her. Although he learned some Norwegian as a toddler, he had not used the language at all for nearly twenty years since he married my mother, who was not Norwegian. It is known that grandma Caroline spoke English when she was younger, and some of her grandchildren remember her yelling at them in English when they were in trouble. I do not know whether grandmother Caroline had forgotten how to speak English, or just refused to do so. It is likely that she was not comfortable with her command of English and stopped using it, and without use her knowledge of the language may have faded.

Information from relatives who knew her in the 1930s and 1940s corresponds with my experience in 1948. She seemed to be uninterested in interacting with others, even her own children and grandchildren. She spoke little and was never seen to smile or laugh. My older cousins from Velva who remembered meeting her in 1938 at the golden wedding anniversary celebration had the same general impression of her, that she was withdrawn and appeared to be sullen.

On the other hand, Aunt Selma did not consider her mother's behavior to be unusual, or that she had become more reclusive. Maybe she had always been that way as long as Selma had known her. Did she fall into a depression after Selmer died, and never recovered? Did the deaths of Martha and Isaac and Clara and Alma and Sam cause her depression?

Current medical understanding of depression indicates that normal people get over depression from a loss of a loved one or similar traumatic event within six months or even less, and that a depression lasting two years or more is likely to have a biological basis. Caroline may have been suffering from what is now called "chronic depression" or "dysthymic disorder" which generally is not as severe as major depression, but it may last for decades, and many who suffer from dysthymic disorder also have major depression or "double depression" from time to time. Caroline's depression seemed to last for decades, at least from the 1930s until her death, and it may have started much earlier. In the first half of the 1900s there were no psychiatrists in North Dakota to diagnose or treat depression, and modern drugs for treatment of depression did not exist, so she received no treatment for her likely mood disorder.

Caroline died on February 22, 1953 at age 87. When Caroline died, only four of her eleven children were still alive, and two of her grandchildren had preceded her in death. But she still had 23 living grandchildren, and 19 living great grandchildren.

Henry (Hank) died in 1967 at age 77. Alfred died in 1955 at age 61. Carl died in 1981, one month shy of 78. Selma died in 1991 at age 81. Caroline lived to an older age than any of her children!

Chapter Ten

Nils' Immigrant Siblings in America

This chapter is a short summary of the history of the lives of Nils' four brothers and two sisters who came to America from Hystad, Stord.

Lars Vageli.

As noted in a previous chapter, Lars came to America in 1886 and worked as a farm hand for farmers near Dell Rapids, in Minnehaha County, South Dakota. He never married. He was killed when the boiler on a steam engine exploded while he was working on a threshing crew, in 1899.

Isak Isaksen

Isak came to America as a crew member on a merchant ship and soon was using Philadelphia as his home base as he continued to work as a seaman on merchant ships. He worked his way up to ship captain. He then acquired his own tug boat and worked in the shipping channel of the Delaware River and Delaware Bay that brings ocean-going ships all the way into Philadelphia.

Isak never married, and left no children. He died in 1929, leaving a large estate to his siblings. Children and grandchildren of Bertha, Mons and Jens have told me of the importance of that inheritance in helping them improve their lives. And it is likely that the inheritance is what made it possible for sister Marie and her husband to buy a farm near Velva and move there in 1930.

Bertha Hystad Loftesnes

Bertha came to America with brother Lars in 1886 and settled near Dell Rapids, South Dakota. She married Andrew Loftesnes in 1886 and they lived in Minnehaha County for five years until they moved in 1900 to a homestead about ten miles from her brothers, Mons and Jens, who had already homesteaded near Velva. Bertha and Andrew had eleven children, born from 1887 to 1910.

Their first child, Ida, died of tuberculosis at age seventeen. Their second child, Bessie, married Nels Haaland and had one child, Martha. The third child, Celia, married Laur Evenson and had one child, Elaine, who had four children. The fourth child, John Adams, died of tuberculosis at age eighteen. The fifth child, Melvin, married Ida Grindberg and had six children, who in turn had 19 children. The sixth child, Arnold, married but had no children of his own. The seventh child, Martha, married Edgar Tuftedal and had two children, who in turn had nine children. The eighth child, Hazel Irene, married Lars Olson and had four children who in turn had 16 children. The ninth child, Inez Marie, married Conrad Grindberg and had four children who in turn had 16 children. The tenth child, Clarence, married Olive Skarstad and had six children who in turn had 17 children. The eleventh child, Edith, died at age eleven, in 1921.

Bertha had eight children who survived to adulthood, and she had 24 grandchildren, and 81 great grandchildren. Her three surviving sons all farmed in the Velva-Granville area, and two of her daughters remained in the area. One daughter moved to Montana, and one to Minnesota. A grandson, Alan Grindberg, attended the Hystad family reunion at Stord, Norway in 2001.

Like her sister-in-law Caroline, Bertha had a lot of tragedy in her life, with three of her children dying young, and she endured many hardships on the North Dakota prairie, but unlike Caroline she was not a gloomy person. She enjoyed her family and her life on the prairie. Bertha died in 1950, at age 84.

Marie Hystad Munson

Marie came to America in 1891 with her brother Mons, and initially lived with her sister Bertha in Minnehaha County, South Dakota, and then moved to Sioux Falls where she worked as a cook at the Lutheran School. She married Herman Munson of Sioux Falls in 1899, and later moved to the little town of Baltic in the same county, where they ran a restaurant. In 1930 they bought a farm near Velva, North Dakota and moved close to her sister and two brothers. Marie never had any children of her own, but they adopted a child and cared for two foster children. Herman died in 1939, and Marie continued to live on the farm until her death in 1946, at age 75.

Mons Hystad

Mons came to America in 1891 with his sister Marie, and he lived in Minnehaha County until 1899, where he first worked as a farm hand and then rented a farm for four years. He married Gurina Kannelonning in 1894. In 1899, Mons and his wife and two children, along with his brother Jens, and Brita Hystad (not related), traveled by covered wagon to claim homesteads on the prairie near Velva, North Dakota. Their first home was a small sod house, but in 1905 he built a bigger frame house for his growing family. He farmed his 160 acre homestead as well as additional land he purchased over the years. In 1931 he rented some of his farm land to his son Fred, and in 1961 his grandson Clifford Hystad took over Mons' farms.

Mons and Gurina had six children, and they all survived to adulthood, and produced 25 grandchildren and 57 great grandchildren for Mons and Gurina. But Gurina died of "brain fever" in 1912, when their youngest child was only eight months old. Mons never remarried.

The oldest child, Iver Magnus (Mag), married Lina Grindberg, and they had four children, who in turn had nine children. Mag operated the grain elevator in Genoa, ND, for many years, after serving in the Great War. The second child, Gustav Frederick (Fred), married

Caroline Thompson and had four children, who in turn had ten children and one adopted child. Fred farmed his father's farm near Velva until 1947. The third child, Pearl, was pressed into service as the housekeeper and mother for the baby after her mother died when she was only 11 years old. Pearl married Earl Fry and had three children who in turn had ten children. Pearl and her family farmed in North Dakota until 1937 when they moved to Oregon. The fourth child, Martha, married Harry Fry and they had six children who in turn had 20 children. Martha and her family farmed in North Dakota until 1947. The fifth child, George, married Rena Plank, and did not have any children. George entered the Navy in 1926 and served through World War II until he retired in 1948. He was commander of the LST boat that rescued most of John F. Kennedy's LST boat crew when it sank in the Pacific. The sixth child, Irene, married James Jaskowski and they had eight children who in turn had eight children. Irene graduated from Jamestown College and taught school for a number of years before moving to Tucson, Arizona where she raised their children.

Mons lived with his daughter Martha and son-in-law Harry Fry in Velva during the last several years of his life. He died in 1957 at the age of 84.

Three of Mons' grandsons have been active in maintaining contact with other members of the Hystad clan in the States and in Norway. Melvin, son of Fred, came to the Hystad reunion in Stord, Norway in 2001 and brought along his two daughters, Roxanne and Deanne, and his adopted daughter Luella. Brian and Clifford, also sons of Fred, helped organize family reunions in Velva, and the two of them and their wives were my guests for a tour of the White House Executive Offices when I was employed there in the 1970s.

Mons was the only one of the Hystad siblings coming to America who wrote any significant recollections about his life. Some of his recollections are attached in Appendix C.

Jens Hystad

Jens, the youngest of Isak Hystad's children, came to America in 1896 and joined Mons near Dell Rapids, South Dakota. He worked for three years for a local farmer, making \$120 a year. In 1899 he joined his brother Mons in traveling by covered wagon to Velva, North Dakota to homestead. Jens helped Mons and family build a sod house and barn and lived with Mons until 1902 when he built his own house on his adjoining homestead. In 1906 Jens went back to Bergen and Stord, Norway, for about seven months, where he wooed and won the hand of Lisa Tvedten, who promised to follow him back to Velva, and they were married at Mons' home in 1908. Jens enlarged his farm over the years and eventually had 640 acres. Jens and Lisa had five children, and they all lived to adulthood and provided Jens and Lisa with 16 grandchildren and 28 great grandchildren.

The first child, Isak, married Olga Ness and had one child, Iona, who in turn had four children. Isak farmed near Velva until 1964. In 1958 Isak was elected to the North Dakota state Senate, and in 1964 he was appointed by the Governor to the State Board of Administrations, and was Chairman of that Board from 1966 to 1969. He also served on several State advisory committees. He visited Stord, Norway twice and he and his mother were the primary source of knowledge in the States about the Hystad family in Norway. Isak's daughter Iona assumed the role of family historian in later years. Iona and her husband, Rolly Loken, attended the Hystad family reunion in Norway in 2001.

Jens' second child, Torger Meier, married Alma Sather and had four children who in turn had eleven children. Meier worked at grain elevators in Genoa and Velva for many years, and in the oil fields at Tioga, ND. The third child, Lorentz, married Edna Gjellstad and had three children who in turn had one child. Lorentz took over the family farm from his father in 1950 and farmed it until 1975 when he sold it to his son Harry. The fourth child, Elvin, married Vivian Simpson, and had no children. Elvin moved to northern California when he was

in his 20s, where he worked for a farm equipment company. He died when caught in a storm while fishing in the Pacific in 1950. The fifth child, Helen Marie, married Vernon Hage and had three children who in turn had six children. After Vernon Hage passed away in 1942, she married Olav Overvold and had five more children who in turn had six children.

In 1944 Jens became ill with Parkinson's disease, but was able to remain on his farm until 1951 when they moved to Velva. He passed away on June 10, 1953, at age 77. His wife Lisa made two trips back to Norway to visit family and friends in Stord and Bergen, in 1954 and in 1970. She was the oldest of 14 children and had many relatives still living in Norway. When I visited Hystad, Stord, in 1965, the Hystads talked about how much they had enjoyed "Aunt Lisa's" visit with them in 1954, because she gave them a lot of information about the Hystads in America.

Many Stord Immigrants Near Velva

With four Hystad siblings and their families living near Velva, they made a substantial community of immigrants from Stord, but the four Hystads were only a small fraction of the "Stordingers" in the area. There were two other Hystads in the area, Brita and Thom, who came from Hystad, Stord, but were not closely related to the four siblings. There were the two sons of Engel Hystad who came from Stord to Velva in 1913. There were at least three Adlands who came from the Adland farm that borders Hystad, Stord. There was Isak Okland, who came from the Okland farm that is near Hystad, Stord. Uncle Mons knew of at least 18 families in the Velva area who had come from Stord, Norway.

Many of the children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, and great, great grandchildren of the Hystads who homesteaded near Velva stayed in the Velva area, and when I last visited Velva in 1986, there seemed to be Hystads or Hystad in-laws everywhere. As I visited a

few stores in town, every place had a Hystad or a Hystad in-law or a Hystad descendant working there.

Carl's Isolation From His Relatives

Unfortunately, some of the children of these immigrants did not maintain contacts with the extended family. Nils' son Carl did not know his uncles and aunts in America. I believe he never had any contact with any of his uncles or aunts after his parents came to McKenzie County when he was five years old. He may have met one of his cousins, Isak Hystad, briefly, or at least he knew of his existence because he was a state senator, but otherwise he had virtually no knowledge of the lives of these aunts and uncles and first cousins who lived only a few hours away in North Dakota. And he did not pass along any information about these relatives to his children.

Chapter Eleven

Meanwhile, Back in Norway

While Nils and his brothers and sisters were becoming Americans, two brothers and two sisters remained in Norway and three of them raised families. Following is a brief summary of the lives of these four brothers and sisters of Nils.

Samson Hystad

Samson was the oldest child of Isak Samsonsen Hystad. He married Bertha Solfestdatter and moved to her family farm on Stord. She had inherited a small farm within the gaard of Okland, which is located a short distance north of the Hystad farm. In addition to farming, Samson did some commercial fishing to sell in the Bergen market. Samson and Bertha had four children, Hilda, Marie, Isak, and Gurianna. Bertha died in 1893, at only 35 years of age.

Their oldest child, Hilda, married Knut Epland but had no children. The second child, Marie, married Ludvik Storetvedt and they had seven children who in turn had 22 children. There are now many descendants of these grandchildren living in Stord and other parts of Norway. Two of these grandchildren, Greta and Mari, emigrated to America. Greta Olsoe settled in Washington state and has six children, and Mari Eike settled in California and has three children

Samson's third child, Isak, worked as a seaman and fisherman, and spent several winters whale harpooning. He worked on merchant ships traveling around the world, and then had his own large cutter that transported freight in the coastal waters. Isak married but did not have children. He died in 1948 from complications of surgery for stomach ulcers.

Martha Hystad Vestnes

Martha Isaksdatter Hystad was the second child of Isak Samsonsen Hystad, born in 1859. She worked in Bergen in her late teens, and there met and married Fredrik Vestnes. They did not have any children of their own, but had an adopted daughter.

Engel Hystad

Engel Isaksen Hystad was the fourth child of Isak Samsonsen Hystad. He purchased his father's farm on Hystad, Stord in 1889. He married Dorthea Blokhuis from the island of Fjelberg (where his mother came from), and they had fifteen children from 1891 to 1913. Engel lived on the Hystad farm until his death in 1960, at age 97.

Eight of Engel's children continued to live on the Hystad farm or nearby on Stord for the rest of their lives, where they all married and raised children, producing a large number of offspring. Many of these grandchildren and their children continue to live at Hystad or nearby. Nils, Engel's sixth child, and Ivar, his 15th child, owned and operated a construction company on Stord, building houses and apartments. Lauritz, the eight child, ran a mink farm on part of Hystad, after working as a seaman on merchant ships during which he made trips to America and into the Great Lakes.

Sigurd, the twelfth child, worked as an office manager for a company in Leirvik. Helga, the eleventh child, married Lars Steinsland and they had a home on the Hystad farm. Borghild, the fourteenth child, married Alfred Wold, and they had a home on the Hystad farm.

When I visited Stord in 1965, I was greeted by multitudes of Hystads, and was able to visit with Nils, Lauritz, Sigurd, Ivar, Ellen, Helga and Borghild and dozens of their children. I was provided very nice accommodations in the house where grandpa Nils lived as a boy; Ivar was living in the house at the time, with his wife Nelly, and their

youngest children. The families arranged a large party to greet us upon our arrival at Hystad.

Engel's second child, named Isak, worked as a seaman and fisherman. He married and had two children. Isak died when his ship disappeared at sea in the 1930s. Isak's first child, Ingard, emigrated to America in the 1940s, and settled in California, where he married Patricia Manning. They had four children, including Phillip Hystad, who now lives in Kirkland, WA. Isak's second child, Edvard, was killed during World War II when the ship he was on sank during a storm in the North Sea. He had been involved in the Norwegian underground, harassing the German occupiers, and was wanted by the Germans. He was among a group of about 42 people who were being secretly evacuated from a cove near Bergen, on a small fishing cutter, headed for Scotland. The cutter was too small to be safely on the North Sea, and was overloaded. It departed Norway on November 11, 1941, and was caught in hurricane force winds on the North Sea and sank, with no survivors.

Engel's third, fourth and fifth children, Jens, Edvard, and Ole, emigrated to America. Jens and Edvard went to join their uncles and aunts near Velva, North Dakota, in 1913, and lived there the rest of their lives. Jens married and had three children; Jens worked for the Great Northern Railroad for 36 years. Edvard married and had four children, Ellen, Dorothy, Eunice and Edna, who in turn had seven children. Edvard farmed near Velva until 1949. Ole emigrated to Mobile, Alabama, in 1927, where he worked as a seaman for a steamship company. He served in the Navy through World War II. He married but had no children.

Engel's tenth child, Martha, married Josef Nolte and she lived in Bergen. She managed a hotel in Bergen, where I stayed for a few days during my 1965 trip to Norway.

Sara Hystad Meland

Sara Isaksdatter Hystad was the youngest daughter of Isak Samsonsen Hystad. She married Magnus Meland and they lived in Bergen. Sara and Magnus had six children, Gerhard, Marie, Helga, Isak, Sigurd, and Henry, and they in turn had eleven children. Gerhard had a son also named Gerhard who was living in Bergen with his wife and two children when I visited Norway in 1965, and I spent a couple of days with him. He provided many stories about life in Bergen during the Nazi occupation in World War II.

Gaining Independence from Sweden

While the Hystads who emigrated to America were struggling to make a living and survive in their new homes, those remaining in Norway also continued to have tough economic times, and a high rate of emigration continued into the early 1900s. The Norwegians blamed much of their economic problems on Swedish rule, particularly the restrictions on Norwegian flag shipping and the lack of Norwegian representation in other countries. The Norwegian government demanded the right to have their own consulates abroad, and the Swedish government refused.

In the summer of 1905, the Norwegian parliament declared that the union with Sweden was dissolved and the Swedish King was no longer the Norwegian monarch. The Swedish government apparently was getting tired of dealing with Norway and saw no great harm in letting them secede, but they demanded that Norway hold a referendum to determine whether the people of Norway were in agreement with this move. And Sweden demanded negotiations on the conditions for a dissolution of the union. The referendum took place in August of 1905, with 368,392 Norwegians voting to end the union, and 184 voting against it. There was no need for a recount. After negotiations with Sweden in September, there was an agreement on a peaceful dissolution.

The issue of Norway's future form of government was debated, but a referendum showed a large majority in favor of a monarchy rather than a republic. The Storting (parliament) chose the Danish prince Carl as King of Norway. He took the name Haakon VII, and entered his new kingdom at Oslo, together with his English Queen Maud, the daughter of Edward VII, and the infant Crown Prince Olav, who later became King Olav V.

Economic conditions in Norway had begun to improve even before their independence from Sweden and a strong growth rate continued right up to the great depression of the late 1920s. The improved conditions were due largely to rapid industrial growth based on cheap hydro-electric power. This attracted foreign investment in electrochemical and electrometallurgical industries, such as aluminum smelting plants. There also was growth in ship building and merchant shipping, providing jobs to many along the western coast of Norway who no longer could make a living in agriculture or fishing. The island of Stord, with its deep water port just south of the Hystad farm, attracted a major ship building operation.

Following the dissolution of the union with Sweden, Norway decided to refrain from entering alliances which could involve the country in wars. When the Great War (World War I) broke out in 1913, Norway remained neutral, but the Norwegian merchant fleet suffered heavy losses due to German submarine attacks on merchant shipping to the allies, as well as the mining of the seas. About 2,000 Norwegian seamen lost their lives. But the war brought additional prosperity to Norway, with increased demand for its ship building and shipping capabilities and its hydro-electric based industries.

In 1920 Norway became a member of the League of Nations, thus departing from its policy of isolation. The Nordic cooperation initiated during the war continued in the League of Nations, where the Nordic states pledged their support to peace-keeping measures, though they avoided committing themselves to military sanctions.

The depression that hit the United States so hard in the 1930s had a much shorter adverse impact on Norway. Although there were bank failures and a sharp loss of jobs in the late 20s and early 30s, by 1933 things were starting to improve, and between 1935 and 1939, the economy grew significantly.

As the threat of a new European War increased in the late 1930s, there was debate within the parliament regarding the desirability of developing a defense capability, with right wing parties advocating a military buildup, and the left wing advocating neutrality. A compromise was reached, with a small increase in funding for the military, but a reiteration of Norway's neutrality when Hitler attacked Poland in 1939. Sweden and Denmark joined Norway in declaring neutrality.

The declaration of neutrality didn't save Norway from the war. On April 9, 1940, Germany invaded Norway. They captured Bergen within two days and took control of its port, to be used as a major harbor for German submarines and ships which were used against the British and Americans. Within two months the Germans had control of the entire country. King Haakon and his government fled to London, where they established a government-in-exile. The Germans installed the Nazi collaborator Vidkun Quisling, as Norway's prime minister during the war. The word for traitor, *quisling*, bears his name.

The Norwegians established an active and effective resistance movement in the country that disrupted Nazi activities, and forced Germany to keep over 400,000 troops in the country for the duration, which was about one German for every 3.2 Norwegians. Some members of the Hystad family were active in the resistance, including Edvard Hystad who died while attempting to escape to Scotland, as noted above. Younger members of the family remember the requirement to study German at school, and being forbidden to study English. And many remember the blackouts, and the explosions caused by sabotage of German ammunition supplies.

One member of a Hystad family living in Bergen during the war remembered the massive explosion in Bergen harbor that destroyed several German warships as well as causing terrible damage to surrounding buildings and killing 160 people. A German ship loaded with explosives had entered the harbor for repair, and was allowed into the inner harbor in the center of Bergen, because of its mechanical problems. It exploded on the morning of Hitler's birthday, April 20, 1944, destroying several ships, and throwing some ships on to land. The tidal wave that followed flattened whole neighborhoods near the harbor, and then fires destroyed more buildings. Over 5000 people were left homeless, and nearly 5000 were wounded, mainly Norwegian civilians. The Norwegian resistance was credited with this spectacular event, probably because of it happening on Hitler's birthday, but investigations concluded that it was an accident. Our cousin was a teenager at the time and he and his family barely escaped the carnage. Many Norwegians continue to praise the resistance for this audacious event even though it caused much damage to the city and its people.

The Norwegian merchant fleet was the most important resource that the Norwegians put at the disposal of the allies. It consisted of more than 1,000 ships, aggregating over 4 million gross tons. In Great Britain, Norwegian military units were built up again within all the services, and they took part in the naval campaigns in the Atlantic, in the combat following the invasion of continental Europe in 1944, and in the air combat over England and the Continent.

Germany continued to occupy Norway right up to the final German demise in 1945. Vidkun Quisling was executed by the Norwegians shortly thereafter.

Norway's experience during World War II convinced its people that neutrality was not a useful concept, and it was a founding member of the United Nations. The first Secretary General of the United Nations, Trygve Lie, was a Norwegian. In 1949, Norway joined NATO, and it

has been an active player in helping to resolve conflicts around the world.

Despite severe losses in the war, it was in better condition than many other European countries after the war, and its economy recovered quickly.

Chapter Twelve

Life in Modern Norway

Norway has the highest GDP per capita income of any country in the world today, according to the World Bank, with GDP per capita income of \$106,177 in 2022. In comparison, the United States had \$76,330 per capita income that year. Germany had \$48,718; the United Kingdom had \$46,125, and Iran had \$4,670. Norway's GDP per capita income is exceeded only by four miniature jurisdictions including Lichtenstein and Monaco.

The wealth of Norway has been rising rapidly over the last 50 years or so since the start of oil and natural gas production in Norway's territory in the North Sea in the 1970s. The Norwegian government set up a state oil company, Statoil, to manage the exploration and production of these large reserves. Statoil controls over 60% of all production, and the production by private firms is closely controlled and taxed, so that a large share of the profits from that production has gone into the country's treasury. Until recently, Norway was the third largest exporter of oil and natural gas, behind Saudi Arabia and Russia, and it is still among the top oil exporters in the world. Norway has used the income from oil and gas to fund huge infrastructure development projects, provide incentives to industry to diversify the economy, and to fund probably the world's most extensive social and economic services system covering child care, education, health care, employment assurance, and income support. The government also is building a large reserve of funds to ease the transition as oil and gas production declines in future decades.

In addition to its high level of income, it also is ranked by multiple organizations as having the highest level of equality of income in the world. There are few very wealthy people, and almost no poverty. But there are a lot of people who live very well, with nice homes, expensive automobiles, good sized pleasure boats, and multiple vacations abroad each year. Education is free through the university

level, which has helped produce a high percentage of scientists, engineers, technicians, medical doctors, and other professionals.

Although oil and gas production has given Norway a big economic boost, it is not entirely dependent on petroleum; it has a diversified economy, primarily building on its traditional strengths. Fisheries continue to be a major source of income, and in recent years fish farming has become a major industry, with government help. Norway is now the world's largest producer of salmon.

Timber, pulp and paper also continue to be important, particularly in the northern regions. Ship building and shipping are major industries along the southern and western coasts. The deep water port at Stord has been a center for building supertankers for ocean transport of oil, and in recent years it has focused on building the immense oil drilling platforms for deep sea oil and gas production. The largest oil drilling platforms for deep sea production are built at a shipyard on Stord, just southwest of the old farm of Hystad. The availability of very inexpensive hydro-electric power continues to make Norway an attractive location for energy intensive industries. And the high level of education of the population has made it competitive in the new information age businesses, and in medical advances.

One of the most obvious signs of the newfound wealth of Norway is the development of improved transportation systems, particularly along the west coast. Because of the fjords, islands and mountains along the west coast it had been almost impossible to drive more than a few miles before finding it necessary to board a ferry boat to cross a body of water. The island of Stord was accessible only by boat until a couple of decades ago. But with availability of funds, the government has undertaken a major road building effort, which includes drilling hundreds of miles of tunnels through mountains and under fjords, as well as building many bridges to connect some of the islands.

In 1996 the Norwegian parliament approved construction of a road link from the mainland to the islands of Stord and Bomlo. It consisted of a tunnel nearly five miles long from the mainland under the sea toward Stord, to a maximum depth of about 800 feet below sea level, coming out at the small island of Foyno, from which suspension bridges were built to Stord and to the neighboring island of Bomlo. The bridge to Stord is over 3000 feet long, with towers over 300 feet high. This road system replaces four ferry lines, and reduces travel time to the mainland by several hours. The entire project was completed in March, 2001, three months before my visit to Stord in June, 2001 to attend the Hystad family reunion there. The photo on the next page shows the new bridges going to Stord and Bomlo. The southeast coast of Stord can be seen in the upper portion of the photo, on the near side of the fjord facing the snow capped mountains.

The small population of Norway, of about 5.5 million people in 2023, and the relatively homogeneous nature of the population, has helped minimize social and political polarization. There have been few significant differences in the economic and social policies of the two dominant political parties, the Labor Party and the Conservative Party, who have competed for control of the government in the last few decades.

In April 2008, the Constitution was amended to lessen the ties between church and state. The monarch must still be Lutheran, but citizens are no longer required to raise their children as Lutherans. In the future, the church will appoint bishops instead of the monarch, and equal financial backing for other faiths and atheist communities must be provided by the state, rather than only to the Lutheran Church. About 88% of the people still identify themselves as Lutheran. In June 2008, Parliament voted 84-41 to pass a new marriage act, granting homosexual couples the same marriage and adoption rights as heterosexual couples.



Hystad Descendants in Norway Today

There are hundreds of Hystad cousins living in Norway today. Many of them still live at Hystad, or in nearby communities, or nearby islands. It is unlikely that one could find many Hystads who are still farming. Some are still living on the “farm” but they are employed in a wide variety of positions, or they are retired. Some work at the large shipyards at Leirvik. Some are in construction businesses. Many have careers in the petroleum business. Many work as computer specialists. Some have financial management careers, and teaching careers, and government administration careers.

All of the children (the second generation) and grandchildren (the third generation) of Isak Samsonson Hystad have passed away. And many of his great grandchildren also are gone. There were about 160 great grandchildren (the fourth generation) in America and Norway,

and most were born between about 1915 and 1945. Those born before 1930 would be at least 94 years old (in 2024 when this is being written), and those few older members of that generation who remain are retired. But there are several younger members of that generation who are still quite active.

But now the fifth generation members are in the key positions in the economy and society. These are Isak Samsonsen's great, great grandchildren, who mostly were born between 1945 and 2000.

Appendix B of this book is a list of all the descendants of Isak Samsonson Hystad, whose names are known to me as of 2024. There are over 1050 names listed, not including spouses of descendants. About 340 of those listed are now living in Norway (or were living in Norway before they died). Over 700 of those listed are or were living in the United States. The information in Appendix B places each descendant in a particular generation, starting with Isak Samsonson and Marie Larsdatter Berge Hystad as the first generation. Their twelve children are the second generation, and their grandchildren are the third generation. Our data includes descendants into the seventh generation, but there almost certainly are a few in the eighth generation now.

It is obvious that the list is missing the names of some of the fifth generation, many of the names of the sixth generation, most of the names of the seventh generation, and all of the eight generation. A quick estimation of the likely total numbers in the sixth, seventh and eight generations indicate that there are currently over 1400 descendants of Isak and Marie Hystad in Norway and the United States. It is likely that about 450 of those 1400 are descendants who stayed in Norway rather than emigrating to the United States. They are descendants of Samson Isakson, Engel Isakson, and Sara Isaksdatter.

Below are a few examples of the lives of some of Isak's descendants who are living or have lived in Norway.

Some of Samuel Isakson's Descendants in Norway

Nina, Atle, and Jeanette Kobbeltvedt, children of Nils Kobbeltvedt, (son of Signe Storetvedt, daughter of Marie Hystad, daughter of Samson Isakson Hystad), are sixth generation descendants of Isak Samsonson Hystad. They jointly own Gripne Camping, in Tysnes, Norway, located between Stord and Bergen, on Bjornafjorden. They provide campsites, rental cabins, and RV parking and hookups for recreation campers.

Vegard Aslaksen, son of Helga Irene Teigland (daughter of Hilda Storetvedt, daughter of Marie Hystad, daughter of Samson Isakson Hystad), was born in 1979, and is a sixth generation descendant of Isak Samsonson Hystad. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Construction and Plant Engineering from the Army College of Engineering. He has been employed by the Bergen Kommune government for several years as a building engineer. He also has worked in a senior management position for a private firm for two years, and he has been self-employed as a technical designer.

Some of Engel Isakson Hystad's Descendants in Norway

Engel and his wife Dorteia had 15 children, and nine of them lived in Norway most of their lives; they account for a large percentage of the Hystad's living in Norway today.

Kjetil Totland, son of Karl Totland (son of Ellen Hystad, daughter of Engel Hystad), was born in 1967 and is a fifth generation descendant of Isak Samsonson Hystad. He is currently serving as the Chairman of the Nasjonal Referansedatabase. Kjetil previously worked as the Customer Care Director at Ice Communication Norge AS. Kjetil has also held board member positions at Nasjonal Referanse-database AS and Brukerklagenemda for Electronisk Kommunikasjon. Before that, Kjetil served as the Director of Operations (COO) at SmartPhones Telecom AS and as the Chief

Operating Officer at Touch Mobility AS. Kjetil started his career at Tele2, where he worked in customer relations. Kjetil attended Walsh University from 1995 to 1999, where they pursued a Bachelor's degree in Business and Management.

Vidar Hystad, son of Rolf Hystad (son of Sigurd Hystad, son of Engel Hystad), was born in 1970 and is part of the fifth generation. He is a professional electrical specialist at Partner Elektro. He studied at Teknisk Fagskole Gjevnik, and lives in Hurdal.

Jan Edvard Hystad, son of Inge Hystad (son of Ivar Hystad, son of Engel Hystad) was born in 1991, and is in the fifth generation of Hystad descendants. He is a Senior Information Technology Consultant with a long history of working in the information technology and services industry. He is skilled in VMware ESX, Servers, Windows Server, Skype, and ADFS as well as Microsoft Exchange, Exchange Online and Microsoft Azure

Gunro Hystad, son of Laurits Hystad (son of Engel), was born in 1944, and is a fourth generation descendant of Isak. He is now retired, but was a senior marine engineer with Statoil (the Norwegian Oil Company), and has worked on many major oil exploration and production engineering projects. He likes to spend his spare time on his very nice sailboat. Gunro received his marine engineering degree in Great Britain, and speaks English fluently. He has visited the United States a few times and has attended a Hystad family reunion at Velva.

Jon Birger Wold, son of Borghild Hystad (daughter of Engel), was born in 1954, and is in the fourth generation of descendants. He is now retired, but is an architect-engineer who had worked for an engineering firm in the city of Olen, located on the mainland across the water from Stord. His wife Liv managed a pre-school in the neighborhood. They had a summer cabin up in the mountains, and usually spent a couple weeks in the Canary Islands in the winter. They

have vacationed in the United States a few times, and have attended Hystad family reunions at Velva.

Inge Hystad, a son of Ivar (son of Engel), was born in 1944, and is in the fourth generation. He took over the family home at Hystad where the Hystad family lived when Nils and Engel were young. He got the house from his father, but he built a new house nearby. Inge continued with his father's construction business, building homes in the community that has been growing rapidly.

Kaare Steinsland, son of Helga (daughter of Engel), was born in 1944, and is in the fourth generation. He and his wife Solveig, have a home on part of the old Hystad farm. He worked as an administrator for the local Kommune government. Kaare and his family have visited the United States a few times, and he has attended at least two Hystad family reunions at Velva.

Edmund Hystad, son of Nils (son of Engel), was born in 1928 and is a part of the fourth generation. Edmund passed away in 2023, at age 95. He worked in the shipyard at Leirvik, and he and his wife had a nice home on the water with a beautiful view of the sea and the mountains. He enjoyed fishing, and owned a large sailboat.

Bjarte and Leif Arne Hystad, sons of Eilif (son of Laurits, son of Engel) were born in 1965 and 1969, and are part of the fifth generation of descendants. They jointly operate a maritime shipping company that was started by their father Eilif. They operate their own ships and leased ships that carry freight among ports in the Baltic Sea, from Norway to Russia, and on trans-Atlantic routes to the States. Bjarte manages marketing and logistics, and is fluent in English. Leif is an engineer and oversees the ship operations and maintenance. Bjarte and Leif have traveled extensively, and Bjarte has attended a Hystad family reunion in Velva.

Egil Hystad, son of Edmund (son of Nils, son of Engel), was born in 1960 and is in the fifth generation. He is an engineer working on

electric propulsion systems for ships at Wartsila Automation, a Finnish company with major ship engineering operations in western Norway.

Irene Hystad, daughter of Rolf (son of Sigurd, son of Engel), was born in 1971 and is in the fifth generation. She served as Rektor (superintendent) of the Grasdal School in Meland Kommune, Vestland.

Karl Hystad, son of Nils (son of Engel), was born in 1931 and is in the fourth generation of descendants. He is a graduate of the Royal Norwegian Naval Academy and served in the Navy for six years before taking a position in the private sector as a risk management specialist for an insurance company specializing in the maritime and petroleum industries.

Jan Sigve Hystad, son of Trond, (son of Sigurd, son of Engel), was born in 1964 and is in the fifth generation. He is a Minister for the Christian Fellowship in Stord.

Marie Louise Totland Kraakenes, daughter of Ellen Hystad (daughter of Engel Hystad), is part of the fourth generation of descendants. She founded Belle Amie's Bridal Salon in Bergen in 1988. It is Norway's largest bridal shop and is considered Norway's market leader. The business provides amazing collections from the world's leading designers of bridal dresses and related fashions.

Ellen Kristine Kraakenes, was born in 1969 and is in the fifth generation. She was 18 years old when her mother Marie Louise established Belle Amie, and she helped from the start. After some time out in the world, in 2003 she took over Belle Amie from her mother.

Some Descendants of Sara Isaksdatter Hystad in Norway

Frode Maeland, son of Carl Robert Maeland (son of Isak Maeland, son of Sara Isaksdatter Hystad), was born in 1956 and is part of the fifth generation of descendants. He attended college at the BI Norwegian Business School in Bergen. Since 2012 he has worked as an operations manager at Statped – Bergen. Statped is the National Support System for Special Needs Education.

Henry John Maeland, son of Sigurd Maeland (son of Sara Isaksdatter Hystad), was born in 1949 and is part of the fourth generation of descendants. He received a Cand. Juris degree in 1979 and a Doctor Juris degree in 1984. He is a Professor of Criminal Law and Trial with the Faculty of Law at the University of Bergen. He also has a law practice with the law firm of Maeland & Co., AS, in Bergen. He has served as an Acting Judge on the Supreme Court of Norway, and has served on several major national legal investigative committees.

Some Observations About the Lives of Hystads in Norway

It is a bit reckless to generalize about a large group of people, using a small sample, but following are some impressions I have developed about the Hystad cousins in Norway based on my visits to Norway, correspondence with relatives there, and research on the economic and political situation in Norway,

- The standard of living of most Hystads in Norway is comparable to or exceeds that of most Hystads in the United States. They have many choices for occupations or professions, with a high level of financial support to pursue advanced education,

- They have social and economic “safety nets” that largely remove concern about economic disaster resulting from loss of employment, illness or disability. There is virtually no homelessness, or other signs of severe poverty in the country.

- Most Hystads in Norway are more aware of and involved with world events, and particularly events in Europe and America, than are most Americans. Most have traveled in other European countries, and many have been to the States. Several have attended college in other countries, including colleges in the States. Because of the small population of Norway, most Norwegians have frequent interaction with people and cultures of other countries. All children in Norway study English for at least ten school years, and most college graduates are quite fluent in English.

- Probably because of their relatively small population and low crime rate, there are fewer restrictions on personal behavior than in the United States, and law enforcement is almost invisible. (Prison population in Norway is about 55 per 100,000 population, compared to about 530 per 100,000 in the United States.)

- They are usually much more in touch with nature than most Americans, including water sports and winter sports, And many live with views of seas, fjords, snowcapped mountains, waterfalls and other natural wonders that most American cousins can see only with expensive travel,

Chapter Thirteen

Hystads in America Today

In 2024 there are an estimated 1400 descendants of Isak Samsonsen Hystad. All of those in the first three generations, and many of those in the fourth generation, have passed away, but there are still about 1200 living descendants of Isak Hystad, About 400 of them are living in Norway, and about 800 are living in the United States. All of those descendants of Isak Samsonsen Hystad in America have become thoroughly American, and only a handful or fewer are able to speak even a rudimentary level of Norwegian. These descendants have spread throughout the United States, into almost every state.

Appendix B to this book is a list of all the descendants of Isak Samsonson Hystad, whose names are known to me as of 2024. There are over 1050 names listed, not including spouses of descendants. Over 340 of those listed are now living in Norway (or were living in Norway before they died). Over 700 of those listed are or were living in the United States. The listing is missing the names and birth dates of many of those in the sixth generation, most of those in the seventh generation, and all of those in the eight generation.

A few of the Hystads still farm in North Dakota, but most Hystads today live in cities and have never lived on a working farm. Occupations of Hystad descendants in America today cover a wide range, including engineers, attorneys, professors, business owners, senior managers, marketing experts, computer programmers, sales staff, administrators, personnel specialists, web designers, nurses, therapists, electricians, plumbers, carpenters, truck drivers, mechanics, ministers, teachers, actors, musicians, police officers, assembly line workers, cooks, heavy equipment operators, and a few farmers.

Below are a few examples of the lives of some of Isak's descendants who are descendants of those who emigrated to the United States.

A Samson Isakson Descendant in America

Mark E. Eike, is a son of Mari Lande, (daughter of Henny Storetvedt, daughter of Marie Hystad, daughter of Samson Isakson Hystad). He was born in 1960 and is part of the sixth generation. He has over 35 years of industrial design consulting experience in all phases of product development including project management, specification and proposal writing, presentation, concept development, ergonomics, consumer testing, 3D modeling, rendering, mechanical design, production development, ANSI Y14.5 drafting, technical illustration, prototype construction, and vendor liaison. Mark lives in Florida.

Some of Engel Isakson Hystad's Descendants in America

Ingard Arthur Hystad, son of Isak (son of Engel), was born in Stord, Norway in 1920, and was part of the fourth generation. As an adult he went by the name of "Art" or Arthur (his middle name), or just I.A. He was raised and educated in Bergen, Norway, and went to sea at the age of 17. He worked his way from deck hand to captain with a master mariner's license by the age of 27. "Captain Art" had an unlimited license, so he could operate any tonnage in any waters, anywhere in the world. He sailed "Liberty Ships" during World War II, the Korean and Vietnam wars, for the United States military efforts. In 1968, after more than 30 years at sea, he "came ashore" where he owned and operated Hystad Marine Surveying in Oregon, until his death in 2007. Art married Patricia Rose Manning in 1945, and they lived in North Bend, Oregon. Art is survived by his son, Phillip E. and wife Judy Hystad of Kirkland, Washington; daughters Carolyn Gail and husband Don Munro of Vashon, Wash., Sally Anne and husband Patrick McAuliffe of Milpitas, Calif., and Jan Kathleen and husband Ace Hickman of North Bend; eight grandchildren and

eight great-grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his wife, Patricia, and by a brother, Edvard Hystad, a grandson of Engel.

Marlo Grindberg, daughter of Ellen Hystad (daughter of Edvard Hystad, son of Engel), was born in 1946, and passed away in 2021. He was part of the fifth generation of descendants. Marlo was raised in Velva and graduated from Velva High School in 1965. He received a degree in civil engineering from North Dakota State School of Science. He married Laurel Berge in 1968 and together they had one daughter, Amy. He joined the US Navy in June 1968 and served aboard the destroyer USS Sellers, and was discharged in May 1972. He married Donna Stewart Burkhardtmeier in 1981 in Hazen, ND, and they had four children. He worked at Glen Harrold and Dakota Westmoreland coal mines as a civil engineer. He retired in 2012. Marlo is survived by his wife, Donna; three daughters and sons-in-law, Sherri (Jim) Block, Amy (Jason) Stenman, and Tracy (Dave) Thiel; one son and daughter-in-law, Rob (Dorrie) Grindberg; one sister, Darlene Hofmeister; and 13 grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his parents, Oscar and Ellen (Hystad) Grindberg and one daughter, Deanna Wiedrich.

Some of Bertha Isaksdatter's Descendants in America

Ardith Bernice "Ardy" Loftesnes, daughter of Melvin Louis Loftesnes (son of Bertha), was born in 1927 and was part of the fourth generation of descendants. She passed away in 2019, in the house her grandparents, Bertha and Andrew, built in 1912. Ardy was united in marriage to Clarence Buford Stevens, Jr. "Bud" in 1945. She began college when she was fifty years old and graduated with highest honors from Lamar University in Beaumont, Texas, with a BFA in Art. Ardy and Bud lived in Oregon, Texas, Arkansas, and then back to North Dakota. They traveled the world together as part of Buds work and his role as Chairman of the Board of the American Plywood Association. They were part of US trade missions to Japan and Russia and visited many countries in Europe and the Middle East. Ardy did handcrafts of all kinds, notably producing thousands of knitted items

and many quilts. She painted, but perhaps her finest art was her ceramics, functional objects as well as fine art pieces. She leaves behind six children and their spouses: Diane (John Williams), Jennifer (Michael Shuff), Debra (Jimmy Oldaker), Greg Stevens (Carol Paret), Mark Stevens (Paula Webb), and Scott Stevens (Leigh Lennox); ten grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren. She was preceded in death by her husband, Clarence "Bud" Stevens; her parents; and two sisters and two brothers, Mona (Bill) Moreno, Melvin Loftesnes, Jr., Kathryn Hillerud, and Andrew C. Loftesnes.

Diane Stevens, daughter of Ardith Bernice Loftesnes (daughter of Melvin Louis Loftesnes, son of Bertha Isaksdatter Hystad), was born in 1947, a fifth generation Hystad. She was born in North Dakota, but moved with her parents to Oregon when she was a child, where she grew up and attended school. She is married to John E. Williams. She earned an MFA in Creative Writing from the University of Oregon, and has many years of experience teaching creative writing, composition, journalism, and literature in various colleges. She wrote a regular column for Oregon Magazine for a number of years, and she also writes features for newspapers. She recently has written a book of fiction based on the life of her great grandmother Bertha (Britha) Isaksdatter Hystad.

Alan K. Grindberg, son of Inez Marie Loftesnes (daughter of Bertha Hystad), was born in 1932 and was part of the fourth generation. He passed away in 2010. He attended Concordia College, in Moorhead, MN, before serving in the U.S. Army in Korea. He continued his education at the University of North Dakota, earning his Bachelor of Science in civil engineering, in 1958. He was then employed by the North Dakota State Water Commission. He married Jean McGillivray in 1961, and they lived in Bismarck until they returned to the University of North Dakota where Alan pursued his Juris Doctorate which he received in 1966. He had the honor of being chosen as the editor-in-chief of the North Dakota Law Review. Alan returned to the North Dakota State Water Commission where he served as assistant state engineer. Upon leaving the State Water Commission he

practiced law in Bismarck, Minot and Steele, including a two-year term as law clerk for a U.S. Federal District Judge. After retirement he remained active, volunteering with the ACLU and serving as clerk for the Judicial Committee of the North Dakota State Legislature. Alan is survived by his son, Hugh Grindberg, Grand Forks, ND; his daughter, Kathryn "Katy," Fair Oaks, CA; and his sisters, Thelma (Richard) Lysne, Velva, and Muriel (Jerry) Mahoney, Bismarck. He was preceded in death by his wife; his parents; and his sister, Greta and her husband, Ernie Knutson.

Howard Arlo Loftesnes, son of Clarence Hamilton Loftesnes (son of Bertha Hystad), was born in 1938 as part of the fourth generation of descendants. He passed away in 2018. He earned his Bachelor's Degree in Education at Eastern Washington University in 1971. He joined the United States Air Force in 1957 and spent most of his service with the 615th AC&W Squadron in Prum, Germany, and at Fairchild AFB in Spokane, WA, until his service ended in 1965. Howard taught English in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, until 1975 when he accepted a position at Simle Junior High School in Bismarck where he taught 7th grade developmental reading and eventually creative writing and speech, until his retirement in 2000. In retirement he immediately took his dream job at a beautiful new premiere golf course in Bismarck and was able to spend his retirement years working and golfing. Howard married Jenell Brabandt in 1963. Howard and Jenell were blessed with two children, son Brett born in 1966 and daughter Ann in 1968. Howard is survived by his wife Jenell; son and daughter-in-law Brett (Jennifer Klund); daughter and son-in-law Ann (Patrick Porter); his grandchildren Finn and Emma Loftesnes, and Aaron, Demi, Kennedy, Laken, and Boston Porter; and sister Corinne. Howard was preceded in death by his father Clarence, mother Olive, and brothers, Richard, Carl, Robert, and Everett.

Edith Alta Tuftedal, daughter of Martha Helene Loftesnes (daughter of Bertha Hystad), was born in 1927 and was part of the fourth generation. Edith passed away in 2023. She grew up in Wild Rose and Crosby, North Dakota, graduating from Crosby High School in

1944. She graduated from St. Olaf College, MN, with a Bachelor's degree in Music with an emphasis in piano performance. Edith taught music in Plentywood, MT, where she married her husband of 65 years, James Percy Marsh, who passed away in 2016. In 1954, they moved to Minot where they lived for thirty-five years and raised their five children. Edith had exceptional musical talent, and was very active at her Catholic Church, serving for twenty years as organist and choir director. She was a professional piano accompanist for solo singers and instrumentalists, and was the rehearsal accompanist for the operas *Tosca* and *The Barber of Seville* directed by the distinguished lyric baritone, Frank Guarrera of the Metropolitan Opera. In 1989, Edith and Percy permanently retired to Phoenix, Arizona. In 1992, Edith began teaching again and developed a vibrant private piano and voice studio for around twenty aspiring music students. Edith is survived by her five children: Julie Lilleberg (Dennis), Stephanie Don Carlos (William), James E. Marsh (Debra), Susan Casagrande (Greg), and Mary Meyer (Kurt); grandchildren Rebecca Fleming (Jerome), Deanna Frerichs (Bill), Dalton Hirst (Diane), Katie Zeches (Chris), Ben Marsh, Alexandra Marsh, Megan Landry (Brett), Randy Lough (Katie), Lauren Murphy, Will Murphy; eight great-grandchildren; and sister Beverly.

Some of Nils Isaksen Hystad's Descendants in America

Dallas Hystad, son of Henry Hystad, (son of Nils Hystad), was born in 1919 as one of the fourth generation. He passed away in 2004, in North Dakota. Dallas was born on the family homestead 10 miles northeast of Arnegard. He graduated from Watford City High School in 1939, and in 1940 he attended North Dakota State School of Science where he studied welding and mechanics. He moved to Los Angeles and then to Portland where he worked as a welder in the shipyards. He was drafted into the Army Air Corps on July 22, 1942, and served until after the War. He attained the rank of staff sergeant and was awarded the American Theater Service Medal, Asiatic Pacific Service Medal, Good Conduct Medal and the Victory Medal.

He returned to the family farm, and in 1948 was united in marriage to Phylis Lynner. They purchased their own farm/ranch where they raised Simmental cattle, small grains and feed crops. In 1969, Dallas was instrumental in organizing the North Dakota Simmental Cattle Association. His passion was horses and they were his lifetime companions. Dallas is survived by his wife, Phylis, of Arnegard; three sons, Roger (Chris), and children Brandi, Jesse, and Luke; Darrell (Debbie), and children, Darcie and Darla; and Craig (Lona), and children, Cassie, Casey, Caydee, and Charlie; Calvin's children; and three great-grandchildren. Preceding him in death were his parents; two sons, Lloyd and Calvin; two brothers, Helmer and Elery; and a sister, Erma Hystad. Dallas' sister Alva passed away in 2011.

Craig Hystad, son of Dallas Hystad (son of Henry Hystad, son of Nils Isakson Hystad), was born in 1958, into the fifth generation of descendants. Craig was born and raised in McKenzie County, North Dakota, He was employed in the oil production industry in the area for many years. He still operates a large farm/ranch in the County. He was elected as a Member of the Board of Commissioners for McKenzie County in 2020. He and his wife Lona have four children.

Caroline Sena Stenslie, daughter of Clara, (daughter of Nils Hystad) was born in 1922 and was part of the fourth generation. She died in 2019, at age 97. She was a native of Arnegard, ND, but lived most of her life in Eastern Montana. Caroline is the daughter of Clara Bernice Hystad Stenslie and John Leo Stenslie. Caroline was a gifted artist; she loved crafts, especially making jewelry and cards. Caroline is survived by her children, Gary W. Morris and wife, Barbara of Fayetteville, AR; and Penny K. Jones and husband, Jack of Erwin, TN. In addition to her parents, she is preceded in death by husbands Jesse Glen (Red) Morris on January 9, 1983 and by Ray Calvin Humann on March 12, 2018; a sister, Solveig Cluck; and a grandson, David Morris.

Heather Michelle Hoveland, daughter of John “Jack” Hoveland, (son of Lillian Caroline Fjeldahl, daughter of Martha Hystad, daughter

of Nils Hystad), was born in 1974, as part of generation 6. She received her undergraduate degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Wyoming in 1996, and a PhD in Chemical Engineering from the University of Washington in 2003. She has worked as a research scientist and a senior research scientist at universities for over 20 years. Her research includes the study of enzymes which are involved in the modification of protein structures which are implicated in auto-immune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis. She has been a part-time Lecturer at the University of Wyoming, and she serves as a Chair or Vice Chair of Independent Review Boards for clinical research studies. In 1996, she married Chris Rothfuss, who received a PhD in Chemical Engineering from the University of Washington. Chris has served as a State Senator in the Wyoming Legislature since 2011, and has been the Senate Minority Leader in the Legislature since 2013. Heather and Chris and their four children live in Laramie, Wyoming.

Norris Calvin Hystad, son of Carl Hystad, (son of Nils Hystad), was born in 1930 and was one of the fourth generation of descendants. He passed away in 2011. Norris was born in Watford City, North Dakota, and came with his parents to Minnesota in 1937. He was the oldest of nine children born to Carl and Esther Hystad. Norris graduated from West Central School of Agriculture in Morris, MN, in 1948, and joined the Air Force in 1950 at the outbreak of the Korean War. He was promoted to Hospital Sergeant Major of Mather Air Force Base Hospital in Sacramento, Calif., where he served for nearly four years. During his service there, he met and married Lennie Gammel. Upon completion of his military service, he returned to attend the University of Minnesota where he received a law degree in 1960. Norris was an editor of the Minnesota Law Review and clerked for a Judge on the Minnesota Supreme Court. He practiced law in Duluth until he was appointed as a Judge in Cook County, MN, in 1964. He was later elected County Attorney of Cook County, and he maintained a law practice in Grand Marais, also acting as city attorney. Later in his career, he became a licensed alcoholism counselor and developed and marketed successful chemical dependency diagnostic materials still

in use in this field. In retirement, he spent summers in Grand Marais and Duluth and winters on Padre Island, Texas. He is survived by daughters Karen Nimmich, and Tara (Mike) Harvey; six grandchildren: Karoline Hystad, Katherine (Patrick) Morrison-Maher, Brianna and Allison Nimmich, Geoffrey and Nicolas Parsons; and two great grand-children. He was preceded in death by his parents, Carl and Esther Hystad; daughter, Pamela G. Hystad; brother, Milton Hystad; and sister, Joyce Forland. His brother Wallace Hystad passed away in 2023.

Ashley Hystad, daughter of Christopher Hystad (son of Carlyle Hystad, son of Carl Hystad, son of Nils Hystad), was born in 1999, a member of the sixth generation of Hystads. She is working at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, as a Data Analyst, while finishing her final semester of her Master's degree in Public Health from the University of Maryland.

Lloyd Quinnell, son of Alma Hystad, (daughter of Nils Hystad) was born in 1928 as one of the fourth generation. He passed away in 2017. He attended grade school in Arnegard and then Watford City High School. In 1950, Lloyd enlisted in the United States Army and served in Pusan, Korea and was honorably discharged in 1953. Lloyd was united in marriage to Sharon Willian, in 1953 and they made their home on the ranch in Squaw Gap. Later, they rented a farm where they raised sugar beets and feed lambs. In 1974, they returned to Savage, MT and Lloyd started, Quinnell Electric and Refrigeration. His son and grandson later joined in the business. Lloyd is survived by his son Charles "Chuck" (Emagene) Quinnell; his daughters, Laura (Marshall) Vojacek and Kathryn "Kathy" (Darren) Hurley; nine grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren and 2 more on the way. He was preceded in death by his parents, and his brother Noral, His wife Sharon passed away in 2022.

Some of Mons Isakson Hystad's Descendants in America

Clifford F. Hystad, son of Gustav Frederick “Fred” Hystad, (son of Mons Hystad), was born in 1929 as part of the fourth generation. He died in 2015. He was raised and educated in North Prairie Township and graduated from Velva High School in 1946. Clifford enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1948, and served during the Korean War aboard the USS Missouri. He was honorably discharged in 1952. Clifford was joined in marriage to Leola Knutson in 1952, and they lived in Minot and Velva before settling on a farm in North Prairie Township, where they raised cattle and small grains for the next 54 years. He retired from farming in 1991, but remained active in the Velva Community including the American Legion and VFW, and the local chapter of Sons of Norway. Clifford is survived by: his children, Jerry (Jan) Hystad, DeeDee (Terry) Kraft, and Jim (Rose) Hystad; grandchildren, Giana and Tom Davidson, Erik and Stephanie Hystad, Bethany and Justin Howard, Steven and Shawn Hystad, Ryan Hystad, Jamey Reiswig (Patty Bergstad), Chance and Amber Kraft, Dillon Kraft, Jennifer and Marty Hildre, and Jake and Genevieve Hystad; many great-grandchildren; and sister Betty Lindseth. Clifford was preceded in death by his parents; wife, Leola; grandson, Craig Hystad; and brothers, Melvin and Brian Hystad.

Edson Monroe Fry, son of Martha Helene Hystad (daughter of Mons Hystad), was born in 1930 and was part of the fourth generation. He died in 2013. He was raised on a farm north of Velva, and graduated from Velva High School in 1948. Edson enlisted in the United States Navy in 1948 and served during the Korean War until his discharge in 1952. Edson married Ardell Covell in 1953, and they had five daughters, Cheryl, Barbara, Linda, Karen, and Denise. Edson worked for Sebby's in Minot for several years. He then went to work for Basin Electric, where he worked until his retirement in 1992. He was also a skilled carpenter, a perfectionist who took pride in his work. He built two homes for his family. After retirement in 1992 fishing quickly

became his #1 job. He is survived by his wife Ardell; daughters Cheryl (Bruce) Bearman, Barbara (David) Legg, Linda (David) Anderson, Karen (Bryan) Tomlinson, and Denise (Greg) Boyce; grandchildren, Nick and Josh Bearman; Travis and Nikki Legg; Eric and Kaitlin Anderson; Jacob and Zachary Tomlinson; and Tina and Amy Bachmeier; great-grandchildren, Daejon Moore and Denisha Bachmeier; brothers, Gordon (Janet) Fry, and Donald Fry (Janice); and sister, Virginia (Neal) Feist. Edson was preceded in death by his parents; brother, Harry Fry; and sister, Jean Nelson.

Francis Jaskowski, daughter of Alpha Irene Hystad (daughter of Mons Hystad), was born in 1943 and was in the fourth generation. She passed away in 2020 after a long struggle with Alzheimer's disease. Francie was a miracle-worker whose can-do attitude made her a renaissance woman of many skills and talents including architecture, interior design, landscaping and construction, entrepreneurship, cooking and baking, fashion, drawing, painting and poetry, volunteer leadership, counseling, and animal husbandry. She was married for 56 years to her first-grade friend, James (Jim) Hilkemeyer. In addition to her husband, she is survived by her children: Heidi Kirkland (Doug), Kristin Linne (Pat), Erich Hilkemeyer (Katie), and Gerhard Hilkemeyer (Tina), and ten grandkids: Tyler, Kelsea, Paige, Trainor, Colin, Liesel, Austin, Allison, Hayden and Gretchen.

Some of Jens Isakson Hystad's Descendants in America

James Orland Hystad, son of Torger Meier Hystad (son of Jens Isakson Hystad), was born in 1939 and was one of the fourth generation. He passed away in 2003 due to cancer. He was the son of T. Meier and Alma (Sather) Hystad. He was reared and educated in ND and graduated from North Dakota State University in 1962. In 1958, James married Joyce Schneider of Fort Myers, FL. He was a pilot for the National Guard and then went to work for Northwest Airlines where he was employed for 34 years. He was survived by

his wife, Joyce; sister, Arlene Farber (Gary); and brother, Don Hystad (Joan). He was preceded in death by his parents, and brother Milner Hystad.

Elvin Hystad, son of Jens Isakson Hystad, was born in 1913 as part of the third generation. He died in 1950. The following information was provided by his wife Vivian, who met Elvin in 1938. “Elvin had come to California with Anfin Hage. He first worked for the Callahans on their ranch for several years. About a year before we were married he sold life insurance in Shasta County where they were building the Shasta Dam. After we were married on December 25, 1940, he came back to Lake County and again worked at Callahans and then went to work for Lake Chevrolet selling cars. In 1943 he joined the Navy Seabees He spent most of his time in Hawaii and Okinawa. He was discharged on October 15, 1945. We made a trip to North Dakota in November to visit with all his folks. We spent six weeks there, having Thanksgiving and Christmas in the snow. We managed to get stuck many times and had to be pulled or dug out to get home. After the war, he worked at a few different jobs, and then went to work for Holz Co., a farm equipment company in Ukiah. He was salesman for the Lake County area. He liked it very much, as he loved to visit with the farmers and help whenever he could. He was still employed there when we went on a vacation. While on vacation he drowned on September 21, 1950, in Humbolt Bay. He had spent the day fishing with three other friends. As they were coming in through the jetty the fog got thicker and the water very rough, so they just didn't have a chance. In January 1951, a memorial service was held at Hastley Cemetery where there is a memorial stone in his memory. Also, his veterans flag is flown with about 200 more on Memorial Day, 4th of July, and Veterans Day.”.

Iona Mae Hystad, daughter of Isak Hystad (son of Jens Isakson Hystad), was born in 1932, a member of the fourth generation of descendants. Iona was the only child of Isak and Olga (Ness), and she grew up to be a key collector and caretaker of information about the Hystad families in America and in Norway. This probably was in part

due to living in or near Velva most of her life, as well as the prominence of her father, Isak, who was a North Dakota state Senator and a widely known politician. Isak also was a collector of Hystad information, and Iona inherited that role. Iona married Rolly Loken in 1953, and they made their home in Velva where Rolly was employed at implement and auto dealerships, and later became part owner. In 1982 Rolly started Rolly's Parts Center that he operated until he retired in 1991. Iona visited Norway several times, and had a key role in organizing Hystad family reunions in Velva. Iona's family includes: her sons: Rodney (Marlys) Loken, and Richard (Mary) Loken; daughters: Jackie Schmaltz, and Lisa (Marty) Heim; seven grandchildren: and seven great grandchildren. Rolly passed away in 2020.

Some Common Characteristics Among the American and Norwegian Descendants?

Smaller Families

Isak Samsonson and Marie Hystad had twelve children. Their son Engel and his wife Dorteia had fifteen children, who in turn had 50 children; their son Nils and his wife Caroline had eleven children, who in turn had 25 children; their daughter Bertha and husband Andrew had eleven children who in turn had 24 children; their son Mons and wife Gurine had six children, who in turn had 25 children. Even though five of the 12 children of Isak and Marie had no children, the other seven produced 56 children and a total of 158 grandchildren.

Things changed with later generations. Families of ten to fifteen children are now extremely rare. In the last fifty years, family sizes have dropped so that a family of four or five children is large, and many couples have a maximum of two. This trend has happened in Norway as well as in the United States, And the lives of people in generations six and seven indicate that this trend will continue, with fewer children.

Changes in How We Make a Living

In generations two and three, the vast majority of the male descendants worked as farmers, fishermen, or seamen. And women became housewives and rarely had their own career separate from their family. This continued among many of the older members of generation four. But during generation four this began to change, with many men gaining an advanced education and taking professional positions. Many others received technical training and moved in to specialized technical positions such as electricians or factory positions. This change accelerated rapidly after World War II, with greater mechanization of agriculture, and government support of higher education for those returning from the military. Today, very few Hystad descendants work as farmers or fishermen or as crew members on ships. They are more likely to be petroleum engineers, or computer programmers, or lawyers, or accountants. And women are more likely to have a career outside the home, in education, health care, information technology, law, and just about any profession.

We Are Healthier

There have been dramatic changes in healthcare and prevention of early deaths from the mid-1800s to present day. Deaths due to childbirth, and infant deaths, have dropped dramatically. In 1900 over 30% of all deaths were among children under age five; today it is less than 1.5 percent. Many common causes of early deaths have almost disappeared, including pneumonia, tuberculosis, diphtheria, smallpox, polio, enteritis, influenza and measles. Most of these early deaths are now prevented by better sanitation and hygiene, vaccinations, and antibiotics. Fewer people are dying early due to the effects of cigarette smoking, as smoking has become less common. We have more readily available medical care that saves lives; fewer die from undiagnosed diseases or from accidental injury. It was not unusual for members of the early generations to live into their 80s and 90s; Isak Samsonson lived to age 83, his son Engel lived to age 97,

and Bertha and Jens both reached 84 years. But many in the early generations died at a relatively young age due to causes that would not be deadly today. We can expect a higher percentage of those in generations five, six, seven, and beyond will live to be 80 or 90 or older.

We All Have Access to a Good Education

Unlike the early generations, we have access to quality education from early childhood through advanced degrees, to prepare us for an incredible number of different careers. In Norway, such great education is available to Norwegians at no cost to them except for the cost of living away from home; in Norway there usually are no tuition fees for college, through the PhD level. In the United States, such education is free to everyone through high school; the cost of college usually includes tuition plus the cost of living.

Unlike for early generations, this education is not in a one-room school house with one teacher and one small wood stove.

We are all Wealthy

Compared to the Hystads of the early generations, we are all wealthy today. Even though not all Hystad descendants have a lot of money in the bank, we all have much more wealth; we live in homes with electricity, with comfortable heat, with indoor cold and hot water supply on demand, with automatic sewage disposal, with refrigeration of food and drink, and with almost instant sources of heat for food and drink. The members of the early generations had none of these luxuries.

Compared to the Hystads of the early generations, we all have easy and inexpensive access to transportation, with automobiles, speed boats, and airplanes to move around locally and around the world. And we do. We have no need to get the horses out of the barn and get them harnessed to take a trip to the nearest town. If we wish to visit

Norway or the United States, we can be there in a few hours, not after a three or four-week trip by boats and trains.

If we seek entertainment, we have many choices of television, music systems, cell phones, sports centers, and much more, unlike the early generations. We don't need to learn to play the violin or banjo, or to carry on a conversation with other people, to entertain ourselves!

Unlike the early generations, we have retirement benefits to sustain us in old age; we have ready access to good medical care; and we have at least some financial safety nets to help take care of us in a crisis such as the loss of a job or an extended illness.

Losing Touch With Our Norwegian Heritage

Of all the hundreds of descendants of the Hystad immigrants to America, only a dozen or two have maintained contact with their Hystad cousins in Norway. It is likely that most have little or no knowledge of their Norwegian cousins, and many have little understanding of their Norwegian heritage. They may have heard stories of life in Norway but have only the vaguest idea of what life in the "old country" is like. While our Norwegian cousins were studying English and American history in their schools in Norway, most American cousins were not learning Norwegian or being taught about Norwegian history.

Our cousins in Norway have mainly married other Norwegians, often from the same or neighboring community, with very similar culture. But the American Hystads, even in the third generation, frequently married outside the Norwegian immigrant communities, and subsequent generations seldom married anyone with a strong Norwegian heritage. So most sixth and seventh generation Hystad descendants in America today can claim only a little Norwegian heritage; they don't learn Norwegian; they seldom eat traditional

Norwegian food; they learn little about Norwegian history; and they know almost nothing about the government or politics in Norway.

For those of you who have not explored your Norwegian heritage in depth, and have taken your European vacations in Italy or France or Spain or England, you are missing one of the most scenic countries in Europe, you are missing the most prosperous country in the world, and you are missing one of the most cosmopolitan people in Europe. So next time there is an opportunity to attend a Hystad family reunion in Norway, or just to spend a week or two vacation in Norway, don't pass it up, and plan to spend some time visiting cousins at Stord.

Appendix A
Ancestors of Nils Isaksen Hystad
(And of All of His Brothers & Sisters)

Generation No. 1

1. Nils Isaksen Hystad, born September 21, 1867 in Vageli, Skjold Parish, Rogaland County, Norway; died December 8, 1942 in McKenzie County, ND. He was the son of **2. Isak Samsonsen Hysingstad** and **3. Marie Larsdatter Berge**. He married **(1) Caroline Henrikka Berentine Carlsen** July 3, 1888 in Stord, Norway. She was the daughter of Henrik Olai Carlsen and Caroline Martine Johannessen.

Children of Nils Hystad and Caroline Carlsen are:

- i. Henry Conrad Hystad, born February 11, 1890 in SD; died Abt. 1965 in ND; married Emma Pagel October 5, 1913.
- ii. Isak Hystad, born February 2, 1892; died May 16, 1918 in McKenzie County, ND.
- iii. Alfred N. Hystad, born December 27, 1893; died March 22, 1955 in Arizona; married May Smith December 14, 1919.
- iv. Selmer Edgar Hystad, born February 24, 1896; died October 20, 1909.
- v. Clara Bernice Hystad, born January 11, 1898; died April 3, 1927; married John Stenslie.
- vi. Martha Hystad, born February 3, 1900 in South Dakota; died April 29, 1918 in McKenzie County, North Dakota; married Henry Fjeldahl August 16, 1916.
- vii. Nils Hystad, born March 5, 1902; died March 5, 1902.
- viii. Carl Nordahl Hystad, born August 13, 1903 in Colman, SD; died July 13, 1981 in Watford

City, ND; married Esther Lillian Frazee
September 25, 1929 in Sidney, MT.

- ix. Samson Hystad, born October 1, 1905; died April 21, 1949; married Anna Quinnell 1930.
- x. Alma Marie Hystad, born November 7, 1907 in Velva, Mchenry County, ND; died July 31, 1942; married Lars Quinnell.
- xi. Selma Helene Hystad, born March 16, 1910 in McKenzie County, ND; died 1991 in Mott, ND; married Magnus Aasen May 14, 1946.

Generation No. 2

2. Isak Samsonsen Hystad or Hysingstad, born April 20, 1830 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; died October 11, 1913 in Valestrand, Sveio, Norway. He was the son of **4. Samson Nielsen Hysingstad** and **5. Engel Isaksdatter Dossland**. He married **3. Marie Larsdatter Berge** 1852.

3. Marie Larsdatter Berge, born April 7, 1832 in Berge, Fjelberg, Hordaland County, Norway; died August 8, 1895 in Hystad, Stord, Hordaland County, Norway. She was the daughter of **6. Lars Olsson Berge** and **7. Marta Marie Pedersdatter**.

Children of Isak Hystad and Marie Berge are:

- i. Samson Isakson Hystad, born 1858 in Hystad, Stord, Norway; died in Deceased - no date; married Berta Solfestsdatter.
- ii. Marta Maria Isaksdatter Hystad, born August 22, 1859 in Vageli, Skjold Parish, Rogaland County, Norway; married Frederick Vestnes.
- iii. Lars Isakson Vageli, born December 21, 1860 in Vageli, Skjold Parish, Rogaland County, Norway; died 1899 in Minnehaha County, South Dakota.

- iv. Engel Isakson Hystad, born July 2, 1862 in Vageli, Skjold Parish, Rogaland County, Norway; died March 26, 1960 in Hystad, Stord, Norway; married Dortea Blokkhus.
- v. Isak Isakson, born December 10, 1864 in Vageli, Skjold Parish, Rogaland County, Norway; died 1929 in Philadelphia, PA.
- vi. Bertha Isaksdatter Hystad, born February 13, 1866 in Vageli, Skjold Parish, Rogaland County, Norway; died May 25, 1950 in McHenry County, ND; married Andrew Loftesnes 1866.
- 1 vii. Nils Isaksen Hystad, born September 21, 1867 in Vageli, Skjold Parish, Rogaland County, Norway; died December 8, 1942 in McKenzie County, ND; married Caroline Henrikka Berentine Carlsen July 3, 1888, in Stord, Norway.
- viii. Marie Isaksdatter Hystad, born October 6, 1870 in Hystad, Stord, Hordaland, Norway; died July 27, 1946 in McHenry County, ND; married Herman Munson.
- ix. Sara Isaksdatter Hystad, born January 31, 1872 in Hystad, Stord, Hordaland County, Norway; died - no date; married Magnus Maeland.
- x. Helga Isaksdatter Hystad, born January 31, 1872 in Hystad, Stord, Hordaland County, Norway; died August 17, 1872 in Hystad, Stord, Hordaland County, Norway.
- xi. Mons Isakson Hystad, born June 10, 1873 in Hystad, Stord, Hordaland, Norway; died 1957 in McHenry County, ND; married Gurine Fredriksdatter Kannelonning.
- xii. Jens Isakson Hystad, born July 6, 1875 in Hystad, Stord, Hordaland County, Norway; died June 10, 1953 in Velva, ND; married Martha Elizabeth Tvedten.

Generation No. 3

4. Samson Nielsen Hysingstad, born 1793 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; died October 25, 1837 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway. He was the son of **8. Niels Samsonsen Hysingstad** and **9. Brita Torsdatter Bortveit**. He married **5. Engel Isaksdatter Dossland**.

5. Engel Isaksdatter Dossland, born 1798 in Dossland, Kvinnherred, Norway; died January 17, 1889 in Hystad, Stord, Hordaland County, Norway. She was the daughter of **10. Isak Torgeirsson Dossland** and **11. Sesilie Haraldsdatter Myklebust**.

Children of Samson Hysingstad and Engel Dossland are:

- 2 i. Isak Samsonsen Hysingstad, born April 20, 1830 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; died October 11, 1913 in Valestrand, Sveio, Norway; married Marie Larsdatter Berge 1852.
- ii. Niels Samsonsen Hysingstad, born 1822; died March 6, 1873 in Hystad, Stord, Hordaland County, Norway; married Gurine Margrete Larsdatter.
- iii. Sidsel Samsonsdatter Hysingstad, born 1825.
- iv. Brita Samsonsdatter Hysingstad, born 1827; married Knute Johannesson Vaboe.
- v. Ingeborg Samsonsdatter Hysingstad, born 1836; married Solfest Okland.

6. Lars Olsson Berge, born in Berge, Fjelberg, Norway. He was the son of **12. Ola Larsson Berge** and **13. Barbro Oysteinsdatter**. He married **7. Marta Marie Pedersdatter**.

7. Marta Marie Pedersdatter.

Child of Lars Berge and Marta Pedersdatter is:

- 3 i. Marie Larsdatter Berge, born April 7, 1832 in Berge, Fjelberg, Hordaland County, Norway; died August 8, 1895 in Hystad, Stord, Hordaland County, Norway; married Isak Samsonsen Hysingstad 1852.

Generation No. 4

8. Niels Samsonsen Hysingstad, born 1761 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; died 1812 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway. He was the son of **16. Samson Johannessen Hysingstad** and **17. Anna Eriksdatter Lunde**. He married **9. Brita Torsdatter Bortveit**.

9. Brita Torsdatter Bortveit, born 1767 in Bortveit, Stord, Norway; died 1843 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway. She was the daughter of **18. Tor Hansson Bortveit** and **19. Cecilie Baltzersdatter Bortveit**.

Children of Niels Hysingstad and Brita Bortveit are:

- 4 i. Samson Nielsen Hysingstad, born 1793 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; died October 25, 1837 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; married Engel Isaksdatter Dossland.
- ii. Niels Nielson Hysingstad, born 1790.
- iii. Thor Nielson Hysingstad, born 1799.
- iv. Sidsele Nielsdatter Hysingstad, born 1796.
- v. Brita Nielsdatter Hysingstad, born 1800; married Bertel Solhaug.
- vi. Anna Nielsdatter Hysingstad, born 1801.

10. Isak Torgeirsson Dossland, born 1749 in Dossland, Kvinnherred, Norway; died 1804 in Dossland, Kvinnherred, Norway. He was the son of **20. Torgeir Isaksson Dossland** and **21. Ingebjorg Bjornesdatter Dossland**. He married **11.**

Sesilie Haraldsdatter Myklebust 1786.

11. **Sesilie Haraldsdatter Myklebust**, born 1766 in Myklebust, Norway; died Abt. 1798 in Norway. She was the daughter of **22. Harald Halvardsson Fugleberg** and **23. Engel Gjertsdatter Kjerland**.

Child of Isak Dossland and Sesilie Myklebust is:

- 5 i. **Engel Isaksdatter Dossland**, born 1798 in Dossland, Kvinnherred, Norway; died January 17, 1889 in Hystad, Stord, Hordaland County, Norway; married Samson Nielsen Hysingstad.

12. **Ola Larsson Berge**, born in Berge, Fjelberg, Norway. He married **13. Barbro Oysteinsdatter**.

13. **Barbro Oysteinsdatter**, born 1768 in Skanevik, Norway.

Child of Ola Berge and Barbro Oysteinsdatter is:

- 6 i. **Lars Olsson Berge**, born in Berge, Fjelberg, Norway; married Marta Marie Pedersdatter.

Generation No. 5

16. **Samson Johannessen Hysingstad**, born 1722 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; died 1781 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway. He was the son of **32. Johannes Nielsen Hysingstad** and **33. Brita Olesdatter Adland**. He married **17. Anna Eriksdatter Lunde**.

17. **Anna Eriksdatter Lunde**, born Abt. 1735 in Lunde, Stord, Norway; died 1792 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway. She was the daughter of **34. Erik Lunde**.

Children of Samson Hysingstad and Anna Lunde are:

- 8 i. **Niels Samsonsen Hysingstad**, born 1761 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; died 1812 in

Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; married Brita Torsdatter Bortveit.

- ii. Johannes Samsonssen Hysingstad, born 1750 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; died 1769 in Drowned in storm.
- iii. Erik Samsonssen Hysingstad, born 1751 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway.
- iv. Brita Samsonsdatter Hysingstad, born 1752 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; married Johannes Nilsson Sorhuglo.
- v. Synneva Samsonsdatter Hysingstad, born in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway.
- vi. Jens Samsonssen Hysingstad, born in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway.
- vii. Anna Samsonsdatter Hysingstad, born in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway.
- viii. Anders Samsonssen Hysingstad, born 1765 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway.

18. Tor Hansson Bortveit, born 1722 in Bortveit, Stord, Norway; died 1791 in Bortveit, Stord, Norway. He married **19. Cecilie Baltzersdatter Bortveit**.

19. Cecilie Baltzersdatter Bortveit, born 1737 in Bortveit, Stord, Norway; died 1816 in Bortveit, Stord, Norway. She was the daughter of **38. Baltzer Haalvardsson Bortveit** and **39. Cecilie Hansdatter Okland**.

Child of Tor Bortveit and Cecilie Bortveit is:

- 9 i. Brita Torsdatter Bortveit, born 1767 in Bortveit, Stord, Norway; died 1843 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; married Niels Samsonsen Hysingstad.

20. Torgeir Isaksson Dossland, born 1715 in Norway; died 1787 in Norway. He married **21. Ingebjorg Bjornesdatter**

Dossland 1748.

- 21. Ingebjorg Bjornesdatter Dossland**, born 1724 in Norway; died 1812 in Norway.

Child of Torgeir Dossland and Ingebjorg Dossland is:

- 10 i. **Isak Torgeirsson Dossland**, born 1749 in Dossland, Kvinnherred, Norway; died 1804 in Dossland, Kvinnherred, Norway; married **Sesilie Haraldsdatter Myklebust** 1786.

22. Harald Halvardsson Fugleberg, born 1739 in Fugleberg, Norway; died 1789 in Myklebust, Norway. He was the son of **44. Halvard Olsson** and **45. Sonnove Aslaksdatter Myklebust**. He married **23. Engel Gjertsdatter Kjerland** 1763.

23. Engel Gjertsdatter Kjerland, born 1744 in Kjerland, Norway; died 1812 in Norway. She was the daughter of **46. Gjert Sorenson Kjerland** and **47. Sesilie Jonsdatter Brandvik**.

Child of Harald Fugleberg and Engel Kjerland is:

- 11 i. **Sesilie Haraldsdatter Myklebust**, born 1766 in Myklebust, Norway; died Abt. 1798 in Norway; married Isak Torgeirsson Dossland 1786.

Generation No. 6

32. Johannes Nielsen Hysingstad, born 1687 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; died 1749 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway. He was the son of **64. Niels Johannessen Hysingstad**. He married **33. Brita Olesdatter Adland**.

33. Brita Olesdatter Adland, born 1689 in Adland, Stord, Norway; died 1765 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway. She was the daughter of **66. Ole Pederson Adland** and **67.**

Anna Oldsdatter Okland.

Child of Johannes Hysingstad and Brita Adland is:

- 16 i. Samson Johannessen Hysingstad, born 1722 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; died 1781 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; married Anna Eriksdatter Lunde.

- 34. Erik Lunde**, born in Lunde, Stord, Norway; died in Lunde, Stord, Norway.

Child of Erik Lunde is:

- 17 i. Anna Eriksdatter Lunde, born Abt. 1735 in Lunde, Stord, Norway; died 1792 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; married Samson Johannessen Hysingstad.

38. Baltzer Haalvardsson Bortveit, born 1698 in Dale, Stord, Norway; died 1789 in Bortveit, Stord, Norway. He was the son of **76. Halvard Baltzersson Dale**. He married **39. Cecilie Hansdatter Okland** in Stord, Norway.

39. Cecilie Hansdatter Okland, born Bef. 1725 in Okland, Stord, Norway; died 1763 in Bortveit, Stord, Norway. She was the daughter of **78. Hans Jorgensson Okland** and **79. Anna Andersdatter Agdestein**.

Child of Baltzer Bortveit and Cecilie Okland is:

- 19 i. Cecilie Baltzersdatter Bortveit, born 1737 in Bortveit, Stord, Norway; died 1816 in Bortveit, Stord, Norway; married Tor Hansson Bortveit.

44. Halvard Olsson, born 1707 in Tufta, Norway; died 1778 in Fugleberg, Norway. He married **45. Sonnove**

Aslaksdatter Myklebust.

45. Sonnove Aslaksdatter Myklebust, born 1708 in Myklebust, Norway; died 1802 in Myklebust, Norway. She was the daughter of **90. Aslak Haraldson Myklebust** and **91. Brita Oldsdatter Brandvik**.

Child of Halvard Olsson and Sonnove Myklebust is:

- 22 i. **Harald Halvardsson Fugleberg**, born 1739 in Fugleberg, Norway; died 1789 in Myklebust, Norway; married Engel Gjertsdatter Kjerland 1763.

46. Gjert Sorenson Kjerland, born 1716 in Kjerland, Norway; died 1762. He married **47. Sesilie Jonsdatter Brandvik**.

47. Sesilie Jonsdatter Brandvik, born 1722 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; died 1789. She was the daughter of **94. Jon Olsson Brandvik** and **95. Asa Sveinsdatter Utbjoa**.

Child of Gjert Kjerland and Sesilie Brandvik is:

- 23 i. **Engel Gjertsdatter Kjerland**, born 1744 in Kjerland, Norway; died 1812 in Norway; married Harald Halvardsson Fugleberg 1763.

Generation No. 7

64. Niels Johannessen Hysingstad, born Abt. 1645 in Lunde, Stord, Norway; died Abt. 1716 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway. He was the son of **128. Johannes Hysingstad**.

Child of Niels Johannessen Hysingstad is:

- 32 i. **Johannes Nielsen Hysingstad**, born 1687 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; died 1749 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; married Brita

Olesdatter Adland.

66. Ole Pederson Adland, born 1649 in Adland, Stord, Norway; died 1721 in Stord, Norway. He was the son of **132. Peder Erikson Adland** and **133. Anna Olsdatter Haugland**. He married **67. Anna Oldsdatter Okland** 1675.

67. Anna Oldsdatter Okland, born 1640 in Okland, Stord, Norway; died 1739 in Stord, Norway. She was the daughter of **134. Ola Sivertsson Okland** and **135. Karen Jonsdatter**.

Child of Ole Adland and Anna Okland is:

- 33 i. Brita Olesdatter Adland, born 1689 in Adland, Stord, Norway; died 1765 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway; married Johannes Nielsen Hysingstad.

76. Halvard Baltzersson Dale, born 1660 in Dale, Stord, Norway; died Abt. 1698 in Dale, Stord, Norway. He was the son of **152. Baltzer Dale**.

Child of Halvard Baltzersson Dale is:

- 38 i. Baltzer Haalvardsson Bortveit, born 1698 in Dale, Stord, Norway; died 1789 in Bortveit, Stord, Norway; married Cecilie Hansdatter Okland in Stord, Norway.

78. Hans Jorgensson Okland, born 1681 in Okland, Stord, Norway; died 1749 in Okland, Stord, Norway. He married **79. Anna Andersdatter Agdestein**.

79. Anna Andersdatter Agdestein, born 1679 in Agdestein, Stord, Norway; died 1770 in Agdestein, Stord, Norway. She was the daughter of **158. Anders Reinertsson Romsa** and **159. Anna Jeronymusdatter Agdestein**.

Child of Hans Okland and Anna Agdestein is:

- 39 i. Cecilie Hansdatter Okland, born Bef. 1725 in

Okland, Stord, Norway; died 1763 in Bortveit, Stord, Norway; married Baltzer Haalvardsson Bortveit in Stord, Norway.

90. Aslak Haraldson Myklebust, born Bef. 1687 in Karldestad, Norway; died 1750 in Myklebust, Norway. He was the son of **180. Harald Aslakson Kaldestad** and **181. Kari Larsdatter**. He married **91. Brita Oldsdatter Brandvik**.

91. Brita Oldsdatter Brandvik, born 1678 in Brandvik, Norway; died 1765 in Myklebust, Norway. She was the daughter of **182. Ole Jonson Brandvik** and **183. Sonnove Olsdatter Nordhuglen**.

Child of Aslak Myklebust and Brita Brandvik is:

- 45 i. **Sonnove Aslaksdatter Myklebust**, born 1708 in Myklebust, Norway; died 1802 in Myklebust, Norway; married Halvard Olsson.

94. Jon Olsson Brandvik, born 1684 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; died 1733 in Norway. He was the son of **188. Ole Jonson Brandvik** and **189. Sonnove Olsdatter Nordhuglen**. He married **95. Asa Sveinsdatter Utbjoa**.

- 95. Asa Sveinsdatter Utbjoa**, born 1687 in Utbjoa, Norway; died 1722 in Norway.

Child of Jon Brandvik and Asa Utbjoa is:

- 47 i. **Sesilie Jonsdatter Brandvik**, born 1722 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; died 1789; married Gjert Sorenson Kjerland.

Generation No. 8

128. Johannes Hysingstad.

Child of Johannes Hysingstad is:

- 64 i. Niels Johannessen Hysingstad, born Abt. 1645 in Lunde, Stord, Norway; died Abt. 1716 in Hysingstad, Stord, Norway.

132. Peder Erikson Adland, born 1603 in Norway; died 1683 in Norway. He was the son of **264. Erik Jonson Slede** and **265. Susanne Pedersdatter**. He married **133. Anna Oldsdatter Haugland**.

- 133. Anna Oldsdatter Haugland**, born Bef. 1634 in Norway; died 1670 in Norway.

Child of Peder Adland and Anna Haugland is:

- 66 i. Ole Pederson Adland, born 1649 in Adland, Stord, Norway; died 1721 in Stord, Norway; married Anna Oldsdatter Okland 1675.

134. Ola Sivertsson Okland, born 1620 in Ovre Okland, Norway; died 1696 in Norway. He married **135. Karen Jonsdatter**.

- 135. Karen Jonsdatter**, born in Stord, Norway; died Abt. 1640 in Okland, Stord, Norway.

Child of Ola Okland and Karen Jonsdatter is:

- 67 i. Anna Oldsdatter Okland, born 1640 in Okland, Stord, Norway; died 1739 in Stord, Norway; married Ole Pederson Adland 1675.

152. Baltzer Dale.

Child of Baltzer Dale is:

76 i. Halvard Baltzersson Dale, born 1660 in Dale, Stord, Norway; died Abt. 1698 in Dale, Stord, Norway.

158. Anders Reinertsson Romsa, born 1630 in Romsa, Olen, Norway; died 1711 in Agdestein, Stord, Norway. He married **159. Anna Jeronymusdatter Agdestein**.

159. Anna Jeronymusdatter Agdestein, born 1660 in Agdestein, Stord, Norway; died Abt. 1711 in Agdestein, Stord, Norway. She was the daughter of **318. Jeronymus Agdestein** and **319. Margrete Eriksdatter Adland**.

Child of Anders Romsa and Anna Agdestein is:

79 i. Anna Andersdatter Agdestein, born 1679 in Agdestein, Stord, Norway; died 1770 in Agdestein, Stord, Norway; married Hans Jorgensson Okland.

180. Harald Aslakson Kaldestad, born 1661; died 1737. He was the son of **360. Alsak Halvorson Kaldestad** and **361. Guro Heinesdatter Oyre**. He married **181. Kari Larsdatter**.

181. Kari Larsdatter.

Child of Harald Kaldestad and Kari Larsdatter is:

90 i. Aslak Haraldson Myklebust, born Bef. 1687 in Karldestad, Norway; died 1750 in Myklebust, Norway; married Brita Oldsdatter Brandvik.

182. Ole Jonson Brandvik, born 1639 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; died 1715 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway. He was the son of **364. Jon Erikson Brandvik**. He married **183. Sonnove Oldsdatter Nordhuglen**.

183. Sonnove Oldsdatter Nordhuglen, born 1644 in Nordhuglen, Stord, Norway; died 1730 in Norway.

Children of Ole Brandvik and Sonnove Nordhuglen are:

- 91 i. Brita Oldsdatter Brandvik, born 1678 in Brandvik, Norway; died 1765 in Myklebust, Norway; married Aslak Haraldson Myklebust.
- 94 ii. Jon Olsson Brandvik, born 1684 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; died 1733 in Norway; married Asa Sveinsdatter Utbjoa.

188. Ole Jonson Brandvik, born 1639 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; died 1715 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway. He was the son of **376. Jon Erikson Brandvik**. He married **189. Sonnove Oldsdatter Nordhuglen**.

189. Sonnove Oldsdatter Nordhuglen, born 1644 in Nordhuglen, Stord, Norway; died 1730 in Norway.

Children of Ole Brandvik and Sonnove Nordhuglen are:

- 91 i. Brita Oldsdatter Brandvik, born 1678 in Brandvik, Norway; died 1765 in Myklebust, Norway; married Aslak Haraldson Myklebust.
- 94 ii. Jon Olsson Brandvik, born 1684 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; died 1733 in Norway; married Asa Sveinsdatter Utbjoa.

Generation No. 9

264. Erik Jonson Slede, born Abt. 1560 in Sveen, Sveio, Hordaland, Norway; died 1649 in Adland, Stord, Norway. He was the son of **528. Jon Gautesson Dall til Sveen** and **529. Eline Eriksdatter Orm til Kjerland**. He married **265. Susanne Pedersdatter**.

265. Susanne Pedersdatter, born 1579 in Ivarhus, Strandebarm, Kvam, Hordaland, Norway; died in Adland, Stord, Norway. She was the daughter of **530. Peder Rasmussen** and **531. Eline Nilsdatter**.

Child of Erik Slede and Susanne Pedersdatter is:

132 i. Peder Erikson Adland, born 1603 in Norway; died 1683 in Norway; married Anna Olsdatter Haugland.

318. Jeronymus Agdestein, born 1637 in Agdestein, Stord, Norway. He married **319. Margrete Eriksdatter Adland**.

319. Margrete Eriksdatter Adland, born in Adland, Stord, Norway. She was the daughter of **638. Erick Jonson Slede** and **639. Susanna Pedersdatter**.

Child of Jeronymus Agdestein and Margrete Adland is:

159 i. Anna Jeronymusdatter Agdestein, born 1660 in Agdestein, Stord, Norway; died Abt. 1711 in Agdestein, Stord, Norway; married Anders Reinertsson Romsa.

360. Alsak Halvorson Kaldestad, born 1625; died 1704. He married **361. Guro Heinesdatter Oyre**.

361. Guro Heinesdatter Oyre, born 1645; died 1704. She was the daughter of **722. Heine Andersson Oyre**.

Child of Alsak Kaldestad and Guro Oyre is:

180 i. Harald Aslakson Kaldestad, born 1661; died 1737; married Kari Larsdatter.

364. Jon Erikson Brandvik, born 1610 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; died 1664 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway.

Child of Jon Erikson Brandvik is:

182 i. Ole Jonson Brandvik, born 1639 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; died 1715 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; married Sonnove Olsdatter Nordhuglen.

376. Jon Erikson Brandvik, born 1610 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; died 1664 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway.

Child of Jon Erikson Brandvik is:

- 182 i. Ole Jonson Brandvik, born 1639 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; died 1715 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; married Sonnove Olsdatter Nordhuglen.

Generation No. 10

528. Jon Gautesson Dall til Sveen, born 1500. He was the son of **1056. Gaute Ivarson Dall til Valen** and **1057. Kirstine Nilsdatter Skak-Kaupanger**. He married **529. Eline Eriksdatter Orm til Kjerland**.

529. Eline Eriksdatter Orm til Kjerland, born 1545 in Vatne of Valvatne, Stord, Hordaland, Norway; died 1609 in Sveen, Sveio, Hordaland, Norway. She was the daughter of **1058. Erik Ormssen Orm** and **1059. Kristine Torstendatter Smor**.

Child of Jon Sveen and Eline Kjerland is:

- 264 i. Erik Jonson Slede, born Abt. 1560 in Sveen, Sveio, Hordaland, Norway; died 1649 in Adland, Stord, Norway; married Susanne Pedersdatter.

Child of Jon Gautesson Dall til Sveen is:

- i. Erick Jonson Slede, born 1560 in Brandvik, Stord, Norway?; died 1646 in Adland, Stord, Norway; married Susanna Pedersdatter.

530. Peder Rasmussen, born 1597 in Copenhagen, Denmark; died 1648 in Strandebarne, Hordaland, Norway. He married **531. Eline Nilsdatter**.

531. Eline Nilsdatter, born in Strandebarm, Hordaland, Norway; died Aft. 1658 in Haabrekke, Strandebarm, Hordaland, Norway.

Child of Peder Rasmussen and Eline Nilsdatter is:

- 265 i. **Susanne Pedersdatter**, born 1579 in Ivarhus, Strandebarm, Kvam, Hordaland, Norway; died in Adland, Stord, Norway; married Erik Jonson Slede.

638. Erick Jonson Slede, born 1560 in Brandvik, Stord, Norway?; died 1646 in Adland, Stord, Norway.

He was the son of **1276. Jon Gautesson Dall til Sveen**. He married **639. Susanna Pedersdatter**.

639. Susanna Pedersdatter, born in Stord, Norway; died in Stord, Norway.

Child of Erick Slede and Susanna Pedersdatter is:

- 319 i. **Margrete Eriksdatter Adland**, born in Adland, Stord, Norway; married Jeronymus Agdestein.

722. Heine Andersson Oyre, born Abt. 1600. He was the son of **1444. Anders Matsson Aenes**.

Child of Heine Andersson Oyre is:

- 361 i. **Guro Heinesdatter Oyre**, born 1645; died 1704; married Alsak Halvorson Kaldestad.

Generation No. 11

1056. Gaute Ivarson Dall til Valen, born 1468 in Sanvik, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway; died 1560 in Valen i Valestrand, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **2112. Ivar Gauteson Dall** and **2113. Herborg**

Thorbjornsdatter. He married **1057. Kirstine Nilsdatter Skak-Kaupanger.**

1057. Kirstine Nilsdatter Skak-Kaupanger, born in Norway. She was the daughter of **2114. Nils Jonsson Skak-Jomfruland** and **2115. Adelus Finsdatter Rostvik.**

Child of Gaute Valen and Kirstine Skak-Kaupanger is:

528 i. Jon Gautesson Dall til Sveen, born 1500; married (1) Eline Eriksdatter Orm til Kjerland.

1058. Erik Ormssen Orm, born 1509 in Vatne og Valvatne, Stord, Hordaland, Norway; died 1564 in Vatne og Valvatne, Stord, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **2116. Orm Erikssen Hana** and **2117. Astrid Ormsdatter Lydvo.** He married **1059. Kristine Torstendatter Smor.**

1059. Kristine Torstendatter Smor, born 1511 in BJORKE, Norway; died 1550 in Vatne og Valvatne, Stord, Hordaland, Norway. She was the daughter of **2118. Torstein Trondson Benkestokk** and **2119. Kristine Andersdatter Smor.**

Child of Erik Orm and Kristine Smor is:

529 i. Eline Eriksdatter Orm til Kjerland, born 1545 in Vatne of Valvatne, Stord, Hordaland, Norway; died 1609 in Sveen, Sveio, Hordaland, Norway; married Jon Gautesson Dall til Sveen.

1276. Jon Gautesson Dall til Sveen, born 1500. He was the son of **2552. Gaute Ivarson Dall til Valen** and **2553. Kirstine Nilsdatter Skak-Kaupanger.**

Child of Jon Sveen and Eline Kjerland is:

i. Erik Jonson Slede, born Abt. 1560 in Sveen, Sveio, Hordaland, Norway; died 1649 in Adland, Stord, Norway; married Susanne

Pedersdatter.

Child of Jon Gautesson Dall til Sveen is:

- 638 i. Erick Jonson Slede, born 1560 in Brandvik, Stord, Norway?; died 1646 in Adland, Stord, Norway; married Susanna Pedersdatter.

1444. Anders Matsson Aenes, born Abt. 1570. He was the son of **2888. Mats Fartegnsen Skage og Aenes**.

Child of Anders Matsson Aenes is:

- 722 i. Heine Andersson Oyre, born Abt. 1600.

Generation No. 12

2112. Ivar Gauteson Dall, born 1431 in Semb, Sandvik, Kvinnherad, Bergen, Norway; died Bef. 1512 in Sandvik, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **4224. Gaute Jonsson Smor til Semb** and **4225. Sigrid Gunnardsdatter Kane**. He married **2113. Herborg Thorbjørnsdatter**.

2113. Herborg Thorbjørnsdatter, born 1435 in Valen i Valestrand, Fjelberg, Hordaland, Norway; died 1524 in Valen i Valestrand, Fjelberg, Hordaland, Norway.

Children of Ivar Dall and Herborg Thorbjørnsdatter are:

- 1056 i. Gaute Ivarson Dall til Valen, born 1468 in Sanvik, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway; died 1560 in Valen i Valestrand, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway; married Kirstine Nilsdatter Skak-Kaupanger.
- ii. Anna Ivarsdatter Dal.
- iii. Lauritz Ivarson Dal, born 1490.

2114. Nils Jonsson Skak-Jomfruland. He married **2115. Adelus Finsdatter Rostvik**.

2115. Adelus Finsdatter Rostvik.

Child of Nils Skak-Jomfruland and Adelus Rostvik is:

1057 i. Kirstine Nilsdatter Skak-Kaupanger, born in Norway; married Gaute Ivarson Dall til Valen.

2116. Orm Erikssen Hana, born 1476 in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway; died 1521 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway. He married

2117. Astrid Ormsdatter Lydvo.

2117. Astrid Ormsdatter Lydvo, born 1476 in Voss, Hordaland, Norway; died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. She was the daughter of **4234. Orm Ivarsson Lydvo** and **4235. Gyrid Bardsdatter Galte.**

Child of Orm Hana and Astrid Lydvo is:

1058 i. Erik Ormssen Orm, born 1509 in Vatne og Valvatne, Stord, Hordaland, Norway; died 1564 in Vatne og Valvatne, Stord, Hordaland, Norway; married Kristine Torstendatter Smor.

2118. Torstein Trondson Benkestokk, born Abt. 1480. He married **2119. Kristine Andersdatter Smor.** **2119. Kristine Andersdatter Smor.** She was the daughter of **4238. Anders til Vatne of Valvatne** and **4239. Kristine Sigurdsdatter Smor.**

Child of Torstein Benkestokk and Kristine Smor is:

1059 i. Kristine Torstendatter Smor, born 1511 in Bjorke, Norway; died 1550 in Vatne og Valvatne, Stord, Hordaland, Norway; married Erik Ormssen Orm.

2552. Gaute Ivarson Dall til Valen, born 1468 in Sanvik, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway; died 1560 in Valen i Valestrand, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of

5104. Ivar Gauteson Dall and 5105. Herborg Thorbjørnsdatter. He married **2553. Kirstine Nilsdatter Skak-Kaupanger.**

2553. Kirstine Nilsdatter Skak-Kaupanger, born in Norway. She was the daughter of **5106. Nils Jonsson Skak-Jomfruland** and **5107. Adelus Finsdatter Rostvik.**

Child of Gaute Valen and Kirstine Skak-Kaupanger is:

1276 i. Jon Gautesson Dall til Sveen, born 1500; married (1) Eline Eriksdatter Orm til Kjerland.

2888. Mats Fartegnsen Skage og Aenes. He was the son of **5776. Fartegn Matsson til Seim, Sandvik.**

Child of Mats Fartegnsen Skage og Aenes is:

1444 i. Anders Matsson Aenes, born Abt. 1570.

Generation No. 13

4224. Gaute Jonsson Smor til Semb, born Abt. 1395 in Semb, Sandvik, Kvinnherad, Bergen, Norway; died 1442 in Seim, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **8448. Jon Halvardson Smor** and **8449. Ukjent or Margrete Svalesdatter Romer.** He married **4225. Sigrid Gunnardsdatter Kane** 1412.

4225. Sigrid Gunnardsdatter Kane, born Abt. 1397.

Child of Gaute Semb and Sigrid Kane is:

2112 i. Ivar Gauteson Dall, born 1431 in Semb, Sandvik, Kvinnherad, Bergen, Norway; died Bef. 1512 in Sandvik, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway; married Herborg Thorbjørnsdatter.

4234. Orm Ivarsson Lydvo, born 1415 in Maage, Ullensvang, Hordaland, Norway; died in Lydvo, Voss, Hordaland, Norway. He married **4235. Gyrid Bardsdatter Galte**.

4235. Gyrid Bardsdatter Galte, born Abt. 1415 in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway; died in Lydvo, Voss, Hordaland, Norway. She was the daughter of **8470. Baard Sigurdson Torsnes** and **8471. Gyrid Torbergdatter**.

Child of Orm Lydvo and Gyrid Galte is:

2117 i. **Astrid Ormsdatter Lydvo**, born 1476 in Voss, Hordaland, Norway; died in Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway; married Orm Erikssen Hana.

4238. Anders til Vatne of Valvatne, born in Vatne og Valvatne, Stord, Hordaland, Norway. He married

4239. Kristine Sigurdsdatter Smor.

4239. Kristine Sigurdsdatter Smor, died in Stord, Hordaland, Norway. She was the daughter of **8478.**

Sigurd and **8479. Inga Svalesdatter Smor**.

Child of Anders Valvatne and Kristine Smor is:

2119 i. **Kristine Andersdatter Smor**, married Torstein Trondson Benkestokk.

5104. Ivar Gauteson Dall, born 1431 in Semb, Sandvik, Kvinnherad, Bergen, Norway; died Bef. 1512 in Sandvik, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **10208.**

Gaute Jonsson Smor til Semb and

10209. Sigrid Gunnardsdatter Kane. He married **5105. Herborg Thorbjørnsdatter**.

5105. Herborg Thorbjørnsdatter, born 1435 in Valen i Valestrand, Fjelberg, Hordaland, Norway; died 1524 in Valen i Valestrand, Fjelberg, Hordaland, Norway.

Children of Ivar Dall and Herborg Thorbjornsdatter are:

- 2552 i. Gaute Ivarson Dall til Valen, born 1468 in Sanvik, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway; died 1560 in Valen i Valestrand, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway; married Kirstine Nilsdatter Skak-Kaupanger.
- ii. Anna Ivarsdatter Dal.
- iii. Lauritz Ivarson Dal, born 1490.

5106. Nils Jonsson Skak-Jomfruland. He married **5107. Adelus Finsdatter Rostvik.**
5107. Adelus Finsdatter Rostvik.

Child of Nils Skak-Jomfruland and Adelus Rostvik is:

- 2553 i. Kirstine Nilsdatter Skak-Kaupanger, born in Norway; married Gaute Ivarson Dall til Valen.

5776. Fartegn Matsson til Seim,Sandvik. He was the son of **11552. Mats Samsonson til Seim** and **11553. Anna Fartegnsdatter Semeling.**

Child of Fartegn Matsson til Seim,Sandvik is:

- 2888 i. Mats Fartegnsen Skage og Aenes.

Generation No. 14

8448. Jon Halvardson Smor, born 1359 in Oslo, Norway; died Abt. 1395 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **16896. Halvard Jonsson Smor** and **16897. Ingrid Toresdotter Krusse.** He married **8449. Ukjent or Margrete Svaledatter Romer.**

8449. Ukjent or Margrete Svaledatter Romer, born Abt. 1375 in Saxland, Stange, Hedmark, Norway; died Abt. 1448. She was the daughter of **16898. Svale Alfson or Olversson Romer.**

Children of Jon Smor and Ukjent Romer are:

- 4224 i. Gaute Jonsson Smor til Semb, born Abt. 1395 in Semb, Sandvik, Kvinnherad, Bergen, Norway; died 1442 in Seim, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway; married Sigrid Gunnardsdatter Kane 1412.
- ii. Svale Jonsson Smor.
- iii. Ulfhild Jonsdatter Smor.

8470. Baard Sigurdson Torsnes, born Abt. 1385 in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway; died 1452. He was the son of **16940. Sigurd Guttormson Tornes**. He married **8471. Gyrid Torbergdatter**.

8471. Gyrid Torbergdatter, born 1403 in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway; died 1458 in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway. She was the daughter of **16942. Torberg Hakonsson Berge** and **16943. Gudrun Toresdatter Brandvik**.

Child of Baard Torsnes and Gyrid Torbergdatter is:

- 4235 i. Gyrid Bardsdatter Galte, born Abt. 1415 in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway; died in Lydvo, Voss, Hordaland, Norway; married Orm Ivarsson Lydvo.

8478. Sigurd. He married **8479. Inga Svalesdatter Smor**.
8479. Inga Svalesdatter Smor.

Child of Sigurd and Inga Smor is:

- 4239 i. Kristine Sigurdsdatter Smor, died in Stord, Hordaland, Norway; married Anders til Vatne of Valvatne.

10208. Gaute Jonsson Smor til Semb, born Abt. 1395 in Semb, Sandvik, Kvinnherad, Bergen, Norway; died 1442 in Seim, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **20416. Jon Halvardson Smor** and **20417. Ukjent or Margrete Svalesdatter Romer**. He married

10209. Sigrid Gunnardsdatter Kane 1412.

10209. Sigrid Gunnardsdatter Kane, born Abt. 1397.

Child of Gaute Semb and Sigrid Kane is:

5104 i. Ivar Gauteson Dall, born 1431 in Semb, Sandvik, Kvinnherad, Bergen, Norway; died Bef. 1512 in Sandvik, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway; married Herborg Thorbjornsdaughter.

11552. Mats Samsonson til Seim. He married **11553. Anna Fartegnsdatter Semeling**.

11553. Anna Fartegnsdatter Semeling. She was the daughter of **23106. Fartegn Filippusson til Semeling** and **23107. Magnhild Jogrimsdatter**.

Child of Mats Seim and Anna Semeling is:

5776 i. Fartegn Matsson til Seim, Sandvik.

Generation No. 15

16896. Halvard Jonsson Smor, born Abt. 1300 in Askrova, Sogn og Fjordane, Norway; died Abt. 1395 in Oslo, Norway. He was the son of **33792. Jon Rangvaldson Smor** and **33793. Ulvhild Rangvaldsdatter**. He married **16897. Ingrid Toresdotter Krusse**.

16897. Ingrid Toresdotter Krusse, born in Reffling, Norway.

Children of Halvard Smor and Ingrid Krusse are:

- 8448 i. Jon Halvardson Smor, born 1359 in Oslo, Norway; died Abt. 1395 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway; married Ukjent or Margrete Svalesdatter Romer.
- ii. Hallkjell Halvardson Smor.
- iii. Kristina Halvardson Smor.

16898. Svale Alfson or Olversson Romer, born Abt. 1310; died Abt. 1363.

Child of Svale Alfson or Olversson Romer is:

8449 i. Ukjent or Margrete Svaledatter Romer, born Abt. 1375 in Saxland, Stange, Hedmark, Norway; died Abt. 1448; married Jon Halvardson Smor.

16940. Sigurd Guttormson Tornes, born 1350 in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway; died in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **33880. Gaute Sigurdson Tornes**.

Child of Sigurd Guttormson Tornes is:

8470 i. Baard Sigurdson Torsnes, born Abt. 1385 in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway; died 1452; married Gyrid Torbergdatter.

16942. Torberg Hakonsson Berge, born 1365 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; died 1403. He was the son of **33884. Hakon Iversson Berge**. He married **16943. Gudrun Toresdatter Brandvik**.

16943. Gudrun Toresdatter Brandvik, born 1370 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway. She was the daughter of **33886. Tore Trondesson**.

Child of Torberg Berge and Gudrun Brandvik is:

8471 i. Gyrid Torbergdatter, born 1403 in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway; died 1458 in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway; married Baard Sigurdson Torsnes.

20416. Jon Halvardson Smor, born 1359 in Oslo, Norway; died Abt. 1395 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **40832. Halvard Jonsson Smor** and **40833. Ingrid Toresdotter**

Krusse. He married **20417. Ukjent or Margrete Svalesdatter Romer.**

20417. Ukjent or Margrete Svalesdatter Romer, born Abt. 1375 in Saxland, Stange, Hedmark, Norway; died Abt. 1448. She was the daughter of **40834. Svale Alfson or Olversson Romer.**

Children of Jon Smor and Ukjent Romer are:

- 10208 i. Gaute Jonsson Smor til Semb, born Abt. 1395 in Semb, Sandvik, Kvinnherad, Bergen, Norway; died 1442 in Seim, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway; married Sigrid Gunnardsdatter Kane 1412.
- ii. Svale Jonsson Smor.
- iii. Ulfhild Jonsdatter Smor.

23106. Fartegn Filippusson til Semeling, died Abt. 1450. He was the son of **46212. Filippus Fartegnson Losna.** He married **23107. Magnhild Jogrimsdatter.**

23107. Magnhild Jogrimsdatter.

Child of Fartegn Semeling and Magnhild Jogrimsdatter is:

- 11553 i. Anna Fartegnsdatter Semeling, married Mats Samsonson til Seim.

Generation No. 16

33792. Jon Rangvaldson Smor, born 1240 in Blindheim, Sunmore, Bergen, Norway; died 1328 in Askrova, Bergen, Norway. He was the son of **67584. Ragnvald Jonsson Smor Urka.** He married **33793. Ulvhild Rangvaldsdatter.**

33793. Ulvhild Rangvaldsdatter, born 1255 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway.

Children of Jon Smor and Ulvhild Rangvaldsdatter are:

- 16896 i. Halvard Jonsson Smor, born Abt. 1300 in Askrova, Sogn og Fjordane, Norway; died Abt. 1395 in Oslo, Norway; married Ingrid Toresdotter Krusse.
- ii. Ragnvald Jonsson Smor.
- iii. Torgaut Jonsson Smor.

33880. Gaute Sigurdson Tornes, born in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **67760**.

Sigurd Galte and **67761. Sigrid paa Torsnes**.

Child of Gaute Sigurdson Tornes is:

- 16940 i. Sigurd Guttormson Tornes, born 1350 in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway; died in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway.

33884. Hakon Iversson Berge, born 1342 in Strandebarne, Hordaland, Norway; died 1392.

Child of Hakon Iversson Berge is:

- 16942 i. Torberg Hakonsson Berge, born 1365 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; died 1403; married Gudrun Toresdatter Brandvik.

33886. Tore Trondesson, born 1340.

Child of Tore Trondesson is:

- 16943 i. Gudrun Toresdatter Brandvik, born 1370 in Brandvik, Fjelberg, Norway; married Torberg Hakonsson Berge.

40832. Halvard Jonsson Smor, born Abt. 1300 in Askrova, Sogn og Fjordane, Norway; died Abt. 1395 in Oslo, Norway. He was the son of **81664. Jon Rangvaldson Smor** and **81665. Ulvhild Rangvaldsdatter**. He married **40833. Ingrid Toresdotter Krusse**.

40833. Ingrid Toresdotter Krusse, born in Reffling, Norway.

Children of Halvard Smor and Ingrid Krusse are:

20416 i. Jon Halvardson Smor, born 1359 in Oslo, Norway; died Abt. 1395 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway; married Ukjent or Margrete Svalesdatter Romer.

ii. Hallkjell Halvardson Smor.

iii. Kristina Halvardson Smor.

40834. Svale Alfson or Olversson Romer, born Abt. 1310; died Abt. 1363.

Child of Svale Alfson or Olversson Romer is:

20417 i. Ukjent or Margrete Svalesdatter Romer, born Abt. 1375 in Saxland, Stange, Hedmark, Norway; died Abt. 1448; married Jon Halvardson Smor.

46212. Filippus Fartegnson Losna, born Abt. 1360. He was the son of **92424. Fartegn Filuppusson Losna**.

Child of Filippus Fartegnson Losna is:

23106 i. Fartegn Filuppusson til Semeling, died Abt. 1450; married Magnhild Jogrimsdatter.

Generation No. 17

67584. Ragnvald Jonsson Smor Urka, born Abt. 1214 in Urka, Bergen, Norway; died 1263 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **135168. Jon Ragnvaldson Urka** and **135169. Ragnvaldsdatter Blindheim**.

Child of Ragnvald Jonsson Smor Urka is:

33792 i. Jon Rangvaldson Smor, born 1240 in Blindheim, Sunmore, Bergen, Norway; died 1328 in Askrova, Bergen, Norway; married

Ulvhild Rangvaldsdatter.

67760. Sigurd Galte, died in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **135520. Gaut unge Gautsson pa Hatteberg**. He married **67761. Sigrid paa Torsnes**.

67761. Sigrid paa Torsnes.

Child of Sigurd Galte and Sigrid Torsnes is:

33880 i. Gaute Sigurdson Tornes, born in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway.

81664. Jon Rangvaldson Smor, born 1240 in Blindheim, Sunmore, Bergen, Norway; died 1328 in Askrova, Bergen, Norway. He was the son of **163328. Ragnvald Jonsson Smor Urka**. He married **81665. Ulvhild Rangvaldsdatter**.

81665. Ulvhild Rangvaldsdatter, born 1255 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway.

Children of Jon Smor and Ulvhild Rangvaldsdatter are:

- 40832 i. Halvard Jonsson Smor, born Abt. 1300 in Askrova, Sogn og Fjordane, Norway; died Abt. 1395 in Oslo, Norway; married Ingrid Toresdotter Krusse.
- ii. Ragnvald Jonsson Smor.
- iii. Torgaut Jonsson Smor.

92424. Fartegn Filuppusson Losna, born Abt. 1320. He was the son of **184848. Filippus Erlendson til Odensland**.

Child of Fartegn Filuppusson Losna is:

46212 i. Filippus Fartegnson Losna, born Abt. 1360.

Generation No. 18

135168. Jon Ragnvaldson Urka, born 1175 in Blindheim, Sunmore, Bergen, Norway; died in Urka,

Bergen, Norway. He was the son of **270336. Ragnvald Jonsson**. He married **135169. Ragnvaldsdatter Blindheim** 1200.

135169. Ragnvaldsdatter Blindheim.

Child of Jon Urka and Ragnvaldsdatter Blindheim is:

67584 i. Ragnvald Jonsson Smor Urka, born Abt. 1214 in Urka, Bergen, Norway; died 1263 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway.

135520. Gaut unge Gautsson pa Hatteberg, born in Mel, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway; died in Hatteberg, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **271040. Gaut Jonsson paa Mel**.

Child of Gaut unge Gautsson pa Hatteberg is:

67760 i. Sigurd Galte, died in Torsnes, Jondal, Hordaland, Norway; married Sigrid paa Torsnes.

163328. Ragnvald Jonsson Smor Urka, born Abt. 1214 in Urka, Bergen, Norway; died 1263 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **326656. Jon Ragnvaldson Urka** and **326657. Ragnvaldsdatter Blindheim**.

Child of Ragnvald Jonsson Smor Urka is:

81664 i. Jon Rangvaldson Smor, born 1240 in Blindheim, Sunmore, Bergen, Norway; died 1328 in Askrova, Bergen, Norway; married Ulvhild Rangvaldsdatter.

184848. Filippus Erlendson til Odensland, born Abt. 1275.

Child of Filippus Erlendson til Odensland is:

92424 i. Fartegn Filuppusson Losna, born Abt. 1320.

Generation No. 19

270336. Ragnvald Jonsson, born Abt. 1140 in Blindheim, Sunmore, Bergen, Norway; died 1184 in Fimreite, Sogndal, Sogn, Norway. He was the son of **540672. Jon Hallkjellson** and **540673. Margrete Haraldsdatter**.

Child of Ragnvald Jonsson is:

135168 i. Jon Ragnvaldson Urka, born 1175 in Blindheim, Sunmore, Bergen, Norway; died in Urka, Bergen, Norway; married Ragnvaldsdatter Blindheim 1200.

271040. Gaut Jonsson paa Mel, born Abt. 1190; died 1270 in Mel, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway.

Child of Gaut Jonsson paa Mel is:

135520 i. Gaut unge Gautsson pa Hatteberg, born in Mel, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway; died in Hatteberg, Kvinnherad, Hordaland, Norway.

326656. Jon Ragnvaldson Urka, born 1175 in Blindheim, Sunmore, Bergen, Norway; died in Urka, Bergen, Norway. He was the son of **653312. Ragnvald Jonsson**. He married **326657. Ragnvaldsdatter Blindheim** 1200.

326657. Ragnvaldsdatter Blindheim.

Child of Jon Urka and Ragnvaldsdatter Blindheim is:

163328 i. Ragnvald Jonsson Smor Urka, born Abt. 1214 in Urka, Bergen, Norway; died 1263

in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway.

Generation No. 20

540672. Jon Hallkjellson, born Abt. 1110 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **1081344**.

Hallkjell Jonson Huk and **1081345. Sigrid Asulvsdatter Rein**. He married **540673. Margrete Haraldsdatter**.

540673. Margrete Haraldsdatter. She was the daughter of **1081346. King Harald Gille** and **1081347.**

Ingered.

Child of Jon Hallkjellson and Margrete Haraldsdatter is:

270336 i. **Ragnvald Jonsson**, born Abt. 1140 in Blindheim, Sunmore, Bergen, Norway; died 1184 in Fimreite, Sogndal, Sogn, Norway.

653312. Ragnvald Jonsson, born Abt. 1140 in Blindheim, Sunmore, Bergen, Norway; died 1184 in Fimreite, Sogndal, Sogn, Norway. He was the son of **1306624. Jon Hallkjellson** and **1306625. Margrete Haraldsdatter**.

Child of Ragnvald Jonsson is:

326656 i. **Jon Ragnvaldson Urka**, born 1175 in Blindheim, Sunmore, Bergen, Norway; died in Urka, Bergen, Norway; married Ragnvaldsdatter Blindheim 1200.

Generation No. 21

1081344. Hallkjell Jonson Huk, born Abt. 1080. He married **1081345. Sigrid Asulvsdatter Rein**. **1081345. Sigrid Asulvsdatter Rein**.

Child of Hallkjell Huk and Sigrid Rein is:

540672 i. Jon Hallkjellson, born Abt. 1110 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway; married Margrete Haraldsdatter.

1081346. King Harald Gille, born 1103 in Ireland; died 1136 in Norway. He was the son of **2162692**.

King Magnus Berrfott. He married **1081347. Ingered**.
1081347. Ingered.

Child of King Gille and Ingered is:

540673 i. Margrete Haraldsdatter, married Jon Hallkjellson.

Children of King Gille and Other Wives are:

- i. King Sigurd Haraldson Munn.
- ii. King Oystein Haraldson.
- iii. King Inge Hunchback Haraldson.

1306624. Jon Hallkjellson, born Abt. 1110 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway. He was the son of **2613248**.

Hallkjell Jonson Huk and **2613249. Sigrid Asulvsdatter Rein**. He married **1306625. Margrete Haraldsdatter**.

1306625. Margrete Haraldsdatter. She was the daughter of **2613250. King Harald Gille** and **2613251. Ingered**.

Child of Jon Hallkjellson and Margrete Haraldsdatter is:

653312 i. Ragnvald Jonsson, born Abt. 1140 in Blindheim, Sunmore, Bergen, Norway; died 1184 in Fimreite, Sogndal, Sogn, Norway.

Generation No. 22

2162692. King Magnus Berrfott, born 1073 in Norway; died 1103 in Ulster, Ireland. He was the son of

4325384. King Olaf III Haraldson

Child of King Magnus Berrfott is:

1081346i. King Harald Gille, born 1103 in Ireland; died 1136 in Norway; married (1) Ingered; married (2) Other Wives.

2613248. Hallkjell Jonson Huk, born Abt. 1080. He married **2613249. Sigrid Asulvsdatter Rein. 2613249. Sigrid Asulvsdatter Rein.**

Child of Hallkjell Huk and Sigrid Rein is:

1306624i. Jon Hallkjellson, born Abt. 1110 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway; married Margrete Haraldsdatter.

2613250. King Harald Gille, born 1103 in Ireland; died 1136 in Norway. He was the son of **5226500.**

King Magnus Berrfott. He married **2613251. Ingered. 2613251. Ingered.**

Child of King Gille and Ingered is:

1306625i. Margrete Haraldsdatter, married Jon Hallkjellson.

Children of King Gille and Other Wives are:

- i. King Sigurd Haraldson Munn.
- ii. King Oystein Haraldson.
- iii. King Inge Hunchback Haraldson.

Generation No. 23

4325384. King Olaf III Haraldson, born Abt. 1050; died 1093 in Norway. He was the son of **8650768.**

King Harald III Sigurdsen and 8650769. Tora Torbersdatter.

Child of King Olaf III Haraldson is:

2162692i. King Magnus Berrfott, born 1073 in Norway; died 1103 in Ulster, Ireland.

5226500. King Magnus Berrfott, born 1073 in Norway; died 1103 in Ulster, Ireland. He was the son of **10453000. King Olaf III Haraldson**.

Child of King Magnus Berrfott is:

2613250i. King Harald Gille, born 1103 in Ireland; died 1136 in Norway; married (1) Ingered; married (2) Other Wives.

Generation No. 24

8650768. King Harald III Sigurdson, born 1015; died 1066 in England. He was the son of **17301536**.

Sigurd Syr and **17301537. Asta Gudbrandsdatter**. He married **8650769. Tora Torbersdatter**.

8650769. Tora Torbersdatter.

Child of King Sigurdson and Tora Torbersdatter is:

4325384i. King Olaf III Haraldson, born Abt. 1050; died 1093 in Norway.

10453000. King Olaf III Haraldson, born Abt. 1050; died 1093 in Norway. He was the son of **20906000**.

King Harald III Sigurdson and **20906001. Tora Torbersdatter**.

Child of King Olaf III Haraldson is:

5226500i. King Magnus Berrfott, born 1073 in Norway; died 1103 in Ulster, Ireland.

Generation No. 25

17301536. Sigurd Syr. He married

17301537. Asta Gudbrandsdatter.

17301537. Asta Gudbrandsdatter.

Child of Sigurd Syr and Asta Gudbrandsdatter is:

8650768 i. King Harald III Sigurdsen, born 1015; died 1066 in England; married Tora Torbersdatter.

20906000. King Harald III Sigurdsen, born 1015; died 1066 in England. He was the son of **41812000.**

Sigurd Syr and 41812001. Asta Gudbrandsdatter. He married **20906001. Tora Torbersdatter.**

20906001. Tora Torbersdatter.

Child of King Sigurdsen and Tora Torbersdatter is:

10453000 i. King Olaf III Haraldson, born Abt. 1050; died 1093 in Norway.

Generation No. 26

41812000. Sigurd Syr. He married

41812001. Asta Gudbrandsdatter.

41812001. Asta Gudbrandsdatter.

Child of Sigurd Syr and Asta Gudbrandsdatter is:

20906000 i. King Harald III Sigurdsen, born 1015; died 1066 in England; married Tora Torbersdatter.

Appendix B

Descendants of Isak Samsonsen Hystad and Marie Larsdatter Berge

It would be interesting to learn about the lives of more of the Hystad descendants in America and Norway, but it is difficult to obtain such information. Some of the cousins have posted information on the internet, or they may have received coverage in the press. But many leave no trace of their activities. As is clear from the sampling in previous chapters, the information available in obituaries often is the only written description available.

It would be very helpful for all of the Hystad descendants if you could help correct, expand and improve this book, by sending information regarding you and your family to me, at carlyle@carlylehystad.com.

As noted previously, the descendants of Isak Samsonson Hystad are listed with a “generation” number, with Isak being the first generation and his children being the second generation. The listing below is missing the names of many descendants, particularly in generations six, seven and eight, and your additions will be welcomed. This book will be updated periodically to include your additions and corrections. With the latest printing technology, it is easy and inexpensive to update this book.

Descendants of Isak & Marie Hystad

- 1 Isak Samsonsen Hystad 1830 - 1913
- .. +Marie Larsdatter Berge 1832 – 1895

- 2 **Samson Isakson Hystad** 1858 - ??
- +Berta Solfestsdatter
- 3 Hilda Hystad 1883 - 1974
- +Knut B. Epland 1883 -

..... 3 Marie Hystad 1885 - 1931
..... +Ludvik Storetvedt
..... 4 Ruth Storetvedt 1908 - ??
..... +Thorvald Midtbo
..... 5 Marie Midtbo 1931 - 1936
..... 5 Ola Midtbo 1933 -
..... +Magnhild Bjerneberg
..... 6 Asta Midtbo 1975 -
..... 6 Solveig Midtbo 1977 -
..... 5 Marie Midtbo 1936 -
..... +Georg Gangenes
..... 6 Ruth Gangenes 1959 -
..... 6 Joar 1960 -
..... 6 Turid Helen 1964 -
..... 6 Trond 1972 -
..... 5 Ludvik Midtbo 1940 - 1948
..... 5 Lina Midtbo 1942 -
..... +Tormod Dalland 1937 -
..... 6 Ruth Johanne Dalland 1964 -
..... 6 Eirik Dalland 1967 -
..... 6 Jorunn Dalland 1969 -
..... 6 Kjetil Dalland 1974 -
..... 4 Henny Konstanse Storetvedt 1911 - ??
..... +Georg Magnus Lande 1901 - 1971
..... 5 Tore Lande 1933 - 1936
..... 5 Greta Lande 1937 - 2010
..... +Arnold Olsoe
..... 6 Deborah Joy Olsoe 1958 -
..... +Keven Lunde
..... 7 Kari Lunde 1984 -
..... 7 Daniel Erick Lunde 1993 -
..... 6 Haidee Jane Olsoe 1959 -
..... 6 Charlene Jeanette Olsoe 1960 - Aft. 2010
..... +Joel Rogness 1957 -
..... 7 Brittany Dawn Rogness 1992 -

..... 7 Eva Rogness 1984 -
..... 6 Tonia June Olsoe 1962 -
..... +Alex Rubeo
..... 6 Jonathan Scott Olsoe 1967 -
..... 7 Katelyn Noelle Olsoe 1993 -
..... 7 Julia Kristine Olsoe 1996 -
..... 6 April Joline Olsoe 1970 -
..... +Torstein Holten
..... 5 Mari Lande 1939 -
..... +Roy Eike
..... 6 Mark Earl Eike 1960 -
..... 6 Brian Eike 1964 -
..... 6 Ruth Eike 1969 -
..... 4 Signe Storetvedt 1913 -
..... +Ole Kobbeltvedt
..... 5 Nils Kobbeltvedt 1935 -
..... +Mabel Hagen
..... 6 Nina Kobbeltvedt 1961 -
..... 6 Magne Kobbeltvedt 1964 -
..... 6 Atle Kobbeltvedt 1966 -
..... 6 Jeanette Kobbeltvedt 1972 -
..... +Jensen
..... 5 Leif Magne Kobbeltvedt 1939 - 1962
..... 4 Sigurd Storevedt 1915 - 1916
..... 4 Leif Storevedt 1918 - ??
..... +Signy Gjerde
..... 5 Eva Storevedt 1947 -
..... +Kjell Arild Lien
..... 6 Linda Lien 1968 -
..... 6 Renate Lien 1972 -
..... 5 Kari Storevedt 1949 -
..... +Kjell Mollerup Skaten
..... 6 Terje Skaten 1971 -
..... 6 Geir Skaten 1974 -
..... 4 Hilda Storetvedt 1920 - ??

..... +Olav Teigland
..... 5 Rasmus Teigland 1944 -
..... 5 Lise Marie Teigland 1947 -
..... +Gunnar Emil Spjeld
..... 6 Ivar Spjeld 1968 -
..... 5 Gunnar Teigland 1950 -
..... +Inger Himle
..... 6 Olav Teigland 1977 -
..... 6 Ida Teigland 1978 -
..... 5 Helga Irene Teigland 1955 -
..... +Einar Aslaksen
..... 6 Vegard Aslaksen 1979 -
..... 6 Ingvild Aslaksen 1981 -
..... 4 Helge Kare Storetvedt 1923 - ??
..... +Kathleen Onarheim
..... 5 Torill Storetvedt 1949 -
..... +Andreas Hetlelid
..... 6 Kari Anne Storevedt 1971 -
..... 6 Heidi Elin Storevedt 1973 -
..... 6 Hans Kristian Storevedt 1975 -
..... 5 Harald Storetvedt 1952 -
..... +Sissel Satrevik
..... 6 Vanja Storetvedt 1972 -
..... 6 Kjetil Storetvedt 1976 -
..... 5 Oystein Storetvedt 1955 -
..... 5 Marianne Storetvedt 1959 -
..... +Magnar Jordal
..... 6 Eirik Magnus Jordal 1979 -
..... 6 Ina Maria Jordal 1981 -
..... 5 Ingrid Storetvedt 1965 -
..... 3 Isak Hystad 1893 - 1948
..... +Charlotte Skoglund 1887 – 1979
..... 2 **Marta Maria Isaksdatter Hystad** 1859 -
..... +Frederick Vestnes

..... 2 **Lars Isakson Vageli** 1860 – 1899

..... 2 **Engel Isakson Hystad** 1862 - 1960
 +Dorteia Blokkhus - 1944
 3 Marie Louise Hystad 1891 - 1968
 3 Isak Hystad 1893 - 1929
 +Anna Bergit Larsen 1894 -
 4 Ingard Arthur "Art" Hystad 1920 - 2007
 +Patricia Manning 1919 - 2005
 5 Phillip "Phil" Hystad 1947 -
 +Judy
 5 Carolyn Gail Hystad
 +Don Munro
 5 Sally Anne Hystad
 +Patrick McAuliffe
 5 Jan Kathleen Hystad
 +Ace Hickman
 Plus 8 members of generation 6
 Plus 7 members of generation 7
 4 Edvard Hystad ?? - 1941
 3 Jens Hystad 1895 - 1955
 +Freda Lansrud 1899 - Abt. 1970
 4 Hope Hystad
 4 Irene Hystad 1928 -
 +Kenneth Miller
 5 Connie Miller 1948 -
 4 Gordon Hystad 1932 - 2008
 5 Dean Hystad 1962 -
 +Jennifer
 6 Abbie Lucille Hystad 1996 -
 5 Valerie Hystad 1967 -
 +Neil Hubbard
 3 Edvard Hystad 1896 - 1955
 +Henrietta "Hattie" Pretzer 1900 - 1989
 4 Ellen Hystad 1922 - 1990

..... +Oscar Grindberg
..... 5 Marlo Grindberg 1946 - 2021
..... +Laurel Berge
..... 6 Amy Hystad 1968 -
..... +Jason Steman
..... 6 Sherri Grindberg
..... +Jim Block
..... 6 Tracy Grindberg
..... +Dave Thiel
..... 6 Robert Grindberg
..... +Dorrie Burkhardsmeyer
..... 6 Deana Grindberg - Bef. 2021
..... Plus 13 members of generation 7
..... 5 Darlene Grindberg 1949 -
..... +Wes Hofmeister
..... 6 Carl Hofmeister 1977 -
..... 4 Dorothy Hystad 1928 - 2008
..... +Ray Lewis
..... 5 Kenneth Lewis 1960 -
..... 4 Eunice Hystad 1932 - 2018
..... +Robert Swink
..... 5 Debra Swink 1953 -
..... +Larry Pridchuck
..... 5 Robert Swink 1958 -
..... +Kathy Ann Cardona
..... 6 Melissa Ann Swink 1979 -
..... 6 Michelle Marie Swink 1981 -
..... 6 Steven Michael 1985 -
..... 4 Edna Arlene Hystad 1935 - 2012
..... +Robert Stevenson 1932 - 2012
..... 5 Rick Alan Stevenson 1955 - Bef. 2012
..... +Sonny Chiang
..... 6 Sonja Stevenson 1977 -
..... 6 Tanya Stevenson 1979 -
..... 5 Hal Edward Stevenson 1958 - 2021

..... +Vicki Hart
 6 Cody Stevenson
 3 Ole Hystad 1898 - 1973
 +Mary Anderson
 3 Nils Engelsen Hystad 1899 - 1981
 +Borghild Totland 1906 - 1981
 4 Edmund Dagfinn Hystad 1928 - 2023
 +Berit Solheim
 5 Brit Hystad 1957 -
 5 Egil Hystad 1960 -
 +Kristin Furre
 6 Ingrid Hystad 1992 -
 6 Marit Hystad 1996 -
 6 Erik Hystad 1997 -
 5 Kari Hystad 1967 -
 4 Karl Hystad 1931 -
 +Aud Drivenes
 5 Nils Bjarne Hystad 1957 -
 +Elfi Hansen
 6 Cato Hystad 1982 -
 6 Kristne Hystad 1985 -
 6 Elise Hystad 1991 - 1992
 5 Arne Hystad 1959 -
 +Kari Elise Laland
 6 Hanna Elisabeth Hystad 1993 -
 6 Karl Andreas Hystad 1996 -
 6 Anne Mathilde Hystad 1998 -
 5 Johannes Hystad 1959 -
 +Bente Tungeland
 6 Mona Hystad 1978 -
 6 Morten Hystad 1982 -
 6 Lindy Hystad 1984 -
 6 Lena Hystad 1991 -
 5 Gjertrud Hystad 1962 -
 +Arne Kongsvik

..... 6 Marianne Hystad Kongsvik 1990 -
..... 6 Kjell Andre Hystad Kongsvik 1993 -
..... 6 Girl Hystad Kongsvik 1999 -
..... 5 Isak Hystad 1965 -
..... 5 Anne Katherine Hystad 1975 -
..... 4 Marit Louise Hystad 1940 -
..... +Leif Kerketeig
..... 5 Terje Kerketeig 1972 -
..... 4 Isak Martin Hystad 1935 - 1947
..... 3 Signe Hystad 1901 - ??
..... +Aksel Wiersen
..... 4 William Wiersen ????
..... +Solveig Satre
..... 5 Ashild Wiersen
..... +Rune Alvoer
..... 6 Reidun Alvoer 1972 -
..... 6 Oystein Alvoer 1973 -
..... 6 Ingvill Alvoer 1981 -
..... 6 Jenny Alice Alvoer 1983 -
..... 5 Signe Wiersen ????
..... +Harry Vorland
..... 6 Kjerstie Vorland 1976 -
..... 6 Laila Vorland 1981 -
..... 6 Gjertrud Vorland 1985 -
..... 4 Einar Wiersen ????
..... +Aud Storhei
..... 5 Bjorg Wiersen 1951 -
..... 5 Audhild Wiersen
..... +Helge Lien
..... 6 Askild Lien 1980 -
..... 6 Alf Helge Lien 1984 -
..... 4 Ase Wiersen ??
..... +Olaf Aabo
..... 5 Ynge Aabo
..... +Torumn Bjoreid

..... 6 Kjetil Bjoreid 1979 -
..... 6 Geir Bjoreid 1981 -
..... 4 Magne Wiersen ??
..... +Martha Dahl
..... 5 Askild Wiersen 1957 -
..... 5 Odduar Wiersen 1959 -
..... 5 Stein Arve Wiersen 1965 -
..... 5 Anna Wiersen 1968 -
..... 3 Laurits Hystad 1902 - 1987
..... +Guri Rommetveit
..... 4 Tordis Hystad 1932 -
..... +Per Otteson
..... 5 Gunn Lise Hystad 1955 -
..... 5 Nils Age Hystad 1959 -
..... +Sigrid Bergo
..... 6 Erlend Hystad 1985 -
..... 6 Christina Hystad 1988 -
..... 5 Frode Hystad 1969 -
..... 4 Eilif Hystad 1934 - 1992
..... +Kjellaug Brakedal 1943 -
..... 5 Leif Arne Hystad 1965 -
..... +Arleen Jerstad
..... 6 Stine Hystad 1992 -
..... 6 Eilif Hystad 1994 -
..... 5 Bjarte Hystad 1969 -
..... +Britt Irene Egeland
..... 6 Eivind Hystad 1995 -
..... 6 Ida Malene Hystad 1997 -
..... 4 Dagmar Hystad 1940 -
..... +Josef Nilsen
..... 5 Jan Inge Nilsen 1959 -
..... +Torill Knotten
..... 6 Erlend Nilsen 1983 -
..... 6 Johnny Nilsen 1986 -
..... 6 Daniel Nilsen 1989 -

..... 5 Liv Goril Nilsen 1964 -
..... +Terje Johannesen
..... 6 Arne Johannesen 1987 -
..... 6 Dagmar Johannesen 1991 -
..... 6 Benjamin Johannesen 1996 -
..... 5 Ase Elisabeth Nilsen 1970 -
..... +Knut Boge
..... 6 Tom Ruben Boge 1991 -
..... 6 Jonathan Boge 1994 -
..... 5 Dag Josef Nilsen 1981 -
..... 4 Reidun Hystad 1941 -
..... +Per Mulvik
..... 5 Anne Hystad 1965 -
..... 5 Kristi Hystad 1965 -
..... 5 Sidsel 1966 -
..... +Sigbjorn Skard
..... 6 Vegard Skard 1994 -
..... 6 Camilla Skard 1997 -
..... 5 Jorunn 1974 -
..... 4 Gunro Hystad 1944 -
..... +Kjellaug Koloy 1948 -
..... 5 Hilde Agnete Hystad 1971 -
..... +Jarle Habbestad
..... 6 Kristina Habbestad 1994 -
..... 5 Ingrid Hystad 1974 -
..... +Reinert Kristensen
..... 6 Stine Kristensen 1998 -
..... 5 Alvhild Hystad 1976 -
..... 4 Bodil Hystad 1950 -
..... +Lars Bjelland
..... 5 Per Atle 1974 -
..... 5 Britt Guri 1978 -
..... 3 Ellen Hystad 1904 - ??
..... +Kristoffer Totland
..... 4 Karen Totland

..... 4 Edel Totland
 4 Ingrid Totland
 4 Marie Louise Totland
 +Bjarne Kraakenes 1937 - 2022
 5 Bjorn Kraakenes 1965 -
 5 Ellen Kristin Kraakenes 1969 -
 4 Kjellhaug Totland
 +Terje Helland
 5 Nagnus Ingu Helland
 5 Karl Erik Helland
 5 Kjell Tore Helland
 4 Karl Totland
 +Eli Erickson
 5 Kjetel Totland 1967 -
 5 Marianne Totland 1969 -
 5 Elisabeth Totland 1977 -
 4 Turid Totland
 4 Sovi Totland
 3 Martha Hystad 1905 - ??
 +Josef Nolte
 3 Helga Hystad 1906 - 1977
 +Lars Steinsland - 1983
 4 Kare Steinsland 1944 -
 +Solveig Hovastad 1952 -
 5 Helga Steinsland 1982 -
 5 Lars Steinsland 1983 -
 5 Magnhild Steinsland 1988 -
 3 Sigurd Hystad 1908 - 1994
 +Susanna Rommetveit - 1983
 4 Trond Hystad 1939 -
 +Anne Marie Stendal
 5 Jan Sigve Hystad 1964 -
 +Astrid Elin Lonning
 5 Terje Hystad 1965 -
 +Tove Elvebakk

..... 6 Cathrine Hystad 1989 -
..... 6 Jeanette Hystad 1991 -
..... 6 Ragnhild Marie Hystad 1995 -
..... 5 Ingunn Hystad 1965 -
..... +Svein Gunnar Sivertsen
..... 6 Marita Sivertsen 1988 -
..... 6 Magnus Sivertsen 1993 -
..... 5 Hanne Kristin Hystad 1967 -
..... +Jan Robert Bjorvand
..... 6 Maja Bjorvand 1991 -
..... 4 Rolf Hystad 1943 -
..... +Gunlaug Adland
..... 5 Vidar Hystad 1970 -
..... +Torfrid Oppheimshaug
..... 6 Eline Oppheimshaug 1994 -
..... 6 Johanne Oppheimshaug 1997 -
..... 5 Irene Hystad 1971 -
..... +Olav Hugaas
..... 6 Margrete Hugaas 1990 -
..... 6 Solveig Hugaas 1994 -
..... 6 Tormod Hugaas 1998 -
..... 6 Havard Hugaas 1998 -
..... 5 Hilde Susann Hystad 1975 -
..... 5 Infrid Hystad 1985 -
..... 5 Therese Hystad 1978 -
..... 4 Dag Hystad 1954 - 1999
..... +Kari Skjorvestad
..... 5 Silje Hystad 1979 -
..... +Geor Gjerde
..... 5 Ragnhild Hystad 1984 -
..... 5 Jenny Susanne Hystad 1987 -
..... 3 Anna Hystad 1910 - ??
..... +Helmar Anderson Tysnes
..... 4 Asbjorn Tysnes
..... +Else Marie Henriksen

..... 5 Lisa Marie Tynsnes 1969 -
..... 5 Nina Kristine Tynsnes 1973 -
..... 4 Aud Tysnes
..... 4 Einar Tysnes
..... 4 Harald Tysnes
..... +Edel Hoyseter
..... 5 Helge Tysnes 1978 -
..... 5 Audun 1981 -
..... 4 Olav Tysnes
..... 3 Borghild Hystad 1911 - 2008
..... +Alfred Wold
..... 4 Magne Wold 1940 -
..... +Aslaug Stromstad
..... 5 Jan Arne Wold 1963 -
..... +Ingrid Lkokjell
..... 6 Anette Wold 1986 -
..... 6 Kjersti Wold 1989 -
..... 6 Helene Wold 1992 -
..... 5 Per Ivar Wold 1964 -
..... +Ingebjorg Gudmestad
..... 6 Lene Wold 1985 -
..... 6 Astrid Wold 1987 -
..... 6 Borghild Wold 1990 -
..... 6 Torodd Wold 1994 -
..... 5 Jostein Wold 1965 -
..... 4 Gerd Wold 1943 -
..... +Arne Davoy
..... 5 Astrid Davoy 1964 -
..... +Kjell Bornes
..... 6 Oyvind Bornes 1989 -
..... 6 Ingrid Bornes 1992 -
..... 6 Kristian Bornes 1994 -
..... 5 Randi Davoy 1965 -
..... +Jan Sigmund Johannessen
..... 6 Marie Johannessen 1990 -

..... 6 Magnus Johannessen 1992 -
..... 6 Miriam Johannessen 1998 -
..... 5 Solveig Davoy 1966 -
..... +Erik Holdt
..... 6 Sigrid Holdt 1992 -
..... 6 Christopher Holdt 1994 -
..... 6 Hallvard Holdt 1996 -
..... 5 Ingunn Davoy 1971 -
..... +Leif Aandal
..... 6 Elisabeth Aandal 1994 -
..... 4 Jon Birger Wold 1954 -
..... +Liv Herborg Sorheim 1956 -
..... 5 Gunhild Marie Wold 1977 -
..... +Geir Helge Osaland
..... 6 three children
..... 5 Havard Wold 1980 -
..... 5 Synnove Wold 1985 -
..... 3 Ivar Hystad 1913 - 1989
..... +Nelly Totland - 1982
..... 4 Eivand Hystad 1937 -
..... +Gjerd Bjelland
..... 5 Gro Hystad 1959 -
..... +Olav Birkeland
..... 6 Stine Birkeland 1982 -
..... 6 Oyvind Birkeland 1986 -
..... 6 Vilde Lesto 1996 -
..... 5 Jan Ivar Hystad 1961 -
..... +Anita Hvidevold
..... 6 Charlotte Hystad 1982 -
..... 6 Bettina Hystad 1985 -
..... 4 Marie Hystad 1938 -
..... +Kaare Pettersen
..... 5 Gunvald Johannes Pettersen 1959 -
..... +Grete Oline Tolos
..... 6 Ole Martin Pettersen 1988 -
..... 6 Kristian Pettersen 1991 -

..... 6 Maria Pettersen 1999 -
..... 5 Kjell Pettersen 1964 -
..... +Malfrid Steinsvag
..... 6 Kristin Steinsvag 1985 -
..... 6 Kjell Egil Steinsvag 1988 -
..... 6 Ingvil Steinsvag 1990 -
..... 6 Ane Steinsvag 1992 -
..... 5 Ingrid Nelly Pettersen 1960 -
..... +Arne Netland
..... 6 Ann Kristian Netland 1984 -
..... 6 Marie Netland 1985 -
..... 6 Siv Ragnhild Netland 1989 -
..... 5 Kristine Pettersen 1965 -
..... 5 Ivar Hystad Pettersen 1965 -
..... +Anne Elisabeth Tornes
..... 6 Vegjorn Tornes Pettersen 1993 -
..... 4 Dagny Hystad 1941 -
..... +Terje Ness
..... 5 Marit Ness 1966 -
..... +Alf Owe Lie
..... 6 Ole Magnus Lie 1994 -
..... 6 Stine Marie Lie 1996 -
..... 6 Elin Johanne Lie 1998 -
..... 5 Else Ness 1970 -
..... 5 Iren Ness 1972 -
..... 5 Dag Terje Ness 1979 -
..... 4 Inge Hystad 1944 -
..... +Kjellaug Gram 1951 -
..... 5 Tor Inge Hystad 1976 -
..... 5 Britt Nelly Hystad 1982 -
..... 5 Jan Edvard Hystad 1991 -
..... 5 Kristi Hystad 1977 - 1982
..... 4 Martha Hystad 1949 -
..... +Per Frokedal
..... 5 Hilde Frokedal 1973 -

..... 5 Anne Marie Frokedal 1976 -
 5 Elin Frokedal 1978 -
 5 Ola Frokedal 1981 -
 4 Else Hystad 1955 -
 +Tormod Valde
 5 Inger Marie Valde 1979 -
 5 Solveig Valde 1981 -
 5 Ingunn Valde 1985 -
 4 Dadfinn Hystad 1940 – 1941

..... 2 **Isak Isakson** 1864 – 1929

..... 2 **Bertha Isaksdatter Hystad** 1866 - 1950
 +Andrew Loftesnes 1864 - 1952
 3 Ida Marie Loftesnes 1887 - 1904
 3 Bessie Christine Loftesnes 1888 - 1964
 +Nels Haaland 1879 - 1953
 4 Martha Josephine Haaland 1923 -
 +Willie Kuszczela
 3 Celia Alida Loftesnes 1890 – 1976
 +Laur Seymour Evenson
 4 Elaine Evenson 1922 - 2006
 +Garland Lockrem
 5 Terolle Lockrem 1946 -
 +Gary Wilson
 6 Kirk Wilson 1974 –
 5 Jean Mare Lockrem 1949 -
 +Terry Gustafson
 6 Jennifer Gustafson 1972 -
 6 Mark Andrew Gustafson 1975 -
 5 Kristi Ann Lockrem 1955 - 1994
 5 Eric Lockrem 1958 -
 +Susan Stoltz
 6 Matthew Eric Lockrem 1982 -
 3 John Adams Loftesnes 1892 - 1910
 3 Melvin Louis Loftesnes 1894 - 1972

..... +Ida Grindberg 1902 - 1952
..... 4 John Adams Loftestnes 1924 - 1924
..... 4 Mona Idell Loftesnes 1925 - Bef. 2019
..... +Blake Helberg
..... 5 Craig Helberg 1947 -
..... +Mary Burke
..... 6 Christopher Helberg 1975 -
..... 5 Keith Alan Helberg 1949 -
..... +Teri Bjork
..... 6 Christopher Helberg 1968 -
..... 6 Kimberly Ann Helberg 1971 -
..... +Jerry Tullos
..... 7 Cheyenne Marie Tullos 1993 -
..... 7 Jerry Tullos 1997 -
..... 5 Blair Helberg 1950 -
..... +Chris Veilleux
..... 6 Brett Blake Helberg 1992 -
..... 5 Loran Lloyd Helberg 1952 - 1971
..... 4 Ardith "Ardy" Bernice Loftesnes 1927 - 2019
..... +Clarence "Bud" Stevens 1926 – 2008
..... 5 Diane Stevens 1947 -
..... +John Edwards Williams 1947 -
..... 6 John Spencer Williams 1980 -
..... 6 Alexander Williams 1982 –
..... 5 Jennifer Stevens 1949 -
..... +Micahel Shuff
..... 6 Justin Shuff 1983 -
..... 6 Caitlin Quinn Shuff 1988 –
..... 5 Debra Stevens
..... +Jimmy Oldaker
..... 5 Greg Stevens
..... +Carol Poret
..... 5 Mark Stevens
..... +Paula Webb
....., 5 Scott Stevens

..... . +Leigh Lennox
 Plus 6 more members of generation 6
 Plus 4 members of generation 7
 4 Melvin Jr. Loftesnes 1929 - 1944
 4 Kathryn Loftesnes 1930 - 2002
 +Stanley Hillerud 1928 – 2020
 5 John Alan Hillerud 1950 -
 +Catherine Seright
 6 Stephanie Hillerud 1969 -
 6 Suzanne Hillerud 1973 -
 6 Samantha Hillerud 1975 -
 6 Jill Hillerud 1977 -
 5 Colleen Hillerud 1953 -
 +Verl Bakken
 6 Wendy Joleen Bakken 1974 -
 6 Kara Lee Bakken 1977 -
 6 Brenda Colleen Bakken 1981 -
 5 Roger Hillerud 1955 -
 +Denise Legg
 6 Kyle Hillerud 1974 -
 6 Derick Neal Hillerud 1978 -
 6 Nicole Hillerud 1981 –
 5 Gary Hillerud 1957 -
 +Mary Mosser
 6 Matthew Hillerud 1982 –
 5 Karilyn Kay Hillerud 1973 -
 +John Avery
 4 Andrew Carlyle Loftesnes 1933 - 2000
 +Lucille Olson
 5 LuAnn Marie Loftesnes 1953 -
 +Steven Aakhus
 6 Elizabeth Aakhus 1981 -
 6 David Aakhus 1985 -
 5 Pamela Jo Loftesnes 1956 -
 +Paul Kanenwisher
 6 Samuel Kanenwisher 1979 -

..... 6 David Kanenwisher 1984 -
..... 5 Darrel Andrew Loftesnes 1957 -
..... +Teresa Kraft
..... 6 Loren Andrew Loftesnes 1983 -
..... 6 Whitney Loftesnes 1987 -
..... 6 Wade Loftesnes 1987 -
..... 5 Maureen Loftesnes 1961 -
..... +Del Thomas Lang
..... 6 Kelsey Lang 1989 -
..... 6 Devan Elise Lang 1995 -
..... 3 Arnold Benjamin Loftesnes 1897 - 1991
..... +Mae Solvey 1904 -
..... 3 Martha Helene Loftesnes 1899 - 1981
..... +Edgar Tuftedal
..... 4 Edith Alta Tuftedal 1927 - 2023
..... +James Marsh - 2016
..... 5 Julie Marsh 1952 -
..... +Dennis Lilleberg
..... 6 Rebecca Lilleberg 1976 -
..... 6 Deanne Lilleberg 1980 -
..... 5 Stephanie Marsh 1954 -
..... +William Don Carlos
..... 5 James Marsh 1956 -
..... +Debra
..... 5 Susan Marsh 1958 -
..... +Gary Lough
..... 5 Mary Marsh 1962 -
..... +Kurt Meyer
..... 6 Also, Edith has 10 grandchildren
..... 7 And 8 great grandchildren
..... 4 Beverly Ann Tuftedal 1934 -
..... +Ormseth
..... 3 Hazel Irene Loftesnes 1901 - 1986
..... +Lars Olson - 1978
..... 4 Aileen Olson 1924 - 2006

..... +Billy Whiteside
..... 5 Lynn Whiteside 1949 -
..... +Larry Nelson
..... 6 Matthew Nelson 1984 -
..... 5 Jill Whiteside 1952 -
..... +Mike Cannon
..... 6 Matthew Cannon 1973 - 1973
..... 6 Benjamin Cannon 1979 -
..... 6 Kailee Jae Cannon 1983 -
..... 5 Brenda Whiteside 1957 -
..... +James Propp
..... 6 Sierra Propp 1980 -
..... 6 Brady Propp 1984 -
..... 4 Alton Olson 1928 - 2016
..... +Doris Ferguson
..... 5 Orlan Olson 1955 -
..... 5 Darin Olson 1965 - 1965
..... 5 James Olson 1970 -
..... 5 Harlyn Jay 1970 -
..... 4 Dale Lynden Olson 1936 -
..... +Donna Mae Lovaas - Bef. 2016
..... 5 Erick Olson 1956 -
..... 5 Susan Olson 1960 -
..... +Gary Cox
..... 6 Lindsey Erin Cox 1980 -
..... 5 Karen Olson 1961 -
..... +Donald Johnson
..... 6 Ashley Mae Johnson 1982 -
..... 6 Michael Johnson 1985 -
..... 5 Kenneth Olson 1965 -
..... 5 Robert Olson 1968 -
..... 4 Linda Olson 1945 -
..... +Donald Benedict - Bef. 2010
..... 5 Lana Benedict 1966 -
..... 5 Lisa Benedict 1968 -

..... 5 Jason Benedict 1974 -
..... 5 Lori Ann Benedict 1975 -
..... 3 Inez Marie Loftesnes 1905 - 1972
..... +Conrad Grindberg 1898 - 1980
..... 4 Alan Kay Grindberg 1932 - 2010
..... +Jean Ada McGillvray 1937 - 1986
..... 5 Hugh Conrad Grindberg 1965 -
..... 5 Kathryn Grindberg 1968 -
..... 4 Greta Grindberg 1934 - 2008
..... +Ernest Knutson ?? - 1988
..... 5 Dean Loren Knutsen 1954 -
..... +Kimberly Degenstein
..... 6 LeAnn Knutsen 1983 -
..... 6 Mallory Knutsen 1984 -
..... 5 Gary Knutsen 1956 - 1956
..... 5 Neal Knutsen 1958 -
..... +Kathryn Kay Knutson
..... 6 Casey Alan Knutsen 1980 - 1980
..... 5 Boyd Lee Knutsen 1960 - 1960
..... 5 Gale Knutsen 1961 -
..... +John Kerzman
..... 6 Jason Kerzman 1979 -
..... 6 Joshua Kerzman 1980 - 1980
..... 6 Greta Kerzman 1982 -
..... 5 Ward Knutsen 1962 -
..... 4 Thelma Grindberg 1939 -
..... +Richard Lysne 1931 - 2018
..... 5 Pace Lysne 1961 -
..... 5 Scott Lysne 1962 -
..... +Lesia Teets
..... 6 Adam Scott 1984 -
..... 5 Brent Lysne 1965 -
..... 5 Lisa Lysne 1970 - 1970
..... 5 Stuart Lysne 1972 -
..... 4 Muriel Serena Grindberg 1945 -

..... +Freeman Mahoney 1943 - 2020
..... 5 Patrick Mahoney 1969 -
..... 5 Joseph Mahoney 1972 -
..... 5 Ralph Mahoney 1975 -
..... +Serena
..... 3 Clarence Hamilton Loftesnes 1907 - 1985
..... +Olive Skarstad 1912 -
..... 4 Corinne Loftesnes 1933 -
..... +Hobart Rosencrans 1932 - 1971
..... 5 Paul Rosencrans 1965 -
..... 5 Dale Rosencrans 1965 -
..... 4 Carl Loftesnes 1934 - 1986
..... +Frances Smesrud 1938 - 2014
..... 5 Teri Smesrud 1959 -
..... +Tim Kvamme
..... 6 Casey Kvamme 1982 -
..... 6 Matthew Kvamme 1985 -
..... 5 Gregory Smesrud 1963 -
..... 5 Laura Smesrud 1966 -
..... +Donald Malchose
..... 4 Robert Loftesnes 1935 - 1987
..... +Christel Moses
..... 5 Robert Loftesnes 1960 -
..... 5 Sabrina Loftesnes 1961 -
..... +Danny Killmon
..... 6 Christina Killmon 1982 -
..... 6 Andrew Killmon 1984 -
..... 6 Stephanie Killmon 1985 -
..... 5 Heide Loftesnes 1963 -
..... 4 Everett Loftesnes 1937 - 2017
..... +Elizabeth Hauck
..... 5 Tammy Loftesnes 1960 -
..... +Ron Bowles
..... 6 Eric Bowles 1980 -
..... 6 Chelsea Bowles 1984 -

..... 5 Darren Loftesnes 1961 –
..... 5 Lisa Loftesnes 1962 -
..... +Tom Hodgson
..... 6 Brian Hodgson 1981 -
..... 5 Colette Loftesnes 1963 -
..... +Tracy Christopher
..... 6 Chantel Christopher 1979 -
..... 6 Bradley Christopher 1982 -
..... 5 Michelle Loftesnes 1964 -
..... 5 Heather Loftesnes 1971 -
..... 4 Howard Loftesnes 1938 - 2018
..... +Jenell Brabandt
..... 5 Brett Alan Loftesnes 1966 -
..... +Jennifer
..... 6 Finn Loftesnes
..... 6 Emma Loftesnes
..... 5 Ann Kirsten Loftesnes 1968 -
..... +Patrick Porter
..... 6 Aaron Porter
..... 6 Demi Porter
..... 6 Kenneth Porter
..... 6 Laken Porter
..... 6 Boston Porter
..... 4 Richard Loftesnes 1940 - 1979
..... +Sandra Walsh
..... 5 Patrick Loftesnes 1965 -
..... 3 Edith Josephine Loftesnes 1910 – 1921

..... **2 Nils Isaksen Hystad** 1867 - 1942
..... +Caroline Henrikka Berentine Carlsen 1866 - 1953
..... 3 Henry Conrad Hystad 1890 - Abt. 1965
..... +Emma Pagel - Abt. 1967
..... 4 Helmer Hystad 1914 - 1914
..... 4 Erma Hystad 1915 - 1934
..... 4 Elery Hystad 1917 - 2004

..... +Doris Anderson 1918 - 2015
..... 5 Virginia Ellen Hystad 1950 -
..... +David Ceynar 1944 -
..... 6 Jennifer Ceynar 1973 -
..... 6 Dustin David Ceynar 1976 -
..... 4 Alva Hystad 1918 - 2011
..... +Frank Lawrence 1918 - 1995
..... 5 Myrna Lawrence 1948 -
..... +Mark Brooks
..... 6 Teresa Marie Brooks 1971 -
..... 6 Todd Michael Brooks 1972 -
..... 5 Gary Duane Lawrence 1950 -
..... 5 David Orrin Lawrence 1951 -
..... +Mary Cornelius
..... 6 Cori Beth Lawrence 1972 -
..... +Grayson Lamar Long
..... 7 Kate Theora 1997 -
..... 6 Rebekah Lawrence 1975 -
..... 6 Amber Joy Lawrence 1976 -
..... 6 Nicole Dawn Lawrence 1978 -
..... +Shane Shannon
..... 7 Bailey Nicole Shannon 1997 -
..... 6 Levi Lawrence 1979 -
..... 6 Jesse Lawrence 1981 -
..... 6 Laura Lawrence 1983 -
..... 6 David Lawrence 1986 -
..... 6 Karmin Lawrence 1991 -
..... 5 Susan Fay Lawrence 1955 -
..... +Mickey Jo Masters
..... 6 Alan Bruce Masters 1975 -
..... 6 Melissa Fay Masters 1977 -
..... 6 William Ralph Masters 1978 -
..... 6 Christopher Lee Schroeder 1981 -
..... 6 Shannon Lynn Withey 1986 -
..... 6 Ian Nathaniel Withey 1987 -

..... 5 Alan LeRoy Lawrence 1957 -
..... +Cecelia Renville
..... 6 Joshua Michael Lawrence 1975 -
..... +Donita Wegley
..... 7 Austin Michael Lawrence 1996 -
..... 7 Kaiden Lee 1998 -
..... 6 Ashley Dawn Lawrence 1978 -
..... 6 Londyn Paige Lawrence 1994 -
..... 5 Wayne Lawrence 1958 - 2008
..... +Kimberly Dawn Lowe
..... 6 Eric Wayne Lawrence 1978 -
..... 6 Scott Daniel Lawrence 1981 -
..... 6 Christina Faye Lawrence 1982 -
..... 4 Dallas Hystad 1919 - 2004
..... +Phyllis Lynner 1928 -
..... 5 Roger Hystad 1950 -
..... +Rhonda Gravos
..... 6 Brandi Lynn Hystad
..... +Pederson
..... 7 Tanner D'Lynn Pederson 1995 -
..... 6 Jesse Calvin Hystad 1984 -
..... 6 Luke Julius Hystad 1986 -
..... 5 Darrell Hystad 1951 -
..... +Debra Evans
..... 6 Darcie Lynn Hystad 1986 -
..... 6 Darla Rae Hystad 1989 -
..... +Randy Ostrum
..... 5 Calvin Hystad 1954 - 1984
..... +Carla Jean Brown
..... 6 Shawn Del Hystad 1976 -
..... 6 Cameron Jade Hystad 1980 -
..... 5 Craig Hystad 1958 -
..... +Lona Mae Bauste
..... 6 Cassie Jo Hystad 1984 -
..... 6 Casey Dallas Hystad 1987 -

..... 6 Caydee Lynn Hystad 1989 -
..... 6 Charlie Ray Hystad 1994 -
..... 5 Lloyd Hystad 1960 - 1960
..... 3 Isak Hystad 1892 - 1918
..... 3 Alfred N. Hystad 1893 - 1955
..... +May Smith 1897 - 1996
..... 4 Alvin Nels Hystad 1926 - 1986
..... +Vivian "Vicky"
..... 5 Lynn Hystad
..... +Robert Harris
..... 5 Laura Hystad
..... +Mike McNabb
..... 5 Christine Hystad
..... +Thieme
..... 4 Isabelle Hystad 1921 - Abt. 1985
..... +Lew Griffith
..... 5 Todd Allen Griffith 1945 -
..... 5 Lee Michael Griffith 1950 -
..... 5 Joyce Griffith
..... 3 Selmer Edgar Hystad 1896 - 1909
..... 3 Clara Bernice Hystad 1898 - 1927
..... +John Stenslie 1898 - Abt. 1960
..... 4 Caroline Sena Stenslie 1922 - 2019
..... +Glen Morris
..... 5 Gary Morris 1945 -
..... +Barbara Isaack
..... 6 Wesley Glen Morris 1965 -
..... 6 David Ray Morris 1969 - Bef. 2019
..... 5 Penny Morris 1949 -
..... +Jack Jones
..... 6 Manda Jones 1975 -
..... 4 Solvig Margrette Stenslie 1924 - 2004
..... +Ed Cluck
..... 5 Gloria Jeanne Cluck 1946 -
..... +Charles Edwin Wood

..... 6 Adam Tracy Wood 1966 -
..... +Jane Renolds
..... 7 Adam Pierce Wood 1988 -
..... 5 Gaye Lynn Cluck 1959 -
..... +Bruce Collver
..... 6 Zachary Allen Collver 1985 -
..... 6 Tiel Anthony Collver 1989 -
..... 5 Dale Cluck 1947 -
..... +Judy Cumming
..... 6 Anthony Edward Cluck 1970 -
..... 6 Timothy Allen Cluck 1972 -
..... 5 Dean Cluck 1955 -
..... 5 Glenn Odin Cluck 1958 -
..... +Rhonda Rae Tellinghuesin
..... 6 Rachel Rae Cluck 1984 -
..... 6 Rebecca Denise Cluck 1985 -
..... + A. Warnock
..... 7 Three Children
..... 3 Martha Hystad 1900 - 1918
..... +Henry Fjeldahl 1890 - 1935
..... 4 Lillian Caroline Fjeldahl 1917 - 2003
..... +Ole Hoveland 1913 -
..... 5 Joanne Hoveland 1941 -
..... +Gene Schutte
..... 6 Gustov Ole Schutte 1963 -
..... +Nanette Felten
..... 7 Jared Daniel Schutte 1985 -
..... 7 Joel Matthew Schutte 1990 -
..... ..2nd Husband of Joanne Hoveland:
..... ..+Duane Holbrook
..... 6 John Wayne Holbrook
..... +Kristine Volk
..... 7 Kellan Wayne Holbrook 1985 -
..... 7 Kristopher Holbrook 1985 -
..... 7 Kameron Holbrook 1987 -

..... 5 John William Hoveland 1943 - 2011
..... +Carole Lynn Munson
..... 6 Heather Michelle Hoveland 1974 –
..... +Chris Rothfuss
..... 7 Four Children
..... 6 Ingrid Lynne Hoveland 1976 –
..... +Brad Malberg
..... 6 Kirsten Seselia Hoveland 1984 –
..... +Brock Minert
..... 6 Sigrid Elizabeth Hoveland 1985 –
..... +Justin Noyd
..... 5 Martha "Marci" Hoveland 1950 –
..... +Robert Benson Kirk
..... 6 Krishell Elizabeth Kirk 1969 -
..... +Larry Pugh
..... 7 Katie Elizabeth Pugh 1997 -
..... 6 Robert Martin Kirk 1973 -
..... 6 Ryan Patrick Kirk 1982 -
..... 5 Karen Lynn Hoveland 1953 -
..... +Frank Joseph Kawulok
..... 6 Tracy Christine Kawulok 1970 -
..... +Todd Chase
..... 7 Dustin Dean Chase 1989 -
..... 7 Cody Joseph Chase 1990 -
..... 7 Larissa Christine Chase 1992 -
..... 7 Whitney Victoria McCalla 1995 -
..... 6 Christopher Jacob Kawulok 1973 -
..... 3 Nils Hystad 1902 - 1902
..... 3 Carl Nordahl Hystad 1903 - 1981
..... +Esther Lillian Frazee 1912 – 1993
..... 4 Norris Calvin Hystad 1930 - 2011
..... +Lennie Gammel 1933 -
..... 5 Pamela Gale Hystad 1953 - 2010
..... 6 Karoline Christa "Kari" Hystad 1976 -
..... 6 Katherine Jolene "Kitty" Hystad 1981 -

..... +Patrick Maher
..... 7 Lars Andrew Maher 2005 -
..... 7 Lucy Alyce Maher 2009 -
..... 5 Karen Elizabeth Hystad 1956 -
..... +Stephen Nimmich
..... 6 Brianna Rose Nimmich 1988 -
..... 6 Allison Dominique Nimmich 1989 -
..... 5 Tara Lynne Hystad 1964 -
..... +David Parsons
..... 6 Geoffrey David Parsons 1990 -
..... 6 Nicholas Alexander Parsons 1992 -
..... Tara Lynne Hystad now married to:
..... Mike Harvey
..... 4 Wallace Leroy Hystad 1931 - 2023
..... +Clarice "Ginger" Johnson 1932 - 2003
..... 5 Debra Hystad 1955 -
..... +David Wayne Menard
..... 6 Cory Menard 1975 -
..... +Kristin Menard 1980 -
..... 7 Coleman Menard 2002 -
..... 7 "Cassie" Kassandra Menard 2004 -
..... 6 Brad Menard 1977 -
..... +Jennifer
..... 7 Taylor Rose Menard 2006 -
..... 5 Kevin Hystad 1957 - 2011
..... +Teresa
..... 6 Marcus Hystad 1982 -
..... 5 "Eric" Jon Eric Hystad 1959 -
..... +Jolynn
..... 6 Kimberly Hystad 1985 -
..... +Day
..... 6 Brett Hystad 1991 -
..... +Sydney
..... 7 Carson 2015 - 2015
..... 5 Keith Hystad 1961 -
..... +Sheila

..... 6 Abigail Hystad 2007 -
..... 5 Kenneth Hystad 1961 - 1961
..... 5 Allison Kay Hystad 1964 - 2016
..... +Jeff Nazzal
..... 6 Nicholas Nazzal 1996 -
..... 5 Tim Hystad 1968 - 2021
..... +Kathleen
..... 6 William Hystad 1992 -
..... 4 Milton Kermit Hystad 1934 - 1997
..... +Karen Kuhl 1937 - 2016
..... 5 Kimberly Jean Hystad Hope 1958 - 2022
..... +Steve Schenck
..... 6 Chad Schenck 1977 -
..... 6 Scott Schenck 1980 -
..... 6 Ryan Schenck 1981 -
..... 6 Krista Schenck 1986 -
..... 5 Michelle Hystad 1960 -
..... +John Anderson
..... 6 Aaron Anderson 1980 -
..... 6 Lacey Anderson 1990 -
..... 5 Mark Everett Hystad 1961 - 1989
..... 5 Michael Karl Hystad 1963 - 1991
..... 5 Kristina Joy Hystad 1968 -
..... 6 Richie Will Hystad 1988 -
..... 2nd Wife of Milton Kermit Hystad:
..... +Dianne Hystad
..... 5 Aric Virgil Hystad 1974 -
..... +Victoria Ganea
..... 6 Mark Isaiah Hystad 2013 -
..... 5 Brandi Rose Hystad 1977 -
..... 5 Curtis Calvin Hystad 1981 -
..... +Bernadette
..... 6 Chloey Hystad 2005 -
..... 5 Steven Michael Hystad 1985 -
..... 4 Carlyle Everett Hystad 1938 -

..... +Janice Darlene Campbell 1937–
..... 5 Cheryl Lynne Hystad 1958 -
..... +Allen Myers
..... 6 Julia Hystad Myers 1991 -
..... 6 Caroline Hystad Myers 1994 –
..... Cheryl Lynne Hystad now married to:
..... David Friday
..... 5 Christopher Carlyle Hystad 1961 - 2014
..... +Maria Sapanaro
..... 6 Michael Christopher Hystad 1991 -
..... +Brenda
..... 7 Michael 2013 -
..... 7 Liam 2020 -
..... 6 Ashley Hystad 1999 -
..... 5 Gregory Scott Hystad 1963 -
..... +Marsha Kay Palazzi
..... 6 Anna Palazzi Hystad 2004 -
..... 6 Claire Palazzi Hystad 2009 -
..... 5 Cynthia Hystad 1965 -
..... +Theodore Hart
..... 6 Amanda Kathleen Hart 1998 -
..... 6 Megan Campbell Hart 2000 -
..... Carlyle Everett Hystad now married to:
..... Lisa Lynn Ousley
..... 4 Valeria Jean Hystad 1940 -
..... +Gerald Orian "Jerry" Tweden 1940 – 2004
..... 5 Terri Jean Tweden 1958 -
..... +Brian Wells
..... 5 Randal Aaron "Randy" Tweden 1960 -
..... +Kitty
..... 6 Aaron Mathew Tweden 1995 -
..... 6 Ricky Tweden 1999 –
..... 5 Clark Tweden 1961 -
..... +Marta
..... 5 Steven Tweden 1962 -
..... +Marcy Lukanen 1972 -

..... 6 Jayson Tweden 2000 -
..... 6 Miaya Tweden 2003 -
..... 5 Carmella Tweden 1964 -
..... +Joe Bisen
..... 4 Phyllis Marlene Hystad 1943 -
..... +Bill Mindrup 1937 - 2004
..... 5 Brentin Boyd Mindrup 1965 -
..... +Joy
..... 6 Eric Mindrup 1987 -
..... 5 Kirsten Dawn Mindrup 1968 -
..... +John Kelley
..... 6 Nicolas Kelley 1988 -
..... 5 Darin Anthony Mindrup 1973 -
..... +Catherine
..... 4 Eileen Yvonne Hystad 1945 -
..... +James Ostergaard 1945 -
..... 5 James Dean Ostergaard 1965 -
..... +Kimberly Jesse
..... 6 Lauren Ostergaard 1990 -
..... +Daniel Beaton
..... 7 Chloe Kristine Beaton 2014 -
..... 6 Andrew Ostergaard 1994 -
..... +Arianna (Annie) Jenkins
..... 7 William James Ostergaard 2018 -
..... 7 Samuel Dean Ostergaard 2020 -
..... 6 Anna Ostergaard 1999 -
..... +Caleb Glodowski
..... 6 Russell Ostergaard 2001 -
..... 5 Daniel Scott Ostergaard 1968 -
..... +Sharon Dietz
..... 6 Sophia Evelyne Ostergaard 2014 -
..... 6 Vivian Beatrice Ostergaard 2017 -
..... Eileen Yvonne Hystad now married to:
..... Paul Fehlen
..... 4 Judith Fae Hystad Gronquist 1946 -
..... +Michael N. Brooks

..... 5 Michael Robert Brooks 1966 -
..... +Kathleen Mary Brooks 1965 -
..... 6 Michela Kathleen Brooks 1990 -
..... 6 Allison Mary Brooks 1991 -
..... 6 Matthew James Brooks 1994 -
..... 6 Julianna Grace Brooks 1996 -
..... 6 Gabrielle Therese Brooks 1998 -
..... +Mitchell Nickerson 1997 -
..... 7 Claire Rose Nickerson 2021 -
..... 6 Annemarie Claire Brooks 2001 -
..... 6 Joseph Dominic Brooks 2003 -
..... 6 James Christopher Brooks 2007 -
..... 6 Andrew Jude Brooks 1997 -
..... 5 Steffanie Joy Brooks 1968 -
..... 4 Joyce Mae Hystad 1946 - 2007
..... +Myron Forland 1944 -
..... 5 "Dean" Myron Dean Forland 1965 -
..... +Debbra Joy Oxendahl 1975 -
..... 6 Kale Forland 1996 -
..... 6 Brett Forland 1999 -
..... 6 Jake Forland 2004 -
..... 5 Lea Dawn Forland 1968 -
..... +Rob Moorman
..... 6 Eddie Moorman 2004 -
..... 6 Celeste Moorman 2007 -
..... 5 Stacy Marie Forland 1971 -
..... +Brian Krich
..... 3 Samson Hystad 1905 - 1949
..... +Anna Quinnell 1909 - 1982
..... 4 Selmer Jerome Hystad 1931 - 1996
..... +Mary Lee
..... 5 Edward Jerome Hystad 1964 -
..... 4 Betty Anette Hystad 1932 -
..... +Ralph Stewart 1929 - 2011
..... 5 Sherri Rae Stewart 1956 -

..... +Lawrence Moody
..... 6 Shannon Marie Moody 1974 -
..... 6 Cody Jackson 1985 -
..... 5 Debra Stewart 1953 -
..... +John Mannings
..... 6 DeVaughn Cornell Mannings 1974 -
..... 6 Tyrone James Mannings 1975 -
..... 5 David Stewart 1960 -
..... +Jalayne
..... 6 David Chris Stewart 1980 -
..... 6 Kara Rae Stewart 1982 -
..... 6 Unknown Stewart 1985 -
..... 5 Douglas Stewart 1958 -
..... +Cathy Jones
..... 6 Heather Stewart 1984 -
..... 6 Unknown Stewart 1995 -
..... 3 Alma Marie Hystad 1907 - 1942
..... +Lars Quinnell 1907 - Abt. 1975
..... 4 Lloyd Marvin Quinnell 1928 - 2017
..... +Sharon Willian 1937 - 2022
..... 5 Laura Quinnell 1955 -
..... +Marshall Vojacek
..... 6 Christopher Duane Vojacek 1978 -
..... 6 Paul David Vojacek 1980 -
..... 6 Amanda Marie Vojacek 1983 -
..... 5 Charles Quinnell 1957 -
..... +Emagene Maachera
..... 6 April Dawn Quinnell 1981 -
..... 6 Wayne Patrick Quinnell 1988 -
..... 5 Kathryn Faye Quinnell 1961 -
..... +Darren Hurley
..... 6 Devon Hurley 1983 -
..... 6 Nyle Patrick Hurley 1989 -
..... 6 Shelby Jean Hurley 1991 -
..... 4 Noral Clayton (Bud) Quinnell 1930 - 2006
..... +Sandy 1940 -

..... 5 Glenn Delmar Quinnell 1959 -
 +Tina Borst
 6 Carson Delmar Quinnell 1992 -
 6 Courtney Jean Quinnell 1996 -
 5 Jan Laree Quinnell 1961 -
 +Charles Jaeger
 6 Charles Daniel Jaeger 1993 -
 5 Kim Leila Quinnell 1965 -
 6 Jamelle Gordy 1988 -
 6 Jordon Doran Gordy 1992 -
 4 Donna Mae Quinnell 1931 - 2023
 +Tom Kellogg 1926 - 2015
 5 Judy Rae Kellogg 1958 -
 +Duane Jacobson
 6 Brett Alvin Jacobson 1982 -
 6 Loren Duane Jacobson 1984 -
 6 Arlen Lee Jacobson 1986 -
 6 Letitia Marie Jacobson 1989 -
 5 Terry Thomas Kellogg 1956 -
 +Jonilla Prestangen
 6 Tabitha Jo Kellogg 1978 -
 6 Teryl Thomas Kellogg 1980 -
 6 Tamara Kay Kellogg 1983 -
 5 James Lee Kellogg 1960 -
 +Debra Beste
 6 Mari Lee Kellogg 1989 -
 6 Brena Noele Kellogg 1995 -
 5 Gene Conrad Kellogg 1965 -
 3 Selma Helene Hystad 1910 - 1991
 +Magnus Aasen 1914 - Abt. 1990
 4 Bruce Gerald Aasen 1934 -
 +Geraldine Joglinsky
 5 Rose Marie Aasen 1957 -
 +Armando Rojas
 5 Bruce Gerald, Jr. Aasen 1959 -
 6 Bruce Gerald Aasen III 1980 – 2018

..... 2 **Marie Isaksdatter Hystad** 1870 - 1946
..... +Herman Munson 1863 – 1939

..... 2 **Sara Isaksdatter Hystad** 1872 - ??
..... +Magnus Maeland 1876 -
..... 3 Gerhard Maeland 1899 - ??
..... +Agnes
..... 4 Gerhard Maeland 1924 -
..... 4 Daniel Maeland 1932 -
..... 3 Marie Maeland 1900 -
..... +Kristen
..... 4 Finn Maeland 1934 -
..... 4 Kare Maeland 1942 -
..... 3 Helga Maeland 1903 - 1919
..... 3 Isak Maeland 1906 - 1974
..... +Khate
..... 4 Carl Robert Maeland 1924 - 2018
..... +Ase
..... 5 Frode Maeland 1956 -
..... 5 Grethe Maeland 1959 -
..... 5 Hilda Maeland 1964 -
..... 4 Jan Maeland 1930 -
..... +Elna
..... 5 Rume 1956 -
..... +Inguhn
..... 6 Lannert
..... 5 Kare Maeland 1959 -
..... +Jorn Rune
..... 6 Martin Rune
..... 6 Roselen
..... 5 Iren Maeland
..... +Aage
..... 6 Karina
..... 4 Aud Maeland 1930 - 1999

..... +Bjarne Marts Hope
 5 Jannecka Hope 1959 -
 5 Edith Hope 1962 -
 5 Britta Hope 1966 -
 5 Monika Hope 1968 -
 5 John Martin Hope 1969 -
 3 Sigurd Maeland 1911 - 1977
 +Martha
 4 Brith Maeland 1937 -
 4 Svein Maeland 1940 -
 4 Arvid Maeland 1948 -
 4 Henry John Maeland 1949 -
 3 Henry Maeland 1914 – 1948

..... 2 **Helga Isaksdatter Hystad** 1872 – 1872

..... 2 **Mons Isakson Hystad** 1873 – 1957
 +Gurine Fredriksdatter Kannelonning - 1912
 3 Iver Magnus Hystad 1894 - 1962
 +Lina Grindberg - 1984
 4 Mavis Hystad 1924 -
 +Donavin Sloan
 5 Larry Sloan 1955 - 1985
 4 Charles "Bud" Hystad 1926 - Bef. 2015
 +June Rolene 1931 - 2015
 5 Charles Hystad 1952 - 2014
 +Judi Heizelman
 6 Tammi Renee Hystad 1971 -
 +Mather Schatz
 7 Samantha Schatz
 7 Mallory Schatz
 6 Sara June Hystad 1977 -
 +Mark Merk
 7 Addyson Merk
 7 Avery Merk

..... 5 Crystal Gail Hystad 1954 - 2022
..... 5 Susan Hystad 1957 -
..... +Guy Nicholls
..... 5 Jill Marie Hystad 1963 -
..... 4 Glenn Duane Hystad 1928 - 1975
..... +Annetta Selberg
..... 4 Merle Leon Hystad 1934 -
..... +Marceline Berge
..... 5 Kimberly Hystad 1958 -
..... +Kevin Hatzenbihler
..... 6 Kerry Hatzenbihler 1976 -
..... 5 Heidi Hystad 1959 -
..... +Wally Berger
..... 6 Jody Berger 1978 -
..... 6 Jamie Berger
..... 5 Patti Hystad 1963 -
..... 3 Gustav Frederick Hystad 1897 - 1970
..... +Caroline Thompson - 1963
..... 4 Melvin Sherwood Hystad 1920 - 2006
..... +Eunice Johnson 1917 - 2000
..... 5 Luella Johnson 1937 -
..... 5 Roxanne Kay Hystad 1949 -
..... +Alvin Keller
..... 6 Tiffany Collette Keller 1975 -
..... 6 Roman Hystad Keller 1977 -
..... 6 Jonathan Keller 1980 -
..... 5 Deanne Hystad 1955 -
..... +Keith Nelson
..... 6 Caleb Nelson 1982 -
..... 6 Bartholemew Hystad Nelson 1984 -
..... 4 Brian Gilford Hystad 1925 - 1993
..... 4 Clifford Frederick Hystad 1929 - 2015
..... +Leola Knutson - 2007
..... 5 Gerald "Jerry" Duane Hystad 1953 -
..... +Janet Naaden

..... 6 Gianna Hystad 1979 -
..... +Tom Davidson
..... 6 Craig Hystad 1981 -
..... 6 Erick Hystad 1983 -
..... +Stephanie
..... 5 Diane Hystad 1955 -
..... +Douglas Reiswig
..... 6 Jamey Reiswig 1974 -
..... 5 James Lloyd Hystad 1958 -
..... +Rosalie Thomas
..... 6 Jennifer Hystad 1979 -
..... +Marty Hildre
..... 6 Jake Hystad 1982 -
..... +Genevieve
 Plus 5 more generation 6
..... 4 Betty Marie Hystad 1931 - 2017
..... +Elling Lindseth - 1987
..... 5 Mikel Lindseth 1954 -
..... +Cindy
..... 5 Jodee Lindseth 1955 -
..... +Daniel Reishus
..... 6 Mikel Reishus 1973 -
..... 6 Chad Reishus 1974 -
..... 5 Tomas Lindseth 1957 -
..... +Julie Plorin
..... 6 Nichole Lindseth 1986 -
..... 3 Pearl Lenora Hystad 1901 - 1964
..... +Earl Fry
..... 4 Gladys Fry 1922 -
..... +Walter Hill
..... 5 William Hill 1948 -
..... +Trudy
..... 6 Katie Hill 1978 -
..... 6 Brain Hill adopted
..... 5 Karon Hill 1959 -
..... 4 Doris Fry 1930 -

..... +Brownie Valdez
..... 5 Linda Susan Valdez 1948 -
..... 5 Christine Valdez 1950 -
..... 5 Warren Valdez 1952 -
..... 6 Angela Valdez 1973 -
..... 6 Tyler Valdez 1985 -
..... 5 Debra Valdez 1955 -
..... +James Martin
..... 6 Jason Martin 1978 -
..... 6 Jacob Martin 1980 -
..... 6 Melissa Martin 1985 -
..... 5 Richard Valdez 1957 -
..... 5 Jeffrey Valdez 1959 -
..... 4 Richard Fry 1932 -
..... +Mirt
..... 5 David Fry 1961 -
..... 5 Brian Fry 1963 -
..... 3 Martha Helene Hystad 1904 - 1981
..... +Harry Fry - 1954
..... 4 Mona Fry 1925 - 1988
..... +Lawrence Nelson 1919 – 2012
..... 5 Laurel Nelson 1954 -
..... +Terry Wentz
..... 6 Andrew Wentz 1983 -
..... 6 Juna Wentz 1985 -
..... 5 Marcia Nelson 1955 –
..... 5 Harry Nelson 1958 -
..... 5 Steven Nelson 1959 - 1974
..... 5 Mary Nelson 1966 -
..... 4 Harry Fry 1929 - Bef. 2013
..... +Avis Westgard
..... 5 Vickie Fry 1953 -
..... +Allen Deddoes
..... 6 Kacey Deddoes 1981 -
..... 6 Andrea Deddoes 1983 -

..... 5 Jim Allen Fry 1957 -
..... 4 Edson Monroe Fry 1930 - 2013
..... +Olive Covell
..... 5 Cheryl Lynn Fry 1953 -
..... +Bruce Bearman
..... 6 Joshua Bearman 1979 -
..... 6 Nicholas Bearman 1979 -
..... 5 Barbara Fry 1955 -
..... +David Legg
..... 6 Travis Legg 1976 -
..... 6 Nikki Legg 1979 -
..... 5 Linda Fry 1958 -
..... +David Anderson
..... 6 Eric Anderson
..... 6 Kaitlin Anderson
..... 5 Karen Fry 1960 -
..... +Bryan Tomlinson
..... 6 Jacob Tomlinson
..... 6 Zachery Tomlinson
..... 5 Denise Fry 1963 -
..... +Larry Bachmeier
..... 6 Tina Marie Bachmeier 1984 -
..... 6 Amy Bachmeier
..... 4 Gordon Fry 1933 -
..... +Janet
..... 4 Virginia Fry 1934 -
..... +Neil Feist
..... 5 Dawn Feist 1955 -
..... +Brandt Gaugler
..... 6 Mandy Gaugler 1981 -
..... 6 Seth Gaugler 1982 -
..... 5 Beth Feist 1957 -
..... 5 Nita Feist 1958 -
..... 5 David Feist 1961 -
..... 5 Bradley Feist 1966 -

- 4 Donald Fry 1939 -
- +Karen
- 5 Donnell Fry 1961 -
- 3 George Milton Hystad 1908 - 1965
- +Rena Plank
- 3 Alpha Irene Hystad 1911 - ??
- +James Jaskowski
- 4 Mary Jaskowski 1940 - 1940
- 4 Helen Jaskowski 1941 -
- +Daniel Brown
- 5 Andrew Brown 1980 -
- 4 Francis Jaskowski 1943 - 2020
- +James Hilkemeyer
- 5 Heide Hilkemeyer 1965 -
- +Doug Kirkland
- 5 Kristin Hilkemeyer 1967 -
- +Pat Linne
- 5 Erich Hilkemeyer 1969 -
- +Katie
- 5 Gerhard Hilkemeyer 1974 -
- +Tina
- Plus 10 members of generation 6
- 4 Elizabeth Jaskowski 1945 -
- 4 Margaret Jaskowski 1947 -
- 4 John Jaskowski 1951 -
- +Navah Levy
- 5 David Raven Jaskowski 1975 -
- 5 Maiah Anna Jaskowski 1977 -
- 4 Philip Jaskowski 1952 -
- 4 David Jaskowski 1956 - 1974

- 2 **Jens Isakson Hystad** 1875 - 1953
- +Martha Elizabeth Tvedten 1881 - 1979
- 3 Isak Hystad 1908 - 1978
- +Olga Ness 1908 - 1988

..... 4 Iona Mae Hystad 1932 -
 +Rolland Loken 1929 - 2020
 5 Rodney Loken 1954 -
 +Marlys Mindt
 6 Jennifer Loken 1982 -
 5 Jacquelyn Loken 1956 -
 +Cordell Schmaltz
 6 Maggie Mae Schmaltz 1984 -
 6 Miranda Schmaltz 1988 -
 5 Richard Loken 1958 -
 +Mary Beth Humphreys
 6 Zachary Loken 1988 -
 6 Bryce Loken 1991 -
 6 Seth Isak Loken 1993 -
 5 Lisa Marie Loken 1971 -
 Plus 1 more of generation 6
 Plus 7 more of generation 7
 3 Torger Meier Hystad 1909 - 1992
 +Alma Sather 1914 - 1989
 4 Donald Ray Hystad 1936 - 2016
 +Joan Patrin
 5 Donald R. Hystad 1964 -
 5 Lisa Marie Hystad 1969 -
 +Scott Grosche
 6 Travis Grosche 1988 -
 6 Tyler Ray Grosche 1991 -
 6 Tanner Lee Grosche 1992 -
 4 Milner Alan Hystad 1938 - 1992
 +Ingrid Wagner
 5 Maria Hystad 1957 -
 +Blaine Mack
 6 Kiley Adair Mack 1979 -
 6 Justin Mack 1982 -
 5 Michaela Hystad 1958 -
 6 Allison McKenzie 1982 -

..... 5 Marina Hystad 1961 -
..... +Mark Sauvageau
..... 6 Brandon Sauvageau 1982 -
..... 6 Brienne Sauvageau 1984 -
..... 5 Milner Jr. Hystad 1965 -
..... +Cindy Lou Frahm
..... 6 Christopher Hystad stepson 1978 -
..... 6 Madison Lea Hystad 1990 -
..... 4 James Orland Hystad 1939 - 2003
..... 4 Arlene Hystad 1947 -
..... +Gary Farber
..... 5 Melissa Farber 1973 -
..... 5 Melanie Rae Farber 1975 -
..... 3 Lorentz Hystad 1911 - 1995
..... +Edna Gjellstad
..... 4 Harry John Hystad 1952 -
..... +Linda Marshall
..... 5 Matthew Jon Hystad 1984 -
..... 4 Anna Jane Hystad 1958 -
..... 4 Marie Hystad 1961 -
..... 3 Elvin Hystad 1913 - 1950
..... +Vivian Simpson 1918 - 2007
..... 3 Helen Marie Hystad 1914 - 1981
..... +Vernon Hage 1911 - 1942
..... 4 Verdell Elvin Hage 1939 - 2001
..... +Donna Kader
..... 5 Jeffrey Hage 1960 - 2011
..... +Suzette Evanenko
..... 6 Chanda Hage 1983 - Bef. 2023
..... 5 John Hage 1962 -
..... 5 James Hage 1965 -
..... 4 Jerry Hage 1940 - 1950
..... 4 Helen Hage 1941 -
..... +Palmer Lindlauf
..... 5 Jerry Lindlauf 1965 -

..... 5 Jacquelyn Lindlauf 1967 -
..... 5 Paula Lindlauf 1969 –
..... .. 2nd Husband of Helen Marie Hystad:
..... +Olav Overvold 1913 - 2017
..... 4 Phil Overvold 1944 -
..... +Faith
..... 5 Janet Overvold 1969 - 1969
..... 5 Shari Overvold 1970 -
..... 4 Solveig Overvold 1946 -
..... +David Doran
..... 5 Allison Doran 1972 -
..... +Dean Gabbert
..... 4 Ardis Overvold 1955 -
..... +Randy Libak
..... 4 Elizabeth Overvold 1958 -
..... +Jim Berg
..... 4 David Brent Overvold 1960 - 2016

Appendix C

Recollections of Mons Hystad and Henry Hystad on Moving From South Dakota to the homesteads in North Dakota

Mons Hystad - Younger Brother of Nils Hystad

(Excerpt from a short autobiography by Mons Hystad, written for a family reunion in 1941. This excerpt starts with his move by covered wagon from Dell Rapids, South Dakota to Velva, North Dakota.)

I wrote then to Herman Hage, my wife's uncle, at Velva, North Dakota and promptly got an answer that there was government land on the prairie, but along the Mouse River all land was taken up. The fifteenth of March, 1899, I had an auction and sold all except a team of horses, and a wagon and household goods. I worked during spring planting for a neighbor and then the nineteenth of May brother Jens and Britha Hystad left with me and my wife and our two small boys, Magnus, five years, and Fred, two years, on our way to Velva. Brother Jens drove his team of mixed breed - part bronco- horses with a mind of their own. His wagon contained over 20 sacks of oats, some hay, flour, potatoes, and some furniture. My team of Clydesdales pulled the wagon loaded with household goods, springs and mattresses piled on top for sleeping quarters, and the women and children.

There was much rain and poor roads. Coming north of Clark, South Dakota, we got a hailstorm and were lucky enough to be taken in by a bachelor. The roads became impassable and we had to lay over two days. Before we left the young women had a chance to wash clothes and bake bread. Due to the heavy rains, it became very difficult to make headway. We went on north, however, but our oat sacks began to get empty and there was no hay left for our horses. As we arrived at the North Dakota line, things did not look promising. The land was

flat as a pancake with no houses to be seen anywhere. It had not rained here and we found out what was wrong with the land. It was fine sand which went two inches over the rims of the wagon wheels and the horses found it was very heavy to pull. On the twelve miles to Ludden, North Dakota there was only one farmer. He had a lot of boys and they went wild!

We came to Ludden at evening and stopped in town. A man came out and talked with us and asked where we were going. He said in Foster County there was some Government land; but we had plans for Velva and the next morning we departed north and west over the prairie. There were no houses to see from the James River north of Oakes until eight miles south of Jamestown where there was a rancher. We came to Jamestown at noon and then went northward past Pingree and other loading platforms. We followed the Northern Pacific line where we were sure to find water in the ditches. From Carrington we followed alongside the Soo.

The next town was Harvey which also was the last till we came to Velva. West of Harvey were a few shanties, but no people to be seen. Twelve miles farther west and there was only endless prairie. There was a lot of old grass as it was now into the month of June, and the mosquitoes were terrible from then on. We had to pull grass and make smudge in the wagons and likewise for the horses. I have never again seen such huge mosquitoes as sat on the horses. We could stroke our hands down their sides and they would become completely black. It looked like mud.

Saturday, the tenth of June (also my birthday), we came to Velva, McHenry County, and we asked Ed Gilbertson who had a store there, where Herman Hage lived. He told us about six miles northwest by the Mouse River. We then took off and got there at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and were royally welcomed.

Hage had a large flock of children and lived in a three-room log house, but, as the saying goes, "Where there is room in the heart, there is room in the house."

After Hage had taken us around the prairie and looked at land, we decided to go to Towner to file our homestead claims. I took the SW1/4, Section 21 of Township 154, and Jens, Brita and Anfin Hage took quarter sections cornering on it.

Yes, now we had the land, but we also had to have houses and housing for the horses and the hay. We began to break the land and got five acres broken for each, but then had to get to haying. In the meantime we lived in the covered wagon, which we used for front room, bedroom and kitchen. Cooking was done over an open fire as it had been done most of the journey.

When a great deal of hay had been gathered, Jens and Anfin went eastward to Churches Ferry on threshing jobs while I had to build a sod house for me and mine. Our house was 14 feet by 24 feet by 7 feet high, had four windows and a door, a shingled roof and 1 by 4 flooring. We plastered it with lime and white-washed the walls with caulk, and it didn't look too bad. We moved in the last of October, and felt like kings now that we had something which was our very own.

We had little snow that winter and, as the land-seekers came, the latchstring was out every day. Almost all the land was taken that winter. We were alone on the prairie and were six miles from the nearest neighbor. The first fall, there came a terrible prairie fire from Canada and burned off all the grass except our four quarters around which we had broken a fire-guard. In the spring of 1900 we began to break land, but quit when it got too dry. We seeded 10 acres of flax the 15th of May, but it didn't come up until after the Fourth of July. That summer it was so dry the Mouse River was completely dry. I harvested the flax the last of October and cold and snowing it was. I got ten bushels per acre and how that could happen I couldn't

understand. I sold most part for seed to new settlers as they arrived. We had now acquired a couple of cows, some chickens and a little pig, but it didn't look bright for all we had to feed them was potatoes. We butchered the pig for Christmas and had to use butter in the frying pan to fry the pork.

The spring of 1901 was dry but folks began to break land the first of April and continued till the last of May. As no rain came, we gave up. We seeded flax but it didn't come up. The 15th of June we got a snowstorm which lasted two days and then nice weather. After that it rained every week. We got a good crop - from 18 to 30 bushels per acre of wheat, but on the prairie there were none but me who sowed wheat that year. It was a good beginning for everyone and we had somewhat good years thereafter.

Henry Hystad - Oldest Son of Nils Hystad

(Excerpts from a short autobiography by Henry (Hank) Hystad.)

I was born on a farm near Dell Rapids, South Dakota, February 11, 1890. In 1906 my father rented a farm near Velva, North Dakota and he wrote for his family to get an immigrant car and load up the belongings and the children and come to North Dakota.

Well, we could not all of us ride in the box car so Mother and all the children left by train leaving my brother Alfred who was twelve years old and me who was sixteen to go with the immigrant car.

It being July it was plenty warm enough in the daytime. We could not cook so had to live on mostly bread and crackers and summer sausage. We were lucky the cow gave milk so we had plenty of that.

We had to pass through the western part of Minnesota and having this cow they took us to St. Paul so she could be tested for T.B. They sidetracked us in the stockyards for three days and being kids we did not dare leave the car for fear they would leave without us. Because we did not have money enough to eat in a restaurant or sleep in a hotel, the car became our abiding place for the present. We ran out of something to eat one day so I started to look for a store and finally found one but while I was gone they had been switching and had moved our car and I could not find it. I started running up and down the yard and finally heard Alfred holler at me. I guess he thought he never would see me anymore, but I made it back to the car. The cow was finally released and we were once more on our way.

A member of the train crew noticed that there were two of us in the car so when we got started a brakie came crawling into our car and said he had to collect fare for one of us as there was to be only one in the car. He charged us \$3.50 and when they changed crews again they put the next crew wise so they came and collected also. We ran out of

money and also food. We had not known that we would be held up for three days on the way, so we were pretty hungry when we got to our destination which was Granville, North Dakota and were glad to see our father and uncle at the depot. They were just as glad, as they had been looking for us for three days. We moved onto the farm and I went to work for my uncle during the harvest helping him thresh that fall.

The next year I worked for an elderly widower on a farm and my brother Alfred worked for him also. The boss did the cooking and a good cook he was too, although there were only four things he could cook: beans, bacon, eggs and coffee. He would cook a large kettle of beans, throw some bacon in, and then we would have that three times a day. After having this warmed up that often you became sort of tired of beans.

That fall, 1907, my father went out to McKenzie County and filed on a homestead near the big Missouri River breaks about thirty five miles southeast of Williston. In the spring of 1908, my father and my brother Isaac, who was two years younger than I, went to the claim and started to build a sod house and barn.

I was left with the farming. As soon as the crop was harvested and threshed my mother took the little children and left by train for Williston. My younger brother, Selmer, who was six years younger than I, stayed on the farm with me to haul the grain. We also had to get ready to load another immigrant car and start for Williston. I was getting to be an old hand at immigrating by now.

My brother and I arrived in Williston the month of October with four horses, four cows, two calves and some chickens, and a wagon, furniture, a few bushels of oats and some machinery, all in that one immigrant car.

The river was full of slush ice so there were no ferries running. There was no other way to get across the river those days so had to find

some place to store our stuff as the immigrant car had to be unloaded. We did not know how long we would have to wait for the river to clear up so we had to put our livestock in a feed barn. As we could not afford such luxuries as a hotel room, we slept in the hay mow above our horses in the hay; there were no bugs like there were in some of the hotels, but there were plenty of prairie needles, which was just about as bad.

After being there about a week, one day about noon we heard that a ferry up the river about four miles, had started to cross. It was called the Bell Ferry. We loaded up the most needed furniture, the chickens, calves and hooked the four horses on the wagon, tied the cows behind and started for the ferry.

We got there about sundown. About fifty feet from shore there was a sandbar so the ferry could not get to shore. To get to the ferry you had to go through about three feet of water to the sandbar, then over it to the ferry. Being it was late in the evening the ferry did not want to take us across until morning. He said if we should get stuck in the sand and have to stay until morning, the river might rise and would take everything down the river.

We had to camp there overnight. Since our wagons were loaded, we had to sleep on the ground, on some hay. Luckily it was not cold that night so we made out pretty good. In the morning when we got up I discovered I had lost my billfold. I don't know if someone had picked my pocket, but I know that I had it when I left Williston.

The ferry came over, this was what they called a cable ferry. We had quite a time getting the horses to go into the water to get to the sandbar. One of our horses was stone blind, so naturally she was scared. We finally got onto the ferry and got across. Then we had a long steep hill to climb, called Indian Hill, and just a wagon trail to follow. The trails would go in every direction so it was a guess as which one to take, but the folks had told us where we were to go.

It took us two days to come from the ferry to my father's homestead. The first night we stayed with Charley Howett at his summer camp on Timber Creek. The next evening we got in about 9 o'clock. The end of a weary journey.