

# The History of **Skonnord**

## The Early Years - Prehistory to 1850

Part 1 of 4





# Skonnord

## The Name “Skonnord”

In eastern Norway there is an old family farm called **Skonnord**.

Its history is well known, even though its name is very rare.

Historical records called it by various names:

**Schonnor (1616)**; **Skoner (1664)**; and **Schonnord (1816)**.

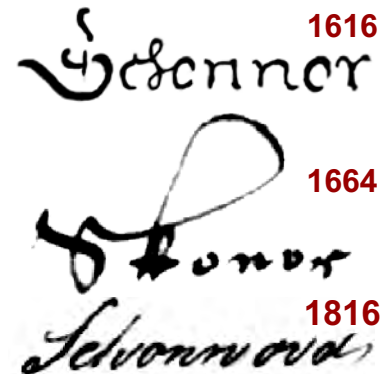
By 1800 it came to be called Skonnord -  
(with ch sometimes used in place of the k).

Professor Rygh, who is well known for his exhaustive work on Norwegian farm names, suggests that in old Norse, it was probably called **Skarnhøll**. Skarn means *fertilized soil* and høll means *at an isolated height*. (i.e. fertile place on a hill).

Today, (2022) modern maps call the farm **Skonnol**. This is because, in the local dialect, the two last letters in Skonnord (rd) are pronounced as a thick “L”. Norwegian has no special letter for the thick “L”, so it is usually written as “rd”. The new map makers have tried to harmonise place names by spelling them as they sound so they changed the rd to a L. Family members are opposed to this new spelling and have written to the Norwegian Mapping Authority to express their grievances. So far it remains as Skonnol, but maybe one day it will be overturned and reinstated as Skonnord.

The descendants have always used Skonnord for their last name except for the American descendants of Bernt Olsen Skonnord, who spell it **Skonnard** (which is closer to how it is pronounced in North America).

North American farms usually take their name from the owner. But in the past, Norwegians were identified by their first name, their father’s name and where they lived. Ole Eriksen Skonnord was Ole, the son of Erik, who lived at Skonnord. (Sen for son, or datter for daughter, was added to the father’s name).







# Skonnord

## Approximate Boundaries of Skonnord in 2022

### Description of Skonnord

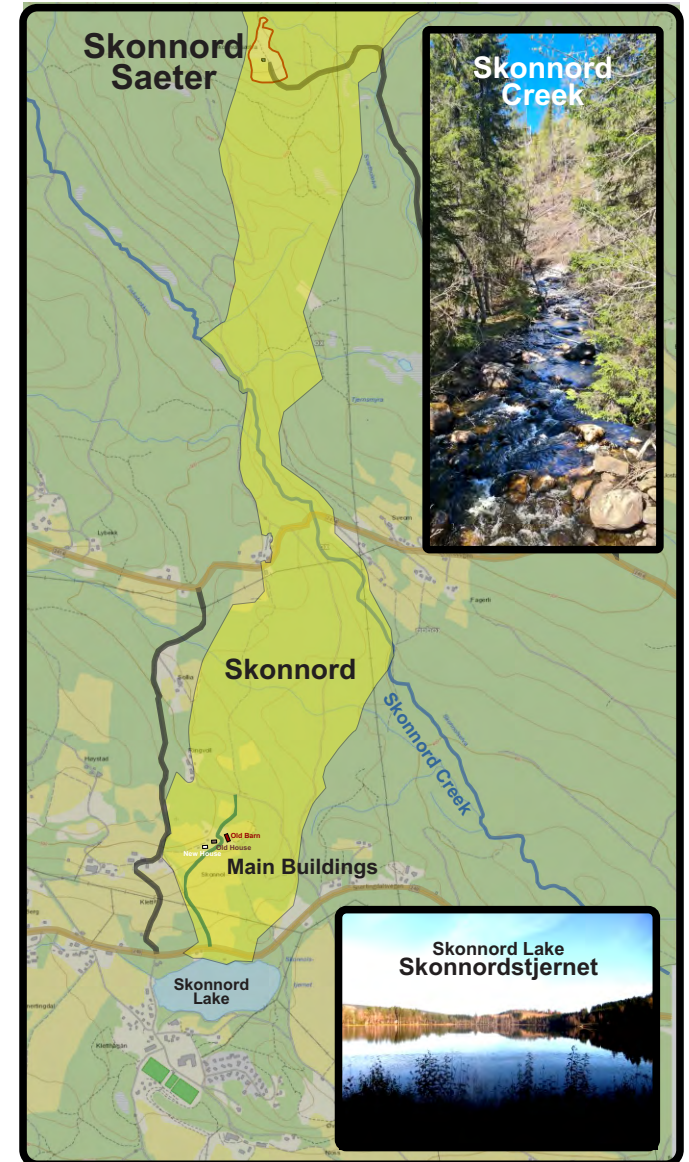
It can be misleading to call Skonnord a farm because it's easy to assume it is like a North American farm. Throughout its history, Skonnord has been much more than just a farm. In Norwegian it is called a gård (or gaard).

The most striking difference, compared to an American farm, is how much of the gård is forest. In older times one lived off the land, which included seed planting, animal husbandry, hunting and fishing. One needed trees to build lodging and fencing. Much firewood was also needed for heating and cooking. In earlier times, gårds in rural Norway had to produce all the necessities of life or trade with a neighbour for something that could not be produced at the gård.

Skonnord is very hilly, without large flat fields, like North American farms. A gård did not need large fields to generate income. It needed to produce just enough for the family, the servants, the animals and to pay taxes, with a little extra to trade for the few things that it could not produce.

Skonnord stretches from a small lake called **Skonnordstjernet**, (Skonnord Lake), in the south, to a high meadow in the north, called **Skonnord saeter**. The saetra is about 3 km (1 ½ miles) directly north of the farmhouse. **Skonnordselva**, (Skonnord Creek), also runs through Skonnord.

Skonnord is ideally situated on the south slope of a small mountain, where it gets good sun exposure. Skonnord varies between about **400** and **620** metres above sea level (**1300** to **2000** ft). It has access to large amounts of water from Skonnord Lake and, at least in the past, had good hunting and fishing on its property. (Today there are perch and trout in the lake. The largest trout caught in 2001 was 1.6 kg or 4 lbs).





# Skonnord

## Ancient Times

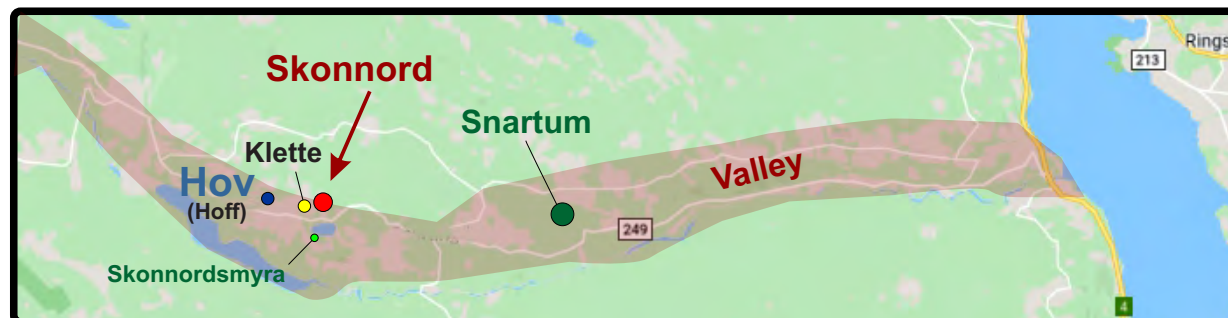
Before **1910** the district where Skonnord is located was called **Snertingdal**, which was an annex of the parish of Biri. (It is the southwest portion of Biri). It was a separate community from **1910** to **1964** but is now part of the municipality of **Gjøvik**. It is still called Snertingdal by the locals.

The name was derived from the first gård in the area called **Snartum**. Snart means **burnt forest clearing**, reflecting how the first gårds were cleared. The **um**, in Snartum is the old form of **heim**. (Heim means home in Norwegian). Linguistically, the “um” was used as early as 0 AD, but no archaeological finds before 500 AD have been found in the area. However, pollen analysis at Skonnordsmyra, a small bog at the southwest side of Skonnord lake, indicates that cultivated grains were grown in the area as early as 1000 BC with significantly increased agricultural activity around 500 AD. Most experts believe Snartum was cleared sometime between **500** and **700 AD**. “dal”, at the end of Snertingdal, means valley. So Snertingdal means “Valley of the burnt forest homestead”.



One of the neighbouring farms to Skonnord is **Hov** (the old spelling was **Hoff**). There are many places in Norway with this name because Hov was the term used for a gathering place for pagan worship. It was common for the local chieftain to be the pagan priest and Hov was often his place of residence. When Norway was Christianized, in Viking times, churches were often built at these gathering spots (however, no evidence of a Christian church has been found at the Snertingdal Hov). The chiefs, of course, resisted this forced conversion so it was not until about **1000 A.D.** that Christianity became fully accepted into Norwegian culture.

The gård adjacent to Skonnord is **Klette**. This is a Viking name, believed to have been cleared before **1000 AD**. While its not known for sure, it is a fair assumption that Skonnord was cleared shortly after Klette.





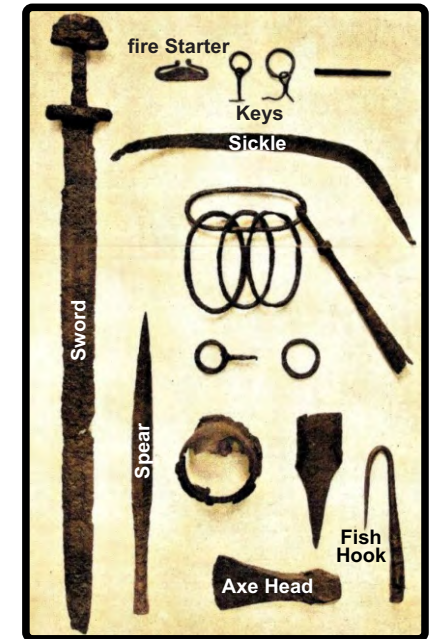


# Skonnord

## Ancient Times

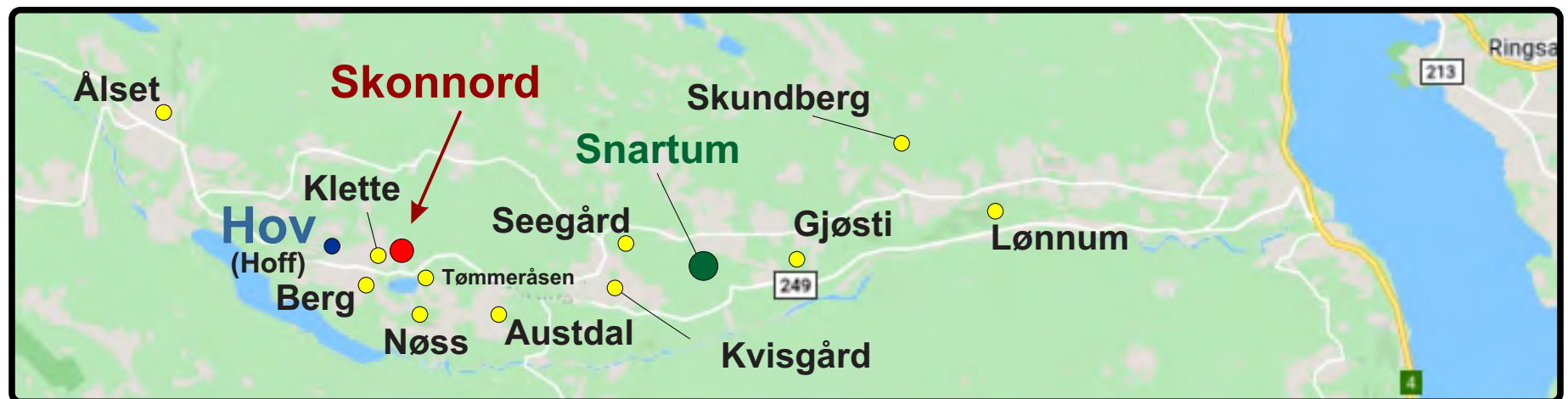
The picture to the right shows metal items found in a Viking grave at **Snartum**.  
(From about **800 A. D.**)

The first written record in existence from Snertingdal is a letter from **1344**,  
which mentions the gårds: **Snartum, Nøss, Klette** and **Berg**.



## Snertingdal Gårds

Associated with Skonnord





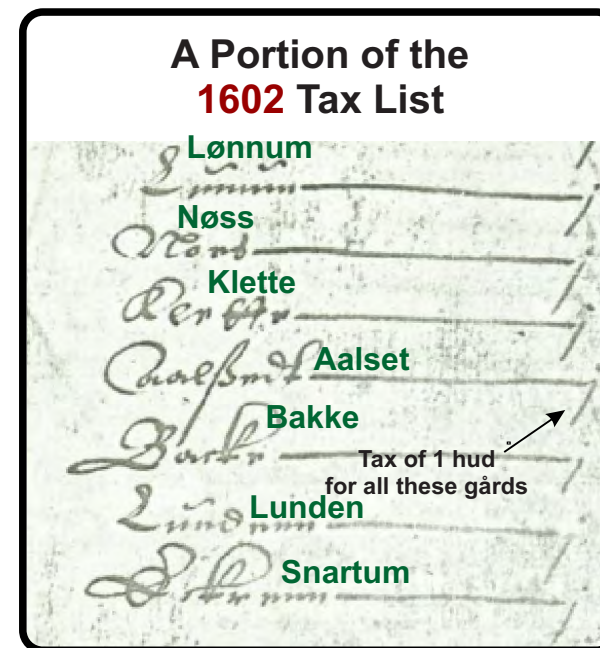
# Skonnord

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Bubonic Plague (Black Death)

Like so many places in Europe, more than half of the population in Snertingdal died when the **Black Death** arrived in **1349**. This left many of the gårds uninhabited and it is very likely that Skonnord was one of them. It took over 200 years for the Snertingdal population to return to its pre-plague population.

A tax list from **1602** mentions many gårds in the Snertingdal area, but Skonnord is not among them. However, mention was made that there were many uninhabited gårds in the area.







# Skonnord

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The First Mention of Skonnord

### Bjørn

The first mention of Skonnord is in a **Tax List** from **1612**. In that list, **Bjørn** is named as “bruker” at Skonnord. In Norwegian, the term “bruker” can be used for “farmer”, but it is better translated “user” as it does not imply ownership of the land.

In the 1600s, rural Norway did not often use money, preferring to trade in real goods. Taxes were often paid in goods like grain, butter, cheese, animal hides, iron bars, silver pieces, etc. (See the iron bars, in the picture at the bottom right of this page, found under a rock at Klette, the farm next to Skonnord).

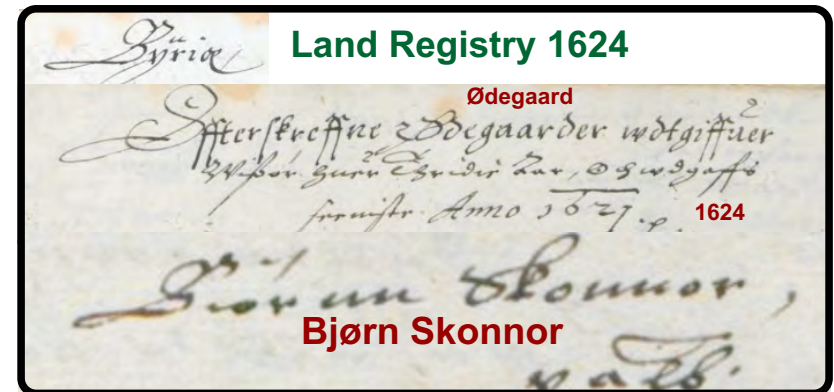
Gårds needed their forests because it was not legal to hunt animals on land that did not belong to you.

The early Skonnords hunted moose, deer, fox, wolf, lynx, rabbit, badger, wild boar and various birds. In the northern part of Skonnord there is a area called **Bear Valley**. While bears have not been seen in the area since 1910, they too were once actively hunted.

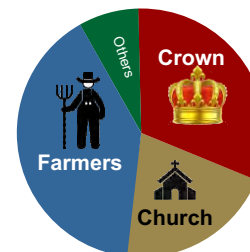
In the 1600s, farmers owned about 40% of the land, the crown about 30% and the church about 25%. Prior to **1537** the Catholic Church owned much land, but much of it was taken over by the crown during the reformation.

Most gårds had a horse, sheep for wool and cows for milk, cheese and leather.

## Skonnord entry in the Biri land registry for 1624



### Land ownership in 1600



### Iron bars found hidden under a rock at Klette





# Skonnord

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## Simen (Continued)

From **1645** to **1660** Sweden was trying to expand their land holdings and many Norwegians were called to fight in border skirmishes. In a list of soldiers from Snertingdal was a man called **Jon Olsen Schonor**. It is not clear who this person was but it may have been a son of Ole Klette who was living at Skonnord since Ole Klette owned part of Skonnord for a short time.

The tax register for **1647** lists Skonnord as an **ødegård**. At this time, gårds were listed as either full, half, or øde. Øde means abandoned or desolate but here it is used as a tax term. Full gårds paid full taxes, half gårds paid half the amount and ødegårds 1/4 the amount.

Øde was a reference to the many gårds that were abandoned during the black plague but were now again being cultivated. (One can imagine that after 300 years, the land would have reclaimed any earlier clearings).

The **1647** tax list indicates that Simon was “Bunde goedtzs” or “**bundet gods**”. This means he was bound (or owner) to the property. So Simen must have taken over the gård from Ole Klette by this time.

In this list, Skonnord is valued at **1 fjerding** with a tax rate of **1 ½ daler**. Tax rate for a full gård was 6 daler. (1 daler in 1647 equates to about US \$800.00 in 2022).

There were about 100 gårds in Biri at this time. Only about 20 gårds were owned in full or part by the crown. Most were self owned with a few owned and leased out by absentee landowners.

In **1660** Simen had a horse, 5 cows, and 2 sheep.

It is not believed that Simen (nor Bjørn before him) are genetically related to present day Skonnords.

### Transcription from Skattematrikkelen 1647

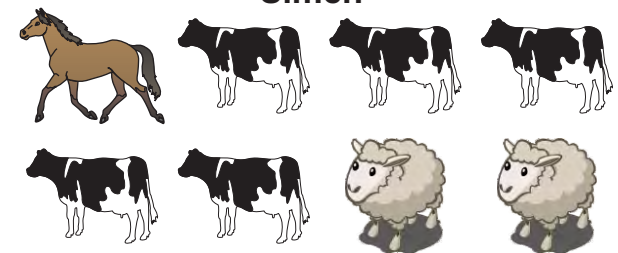
Hadeland og Valdres fogderi

Simen Schoenoer - 1 fr. 1½ dr.  
Bunde goedtzs.

### Skonnord in 1660



Simen







# Skonnord

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## Simen

In **1636**, Skonnord was farmed by a man named **Simen**. (A very uncommon name in Snertingdal at the time).

A tax list from **1642** indicates **Oluff** (or Ole) **Klette** leased a portion of Skonnord for 1 **fjering**. (See [Skonnord History part 4](#) for a discussion of taxes and the meaning of hud, skinn and fjering.)

<p>Oluff Klette user</p> <p><i>Oluff Klette</i> <i>user</i></p> <p>In same farm J samme grd</p> <p>Vdj Skaanor Jbm (On Skonnord gaard)</p> <p>- j hud ij schind med bøxell</p> <p>- j f med bøxell»</p>	<h2>1642 Tax List</h2> <p>1 hud 1 ½ skinn with mortgage (for Klette)</p> <p>1 fjering with mortgage (for Skonnord)</p>
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Simen can not be found in the 1642 tax list, so it is possible Simen was working for Ole Klette in **1642**. 1 fjering, the price paid by Ole Klette, was the entire value of Skonnord at that time.

There has always been a strong connection between Klette and Skonnord. Before the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the residents of Skonnord had to pass through Klette in order to get to the main country road.





# Skonnord

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Torger

**Note:** No pictures of the Skonnords exist prior to about 1875. To help represent the family graphically, characters have been created. These characters do not represent what the actual person looked like, however they are based on real life Skonnord descendants. A red dot indicates a created character.



**Torger Christoffersen**

Not his real picture  
(Based on Hans Olsen Skonnord)

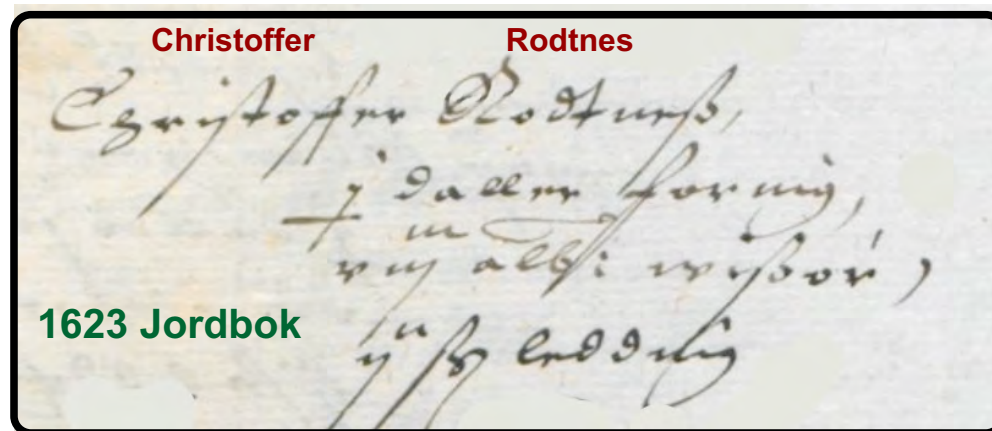
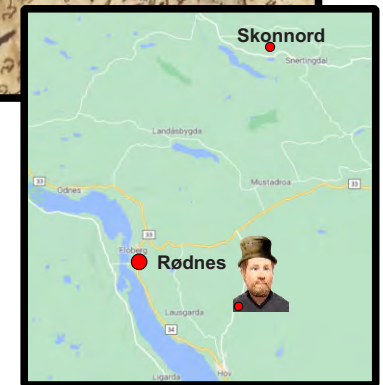
## The First Generation Skonnords

**Torger Christoffersen Rødnes** (b. 1618) is the first person at Skonnord who can positively be linked genetically to the Skonnords of today.

Torger's father **Christoffer** (b. ca 1580) was user at Rødnes from sometime before **1612**, so Torger was likely born at Rødnes (about 14 miles or 22 km S.W. of Skonnord). Christoffer was married to **Kari** (Karren) and his first son was **Erich**. Kari took over Rødnes when Christoffer died in **1638** because Erich was not considered old enough at age 24. Two years later Erich took over Rødnes.



1714  
Map



Christoffer

Rodtnes

1623 Jordbok

## Christoffer's seal

Used in a document  
on **July 6, 1633**





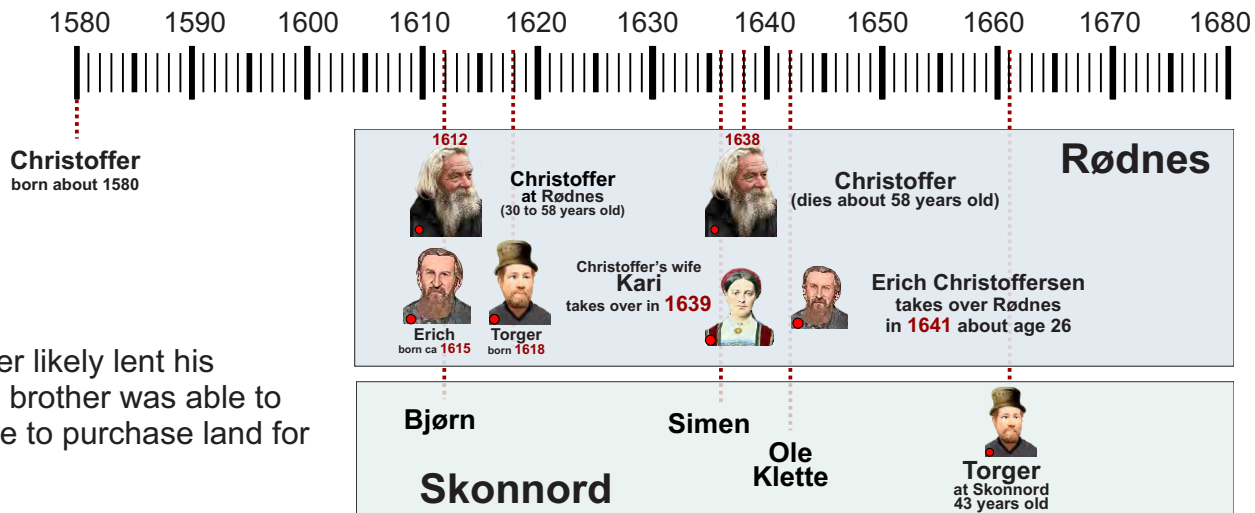


# Skonnord



**Torger Christoffersen**  
at Skonnord 43 years old

As was usual in Norwegian society, Torger likely lent his inheritance to his older brother. Once his brother was able to pay back the money then Torger was able to purchase land for himself. He found land at Skonnord.



**Torger** farmed Skonnord for 24 years, from **1661** until **1685** (43 to 67 years old).

It's not known whom he married, but the experts that compiled the **Biri-Snertingdal Bygdebok** (Village book for the area), think he may have married one of **Ole Klette's daughters**, as Ole had owned Skonnord for a time. It's possible Ole bought back the property when Simon left and gave it as a dowry when Torger married his daughter.

If Torger married a Klette daughter, it was likely Mari, because the name is used often in later generations, and is usually the first born daughter. Torger and his wife had 3 three daughters:



??  
**Torgersdatter**  
married Tor Austdal

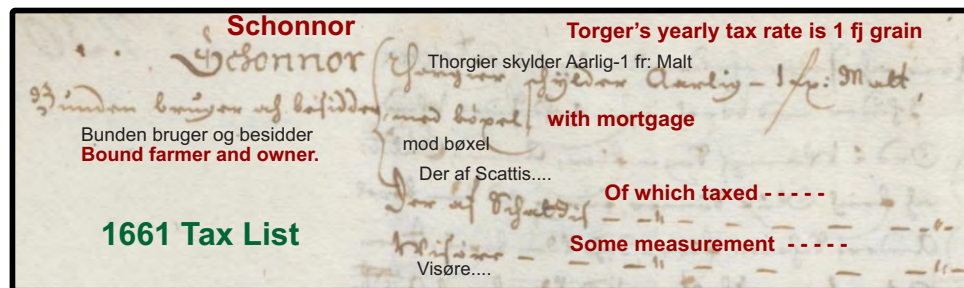


1656  
????  
**Seborg**  
**Torgersdatter**  
married Amund Hoff



**Marit**  
**Torgersdatter**  
married Jens Berg

In **1661** Torger (43) owned Skonnord and the gård's tax value was **1 fjerding**.



Of course it is not possible to know all of Torger's descendants, but research in 2022 has identified **18,335** known descendants.



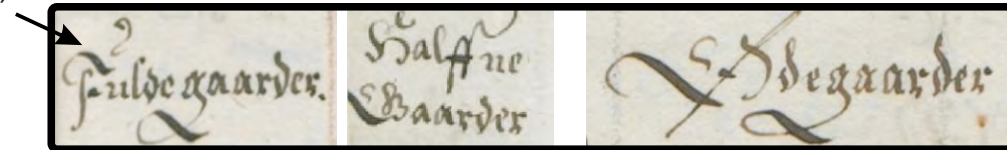


# Skonnord

1<sup>st</sup> Generation  
Torgar

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

In **1664** a census was commissioned to evaluate taxes and the number of eligible men who could serve in the Norwegian military. In the census, gårds are, as usual, listed as: **Full Gård**, **Half Gård** or **Ødegård**. (Spellings often differ in these old documents because of grammar changes over the years. For example: Fuldegård (i.e. Full gård) is written as Fuldegaarder)

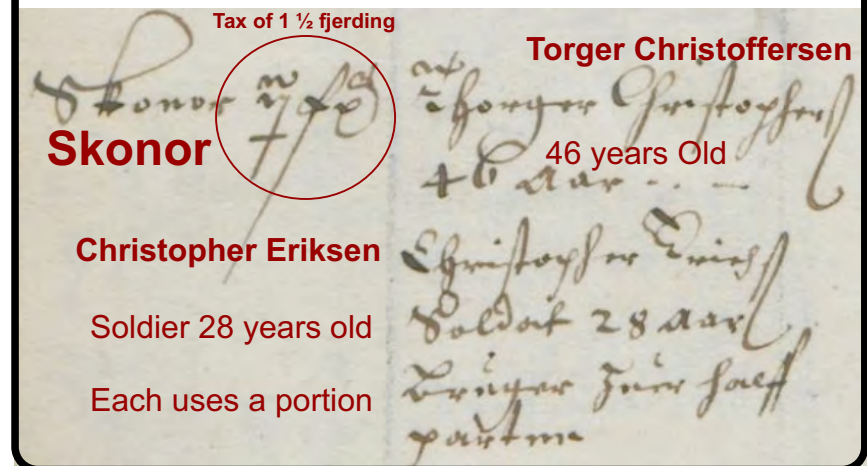


In **1664**, Skonnord is still listed as an ødegård and is being farmed by **Torgar** (46) along with and younger man named **Christopher** (28).

It is known that Torgar fully owned Skonnord in 1661, but it appears that he had Christopher join him sometime before 1664. Even though the census indicates each used part of Skonnord, it is not likely that Christopher actually owned part of Skonnord. It is not known if Christopher was in anyway related to Torgar.

By **1664** the gård's tax rate had increased to **1 ½ fjerding**.

## Vicar's Census of 1664







# Skonnord

## 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Torgar

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

A bit is known about Christopher as he died a year later in **1665**. His probate indicates his father was **Erik Sollium** and was married to **Rønnov Olsdatter**. (Sollium or Sollia, in Aust Torpa, was about 25 km northeast of Skonnord). He had no children and very few possessions (a cow, 20 goats and his clothes, valued at a little over 6 riksdalers) He was a soldier and died when he was 29 years old.



There were five censuses done over a period of three years (two in 1664, two in 1665 and one in 1666). This was very unusual and was likely done because of the ongoing conflict with Sweden, as the taxes didn't change throughout those years. These censuses helped the military know what men were available should men be required urgently.

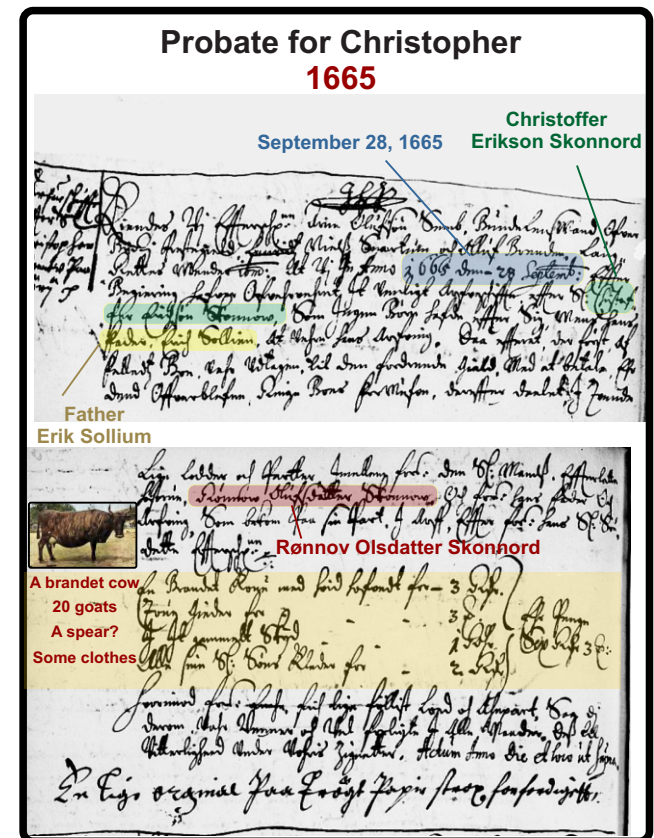
This is fortunate as it gives a good snapshot of the conditions of the time. In **1664**, for all of Biri, there were **91** gårds (a little over 1/3 of them were in Snertingdal):

Full gårds	Half gårds	Ødegårds	Rødningsmen	Husmenn
25	23	43	16	19

Hoff was a full gård, Klette was a half gård, while Skonnord was an ødegård.

**Rødningsmen** were individuals starting a farm but not deemed big enough to be considered a farm. (The name implies "seedling").

**Husmenn** were individuals renting a very small portion of land from an established gård. They often had their own modest house and grew their own food. Part of their rent required them to work for the gård owner during the planting and harvest seasons. Skonnord did not have any husmenn at this time but would have many later on in its history.



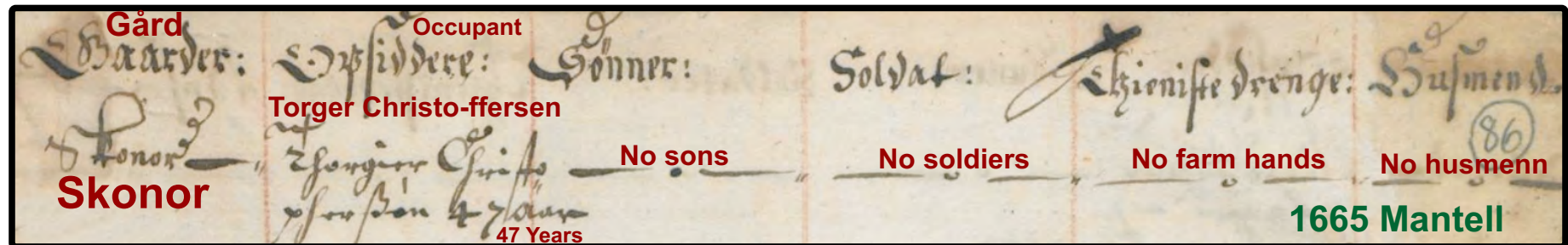


# Skonnord

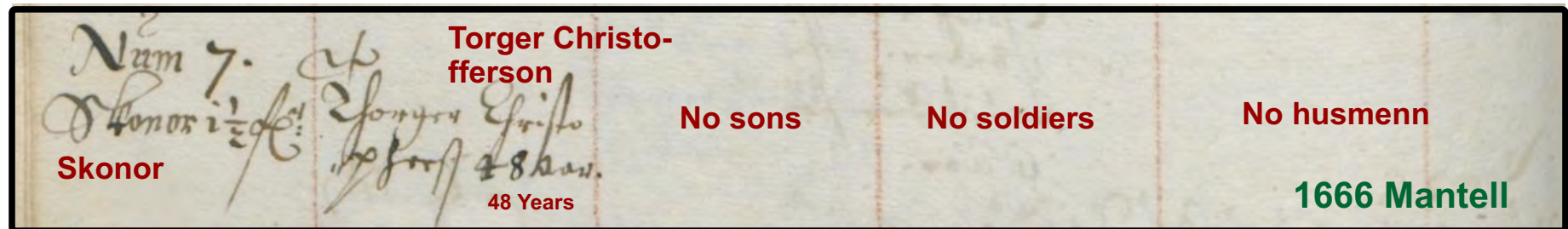
1<sup>st</sup> Generation  
Torgor

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

In the **1665** census, called a **Mantell** (i.e. a tally of men), **Torgor** (47) is listed as the sole user.



In the **1666** census, **Torgor**(47) is again listed as the sole user.





# Skonnord

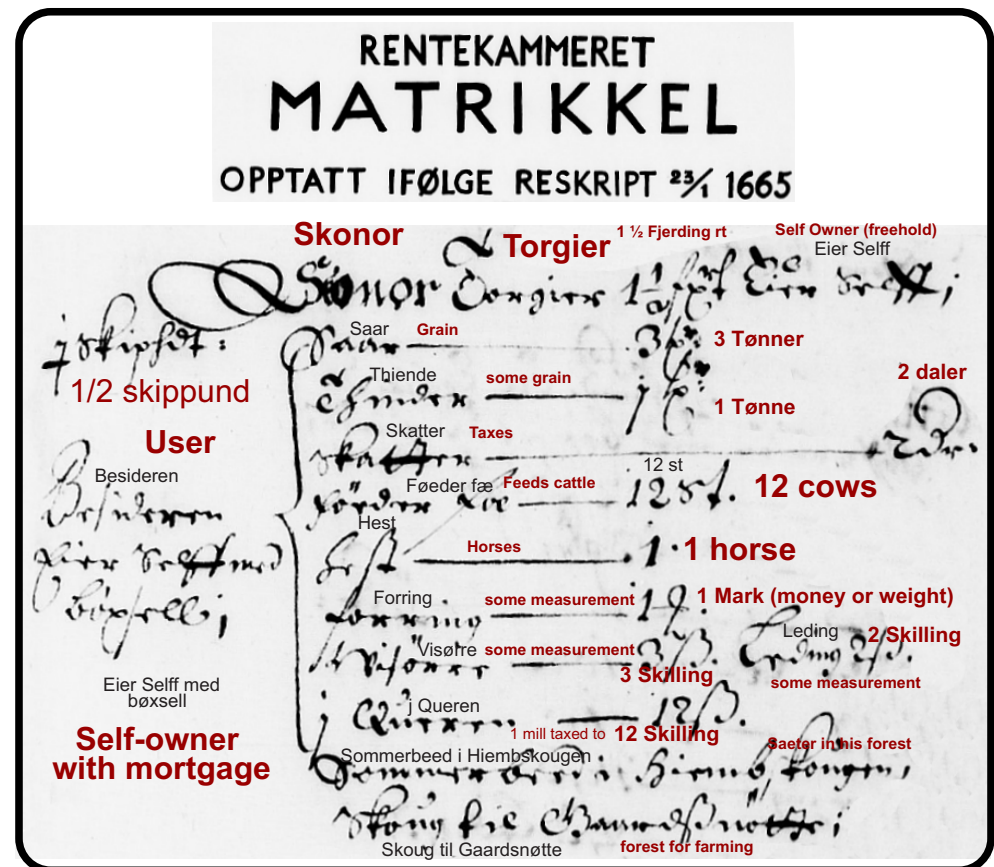
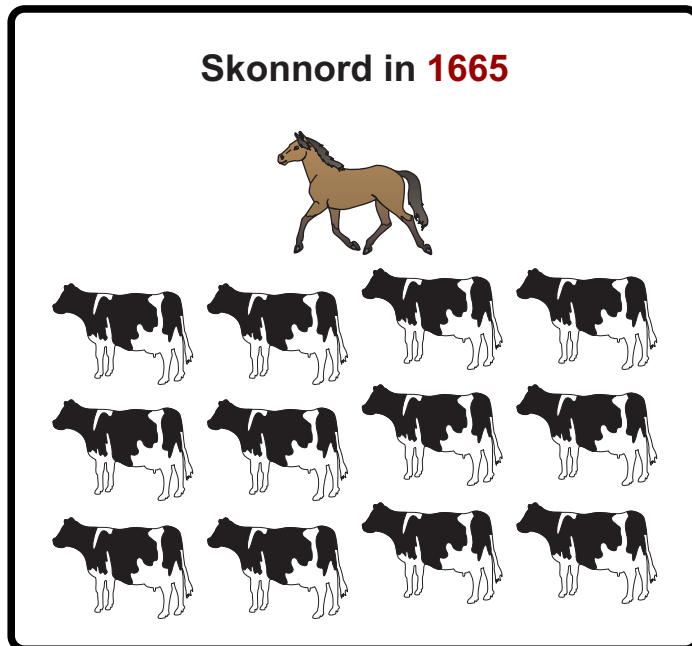
1<sup>st</sup> Generation  
Torgjer

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

The **1665 Matrikkel** (an evaluation of the conditions at each gård) indicates Torgjer was the sole owner and had a horse and 12 cows.

The value of the gård was **1 ½ fjerding** and taxes were **2 daler** each year. (About US \$1600.00 in 2022)

He planted about 3 tonner (660 lbs or 300 kg) of seed that year.







# Skonnord

## 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Torger

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



### Drama next door at Klette

In **1657**, **Ole Klette** (about 70) passed away leaving the gård Klette to his wife Karen and son Amund. Widow Karen was fined **2 ort** (about US \$400.00 in 2022) for refusing to provide an escort for a government official to Gubrandsdalen.

This was part of the responsibilities of all gård owners at the time. If any government official or clergyman needed to travel, they could call upon any gård owner to provide horses, carts, sleds or buggies for their journey. Sometimes it simply meant loaning a horse, but often it required more. If it was a one way trip, then someone from the gård had to go along in order to bring back the horses and other paraphernalia. This lasted until about 1800 when an official shuttle service was introduced in Snertingdal. The gård owners were also responsible for keeping the country roads around their gårds in good condition.

Because Skonnord was off the main road they likely did not have to provide transportation very often. However, other gårds could ask Skonnord to help with horses or buggies if they did not have enough to supply the travelling party.

In **1663**, Karen's son **Amund Klette** was also fined when he refused to shuttle the Vardal sheriff. **Amund** was 3 years older than **Torger** and they were likely close friends. (If the Bygdebok authors are correct, and Torger did marry one of Ole Klette's daughters, then Amund would have been Torger's brother-in-law).

In **1670**, neighbour **Sergeant Amund Hoff** (36) (b. Skumsrud) was visiting **Amund Klette** (55). Some dispute occurred and Hoff struck Klette below the ear. Sergeant Hoff then went home and returned with a sword. (Possibly for a duel?). He found that Klette had locked his door and so in anger broke two of Klette's windows.

This was not the first time Amund Hoff was in trouble. A few years earlier he was in court because he had spoke ill of the Biri parish. While this was likely not common behaviour, much is learned about life in 1670 in Snertingdal:

1. People did not always get along and there were courts to handle disputes.
2. Houses had locks or at least bolts on the inside of their door.
3. At least some houses, if not most, had glass windows.

After Amund Hoff's first wife died in **1680**, Amund Hoff married **Seborg**, who was a daughter of **Torger** Skonnord.





# Skonnord

1<sup>st</sup> Generation  
Torger

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Saeter

In **1671**, Torger (52) built a **saeter**. (He must have used the pasture without buildings before this as the 1665 Matrikkel indicates there was a summer pasture in 1665). This was a pasture, high up the mountain, where the livestock were taken in late spring to graze for the summer. This was done because they needed all the hay grown in the valley for winter feed. It also provided cooler conditions for the animals.



The saeter had a dairying house called a **bu** where a dairymaid, called a **saeterjente**, milked the cows and goats. A **saetergutt** (gutt = boy), also stayed the summer to look after the herds during the day while the dairymaid made cheese and butter from the milk. It was quite lonely at the saeter so it was customary for each of the gård's daughters to spend at least part of their summer helping at the saeter. Periodically the family would come to visit and collect the cheese and butter.

The neighbouring gård, **Tømmeråsen**, built their bu right next to the one at Skonnord. This was done for friendship and protection. It is possible that a third gård also shared the same space as old maps show three buildings at the site. There were many other saeters within a few kilometres of the Skonnord saeter and they too shared their saeters with multiple gårds.

### Barn at the Skonnord Sæter

Unfortunately no full picture of the barn exists. Here one can see a portion of the original barn built in 1671. It was demolished in 1960



### Skonnord Saeter



View from Skonnord looking North

### Cabin at the Skonnord Saeter.

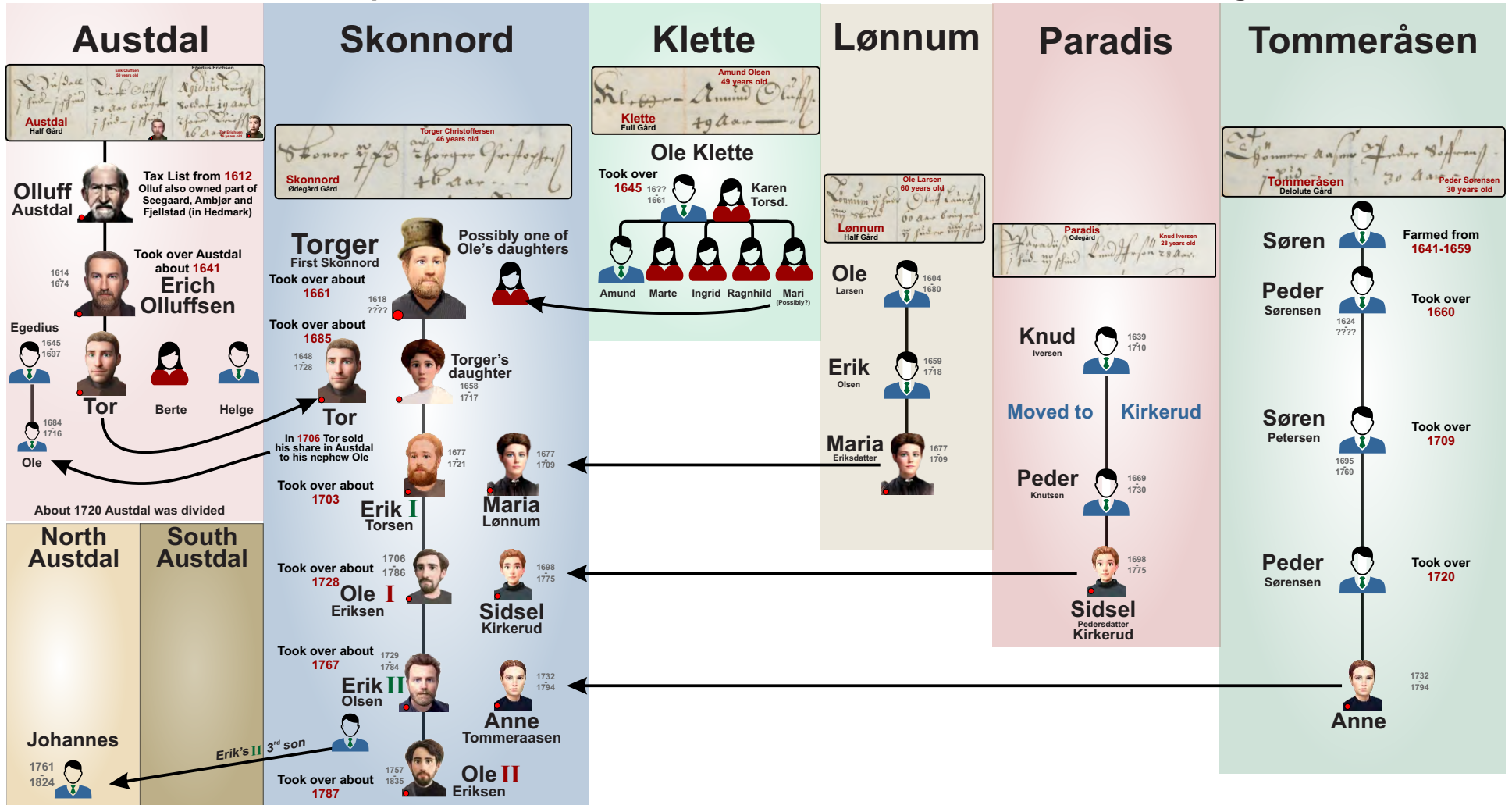
When the saeter was in use, this is where the servants ate and slept. It is unknown when this building was erected





# Skonnord

There was a lot of interaction between the gårds in the area and over time many marriages took place between them. The Mantell from 1664 is shown for each gård.







# Skonnord

2<sup>nd</sup> Generation  
Tor

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



## The Second Generation Skonnords

Sometime around **1675**, Torger's (56) daughter (her name is not known) married **Tor Eriksen** (26) from **Austdal**.

Austdal (old spelling was Ousdall) is just southeast of Skonnord and was listed in 1666 as a half gård.

### 1666 Norway Male Census (Mantell)

The image shows a handwritten document from the 1666 Norway Male Census (Mantell). The text is written in cursive and includes the following entries:

- Num 4. Ousdall** (old spelling of Austdal) with the note "1 Hud - 1 Skinn".
- Erik Oluffsen**, 52 years old, identified as "Tor's father".
- Tor's older brother Egeus**, 21 years old, identified as "a soldier".
- Tor Eriksen**, 18 years old.
- Husmann at Austdal** (Household head) with the name **Carol Skonnord** and "92 aar".
- Tor Eriksen Austdal**, born 1648, died 1728.
- Torger's daughter**, identified as the wife of Tor Eriksen.





# Skonnord






## 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Tor

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



### The Second Generation Skonnords

Sometime around **1685** Torger's son-in-law **Tor** (37) took over Skonnord. (Torger had no sons). Tor and his wife had three children:

<p>1648 1728</p>  <p><b>Tor</b> Eriksen Austdal <small>(Based on Ole Eriksen Skonnord)</small></p>	 <p><b>Torger's Daughter</b> <small>(Based on Lina Skonnord)</small></p>	<p>1677 1721</p>  <p><b>Erik I</b> <small>(Based on Hans Olsen Skonnord)</small></p>	 <p><b>Mari</b> m. Henrik Knutsen Haug 1683 1752</p>	<p>1685 1731</p>  <p><b>Christoffer</b> m. Marit Olsdatter Vloberg <small>(Based on Ole Eriksen Skonnord)</small></p>
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A document from **1669** states that Skonnord had fishing rights to **Lake Mjøsa**, which was unusual as it was about 20 km (12 miles) away. Most of the gårds around Skonnord had rights to Lake Ringsø. This may be because Skonnord also had rights to Lake Skonnord. (See map below).

Norway used the Julian calendar up until **February 18, 1700**. The following day (now using the new Gregorian calendar) became **March 1, 1700**, losing 11 days in the process.

### The Third Generation Skonnords

**Erik I** (26) married **Maria Lønnum** (26) in **1703**. A few years later, **Tor** (57) retired and **Erik I** (28) took over farming at Skonnord. Erik I (27) and Maria (27) had a son named **Ole I** in **1706**. (Maria's grandfather was named Ole).

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Erik I

<p>1677 1721</p>  <p><b>Erik I</b> Torsen</p>	<p>1677 1709</p>  <p><b>Maria</b> Lønnum <small>(Based on Bergine Skonnord)</small></p>	<p>1706 1786</p>  <p><b>Ole I</b> <small>(Based on Frithjof Skonnord)</small></p>
--	--	--



**Note:** From the early **1700's**, even up to the present day (2022), all of the owners of Skonnord were named either **Erik** or **Ole**. It is easy to get confused about who one is talking about, so labels have been added for better clarity.





# Skonnord

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Erik I

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

In **1709**, Erik's I (31) young wife, **Maria** (31) died. Shortly after her death, Erik I and his son, Ole I (3), left Skonnord and moved to **Søndre Hoff**. When Erik I moved, his younger brother, **Christoffer** (27), took over farming at Skonnord.

Hoff was one of the few gårds in Snertingdal that was, at this time, still owned by the crown. It was a "Full Gård" but was broken up into various pieces which the crown leased out. Erik's I uncle (by marriage) Amund had previous leased Søndre Hoff. (Amund's second wife was Seborg Torgersdatter, sister to Erik's mother). Amund and Seborg were quite old and had recently retired to Lille Brynstad, close to the city of Biri.

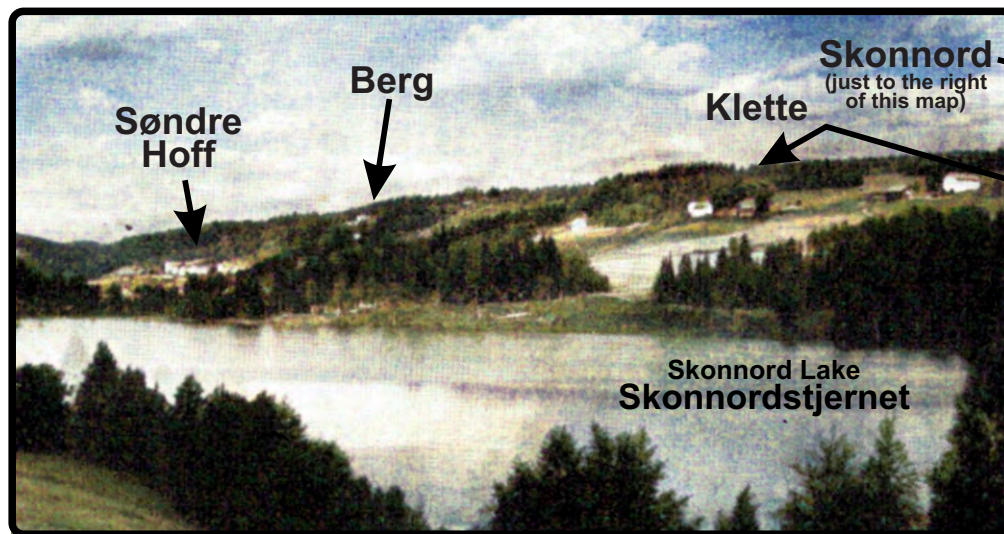
The crown decided to sell Hoff and it is possible Eric I thought that with his uncle leaving Hoff, it would be a good opportunity for him to secure a bigger and more prestigious gård. Erik I could own and farm at Søndre Hoff (South Hoff), and Erik's I brother, **Christoffer**, could farm Skonnord. His father, Tor, was close to 60 years old, so retirement was close at hand for him. Norwegian society was very class orientated at this time and being the owner of a full gård significantly raised your status in society.



Moves to Søndre Hoff



Maria dies







# Skonnord

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Erik I

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

In **1709**, Erik I (32) married a second time to the much younger, **Anne Gaarder** (20). Maria's mother (Erik's I first wife's mother) had also died young. Maria's father, Erik Lønnum, remarried **Marte Gaarder**. Anne was a niece of Marte.



Anne Gaarder



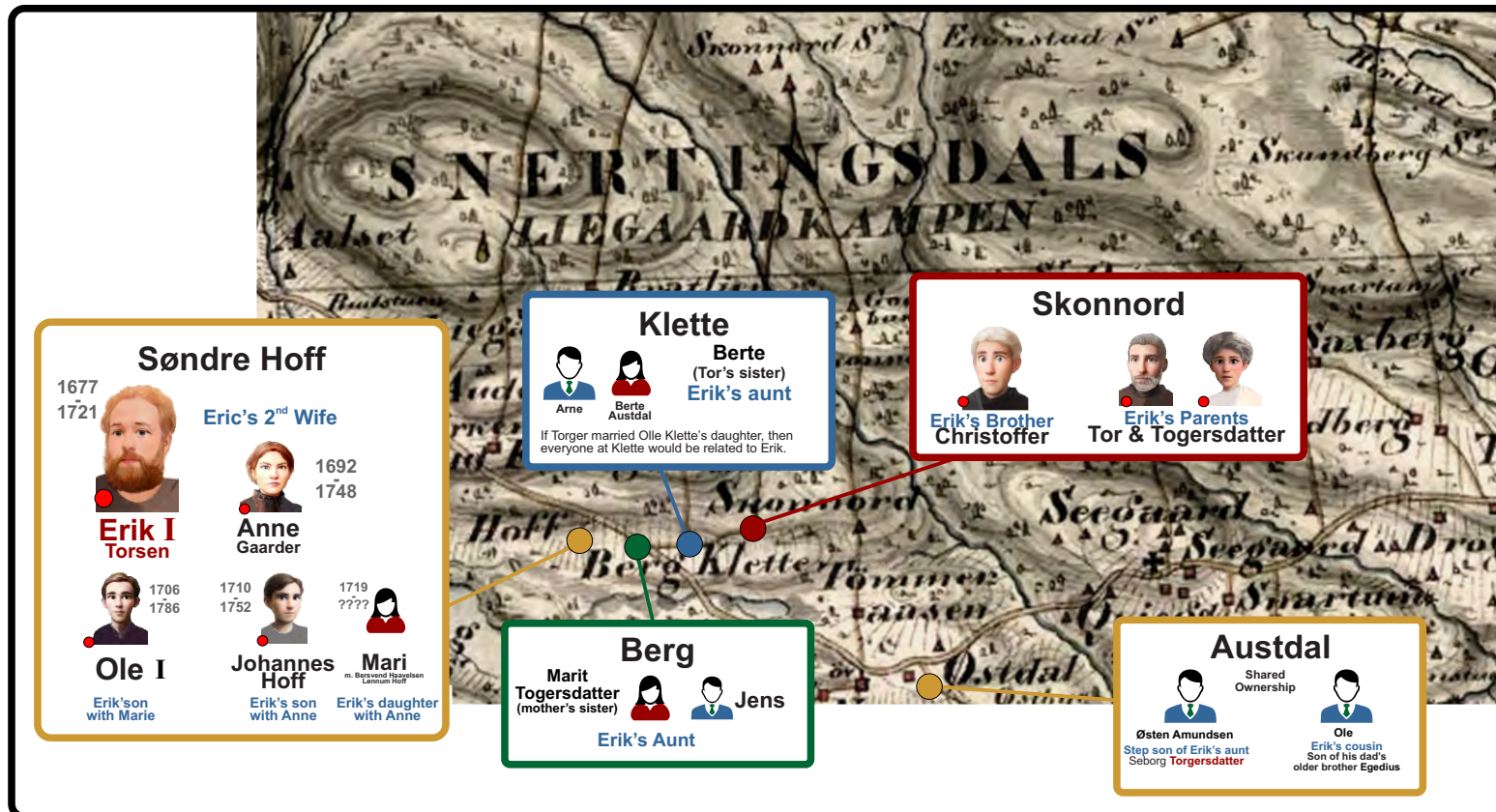
At Søndre Hoff

In **1710**, Erik I (33) and Anne (21) had a son named **Johannes Hoff**.



At Skonnord

Because there were a lot of marriages between gårds in the Snertingdal area, **Erik I** had relatives at most of the surrounding gårds in **1710**.



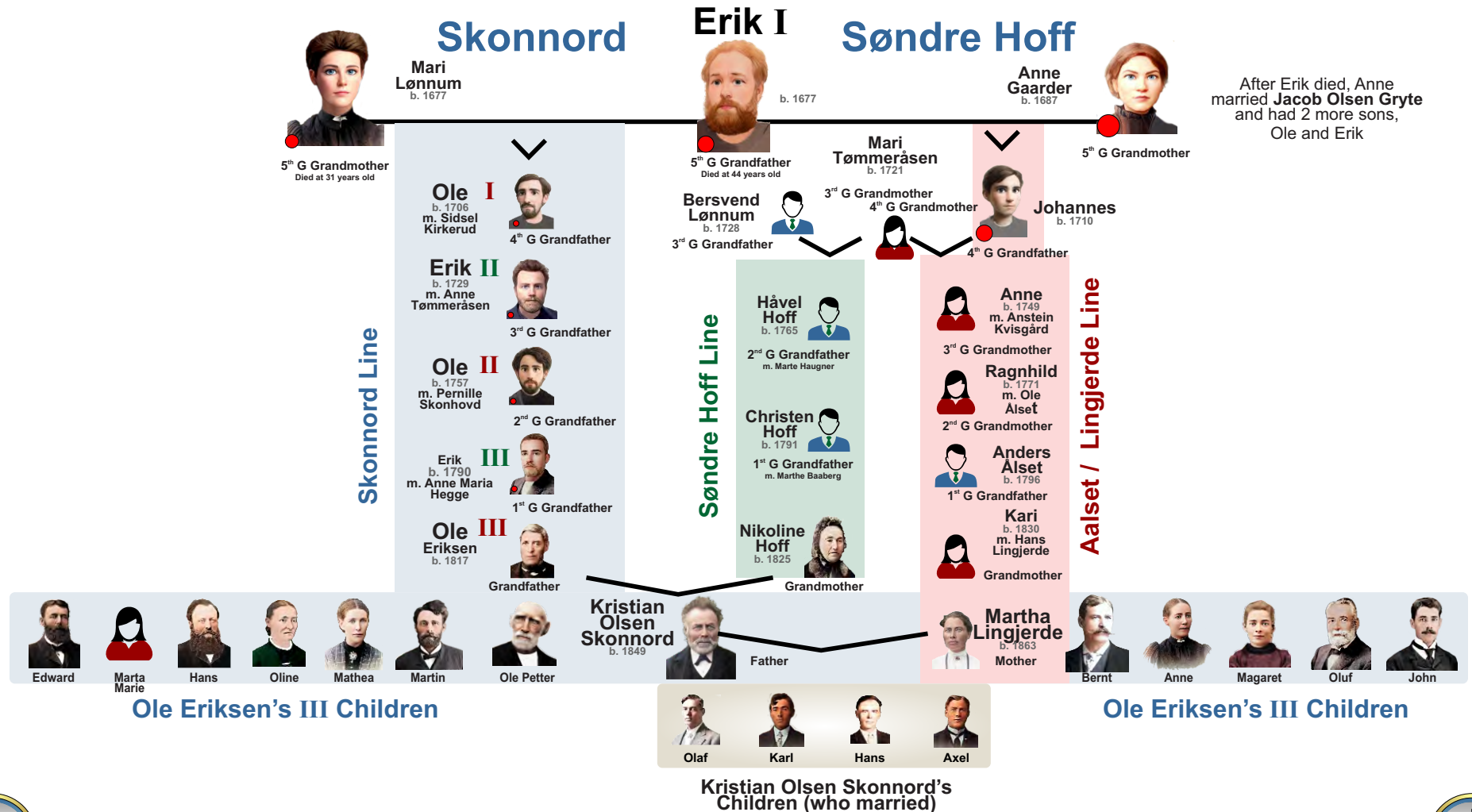


# Skonnord

In addition to Skonnord, most Skonnord descendants today can trace their lineage back to Søndre Hoff. The intermarriages between gårds usually happened generations apart, and this resulted in some unusual relationships.

One example is for the children of **Kristian Olsen Skonnord**:

Erik's I two sons, **Ole I Skonnord** and his half brother, **Johannes Hoff**, are both 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfathers to them. **Mari Tømmeråsen** is both their 4<sup>th</sup> great grandmother and their 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandmother.





# Skonnord

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Erik I

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

### The Third Generation Skonnords (Continued)

In **1711** Skonnord (run by Erik's brother Christoffer) had a horse and 12 cows, (the same as Torger had in 1665, nearly 50 years earlier).

In that year, besides their regular taxes, they paid **5** shoe tax. This tax was unpopular and did not last long.



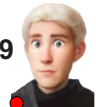
At Søndre Hoff



Christoffer  
At Skonnord


**Skonnord in 1711**

29




Erik's Brother  
Christoffer






62      ~60











**Tor & Wife**  
Erik's aging Parents

Possibly other  
workers:



At Søndre Hoff



Erik I

Anne

In **1719**, nine years after son Johannes was born, **Erik I** (42) and **Anne** (30) had a daughter named **Mari**. (Its quite likely they had other children in between, but if they did, those children died young).



Mari







# Skonnord

3<sup>rd</sup> Generation

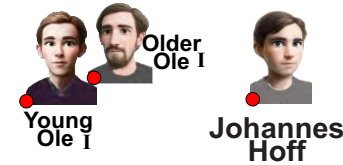
Erik I @ Søndre Hoff

Christoffer @ Skonnord

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Third Generation Skonnords (Continued)

In **1721**, Erik I (44) died at Søndre Hoff. His son Ole I was 14 & son Johannes was 11, hardly old enough to take over a gård the size of Hoff. (His daughter Mari was only 2).



Within a year of Eric's I death, his wife Anne (b. Gaarder) married Jacob Olsen Gryte. Jacob was listed as user in **1723**. (Jacob for South Hoff and Tor Erlandsen for North Hoff).

## 1723 Matrikkel for Skonnord (Evaluation)

Gård Name	Oppsitter	Byggeskifte	Husmanns Sites	Forest and Sapet	Mill	Situation and beliggenhed	Crop	Græ	Græ Avling	Stokke or Creature	Tax listed in the old Matrikel	Tax listed in the old Matrikel
67 Schonor	Freeholder / self-owned			Til hus forformed-entet. Sæter hafn i hjem rasten		Soil less good	Rye 1/2 skjeppe, Barley 1 tønne 4 skjeppe, Mixed grain 1 tønne	1 1/2 horses (i.e. a working horse and a colt)	10 need (naut) Cows, 12 sheep, 9 goats	1 1/2 Fjerding tunge	Christopher	

## 1723 Matrikkel for Hoff (Evaluation)

1 skjeppe=1/8 tønne

Gård Name	Oppsitter	Byggeskifte	Husmanns Sites	Græ	Græ Avling	Stokke or Creature	Tax listed in the old Matrikel	Tax listed in the old Matrikel
Hoff	2 Users				4 horses, 20 cows, 24 sheep	4 huder, 3 skind	Jacob & Tor	

The **1723 Matrikkel** shows how Skonnord was growing but not quite the size of a full gård. Skonnord had about half the number of animals but only planted about 1/4 the amount of grain as Hoff.





# Skonnord

3<sup>rd</sup> Generation

Erik I @ Søndre Hoff

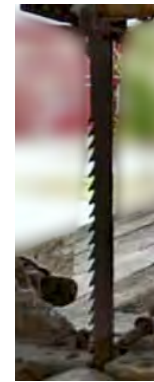
Christoffer @ Skonnord

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

In 1723, Skonnord had 2 horses, 10 cows 12 sheep and 9 goats.

Erik's brother **Christoffer** (38) sowed 3 barrels of grain.

While not shown on the 1723 Matrikkel, a **sawmill** was built on Skonnord creek later that year.



Taking care of this many animals required more than just a small family. At first, farmhands and housemaids lived with the family (a few lived in the main house and some likely lived in the barn), but as time progressed, bakers, blacksmiths, shoemakers and lumberjacks began to live at Skonnord in dedicated houses.

In the 1700s, workers were considered servants and worked for their room and board. They did not receive any form of pay but received compensation in goods such as clothes and footwear. They lived onsite and even took their name from the gård. (If they lived in a house separate from the main house, they used Skonnordseie).

**Skonnord in 1723**

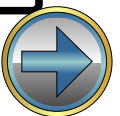
38 ~69

**Christoffer**  
Erik's Brother

**Tor & Wife**  
Erik's aging parents

## 1723 Matrikkel for Skonnord (Presentation of taxes)

		Reduction to «hart korn» (hard grain) New Matrikkel tax		Leilending tax new matrikkel		Property ownership tax		Aarlige Antatte Tiende Anticipated Annual Crop							Sum of money								
Gård Name		Oppsitter's Name		Tax listed in the old Matrikkel		Besteland (best land)		Svagtland (weak land)		Odel tax	Leding Military Tax	Vunden (Won)	Tabt (lost)	Toldene Customs	Rye	Barley	Mixed Grain	Peas	Flax	Cheese	Summa	Ost	
67	Schonor	Christoffer	1 1/2 Fjerding tunge	1	84	1	1	2	24	27	15	36	36	36 skilling	1/2 skjepp	5% skjepp	3% skjepp	1/2	4%	1 1/2	4%	2	20





# Skonnord

3<sup>rd</sup> Generation

Erik I @ Søndre Hoff

Christoffer @ Skonnord

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Third Generation Skonnords (Continued)

### Husmenn

Getting in the harvest required reliable labour and the gård owner could not afford to lose his hired men part way through the harvest. He also could not afford to pay them all year long.

This dilemma was solved by building houses on the gård and letting a worker and his family use it in exchange for labour. Strict laws (from 1687) were enacted to protect both parties. The **husmann** (the person leasing the house) could only leave on two days of the year: the start of summer (April 14); or the start of winter (October 14). These “moving” days were called **faredag**. If the husmann intended to leave, he had to give 8 weeks notice.

At Skonnord, every husmann was given a small plot of land to grow food and he was only required to work for the Skonnords when he was needed, according to a signed contract. This allowed the worker to enjoy a limited amount of freedom. However, there were very distinct classes in Norwegian society at that time and a husmann ranked quite a bit below a gård owner.

The first husmann at Skonnord arrived shortly after the sawmill was installed in **1723**.

In early times, Norwegians divided the year into only two seasons.  
Summer started on **April 14** and Winter on **October 14**.

Most farms had a wooden calendar (like the one to the right).  
This showed when to plant, when to harvest and all special days.



April 14

One side showed Summer



October 14

The other side showed Winter







# Skonnord

4<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Ole I

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Fourth Generation Skonnords

In **1726**, Erik's I son, **Ole I** (20), married **Sidsel Kirkerud** (27).



**Sidsel Kirkerud**



Ole's I wife, **Sidsel**, came from Kirkerud (in Norwegian, kirke = church, rud = clearing). It is believed that a church has existed at Kirkerud since the middle ages and was the first church in Snertingdal. Around **1700**, a petition was made to build a replacement church, which was completed in **1703**.



In the 1700s, social life centred around the church and it is likely that Ole I met Sidsel at some sort of church function. However, marriages in these early days were often arranged, with the young couple usually having little say in the matter.

The farmland at Kirkerud was owned by the church and the church leased the land to Sidsel's father.



Site of the old church at Kirkerud



**Candle Holder**  
Made in 1703 for  
the opening of the  
Kirkerud Church

**Baptismal Font**  
from the Kirkerud Church





# Skonnord

## 4<sup>th</sup> Generation Ole I

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

### The Fourth Generation Skonnords



At the time of Ole's I marriage to Sidsel in **1726**, Ole's I uncle, Christoffer (43), was farming at Skonnord and Ole's I step dad, Jacob, was farming at Søndre Hoff.

When **Tor** (79) died in **1728**, Ole I (22) returned to Skonnord. Although Ole I did not inherit the gard outright, it was tradition that the eldest son should take over after his father.

Uncle Christoffer remained at Skonnord. Ole's I half brother, **Johannes Hoff** (18), remained at **Søndre Hoff** which was farmed by his step dad, Jacob.

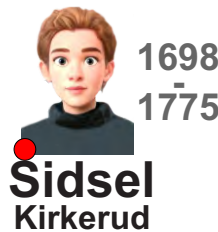


Tor

In **1731**, Ole's I Uncle Christoffer's (46) son, **Tor**(2), died at Skonnord, when he was only 2 years old. Sadly, many babies and children died in the 1700s.



Ole I and Sidsel had 8 children.



(Based on Martinus Fremstad)

(Based on Margarethe Olsen Skonnord)





# Skonnord

4<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Ole I

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Fourth Generation Skonnords

Late in **1731**, Ole's I Uncle **Christopher** (46), died at 46 years old.

Christopher had farmed Skonnord for over 20 years while Ole I grew up at Søndre Hoff. His contribution should not be overlooked as Skonnord grew extensively during his time at Skonnord



Christopher left behind his wife **Marit** (39) and the following children: **Ole** (5), **Gunhild** (4), **Kari** (3) and **Tor** (baby). After his death, it is likely that Christopher's children continued to live at Skonnord until his widow remarried.

### Biri Church Book 1731

**Buried Christopher Thorsen Schonaer 46 years old**  
28 *gravlagt Christopher Thorsen Schonaer af 46 aar*



Uncle Christopher dies

The extant church books from Biri/Smertingdal begin in **1730**.

Baptisms were a community event and sponsors were usually a combination of family and good friends. **Mari** was Ole's I third child, but the first to be entered into the surviving church books:

15: Baptized Ole Schonaer's daughter named **Mari**.

#### Sponsors:

Married Sidsel's sister Aase      Sidsel's brother      Related to Ole's grandfather Tor  
Lars Lingaarden, Knut Kirkerud, Egedius Ousdal  
Agneth Lingaarden, Eli Klette, Mari Kvisgaard.  
Neighbour      Neighbour      Neighbour  
Possible relation

*Anno 1731 - Year 1731*  
15 *Mari, Ole Schonaers datter navn: Mari*  
*Lars Lingaarden, Knut Kirkerud, Egedius Ousdal*  
*Agneth Lingaarden, Eli Klette, Mari Kvisgaard*







# Skonnord

4<sup>th</sup> Generation

Ole I

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



## The Fourth Generation Skonnords

Church book entries also show that an extended community began living at Skonnord around this time. The entry, to the right, is the burial of Ole Olsen Skonnord (ending with **s eier**). This ending indicates he was a worker or **husmann** who died at Skonnord.



Ole's **I** and Sidsel's 2<sup>nd</sup> daughter, **Mari**, died at 2 years old (see her baptism in the church book entry on the previous page). When the next girl was born, she was named Mari after the one that had just died.

Re-naming the next child after one who had just died was a common practice in Norway. This was because there was a great importance tied to a name. There was a sense that the essence of the first child would live on in the next child with the same name. The same thought process is why there are so many Oles and Eriks in the Skonnord family. The first son inherits his father's name as his second name and so he usually doesn't have the same first name as his father. In order to prevent the loss of the name, the first grandson was usually named after his grandfather. To a lesser extent, this often happened with the grandmother's name as well.

The second **Mari** was baptised in **1733** on the same day that they buried the first. (Note that the church book used Martha for the first Mari. It is unclear why this is so, as the first Mari was unquestionably baptised using the name Mari).

### Biri Church Book 1733

22) Buried Ole Schonaer's daughter named **Martha**. 2 years, 5 months

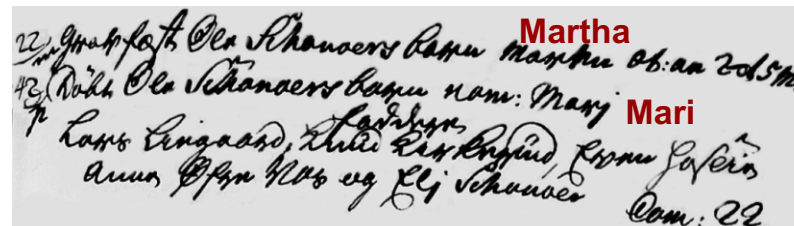
42) Baptized Ole Schonaer's daughter named **Mari**.

**Sponsors:**

Lars Liegaard, (married to Sidsel's sister) Knut Kirkerud (Sidsel's brother).

Even ?? Anne Olsen Nøs and

Eli Schonor (living at Skonnord & related to Ole's mother Maria b. Lønnum)





# Skonnord

4<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Ole I

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Fourth Generation Skonnords

### Drama at Skonnord

**Henrik Johannesen Nøss** died at Skonnord in **1733**. He was attending a wedding there and was hit over the head by someone with a walking cane. Now that was a wedding not easily forgotten.

### Pseudo Skonnords

There were many who came and went from Skonnord besides the actual family. Most were unrelated and were workers or husmenn. Sometimes they were distant relatives.

In **1734**, **Ole Jacobsen** and **Eli Iversdatter** were married and came to live at Skonnord. Eli's brother-in-law was Ole Eriksen Lønnum. So Eli was, by marriage of her sister, related to the Skonnords (Ole's I mother was a Lønnum).

Eli must have been quite good friends with Sidsel as she was often one of the sponsors when Sidsel's children were baptised. They were also pregnant together at the same time. Eli may have been hired as a kitchen girl or as a nanny.

The church record, shown to the right, identifies the couple as Ole and Eli Schonaer. The close relationship and the lack of **s eier** on the end of Skonnord, likely means they lived in the main house at Skonnord.

Both did not last long at Skonnord. They had a son, Jacob, who died very young and not long after Ole Jacobsen also died. There were many who came to live temporarily at Skonnord. Most, other than the main family members, did not stay long.



Married Ole Jacobsen and Eli Iversdatter

*er brollytt Ole Jacobsen og Eli Iversdatter  
Ole Lønnum Sponsors Ole Schonaer*

Baptised Ole Schonaer's child called Mari

*Robt Ole Schonaers bageu navn: Mari  
Lars Lønnum, Sidsel Eriksdatter Lønnum Sponsors  
Arne, Ole Nøss og Eli Schonaer*





# Skonnord

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## 4<sup>th</sup> Generation Ole I



(Based on Martinus Fremstad)

### The Fourth Generation Skonnords

#### The Good Times

Surviving records from Snertingdal indicate that the early **1700s** were very prosperous and this is reflected in the growth that occurred at Skonnord. During this era, the residents of Snertingdal began wearing finer clothes and purchased luxury items like carved furniture and travel cases. They also had duvets, tablecloths, sheets and towels. Every farm is said to have had its own distillery. Some even had silverware and brass lamps.

When Ole's I dad, Eric I, died at Hoff (**1721**), the probate listed some glass cups decorated with blue trim among Eric's I possessions. (Likely produced in the glassworks factory in Biri).

He also owned a silver cup. The silver cup was valued at over 3 riksdalers (his cows were valued at about 2 riksdalers each). Taking inflation into account, the cup would be worth about \$3000 US in 2022. The Biri/Snertingdal Bygdebok 3 mentions that there were silver cups at Lønnum in the early 1700s. One of those cups may have been given as a wedding present when Erik married Maria Lønnum.

Among Erik's I possessions were various wooden toys for children.

Erik had a still at Hoff, but it is not known if one existed at Skonnord. The still was valued at about 4 riksdalers or \$4000 US, but was used to pay off debts listed in Erik's probate.



Travel case from **Lønnum**  
Ole's mom came from Lønnum  
**1740**



**Silver Cup**  
Produced in Trondheim  
**1726**

#### Examples of Carved Furniture

These were bought as antiques by  
**Ole Olsen Skonnord** in the **1930s**.  
(They have been sandblasted and restored to look new).

Both objects come from Snertingdal  
but their exact age is not know.



Cradle used at Skonnord  
**Late 1700s**







# Skonnord

4<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Ole I

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



## The Fourth Generation Skonnords

### The Bad Times

As with all farming communities, there are good times and there are bad times.

The bad times began in **1739**. The summer of 1739 was so wet and cold that most of the grain did not ripen before winter set in. The winter that followed was extremely cold. This repeated itself for **3 years**.

The weather in the spring and summer of **1742** was good and there was great optimism that finally they would have a good crop. But as if cursed by God, insects devoured the crops before they could be harvested. This was very much like the great depression that occurred in America in the early 1930's.

The lack of grain caused great poverty and it is likely the Skonnords were no exception. (Potatoes were not yet grown in Snertingdal so the lose of grain was devastating). Grain had to be imported and gård owners had to trade their livestock in exchange for grain. The price of the grain was high and one had to transport it great distances. Many families had to resort to making **bark bread**. Bark bread was common among the very poor in Norway, especially in northern Norway. This was made by collecting pine bark and leaves from aspen and willow tress, which were dried and mixed into the grain flour. This helped feed more mouths but did not taste very good.

There were even some accounts of people in Snertingdal having to eat rats and other rodents.

To make matters worse, people started getting sick. With such poor nutrition, the sickness spread throughout the community. Many families lost loved ones, especially the young and the old.

Ole's cousin **Ole Lønnum** did not fair well during this time. Ole (22) took over Lønnum in **1731** when his father died. Soon after he began losing animals including a very valuable horse (presumably by theft). Then his wife broke her foot and was bedridden. In **1742**, Ole's (33) barn burned down and he himself became sick. He became poverty stricken and died in 1747 at the age of 39.





# Skonnord

4<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Ole I

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



## The Fourth Generation Skonnords

In **1740**, Ole's (34) I daughter **Berte** was born. Ole had a daughter by that name in 1737 and although the death of that daughter cannot be found in the church records, the first one must have passed away before she was 3 years old. The second Berte (born in 1740, died at age 10 in 1750).

Only four of Ole's I eight children lived a normal lifespan. This was at least partially due to the lack of nutrition during this great depression.

The spelling of Skonnord in the church record for Berte's burial is unusual, as it was spelled **Schonnol**. There are a couple of entries in the church book (in the same handwriting) that also used the same spelling. (It was also spelled this way in a probate from 1721). This is likely the priest writing down the name as it sounded to him, which makes a strong argument for name being pronounced with the thick L right from the beginning. This reinforces the suggestion from Professor Rygh that the original Viking name for Skonnord was **Skarnhøll** (see page 2).

Biri Church Book  
1750

*gravfah Berte Olsd: Schunnol, g. 10 dar 4: Maaned.*

Buried Berte Olsd(atter) Schunnol 10 years , 4 months old

In **1748**, Ole's (42) I step mom, **Anne Gaarder** (56), died. She was still living at Hoff (Hov).



Anne Gaarder

Biri Church Book  
1748

*gravfah. Hov. Olsd: Anne Johansd: Hov, g. 56. dar*

Buried Wife Anne Johansdatter Hov 56 Years Old





# Skonnord

4<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Ole I

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Fourth Generation Skonnords (Continued)



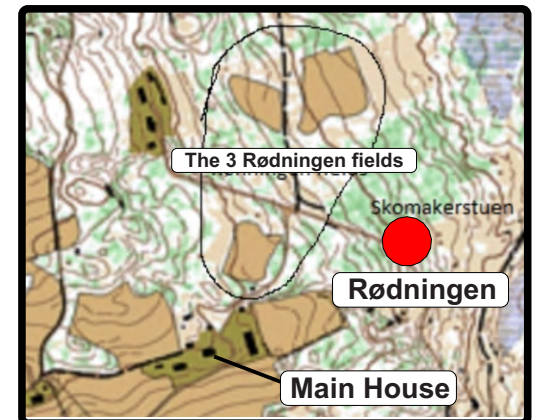
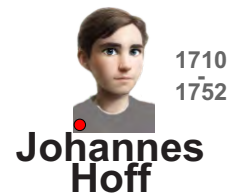
In **1750**, there is mention of a house called **Rødningen**. It is likely that this was the husmann house that was later called Skomakerstuen, as this house was close to the three fields that are still referred to as Rødningen.

By **1750**, rural Norway had dramatically increased its usage of money. With more money available, servants began receiving a stipend for their labour.

This would lead to significant changes to Norwegian society, as self-sustaining gårds would slowly become more and more commercialised.

In **1752**, Ole's (46) I half brother, **Johannes Hoff** (41) died.

**Ole I**, at age **46**, had experienced the death of many of his closest family members. His mom died when he was 3, his dad when he was 15, his step mom when he was 42. Three of his daughters and one son had previously passed away, and now his only (half) brother.



In **1754**, a law was passed in Norway that prohibited a farmer from having more than one adult son (over 18) and one adult daughter at home. This unusual law lasted until about **1850** (almost 100 years) and was designed to prevent idleness and to supply workers for other farms. Young people usually started working right after confirmation (typically aged 15-17) and quit when they married (typically 26 - 30). It was rare to have workers that were old unless they never married.

Like husmenn, servants signed a 6 month contract and could only leave on the first day of winter (October 14) or the first day of summer (April 14). Servants were required to give 8 weeks notice if they planned to leave.







# Skonnord

4<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Ole I

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



## The Fifth Generation Skonnords

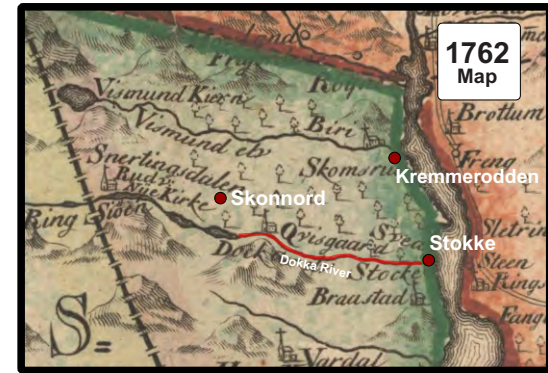
### Country Stores

With the increased use of money in rural Norway, country stores began to open.

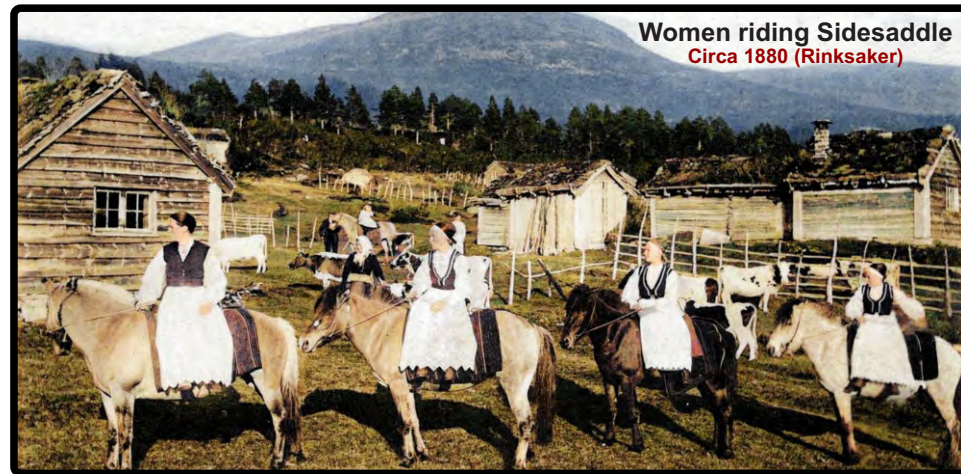
In **1750**, the first store near Skonnord opened at **Kremmeren**.

In **1753**, one opened at **Stokke**. These country stores were operated at gårds who were fortunate enough to receive a license to run such a business.

Initially these stores provided the few commodities that could not be produced at the gård, mainly iron, glass, coffee, tobacco, salt and sugar. It is likely livestock was bought and sold at local markets in the community. These stores were a fair distance from Skonnord (about 20 km or 14 miles to Stokke) so they probably were not visited often. Over time these stores would carry more and more luxuries. Many of these stores also brokered the sale of timber. (Logs were floated down the Stokke river to Lake Mjøsa, then down to Oslo for export).



Women's Sidesaddle  
1751 from Lunden  
(not far from Skonnord)



Women riding Sidesaddle  
Circa 1880 (Rinksaker)





# Skonnord

4<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Ole I

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



## The Fourth Generation Skonnords

In **1756**, Ole's I (50) son, **Erik II** (26), married **Anne Tømmeråsen** (24).



**Anne**  
Tømmeråsen

(Based on Mathea Skonnord Hegge)



**Erik II**

**Biri Church book 1756**

*Erroland Ungd. Erik Olf. Schønner  
og Hige Anne Pedersdatter. Spons:  
Knut Ellingsen Nøss og Peder Knudsen Kirkerud*

Married: Mr Erik Olsen Skonnor  
& Miss Anne Pedersdatter **Sponsors:**  
Knut Ellingsen Nøss and Peder Knudsen Kirkerud  
(Erik's cousin).

In **1757**, Erik II (27) and Anne (25) had there first son **Ole II**.

**Biri Church book 1757**

*23 p. Tinnik. Papp: Erik Schønners sønn H  
Knytt: Sivert. Pst: Erik Olf. hat: Anne Pedersdatter. Spons:  
Bersvend og Mari Hov, Marta Ousdal, Søren  
1757 og Peder Tømmeråsen.*

**Ole II**



Baptized Erich Schunnor's son **Ole**  
Father: Erich Olsen, Mother Anne Pedersdat.  
**Sponsors:** Bersrend and Mari Hov, (Erik's II aunt and  
uncle). Marta Ousdal, Soren and Peder  
Tommeraasen (Anne's brothers).

In **1762**, a new personal tax was introduced of **one riksdaler** for each person above 12 years old. The tax triggered a storm of indignation, and after a series of complaints and regular riots, the tax was reduced and finally abolished in **1772**.





# Skonnord

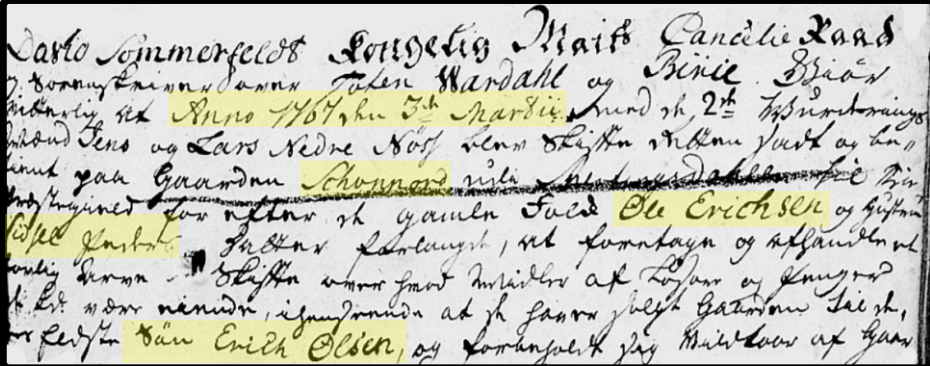
5<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Erik II

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



## The Fifth Generation Skonnords

In **1767**, Ole I (61) retired and his son **Erik II** (38) took over farming at Skonnord (valued at **330 riksdaler**).



Part of Ole's I and Sidsel's probate when Ole I retired and passed Skonnord to his son Erik II

**March 3, 1767**

The **1767**, probate shows the distribution of Ole's I and Sidsel's assets (even though both were still alive) to their children. Each son received about **51 riksdalers** and each daughter received **26 riksdalers**. (Most of the value was given in actual goods like animals, grain, furniture, dishes, tools, etc.). The probate included arrangements for Ole I and Sidsel to be cared for by their son Erik II.

Using the Norway Bank's inflation calculator, one riksdaler, from this time, equates to about \$1000 US dollars (in 2022). So the value of Skonnord was 330 riksdaler x \$1000 = **\$330,000 US**.

It is known that teachers, in this time era, were paid about 20 riksdalers/year. (About \$20,000 US. However this was a low wage and teacher's had free room and board).

Riksdaler could be paper money or coin. The coin had a designation of "Sp" (short for specidaler).

Norwegian Riksdaler (Paper)  
From 1807



Norwegian Riksdaler (Sp)  
From 1821







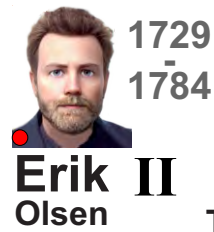

# Skonnord

5<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Erik II

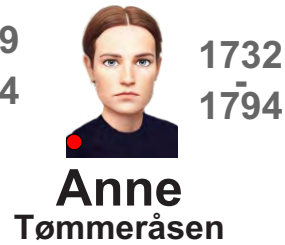
1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Fifth Generation Skonnords

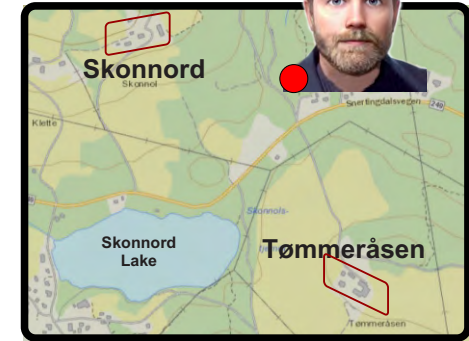
Erik II and Anne had 8 children.



(Based on Christian Olsen Skonnord)

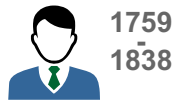


(Based on Mathea Skonnord Hegge)



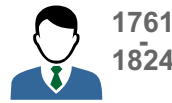
**Ole II**

(Based on Martinius Olsen Skonnord)



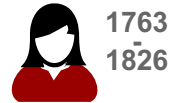
**Peder**

Landaasen  
m. Maria Vea



**Johannes**

m. Ragnhild Jonsdatter Austdal



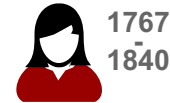
**Sidsel**

m. Jens Larsen Fåreng  
Dullerud



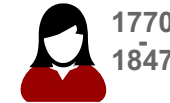
**Amund**

m. Berte Marie  
Christend. Lornsdalen



**Agnethe**

m. Knut Svendsen Sveen



**Marte**

m. Henrik Jonsen  
Bakke Skarseth



**Anne Marie**

m. Torger Christophersen Halmrast

By the mid 1700's, Norwegian families were getting large. This continued for nearly 200 years and would eventually be one of the main reasons why so many Norwegians immigrated to America.

There are records showing that people from the gård **Berg** were confirmed at Skonnord in **1767**. Skonnord was also used for weddings and funerals. These activities suggest that the family were lay leaders amongst the community. Although the exact date is not known, a chapel was set up at Skonnord to accommodate devotions, baptisms, confirmations and small weddings.

By the mid 1700s, a person's education was considered complete when they were confirmed. In **1772**, **Ole II** (15) was confirmed. He was 15 years old, which was a typical confirmation age for both boys and girls.





# Skonnord

5<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Erik II

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



## The Fifth Generation Skonnords

In July of **1776**, the USA gained independence and became a nation.



In November of **1775**, Erik's (54) **II** mom, **Sidsel** (77) passed away at Skonnord.

**Sidsel**  
Kirkerud



### Biri church Books 1775

*St: Seegård Kirke, gravb. af: Fru Sidsella Pedersd. Schonnor. af: 77 Aar. d: 15 Nov.*  
At Seegard/Biri buried Wife Sidsella Pedersd(atter) Schonnor 77 Years 15 Nov.

In **1781**, a new church was built at **Seegård** with seating for **235** people. A church had stood there since Catholic times (**1000 AD**), but the land had been confiscated by the crown during the reformation. It was later sold back to the community in an auction in **1723**.

The Seegård church and the Kirkerud church were about the same distance away from Skonnord, but after the new Seegård church was built, the Skonnords attended Seegård and is where the old Skonnord graves are located. The 1781 church burnt down on Palm Sunday in 1994 and a new modern church was built in its place. Ole Erik Skonnord (32) was one of the first persons on site and helped with the firefighting. Unfortunately the grave map was also lost in the fire.





# Skonnord

5<sup>th</sup> Generation

Anne

b. Tømmeråsen

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Sixth Generation Skonnords

In **1784**, Erik II (55) died and his wife **Anne** (52) took ownership of Skonnord. This was the first, and only, time Skonnord was owned and managed by a women. However, Erik's II dad **Ole** (80) I was still alive and was able to give direction to Anne.



Erik II

### Biri Church Book 1784

<i>Den Cantate. vid Seegaard</i>	Gravf. Egte mand <i>Gravf. Egte mand Erich Olsen Skonnor.</i>	<i>55 Aar. . . . .</i>	May 1
Buried:	husband	Erich Olsen Schonnor	55 years old

In **1785**, the gårds Klette, Skonnord, Nøss and Fåreng were summoned because the group failed to supply timber to a contractor on time. This was partly due to Erik's death. The gårds cooperated together, in the early years, to export timber. Even at this early date, there were strict rules for the type of trees one could cut. For example, in 1766, Ålset and Kirkerud (to the northwest of Skonnord) were fined for cutting undersized trees.

In **1786**, Ole I (80) passed away, two years after his son Erik II died.



Ole I

### Biri Church Book 1786

<i>Feb. 10. —</i>	<i>Gr. f. h. mand Ole Eriksen Schonnor . . .</i>	<i>82 aar.</i>	<i>2 Febr.</i>
Buried:	husband	Ole Eriksen Schonnor	82 years old

**Note:** Ole was 80 when he died not 82. It is known from both his mom's and dad's probate that he was born in 1706.

In **1787**, Anne (55) passed ownership to her son **Ole II** (30).



Ole II







# Skonnord

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Sixth Generation Skonnords

In **1790**, Ole II (32) married **Pernille Skonhovd** (27) at Pernille's home church in Vardal.  
(Weddings usually took place in the bride's home church).



1757  
1835

**Ole Eriksen II**



1762  
1835

**Pernille Skonhovd**

(Based on Pernille Eriksdr. Skonnord)

**Vardal Church Book**

Ole Erichsen Schonholl and  
Pernille Pedersd. Schonhovd  
Witnesses:  
? Roeberg, Hans Grythe  
Married 6 April  
1790

4. den 2. Feb. afd. og  
Ole Erichsen Schonholl og  
Pernille Pedersd. Schonhovd  
Pant. H. Roeberg og Hans Grythe  
Op. 6. April.

They had 5 children.



1791  
1864

**Erik III**

(Based on Oluf Olsen Skonnord)



1794  
1872

**Anne**

m. Ole Amundsen Amundrud



1796  
1883

**Johanna**

Never Married  
Lived at Skonnord



1798  
1866

**Peder**

m. Maren Andersd. Melbyeie  
Nedre Stokke



1802  
1824

**Ole Drowned**





# Skonnord

6<sup>th</sup> Generation

Ole II



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

## The Sixth Generation Skonnords

In **1801**, there were **11 people** living at Skonnord:

### Skonnord Family in 1801 (Living in the Main House).

**Ole II** (44) and his wife **Pernille** (39),  
Sons: **Erik III** (11) and **Peder** (3), (Ole was not born yet)  
Daughters: **Anne** (7) and **Johanna** (5)

Ole's **II** unmarried brother **Amund** (34) and sister **Anne Marie** (28).

### Second Family

Likely living at the house close to the sawmill.

**Ole Johansen**(55) - he was a husmann.

**Marit Arnsdatter**(38) - his wife.

**Niels Olsen**(23) - his unmarried son.

Inderste means that Niels had his own household and rented space on a daily basis from his father, Ole Johansen.

Before 1800, Skonnord was typically spelled **Schonnor** or some close variant. After 1800, when naming people, it is consistently spelled **Skonnord**. This reflects the spelling changes in Norwegian from "ch" to "k" and "rd"(i.e. a thick "L"). However, whenever it is used as a gård name, it continues to be spelled Schonnor or Skonnor. Also, Erich is now usually spelled Erik.

### 1801 Norway Census

Skonnord	Ole Erik sen.	husbond	44.	bruger seg selv	gærd og gærdbruger
1 <sup>ste</sup> Familie	Pernille Peder datter	hærdkone	39.	—	—
	Erik Ole sen.	—	11.	—	—
	Peder Ole sen.	—	3.	—	—
	Anne Ole datter.	Erst Lovu	7.	—	—
	Johanne Ole datter	—	5.	—	uærdig
	Amund Erik sen.	husbond	34.	uærdig	—
	Anne Marie Erik datter	gærdkone	28.	uærdig	husbond
2 <sup>den</sup> Familie	Ole Johansen	mand	55.	bruger seg selv	husbond
	Marit Arns datter	gærdkone	38.	uærdig	husbond
	Niels Ole sen.	—	23.	uærdig	uærdig og gærdbruger





# Skonnord

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



## The Sixth Generation Skonnords

In **1807**, a glass manufacturing company, **Gjøvik Glassworks**, was started by **Casper Kauffeldt**. This company would be the catalyst for a new town called **Gjøvik**. It produced mainly glass products for family table use. It specialised in blue glass and later in crystal ware.

However, not much growth happened at Gjøvik, other than the glass factory, until the mid 1800s. Casper's granddaughter was **Emma Maehlum**, who latter married **Hans Olsen Skonnord**.

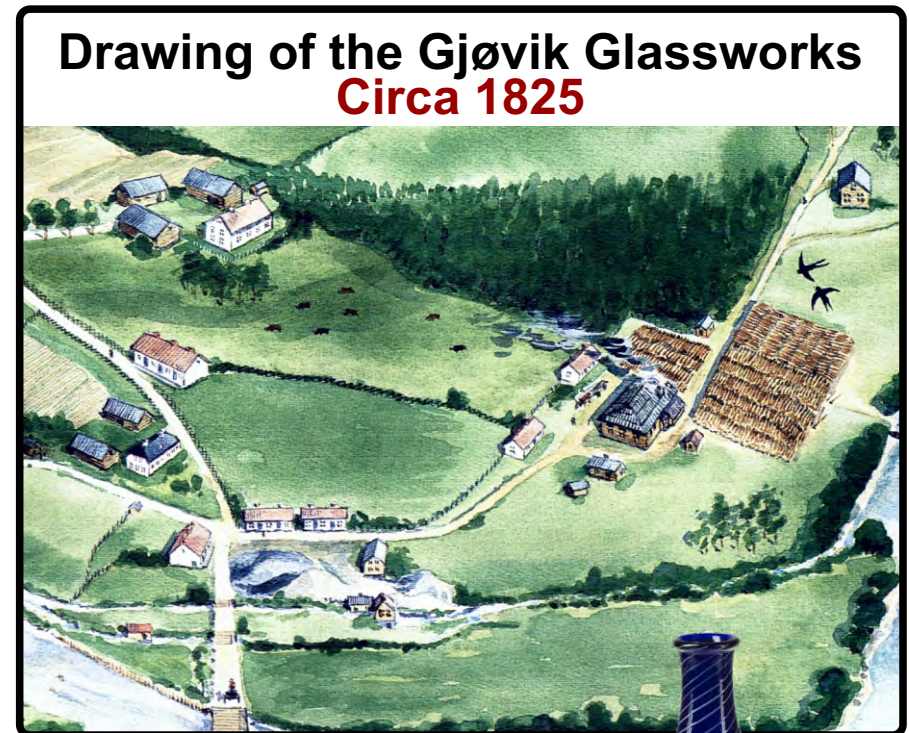


**Emma**



**Hans**

(Actual Pictures)



**Drawing of the Gjøvik Glassworks  
Circa 1825**

In **1809**, **potatoes** were introduced to Snertingdal.



**Carafe** produced at Gjøvik Glasworks  
in the early 1800s



In **1819**, a **grain mill** was built next to the sawmill at Skonnord.







# Landåsen

## Landåsen connections to Skonnord

### Ole's II brother **Peder Skonnord (Landåsen)**

Ole's II (44) brother **Peder** (41), bought **Landåsen** in **1801**. He married **Mari Vea** and had 4 children.

In **1818**, Peder's (58) wife Mari died, and 3 years later Peder (61) married **Mari Schee** (58) (born Maria Christiansdatter Vestum, widow to Bjørn Pedersen Schee).

One of the conditions of the marriage was that Peder would pay for the education of Mari and Bjørn Skee's son Peder. This stepson later became the father of **Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson**.

Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson is one of Norway's most famous poets. He received the Noble Prize for literature in **1903** and wrote the lyrics to the **Norwegian National Anthem**.

The daughter of Mari and Bjorn Schee was **Petrine**. Petrine was the great grandmother of Hans Kristiansen Hoff who married Nikoline Olsen, the daughter of **Marte Marie Skonnord**.

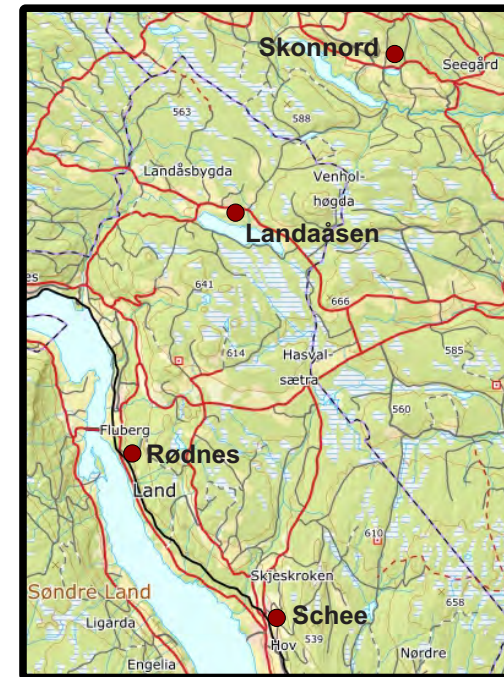


Nikoline Olsen



Hans Hoff

Take some time to examine the picture of the Bjørnsons to the right, as it contains some interesting processions of a wealthy Norwegian family in the late 1800's.



Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson & Family



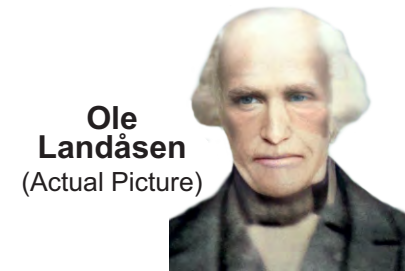


# Landåsen

## Landåsen connections to Skonnord (Continued)

Peder (Skonnord) Landåsen's second son **Ole** (b. 1796), took over Landåsen after his father.

Ole's son, **Caesar Landåsen**, married **Oline Skonnord** in **1878**. They built a hotel at Landåsen which is now used as a rehabilitation centre.



**Ole Landåsen**  
(Actual Picture)

(Actual Pictures)



**Oline Skonnord**



**Caesar Landåsen**



**Andreas Landåsen and Family**

In **1932**, Ole's son **Andreas'** daughter, **Ruth**, married **Axel Kristiansen Skonnord**.



**Landåsen Hotel**

Circa 1900



**Rehabilitation Centre**

The Old Landåsen Hotel in 2022







# Skonnord

7<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Erik III

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



## The Seventh Generation Skonnords

In **1815**, Ole II (58) retired and his son **Erik III** (25) took over Skonnord for **1000 riksdaler**. (48 years earlier it was 330 riksdaler) In the same year, Erik III (25) married **Anne Marie Hegge** (29) at Anne Marie's home church in **Biri**. They had **5 children**.

(In 2022 there are **6,186** known descendants of Erik III and Anne Marie).



1791  
1864

**Erik III**

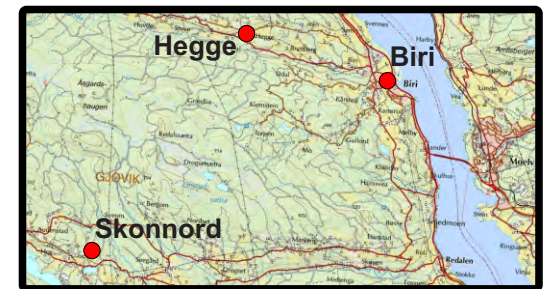
(Based on Oluf Olsen Skonnord)



1786  
1869

**Anne Marie Hegge**

(Based on Mathea Olsdr. Skonnord)



**Note:** Portraits are no longer created and are now of the actual people.



1817  
1900

**Ole Eriksen**



1820  
1910

**Kristian**  
Gjæsti, Landaasen and Hoff



1824  
1909

**Mathea**  
m. Hans Christiansen Stor Gryte Hegge (went to the USA)



1827  
1917

**Pernille**  
m. Christian Amble Became Missionaries



1830  
1891

**Martinus**  
m. Karen Dagfinsdatter Hasli Lived at Fremstad / lay preacher







# Skonnord

7<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Erik III

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Seventh Generation Skonnords



**Erik Olsen Skonnord**, born on Skonnord Gaard in Snertindal  
28th January, in the years after Christ's death 1791.

.....  
**Anne Maria Christoffersdatter Skonnord**, born  
in Gaard north Hegge in Biri on 11th September, 1786.





# Skonnord

7<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Erik III

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



## The Seventh Generation Skonnords

### Silver Tax of 1816

In **1814**, Norway's finances were in poor condition, partly because of Norway's forced union with Denmark which required Norway to fight in the Napoleonic wars.

To restore confidence in the economy, it was decided to establish a Norwegian National Bank (**Norges Bank**). This was accomplished by taxing the citizen's of Norway in what is know as "**Sølvskatten**" or the silver tax of **1816**.

SØLVSKATTEN 1816			
14 Christian amt Toten fogderi			
Skjævtens Navn	Indskrydettes Navne	Del praa ligende Indskud	Amtebetjentens
Schonnord	Ole Eriksen	33.	} Klippe N <sup>o</sup> 19708 tie C. W. Mønstre paa 615 Sp med 20 Sp
Tømmeråsen	Peder Sorensen	47.	
	Peder Sorensen	10.	
	Siri Pedersdatt.	2	} Klippe N <sup>o</sup> 20483-20484 tie Iver Bøe paa 400 Sp.
	Ole Olsen	10	} Klippe N <sup>o</sup> 19719 tie Mestje & Sør paa 145 Sp.

It appears that the taxes for Skonnord and Tømmeråsen were collected together. (There were strong ties to Tømmeråsen as Erik's III grandmother, **Anne**, was born there.

In **1817**, Ole Eriksen III was born.

Ole  
III



18 <sup>de</sup> Nov	Ole.	30 <sup>de</sup> Nov i Seg. 2.	Parents Name Gaard Erih Ole. Anne Maria Christoffersd. Skonnord, Lars	Witnesses / Sponsors Lars og Siri Klette ole og Anne Christoffersd. og Peder Ole. Skonnord.
Birthdate November 18, 1817		Baptized November 30, 1817 @ Seegard Church	Gard owner Erik Olsen & Anne Maria Christoffersd. Skonnord	Lars & Siri Klette Ole & Anne Kvisgard & Peder Olsen Skonnord





# Skonnord

## 7<sup>th</sup> Generation Erik III

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



### The Seventh Generation Skonnords

In **1824**, Erik's **III** (33) youngest brother, **Ole Olsen** (21), drowned.

Both of Erik's **III** parents died in **1835**. His mother, **Pernille**, died at aged 72 of "old age". Three weeks later, his father, **Ole II**, fell into their well and was **drowned** at age 79.

Pernille



Ole II



In **1825**, there were **21 people** living at Skonnord. (Eight from the Skonnord family and thirteen others).

### 1825 Census

Inverlingsdalens Sogn		Biri Præstegjeld																		
		Bølfemængden inddeelt efter Alder																		
Aardest eller Etstedets Navn.	Aars- høit- nins- aarst Mælt.	Vater- fæder- nes Mælt.	Andel 10 Aar.		10 til 20.		20 til 30.		30 til 40.		40 til 50.		50 til 60.		60 til 70.		70 til 80.		80 til 90.	
			Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.	Qvæ- nd- er.
Klette	6	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Skonnord	4	4	5	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tommerupen	5	5	5	4	1	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

### Biri Church Death Records

Died	Buried	Kirkebøger 1835		72 1/3	Old Age
1 June	8 June	Pernille Pedersdtr.	Skonnord	72 1/3	Old Age
24 June	28 June	Ole Erichsen	Skonnord	79	Drukne i vandposten (Drowned in the well)

Typical well from the 1800s  
(Not the well from Skonnord)







# Skonnord

7<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Erik III

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

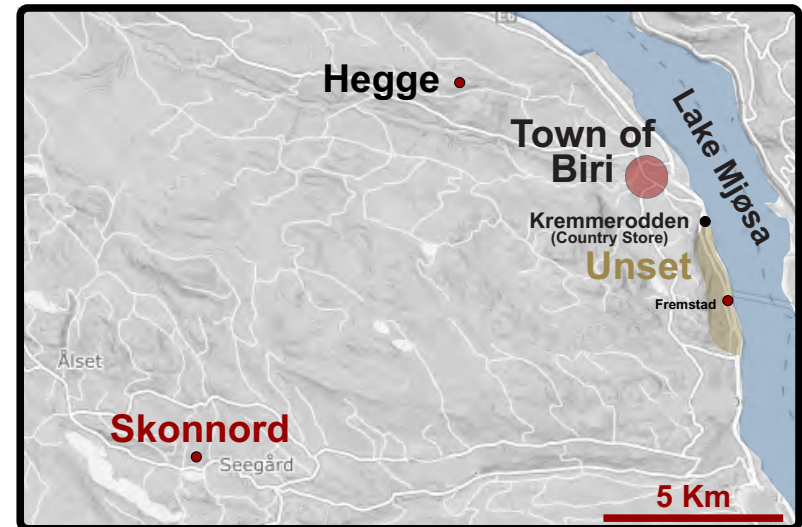
## The Seventh Generation Skonnords (Continued)



In **1831**, Erik (40) bought part of **Unset**, close to the town of Biri.

Erik never lived there, but his son, **Kristian**, bought part of it. Later Kristian sold it to **Christian Amble** (who married to Kristian's sister **Pernille**). When the Ambles moved, it was sold to Kristian's youngest brother, **Martinus**. The section of Unset was called **Fremstad**.

The rest was sold off in parts.



Pernille



Martinus



In **1835**, the **Snertingdal Brickworks** opened, producing bricks and roof tiles. Many houses in Snertingdal started using the tiles instead of sod for their roofs.





# Skonnord

7<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Erik III

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Seventh Generation Skonnords (Continued)



In 1835, there were 27 people living at Skonnord.

## 1835 Census

*Skonnord, den 18de Novbr. 1835. Sogn, Skonnord, Præstegjeld*

Folkemængden, inddeelt efter Alder og Køn.

Gaardens eller Øredens Navn.	Folkemængden, inddeelt efter Alder og Køn.														Totalt Samt.
	Under 1 Aar.	1 Aar, men under 3 Aar.	3 Aar, men under 5 Aar.	5 Aar, men under 10 Aar.	10 Aar, men under 20 Aar.	20 Aar, men under 30 Aar.	30 Aar, men under 40 Aar.	40 Aar, men under 50 Aar.	50 Aar, men under 60 Aar.	60 Aar, men under 70 Aar.	70 Aar, men under 80 Aar.	80 Aar, men under 90 Aar.	90 Aar, men under 100 Aar.	100 Aar og derover.	
Skonnord	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	21
Martinius (Fremstad)	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Matea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Pernille	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Johanna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39
Pernille Petersdatter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	73
Ole III	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
Kristian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Erik III	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35
Anne Marie Hegge	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39

27 People

1830 1891  
Martinius (Fremstad) 5

1827 1917  
Pernille 8

1824 1909  
Matea 11

1796 1883  
Johanna 39

1762 1835  
Pernille Petersdatter 73

1817 1900  
Ole III 18

1820 1910  
Kristian 15

1790 1864  
Erik III 35

1786 1869  
Anne Marie Hegge 39

15 Cows

3 Horses

20 Sheep

2 pigs

Wheat 28 bushels 1680 pounds

Barley 4 bushels 60 pounds

Rye 1 bushel 15 pounds

Potatoes 10 tonne 2200 lbs





# Skonnord

7<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Erik III

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Seventh Generation Skonnords (Continued)



In **1838**, the tax system in Norway was radically changed. By this time, more and more purchases were made with currency and government officials felt taxes should now be exclusively collected in money, not grain or hides. All taxes were now to be payed in riksdalers. A schedule was printed showing the old taxes and the new assessed value of every gård.

**1838 Tax schedule**

Christians (Vest-Landenes) Amt, Thotens Fogderi, Birid Thinglag, Birid Præstegjeld.

Gammelt Matr.-No.	Det nye Matriful-Nummers		Ethvert Løbenummers			Nye Skyld.			Sum.		
	Na v n.	Løbe-Num- mere.	Na v n.	D y s i b b e r.	Gamle Skyld.	Skyld- baler.	Ort.	Skill.	Skyld- baler.	Ort.	Skill.
	Søgaard eller Nedre Snerthingdalens Anne.				Old Tax	New			965	2	
34	Klatte . . . . .	167a	Klatte . . . . .	Lars Ellingsen . . . . .	1	18 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	7	4	19		
		167b	Klatteveen . . . . .	Hans Ellensen . . . . .	1	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		1	16	8	1
68	Skonnord . . . . .	168	Skonnord . . . . .	Erik Olsen . . . . .	1	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9	2	17	9	2
<b>68</b>	<b>Skonnord</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>Skonnord</b>	<b>Erik Olsen</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7 ½</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>		

The old tax for Skonnord was **1 hud** and **7 ½ skinn**. The new value was **9 Skylddaler, 2 ort** and **17 skilling**. However, this was not actually the tax, it was an evaluation of the property. A Skylddaler (skyld means tax) was never a currency in Norway, it was a pseudo value from which taxes could be calculated.







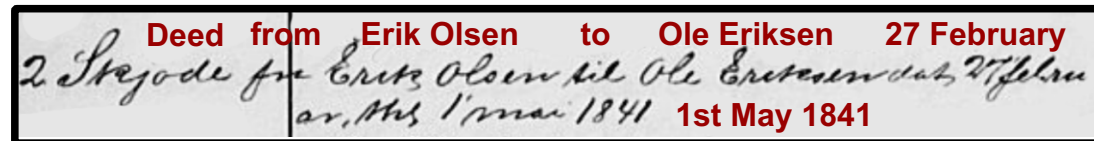
# Skonnord

8<sup>th</sup> Generation  
Ole Eriksen

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

## The Eighth Generation Skonnords

In **1841**, Erik III (51) retired and his son **Ole Eriksen** (24) took over Skonnord.



In **1844**, Ole Eriksen (26) married **Nikoline Hoff** (18).



These portraits have hung on the walls at Skonnord for over 100 years  
(These pictures have been coloured digitally)  
Pictures were taken about **1875**





# Skonnord

## 8<sup>th</sup> Generation Ole Eriksen

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000



### The Eighth Generation Skonnords

The marriage entry for Ole and Nikoline also includes a column indicating when smallpox vaccination occurred (usually at 1 to 2 years old). This was done by inoculating the child with the pus from a person infected with cowpox virus. This resulted in mild sickness to the young child, but gave the child smallpox immunity. This began in Norway in the early 1800s.

Ole Eriksen and Nikoline had 13 children.



**Ole Eriksen**



**Nikoline Hoff**

Marriage Of Ole Eriksen Skonnord & Nikoline Hoff

June 17 1844 SK (Seagard Church)	Mr Ole Eriksen Miss Nicoline Beate Christensdat.	Skonnord Hoff 26 1/2 19 1/2	Erik Olsen (Skonnord) Christen Havelsen (Hoff)	Ole Bratling & Johannes Alset	May 19 & 26 June 2 1844
					Date of Smallpox Vaccination: 5/7/18, 9/8/27

<https://media.digitalarkivet.no/en/view/8945/43619/3>



**Edward**  
m. Lina Selbo USA



**Marte Marie**  
m. Halvor Olsen



**Kristian**  
m. Martha Lingjerde Fruset and Seberg



**Hans**  
m. Emma Maehlum Shopkeeper Gjøvik



**Ole Petter**  
m. Beate Austdal Took over Skonnord



**Mathea**  
m. Bernt Kvisgaard



**Martin**  
m. Martha Selbo USA



**Oline**  
m. Caesar Landåsen



**Bernt**  
m. Alida Lindgren USA West



**Anne**  
m. Gustov Skundberg



**Margaret**  
m. Rev. Christopher Ytrehus USA



**Oluf**  
m. Klara Snartum Country Store Owner



**John**  
m. Clara Clayburgh Pastor in USA









# Skonnord

## 7<sup>th</sup> Generation Erik III

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



### The Seventh Generation Skonnords (Continued)

In **1800**, the Skonnords became associated with the **Haugian movement**.

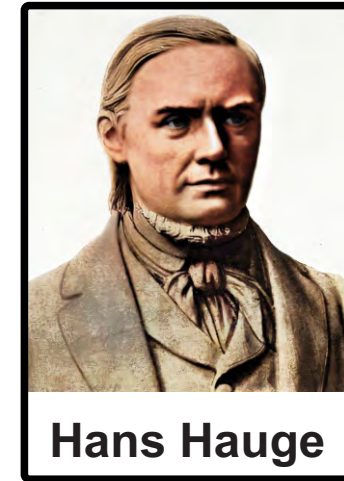
A law was passed in **1741** that prohibited any religious meetings in Norway that were not authorized by the state church. The pastor was deemed to be the only person who could interpret Christian teachings.

**Hans Hauge** (1771–1824) worked as a lay preacher at a time when such activity was forbidden. He believed it was the duty of all Christians to spread the Word of God. He was imprisoned many times for his preaching and became the most well known lay preacher in Norway.

Hans lived close to Oslo but travelled, holding revivals throughout Norway. He had a route that started in Oslo, went north to Hamar, looped through Snertingdal, then on to Oppdal, and finally to Trondheim. Everywhere he went he travelled by foot. This trip took well over 100 hrs (500 km) of walking each way. This was considered more “Christ like” as it was as “*Jesus delivered his message*”.

In **1800**, Hans (29) came to Snertingdal and became friends with the much younger Erik **III** (10). When Hans died at aged 52, Erik **III** was 33. According to a book on Hans Hauge, written in the early 1900s, Erik **III** held devotions at Skonnord every Saturday night and multiple times on Sunday.

Hans inspired many young people to follow in his footsteps and those that followed usually kept the traditions he started. This included travelling by foot and walking the same route that Hans had done in previous years.



**Hans Hauge**





# Skonnord

## 7<sup>th</sup> Generation Erik III

1600 1650 1700 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

### The Seventh Generation Skonnords (Continued)

Besides Hans Hauge, there were two other well known “Haugians” who were closely associated with the Skonnords.

**Christian Amble** (32) arrived in the area around **1849** and shortly thereafter **Hans Pederson Lingjerde** (30). Both were in their early 30's and single. As young men, they followed the traditions of Hans Hauge. By **1850** both were looking to marry and have a family.

In **1850**, **Christian Amble** (32) married Erik's III (59) daughter **Pernille Skonnord** (23). He worked initially as a leather dyer (farver). Christian bought **Fremstad** (part of Unset) in **1850** and then Unsethagen from Kristian Eriksen Skonnord in **1852**.

In **1853**, **Hans Lingjerde** (34) married **Kari Ålset** (22) and farmed at **Engelia**, in Vardal. **Ole Eriksen Skonnord** and Christian Amble (Fremstad) were witnesses at Hans and Kari's marriage.

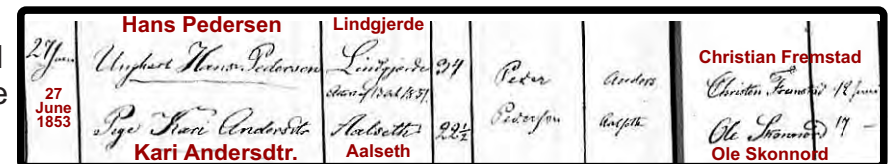
Both Hans and Christian worked their farms during the busy farming season and then held revival meetings during the winter.

In **1857**, Erik's III son **Martinius Skonnord** (27), who was a school teacher, married **Karen Halsi** (24). In **1862**, he bought Fremstad from his brother-in-law, Christian Amble.

Like Christian Amble and Hans Lingjerde, Martinius became a Haugian lay preacher, taking the winter off to travel and preach. He was known as a good orator and singer.



Hans Pedersen Lingjerde



### Erik's and Anne Marie Hegge's Children



Ole Eriksen Skonnord



Martinius Skonnord Fremstad



Pernille Skonnord Amble



Christian Amble





# Skonnord



End of Part 1. Please see:  
**The History of Skonnord**  
**The Emigration Years**  
**1850 - 1920**  
**Part 2 of 4**

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