

William Linnevold's Memorandum Notebook

The First in Glenwood

	Hans and Ole Ruen	Halland	1849
	Hans Egebraaten	Halland	1849
	Hans Blegen	Halland	1851
	Hans Evenrud	Halland	1851
	Hans Hendrickson	Lardal	1850
	Peder Skreffen	Totning	1850
	John Tömte	Halland	1851
*Jens Boxerud	*Hans Lovbraaten	Halland	1849
From East Toten	*Chr. Evans		
For 12 years?	*Hans Ostrem	Valders	1851
Glenwood Twp.	Ole Hotvedt	Hedlemarken	
	Mrs. Ramsey	Sogn	
Ole H. Knudson, Hardanger,	Andres Haugen	Valders	
Norway had his home with	Nils Trondson	Valders	
Magnus Linnevold			
Co. F. 15 th Wis. Klvus			
_____ at Stone River			

Jacob Braur
Pastor Goltstöth from Slesvig Holsten

Inside Cover

Abraham Springfield
Twp.
Peter Johnson
38th Ia. Co E.
Charles Arnes
Kittel Aanesen in Telemark in Co. E. 38th Ia. Stayed with
Mrs. Torgrim Busnes

- Draft Horse –
1. Size
 2. Soundness
 3. Conformation form
 4. Feet and legs
 5. Quality
 6. Action

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Jacob Brown

Past. Galtsköith from Slesvig Holsten

Sivesind

Johannes Jacobson Blilestuen was married to Oline Sivesind 18 January 1840. His father's name was Even Olson Sivesind. Oline Sivesind had a brother whose name was Hans, who came to America and settled in Glenwood Twp. the year after he was confirmed. Another brother Christian was married to Anne Blilie: He moved onto her farm and took the name Christian Blilie. He had luck with himself and became prosperous. A cousin of Oline Sivesind was a Storting man, Lars Blilie, who died many years ago. A sister to Oline Sivesind was named Bertha, who was married to Peder Hagen. She died in Norway. The family moved to America. They had

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two children, Johannes Hagen and Petra who was married to Andrew Estrem. They are all dead, except Johannes who now lives in Glenwood Twp. on Hans Sivesind's farm.

Maria was married to Martin Wangensten and were living in Christiania. They are supposed then at some time to have moved to America, where is not known.

Elene was married to Christian Bratbakken, and they came in a group with Johannes Sivesind, Hans Sivesind and others to America in 1853.

Johannes Jac. Sivesind's father was named Jacob Olson Blilestuen. His mother was named Martha Olesdatter.

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Pernille Webjornson, daughter of Ole Bjornrudsven is living at Newfolden, Minn.

Martha was married to Even Sagnes (and) was living so near as we know also in Marshall Co., Minnesota.

Anders Blilistuen, Ole Bjornrudsven, Christian Heggerness, Peder Petersbakken, Helene Bakstabakken

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Johannes Sivesind Blilestuen had three brothers.

Anders Blilestuen lived and died in Norway.

Ole Bjornrudsven also died in Norway. His son Johannes Sven came to America and lived by Canton, Minn. (Farmer) is dead. (???)

Christian Heggeness died in Norway. His son, Johannes Heggeness came to America and settled near Canton, SD. He became very prosperous, was a big farmer.

Peder Petersbakken came to America at the end of the 60's. He settled by Canton Minnesota. He was father to Pastor J. A. Blilie (Norwegian) Synod pastor at Flandreau, S.D.

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Sister Helene Bakstebakken died many years ago in Norway. None of her children came to America.

Her grandson, Ole Thorsbakken, came to America and lives by Story City, Ia.

Johannes Blilistuen Sivesind sold his farm and was a farmer.

They farmed the farm together with Hans Sivesind, Oline's oldest brother. When they emigrated to America, they sold their farm to Peter Hagen for 3500 speciedaler. The Sivesind farm is located two English miles west of Aas church.

Those who came in a group with Hans and Johannes

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Sivesind, left Christiania, Norway the 28th of April 1853, were Peder Rocksvold and family, Christian Glesrud and family, Spring Grove, Minn., Ole Flaten Hexom and family, Christian Flaten and family, and Christian Toyen and family, Peder Bratbakken and wife. Hans Vohn and family came later.

The following _____? and

Andrew Renaas and sister Marie

Carl Sivesind

Johannes Skanrud

Christian Bratbakken

Magrethe Amelien

Oline Nordby

Johannes Flaten

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All these came from Vestre Toten and were members of Aas church. This was the largest number of emigrants who left from Toten at one time.

They sailed from Christiania the 28th of April on the sail ship "Deodata," under the command of Captain Skroder. Their course was direct to Quebec. They landed there seven weeks later. No one died and no one was born on the trip. They had favorable weather except one storm.

The group stopped one day in Quebec, Can., then travelled farther by steam (ship) up the St. Lawrence River and were over Sunday in Montreal, Canada.

The travel party were very favorably surprised at the beautiful scenery alongside

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the St. Lawrence River. From Montreal they took another steam ship to Toronto on Lake Ontario. From Toronto to Detroit, Mich. they travelled by train and again from Detroit to Chicago and the whole group slept on a pile of rails in Chicago and slept there overnight. What they saw of Chicago did not give them any good impression. From Chicago they took a steam ship again to Racine, Wis. In Racine they stopped again over Sunday. Many of the group remained in Racine. They were Chr. Bratbakken, Ole Flaten, Chr. Toyen to Koshkonong, and Johannes and Hans Sivesind (stayed) at Yorkville, until they got all their clothes washed. They remained there for 3 weeks.

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In Yorkville they bought a pair of oxen and wagons. They continued with these means of travel (Buch & Briget) to Glenwood Twp. They ferried over the Mississippi at South McGregor. The ferry boat owner was named Halvor Nilson. The power he used was a horse which was in a tread power which got the wheel to go. At Blue Mounds, Wis. they were over Sunday at the home of a Totning who was named Peder Torkelson who had come over two years before. From McGregor they traveled through Monona and Frankville. They came to Glenwood Twp., where Washington Prairie Post Office now is on the 4th of July. Pastor Nils Brand(t) held a worship service in Hans Eggebraaten's house. The group went into the home of Nils Toyen,

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father to Christian Toyen where they were for two weeks. Johannes Sivesind bought 80 acres from Emrefel Russell for \$200.00. Later he bought 80 acres and still later 40 acres from James Schenck.

Hans Sivesind bought 160 acres from a Mr. Wood. A little later the same year Peder Rocksvold, Ole Flaten and Chr. Toyen and families came and all bought land in Glenwood Twp. Carl Sivesind the next year bought a farm in Allamakee Co. Almost the whole group came later and bought farms in the neighborhood. There was no church (building) for many years. Worship services were very

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often held in Hans Sivesind's house, which was one of the largest houses in the neighborhood. Pastor N. Brandt now and then held services quite a long time between services until Pastor V. Koren was called as pastor. The first worship service he held in Glenwood Township was in Hans Lovbraaten's house in the winter of 1854. Services were held about every eight weeks. One of the first weddings in Glenwood Township was Erick and Helen Egge. Pastor N. Brandt officiated the wedding which was held in Hans Eggebaaten's house. One of the first who were born to these Totnings after they came to Glenwood was Olaus Sivesind, son of Hans Sivesind. He died when he was five years old. Perhaps the first who died

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was Johannes Flaten, brother to Chr. and Ole Flaten, uncle to John Hexom, merchant in Decorah.

Those who served in the military during 1861 – 65 who were along with the group were: Ole Flaten Hexom, son of Ole Flaten, Co. K 38th Ia.; Ole P. Rocksvold, son of Peder Rocksvold, 13th Ia. Co. G; Peter Bratbakken, 13th Wis.

The first who was married was Carl Sivesind, who married Helen Ruen from Halland(sic).

Johannes Sivesind was the first in Glenwood Twp. to subscribe to the building of Luther College. His subscription was

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\$100.00 which was an unheard-of large amount in those days. Several followed his example.

A frame church was built where the lovely Glenwood Church now stands in 1856. The church was quite small, but large enough for the flock who were gathered there. Peder Rocksvold, Chr. Toyen, and Ole Flaten were building masters. Lars Bergeson from Decorah furnished the church. The church was covered on the inside with planed boards and on the outside with siding. It was painted white on the outside, but not painted in the inside. It was furnished with pews, kneelers and altar, which all were quite simple. Peder Erickstad was the first cantor. He had come from Findesnes. He

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was also schoolteacher. The first schoolteacher was Mr. Boyeson, who was Danish. He was before Sam Nelson, Lanesboro, Minn. The next schoolteacher and cantor was Gustav Peterson, Christiania, who worked for many years until he became too old. Most of those who are living in Glenwood Township have gone to school for Gustav Peterson.

Peder Erickstad deserves a crown for all the good he did for the first pioneers in his neighborhood. Whenever there was not a worship service held, he held Sunday school for the children and read out of Luther's Hus Postille (devotion book) and they then sang the hymns for that day. Often whenever the pastor could not be present, he officiated in a limited extent.

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The first cemetery was on Hans Sivesind's land. The first burial was Marie Lovbraaten, daughter of Hans Lovbraaten. The next was Erick Osterdal, a bachelor who did not have any relatives here. But he had his home with Hans Lovbraaten. At the first burial there was no pastor present. Hans Sivesind prayed the Lord's Prayer and the sorrowing flock sang a hymn.

One of the first who taught English school was Mrs. Penfield. The schoolhouse was at J. Brandt's farm where the Renaas farm was. After her was Miss Melonie (?) Hubbell, now Mrs. R. Williams.

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The next was Miss Drake from Freeport and then Miss Nancy Graves who was later married to Captain Theodore Burdick. Then Joseph Ewing from Dubuque who was studying for Presbyterian pastor. Simon Drake for two terms also from Freeport. Francis Catherine Jane and Emily Lennon from Frankville Twp., later Miss Johanne Jacobson Sivesind.

A Ryan man and Hans Eggebraaten came into a quarrel about a fence line, resulting in that Ryan shot at Eggebraaten and hit him in the chest. Eggebraaten had the law on his side

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as far as the (fence) line was concerned and later got it corrected.

John McClintock had a grain mill where the neighborhood got their grain ground. Peter Sheggerud built a grain mill.

Smith had a little earlier also had built a mill where Gust Johnson now lives.

Johannes and Hans Sivesind when they bought their farms, were supposed to have half of the harvest with their own farms. Johannes Sivesind got as his share 48 bushels of wheat. The first night they lived in their new house, which had a tar roof, there came up a frightful electrical and rainstorm. The rain came through the roof, and they had to take shelter under the table. After that until winter they slept in their covered wagon. The wagon was bought in Milwaukee and cost \$40.00. Green and red striped and _____(?) red.

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For a barn they had a building of rails with straw roof. The first summer J. S. (Johannes Sivesind) went to Moneek and bought lumber and built hemling(?) and put in windows and a new door and had beds with hay in and they had woven cotton cloth. Some which they had with from Norway which they sewed curtains and hung them from the rafters. Around the bed the floor was made of split logs. For a table they had two chests which were set together and used for a table. This was gradually replaced because they had to have more food, in which they had to take everything off the table to get down into the chest after more food.

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But then things were soon nailed up higher on the walls. For chairs they built benches. The house had one room. After they got rafters, they could extend so there was room now for two mattress which were laid on the floor. It was so low that they had to stand on their knees whenever they took off and put on clothes. All were remarkably satisfied with the hope that the next year should be better and the next year still better. All were equally situated and were like brothers. Helping each other out all times.

(Tell about illness. Tell about scarlet fever epidemic, etc.)

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Johannes Sivesind when he first was here, he harvested corn for pigs and grew potatoes; and for his work (got) 15 bushels of potatoes. And ____ bushels of corn?

Glenwood Cemetery

The first burial in Glenwood Church Cemetery was J(?) Sivesind, born in 1854, and buried the 17th of Dec. 1859. The hymn:

"Nu Gud ske lov at Stunden" by Brorson (Landstad #627) was sung. Peder Erickstad spoke a few words and then they sang several verses of the same hymn. Present were: Sivesind, Evenrud, Steen and Erickstad families.

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_____ (?) Alme now lives on Nedre (Lower) Linnevold farm.

Belongs to Tranby Church, served by Pastor Tønneson from Sylling Church and Dean Aars.

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__ (?) at Stromsö

On 5th Dec 1805

Magnus Arneson Linnevolden was born Dec. 5, 1805. Inger Ingebretsdatter Sheggerud, born the 27th of July 1808 they were married April 18 __ by Pastor Aars in Lier, Frogner Church. They lived on a farm about 2½ English miles north of Drammen. When they were first married, they lived in Drammen or on the outskirts of Drammen on a farm which was called "Fjeld" which belonged to a man named Hans Anderson. Sille, Jorgen, Caroline and Andreas were born in Drammen; Ingeborg, Johanna and Ole were born on the Linnevold farm in Lier, which had belonged to Magnus' father Arne.

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G. M. L. was confirmed at Sylling Church by Pastor Lauritz Tønneson.

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Linnevolden and his father were named Knut. Magnus had one brother Ole and one sister Kari, who was married to Ole Hanson Hegg, father to Anton and Johan Hegg. 9 children.

Magnus Linnevold's mother was named Signe Mortensdatter; she was also born in Lier.

Inger Ingebretsdatter Sheggerud's mother, Kari, was born at Modum. Kari was married to Ingebret Sheggerud. Their children are as follows: Ole, Nils, (Elling died at Hegg), Hans and Christian, Inger Oline, Anne, Johanna, and Karen. All lived and died in Norway.

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Hans Linnevold, son of Ole Linnevold, also one daughter, Lena, was married to Leif Carlson from Telemark. Also, a brother Anders, who lives in Christiania,

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except Inger who came with Magnus Linnevold. A son of Hans, Edward, came to America and lives, as is known in San Antonio, Texas. His name is Edward Hanson Korsrud.

Ole Linnevolden, brother to Magnus, died in Norway. He had a son, Andreas, and Hans (possibly more). Andreas Olson was the head of a Brandy Association in Drammen. Andreas had two children, Borghild and Eivind; two are dead. Asta and Johan were both in America. Borghild is married to Olaf Anderson, who is employed by Carnegie Institute in Washington D. C.

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Now State Geologist in Norway and at the same time was in the research department in Christiania, Norway.

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Where Eivind lives is not known.

Magnus Linnevold was a carpenter in Norway as well as farmer. When he went to America, they sold the farm to Engebret Lyngaas, father to Erik Lyngaas, who lived in Allamakee County. The farm was sold for \$1,000. This was only a part of the Linnevold farm. Ole owned the Nedre (Lower) Linnevold farm which was larger than the Upper farm. On the farm was a little timber which was used for pasture for horses, cows and sheep.

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Those who were in the party from Lier: Ole Hanson Hegg and family; Tollef Larson and family stopped a while in Quebec, died in Decorah Twp.

Iver Brandt, Valdres, Knut Neste, Valdres, Ole Viste and family, Valdres

The ship "Tegner" sank in 1866 in St. Lawrence River

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They left Norway the 21st of April 1853 on the sail ship "Tegner" under the command of Capt. Falk. They were seven weeks on the ocean and landed in Quebec. From Quebec they took the same course as Johannes Sivesind had followed. A child was born to one of the families on the trip over the ocean. Its name was called Tegner.

From Chicago they traveled to Milwaukee. In Milwaukee they met a Vossing farmer from Manitowoc who drove them to Even Hegg father to Hans Hegg (Col. 15th Wis. from Lier), from Muskego. Hans Hegg was son of Even Hegg, hotel owner, ½ mile from Drammen and neighbor of Ole Hanson Hegg.

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The Linnevold family stayed at the home of Hans Hegg until October of 1853 and then went to Winneshiek Co. IA and bought the claim in Frankville Twp. which is now the Linnevold farm for \$200.

Jorgen worked for \$4.00 per month (for) Nils Narum but unfortunately did not get money but got an old rifle for his work.

Magnus hired Even Skofstad to haul his family to Galena with an "ox team." From there they travelled by steamboat to Lansing. From Lansing they hired a man from Round Prairie to transport them up to Wash. Prairie. Thereafter they went directly to Nils Katterud.

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Nils Katterud was from Lier but had emigrated to America in 1844. He was a brother to Ole Hanson Hegg. ~~Hegg was on Katterud the whole next winter.~~ They had their home with Ole and Halvor Tollefsjord, which is now a part of Erik Soland's farm.

Magnus bought his claim from a Halver Olsen, cousin of Torgrim Business. He lived on the claim until the following spring. Magnus did not move onto his own farm before the Spring 1854. In May 1854 Sille, Jörgen, and Karoline came after. You see, they had stopped in Muskego since Mons Grinager was (jump to page 23)

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Gjermund Johnson, Orin Simons? Built 1852.

The first public school building in Winneshiek Co. was built (in) 1852 at the corners of Decorah – Glenwood – Springfield and Frankville Twp. in the center of a Norwegian settlement on the Aa's farm. The first teachers were Larine and Mari Katterud. Larine married Erick Anderson and Mary married Lt. Ole Anderson.

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in company with them and moved in with Erik Egge. Mons Grinager, from Hadeland, and J. L. walked the whole way from Lansing. On the way they met Ole Eggebraaten who informed the way. It was the main road from Lansing to Decorah. They stopped at the home of Erik Bakke. Mrs. Bakke told them the way to Linnevold. They were supposed to cross a creek down on the bottom she said. After crossing the creek and bottom they were in a situation, but then she used (her) arms and pointed the way they should go, so they soon found the way.

Mons Grinager was later married to Anne [Egge]. (Continued on Page 24)

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15 Wis. from Decorah. Ole Steen, Ole Vingaard, _____ Dahl, Kittle Sanderson.

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Egge. Mons Grinager had a store in Decorah a couple of years and then the firm was Grinager and Solberg. Solberg had come from Ole Bull's Colony in Pennsylvania. Grinager moved then to Albert Lea and took a homestead there and lived there until he enlisted in the 15th Wis. Inf. Vol. in 1861. He gathered Co. K in the neighborhood of Albert Lea and Decorah and was chosen as Captain.

(Tell about organization of the congregation, the Letter of Call to Koren.
About Erik Egge and Magnus Linnevold were carpenters from Norway and built

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the first Wash Pr. Church.)

The logs for the frame had been cut in Glenwood Twp. on the land (belonging to: L. L. Cook, which Jens Kallevang now owns. The logs were hauled and later added to (?). The logs were mostly elm and red oak. Erik Egge and Magnus Linnevold stripped the logs. Hans Sandbek and Jorgen Linnevold were along and cut off most of the branches and the carpenters prepared them to go into the building. The whole neighborhood was along and raised the frame. There were boards on the inside and siding on the outside. Planks were placed on edge and others were laid up more for seats. The altar, pulpit and baptism font were purchased. They were painted white and fine. They are now in Stavanger Church.

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The church was sold to J. Hegg and is now used as a barn.

No permanently hired pastor was here. Pastor Nils Brandt came here now and then. One of the first married were Johannes Evenson to a niece (sister's daughter) of Pastor Brandt, living in Madison Twp. The first who died of those who came from Norway was Ole Viste, son of Ole Viste. Ole Hanson Hegg died in 1861. They were living in Springfield Township. Almost never was there illness.

Sven Pederson was perhaps the first schoolteacher. Gulbrand Lomen was cantor. Erick P. Egge was *klokker* before when the worship services were held in the farmhouses. The first worship service conducted by Pastor Koren was held in (continued on Page 26)

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Torgrim Busness' house in Frankville Twp. Christmas Day 1853. Torgrim Busness and Gullik Rønningen had come in 1851. Busness lived in Frankville Twp.; Rønningen just over the line in Springfield Twp. but had 80 acres of land in Frankville Twp. Both are from Tinn, Telemark.

Martin Klinkenberg (Hadeland), came perhaps in 1840, settled on Sec 9. (He) came in company with Erik Sheggrud (Hadeland), Bjorn Endres from Sigdal. Got groceries from McGregor. Built a granary. Worked on the road to McGregor to get money enough to buy shingles (+) nails for McClintok. McClintok came and sawed lumber.

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The neighbors who were here before 1853: Running 1850; Egge 1851; Busness 1851; Soland (right on the line in Springfield); Knut Orth on Bratbakken farm, moved to Lanesboro, MN and later to ____ Co., MN. Ortonville was named after him. Erik Bakke 1851; John Dysjaa 1851, Elling Ramsey 1851; Elling Bakke 1851, Ragnald Belle ____; Gaute Bakke, father to Mrs. Ole Bakke in Madison Twp.; (stepfather to Erik and Peder Bakke; Christopher A. Estrem 1850 and Ingebret Aanes – Hakkedalen in 1853; Gulbrand Aarness in 1853; Carl Aarness came in 1853, died the same year and was buried in the old pioneer cemetery.

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Old Neighbors

Knut Nordsving lived in the southern part of (the) Twp. had a mill stone brought from Norway. Knut Tollefson, Nordsving, Erik Sheggerud, Martin Klinkenberg, Knut Nordsving and Knut Gudmonson moved to Goodhue Co. (Valdres), Martin Sheggerud was in 3 Iowa Inf. Died of battle wounds. All these were strong abolitionists and Republicans. So many enlisted from Frankville Twp. that there was no one "drafted." Many came and stopped only a little while and moved to Houston and Fillmore Co., Minnesota. Left. John in the war.

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These three walked to Decorah and enlisted: John O. Sanden, 12 Ia.; Anders Egge, 12 Ia.; Anderson, brother to Mrs. M. Grinager.

Halvor Busness, Halvor Ronningen, Andreas Linnevolden killed; G. M. Linnevold, Ole Thorson Rogne, Knut Knutsen 15th Wis., Martin Sheggrud, killed, Gulbrand Ness was at Egge 12th Ia.

(Ole Hegg 1st, Cal. Cav.; Gust Hegg, 12 Ia.)

Hans Aarness 12 Ia., Olaus Aarness 12 Ia., Olaus enlisted in the Regular Army after the war and he has never been heard from since.

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The first year there was a lot of snow and quite cold. Many had sheep skins over themselves to keep themselves warm. Schoolhouse was on the corner of 4 Townships. Larine and Marie Katterud were of the first teachers. Geo. McKay – James Lennon (Ask Clement or J. Running about who was a teacher)

Harvesting corn and wheat. They had plow, harrow. Marked corn rows and planted with hay. Big harvest of both corn and wheat. First church used in 1860.

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Back pages of memo book

There were 15 Norwegian boys who enlisted in Co. E, 38th Ia. Later 4 recruits of these 15 first came back when the war was over.

In Dubuque died the first in the Regiment. James Fitch McKay, son of James D. McKay from Frankville, Ia. buried at Pagin Cemetery.

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27 Ia. 32 Ia. 38 Ia.

Traveled from Decorah the 25th of August to Dubuque. There they were at Camp Franklin in order to train. The 27th, 32nd, and 38th Iowa were in camp there. They had no rifles or uniforms. During excursions they used _____? for rifles until an _____? when they got rifles and uniforms. Before they went to the battle fields, they got furloughs to go home 1, 2, or 3 days. They were mustered on the 4th of November 1862 and moved on to St. Louis the 20th of December. When they went back to Dubuque, they hired parties from Decorah and the area, to drive them the whole way to Dubuque with horses.

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From the 20th of December they were in Burton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri.

Staale Knudson drove the sled. G. M. L. traveled back with.

The first time the 38th was placed in battle line was on the 1st of January 1863. It turned out to be a false alarm. When Carl Hughes was in St. Louis in order to form the regiment into a battle line by the R. R. tracks. They formed in good order. Some of them who had been of the most courage to this time were a little afraid and shook in the knees. That evening they were ordered to board stock cars and rode them to Columbus, Missouri. From Columbus they took boats to New Madrid, Missouri. Here the whole regiment was unloaded and slept in battle line.

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They formed in a square and thrust their rifles be in front of them. Here there was no battle either.

They were mostly guerilla and robber bands that they were in rows with. They never came into battle at this time.

(At margins) got more precise information from _____ of War.

Here (they) stood for their first time against a south state with support. But there was no person, but a blood hound that was used to hunt up fleeing slaves. (Tell story about getting milk at New Madrid.)

At New Madrid they were lying until April. They built themselves barracks,

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built of lumber.

M. Steen, Nils Knudson, Klöve Klänse, G. M. L.

Others [Eight ?] of them tore down a house and built their own barracks. Among them were Martin Steen, Brynild Klöve, Nils Knudson, GML.

Henry Brickner, Sgt. J. W. Bussing. Sam Busness and Ira Hard. Here they were fairly comfortably established.

Martin Steen and father were barrack mates here and the whole time they were in the war.

Ole Lovstuen, from Glenwood Twp. died at New Madrid. Got measles. Is buried at New Madrid.

The 23rd of January they were called in battle line at 11 p.m. when they had been informed that a guerilla band under Jeff Thompson was at the verge of attacking them.

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The guerillas did not come. The next day Captain Cleghorn with 3 men rode down to see whether this band should be in the area but saw no one.

The first of February the regiment held a (divine service). At Camp Franklin (they) had worship services every Sunday under the leadership of a Chaplain (one E. Riley). The whole time (they) had good supply of food while they were in New Madrid, which could not be said later. The 26th of February the two parties then went out after the guerilla leader Jeff Thompson and came back with 30 of his horses. At 4 o'clock the next morning the regiment was again called out in battle order, but

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there was no battle this time either.

Saturday the 21st of March the 23rd Ia. Reg. left New Madrid for Vicksburg. When the regiment was at New Madrid James Sherman of Co. K, from Frankville drowned in the Mississippi River. He was out and bathed himself, got a cramp and sank. He did not come up, and no one could dive. But then they pulled a cannon to the edge of the river and fired in the water. It had the impact that he soon came floating up on the water. This was Sunday, the 31st of May.

The 7th of June they boarded boats and went to Vicksburg. Arrived there. (Here tell about Grant continuous shooting.) (See add last page?)

The 10th of June they got orders to go to Sherman's Landing. Arrived there. Here the war life really began. They had to sleep on bare ground under the open sky.

The 12th of June they marched to Warrenton Landing. There they met Lt. C. W. Burdick of the 3rd Ia., who was from Decorah.

The 16th of June they were along in the battle. Here Benedick Benedickson of Calmar of Co. D. was killed. He was behind a stump and a bullet went through the stump and through his head. He was buried the 17th of June in a cemetery at Vicksburg.

The 19th of June, Edlyn Calif from Frankville was shot by a solid shot and his

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leg had been shot through. G. M. L. was standing right at his side. He was supposed to be pouring a cup of coffee from a canteen when the cannon ball came. He fell, but stood up on his one leg, was brought to the field hospital, where he died, July 1st. Vicksburg surrendered May 4th, 10 a.m.

The 4th of July 1863 G. M. L. got sun stroke.

The 11th of (July?) the regiment moved to Port Hudson but came back to Yazoo City. Here the wells were poisoned. Water was almost impossible to get. They had to drag out more dead horses and Negroes from the Yazoo River to get water. One steamboat was blown up here by a torpedo that was laid in the water.

Port Hudson

There was sickness that broke out so almost not one man in the regiment was fit for service. Here died the regiment's Cor. David Hughes, Sydney and Elling Thompson from Glenwood Twp., Hans Flom, Glenwood, Lt. Geo Stevens also from Frankville and many others. Here regiment Captain Cleghorn, 1st Lt. A. C. Ferron, and 2nd Lt. F. M. Clark went home. Henry Crandal, Glenwood, Ira Hard, Decorah, Peter Severson, Springfield, J. H. Culbertson, Decorah, S. J. Boldson, Frankville, W. J. Bussing, Decorah.

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Andrew Hendrickson, Martin Steen, Nils Knudson and G. M. L. were the 4 out of the 15 Norwegians who came home and were with the Company the whole time. (See list).

The 15th of August they took the steamship "Sallie Robinson" and went to New Orleans. Arrived at 10 o'clock the next morning. Were camped at Corrolton, a suburb of New Orleans and were in convalescent camp because of illness which was quite general in the regiment.

Here died Kittel Aarness from Frankville, Andrew

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Hvaas from Pleasant or Highland Twp., A. D. Bloomfield from Ossian, Brynild Ch _____, Pleasant. Matthew Everett, Hesper; Jacob Hendrickson, Highland; Henry Schwabne?; S. M. Briscoe, Madison, and a lot of others.

Many received discharges and went home.

The 13th of October 1863, the Regiment had State and County Election. H. Brickner from Decorah was one of the Judges of the election.

The 17th of October the Regiment convalescent men time were joined with the 26th Ind. a short time. The 38th Ia. had then no commissioned officers.

They had only junior officers in the Regiment and corporals.

The 27th of January the Regiment got new rifles. The 31st of January the peach trees began to blossom. It was very beautiful.

Page 35b (Look up records for deaths)

The 24th of October 1863 they packed up and went on a gulf steamer, Empire City. Here they were stabled as thick together so there was almost no room to walk. During the night since they lay on bare ground on the deck suffered much need on this trip. All the horses for the officers drowned or died on the trip. J. A. Dufflefield died.

The 1st of November they landed on an island on a Santa Aga mouth of Rio Grande River. Marched to Brownsville, Texas. On this trip they ran out of much needed drinking water. Much need was caused from this. When they landed on the Island Broda,? They dug holes in the sand.

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Collected rainwater in rubber blankets.

So, they got a little water, so the salt taste was not so strong. The regiment lay in battle line. A rainstorm came up and the water made creeks among where the soldiers laid. Where the rain did not hit there was enough to wash the sand away. The climate here was healthy and the boys seemed to rally. Some of the boys that had gone home on sick furlough came back to the regiment. Among them were Pat Casey, who brought to G. M. L. a couple of stockings knitted by his sister, Sille Skare.

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??????

Had a large battle the 12th and 13th of January. A Cortina was their master.

A Mexican ??? in Matamoro had also had ??.

A Mexican 1st Tex. Cav., Union soldiers deserted their posts and picket duties and were jailed and shot. The 38th was along and stood guard. The deserter was put on his horse. A blindfold was used for his eyes. Several men were chosen to shoot him. Six rifles were loaded with 6 bullets each, no one knew whether their rifles were loaded with bullets or not. The command was given. Ready,

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aim, fire. They all fired at the same time.

The Mexican fell on his face on his horse, a lot of Mexicans came in order to see this unpleasant scene. Women, men, and children. One woman, who was so curious to see, clamped her legs together around GML's leg in order to see better. He clamped his legs together and held her in a clamp-like position like animals are put into stanchions.

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The 27th of January the regiment got new rifles.

The 31st of January the peach trees began to blossom. They were very beautiful.

When they were here a Negro, Peter Johnson, enlisted as a cook in the regiment. The name sounds Norwegian but was not. He had been wounded, was mustered out with the regiment at Houston, had been to the north as far as Davenport, Iowa.

The 25th of March GML got small pox, was sent to the hospital which was in a Catholic church. The church was full of smallpox patients. He was there for two weeks. Had it

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He had it very good while he was there. Four Norwegians came to the hospital when he was in the regiment, namely Arnts (Aa) Simmons, Decorah, Andrew Branhagen, Springfield, Knut Rassmussen, Glenwood?, and Fred Sokow, Springfield.

Andrew Hendrickson, Highland, got sun stroke during a brigade review, became healthy, and came home with the regiment.

The land here was full of frogs to the discomfort of the soldiers. It kept them awake all night long. Here there was so little meat for food – one was shot.?

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When the Union troops came to Brownsville, the Rebels had burned all things that could be used by the Union soldiers. Cotton, etc.

The Mexicans goat ranches. The soldiers use to take the (goats) whenever there was opportunity.

These Mexicans all carried dangerous knives. These were taken from them.

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The 31st of July they boarded "City of Richmond" in order to go back to New Orleans, marched many miles to the country. Many gave up during this march; arrived at New Orleans the 6th of August. Here they were met by boats that brought them all kinds of good things to eat.

The 7th of August they were ordered to go on the steamship "Patroon" and go to Mobile. They lay calm the whole day the 8th of August, then on cannon boats (they) bombarded Fort Morgan and Mobile Bay. The 9th of August they spent on

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cannon boat no. 42 and were stalemated behind Fort Morgan.

A lot of rebel deserters came through their lines.

They worked on getting fortifications in shape and brought cannons into position. They shelled the city for many days.

The 23rd of August the rebels surrendered. The boys that they had trained with had the opportunity to see the city fortifications. We talked with the rebels. A lot of them came over to the lines. The rebels told about all the hunger they had suffered during the "siege."

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The 38th was detailed to take care of the rebels but gave themselves over to use some plants which could be used (for food). The rebels began to shell them. A Negro regiment was encamped right by them. They had already lain down but were so afraid that when the bullets began to fly in the air that they jumped into the "bayou" so that they would not be hit with shells, etc. It was a lot of fun for the white soldiers to stand and look at them. But the rebel bullets

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were all fired in hast so to speak. No damage was done.

The soldiers had a good year. They dug oysters and fished.

The 8th of September they left Fort Morgan and then came to Lake Port.

The 12th of September they took the train and went to New Orleans. On the same evening they boarded the steamer "Alice Vivian" and arrived at Donaldson Mill the next morning.

Here they were guards on garrison duty

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all winter. They wandered out into the country and "plundered." They harvested green corn, squash, sweet potatoes and whatever else they got their hands on that was edible.

The soldiers use to borrow the horses from the plantations which were in the neighborhood. The way they borrowed them was to go into the stall, saddled their horses and ride off from the farm without asking. Most of the soldiers were respectable enough to bring the horses back when they were finished with them, but sometimes of course there were some who let the horses loose when they were

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finished with them and let them find their way home themselves, if there was complaint enough. They had tendency to borrow bunks to fix barracks up etc. and guard the river for all boats so the guerillas should not attack them and steal them.

The 29th of October they got new uniforms to the great joy of the soldiers. The old clothes were in quite useless condition.

The 8th of November they got the opportunity to cast their votes and a unanimous vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln for President.

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In Co. E 38th Ia.

The 14th of December they had inspection by General Sherman (not T. T.?).

The 28th of December they went on the steamboat (unnamed) and stopped a short time in Baton Rough and arrived the next morning at Port Hudson.

They landed at Morgan Bend. The 38th was now so "reduced" just as also the 34th Ia. so they were consolidated. Co. E and F of the 38th Ia. were now discharged as Co. K, 34th Ia.

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They were here until the 8th of January and then got orders to move to New Orleans, stopped at Baton Rough overnight and then got orders to report at Kennysville. They came into camp in a corn field. They tore down board fences from which they made buildings.

During inspection here Captain Crandall "condemned" the rifles which Co. K had and then they got new rifles. G. M. L. has a demely? rifle now in his possession.

The 24th of January they went by steamboat, "*Kate Dale*" and went

The 27th of January they arrived and landed in Pensacola Bay, in a city Barrancas, 12 miles from Pensacola.

Here the regiment had the best "camping" place they had had since they were mustered in.

The soldiers stole lumber and built themselves buildings and barracks. The soldiers here were thoroughly trained and were supposed to campaign through Florida and Alabama.

And it was told that bullets were shot at 300 yards,

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but there was not one that hit. They still had their old rifles, but the next day they got their new rifles, so it was indeed not the fault of the rifles that they were such poor "marksmen." Here there were drills of all kinds and inspections almost every day and dress reviews and dress parades on the same day.

On the 11th of March they marched to Pensacola and arrived there during the evening. When they came here, they began to tear down buildings to build themselves tents and beds. A portion "including" M. Steen, G. M. L. and others build themselves a house with glass doors and windows.

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All the people left the city so the soldiers could house as they wanted. Here they bought whatever they wanted without paying because you see there was no one to receive the money.

(Tell about the Norwegians in Mobile that a man who had been on the same boat over the ocean (from Moss, Norway).

who had been pressed into the Confederate Army. G. M. L. was the patron guard, heard someone in a house talking Norwegian, went back the next day and did not find him.

December 20th they left Pensacola and transferred to Mobile. The 34th was in "Advance" the first day. They marched 10 miles the first day. The next it rained all the time. The road was so muddy they could only progress 4 miles. It was assumed that there were 25,000 men in this Army. All the buildings were deserted except one building which they saw people at on the whole march. They had abandoned their homes and fled. The country was grown up with big pine trees. All the houses were small and simple until they came quite near Mobile.

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The 23rd of March they burned a house. The 25th they came on some rebels; they captured 105 of them. The 27th they were advance guard again. A cavalry was ahead. This cavalry had taken a lot of "contraband," among which a large supply of "Navy" plug tobacco. This they scattered on the road so the soldiers who came after got all the tobacco they could carry. On the whole this march had gotten very little ration, sometimes only ½ ration. When they came closer to Mobile, 10 men went out one night to see whether

close by the whole time,

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and exchanged bullets now and then the whole time.

The 2nd of April they came to Port Blakely – at 3 o'clock they were commanded into battle lines. Co. K was left wing and "acted" as "skirmishes." They were shelled hard by the rebels. The intention was to take the rebels by storm. Many obstacles were in the way, such as torpedoes buried in the ground with the top. Steel wires were laid such that whenever they came in the dark it threw them forward with sharp iron pointed buried in the ground.

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The 8th of April they were "charged" at Spanish Fort by a part of the Army. The next day they were commanded to "charge" all along the line. This was done. Three men in Co. K were killed. 2,000 rebels were taken captive. When they were on the way back they found a soldier of an Illinois Regiment who had stepped on a torpedo. His whole _____ was shot out and lay at his side, but was still hanging together. He asked whether someone of them would write to his wife and tell about his fatal condition and say that he died for his country.

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This was an unpleasant sight.

Eugene Tubbs wrote for him.

The 9th of April Mobile was taken. The regiment lost 23 men.

The storm on the Fort began at 6 o'clock in the evening and lasted about an hour. G. M. L. was on the picket duty. The 83rd Ohio was in command on the skirmish line. G. M. L. was on duty when the command was given to storm the Fort. They were in rifle pits. One man just by him was shot through the chest at the same time that they came out of the rifle pit. He was from the 34th Iowa.

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The 17th of April they received the official report of Lee's surrender and that General Johnson was captured also Forrest. There was now celebration and joy in the "camp," great demonstrations. Col. Clark asked the boys to go underway and burn everything they could find of tent supplies, etc. There was little with food.

The 20th of April they boarded the ship "*S. B. Penless*" destined for the city of Mobile. When they were on the boat they got to hear that President Lincoln and Secretary Seward were murdered. All flags in the fleet were put at half mast.

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The 21st they lay in Mobile the whole day. The next day they steamed up the Alabama River. There were perhaps 10 steamers with 1,000 men on each beside many cannon boats, tow boats, etc. On the way up the river the bank was swarming with Negroes who came to see "the Yankees" and if possible to get to be along. Some of them were also taken along to their great joy. The land here wasn't very covered with fruit trees and rich to our eyes. There had not certainly been soldiers through here before.

They traveled on expeditions out through the country and

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they came back with bacon, beef, sugar, and all kinds of good things to eat.

The 27th of April they landed in Selma, Alabama and went on land. Their division camped right in the town. The next day they moved out of the town. They were well received by the citizens and were treated very well.

A lot of the Southern soldiers came to the city as peroled prisoners from Lee's and Johnson's armies. The 3rd of May late in the evening the Armistise was read for them by the Adjutant.

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No Negroes had told that there were a lot of valuable items buried in the cemetery here by the rebels and during the night a lot of the soldiers had dug in order if possible to find some of them. But they found nothing. It was naturally stopped by those concerned as soon as it was found out.

The 13th of May they were back in Mobile again and marched 8 miles out in the country and "camped." The 25th of May Frank Obrahim and G. M. L. went to Mobile, there they met Chas Beebe of the 46th Illinois at the train station. Chas Beebe told them that he knew where all

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Could get a "snaps" if they wanted. They went a little ways from where there was a old woman selling brandy. They had just ordered "snaps" when a terrible bang and explosion were heard. The whole depot where they had been was blown into the air and 300 men were killed. It was estimated that \$15,000,000 of damage was caused.

The regiment was moved that evening back to Mobile. A few were posted on provost guard. When they went up and down the streets they got to hear Norwegian speaking in one house. When they came off

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duty they came back to the house and found a Bergenser who was named Nilsen was living there. He also found a Norwegian from Moss who had been along on the trip from Norway on "*Tegner*" with them. All these Norwegians were forced to go into the Southern army. But he did not remember whether they had been in fighting.

14th of June they left Mobile and traveled by steamboat and came to Galveston the 18th of June.

In Galveston, E Tubbs found a book about Norway "*Sartarge*" (sp.) which

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he gave for this book is now in L. C. Library. From there they went by train to Houston. When they arrived in Houston there was a Negro cook in Co. B. Negro Bill was shot by _____. They were quartered in ____ house. There was not much to do here but patrol the city and drills, inspections, etc.

Then the 15th of August the 34th was discharged. They left Houston the 16th of August and went to New Orleans. They took a steamboat from here to Cairo, Illinois. From there they took the train to Davenport, from there by boat to McGregor, from there to Ossian, and here M. Steen and G. M. L. met Ole Norgaard, brother to Nils Norgaard who drove him home after first having taken them to his home 6 miles from Ossian and treated supper on them.

Cover – Penciled

Pete Johnson, Negro was a cook in Co. E.

Charles Ames

Kittel Aaneson from Tinn, Telemark, Co. E. 38th Ia. was staying at the home of Torgrim Business
Jens Boxrud from Østre Toten enlisted in the 12th Ia., Glenwood Township

Ole N. Knudson, Hardanger, had his home with Magnus Linnevold enlisted in Co. F., 15th Wisconsin.
Fell at Stone River.

At New Madrid he took two canteens and was suppose to get milk. A dog attacked him, he had a weapon with him and shot the dog. Three women came out and wanted to know what command he was under. He answered "It's none of your business." They answered "We think more of that dog than all the blue-bellied Yankees south of St. Louis."

Page 1

At Vicksburg G. M. L. was with detachment picket squad (2nd relief of 10 men) went on duty at 12 o'clock when relieved by the first squad they made noise which caught the attention of the rebels who were not more than ½ 40 lines away. They proceeded to shoot G. M. L. who was a little behind, was left alone. He fired a shot at the rebels and then turned around and ran. The bullets fell all around. In the dark he ran against a bank and was thrown backwards, got up again and ran against a fence, jumped over and laid down flat on the ground.

Page 2

Bullets were splintering the board fence above him. Bullets not only from the enemy but also from Union soldiers. At last (he) knew the sound of the crack of their own rifles and made for where the sound came from as fast as he could. There he was met by charged bayonets. Found that he had run into the 26th Indiana Infantry. Stayed with them until they were relieved in the morning. Those who were with G. M. L. upon returning to the Company stayed that G. M. L. had been shot.