

Sherpe/Østrem Family News

SHERPE/ØSTREM NEWSLETTER • VOL. 1, NO. 3

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The Moe Family...Decendants of Jonas Østrem's Sister

We've always wondered if any of Jonas or Anne Østrem's brothers and sisters came to America. No one could remember hearing about anyone else coming.

I'm glad to report, that situation changed recently. We discovered the descendants of Olene Østrem, Jonas Østrem's sister, living in Minnesota. We'll even forgive them if they are Minnesota Viking fans!

During a November trip to Westby to visit the farm, Linda and I rode along with Juna Brumley, and Tom and Mary Berkan. While at the farm, Verna Olson, Norma Eide, Rodney Østrem and Vivian Oftedahl also came for coffee and to visit. My dad, Hans Sherpe, had mentioned in the past that a family named Moe used to come and visit with his mother, Inga Sherpe, and Inga said they were related to us on the Østrem side.

During our visit that day we began talking family history. The subject of relatives named Moe came up. Juna remembered they came from Minnesota and thought it was LeRoy, Minnesota. Verna remembered that Mrs. Moe said that she was a cousin to Inga and John Østrem. I knew that meant her mother came from the Østrem side since her name was now Moe, and she was either a sister of Jonas or Anne Østrem.

They also remembered a son of the Moes' had been killed in a plane crash during World War II. Verna remembered a daughter was called Zona.

Thanks to everyone remembering bits and pieces of information that day, I had enough to go on to start searching. On the internet I entered the name Moe and LeRoy, Minnesota. I came up with one name. Arnet Moe who lived in LeRoy. I now had a name, address and phone number. This had to be a relative of the Moe family who had visited in Westby.

On December 3rd I gave them a call and quickly explained who I was and why I was calling. I'm always afraid someone will think it's someone trying to sell them something and hang up. I'm happy to report that the result of that phone conversation was positive. The Moe family is related to the Østrem family. Arnet's father and mother were the Moes' who visited my grandmother Inga. They were John and Anna Moe.

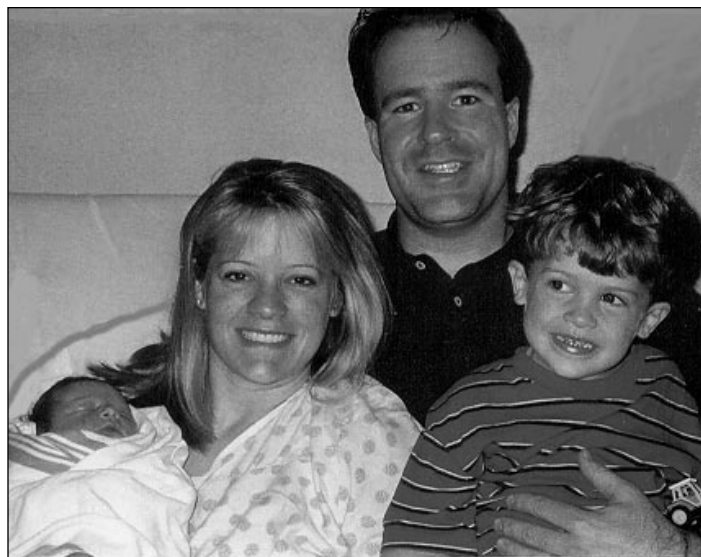
Arnet said his mother's maiden name was Hove. That didn't help. We were looking for an Østrem or Mageland connection. Arnet's wife, Velma then got on the phone. She had brought out a family history of the Moe side but it had some information on Anna Hove's

side too. It showed that Anna's father was Peder Tollackson Hove. His first wife had died and he had remarried. His new wife's name, and the mother of Anna Moe, was Olene (Østrem) Hove. We had found descendants of a sister of Jonas Østrem. Close relatives that we hadn't been aware of! Arnet is a second cousin to all of you whose grandfather was Jonas Østrem.

John and Anna Moe were married in Norway and came to America in 1912. They had four children: Vernon Moe who was killed in the plane crash during World War II; Ruby Moe who has also passed away; Zona (Moe) Brewster who lives in Austin, Minnesota; and Arnet Moe who lives in LeRoy, Minnesota. He married Velma and they have four sons.

I hope to have more information on the Moe family in the next newsletter.

New Family Member



The newest member of the Sherpe/Østrem family is Sophie Mae Wagner, born 5 June 1997. She is the daughter of Karl and Andrea Wagner of Prairie Village, Kansas and joins her brother Reese (in photo above). The proud grandparents are Lou and Sandra (Brumley) Wagner of Frisco, Colorado. A very proud great grandmother is Juna (Sherpe) Brumley of Madison, Wisconsin.

Stories Told by Family Members

A Visitor In the Night As told by David Ostrem

David told about his grandmother, Helen Ostrem, keeping a Bible that she would write things in. This was written in her Bible: "I believe in Warnings". February, the night of the 18th, 1944, I woke up and Tennis was sitting on the side of the bed talking. I said, Whom are you talking to, Tennis. He answered, I am talking to Roy. He stood here in the door and he said, "I am alright Dad."

I marked that Feb 18th, 1944 on the calender, and on Apr. 3, 1944 we got a letter saying Roy was alright. His plane had been shot down on that date.

I have reprinted the account exactly as it was written in her Bible.

Their son, Roy, was a bomber pilot in World War II at the time, and had been shot down in Europe the evening this incident took place.

Birds, Owls, Sticks and Death As told by Howard Sherpe

Grandma Inga always said that when you hear an owl hooting someone has died or is going to die. It is death calling. The owl is calling your name.

Grandma Inga told the story of the birds flocking at the window when Andrew Sherpe died. They lived at the old Sherpe farm at Old Town. The day before he died, all these sparrows came to his bedroom window, just like they all wanted to get in. She said that birds flocking at a window, or trying to get in, was a sign of death.

Ingeborg Sherpe said that if you find a stick in your yard shaped like a cross, it is another sign of death.

My mother (Anna Sherpe) was very sick and dying at the Viroqua Hospital. I had spent the previous night at the hospital, but had to go back to Madison to do some work during the day. After work, I again headed for Viroqua to spend the evening. As I was driving on Highway 14 between Reedstown and Viroqua, a huge thing suddenly flew across the road, right in front of my windshield. I thought it was going to crash into the windshield and I instinctively ducked. It was a huge owl. I never see owls. I don't remember the last time I saw an owl and yet there it was. The night before Ma dies I have a close encounter with one. She died early the next morning. It was like a messenger of death.

My Native American friend, John Beaudin, said in the Indian culture, the birds are messengers, of someone coming or going, as in death. The eagle is the one who comes to take them across to the Land of the Ancestors. The owl is the one who comes to announce and prepare them for the journey.

More Stories "From Beyond" As told by Juna Brumley

This story was told to me by my mother (Inga "Ostrem" Sherpe).

Inga's father, Jonas Ostrem, had a relative who lived a short distance from their farm. He was very sick, so they would take turns staying with him. It was my mother, (Inga), Tennis Ostrem and his son, Harold, who were staying with him when this story took place.

My mother said when they were staying there, it was snowing real soft, light snow, but it had covered all the ground. They heard three knocks at the door. My mother or Tennis went to the door, looked out, but there was nobody there. And they didn't see any footprints in the snow in front of the door either. In a little while, it happened again. Three knocks at the door. They opened the door again and looked out. Again there was nobody there, and no tracks. Nothing. The snow was still falling, but not a trace of any footprints. Tennis went out and walked all around the house. There were no tracks anyplace and no sign that anyone had been around. Who had knocked on the door?

That night the old man died. They had all heard the knocks and it was very scary.

Big Booms

As told by Sandra (Brumley) Wagner

Several things happened at the old Hauge farm that were sort of scary. One was when the steam engine blew up. The rigs were huge machines, fired by wood (or perhaps coal) that were used to steam the tobacco beds. Howard and I were playing 'cowboys' in the front yard the day the engine exploded. We had lath "horses" (Grandma Inga tied cloth on the top for heads). When we heard the explosion, we ran inside, sure the sky was falling. Sometime later Uncle (Hans) stacked the metal pieces by the side of the barn. Howard and I were frightened to go near the metal. We would dare one another to get close to the pile, sure that it would explode again.

There is a second "big boom" memory I have from that time period. I was born in 1941, the beginning of World War II. Of course, there was a lot of propaganda about the Germans invading. I must have heard the adults talking about the German threat. One day, I was in the outhouse when I heard a big boom {probably from road blasting} and I was terrified. I remember running across the yard, my slacks down around my ankles, calling to Auntie and Grandma, "The Germans are coming, the Germans are coming!" Actually, loud noises always frightened us. Thunder made us cry in fear until we could climb up on Grandma Inga's lap. She would tell us not to worry because thunder was "just God moving his furniture".

N.N. Torunnsdatter

Last issue we looked at Gaut “One Eye” Jonsson of Mel and Ænes. Now we will look at his son, Gaut unge Gautsøn at Hatteberg and his wife N.N. Torunnsdatter. (N.N. means first name not known.) All we know from her name is that she was the daughter of Torunn. They are our great grandparents from the 1200’s. If you will refer to the chart on page 8 of the last newsletter, Descendant Line from the Ænes Family, item 4, you will see that Gaut unge Gautsøn married N.N. Torunnsdatter. I will explain the significance of her being referred to in records as “Torunnsdatter” later.

Most historians now believe that Torunnsdatter was the illegitimate daughter of Sigurd Håkonson, oldest son of Håkon IV Håkonson, King of Norway from 1223-1263. Sigurd was born to his mistress, Kanga from Ireland, in 1221 and he died in 1254, barely 33 years old.

For a long time it was believed “Torunnsdatter” was the daughter of Tore Greipson, a member of the lower nobility. However, the latest research has shown that she is most likely the illegitimate daughter of Sigurd Håkonson. Sigurd had a daughter with the wife of Tore Greipson, while she was still married to Tore. After Tore died Torunn married another member of the Norwegian nobility, Erlend Huseby.

Torunn received unusual attention, farms, other gifts and favors from the Royal Family while she was still alive. After Torunn’s death her child continued to receive gifts and favors from King Magnus Håkonson Lagabøter, brother of Sigurd Håkonson.

The fact that Torunn appears to have had a daughter with the eldest son of the king, while still married, had to be kept a strict secret. A similar infraction by a lesser individual would certainly have led to the person losing their head. The Royal Family could not let information like this get out and probably obtained the cooperation of the Catholic Church in keeping it a well kept secret. The only way a person like Torunn would have received gifts such as this, was as “bribery or blackmail”: Take good care of Torunn and her child and keep this scandal from becoming news.

To better understand how this came about, you will need to understand the history of this time period and the events leading up to this cover-up.

At the center of this story is the Catholic Church coming to great power and influence in Norway.

During Viking times the Norwegians followed

pagan beliefs. Christianity was being forced on the Norwegian Vikings around the year 1000. (The same time period that Leif Erikson was exploring America.) King Trygve Olavson decreed that those who did not accept Christianity would be killed. Not exactly a Christian approach to the issue. But Pagen beliefs did not die easily. Even in the early 1100’s, the time of Gaut at Ænes, the Viking spirit and pagan beliefs flared up anew and there was much fighting among rival chieftains. It’s most likely the old chieftain family of Ænes was involved in the fighting. Expeditions of up to 150 ships still sailed in raids against the British Isles, including Ireland, Scotland and the Isle of Man.

During this same period the Church was making great inroads and becoming more powerful in Norway. They worked closely with the Aristocracy and ruling Kings. During this period the crusades were taking place and attracted the warrior Vikings of Norway. The transition from Viking expeditions to crusades was not so much religious enthusiasm and zeal, but more a love of war and adventure and the prospects of material gain and renown for their exploits. Many of our ancestors sailed off to the crusades, including Gaut “One-Eye” Jonsson, although he never reached the fighting because his ship was damaged and he had to return to Norway.

The death of King Sigurd “The Crusader” in 1130 set off the Great Norwegian Civil War which lasted 110 years until 1240. There was fighting among various factions and chieftains wanting control of Norway. During this time the clergy of the Catholic Church sided with the Aristocracy and together ruthlessly gained control over lesser kings and chieftains and their personal followers. It appears that our Great Grandfather, Gaut at Ænes allied with the Church and became one of the most powerful families in Norway at the time. His son, Jon Gautsson at Ænes, father of Gaut “One-Eye” Jonsson, became a Feudal Lord and skipper of a ship for King Magnus Erlingson.

In 1152 the Church took greater control of the country when they introduced a mandatory tax called “Peter’s Pence”. People who couldn’t pay lost their property and by 1500 the Catholic Church owned nearly half the land in Norway.

Fed up with the Aristocracy and Church taking their property and higher and higher taxes, a determined opposition force was organized by the farmers and common people and led by Sverri, who became King of Norway in 1184 after defeating King Magnus Erlingson and his forces. They were called the

“Birkebeiner” (Birchlegs), because they were sometimes forced to wrap their feet in birch bark for want of shoes. The war raged on for years and is a fascinating story for those interested in learning more about it. Our ancestors, the Ænes family, at first fought on the side of the Aristocracy and Church (The Baglers). They later switched to the side of the Birkebeiners. Gaut “One-Eye” Jonsson joined the Birkebeiners in 1217. A year later his brother, Arnbjørn Jonsson, came over to the side of the Birkebeiners. Fighting continued until a truce was finally declared in 1240.

During this time celibacy of the clergy was established. However, celibacy was not enforced in Norway until the latter part of the thirteenth century. This was something that was not easy to carry through in a country like Norway, with its well established local tradition of sexual activity. There were continuous problems with Priests, Monks and Nuns, as well as higher-ups, who came into the searchlight continuously, accused of indecency, cardinal sin and lack of understanding for the new celibacy idea within the Catholic Church.

Enter Håkon Håkonson, illegitimate son of King Håkon Sverrison and his mistress, Inga at Verteig, and the grandson of King Sverri, leader of the Birkebeiners. In 1223 at the age of 23 Håkon Håkonson was crowned King of Norway.

King Håkon needed the powerful Catholic Church on his side and knew the first thing he had to do was change some of the ways the Aristocracy had conducted their lives in the past. To go along with the Church’s new celibacy laws for the clergy and the sin of sex and children outside of marriage, King Håkon decided he had to stop this situation. He changed the rules, and set up as a condition, that only the oldest son, born in a marriage, could inherit the Throne. That is the important phrase, “born in a marriage”. He himself, went first, to set a good example, (and in so doing relegated Sigurd, in the eyes of the Church, to the status of a “bastard” born out of marriage.) The reason behind this move, took well into focus the policies of the great power source in the country at that time – the Catholic Church. King Håkon had to pay attention to what the Church said, because it was so powerful.

King Håkon’s foremost goal was to stabilize the royal powers for himself and his heirs among the powerful church. To be able to do this he had to have the blessing of the Pope for his crowning ceremony. He had to support the church in their struggle with sexual activity outside of marriage and celibacy

among it’s own. In so doing, he had to sacrifice his oldest son, Sigurd, because he was not born in the marriage. He and his sister Cecilia were both illegitimate in the eyes of the Church. (To gain favor in the eyes of the Church, He sent Kanga, his mistress, back to Ireland, gave Cecilia away, and relegated Sigurd to obscurity, and Sigurd would no longer succeed his father to the throne. His younger brother Magnus Håkonson would be the next King.

Between 1245-50, Sigurd had a daughter with a married woman, Torunn, wife of Tore Greipson. This daughter is referred to in records as “Torunnsdatter” not Toresdatter as her name would be known if she were Tore’s daughter. Because of the scandal it would have caused if it was known she was Sigurd’s daughter she could not be called Sigurdsdatter.

This is where historians have found the cover-up and the reasons leading up to it.

After trying to gain the favor of the Church and making births outside of marriage a sin, his own son had a child with a married woman. If you strayed from your marriage you could be exiled. Children born outside of marriage were no longer acceptable. Having a child with a married woman was even worse.

(Because King Håkon instituted these new laws to appease the Church, any transgressions by members of his family would be a great embarrassment to him.) If Sigurd Håkonson had any children, especially with a married woman, it would have been consciously and carefully kept secret by the contemporary times. And it must have been kept secret very thoroughly. Rather than creating a scandal and destroying all he was trying to do, the entire incident was hushed up. It is believed that Tore Greipson was paid off by the King and Church to keep quiet and accept the role of a father.

Our own Gaut “One-Eye” Jonsson was one of King Håkons most trusted advisors and one of the most powerful men in Norway at that time and would have been in on the cover-up. In today’s government he would be called a “spin doctor”, letting the public only know what they needed to know and how they should know it. As such, he knew that the child called Torunnsdatter was really the daughter of Sigurd and was of royal blood. This is important, because later, Gaut’s son, Gaut unge Gautsøn, married this same Torunnsdatter. He would never have allowed his prominent son to marry a woman of lesser social standing. In this case he knew his son was marrying a woman of nobility, which he would have approved of, knowing her bloodline. It would also

have been with the approval of the royal family, knowing that the King's grand-daughter would be well taken care of by the powerful Ænes family.

Now to some of the gifts and letters which historians believe confirm that Torunnsdatter was in fact Sigurd Håkonson's daughter.

In *Diplomatorium Norvegicum*: King Håkon IV Håkonson gave the farm, Berg in Storelvdal to his "relative" Torunn before he died in 1263. He did not give it to her second husband, high nobleman, Erlend Huseby, but to Erlend's wife Torunn. Torunn appears to be the one in favor with the royal family. her first husband, Tore Greipson, must have died young as she is married to Erlend Huseby when she receives the farm.

Torunn must have died before Håkon's son, Magnus Lagabøter, took over the throne in 1263. One of the first things Magnus did in his first year of rule in 1264 was to write to Torunn's son and heir, Tarald, in which he, with his applied seal, goes along with his father's gift of the farm to his mother Torunn. "For our worthy father's souls and our relationship sake". At the same time, Magnus makes it clear that anyone who does not respect the fact that the farm now belongs to "Tarald Torunnson", will have to count on dealing with the King. (Notice the highly unusual form, not Erlendson, but Torunnson, after the mother's name.) Torunn and her heirs are certainly being taken care of by the royal family. Notice it is the bloodline heirs, not heirs by marriage.

The royal family was occupied with the memory about King Håkon's gift of the farm to Torunn, because 28 years later in 1292, King Manus Lagabøter's son, Earl Hakonson, wrote an affirmation regarding the inheritance to a "royal relative" Torunn and had now been given to her son and heir, Tarald Torunnson. People not knowing about the cover-up of Torunn having a child with the King's son found it difficult to understand why the royal family should give a farm and other favors to Torunn, who has no apparent family connection to the royal family.

In 1318 there is one more affirmation about ownership of the farm to Torunn, signed by King Håkon V, grandson of King Håkon Håkonson and son of King Magnus Lagabøter. Håkon bases his affirmation information on the fact "that it is done and needed for the forefathers and their relatives soul's sake".

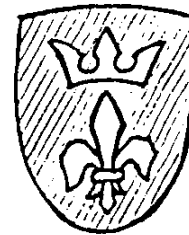
The 12th and 13th centuries were a period with deep religious feelings, where Purgatory and faith in the hereafter were very real. Håkon Håkonson's son and grandson both think about King Håkon's soul and it looks as if they want people to remember the

King's good deeds when he gave the farm to Torunn, and perhaps to make up for earlier wrongs he may have done to her and his son, Sigurd Håkonson.

The letters are not intended to be routine royal affirmations for just any type of ownership situation. This is not an ordinary case. Otherwise they would have been satisfied with just a short order without any further explanation. It was Torunn personally who got this farm for her and her heirs.

If we look at this with the eyes of the Middle Ages we can almost get the impression that it is very important to them, to remind us that King Håkon before he died, made up for something that he might be punished for in the hereafter.

After King Håkon's death, and after one or two generations, the story is so well known in the inner circles that Knight Toralde Sigurdson Gaultung thinks or feels that he can allow himself to put the discrete royal crown in the crest for his family (See Illustration). Torald is a brother of our great grandfather, Knight Erik Sigurdson Gaultung and this is also their family crest. Their father, Sigurd Gautson Galte, son of Gaut unge Gautson, would have been named after his paternal grandfather as was the naming custom in Norway. In this case, Sigurd not Tore, as would have been the case if their grandfather was Tore Greipson instead of Sigurd Håkonson. There are no Sigurds in their family lines before this time that they would have been named after.



After all this, what do I think? Was Torunnsdatter the grand-daughter of King Håkon Håkonson. I believe based on the evidence available that she was. That makes King Håkon Håkonson and King Sverri, leader of the Birkebeiners, our great grandparents also.

There may always be doubt in the minds of some people, but I agree with those experts who have thoroughly researched this situation. There is little doubt that Torunnsdatter is King Hakon's grand-daughter.

I will leave you with the term historians often use, "I think we can establish this with a probability that borders on certainty that Torunnsdatter is the grand-daughter of King Håkon Håkonsøn based on the information available and the close ties of the Ænes family to the family of King Håkon".

Another says, "I believe that Gaute unge was married to a girl who was the daughter of Torunn married to Tore Greipson, but that the real father was Sigurd Håkonsøn."

Now that you have read the history and the available evidence, what do you think?

In Issue 2 we looked at Jonas and Anna Østrem. Now we will look at the parents of Jonas and his brother and sisters and what we know of their families.

4. TØNNES LARSSSEN SETRA

Tønnes was born in Lund, Norway on the Setra farm. He was baptized 11 May 1809, son of **Lars Larssen Setra** (8) and **Inger Hansdatter Haukland** (9), Setra, parcel #5.

On 15 March 1839, Tønnes married **Ane Bertina Olsdatter Austreim**. Tønnes was 30 and Ane was 23 when they got married. Tønnes was a farmer.

Tønnes died at Mageland 27 Oct. 1878 at the age of 69.

5. ANE BERTINA OLSDATTER AUSTREIM

She was born on the Austreim farm, parcel #13-Nygaard, in Lund, Norway on 28 March 1817, as Ane "Terte" Olsdatter. She was the daughter of **Ole Nielsen Austreim** (10) and **Guri Malena Tojesdatter Skjerpe** (11).

Ane and Tønnes lived at Kadlevoll. (Since her sister, Ingeborg Tolene, married and moved to a different parcel, Anne inherited Kadlevoll and moved there with Tønnes when they got married. They moved to the Mageland farm when their son, Jonas, married Anne Bertine, and they took over the farm.)

It is not known when Ane died. They are most likely buried at the Lund Church at Moi, Norway.

Children born to Tønnes and Ane:

1. Inger Elisabet Tønnesdatter, born 22 July 1839. Married Reinert Omundsen Kjørmo, parcel number 2.

Five Children:

- 1a. Berte,*
- 1b. Tønnes,*
- 1c. Anders,*
- 1d. Gabriel Mikal and*
- 1e. Ole Johan.*

Inger died 10 June 1873, one week after giving birth to Ole Johan. (34 years old). Reinert remarried Anna Olsdatter Steinberg, 21 June 1879.

2. Lars Tønnesen, born 21 Nov. 1843. Married Tobine Kristiansdatter Austreim, parcel 2, 21 April 1880.

3. Grethe Malene Tønnesdatter, born 10 July 1846. Moved to Stavanger in 1867.

4. Olene Tønnesdatter, born 20 March 1849. On 27 May 1886 she married Peder Tollacksen Hove, born 7 Oct. 1826, the son of Tollack Pedersen Hove and Ingeborg Rolfsdatter. Olene was the 4th wife of Peder. His first 3 wives died. He had 7 children with the first 3 wives and 4 with Olene. (See page 464 Of Lunds Historie, Vol. I for more information on his wives and children before Olene.) Peder and Olene had 4 children:

- 1. Berte Malene Pedersdatter Hove*, born in 1886 and died in Egersund in 1949 at age 63.
- 2. Tollack Pedersen Hove*, born 23 Jan. 1889 and died 11 Jan. 1977 at age 88. He married Sofie Didriksdatter Flatestøl on 31 Jan. 1925. She died 4 Oct. 1976. Tollack purchased the Hove farm in 1909 and it was sold at auction on 18 March 1926 to Andreas Omundsen Hove. Tollack and Sofie had 5 children:
 - 2a. Olga Tollacksdatter Hove*, born 5 July 1925. She lived in Håbets haveby, Høyland. Married.
 - 2b. Tora Tollacksdatter Hove*, born 13 Aug. 1926. She was married.
 - 2c. Sanna Tollacksdatter Hove*, born 5 Aug. 1928.
 - 2d. Per Tollacksen Hove*, born 17 Aug. 1942. He married Ida Rød, parcel 27 at Eik.
 - 2e. Reidar Tollacksen Hove*, born 17 Nov. 1947 and died 24 Nov. 1947 at 7 days of age.

3. Tønnes Pedersen Hove, born 29 Aug. 1895 on parcel 16 of Hove. He died 29 Jan. 1979 at age 84. On 17 Nov. 1928 he married Ragnhild Skjeggstad, born 12 July 1908, daughter of Johon Skjeggstad and Sigrid Moi. They had five children:

- 3a. Paul Hove*, born 16 Dec. 1928 (Lund 58, pg. 128, Vol. II). married Signe Margrette Helland, born 9 May 1937. They lived at Lund Prestegarde. Paul and Signe had 2 children:
 - 3a1. Randi Marie*, born 25 Oct. 1962.
 - 3a2. Svein Tore Hove*, born 20 March 1967.
- 3b. Jan Severin Hove*
- 3c. Odd Hove.*
- 3d. Tor Ragnvald Hove*, born 1935 (Handeland 25, pg. 173, vol. II) He married Brit Helene,

born 1940.

3e. *Torlaug Haldis Jenny Hove.*

4. *Anna Pedersdatter Hove*, born 17 Jan. 1891. She married John Andersen Moe. They moved to America in 1912 and lived in LeRoy Minnesota. They had 4 children:

4a. *Vernon Moe*, who was killed in a plane crash during World War II.

4b. *Ruby Moe.*

4c. *Zona Moe*, married a Brewster and lived in Austin, Minnesota.

4d. *Arnet Moe* married Velma. They lived in LeRoy, Minnesota and had 4 sons.

5. **Jonas Tønnesen**, (2) born 2 Oct. 1852. On 27 Nov. 1877, he married **Anne Bertine Jensdatter Mageland** (3). Jonas moved to America in early 1888. The family followed on 11 Aug. 1888. They settled in Jefferson Township, Vernon County, Wisconsin. (See Issue 2 for information on their family)

The parents of Anna Ostrem, wife of Jonas, and her brothers and sisters and what we know of their families.

6. JENS TOLLAKSEN MAGELAND (II)

Born 9 March 1819 on the Mageland farm, parcel #1, in Lund, Norway. His parents were **Tollak Jensen Mageland** (12) and **Berte Marie Borildsdatter Surdal** (13).

On 6 July 1841 he married **Anna Andreasdatter Austreim**. Jens was 22 and she was 19 years old when they got married. (These are the parents of **Anne Ostrem**.)

Jens never got a deed to the farm. He was a tenant farmer first at Austreim and later at Mageland.

Jens was extremely strong. He could earn a couple of skillings by carrying for people from Lavoll to Lundevatnet (the Lund Lake). He could carry a sack of grain the size of a barrel and a fourth of a sack of salt on his back. He then had to use both hands, but in addition he carried a large piece of baggage in his teeth.

7. ANNA ANDREASDATTER AUSTREIM

She was born 7 April 1822, on the Austreim farm, parcel #2, in Lund, Norway. Her parents were **Andreas Knudsen Austreim** (14) and **Gunhild Karlsdatter Skjeggstad** (15).

It is unknown at this time, when Jens and Anna died. They are most likely buried at the Lund Cemetery in Moi, Norway.

Children of Jens and Anna:

1. Tollak, born 26 Aug. 1841. On 20 Nov. 1847, he married Anna Tonette Larsdatter, daughter of Lars Tønnessen Handeland, parcel #6. They lived in Nysted.
2. Berthe Marie, born 15 June 1843. Married Karl Olsen Ytre Sandstøl. They lived in Hagen under Mageland.
3. Andreas, born 8 May 1845. Died 12 Feb. 1853 (8 years old).
4. Gunhild, born 5 Jan. 1848. On 29 Nov. 1873, she married Kristen Olsen N. Drivdal.
5. Anne Bertine, born 7 Nov. 1849, died young, as a baby.
6. Grete, born 24 June 1852.
7. Andreas, born 27 Aug. 1854. On 16 March 1876, he married widow Rakel Kristiansdatter, born 10 Sept. 1846, daughter of Kristian Knutsen Austreim, parcel #1. They lived in Nysted.
8. **Anne Bertine**, (3) Kadlevoll, born 12 Sept 1857. She married **Jonas Michal Tønnesen Austreim** (2), parcel #13. Moved to America with their children in 1888. Anne Berthe died 25 Oct. 1832 (75 years old). Jonas died 12 March 1918 (66).
9. Anne Malene, born 19 Dec. 1859. Died 30 March 1860 (3 months old)

Sources of Information:

The Vesterheim Genealogical Center, Madison, Wis. Pg. 464, 623 & 639, Lunds Histori I. Gårdenes og slektenes liv., Lund , 1987
Pg. 128, 175, 176, Lunds Histori II. Gårdenes og slektenes liv., Lund , 1987

Sherpe/Østrem Family News

The Sherpe/Østrem Family News will be published at least six times per year as new information becomes available. It will include new births, deaths, marriages and other family information which you can add to your existing information to keep it updated. In order to accomplish this I need to hear from you when there is news in your family to pass along. Send me the information and stories and I will include it in the next newsletter. Subscription rate: \$5.00 per year.
Send to: Howard Sherpe, 1017 Chieftain Lookout, Madison, WI 53711 • 608-274-3967.

Austreim/Mageland/Setra/Hove/Steinberg Farms

This map shows the area and farms in Norway where our ancestors were born and raised. Also see where Arne Olav and Vivi Østrem and their family live in relation to these farms. This is north of Moi and Flekkesfjord.

