



Daughters of Norway Turid Jespersen Lodge No. 44

Founded November 15, 2003

Preserving Our Norwegian Heritage

March 2018

Meetings & Events

Turid Jespersen Lodge #44 meets on the 3rd Saturday every month, excluding July & Aug.

March 17, 2018

Board Meeting (if needed) 9:00am
Cultural Program 10:30am
Pot Luck 11.30am
General Meeting 12:15pm

AT: 26051 Merit Cir Ste 102
Laguna Hills, CA 92653

UPCOMING EVENTS

March 17, 2018
Cultural Program: Eva Kramer & WWII & Coming to the US
Dorie Mattson & All the Norwegian Olympic Medals

April 14, 2018
Heritage Festival
Norman Murray Comm Center

St. Patrick's Day

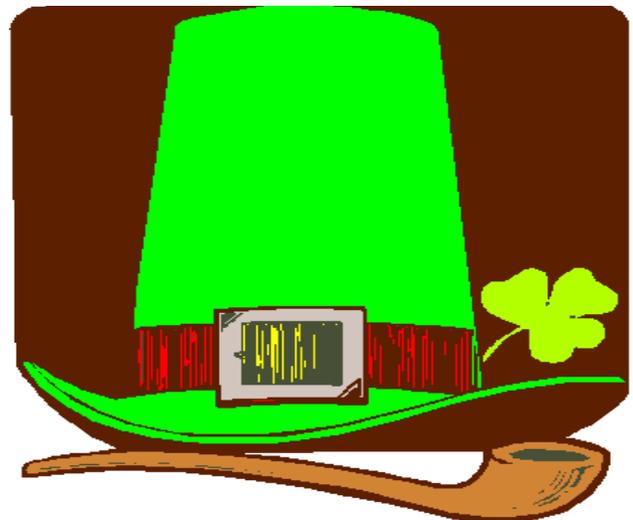
March 17, 2018



GRATULERER MED DAGEN!

Happy Birthday

Carole Hammell	Mar 1
Derry Hetland	Mar 11
Kirsten Loumeau	Mar 15
Nancy Jenkins	Mar 22
Sharon Thoresen	Mar 26
Terry McKeever	Mar 31
JoAnn Sherrod	Apr 9
Nikki Nelson	Apr 11
Thora Stupin	Apr 16



GL Board Minutes – 1912-1950

The GL board still has copies of the book: GL Board Minutes – 1912-1950, Translated from the original Norwegian. If anyone is interested in having a copy for themselves, the Board is selling them for \$20. See me with a check made out to the GL DofN if you want one. ☺

Ronna Clymens

Ladies, Remember, this newsletter is for us, and we want to read the things that interest us, so please keep those items coming. I want to thank those who have been contributing to the newsletter. It makes it so much more personal to all of us when we share. And also remember, feedback is always welcomed and appreciated, both good and bad.

February Meeting

Laila's program on Fastelavn was quite interesting, I thought. I've included a little more information on it in this newsletter.

It always amazes me how we come up with such a wonderful variety of food without any preplanning for our potlucks. And we've had a great selection of opportunity items the last few months, thanks to some of our members. ☺

Preparations for the Heritage Fair in April are coming along nicely. Thanks to the hard work of our Committee chairs on what they've accomplished so far. These committee chairs still need to know if you're going to help them. Please contact them by email or phone and let them know how you can help.

The chairs are as follows:

Carla Norststrom – Set-up/Clean-up – 949-858-0352 or nordstrom.carla@aaa-calif.com

Derry Hetland – Food (baked goods and lunch) 714-766-9220 or derelys.hetland@gmail.com

Dona Constantine – Vendors – 714-832-5720

Patricia Shaker – Demonstrations – 253-225-0438 or fpshaker@gmail.com

Sharon Thoresen – Raffle – 949-499-6298.

We really do need everyone's help to make this a successful event. Please contact one of these ladies and volunteer.

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Recipe for Raspberry Jello Mold

Sherry Norwood brought this refreshing jello salad to the last potluck, and a number of members asked for the recipe.

2 C applesauce
1 large box of sugar-free raspberry jello
1 bag 10 oz frozen raspberries, defrosted

Heat the applesauce, add the jello and mix well. Add the defrosted raspberries and mix until combined.

Put in mold or bowl.



(facsimile - ☺)

Meetings & Events:

DofN Hulda Garborg, Fallbrook –
Mar 10, 10:00am – Fallbrook
Women's Club

SofN Vinland Lodge, Temecula –
Mar 10, 12:30pm, Lapskus Dinner &
Bunad Parade – Assistance League,
Temecula. Call Caronne - 909-239-
8399.

SofN Norge Lodge, Vista – Mar 17th,
General meeting and potluck.

SofN Vinland Lodge, Temecula –
Apr 7th, General Meeting –
Assistance League, Temecula

Fastelavn

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Fastelavn is the name for Carnival in the historically Lutheran nations of Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Greenland, Estonia, Latvia and the Faroe Islands which is either the Sunday or Monday before Ash Wednesday. Fastelavn is related to Roman Catholic tradition of Carnival in the days before Lent, but after Denmark became a Protestant nation, the festival adopted certain distinctives. This holiday occurs the week before the Christian penitential season of Lent, culminating on Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent. In it, children dress up in costumes and gathering treats for the *Fastelavn* feast. The holiday is generally considered to be a time for children's fun and family games.

Etymology

The term *Fastelavn* comes from Old Danish *fastelaghen*, which was a borrowing of the Middle Low German *vastel-avent*, meaning "fast-evening", or the day before

Lent. The word has cognates in other mostly Germanic languages and languages with contact with it, including Limburgish *Vastelaovend*, Dutch *Vastenavond*, Scots *Fastens-
een*, Latvian *Lastavāgs* and Estonian *Vastla
päev*.

Festivities

Traditional events include *slå katten af tønden* ("hit the cat out of the barrel"), which is somewhat similar to using a *piñata*. The Danes use a wooden barrel, which is full of candy and sometimes oranges and has the image of a cat on it. Historically there was a real black cat in the barrel, and beating the barrel was superstitiously considered a safeguard against evil. After the candy pours out, the game continues until the entire barrel is broken. The one who knocks down the bottom of the barrel (making all the candy spill out) becomes *kattedronning* ("queen of cats"); the one who knocks down the last piece of the barrel becomes *kattekong*e ("king of cats").



Fastelavnsboller

In Denmark and Norway a popular baked good associated with the day is *fastelavnsbolle* (lit. "Fastelavn bun", also known in English as "shrovetide bun" or "lenten bun"), a round sweet roll usually covered with icing and sometimes filled with whipped cream. Similar buns are eaten in other northern European countries, for example the Swedish Semla. Ísafjörður is the only town in Iceland that celebrates *Fastelavn* on the same day as the Nordic countries, the day being known as *Maskadagur* ("mask-day").

There seem to be some small local traditions which are closer to the carnival traditions of other countries, including Ash Wednesday, Carnival parades, Pancake Tuesday and eating special food after Ash Wednesday, but they are not particular to Danish culture.

Another popular custom (especially among the children) is the "fastelavnsris", with which children ritually flog their parents to wake them up on the morning of Fastelavns Sunday (Quinquagesima).

Fastelavnsris have many shapes and forms and differ from area to area. In some areas they are bunches of twigs, usually from fruit trees and preferably with buds. Those are often decorated with feathers, egg-shells, storks and little figures of babies. In other areas, they are a bent willow-branch, shaped like an ankh and wound with crepe paper that has frizzles cut with scissors. Both varieties may be decorated with candy as well.

The custom was known in 18th century in Denmark and it has several roots. It may originate from an old fertility ritual, which has been absorbed into Christianity. The more serious one is that after the reformation, particularly pious people used to flog their children on Good Friday to remind them of the sufferings of Christ on the cross. A similar custom is mentioned in the book "Frauenzimmerlexicon", published in 1715 in Leipzig (Germany), which describes how bachelors and virgins "bid each other good morning" by flogging each other and spreading ashes on each other. This custom is also known in Denmark.

Earlier, it was mainly the young women and the infertile who were flogged. It was also common that a young man would carry his "fastelavnsris" and gently strike at young women he met on the street. Later it became the children's special right to flog their parents on this day. In any case, the reward given for the flogging would be a fastelavnsbolle.

In Norway, students having seen celebrations in Paris introduced Carnival processions, masked balls and Carnival balls to Christiana in the 1840s and 1850s. From 1863, the artist federation kunstnerforeningen held annual Carnival balls in the old freemasons lodge, which inspired Johan Svendsens compositions "Norsk Kunstnerkarneval" and "Karneval in Paris". The following year, Svendsens Festpolonaise was written for the opening procession of the Carnival ball. Edvard Grieg also attended the Carnival, and wrote "aus dem Karneval" (folkelivsbilleder Op. 19). After the Rococo Hall at Grand Hotel opened in 1894, annual balls in the Carnival season were arranged until the hall was destroyed in a fire in 1957. Since 1988, the student organization Tårnseilerne have produced annual masquerade balls in Oslo in the historical renovated freemasons lodge in the Carnival tradition, with masks, costumes and processions after attending an opera performance. The Carnival season also includes Fastelavens søndag (with cream buns) and fastelavensris with decorated branches.

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March Equinox - Equal Day and Night, Nearly

There are two equinoxes every year – in March and September – when the Sun shines directly on the equator and the length of night and day are nearly equal.

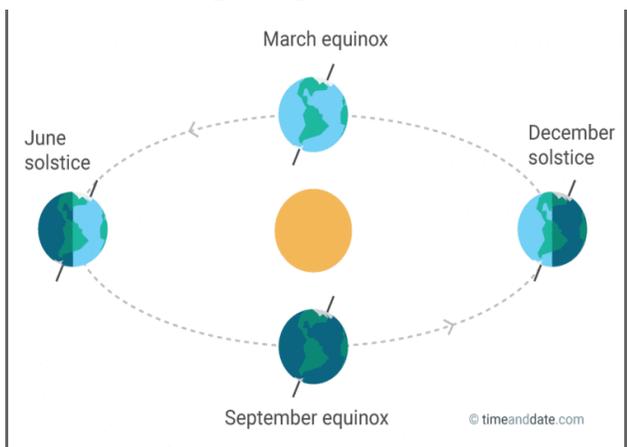
March Equinox in Universal Coordinated Time is on
Tuesday, March 20, 2018 at 16:15 UTC

The Sun Crosses the Equator

The March equinox marks the moment the Sun crosses the celestial equator – the imaginary line in the sky above the Earth's equator – from south to north. This happens on March 19, 20, or 21 every year.

10 Facts About the March Equinox

Northern Spring – Southern Fall



Equinox and solstice.

Equinoxes and solstices are opposite on either side of the equator, and the March equinox is also known as the "spring (vernal) equinox" in the Northern Hemisphere and as the "autumnal (fall) equinox" in the Southern Hemisphere.

Why Equinox?

On the equinox, night and day are nearly the same length – 12 hours – all over the world. This is the reason it's called an "equinox", derived from Latin, meaning "equal night." However, in

reality, equinoxes don't have exactly 12 hours of daylight.

What Happens on the Equinox?

The Earth's axis is always tilted at an angle of about 23.4° in relation to the ecliptic plane, the imaginary plane created by the Earth's path around the Sun. On any other day of the year, either the Southern Hemisphere or the Northern Hemisphere tilts a little towards the Sun. But on the two equinoxes, the tilt of the Earth's axis is perpendicular to the Sun's rays, like the illustration shows.

Used to Measure Tropical Year

The March equinox is often used by astronomers to measure a tropical year – the mean time it takes for the Earth to complete a single orbit around the Sun. Also known as a solar year, a tropical year is approximately 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 45 seconds long.

The time between one March equinox and the next can vary by only a few minutes or by as many as 30 minutes each year. For example, the time between the March Equinox in 2015 and the March Equinox in 2016 was 365 days, 5 hours, 44 minutes, and 56 seconds, while the same duration between the March Equinoxes in 2016 and 2017 was 365 days, 5 hours, 58 minutes, and 36 seconds.

Celebrating New Beginnings

The March equinox has long been celebrated as a time of rebirth in the Northern Hemisphere. Many cultures celebrate spring festivals

and holidays around the March equinox, like Easter and Passover.

The Snake of Sunlight



“The snake of sunlight” at Chichen Itza, Mexico. (Stockphoto.com/CostinT)

One of the most famous ancient Spring equinox celebrations was the Mayan sacrificial ritual by the main pyramid at Chichen Itza, Mexico.

The main pyramid – also known as El Castillo – has four staircases running from the top to the bottom of the pyramid's faces, notorious for the bloody human sacrifices that used to take place here.

The staircases are built at a carefully calculated angle which makes it look like an enormous snake of sunlight slithers down the stairs on the day of the equinox.

The Mayan Calendar was very precise in this respect, but today the Mayan calendar is most famous for ending exactly at 11:11 UTC on the 2012 December Solstice.

Knowledge of the equinoxes and solstices is also crucial in developing dependable calendars, another thing the Mayans clearly had got the hang of.

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Norwegian 2018 March Holidays

Mar 20	Tuesday	March equinox	Season	
Mar 25	Sunday	Daylight Saving Time starts	Clock change/Daylight Saving Time	
Mar 25	Sunday	Palm Sunday	Observance	
Mar 29	Thursday	Maundy Thursday	National holiday	
Mar 30	Friday	Good Friday	National holiday	
Mar 31	Saturday	Holy Saturday	Observance	



Mar 11, 2018 - Daylight Saving Time Starts in USA

When local standard time is about to reach Sunday, March 11, 2018, 2:00:00 am clocks are turned forward 1 hour to Sunday, March 11, 2018, 3:00:00 am local daylight time instead.

Sunrise and sunset will be about 1 hour later on Mar 11, 2018 than the day before. There will be more light in the evening.

History in United States

- United States first observed Daylight Saving Time in 1918.
- United States has observed DST for 101 years between 1918 and 2018 (DST in at least one location).