

History of the Norby Family

By
Thelma Norby Jellum
1977

I want to tell you children and grandchildren a little about my old ancestors, the pioneers of Mitchell County. Much of this was told to me as a small child by my parents and of course I experienced a lot of it in my own time. First of all I must say that sitting on Daddy's knee in the evening was the most wonderful social and tender loving time that children experienced in their youth. And I must say in our home it was "akin to heaven on earth" to a small child. In the early days family get-togethers for dinners were the best. And also the wonderful conversations that our dear mother, father, sister and I, our aunts and other relatives always enjoyed. Second, I must say we did not live by the anticipation of where shall we go for fun or be on the go for pleasure. It was in our own home, community and in ourselves! This you will be much aware that it had to be; as you progress in these memories I'm recording on paper from my memory today.

My father was Lauritz Norby and my mother was Rachel Nubson Norby. Lauritz was the son of Halstein Iverson (Everson) Norby who was born in Hedalen, Norway *[on February 11, 1831. He was baptized April 1, 1831 in the Hedalen church, Sor-Aurdal, the son of the farmer Iver Iverson Nordbye and his wife Elizabeth Halsteinsdatter. sjn]* He came to this country in 1857. *[Halsten actually emigrated in the summer of 1852, sjn]* Lauritz's mother, Taran Olsen (Jubraaten), was born in Hedalen *[actually born on the Lindelien farm in Aadal, Buskerud]* on October 21, 1837, where she was baptized and confirmed. She came to this country in the summer of 1857 *[with her widowed mother and four siblings, sjn]* and made her home near Black Earth (Dane County) in Wisconsin. The following year, *(July 4, 1858 source: Perry Lutheran Church Records, Norwegian-American Genealogical Center, Madison, WI)* she was united in marriage to Halsten Norby. They purchased a farm in that neighborhood where they lived until 1869, when they came to Mitchell County, Iowa. Nordbye or Nordby seems to have been the original spelling used in Norway and then in this country until Halsten's death.

They bought land in Mitchell County, the East ½ of Sec. 7, Township 97N R. 17. Also, The E ½ of NE ¼ of SW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 12 Township 97N Range 18W (this was 5 acres of timber in the Meroa woods or Walnut Grove) and NE ¼ of NW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 17, Township 97N, Range 17W (10 acres of timber in what was called White Oak Grove). The south 160 was purchased in March 1869 for \$4000. The North 160 was purchased in May 1878 for \$3200. I imagine to these pioneers that the land seemed very tillable with a good supply of clean water and a variety of trees and game in the timberland. These were the necessities for food, heat and the keeping of animals, as well. And I'm sure the fact that other pioneers had already come a little earlier was most important. They knew in company there was the need of unity for survival. At this time and place, there were not any Indians, even though we know they had lived there in the past, as plenty of arrowheads, Indian tools, and some mounds are still located.

Among the earlier immigrants was Rev. Claus Clausen who labored at keeping the faith and heritage from the homeland of Norway. He was the first Lutheran pastor in this area, was a soldier in the Civil War, and a great organizer and politician in his adopted country. The quarter section of land my grandfather bought in 1869 on the banks of Rock Creek had been given to Claus Clausen, by an act of Congress in March 1855, for being a faithful soldier in the Civil War. This land was located on the north edge and the south side of Rock Creek. There was not yet a road on the north edge of this quarter section, only a wagon trail that followed the creek.

Halsten and Taran had ten children:

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| 1. Iver Halstenson Iverson Norby | born February 2, 1859 |
| 2. Olaus Halstenson Iverson Norby | born October 14, 1860 |
| 3. Anne Marie Halstensdatter Iverson Norby | born October 10, 1864 |
| 4. Edward Halstenson Iverson Norby | born September 23, 1866 |
| 5. Hendrik (Henry) Theodore Norby | born February 4, 1871 |
| 6. Lauritz Halstenson Norby | born December 29, 1872 |
| 7. Carl Halstenson Norby | born December 26, 1874 |
| 8. Thea Caroline Norby | born May 9, 1877 |
| 9. Elizabeth Marie Norby | born October 1, 1879 |
| 10. Edward Halstein Norby | born November 27, 1882 |

[Halsten and Taran actually had 12 children. (source: Taran's obituary and the 1910 Federal census, sjn)]

The first Edward died at an early age. My dad and grandmother said they supposed he had inflammation of the bowels caused by eating green apples. But as time and medical science learned, he no doubt died of a ruptured appendix. Years later Carl, as a young adult, suffered the same symptoms, but there was then a doctor in Osage who sent him by team and wagon to LaCrosse, Wisconsin for surgery. These symptoms were the early end to many in the earlier time and the consequences not pleasant or happy.

The Norby home was built with lumber hauled from Decorah. It must have been quite roomy and rather super for its day. I remember the layout well, as I with my parents and sister later lived on the 160 on the north side of the road and creek, where my father and mother established their home when they married. I remember as a youngster, this farm had the largest apple orchard, becoming quite bountiful in production. In fact, it reached from house to barn, these being about a third of a mile apart. *[The house and barn foundations can still be seen, the walls being laid up with limestone which is straight and true to this day, (sjn).]* The distance was so far, my dad said, that a wire or some sort of rope was always attached to the house and to the barn in the late fall. This was done so that in a winter blizzard, one could find the way back to the house or barn. I understand two wells were dug quite early. One was near the barn and one for the house, right under the front porch. This was done because of the distance from the house to the barn and wood rail fences were between, making yards for the animals. I know in the first years the creek was a source of water for man and beast. There were several springs along the creek, but years later waste from the creamery and cheese factory killed the fish. And then later our generation has too freely used herbicides and insecticides poisoning and destroying game, fish and vegetation and flowers that were so beautiful in their wild growth. But we consider this progress, no doubt.

In the early days, the Halsten Iverson Norby homestead seemed to many foreigners from Norway a stopping-off place waiting for a chance to find a job and a place in the "land of opportunity and hope". Halsten made two visits to Norway during his lifetime and I'm sure that looked good to the people who wanted to come over here. In fact, he was in Norway on such a visit when his number came up in the draft for the Civil War. Grandma wasn't very happy about his being gone and she paid the \$140 necessary for a substitute to go in his place. This was a skeleton in a closet and the door should not be opened. I remember my father mentioning that grandmother was both embarrassed and angry. Taran, my grandmother, never got back to her homeland. No "women's lib" we hear so much of today. She mastered the duty of bossing the hired man, keeping up with the chores of weaving wool

into cloth, and etc. And of course, the children's care and discipline were hers alone almost. This filled the days and the life of all mothers of that time. At least they must have felt they rocked the cradle and ruled the hearth, and then much more in their silent way.

Halsten helped the two older sons, Iver and Olaus, buy farms when they were still young men. The law of the pioneer was to be busy- work, work- and if you could afford to purchase more land, that was the thing to do. These two brothers married and settled on farms in the same section in Floyd County just a few miles southwest of the homestead on Rock Creek. And at the time, I suppose my dad (Lauritz) was in his late teens. He later reflected on his story of the past. He and younger brother Carl were to help husk corn on these Floyd county farms. The corn matured much later in the fall than it does now. Corn husking was often done as late and later than Thanksgiving Day. He remembered that on some cold, rather snowy freezing days, they would travel on the wagon and husk corn all day and come home in the evening. He seemed to feel that the husking days of this period was a pleasure. He told of the high boots they wore which had to put on and off with boot hooks. The soles and heels were wooden. I imagine the need to thaw out the feet and boots together before being able to remove them. I can just see the frozen mud on them. I felt sad and concerned about where they got their dinner and what it was. I could just picture cold pancakes, cold coffee, and apple. It seemed so meager and stingy a meal.

I have the impression Halsten and Taran were not such poor people. Grandfather Halsten had to take all his wheat for flour to Decorah to be ground the first years – a four-day journey at best. Later, St. Ansgar had a flourmill and also later one at Dudley. This was the pioneer spirit and the need of freedom, accomplishment, for success and survival.

Another custom that seems strange to us in this day was the funerals. They were big days [*socially*], as well as sad. I suppose maybe because relatives were so scattered from nearby communities and travel slow. Food preparation was important with perhaps a neighbor coming in to help with that.

Another reflection my dad had into that time was that in grandmother's home on the morning of communion in church, no one was to eat breakfast. I never understood why. It must have been some tradition brought over from the home country Norway.

Dad told us that dances were one of the social customs, as they grew older. These were often held in homes or in barns. My dad didn't seem to get much enjoyment from it but told of a few incidents. Grandmother seemed to have an unwritten and abiding rule for those who went. "Out on a dance Saturday night- out of bed, chores done and ready for church in much earlier time than usual". I imagine this was a reflection of her attitude to the dance- not approval I'm sure.

As my sister Katherine and I were growing up in our home, years later, and as we got into the whirl of dance and card playing, we felt Dad had disapproval of cards so much that none were allowed in our home. We wondered why and he told us that in his childhood home, some old Norse immigrants played cards and one night they induced one of his teenage brothers to join them. Grandma caught them, I presume in some form of gambling and she quietly walked up and gathered the cards together and walked over to the old black cook stove and dropped them in. At the same time, she informed them they were welcome to her board and could have a place to sleep, but [were to] never encourage or bring the "Devil of gambling or cards on her young sons." But as we grew up and had parties at our home, Dad learned cards can be harmless fun- its how you play the game that counts. And he even learned to enjoy a game of 500 in his later years.

Halsten Iverson Norby died in 1896. By this time, Iver, Olaus and Marie were married and lived just a short distance away in Floyd County. Henry thought North Dakota looked good so he homesteaded there, near Hannaford. Caroline married Nicolai Johnson and lived one mile west of the Norby homestead near Meroa. Elizabeth married Martin Klemesrud and they farmed in the area for a time before re-locating to North Dakota. Young Edward had more educational hopes and different plans. He worked in Osage at several business places and married Gladys Smalley of Osage. They moved to North Dakota where he worked in a bank.

So, my father Lauritz and his brother Carl stayed on the farmstead with Taran and rented the farm from her on crop and livestock share. I have the scale in my basement that she weighed out the cream in three equal parts and the boys furnished their 1/3 share of food including butter.

At this time, Henry, the brother who had moved to Dakota, sold the west ½ of the 160 on the north side of the road and creek to Olaus, and then to Carl, and then it was in 1904 my father Lauritz bought it along with the east 80. At this time he and my dear mother Rachel Nubson were married. Henry had at one time intended to farm in Iowa, even setting out the grove of evergreens, which still stands there.

I'm sure I haven't mentioned that so many names were used for people coming from Norway. The farm name, the community name or the father's name adding "son" or "sen" to it. Up until 1904, the family name of Iverson or Everson Norby was used. But with the sale of some of the original land, they all agreed to use Norby in the future. I have the affidavit signed by all agreeing to this change. Halsten's will dated 1895 is signed Halsten Everson Nordby. Taran's will from the early 1900's is signed with an "X" so evidently she didn't write.

Mother and Dad, [Lauritz and Rachel,] lived a few months at grandmother Taran's while a house and barn were built in a thick oak grove on their farm north of the road. Carl continued with grandmother Taran until after his marriage in 1906. He and Ida lived with her a couple years until they moved to a farm they bought south of St. Ansgar. Rosella Norby Ahrens Klemesrud, their oldest child, was born on the old Norby homestead. She is the only third generation descendent with that distinction and honor.

The oldest son, Iver, had been widowed with three young children. Following Carl's move, he and his two younger children came to make their home with Taran. Children seemed more responsible for their aged parents in those busy days. But grandma Taran failed very fast. I remember as a small child, I was aware of her forgetfulness as we went to visit her on our afternoon walks after Mother, baby sister Kae and I had trudged into the field with lunch in the afternoon for Dad. Her home was about ½ mile from our home. So, the decision was made for Taran to shuffle between several of her children for a short time.

I hope you assume this farmstead was just across the creek south ¼ mile from the road. There was a spot in the creek that was wider but more shallow and sandy. This was the passageway for all travel for horses, wagons, or machinery from the first day of settlement here. But if you wanted to cross by foot, about 30 feet further east, the banks of the creek were high and deep, but the stream across was narrow. This was the walking bridge. Just two heavy planks resting on each side of the creek bank and supported by two barrels one on top of the other set on end and filled with rocks. There was always the hope that the high tide of spring floods wouldn't destroy the support. The planks or "catwalk" were usually put away for winter. Then one used the ice. Oh, how sick I felt as a 4-5 year old girl when mother guided me over these planks, but I couldn't miss the chance for a visit

to Grandmother or cousin Clara Norby when she lived there at that time.

Grandmother Taran passed away in 1912 at her daughter Marie Lundene's home near Rudd. How well I remember it was a time of questions and uncertainty to a six-year-old girl. The odor of the sweet calla lilies- I don't want a lily around to this day- nor do I like Austrian puff curtains any better. They were my first impressions of funerals and sadness.

In my estimation, Taran was a typical mother and wife of that time. Children and home were most important. Halsten was the "head of the house", more a promoter and material investor of earthly needs. But I felt the whole family gave their parents' great respect and love.

Iver, Adolph and Clara moved back to their own farm north of Rudd and Hjalmer, Iver's oldest son was married to Matilda Olsen at this time, I believe. Matilda was a younger sister of Ida Olsen Norby, his uncle Carl's wife.

I must in fairness to all the brothers and sisters, grandparents and also to the cousins, go back to the early days of 1880 or so. Grandmother Taran's niece, Alma Blakleen Berkvam, came to live at the Norby home. Her mother died, Grandmother said, "from hard work and a broken heart" because of a drunken husband who left them one day. He was never to return or be heard from until 40 years later when he knocked on Alma's door at her home in Albert Lea. Alma was about the same age as Elizabeth and loved the family of Norby brothers and sisters as her own. I often heard through the years, as Alma and her son came to our homes to visit, acclaim Taran as a wonderful woman with a "heart of gold, but an arm of iron." And she was eternally grateful to her aunt and cousins. They were her family- and she theirs. There were always close and loving ties with her son Kenneth. Alma had married Mr. Berkvam of Albert Lea at about 19 years of age. He died when Kenneth was only three years old. Kenneth spent his summers down here on the farm for years until he was on his own. He loved the farm and learned to work here at Rock Creek at Carl and Lauritz and later at Tillman Norbys and Lawrence Olsens. Alma remarried years later and passed away in Albert Lea in the late 1960's.

Going back to the time of Taran Norbys passing. The pioneer homestead was now empty and echoed with only the memories for the surviving. The decision was of course was to sell it, as stated by Halsten's will in 1895. (He passed away in 1896.)

Several different families made it their home for a short time. Guy Tibbetts of Rudd rented it with some of his relatives (Weaverlings, Peters, Chandlers) who took shelter with him. The Hegg brothers of West Cedar lived and worked the land a year or so. At this time, there was a terrific electrical storm one night. The telephone company, which was a new convenience at this time, couldn't find the overhead wire until they walked a path directly under where it had been stretched. Wire between three poles were cut into 2"-4" lengths. It must have been hot! The Williams boys, who really were in their early adulthood, worked the land a year or two. At this time the Harold Linstads and the Carlstads, both carpenters, lived in the house. Later Linstad moved to Meroa.

In 1917, the original 160-acre homestead was sold to Martin Maakestad for \$17000. The east 80 acres was added to what is now the Maurice Maakestad farm. The barn, hog house, garage, and chicken house were moved to the Maakestad farmstead south across the field. The west 80 acres, where the house stood, were added to the John Maakestad farm. All that is left to show there was a home on this pioneer farm is the old stone basement of the house and barn and some of the sturdy old trees that have weathered the winds and the storms through the years. It reminds one of the

essential necessities of living- "Water, Sun, Timber, Good Soil, and God's Partnership" in tilling the earth.

Compiled by Steve Norby January 2004

Note- I have tried to remain faithful to the late Thelma Norby Jellum's original handwritten story. Some passages were difficult to read, so for these and other minor revisions for the sake of clarity, my apologies to Thelma.

I have added a more complete history of Halsten and Taran's family. Other sources of information include Sanford Fosholt's "The Charcoal Burner's Legacy", Gertrude Norby Crowell's history of Meroa dated 1977, documents from Rock Creek Lutheran Church, and information from Donald Larson, a grandson of Marie Norby Lundene.

Different spellings of both Halsten and Taran's names have been used over the years. In some text, you may see the names spelled Halstein or Taren. On the 1860 census from Dane County, Wisconsin, they are referred to as Halsteen and Tharan. Taran's obituary in the Mitchell County paper referred to her as Tharan. But the death notice issued by her after Halsten's death is signed Tharand Nordby. I use the variations Halsten and Taran, as this is the way they were referred to by their children and is how their tombstones read.

Taran Olsen Norby

1837-1912

Mrs. Tharan Norby was born in Hedalen, Norway, October 21, 1837, where she was baptized and confirmed. She came to this country in the summer of 1857 and made her home near Black Earth, Dane County, Wisconsin. The following year she was united in marriage to Halsten Norby. They purchased a farm in that neighborhood where they lived eleven years. They came to Mitchell County in the summer of 1869 and purchased a half section of land in the Rock Creek settlement, eight miles southwest of Osage where she has lived ever since.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Norby has been blessed with twelve children, nine of which, six sons and three daughters survive her; Iver, Olaus, and Lauritz of Rock Creek, Carl living south of St. Ansgar, Henry of Cooperstown, ND, Edward of McVile, ND, the daughters, Mrs. Anton (Marie) Lundene and Mrs. N.J. (Thea) Johnson of Rock Creek and Mrs. Martin (Elizabeth) Klemesrud of McVile, ND. Mrs.

Norby lived a pious and active life and brought her family up "In the Nurture and Admonition of the Lord." Her husband died in the fall of 1896. She died April 16, 1912, at the home of her eldest daughter, Mrs. Anton Lundene, with whom she had made her home a few weeks of her last illness. The funeral services were held April 19th at the Rock Creek Lutheran church of which she was always a faithful member. She was laid to rest in the cemetery near the church beside her husband and three children who had gone before.

This obituary is the first place I have seen that mentions Taran and Halsten having twelve children. I am assuming they lost two children in infancy or stillbirth. It seems very common that the birth and death of infants was not recorded in many instances. *(Note: information was found in 2008 regarding the two infant children from records of the Perry Lutheran Church and Vermont Lutheran Church, both in Dane County, WI. Records archived at the Norwegian-American Genealogical Center in Madison, WI.)*

Their twelve children were:

1. Iver Halstenson Iverson Norby, born February 2, 1859 in Dane county, WI. He was married on September 13, 1886 to Gustava Karina Hendrickson who was born September 10, 1865 in Floyd county. They bought a farm in Rock Grove Township, Floyd County, about three miles SW of the Norby homestead. They had four children. Gustava died February 19, 1897 and Iver died July 2, 1929.
2. Olaus Halstenson Iverson Norby, born October 14, 1860 in Dane County, WI. He was married on July 1, 1887 to Sigrid (Sarah) Syversdatter Fosholdt of Floyd County. She was born December 30, 1862 in Norway to Syver Johnson Fosholdt and Marthe Marie Lunde. They came with Sigrid and infant son John to Wisconsin in 1867. In the latter part of that year, they lived in a lumber camp near Manistee, MI where the infant John died. In 1868, they came to Mitchell County, IA and temporarily located in the Tidemand Docken cabin in the Rock Creek area while arrangements were made for their own home. On October 29, 1868, Marthe Marie gave birth to a daughter who was given her mother's name. Hours after the child was born, her mother died. Her grave was the first in the present Rock Creek cemetery. By 1873, Syver and his two young daughters had located to Rock Grove Township, Floyd County where he established the Fosholdt homestead. In 1874, Syver married Johanne Haraldsdatter Grov. * They were the parents of eight more children. Olaus and Sigrid bought a farm in Rock Grove Township, adjoining both the Fosholdt homestead and the farm of Iver Norby. They were the parents of three children. Olaus died August 10, 1934 and Sigrid died March 26, 1940.
3. Elizabeth Haltseinsdatter, born 9/6/1862 in Dane County, Wisconsin. Baptized 9/21/1862. (*Source: Perry Lutheran Church Records, Dane County, WI. Norwegian-American Genealogical Center, Madison, WI.*) Elizabeth presumably died before 1868, although no record of her death or burial has been found.
4. Anne Marie (Marie) Halstensdatter Norby, born October 10, 1864 in Dane County, WI. She was married to Anton Lundene who was born in Wisconsin on May 14, 1854. He came with his family to Floyd County, Iowa in 1873. They lived on the Lundene homestead about three miles south of the Norby homestead. They were the parents of seven children. Anton died March 15, 1929 and Marie died April 17, 1939.
5. Edward Iverson Norby, born September 23, 1866 in Dane County, WI. He came with his family to Mitchell County, Iowa as a child in 1869. He died on October 22, 1880 at the young age of 14. He is buried in the Rock Creek cemetery next to his parents.
6. Elisa, born September 12, 1868 in Dane County, WI. (*Source: Perry Lutheran Church Records, Dane County, WI. Norwegian-American Genealogical Center, Madison, WI.*) She came to Cedar Township, Mitchell County with her family in the summer of 1869. "Elesa", age 2 is listed with the family on the 1870 Federal census from Mitchell County, IA, but there is no further mention of her. The assumption is that she died as an infant. There is no record of her death or burial, but she is probably buried in the Rock Creek Lutheran cemetery with no marker on her grave.
7. Hendrik (Henry) Theodore Norby, born February 4, 1871 in Mitchell County, Iowa. He had started farming in Mitchell County, even purchasing 80 acres from his mother. In the fall of 1905, Henry moved to North Dakota and he homesteaded near Hannaford. On January 1, 1907 Henry was united in marriage to Elise Nordbyhaugen. She was born October 7, 1879 in Norway. She came to America in 1903 and worked as a domestic in the Osage area. She moved to the Cooperstown, ND area in 1905. Two of her brothers had been to America briefly and had even attended school in Meroa. The Nordbyhaugens were cousins to the Fosholdt

and Klemesrud families in the Meroa area. Henry and Elise had no children and were farmers before retiring to Cooperstown, ND. Henry died December 1, 1932 and Elise died on July 19, 1930. Both are buried in the Rock Creek Lutheran Cemetery.

8. Lauritz Halstein Norby, born December 29, 1872 in Mitchell County, Iowa. On June 19, 1904 he was married to Rachel Johanne Nubson of the Meroa area. About this time, he purchased the north 160 acres of his mother's farm and their farmstead was established in the SE corner of that quarter section. They were the parents of three children, one of who died at an early age. Lauritz died February 17, 1939 and Rachel died on July 25, 1946.
9. Carl Halstein Norby, born December 26, 1874 in Mitchell County, Iowa. He farmed with his mother after his marriage to Ida Bertina Olsen of Meroa on May 23, 1906. They purchased a farm south of St. Ansgar and lived there for a while before relocating to the Meroa area. They were the parents of five children, one of whom was stillborn. Carl died June 25, 1954 and Ida died October 26, 1968.
10. Thea Caroline Norby, born May 9, 1877 in Mitchell County, Iowa. She was married to Johan Nicolai Johnson of Meroa on June 23, 1897. They lived on the Johnson farm that was just a mile west of the Norby homestead. Nick and Caroline were the parents of three children. Caroline died October 19, 1945 and Nick died on June 28, 1939.
11. Elizabeth Marie Norby was born October 1, 1879 in Mitchell County, Iowa. She was married May 30, 1900 to Martin Cornelius Klemesrud of the Meroa area. They started farming in Floyd County across the road from the Klemesrud homestead and later farmed in Mitchell County for a short time. Sometime around the time Henry moved to North Dakota, Martin and Elizabeth also relocated there approximately 1904. They lived at McVile, ND and also Grand Forks, ND where Martin operated a garage and also sold cars. Martin died April 1, 1930 and Elizabeth died October 3, 1955. Both are buried in the Rock Creek Lutheran Cemetery.
12. Edward Halstein Norby was born November 27, 1881 in Mitchell County, Iowa. He worked as a clerk in several stores in Osage as a young man and on November 27, 1907 he was married to Gladys Smalley of Osage. Immediately after their marriage they moved to McVile, ND where he worked as a store clerk and then for twelve years as a bank cashier. He farmed for a time near Parshall, ND and then they moved to Westfall, ND where he was the bookkeeper for The Farm Security Association. Edward and Gladys were the parents of one daughter. Edward died June 14, 1941 and Gladys died January 20, 1951.

** Johanne was the sister of Inger Grov Nordbyshaugen of Norway. Inger was the mother of Elise Nordbyshaugen who married Henry Norby. Another sister was Liv Grov Klemesrud of the Rock Creek community, the mother of Martin Klemesrud, who married Elizabeth Norby.*



This photo was taken in 1904 at the time Lauritz bought the north half of the Norby homestead. This was before Henry, Elizabeth, and Edward had moved to North Dakota. At this time, all present signed an affidavit agreeing to use "Norby" as the future variation of their last name.

Back row: Olaus Norby, Nick Johnson, Lauritz Norby, Martin Klemesrud, Edward Norby, Henry Norby, Carl Norby

Front row: Anton Lundene, Marie Norby Lundene, Taran Norby, Caroline Norby Johnson, Iver Norby, Elizabeth Norby Klemesrud

Sitting in front: Sarah Fosholdt Norby