

Directions for Producing Pageant of the Northmen

Miss Dethm -
Please give Mr. Russell Cash
\$1000 - Ten Dollars for petty
on eye the Pageant Committee - to
pay gate fees - etc for Mr.
working on Pageant for parties
John Smith
Chairman

CHARACTERS

Even Heg, an inn keeper
Sigrid Heg, his wife
Jon Heg, his father
Hans Christian Heg, as a boy of ten
Norse fishermen
Reindeer hunters
Herd boys
Saeter girls
Norse soldiers of 1840
Two Norse travelers
Nisse
Trolls
Witches
Fairies
Vikings
Lief Erickson
King Olaf
Kleng Peerson
Ansten Nattestad
Ole Nattestad
Indian Chief
Medicine man
Shawana, an Indian girl
Indians, men, women, children
Manawa, of a hostile tribe
A missionary

Immigrants:

John Luraas
Knut Luraas
Halvor Luraas
Torge Luraas, his wife
Halvor Lonflock, his wife
Helge Mathieson, his wife
Ole Kroken, his wife
Ole Kjonaas, his wife
Nils Kissa, his wife
Nils Tollefsjord
Ole Tollefsjord
Gitle Danielson, his wife
Hjalmar Kjellarviken, his wife
Ole Storlie, his wife
Paul Rosoino, his wife
John Molee
Spirits of the wood

American Pioneers:

Joe Brown, his wife
William Smith, his wife
Peter Lees, his wife

Immigrants:

Andrias Ambrosius
Halvor Ostenson
Soren Bache
Johannes Johannesen
Johannes Skofstad
Ole Anderson
Helge Thompson
Knut Svalestuen
Ole Haagensen
Wives and children of the above
Syvert Engebretsen, a shoemaker
Peter Jacobsen, a postmaster
James Reymert, editor of Nordlyset
Halvor Thompson, a blacksmith
Luth Hanson, a tinsmith
Halvor Larsen, a joiner
John Einong, an immigrant
Mrs. John Einong, his wife
Gunhild Einong, as a girl of ten
Rev. C. L. Clausen, a young minister
An immigrant mother
Her two children
A pioneer doctor
Rev. Hans Andreas Stub
Mrs. Ingeborg Stub, his wife
Hans Hansen, a dancing master
Caspara Hansen, his daughter
Four other daughters
Four young immigrants, Reynert's companions
Hans Heg as a young man
Gunhild Einong as a young lady
William Riley, a political leader
Eight fugitive slaves, four men and four women
Group of southerners in pursuit of slaves
Ole Bull
Ole Storlie, a young immigrant
His wife and their infant whom they bring to be baptized
A courier
Knut Nelson, a corporal
Soldiers representing the 15th Wisconsin Volunteers
(200)
General Rosecranz
General Grant
President Lincoln
Young men and women representing harvest
Groups representing religion, education, art, literature,
invention, commerce
World war soldiers, sailors, marines, Red Cross nurses,
young women war workers

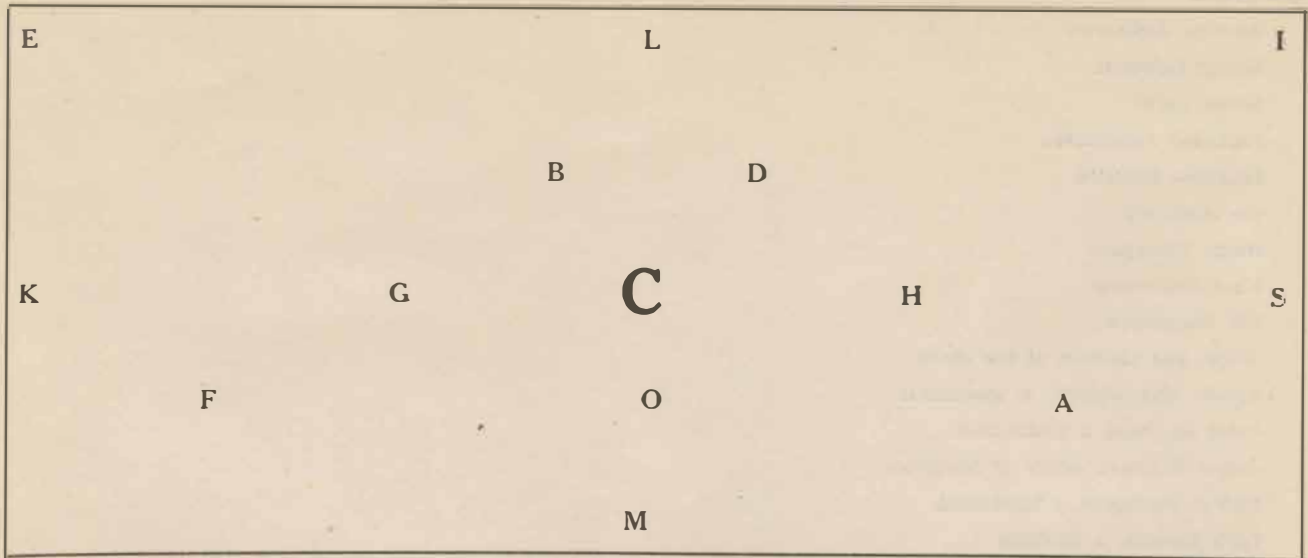


Diagram of stage area

SCENE ONE

The inn is ready set at G and the hedge is provided at H.

Half an hour before time for the opening march the people should be made up and arranged behind a screen of trees and shrubbery extending from E to I and across ends of stage area.

The participants should keep out of sight of the audience as much as possible previous to their appearance at the opening of the pageant. Also during its progress, those who are not in the scenes should keep well to the sides or behind the screens so as not to detract attention from the action and destroy the illusion.

When the overture is finished the people of the pageant pass in review before the audience. This disciplines and

inspires the people to do their best later in the scenes. It also has a desirable psychological effect upon the audience. The spectators are surprised and gratified at the wealth of material exhibited and are encouraged to anticipate the coming scenes with favor.

The characters make their appearance at E in about the order given in the cast of characters. Headed by a band, or bands, the procession marches past F, M and A and passes out at I.

Those in the procession who are to appear in the opening scenes should go to their stations as soon as they have completed their march.

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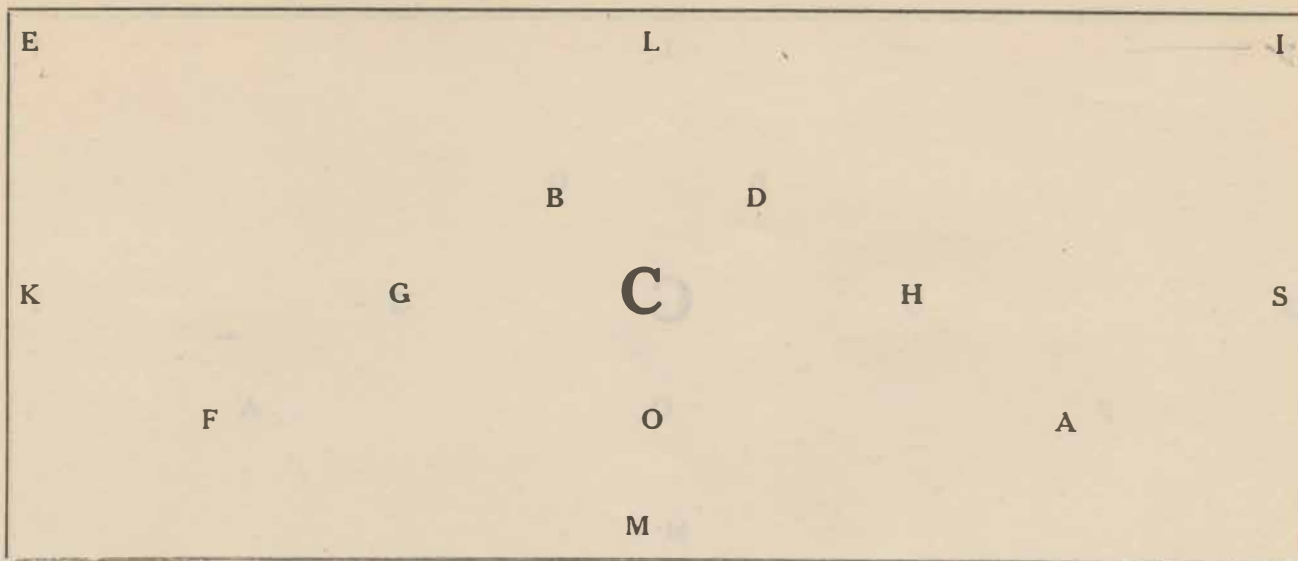


Diagram of stage area

SCENE TWO

Inn of Even Heg is located at G. Supposed road runs from I, between D and C, back of G and out at E.

Hans Heg, a boy of ten, comes from C carrying armful of wood, which he carries into the inn at G. His mother is sitting on the stone walk in front of the inn, spinning. As Hans comes out of the inn with an empty water bucket, his mother stops her wheel, detains him, takes off his cap and strokes his hair. He goes out toward K as if after water. The mother resumes her spinning. Even Heg, the boy's father, is shown driving in at I and passes along the road until near the inn, when he drives in front of it and stops his horse. Two stable boys take charge of the horse and gig, while Heg carries some bundles in. As he passes his wife he greets her affectionately. Hans comes from K with filled pail and goes in. At intervals from the opening of Scene 2 until the close of Scene 5 persons and groups pass along the road. Those entering at L are coming from the town or the valley; as they go out at E they are bound towards the mountains. Almost all of the travelers pass from I to E, but a few enter at E and pass out at I.

Some of the travelers are walking, others driving, still others on horseback. Among them are fishermen carrying nets, reindeer hunters with rifles, herd boys and saeter girls with cows, dogs and sheep, a detachment of soldiers of 1840, and any gigs or other odd vehicles.

Three travelers on horseback turn in from the road at B and stop in front of the inn. The stable men take their horses; the travelers remove their saddle bags, parley with Even Heg, the landlord, a bit, then are shown into the inn for the night.

Hans has finished his evening's work. He takes a book and sits in front of the inn. After reading a few moments, he sits before his mother at her wheel and she helps him with his reading.

Shortly afterward they lay the book aside and Hans begs for folk lore stories. The mother recounts some in pantomime, while the action goes on as indicated.

A troop of nisse appear from behind a hedge at H, perform a dance around C and O lasting three minutes, then retire behind hedge at H.

Trolls, gnomes and witches appear from behind the inn at G, go through characteristic movements in the vicinity of C, O, then disappear behind inn at G.

A troop of fairies comes from L. They flutter down to C, O and execute a drill lasting about three minutes, then flit back towards L.

Young people in national costume come from behind hedge at H, execute folk dances at C, O, then retire behind hedge.

Hans has been so delighted with the last tale his mother has told him that he claps his hands for just one more. His mother complies and tells him another story. Simultaneously the nisse, trolls, witches, gnomes, fairies and real men and women dancers reappear from their several stations, form a large circle and dance around the inn, holding hands. Just as Hans' mother finishes her last story, all scamper away toward L.

Movement of travelers along road continues.

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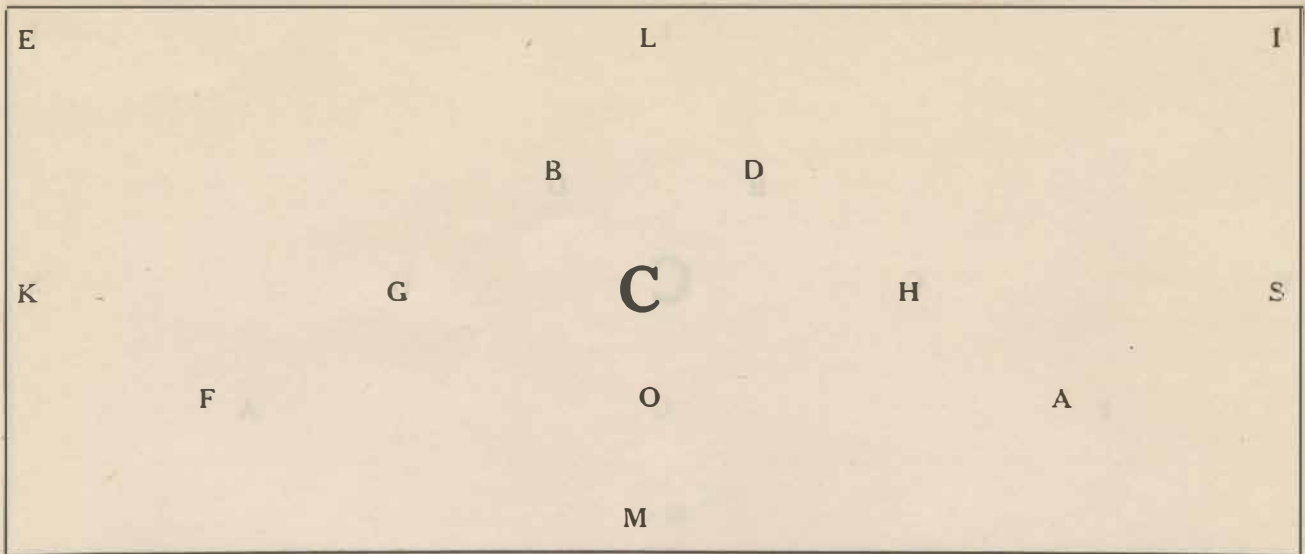


Diagram of stage area

SCENE THREE

Hans goes into the inn and fetches his grandfather, whom he leads out and seats beside his mother. The grandfather recounts some of the traditions of his land. What he tells the boy is depicted for the audience in the following manner:

The Vikings. A group of Vikings comes from H as if coming from their boat. Armed peasants come from behind inn and fight with Vikings at C, O. Vikings defeat peasants and retire to H with booty. Two or three young Vikings carry off a maiden each on their shoulders.

Lief Ericson, leading his Icelanders, comes from H. They have just landed on the coast of the new continent. They gather grapes and express wonder at the new surroundings. Two or three Indians come from F, meet the white men at O, are pursued, outrun their pursuers, retire

towards F. The Vikings return to O and gather fruits. A larger party of Indians comes from F. White men retire to their ship at H, defend themselves, and kill most of the attacking savages.

Vikings are revelling with drinking cups at O. They sing a pagan song, while two pairs fight with sword and shield. The fighters fall one by one, until one only remains. As he also falls dying, King Olaf and his followers come in at F. He goes to the Vikings, notes the fallen men, implores the Vikings to embrace his religion. He raises the cross aloft, and the Vikings become Christians. Some of them take up the fallen men and carry them away towards K as if to give them decent burial.

Movement of travelers along road continues at intervals.

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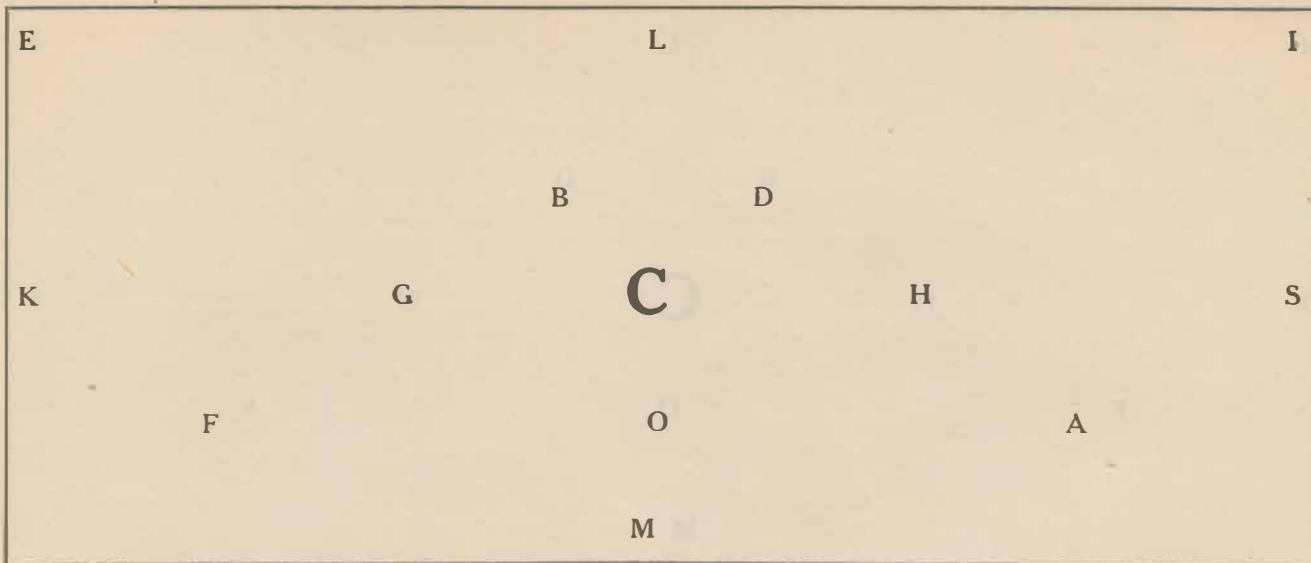


Diagram of stage area

SCENE FOUR

Hans wants more stories. He goes into the inn and brings his father. Even Heg takes a seat beside his wife and his father. Even relates two stories of more recent times for his boy. These are represented by the following action:

Kleng Pearson, a young man in his early twenties, is bidding farewell to his father and mother at A. A minister is with them, he reads and they pray, Kleng takes his bundles and starts towards O. At O he meets a group of Americans, inquires about land; they point towards F.

He starts. At F he meets a group of Indians, with whom he bargains for land.

A party of immigrants, most of them in Quaker and semi-Quaker attire, are landing from their sloop. Restoration, having completed their voyage. This occurs at H. They are received by a group of American Quakers. Mr. and Mrs. Lars Larson proudly exhibit their baby girl, Margaret Allen, born during the passage. The sloopers kneel and give thanks for their safe voyage.

NOTES

SCENE FIVE

Ole and Ansten Nattestad, having returned from America, are shown driving from I towards the inn. The driver turns from the road at B and passes in front of the inn. The two passengers alight and the conveyance returns towards I. The visitors are received by Even Heg and his family. Several of the natives regard the visitors with interest. They wear American hats and fur coats and have an air of great prosperity. Mrs. Heg brings out refreshment, of which they partake. They describe America, its distances, its bigness and its opportunities. Little Hans looks on in wonder.

Ansten Nattestad takes a fiddle from one of the natives and plays an American air, "The Camptown Races." The Heg family show their enthusiasm concerning the country described, receive additional information, and agree to join the next party that sails. Even shakes hands with the visitors as if binding a bargain.

Movement along the road ceases with the close of this scene.

NOTES

Camptown Races - Old Folks at Home

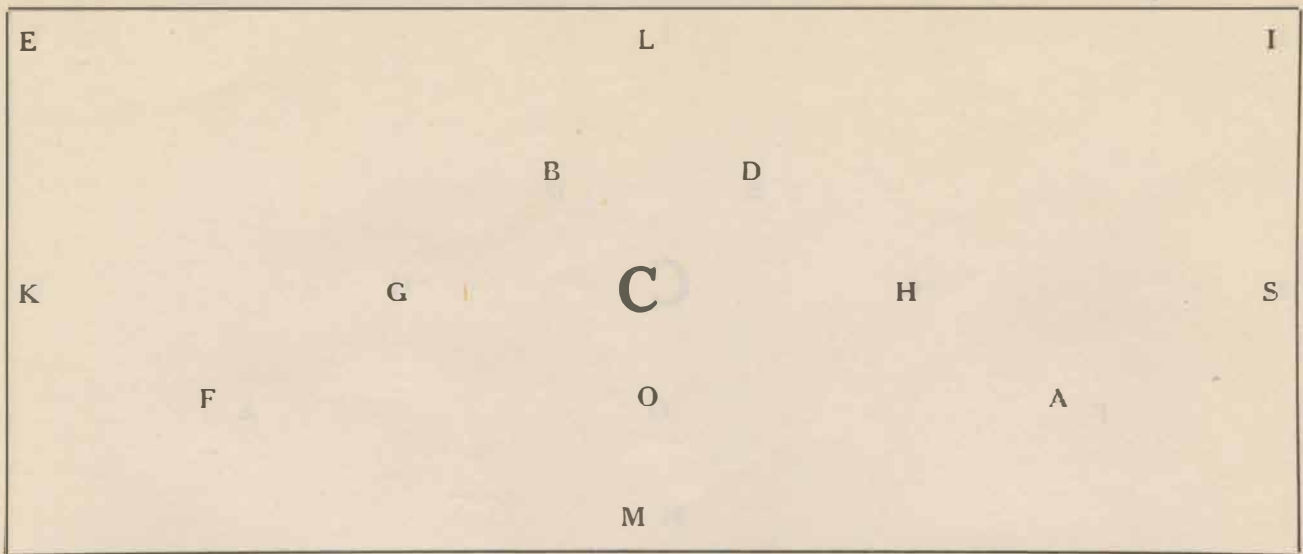


Diagram of stage area

SCENE SIX

An American forest. Indians, led by chief, enter at I, proceed in single file, with ponies, dogs, women and children, the men being in advance, in a large semi-circle past A M G, slightly back of B D, inside of H, outside of O. Here the men form a large circle. The boys form a smaller circle at their left. The women scatter in the vicinity of B D C, set up teepes and build fires. These Indians are variously clothed, some of the men and boys wearing trousers, others blankets.

Shawana, an Indian girl, comes forward to O and sings. (From the Land of the Sky Blue Waters). Manawa, a young Indian of a hostile tribe, her lover, is seen passing from I to D, reaching D just as she begins to sing. He stops and listens to her voice. At the conclusion of her song he gives a wierd native whistle. She starts at the

sound and makes her way toward him. They meet at D and embrace. Three or four young men creep out to the lovers and drag Manawa to the chief in the circle one-fourth of the way from O to G. After a short trial, he is tied to a stake at O and wood is piled around him. The girl all this time pleads with the chief in vain. The men form a circle around the captive and perform a wild dance. A white missionary is seen approaching from I. As they light the fire, the girl runs to him. Together they hurry to O. The missionary, by reason of the awe he inspires, is not harmed by the Indians. He stamps out the fire, releases the captive, reunites the lovers and sends them away together towards E. He shows the Indians the cruelty of their practice, sets up his rude cross, kneels. The Indians, first a few and then all, kneel in imitation.

NOTES

Waters of Minnesota

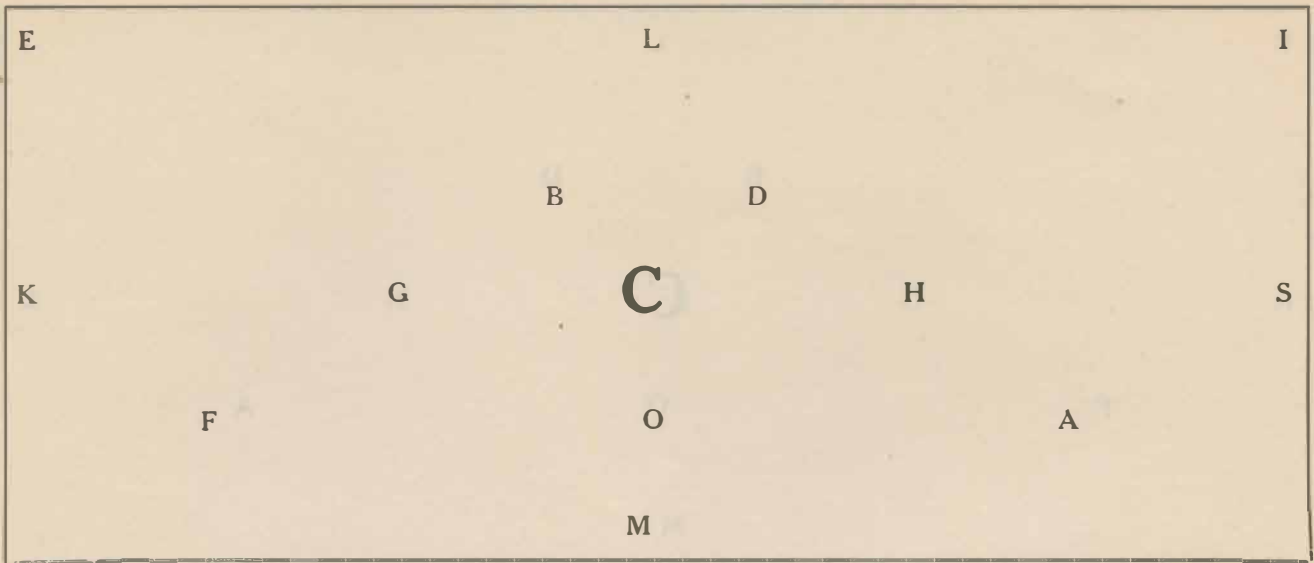


Diagram of stage area

SCENE SEVEN

When the lights are turned off at the close of Scene Six, the Indians retire in the dark to the vicinity of G, where they remain for the present.

John, Knut, Halvor and Torge Luraas, Halvor Lonflock, Helge Mathieson, Ole Kroken, Ole Molleflatten, Ole Kjo-naas, Nils Kassa, Nils, Ole and John Tollesfjord, Gitle Danielson, Halvor Kjellarviken, Paul Rosoino and John Molee enter at S and pass to C. They are just from the old country and are attired accordingly. They carry bundles, axes, spades and a few guns.

They are weary after a long day's walk. They have come to the end of their journey. They look the ground

over, pace off some distances and the like. They sit in a group and share with one another the food they have carried with them. One after another they lie down and sleep. Two or three of the last to lie down kneel and say their prayers before doing so.

When the last of the men have fallen asleep, spirits of the wood, represented by nymphs in green garments, enter at L and come to C. They dance among the sleeping men. It is as if they were giving expression to the dreams of beauty and happiness that come to the pioneers during their first sleep in the new land of promise. At conclusion of their dance they flit away towards L.

NOTES

Triumphal March -

Byars and Torg's March

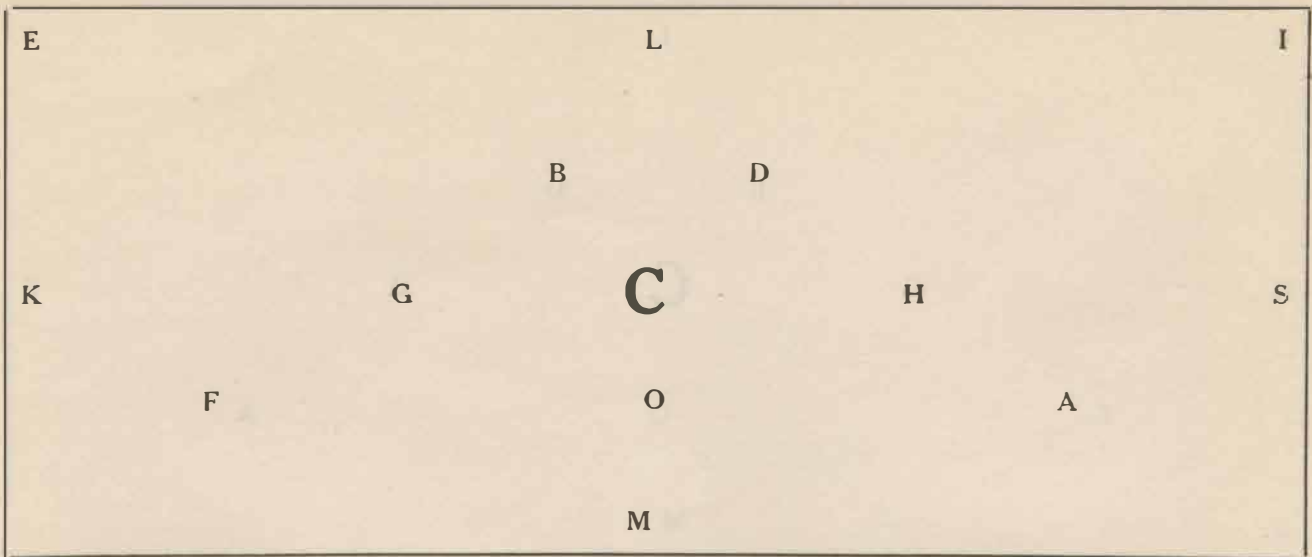


Diagram of stage area

SCENE EIGHT.

It is the next morning. At G the Indians are worshipping with fire. The chief and the medicine man kneel face to face on opposite sides of a fire at G; they bow and then lift brands aloft; they repeat this several times. The Indians have heard that they are to leave these woods and they are to hold a final impressive ceremony. The chief depicts the imminent departure of his people. The medicine man invokes the blessing of the great spirit. Young men take brands from the fire and throw one in each of the four directions. Men and women are chanting a wierd lament.

The Norse awake and look on in wonderment. Two or three who are armed approach with rifles ready; others follow. The first of the natives to see them take up their guns also. The two groups approach each other with cau-

tion. Then the chief comes forward with uplifted arm. The Norse lower their rifles; the Indians follow. The two groups meet midway between C and G. They exchange ideas by signs. The Indians describe their coming departure; the Norse describe how they intend to plow the ground, cut down the trees and build houses. Some of the Norse open their bags and give bright colored trinkets to some of the Indians.

The Indian men and most of the whites sit in a circle at C and smoke. One of the Norse has a long-stemmed pipe that is passed around. The chief passes his pipe-stone pipe around.

Meanwhile two or three of the Norse are pacing off the land, at H D, as if eager to commence farming operations.

SCENE NINE

It is the next evening. Indians and Norse are mingling on friendly terms at B D C. This is to be the last night that the Indians are to spend in their old haunts.

Three or four American pioneer covered wagons enter at S, coming from some eastern state. They are on their way to Oregon or California, and the pioneers are looking for a place to spend the night. Among the Americans are Joe Brown, William Smith and Peter Lees and their wives.

As they arrive at C they greet the Norse and Indians

and are invited to make their camp for the night. They unhitch their horses or oxen and make camp.

A large camp fire is built between C and O, and the people of the three nationalities gather around it. Each group sings its own song, in some cases perhaps illustrating them by characteristic dances. Among the songs may be Waters of Minnetonka and Camptown Races.

At the close all join in "Home, Sweet Home," each using his own words to the air with which all are familiar.

NOTES

① Camptown Races - Old Folk at Home

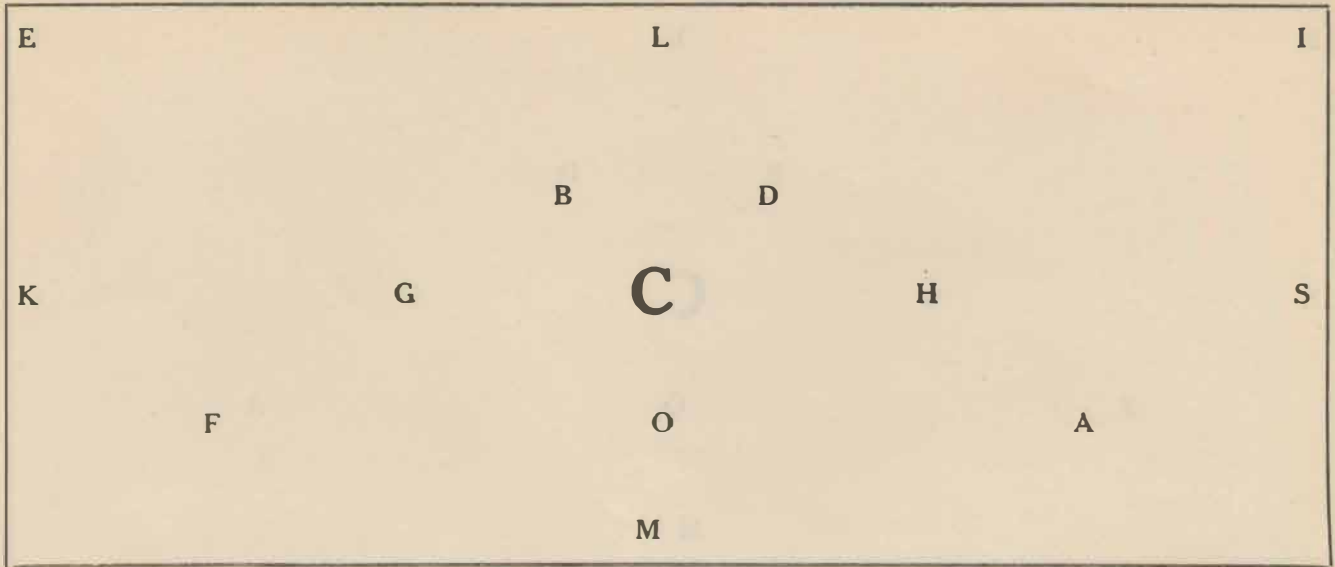


Diagram of stage area

SCENE TEN

During scene nine the Indian women and children have retired to the vicinity of I, with their ponies.

It is the next morning. The squaws have been preparing to leave. Some of them are now taking down the last of the teepees. Others are loading their utensils on the ponies' backs or upon poles that the ponies drag.

The Indian men have hurried at the close of scene nine to join the women at I. The Indians now move toward H in a straight line, single file, the men in advance. When the head of the line has reached O it turns towards G and passes out at a point about midway between K and E. The medicine man mounts a rock about one-third of the

way from L to E and stands motionless during what follows.

Norse and Americans have been gathered back of C, watching the exodus of the Indians. Towards the last some of the Americans have been hitching up their teams. As soon as the last of the Indians have passed out the Americans bid the Norse goodbye and drive away to the west, passing out midway between K and E.

The Norse stand watching the wagons until they disappear.

The lone Indian remains motionless during this and the following scene.

NOTES

Compliment rows - old folks at Home

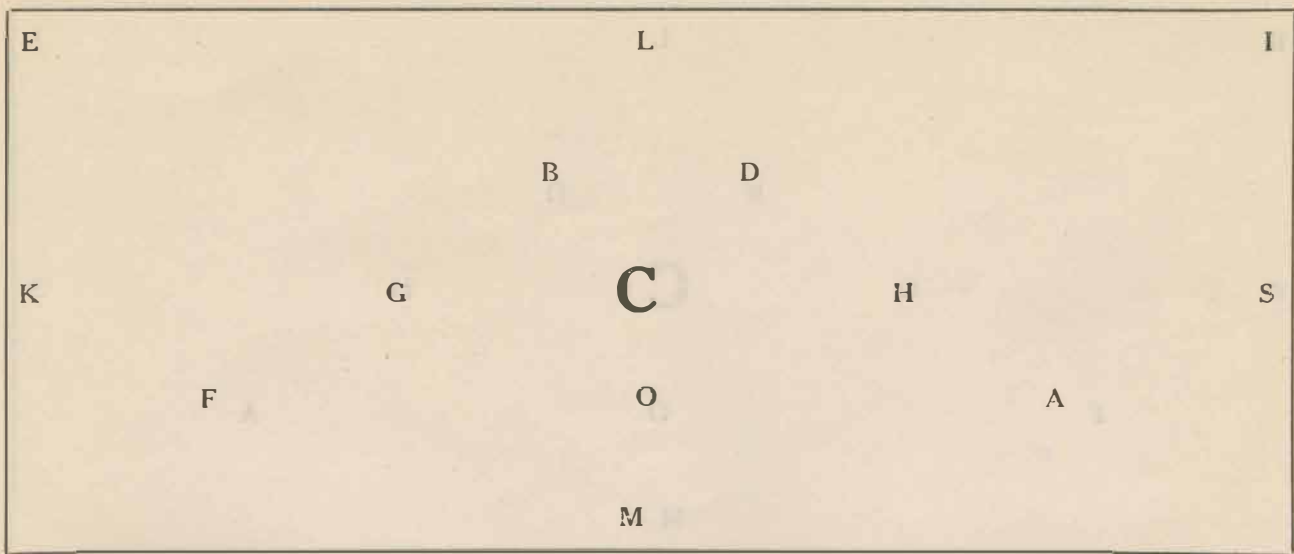


Diagram of stage area

SCENE ELEVEN

It is a few weeks later. The immigrants have built a cabin at G. Around this they have gathered, as if expecting something to happen. A party of additional immigrants enters at S and proceed to G. Among the newcomers are Torger Ostenson, Osten Olson, Knud Johnson, Ole Halvorson, Andreas Ambrosius, Halvor Ostenson Soren G. Bache, Johannes Johannesen, Johannes Skoi stad, Ole Anderson, Helge Thompson, Syvert Ingebretson, a shoemaker, Knud Svaalestuen, Ole Haagenson, Rev. C. L. Clausen, Peter Jacobson (who becomes first postmaster), J. D. Reymert (who becomes first editor), Ole Storlie, Halvor Thompsen, a blacksmith; Halvor Larson, a carpenter, and others. With them are their wives and the wives of the men who entered in scene seven, besides children of various ages.

Prominent among the newcomers are Even Heg and family and John Einong and family. Hans Heg and Gunhild Einong, each about ten years of age, come walking hand in hand. They play together and watch the grown-ups at their work.

Some of the newcomers bring domestic animals. Others bring tools and implements.

The newcomers are received by those already on the scene with affection. All join in the work at hand. Some chop logs, others saw. A forge is set up between G and C and the blacksmith works at his anvil. A horseman among the newcomers has his horse shod by the blacksmith.

Cowbells are heard in the woods. Logs are hauled together to commence the building of a church.

The lone Indian has been standing as indicated in the former scene, watching the activities of the white men. Towards the close of this scene two white men go to the Indian as if to ask him why he stands in this manner. The Indian indicates that his people are all gone but that he hesitates to break away from the land where his forefathers lie buried. (He sings an Indian lament?) Then he walks sadly in the track of his people and passes out between E and K.

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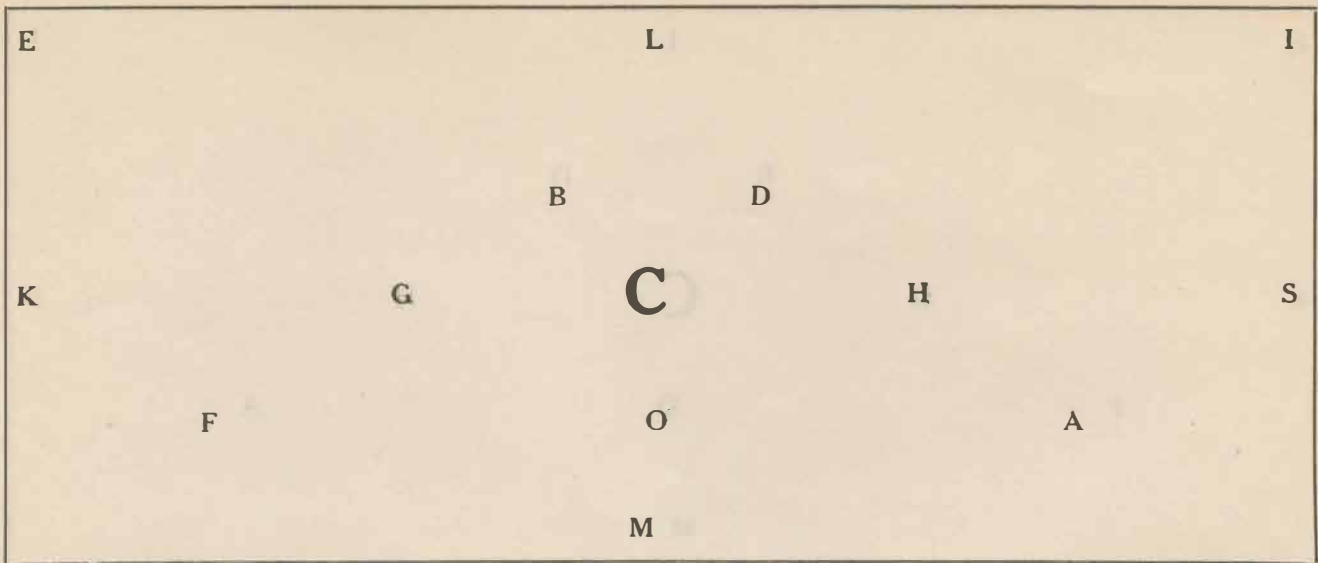


Diagram of stage area

SCENE TWELVE

A few months have elapsed. A rude church has been built at H.

Rev. C. L. Clausen, a young minister just ordained, is instructing a class of children.

Men and women come from I and L and gather for church. They take their places as a congregation. The minister mounts his pulpit; they hold prayer and song. Just as the minister is commencing his sermon, he and

the worshippers are surprised to see Ole Storlie and his wife, young pioneers, come in late. The young father is carrying their baby. The parents take the babe up to Rev. Clausen. The young minister is not annoyed at the disruption of his service; he sees only the ardent love of the eager young parents. The congregation give loving attention as the first child born in the settlement receives baptism.

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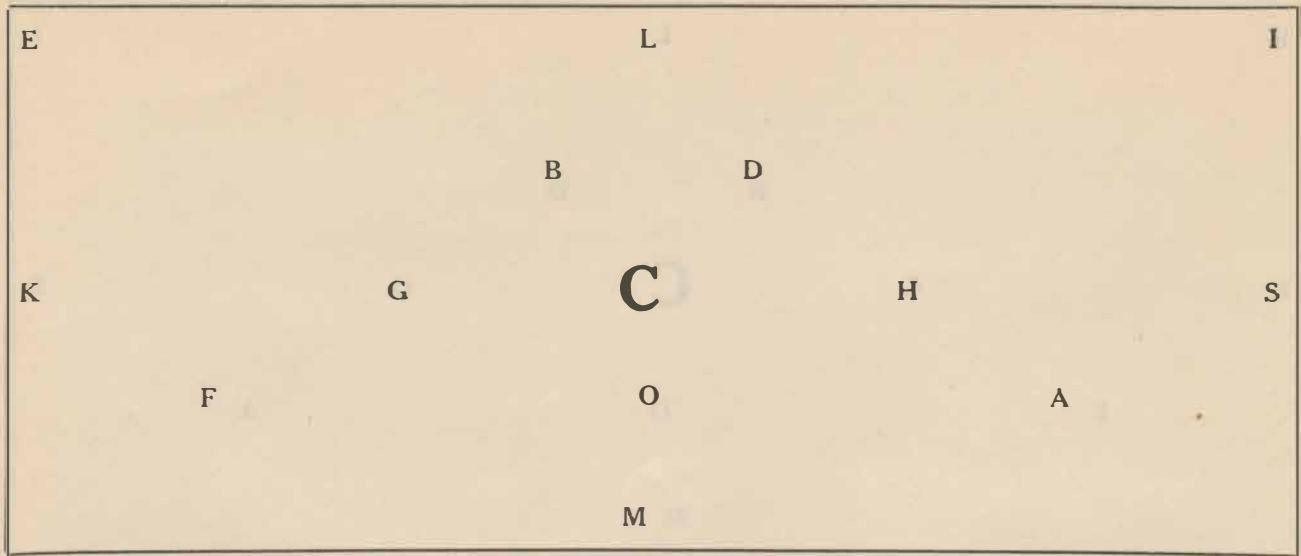


Diagram of stage area

SCENE THIRTEEN

A scourge of cholera has assailed the colony. Hard times add to the distress.

An immigrant mother and her two children are at work in a field at B, when they are stricken, one after another. They stagger to the cabin at G.

Hans Heg and Gunhild Einong, on their way home from school, enter at K. As they pass the cabin at G, they see the sick mother and her children. Hans runs to C and brings a doctor. Gunhild runs to O and brings a neighbor. Hans runs towards E and brings Rev. Clausen. Two cots are brought out in front of the cabin and mother and

children are cared for. The doctor gives medicine; the minister offers spiritual help. Mother and children die. They are carried behind cabin.

No time must be lost in burial. Two men are shown digging at L. Neighbors have gathered behind the cabin at G. The men appear, carrying a large box and two small boxes, all new and rudely made. The procession proceeds sadly to L. The young minister leads the way. With "maimed rites" the immigrant mother and her children are laid to rest in the new land.

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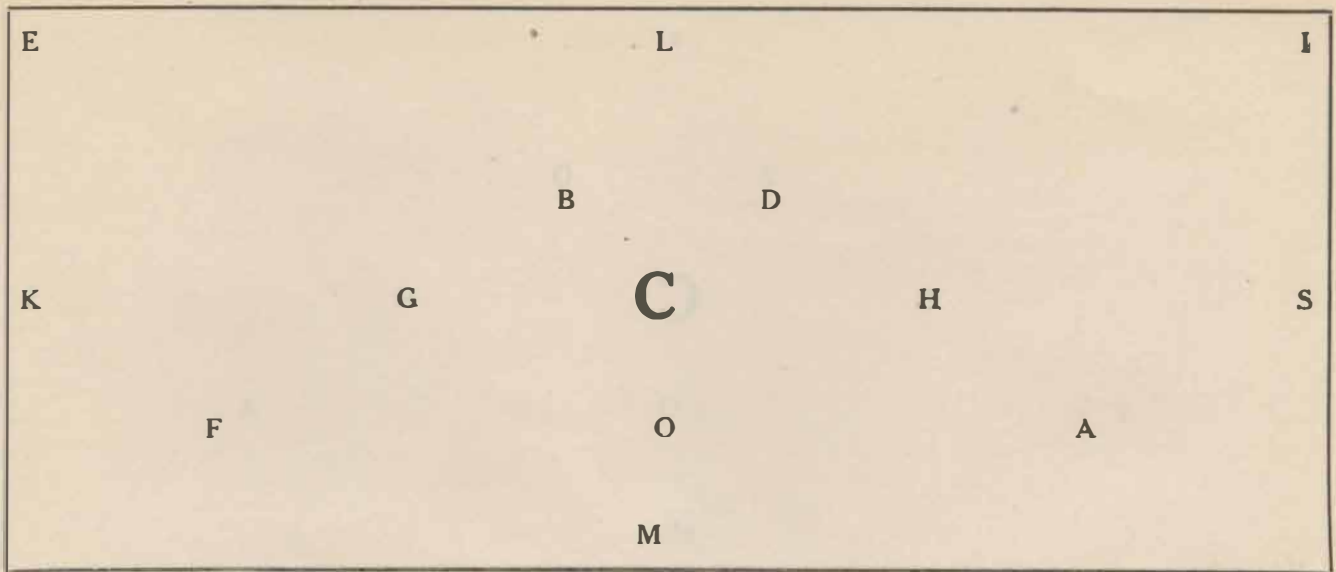


Diagram of stage area

SCENE FOURTEEN

The people have gathered at the church at H for the confirmation of a class of boys and girls.

The Rev. Hans Andreas Stub, the new minister recently arrived from Norway, is in charge. He is assisted by the Rev. C. H. Clausen.

As the candidates take their places for the confirmation,

Hans Heg appears at the head of the boys and Gunhild Einong at the head of the girls.

In spite of the rude surroundings, there is a dignity and solemnity about the ceremony. The young people are being received by their relatives as the scene closes.

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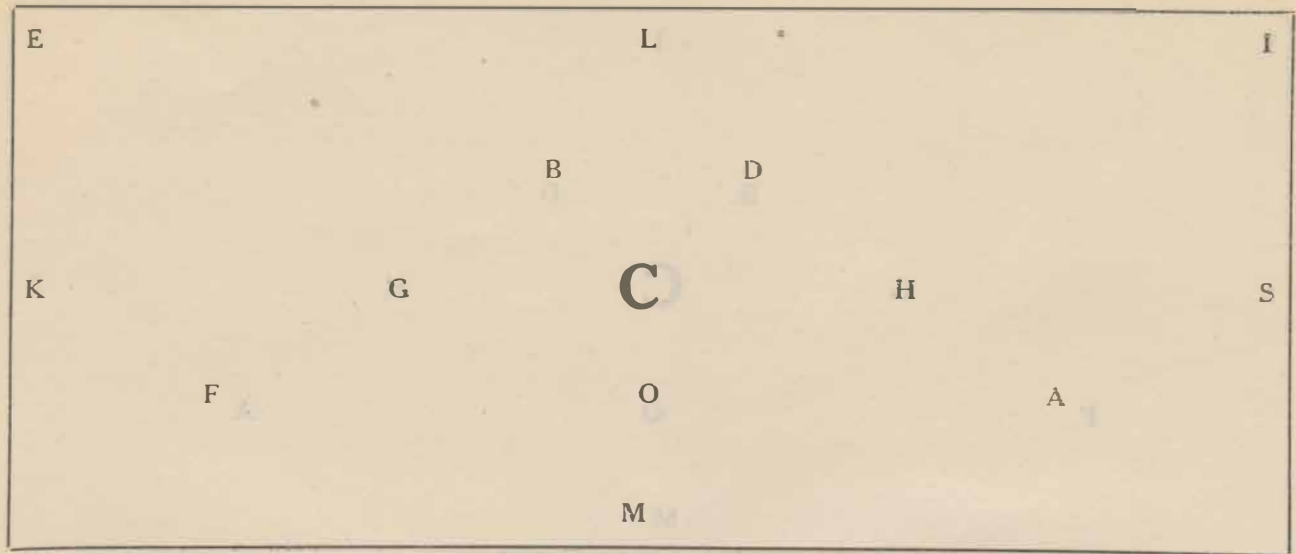


Diagram of stage area

SCENE FIFTEEN

The pioneer days are not without their touches of comedy. Hans Hansen, by profession a dancing master, has arrived from the old country and is occupying the cabin at G with his five daughters. The eldest is named Caspara.

The fame of the comeliness of these sisters has spread throughout the settlement. James Reymert and four other young men, mounted on sprightly horses, ride in at S and stop at the cabin. The father appears in the door with his rifle, as if anticipating mischief. Reymert explains in pantomime that they have come to court his daughters. Hansen calls his daughters out and introduces them.

Very speedily the young men and women form in

couples. So favorably is the father impressed with these pioneer suitors that he fetches out his violin and plays. Two or three of the couples dance sedately, while others talk by themselves.

The young men, as if in chorus, ask the father for his daughters. He seems to hesitate, then he gives away all but Caspara; then, being importuned further, he gives her away to Reymert. The wooers mount their horses and the daughters mount, each behind the man of her choice. As they ride away towards E, the father stands in the door, violin in hand. When some distance on their way, the young people wave him farewell; he waves his violin.

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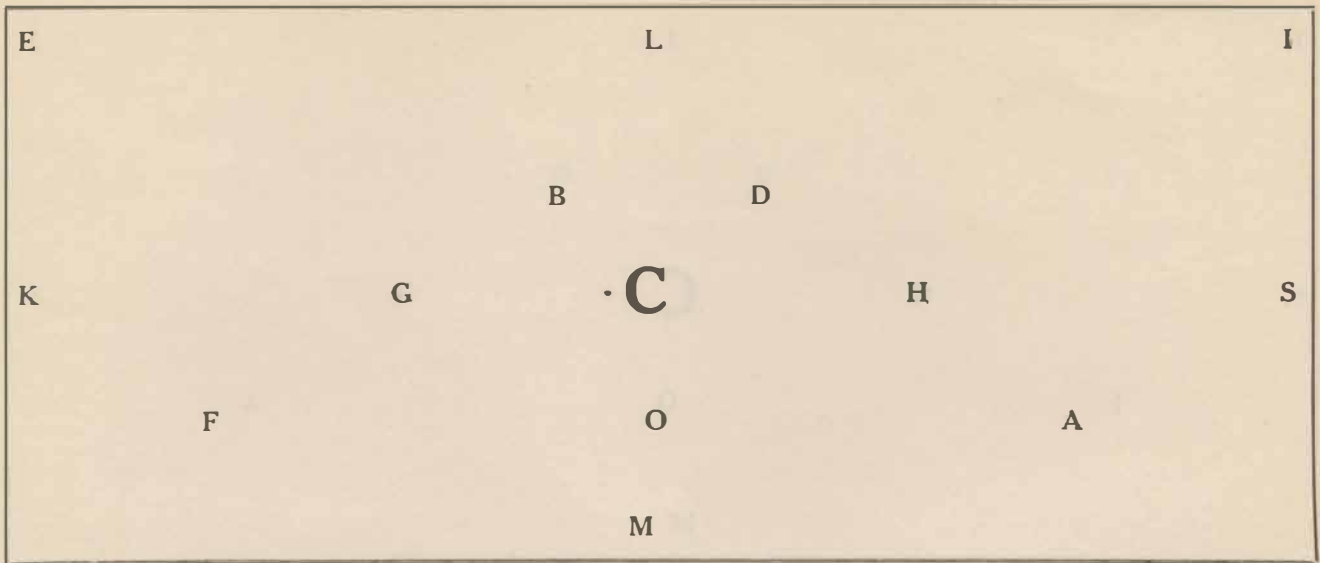


Diagram of stage area

SCENE SIXTEEN

It is during the fifties. A political campaign is being waged, and Hans Heg is a candidate for the state legislature on the Free Soil ticket. A platform has been erected at H. The people have gathered for a political debate. The crowd assembles on the further side of the platform.

William Riley, the opposition candidate, is making his speech as the scene opens. When he finishes, the people applaud, and the chairman introduces Hans Heg. Young Heg has not proceeded far with his speech against slavery, when a party of eight or more fugitive slaves arrives from S, bound northward towards Canada. They are timid and try to conceal themselves in the edge of the crowd. Heg seizes the opportunity to make a hit at slavery. He invites the slaves to the platform, explains

their condition to the audience and encourages them to sing some of their plantation songs. They sing "Mary and Martha," "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray" or similar pieces.

A party of southerners rides in at S, in pursuit of their slaves. They hear the negroes singing, make their way to the platform and demand the return of their property. The Norse settlers protest, but, upon being shown papers duly signed, they surrender the slaves. Their owners drive the slaves toward S. The slaves sing "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen."

Heg stirs his audience to a frenzy of patriotic fervor as he exhorts them and points to the slaves being driven back to bondage.

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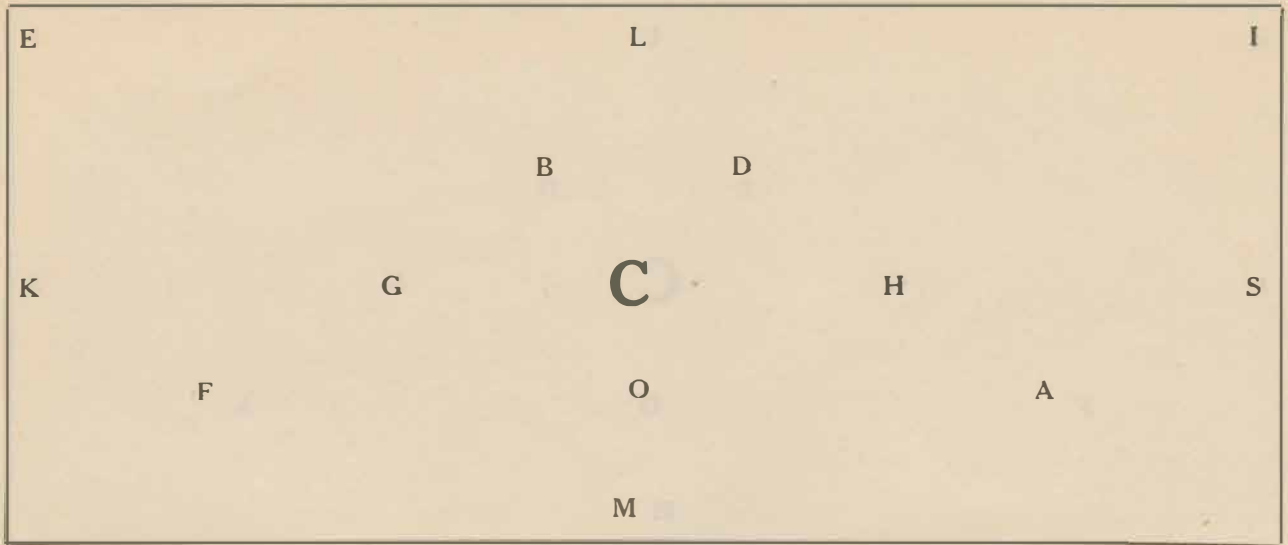


Diagram of stage area

SCENE SEVENTEEN

The people have gathered at C to celebrate the wedding of Hans Heg and Gunhild Einong. While awaiting the bridal party, groups of the guests dance the halling and spring dances.

The wedding party arrives from B. In the party is Ole Bull, who is paying the settlement a visit. They come

to C. The ceremony is performed by the Rev. Stub. Ole Bull plays "Saeterjentens søndag" on his violin.

Bride and groom drive away towards I in a gig. When some distance on their way, they turn and wave the guests farewell; the guests wave them farewell.

NOTES

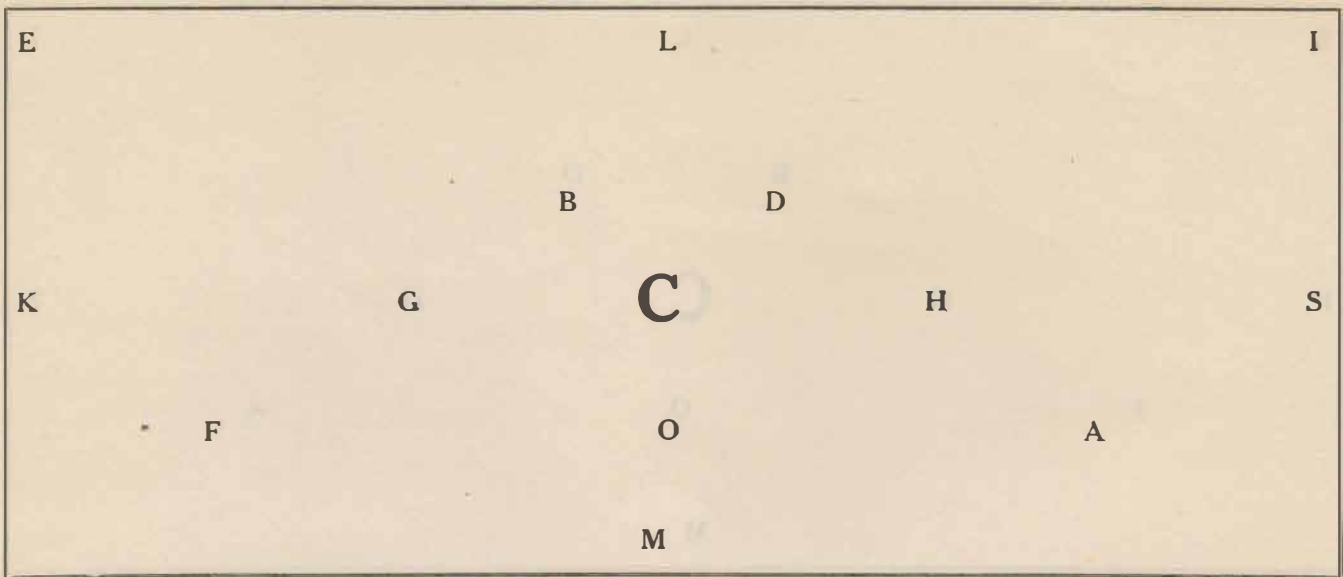


Diagram of stage area

SCENE EIGHTEEN

The Civil war has come. In the distance beyond L the bombardment of Fort Sumpter is heard.

At G is a frontier store and postoffice, in charge of Peter Jacobson.

Settlers in front of the store are waiting for their mail. The postmaster distributes something to each except to Luth Hansen. Hansen is a tinsmith. Through youthful error he had been imprisoned in Norway, but had become a Christian, and wishes to atone for his early wrong doings. He remains a pathetic figure while the others read their letters from home.

A stage coach, drawn by four horses, drives in at S. As it halts in front of the store the stage driver shouts in Norwegian and in English, "Fort Sumpter is bombarded!" He lets off a passenger, takes on one or two new passengers, and drives out at K.

Simultaneously with what has taken place at G, a military ballet takes place in the other section of the stage area. Young women in military colors enter at I and proceed to the vicinity of H (The platform having been removed during scene 17). Here they go through formations, giving expression to the sentimental and poetic aspect of the imminent conflict.

As the military ballet concludes and the young women start towards I, a mounted courier gallops in at S. As he passes the postoffice he shouts, in Norse and in English, "President Lincoln calls for volunteers!" He rides out at K.

Luth Hansen and some of the men attempt to form a squad and march at G, as the military ballet retires towards I.

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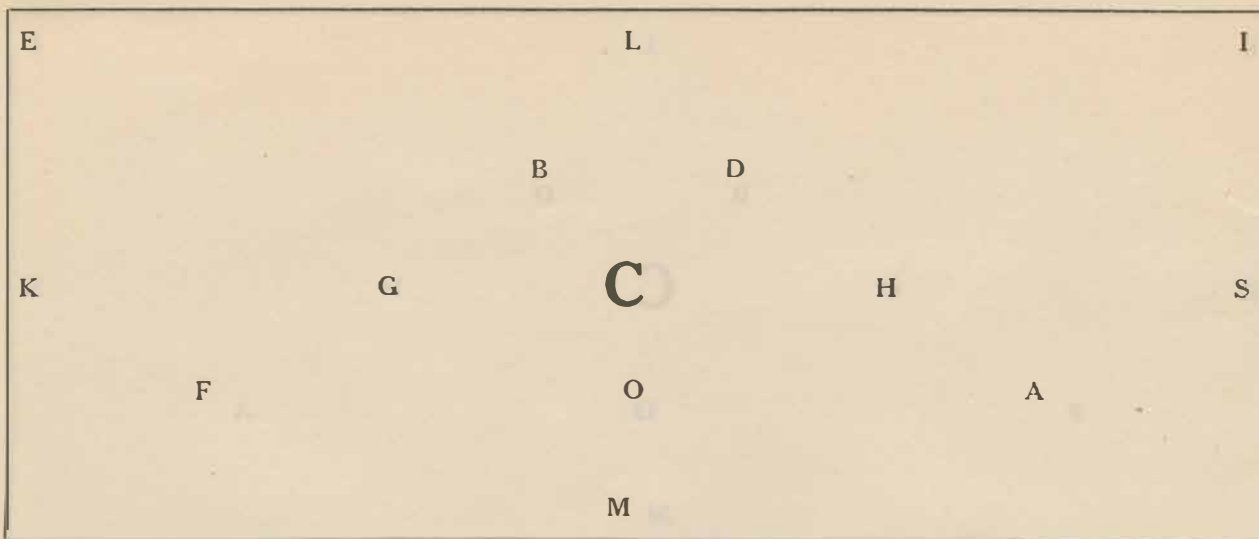


Diagram of stage area

SCENE NINETEEN

United States troops, representing the 15th Wisconsin, (in charge of Hans Heg, acting colonel) made up of Norwegian immigrants, enter at E, march past F, O, C., go into camp at B. They set up small tents. Corporal Knute Nelson takes his squad out for further drill, near C. Luth Hansen, in civilian attire, comes in from F and applies to Corporal Nelson. He drills awkwardly in his squad. Music: "Say, darkies, have you seen old master?")

General Grant and two orderlies ride in at S. Acting colonel Heg meets General Grant at C. General Grant gives Heg his commission as full colonel of the regiment. The men rise from their tents and fires and cheer for their colonel. It is unmilitary but none the less genuine. General Grant and Col. Heg look at some maps at C, then part. Grant and his orderlies ride towards S, while Col. Heg rejoins his men.

NOTES

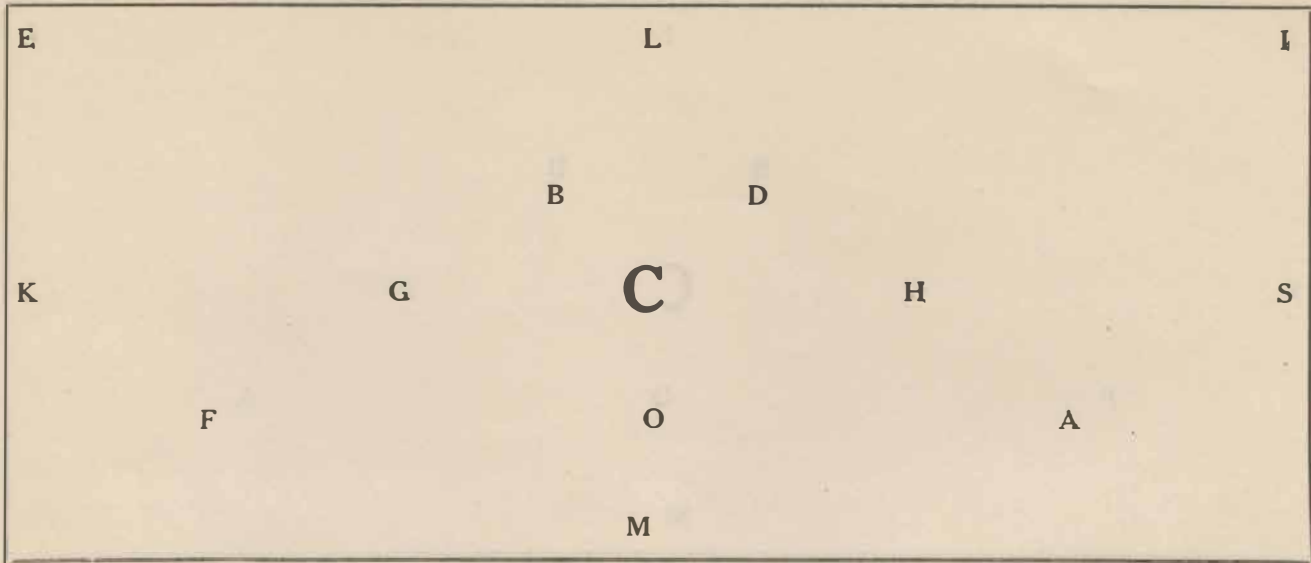


Diagram of stage area

SCENE TWENTY

The moment the lights are turned off from the troops, they assemble at K E in readiness for scene 20.

Heavy cannonading and musketry are heard beyond I. The battle of Chickamauga is in progress. A courier gallops from I and gives Col. Heg a paper. He leads his regiment towards I. In his eagerness to carry the position, he exposes himself. (He receives a wound and falls

from his horse. He is carried to a hospital tent at H. He is laid on a cot, where he dies.

Soldiers are placed at head and foot of the dead officer's cot.

The battle is still going on. Firing is heard further off beyond I, indicating that the enemy is being pushed.

General Grant and President Lincoln come from towards S. They stand behind Colonel Heg's bier.

NOTES

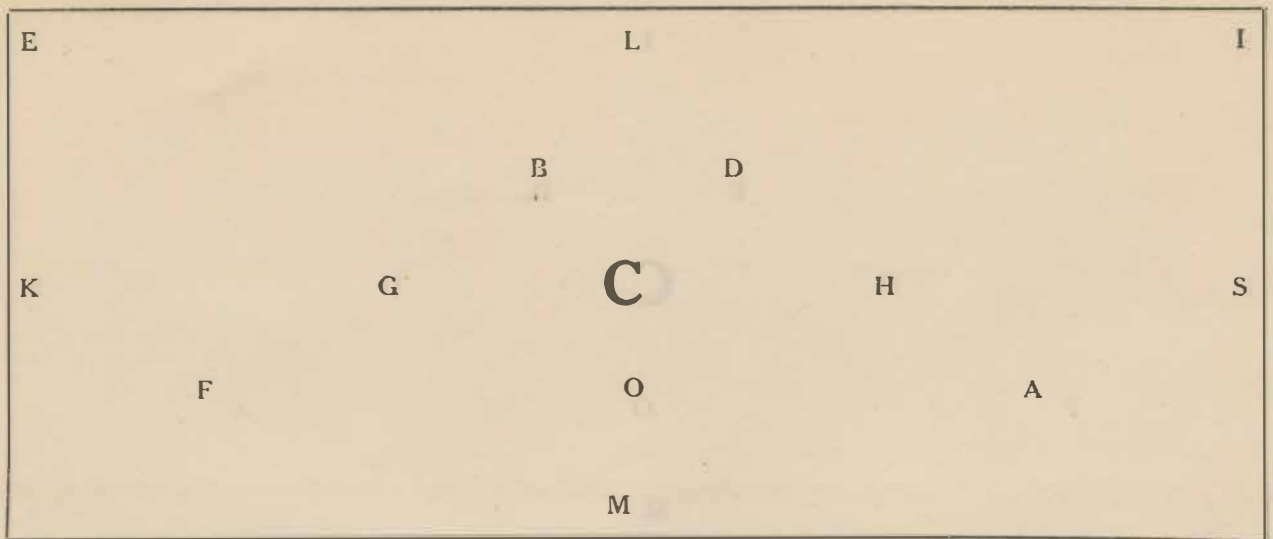


Diagram of stage area

SCENE TWENTY-ONE

Back at the settlement several women are working in the field at B. Others are in charge of the store at G. Women driving lumber wagons meet at the store, having come from towards E and D. Some old men and children have gathered in front of the store, and stand expectantly. Two or three wounded soldiers, one of them being Luth Hansen, limp homeward from H and stop at the store.

The one with the missing arm helps the one with the missing leg.

A detail of soldiers comes from S, followed by a caisson bearing a flag-draped casket. The remains of Colonel Heg are being brought home.

The caisson halts in front of the store at G. The wounded soldiers salute the body of their colonel.

NOTES

SCENE TWENTY-TWO

The war is over. Young women, clad in brown and gold, present a ballet of peace and harvest.

The young women, bearing sheaves, enter at L and perform around C. Young men carrying rakes and scythes enter at L, towards the last, and join the young women. Together they execute dignified formations to

half-solemn music. (Attend, holy angels, from Faust?)

At the conclusion of their ballet, the young men and women form in two lines on opposite sides of C, one line extending from D and the other from B towards the audience. They remain in this position during what follows.

NOTES

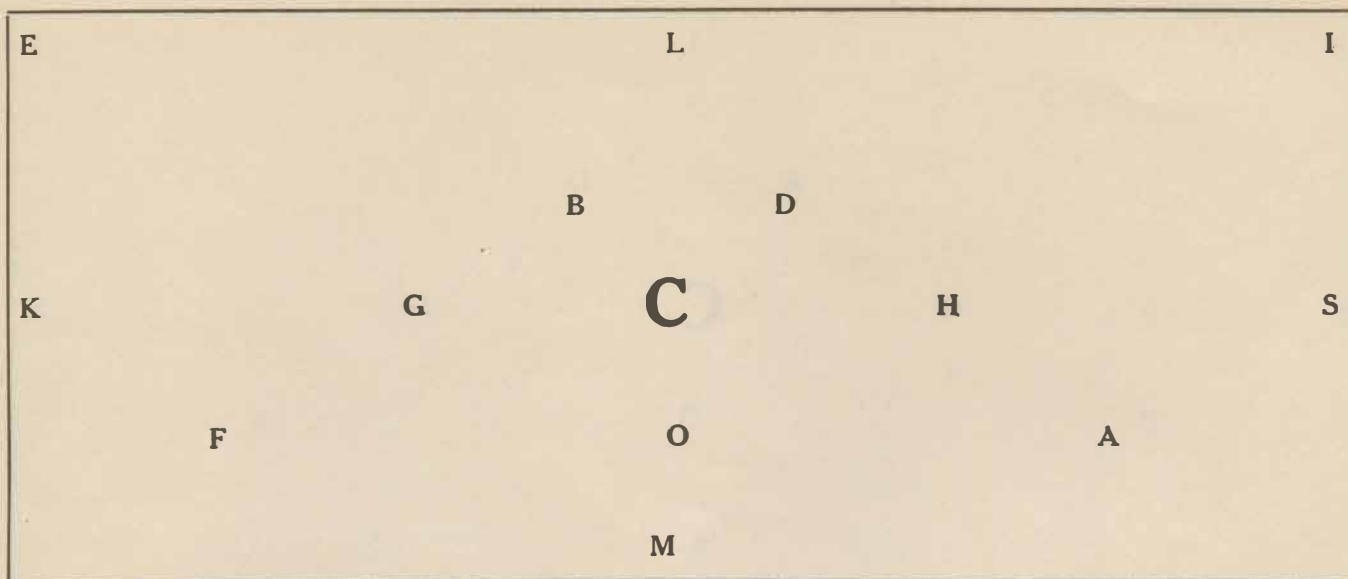


Diagram of stage area

SCENE TWENTY-THREE

This scene is symbolic of the advancement made in succeeding decades by the Norse immigrants and their descendants.

A minister, a choir and a class of confirmants come from A to O, halt and face the audience, then march toward L.

As they leave O, a college president and his men and women students in cap and gown come from F to O, pause a moment and salute the audience, then march towards

L, halting back of the first group. A group representing art and literature comes from A and follows. A group representing invention, industry and commerce comes from F and does the same. Any other groups available follow in the same manner. World war soldiers come from F and Red Cross nurses and women war workers come from A, meet at O and proceed towards L. All hold their final positions for the final scene, which follows immediately.

NOTES

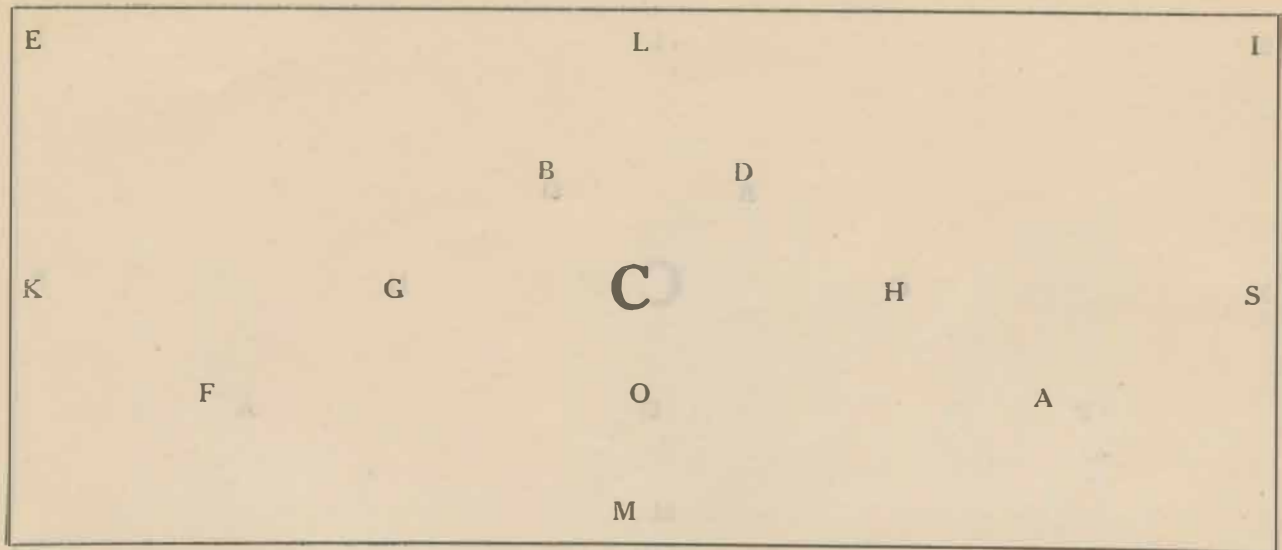


Diagram of stage area

SCENE TWENTY-FOUR

The occasion is the unveiling of a statue of Colonel Hans Heg, who proved himself all that is highest in the citizen of a republic and who gave his life in battle for his adopted country.

During the recent scenes the characters have got into position for this final scene. About half of the characters have formed a line extending from F past K towards E, with a band at F. The other half have formed a line extending from A past S and towards I, with a band at A. These lines are formed to march four abreast.

The bands lead their processions, one from F and the

other from A, to M, where they turn towards O and march in parallel lines, eight abreast, towards L.

The statue of Col. Heg is unveiled at L. The groups already extending from O to L advance as the two lines reach O.

As the lines reach L they divide and the people pour out to left and right of the statue.

When the last of the marchers pass through the lines of harvest people, these fall in, follow and divide at L and help form the final picture.

NOTES